



## **Conserving Biodiversity and Reducing Land Degradation Using an Integrated Landscape Approach**

### **Part I: Project Information**

#### **GEF ID**

9862

#### **Project Type**

FSP

#### **Type of Trust Fund**

GET

#### **Project Title**

Conserving Biodiversity and Reducing Land Degradation Using an Integrated Landscape Approach

#### **Countries**

Jamaica

#### **Agency(ies)**

UNDP

#### **Other Executing Partner(s):**

Natural Environmental and Planning Agency. Responsible Party: Forestry Department

**Executing Partner Type**

Government

**GEF Focal Area**

Multi Focal Area

**Taxonomy**

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Species, Threatened Species, Mainstreaming, Forestry - Including HCVF and REDD+, Extractive Industries, Biomes, Forest, Land Degradation, Land Degradation Neutrality, Land Cover and Land cover change, Sustainable Land Management, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Sustainable Forest, Sustainable Livelihoods, Gender Equality, Beneficiaries, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Awareness Raising, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Innovation, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Knowledge Exchange, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Demonstrate innovative approach, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Indigenous Peoples, Communications, Education, Public Campaigns, Behavior change, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Local Communities, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Community Based Organization, Type of Engagement, Participation, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Consultation, Integrated Programs, Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration, Smallholder Farming, Comprehensive Land Use Planning, Landscape Restoration, Sustainable Food Systems, Deforestation-free Sourcing, Sustainable Commodity Production, Integrated Landscapes, Enabling Activities, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Climate Change Adaptation, Small Island Developing States, Climate resilience, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Forest and Landscape Restoration, Infrastructure, Tourism, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Rivers, Invasive Alien Species, Land Productivity, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Sustainable Fire Management, Sustainable Agriculture, Ecosystem Approach, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Deploy innovative financial instruments, SMEs, Tropical Dry Forests

**Rio Markers****Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 1

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 1

**Duration**

72In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

589,954

**A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program**

<b>Objectives/Programs</b>	<b>Focal Area Outcomes</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Co-Fin Amount(\$)</b>
BD-4_P9	BD Objective 4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes and seascapes and sectors and Program 9: Managing the Human- Biodiversity Interface	GET	4,066,115	27,750,200
LD-3_P4	LD Objective 3: Integrated landscapes and Program 4: Scaling-up Sustainable Land Management through Landscape Approach	GET	2,143,931	15,425,570
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>				<b>6,210,046 43,175,770</b>

**B. Project description summary**

**Project Objective**

To enhance conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services through mainstreaming of biodiversity into planning policies and practices into Jamaica’s productive landscapes [3] and key sectors. [3] The project landscape includes almost exclusively the proposed Cockpit Country PA (IUCN category “Protected Landscape”) and Stepheny John’s Vale FR. The project landscape can be a considered as a productive landscape with extensive areas of production forests (hardwood and pine), agriculture and tree crops, agro-forestry, slash and burn agriculture, NTFP collection, etc, with various development sectors (agriculture, environment, forestry, water resources, tourism, etc.) and parish and local governments operating within the landscape.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1: Systemic and institutional capacity for integrated landscape management at national level	Technical Assistance	<p><i>Outcome 1: Strengthened policy, regulatory, institutional and governance framework in place for mainstreaming biodiversity and gender into sectoral and land use planning and decision making for integrated management of biological landscapes. This will be indicated by:</i></p> <p><i>At least six instruments<sup>[5]</sup> (circulars and guidelines, Joint Memorandum, Administrative Orders,)<sup>[6]</sup> clarifying integrated planning for mainstreaming biodiversity in sectoral and local planning systems drafted</i></p> <p><i>Increase of institutional capacity as measured by at least a 30 point increase in UNDP National Capacity Development Scorecard of baseline value of 21</i></p> <p><i>Automated digital, online biodiversity monitoring system for biodiversity and threat assessment extended nationally</i></p> <p><sup>[5]</sup> These could include: PA declaration notices clarifying institutional roles and responsibilities and zoning; revised/new Development Orders to reflect mainstreaming of biodiversity in development actions; PA regulations; Guidelines for private forests management; guidelines for biodiversity mainstreaming in mining, forestry, tourism, etc.;</p> <p><sup>[6]</sup> Specifically includes decrees, circulars or guidelines to incorporate biodiversity consideration in socio-economic development planning, mainstreaming biodiversity into tourism, agriculture, aquaculture, forestry and other relevant sectors, biological corridor zoning, and differentiation of EIA</p>	<p><i>Output 1.1: Strengthening of existing governance and coordination mechanism established at national level to support dialogue, information flow and decision-making between national and parish levels for facilitating integrated planning and management of biological Landscapes through (a) identifying policy, regulatory and institutional gaps; (b) defining roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders; (c) establishing permanent national governance mechanism for biological landscapes; (d) supporting</i></p>	GET	1,768,697	12,750,200

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Application of Integrated landscape planning and management in key biodiversity areas	Technical Assistance	<p><i>Outcome 2: Integrated landscape level planning and management of biologically rich ecosystems through conservation and sustainable community and private sector use. This will be indicated by:</i></p> <p><i>Cockpit Country covering around 75,000 ha under improved management through development of management plan, improved financial manpower resources and conservation investments from existing baseline oif</i></p> <p><i>33,085 ha designated as forest reserves with limited management inputs</i></p> <p><i>Average increase by at least 20 points in METT from current baseline for Cockpit Country from existing baseline of 17</i></p> <p><i>600 ha of disturbed natural forests and degraded common lands restored<sup>[7]</sup> providing economic benefits</i></p> <p><i>At least 2,500 ha of degraded agricultural lands, under improved rehabilitation<sup>[8]</sup> using biodiversity-friendly restoration technologies</i></p> <p><i>At least 12,000 persons composed of at least 40% women benefiting from improved natural resources management practices, improved livelihoods and small business development with 15% average increase in incomes from average baseline of US\$ 2,880/year<sup>[9]</sup> in participating clusters.</i></p>	<p><i>Output 2.1 Integrated landscape strategy incorporating biodiversity, ecosystems services, climate adaptation, high conservation value forests, and community-based sustainable resource use developed and implemented. In particular this will entail (a) participatory mapping of biological landscape; (b) official recognition of landscape and its zoning; (c) adoption of integrated landscape framework for project landscape; (d) capacity building to facilitate mainstreaming biodiversity and</i></p>	GET	3,485,900	25,020,100

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Knowledge management, gender mainstreaming and monitoring and evaluation	Technical Assistance	<p><i>Outcome 3: Knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation support contributes to equitable gender benefits and increased awareness of biodiversity conservation. This will be indicated by:</i></p> <p><i>At least 50% (of which at least 30% women) of sampled community members, government and sector agency staff, private sector and other stakeholders aware of potential conservation threats and adverse impacts of unplanned developments and have undertaken 1 or more actions to reduce threats or improve conservation from baselines to be established in Year 1</i></p> <p><i>At least ten additional best practice in conservation and sustainable resource management codified and disseminated nationally and internationally</i></p>	<p><i>Output 3.1: Knowledge Management and Communications, Gender Mainstreaming and Monitoring and Evaluation strategies developed and implemented through (a) design and implementation of communication s and awareness programs; (b) preparation of M&amp;E plan and its implementation and (c) undertaking mid-term and terminal evaluations to assess outcomes and impacts</i></p> <p><i>Output 3.2: Harmonized information management system to integrate lessons from the biological landscapes and</i></p>	GET	659,733	3,200,700



Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Sub Total (\$)					5,914,330	40,971,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
GET					295,716	2,204,770
Sub Total(\$)					295,716	2,204,770
Total Project Cost(\$)					6,210,046	43,175,770

**C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type**

<b>Sources of Co-financing</b>	<b>Name of Co-financier</b>	<b>Type of Co-financing</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>
Government	National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA)	Grant	8,010,879
Government	Forestry Department	Grant	5,500,000
Government	Rural Agricultural Development Authority (RADA)	Grant	28,080,866
Government	Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC) – Environment and Risk Management Branch	In-kind	314,163
Government	Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ)	Grant	1,149,862
Donor Agency	UNDP	Grant	120,000
<b>Total Co-Financing(\$)</b>			<b>43,175,770</b>

#### D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Jamaica	Biodiversity		No	4,066,115	386,281
UNDP	GET	Jamaica	Land Degradation		No	2,143,931	203,673
Total Grant Resources(\$)						6,210,046	589,954

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

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Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

## F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

**PPG Amount (\$)**

182,648

**PPG Agency Fee (\$)**

17,352

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Jamaica	Biodiversity		No	119,591	11,361
UNDP	GET	Jamaica	Land Degradation		No	63,057	5,991
Total Project Costs(\$)						182,648	17,352

**Core Indicators**

**Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	81,712.00	0.00	0.00

**Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	75,000.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park	125689	Select				<a href="#">Download</a>
Akula National Park	125689	Select				<a href="#">Download</a>
Akula National Park Cockpit Country Protected Area	125689	SelectProtected Landscape/Seascape		75,000.00		<a href="#">Download</a>

**Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness**

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	6,712.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park	125689	SelectProtected Landscape/Seascape		6,712.00			39.00		
Stephney John's Vale Forest Reserve	29107								

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	3100.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	2,500.00		

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	400.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	200.00		

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		4,800		
Male		7,200		
Total	0	12000	0	0



## **PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION**

### **1. Project Description**

#### **A. describe any changes in alignment with the project design with the original pif**

A.1. *Project Description.* There are no significant changes in the project design from the original PIF. During the PPG stage, Outcomes and Outputs have undergone very minor modification as required to improve the design of the project and reflect the outcomes of PPG consultations and assessments. All original elements of the PIF are still included in the Outcome and Output statements of the project as detailed in Table B. These are further detailed in *Section A.1.3 of this CEO Endorsement Request*.

The co-financing amount has slightly decreased from the PIF estimate of USD 43,915,347 to 43,175,770

#### **1) Global environmental problems, threats, root causes and barriers to be addressed.**

There are no significant changes from the PIF. Through the PPG process - threats, impacts, and barriers presented in the original PIF have been further refined and elaborated through consultations. Please refer to *Section II Development challenge in the UNDP Project Document for details*.

#### **2) Baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects.**

There are no significant change from the PIF. However, *Section II Development challenge, baseline scenario and Section IV Results and Partnerships, Parts on Partnerships and Stakeholder engagement of the UNDP Project Document* identify a wider range of partners that would be involved in project implementation and include baseline initiatives (including baseline budget estimates) that will contribute to the results of the project.

#### **3) Proposed alternative scenario, with brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project**

The relevance and feasibility of the proposed outcomes and outputs have been confirmed (*Refer Figure 2 for Theory of Change and Section IV, of UNDP Project Document*) through additional expert review and through extensive consultations during the preparation phase of the project (*Refer Section IV Results and Partnerships, Stakeholder engagement plan and Annex 4 of UNDP Project Document*). Project indicators and targets have been refined to reflect on-ground practicalities and ecological considerations. Some modifications from the original PIF are presented below. In summary these are:

Components 2 and 3 of the PIF have been combined into a single Component. In particular Output 3.1 of the PIF, namely “*sustainable livelihoods promoted and implemented in pilot areas*” that includes promotion of sustainable livelihoods, SLM and production systems, ecotourism and small business development is an integral part of the activities defined in Component 2 of PIF (namely Output 2.2 that focuses on BD and SLM compatible agriculture and agroforestry, drought mitigation and water management, and alternatives to slash and burn; Output 2.3 that also focuses on restoration of degraded lands, the latter for agriculture and agroforestry and nursery development and Output 2.4 that focuses on capacity development for smallholder farms and communities, BD-compatible production systems, SLM techniques etc.). For the above reasons, it seems logical that all productive systems, whether these are SLM, agricultural improvements, livelihood improvements and other private sector promoted enterprises should evolve through a single participatory process, rather be defined in isolation. Output 3.2 of the PIF that promoted gender mainstreaming is now included in the new Component 3 (Component 4 in PIF).

Changes have also been made to the title of some of the Outputs to make these more relevant. Additional changes from the PIF are detailed in Annex G of GEFCEO ER.

**Response to Project Reviews** (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion, and responses to comments from the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF) is provided in Annex B.

#### ***4) Alignment with GEF focal area strategies:***

The project addresses the GEF-6 BD Focal Area Program 9 objective – Managing the Human-Biodiversity Interface. The project is particularly aligned with the core activities of GEF Program 9 aimed at managing the human-biodiversity interface that can help maintain the integrity of the protected area estate while ensuring persistence of biodiversity in more expansive landscapes. To achieve this, the project will embed biodiversity conservation and sustainability objectives in the management of wider production landscapes in North Central Jamaica through support to an array of policies, strategies, and practices that engage key public and private sector actors in order to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity. Through more careful targeting, support under this program is expected to better deliver multiple conservation outcomes: sustaining biodiversity in the production landscape and which will simultaneously secure the ecological integrity and sustainability of protected area systems. The project also address the GEF-6 LD Focal Area Program 4 objective - Scaling-up Sustainable Land Management through Landscape Approach. The project will support

efforts to improve production landscapes with environmental benefits and encourage wider application of innovative tools and practices for natural resource management. This will include approaches at improving soil productive, water resource management, and vegetation cover in production landscapes systems as to to benefit land users most vulnerable to land degradation. The project will support specific roles of men and women in these systems through (i) capacity development and grant financing for sustainable land management; (ii) multi-stakeholder planning at the landscape level involving both public and private sectors to inform decision-making on integrated management of ecosystem services; and (iii) improving agricultural land management, in and around the proposed Cockpit Country Protected Area, through empowerment of local communities in decision-making and management of productive assets.

#### ***5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning***

Baseline projects as well as other contributions to the project's baseline and co-financing are given in *UNDP Project Document Section IV (Results and Partnerships)* for each project component, and *Section IX (Financial Planning and Management)*.

The indicative co-financing for the project has been confirmed with a total of USD 43,175,770 (see Table C above). GEF resources will be used to address efforts in developing an enabling framework for integrated management of biological landscapes in the country including legislation, policy and institutional mechanisms for conservation and resource management. This will be done through the provision of incremental funding to add on to investments already being made by project partners. The project preparation phase has also engaged stakeholders, developed a shared vision and initiated steps towards the removal of barriers for effective implementation. The project can therefore, be considered entirely incremental above the baseline situation.

#### ***6) Global Environmental Benefits***

The GEF increment builds on the existing programs undertaken by the Government of Jamaica for biodiversity conservation, maintaining ecosystem services and SLM. In the alternative scenario enabled by the GEF, the project will removal of systemic and institutional barriers for integrated SLM and biodiversity planning through (i) strengthened institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks that incorporate biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services considerations into sectoral and national land use planning, (ii) strengthened national capacity for landscape level integrated land use planning with biodiversity mainstreamed, (iii) effective operationalization of an integrated landscape level land use approach in the Cockpit Country with biodiversity compatible SLM, CSA and forest restoration in place, (iv) an effective integrated landscape management supporting key ecosystem service (i.e. water) and biodiversity of global significance, (v) biodiversity conservation is mainstreamed into the agricultural, tourism, forestry and mining sectors, supporting the reduction of key threats to globally and regionally threatened ecosystems and species, and (vi) knowledge management for biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, SLM, and CSA is captured and shared, encouraging ongoing and widespread implementation. The proposed project also generates GEBs by contributing to Aichi Targets #1, 2, 7, 11, 12 and 14.

The global benefits that will be delivered include improved management effectiveness of around 75,000 ha of the proposed Cockpit Country protected area, improved agricultural productivity in around 2,500 ha of agricultural lands, forest restoration in 400 ha and generation of multiple benefits from restoration of around 400 ha of degraded land, including mined out areas. Refer Table 1 below for GEB benefits:

**Table 1: Global Environmental Benefits**

Summary of Baseline Scenario	Summary of GEF Scenario	Global Environment Benefit
Component 1: Systematic and institutional capacity for integrated landscape management at national level		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Jamaica's globally significant habitats threatened by poor land use practices, climate change and over exploitation of natural resources</li> <li>· Development planning at national, parish and local levels does not fully account for ecosystem values and biodiversity, leading to continued loss of habitat and critical ecosystem functions</li> <li>· Gaps in legislation result in unabated threats to biodiversity as drivers of change accelerate within large biological landscapes</li> <li>· Limited capacity at national level to lead on integrated landscape planning and management results in less efficient approaches to biological landscape management</li> <li>· Regulatory frameworks and enforcement capacities to ensure compliance with conservation and sustainable development guidelines and regulations limited</li> <li>· Regulatory frameworks and enforcement capacities to ensure compliance with conservation and sustainable development guidelines and regulations limited and less effective in preventing negative development impacts, encroachment, and illegal hunting and consumption)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Strengthened policy and institutional framework for integrated management of landscapes</li> <li>· Improved partnership arrangements and cooperation for integrated planning and management of large landscapes</li> <li>· Strengthened application of policies and regulations on biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resources management with large landscapes</li> <li>· Improved approaches for mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into key sectors and into national and parish socio-economic planning</li> <li>· Enhanced capacity to implement decision-making tools to inform improved land use planning for biodiversity conservation outcomes, economic valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services;</li> <li>· Capacity enhanced to carry out management planning, use of management standards and protocols for landscapes that better integrate biodiversity and demonstrates potential for PA contributions to socio-economic development and community livelihoods;</li> </ul>	<p><b>BD:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Improved management of landscapes covering around 86,000 ha [consisting of the Cockpit Country (approximately 75,000 ha), the Stephney John's Vale Forest Reserve (6,712 ha) and its immediate environments (approximately 4,300 ha)}, maintaining globally important biodiversity and ecosystem services</li> <li>· Improved conservation security in the area of around 75,000 ha of protected areas (proposed Cockpit Country PA)</li> <li>· Populations of high priority endemic and/or threatened species remain stable or increase in targeted project landscape: (i) Giant Swallowtail and Panton's Fritillary Butterfly; (ii) Black-billed and Yellow-tailed parrots; and (iii) White-crowned, Ring-tailed and Plain Pigeons</li> <li>· Increase in level of institutional capacities for planning, implementation and monitoring of integrated biodiversity management planning in biological landscapes</li> <li>· Increased awareness of community members, government and sector agency staff, private sector and other stakeholders (disaggregated by sex and type of beneficiary) aware of and taking action to address potential conservation threats and their adverse impacts on biodiversity within biological landscapes</li> </ul> <p><b>LD:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 600 ha of disturbed natural forests and degraded common lands restored providing economic benefits</li> <li>· At least 12,000 persons composed of at least 40% women directly benefiting from improved natural resources management practices, improved livelihoods and small business</li> </ul>
<p><b>Component 2: Application of Integrated landscape planning and management in key biodiversity areas</b></p>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Biodiversity conservation, sustainable land and forest management, and protected areas management is not fully integrated into parish and local socio-economic development plans and processes</li> <li>· Resource use management and planning does not take place at the landscape level or adequately take account of potential impacts on protected areas and biodiversity rich areas from production landscapes</li> <li>· Development can lead to deforestation and degradation of native forest, threatening globally significant biodiversity and results in increasing land degradation, loss of ecosystem services, etc.</li> <li>· Tourism development does not fully address needs of local communities and channel adequate benefits to local communities</li> <li>· Protected areas and other critical habitat areas outside protected areas are somewhat disconnected from each other</li> <li>· Some communities / residents within Cockpit country rely on unsustainable resource uses (overharvesting for poles; hunting; etc.) due to a lack of experience or knowhow on sustainable livelihood options and a lack of incentive mechanisms for sustainable resource use</li> <li>· Lack of business development plans to guide biodiversity-friendly agricultural and tourism, results in damaging practices that degrade biodiversity and ecosystem services.</li> <li>· Information is not available to enable effective biodiversity monitoring or landscape planning / spatial zoning within biological landscapes sites, or to measure and track the negative impacts of development, agricultural expansion, or other development processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Biodiversity conservation, sustainable management of land and forests, and PA management consolidated within Cockpit Country and aligned with existing parish and local planning and management structures</li> <li>· Multi-stakeholder participation in Cockpit Country strengthened</li> <li>· Integrated landscape strategies in place for Cockpit Country</li> <li>· PA management strengthened and integrated into overall land and resource use planning frameworks in surrounding areas</li> <li>· Forest landscapes restored in order to provide important habitat for species and functional connectivity</li> <li>· Biodiversity-friendly and revenue sharing standards for tourism development / operations for Cockpit Country</li> <li>· Sustainable livelihoods activities benefiting local residents and reducing their negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem functioning</li> <li>· Improved productivity and incomes from previously degraded agricultural lands</li> <li>· Degraded lands (including mined out areas) providing multiple benefits to local communities</li> </ul>	<p>development with 15% average increase in participating household incomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· At least another 21,000 persons indirectly benefiting from improved conservation outcomes and ecosystem services from improved PA management, forest conservation and restoration and mainstreaming of biodiversity and natural resources management in parish and local level planning systems.</li> <li>· At least 2,500 ha of degraded agricultural lands, under improved rehabilitation using biodiversity-friendly restoration technologies</li> </ul>
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<b>Component 3: Knowledge management, gender mainstreaming and monitoring and evaluation</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Key stakeholders are unaware of the damaging impacts of their actions on fragile ecosystems and biodiversity, the economic implications of this degradation, regulations to protect them and the penalties for breaking these.</li> <li>· Information is not readily available to enable effective biodiversity monitoring within PAs sites, or to measure and track the negative impacts of development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Increased awareness of stakeholders and local communities and broad support for PAs and recognition of their multiple benefits and contributions to local economies</li> <li>· Strengthened monitoring and reporting systems for PAs and their management effectiveness collated and reported at a national level</li> <li>· Enhancement of learning network for transmission of best practices and fit-for-purpose science.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>

### *7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.*

#### **Sustainability and Scaling Up**

The project will address sustainability as follows:

Financial sustainability will be achieved by a number of means, including: (i) ensuring that through the integrated biodiversity management planning exercise for the landscape, the national, parish and local entities that will facilitate the convergence of sub-national government financial resources to support conservation and sustainable community livelihoods that would help financially sustain activities beyond the life of the project; (ii) ensure a partnership arrangement between national, parish, sector and local institutions, communities, NGO and private sector partners within the biological landscape that will ensure complementarity and cost-effectiveness of multiple partners and investments; (iii) develop new business models for biological landscape conservation, sustainable natural resources use, community livelihoods and value chains that recognize the full range of environmental ecosystem services provided by biological landscapes and their attendant species and ecosystems. Developing market linkages for sustainable forest and agriculture products and services, ecotourism and local handicrafts and establishment of “brand” labels that will ensure financial sustainability of local livelihoods; (iv) support for establishment of Community level revolving funds that will help to financially sustain and expand investments beyond the project period; (v) facilitating market linkages, green certification of products and services to improve sustainability and value addition; and (vi) training of local entrepreneurs and enterprises. Implementation of such models through carefully developed business plans could lead to a diversification of funding base from sources such as ecotourism, NTFPs and other mechanisms, when these becomes available.

Institutional sustainability will be improved through systematic capacity development of existing public institutions (particularly that of NEPA, RADA, Forest Department, Parish level entities, etc.), local communities and civil society organizations that operate in the biological landscape, other relevant sectors and the local communities in the biological landscape. By engaging these stakeholders in gender responsive conservation and livelihood investment planning, the project will help establish alliances for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources that is expected to continue beyond the project period. Capacity building measures will be improved by integrating these programs into the curricula of appropriate training institutes. Carefully tailored training and capacity building to enhance the skills of local communities in relation to sustainable non-timber forest products (NTFP), SLM, SFM, ecotourism and other local producers will provide institutional sustainability. The project's institutional arrangements will further help build coordination structures at the national and landscape (or parish) level with representation from different development sectors and stakeholders (including sub-national government entities, NGOs and private sector) to implement integrated biological landscape planning and to ensure that Parish and local development plans mainstream biodiversity policies. To ensure sustainability of institutional arrangements for integrated biodiversity management planning and ensuring mainstreaming of biodiversity policies into socio-economic development plans, the Government of Jamaica will work towards institutionalization of these coordination mechanisms as part of its long-term strategy to streamline and support biodiversity goals. Formalization of these coordination arrangements will enable sustaining and scaling up of benefits of the project within biological landscapes in the country.

Social sustainability will be enhanced through the development/strengthening of stakeholder participation mechanisms for the target biological landscape. A Knowledge Management and Communication strategy (Annex 6 of UNDP Project Document) has been developed to facilitate awareness and enhance stakeholder participation. Frameworks for Participatory Integrated Landscape Management Planning (Annex 7 of UNDP Project Document) and Participatory Community Consultative and Planning Framework for Cluster planning (Annex 8 of UNDP Project Document) was designed during PPG stage to ensure adequate consultation and participatory decision making to ensure that project activities are detailed in collaboration with local communities, so that extensive consultation including all affected groups is undertaken prior to delineation of areas to be set asides for conservation, so as to avoid excessive community resource use areas or to improve the management of such uses. Social sustainability will also be achieved by strengthening of community institutions, ensuring their active participation in planning and implementation of conservation and sustainable natural resources management, improving community capacity for management of natural resources and for improving grievance redressal mechanisms that will ensure social sustainability. These objectives and measures are all to be anchored in a gender responsive approach resulting from robust mainstreaming of gender in all aspects of the project cycle.

Environmental sustainability will be achieved through a coordinated approach involving improved protected area management approaches, sustainable natural resources, forest and land management, securing improved forest restoration and sustainable NTFP use, improving incentives for conservation and community participation. It would also help reduction of external threats on PAs and wildlife through biological landscape level partnerships, will enhance controls on poaching, and improve inter-parish collaboration. This work at biological landscape is aimed at ensuring environmental and socio-economic sustainability through improved institutional capacity, policies and legislation.

Potential for scaling up: The project is designed to provide demonstration models for up-scaling in Jamaica. In particular, the capacity building and the development of guidelines and regulations for each aspect of the project will strongly support up-scaling. Ensuring that activities, impacts and lessons learnt from the demonstration site is disseminated widely helps generate a bottom-up demand for similar activities throughout the country. The Project's investment component will seek to develop synergies among rural development actors and programs with an objective of raising additional investments that will fund and expand models of resource use and alternative livelihood activities within and outside of the targeted biological corridors. The financial strategy plan would facilitate replication and scaling (Output 1.5) and help assess sustainable financial and institutional arrangements for scaling

up, support identification of new biological landscape sites, develop a best practice manual and conduct dissemination events to encourage uptake of integrated conservation approaches in other sites. In particular activities to be undertaken as part of the effort of scaling up include the following:

- Development of a financial strategy based on lessons learned at the field level that will ensure that the integrated management planning approach and models developed and pilot tested in the biological corridor is scaled up to include all other biological landscapes in the country. This Output (3.3) would support the analysis, documentation and dissemination of best practices and lessons learned that deliver tangible improvements in biodiversity and natural resources status to provide examples for replication. It would also entail participation in regional workshops and best practice sharing events to improve learning and exchange of experiences in mainstreaming biodiversity considerations, and integrated management planning and practices. Based on these best practices and lessons, the financial strategy will provide a basis for actions at other key biological landscapes, identify required institutional and coordination arrangements resources and partnership commitments (including with NGOs), select interventions and potential sites for replication by the fifth year of the project.
- Providing technical support to facilitate identification of new biological landscapes and initiation of planning for integrated approaches in other sites;
- Annual seminars for key staff and decision makers on best practices, experiences and needs;
- Financial mechanisms identified to strengthen and upscale financial support to conservation and sustainable land use/natural resource management in biological landscape
- Publishing of best practice manuals/handbooks/compendiums of integrated landscape management approaches; and
- End of project national seminar on outcomes and replication for integrated landscape approaches in Jamaica.

## **Innovation**

The project design is innovative in several ways. First, it proposes to pilot the first programs in Jamaica for integrated landscape planning and management approach to biodiversity conservation that seeks to mainstream biodiversity conservation outcomes in sectoral and parish socio-economic planning. This new approach, that involves multi-stakeholder planning and an inter-sectoral coordination approach to management of productive landscapes proposes the following innovative approaches: (i) ensuring that a landscape is viewed as a system in its self, comprising various natural, cultural and socio-economic components, that in turn is part of the bigger national, regional and global network of biological landscapes; (ii) ensuring that a landscape is appropriately zoned for biodiversity conservation, taking account of landscape ecology, inter-connectedness, vegetation zoning, regional land-use planning, nature and cultural landscape integration, etc. (i.e. landscape planning); (iii) bringing actors from the parishes, private and civil society together to achieve mutual understanding and negotiating and implementing mutually agreeable plans, combining top-down and bottom-up approaches and promotion of community participation (i.e. intersectoral coordination); and (iv) promoting a conservation-based economy in the landscape, with value creation and increased economic benefits for local people; labeling of goods and services (e.g. tourism products and services; sustainable agricultural products; NTFPs, etc.); consumption and production that is in line with sustainable development principles; the fair and equitable distribution of benefits; and awareness of conservation of nature and culture. Secondly, it is innovative because it would seek to link forest and land restoration as part of a larger effort to improve biodiversity conservation outcomes in biological components of the landscape and improve connectivity of its individual parts. Thirdly, it would serve as a pilot to develop and test sustainable financing mechanisms at the local level (community or district level) to improve incentives for community engagement in conservation, including establishment of local level revolving funds, tourism concession fees, accommodation surcharges, etc.).

## **Cost efficiency and effectiveness**



The project has been designed to reflect the most cost-effective approach. A number of strategies were evaluated during the project formulation stage to identify those strategies and activities that demonstrate this cost-effective approach. The cost-effective approaches that have been applied to the project are the following:

Defining a holistic approach to project formulation: The project adopts an integrated spatial approach that connects land, forest and productive systems and their various interactions to maximize opportunities for synergies, such that selected actions and interventions generate multiple benefits. This is to be accomplished through development and implementation of well-designed conservation actions (protected area management with defined conservation management practices, sustainable resource use areas, non-consumptive use areas, set-asides to facilitate restoration and recovery of disturbed habitats), sustainable community resource use and management and livelihood improvement measures in agriculture, tourism, small-scale enterprises, etc. and the improved management of land and forest-based activities (based on an integrated landscape conservation approach).

Sequencing of activities: Project design and sequencing of project activities ensures that foundational activities are completed first (under Outcome 1), such as (i) establishing functional governance and coordinating mechanisms at the national and sub-national levels; (ii) policy and regulatory changes for establishing integrated landscape management and clarifying institutional responsibilities for landscape planning, management and oversight; and improved policies and practices that facilitate mainstreaming biodiversity into sector and environmental planning; and (iii) capacity improvements developed to provide the necessary groundwork for later demonstration of integrated planning and management in the selected target clusters within the landscape under Outcome 2. The project includes subsequent documentation, dissemination of best practices and knowledge management in Outcome 3 to lay the ground work for scaling up of integrated planning and management landscapes in the country and feedback mechanisms to influence further policy and legislative changes, as appropriate.

Improving efficiency, effectiveness and coordination of management and enforcement actions: The effective, efficient and coordinated use of existing national, municipal, local and NGOs capacity and resources (including manpower, budgets, equipment, etc.) based on individual agency mandates. This will ensure that landscape activities are defined within existing budgetary and institutional constraints that operate in the country and is considered a more cost-effective and sustainable strategy for management of landscapes and parts within, rather than rely on unreliable external funding that cannot be sustained beyond the project period.

Models to demonstrate benefits: Project design ensures selectivity in the identification and development of on-the-ground demonstration models (Outcome 2) focusing mainly on trialing of integrated planning and management, environmentally sustainable forest and land resources (including agriculture) use, livelihood best practices, trialing of community-based ecotourism best practices, so as to ensure cost-effectiveness in terms of avoiding duplication and ineffective spread of activities.

Building on existing lessons and best practices: As a measure to ensure cost-effectivity, project design focuses on use of available resource to the extent possible building on the existing Parish management planning approaches. Rather than hire expensive external consultants, project-supported staff would work closely with Parish level and sector staff in collaboration with local communities and local partners will make use of available information and expertise to develop plans that follow the “No Regrets” principle adopted by national policies. This results in plans that have higher levels of participation and buy-in. While they may be simpler than plans drafted by external experts, they would be more likely to be accepted and implemented by local communities. It would also build and replicate lessons from on-going and other national initiatives.

Data management systems: The project will focus on the development of standardized but simple information collection and databases at landscape level (rather than on costly GIS systems) is also a proven and effective way to collect and share data. The Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy in particular makes use of free and widely available forms of communication in the country.

Co-financing Cost-effectiveness: The total GEF investment of US\$ 6,210,046 for this project will leverage a minimum of US\$ **43,175,770** in cofinancing, a cost-effective ratio of over 1:7 with additional associated financing inputs anticipated during project implementation.

**A.2. Child Project?**

**If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.**

N/A

**A.3. Stakeholders**

**Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.**

The project included a wide range of consultations during the PPG stage. Initial stakeholder analysis during the PIF stage was followed up with consultation during the PPG stage in terms of the design of the project. During the PPG stage, the stakeholder analysis was updated and elaborated (refer Annex 4 of UNDP Project Document) following consultations undertaken by international and national consultants at the biological corridor site and with the parish governments addressing both institutional stakeholders in the context of their statutory involvement in the project, and more broadly for non-governmental stakeholders at the district, community and parish levels including natural resource dependent communities. The PPG team conducted a number of field visits to discuss with various stakeholders, including local communities on their perceptions in relation to the proposed Cockpit Country protected area, their relationship with the forest and its natural resources and specific needs of the communities to improve their agricultural productivity, livelihoods and their potential role in the proposed project. Cluster and Parish stakeholder consultations were conducted to obtain the perspective of the different stakeholders during the period July through September and October 2018. Following the Inception Workshop that was conducted in Kingston on July 9, 2018, and following extensive field work and further development of the project design, a validation workshop was conducted in Kingston on December 6, 2018 to discuss the project design and reach general consensus on project outcomes, outputs, activities and institutional arrangements for the project. **See also prodoc Annex 4.**

**Documents**

Title		Submitted
In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.		
Table 2: Stakeholder Involvement Plan		
Key Stakeholder	Role and responsibilities / mandate	Proposed role in the project and involvement mechanism

Key Stakeholder	Role and responsibilities / mandate	Proposed role in the project and involvement mechanism
<u>Implementing Agency</u> National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA)	NEPA is the responsible body for the environment and planning and executes the various related Acts such as the Natural Resources Conservation Authority, the Town and Country Planning Act and the Land Development and Utilization Act.	The project will be managed by the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA). NEPA will be responsible for the project execution and for coordinating the activities and inputs of Government agencies and other stakeholders. NEPA will serve on the national steering committee and Technical Working Group (TWG). NEPA will also be a key agency providing technical support for land planning, economic valuation, designing financial systems and incorporate biodiversity conservation into EIAs, SEAs and Development Orders (components 1&2). NEPA has a Policy Analysis, Formulation and Evaluation Network (PAFEN) that can be supported to be an effective framework to mainstream gender in biodiversity conservation.
Responsible Party: Forestry Department	The Forest Department (FD) will be a Responsible Party, responsible for implementation of all Forestry related activities. The FD is also a key technical agency carrying out forest restoration and manages FRs on Jamaica. Under this project including providing support for agro-forestry initiatives in the Cockpit Country and NRV of the Stephney John's Vale Forest Reserves	The Forest Department (FD) will be a Responsible Party, responsible for oversight and implementation of all Forestry related activities under the project. It would serve on the Project Steering Committee and the TWG
Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC)	Provide visionary leadership, appropriate legislation, innovative policies and coordinated implementation which facilitate investments, sustained growth and prosperity for all in an environmentally sustainable manner through its departments and agencies	The Ministry will be involved at the PSC and TWG levels as the entity with ministerial responsibility for the environmental portfolio. The Ministry will further be involved in the monitoring of the GEF outcomes as the GEF focal point sits within the Ministry in addition to its oversight and decision-making duties and reporting responsibilities for the Implementing Agency (NEPA) and the Responsible Party (Forestry Department).
Ministry of Local Government and Community Development	This Ministry plays a primary role in community development through the Social Development Commission	This Ministry will be involved in the planning within the Parishes as well as in community related activities, and thus will be a key project partner in all its community related activities.
Local Government Organizations	St. Elizabeth Municipal Corporation (formerly Parish Council); Trelawny Municipal Corporation, St James Municipal Corporation; Clarendon Municipal Corporation; St. Ann Municipal Corporation and the respective Parish Development Committees (PDCs). Cockpit Country is in all above Parishes. Authorities will be involved in development of Development Orders and integration of Biodiversity and ecosystem services into Local Sustainable Development Plans.	Monitoring of project for compliance with regulatory standards, support of project implementation through the provision of minor water supply, etc.

Key Stakeholder	Role and responsibilities / mandate	Proposed role in the project and involvement mechanism
Ministry of Tourism/Tourism Product Development Company/Resort Board/Tourism Enhancement Fund	Establishment and implementation of policies, plans, programs and systems for the promotion of activities and the creation of products and services that contributes to sustainable growth and development in Jamaica through Tourism	The Ministry will support community level tourism initiatives (technical support, marketing, capacity building, other) and will contribute to sustainable tourism initiative under this project.
Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries (MICAF)	Through its agencies, RADA and JAS as well the Apiculture Unit (see below)	The MICAF along with the Rural Agricultural Development Authority (RADA) will implement the sustainable agriculture, agroforestry and alternative livelihood components of this project, and provide technical support, extension services and training to farmers (Component 4).
Rural Agricultural Development Authority (RADA)	Rural Agricultural Development Authority (RADA) is a statutory body of the MICAF that supports implementation of the agriculture and alternative livelihood activities. RADA is MICAF's main arm providing extension services and acting as a catalyst for rural development. RADA is in the process of reviving a number of Produce Marketing Organizations (PMOs), as a means of more efficiently supporting farmer's marketing efforts. RADA will be the lead on the agroforestry initiatives.	<p>RADA will provide technical support, extension services and training to farmers for agricultural and livelihood activities under the project as well as support value addition and marketing as a Responsible Partner for the project</p> <p>RADA has a Gender Focal Point person who can be a pivotal resource to support, with key project partnership, gender-mainstreaming efforts in the field.</p> <p>Representation on cluster and regional planning and implementation teams.</p>
Planning Institute of Jamaica	Initiative, coordinate and development plans, policies and programs for Jamaica's economical, financial, social, cultural and physical development; identify and implement development projects	<p>The Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) will serve on the project steering committee and provide technical support and support coordination among the sector agencies.</p> <p>The Gender Division can provide additional critical insight into focusing attention to gender.</p>
National Irrigation Commission (NIC)	The NIC has responsibility for the MICAF's irrigation schemes. The NIC supplies farmers with irrigation water.	NIC will help integrate and apply lessons learned from their work on providing irrigation infrastructure and training, as well as technical support for improving water management and conservation
Beekeeping Unit, Apiculture Extension Services (MICAF)	To identify best practices suitable to local conditions to increase efficiency, productivity, development and competitiveness in the Industry	<p>This Unit will support livelihood activities through its extension officers, as well as provide advice on good agricultural and management practices, disease control, marketing of bee products, business development, procurement of beekeeping equipment, and sourcing of grants/loans.</p> <p>Beekeeping Unit expansion to Cockpit Country will be supported as help train trainers in these activities</p>
Bureau of Gender Affairs /Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport	The national machinery responsible for empowering men and women of Jamaica while focusing at the policy level in order to ensure that gender analysis is integrated into all national policies, plans, programs and projects.	This Bureau will support and ensure that gender equity and women affairs are well integrated into project design and implementation. The Bureau will carry out both livelihood and gender assessments, and support community-level women engagement and outreach

Key Stakeholder	Role and responsibilities / mandate	Proposed role in the project and involvement mechanism
Ministry of Mining and Transport, Jamaica Bauxite Institute	Exercise general supervision over all prospecting, mining and quarrying operations throughout the Island; manages the investigation, characterization, documentation and release information on all aspects of the geology of Jamaica.	The Ministry will be responsible for integrating environmental and land use planning imperatives in the Mining Policy. The Jamaica Bauxite Institute will provide collaborative support with Forestry to pilot biodiversity-friendly restoration of mined-out Bauxite lands, and will be an integral partner in this project's restoration efforts
Private sector and financial institutions	Development of for profit businesses that can provide employment and support alternative livelihoods. Banks are financial institutions that have provide/support micro-credit loans for small farmers and other small and medium sized enterprises	Opportunity for participation, create synergies for project impacts; co-financing opportunities
Rural Water Supply Ltd.	The Rural Water Supply Ltd. is a government engineering firm which has expertise in the implementation of small but very impactful water solutions in particular in rural areas that experience prolonged drought conditions throughout the year. Their solutions include rainwater harvesting both on at the community level and on an individual household level and repairing and refurbishing of wayside tanks. Their Master plan includes solutions for numerous communities,	The Rural Water Supply Ltd can be a pivotal partner in helping to identify and to provide design solutions to address the persistent water challenges in some key communities.
Maroons	Special community group in the Cockpit Country	As a community living in the Cockpit Country with special rights, their endorsement of planning and programs and participation is essential, with their cultural practices respected. All project interventions will be carried out based on the principle of free prior and informed consent (FPIC). They will participate and be beneficiaries of all project investments in sustainable land management, sustainable agriculture, livelihoods and ecotourism

Key Stakeholder	Role and responsibilities / mandate	Proposed role in the project and involvement mechanism
NGOs and CBOs	<p><u>Windsor Research Center</u>: Key research center in Cockpit Country that carries out biodiversity research and compiles data on Cockpit Country's biodiversity and ecological processes.</p> <p><u>Cockpit Communities for Conservation</u>: Key community stakeholders comprised of communities Aenon Town, Madras, Accompong, Thornton, Aberdeen, Quick Step, Burnt Hill, Sherwood Content, Duanvale, etc.</p> <p>National Association of Parish Development Committees (St. Ann, Clarendon, Trelawny, St. Elizabeth, St. James); Cockpit Country Local Forest Management Committees; Southern Trelawny Environmental Agency; Sherduan CC, Aberdeen CDC, Quick Step CDC, Accompong Maroon Council, Madras CDC, Sawyers LFMC, Local Forest Management Committees</p>	Project provides opportunity to participate as direct or indirect beneficiaries for capacity building and livelihoods investment opportunities; Representation on cluster and regional planning and implementation teams.
Support Service Entities	National Water Commission, Ministry of Health, National Works Agency, Department of Cooperatives and Friendly Societies, HEART Trust/NTA, Jamaica Social Investment Fund, Digital Foundation, etc.	Opportunity to participate and support project implementation catering to competing social needs in target communities such as roads, water, infrastructure development, community centers and the assisting beneficiaries with meeting the basic legal standards for social enterprise development and management as well as opportunities for co-financing.
Institute of Jamaica/Jamaica National Heritage Trust	<p>Natural history, biodiversity and cultural rights preservation, promotions; Regulate utilisation of cultural heritage resources;</p> <p>National repository of biodiversity information;</p> <p>Monitoring and regulation of impacts on biodiversity</p>	Engage in community outreach, biodiversity and cultural heritage rights promotion and preservation; capacity building in promotion of cultural rights and monitoring of project impacts on biodiversity; Representation and TWG or PSC
Jamaica Fire Brigade/Jamaica Constabulary Force	Public safety and security; enforcement of laws	Public awareness, promotion and enforcement of laws that governs forest sustainability; Representation on cluster and regional planning and implementation teams.
Social Development Commission	Principal community organisation agency of the GOJ. Promotes and controls schemes for sport, social, cultural and economic development.	Strengthen community participation, capacity building, livelihoods promotion, provide technical support and business planning to operate a social business enterprise, coordinate closely with the community members to ensure the sustainability of the social business enterprise beyond the proposed project duration; Representation on cluster and regional planning and implementation teams.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

**Consulted only; Yes**

**Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes**

**Co-financier; Yes**

**Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes**

**Executor or co-executor;**

**Other (Please explain)**

#### **A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

**Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).**

Women are directly engaged in key economic activities including agriculture, tourism and natural resources management, particularly in local communities in the project landscape. They are expected to significantly influence current practices, and can be effective community advocates of sustainable natural resources management strategies. Among the Maroon communities, there are clear roles for women as leaders, resource managers, trainers of the youth, etc. Among farming communities, women make important decisions regarding production, and have vital roles in marketing of the produce, allocation of domestic resources and harvests. As nurturers of families, women are most directly affected by resource degradation or drastic changes in natural resources productivity. A screening of the UNDP social and environmental screening procedures (SESP) revealed a potential risk related to gender: “Project potentially may limit women’s ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services while also facing potential of have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls”. This risk will be managed through the project. A gender analysis (Annex 5 of UNDP Project Document) was undertaken at PPG stage to determine the differentiated roles of women and men in biodiversity conservation and natural resources management, the impacts of biodiversity loss and resource degradation on women and their potential role in reversing these trends. The results have been used to develop a gender mainstreaming action plan. Gender responsive indicators have been included that will guide the monitoring and evaluation of the Project’s impact on promoting gender equality and equity. The UNDP Gender Marker will assess project’s potential contribution to promoting this outcome. In addition, this gender assessment will also identify areas where negative impacts can be reduced and positive ones enhanced. Both during the planning and implementation period, the project will ensure equal opportunities for women and men to participate in decision-making. Steps will be taken to ensure that women’s practical needs and strategic interests are taken into account in management arrangements for the project from the community and throughout the different levels. Gender and social inclusion considerations have been integrated into the overall project design.

Gender mainstreaming will be addressed at the institutional, policy, programs and projects levels and in monitoring and evaluation to ensure that both men and women have the opportunities and benefits of participating in biodiversity conservation and management and equality and equity are embedded in public policy and administration. However, at the pre-implementation stage (before the end April 2019) there will be an additional review of the gender plan and budget. Subsequently, at the start of the project, the National Project Implementation Team (with gender specialist support) will be responsive to and come to own the parameters set out to achieve Gen. 2 certification of the project and ensure that clear steps and processes are in place to effectively implement the gender action plan. The implementation of the gender plan will be the responsibility of the PMU and progress in meeting the actions defined in gender action plan will be reviewed by UNDP supervision teams. The Bureau of Gender Affairs will provide oversight to ensure effective gender mainstreaming in all activities of the project.

### Institutional Level

By focusing on the 4 to 5 key institutions, (NEPA, Forestry, Agriculture, Mining and Tourism), the project will ensure gender integration, paying special attention to recommendations made over the years. <sup>[16]</sup> The following are some of the minimum requirements to be met to mainstream gender at this level:

- All institutions to have an explicit stated mandate for promoting gender equity and equality and mainstreaming gender.
- Improve inter-sectoral collaboration and increase interdisciplinary work, for example, through collaboration among gender focal points in the respective agencies.
- Ensure that the key institutions have Gender Focal Points under the program of the Bureau of Gender Affairs.
- Memoranda of Understanding relating to collaboration among institutions would include the requirement for the promotion of gender equality and equity;
- Establish a targeted capacity building plan to ensure staff has the necessary tools and knowledge to integrate gender issues in their current work;
- Ensure gender equity in the selection and training of personnel in ensuring technical knowledge transfer for example, in economic valuation of biodiversity resources;
- Gender mainstreaming actions would be reflected in work plans and budgets and institutions would report on this aspect of their work; and

### Project Steering Committee /Project Board

- Representation to include the highest political/policy level commitment to gender equality and the empowerment of women, namely the Bureau of Gender Affairs;
- National Project Steering Committee to be sensitive to the importance of gender issues;
- Representation/participation of civil society organizations, including women's organizations.
- Ensuring gender equity in composition of Project Board.
- Project Board at the local /parish level to include gender expertise among representatives

### Policy Level

- Policies relating to the mandate and work of the key institutions to be made more responsive to biodiversity and gender concerns. This might entail revision of existing policies. Focus should be placed on responding to particular policy recommendations made by over the years and take steps, where appropriate to implement findings: for example:
-



“strengthen the capacity of environmental agencies...in relation to integrating gender concerns in environmental policies, programs and projects and to increase the sustainability and management of such activities”. Gender Sector Plan 2009-2010, p. 90 and

“Conduct gender analysis and develop strategies in the mining and quarrying sector to garner baseline information to fully understand the gender issues within the sector”. NBSAP 2016.

- Identify the related strategies, work plans and budgets to ensure coherent implementation of policies.

#### Program and Project Level

- Development and implementation of tools and methodologies to assess and strengthen capacity at institutional levels, including within the governance framework;
- Gender responsive stock-taking and assessment with attention to the disaggregation by sex of qualitative and quantitative data;
- Ensure that the gender outcomes are reflected in the monitoring and evaluation framework and plan.
- Develop and implement robust client responsive capacity building programs on gender and development;
- Train relevant actors to integrate gender, with attention to biodiversity and climate change into policy and into the projects life cycle (project identification, preparation, appraisal, presentation/planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation);
- Design in collaboration with particular interest groups and implement gender specific programs/projects to address particular vulnerabilities and build participation and ownership in the conservation project. (e.g. youth/women only projects);
- Implementation of mechanism to ensure access to equitable basic services such as water, sanitation and solid waste management;
- Support the strengthening of civil society/community based organizations in participatory methodologies to address gender and development issues among community members and promote social inclusion, for example through sports;
- Address gender inequalities, biodiversity threats/loss and climate change impacts through pilot projects and strong partnerships, for example, in community-based water management and in Protected Areas Management; and
- Incorporate gender and socially sensitive indicators and collect sex-disaggregated data to support monitoring and evaluation

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[\[16\]](#) See *National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity in Jamaica, 2016-2021*. National Environment and Planning Agency, December 2016.

## **Documents**

**Title**

**Submitted**

**Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?**

Yes

**If yes, please upload document or equivalent here**

See Prodoc Annex 5 Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Action Plan

**If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:**

**Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;** Yes

**Improving women's participation and decision making** Yes

**Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women** Yes

**Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?**

Yes

#### **A.5. Risks**

**Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.**

As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Manager will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high (i.e. when impact is rated as 5, and when impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated at 3 or higher). Management responses to critical risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR.

The Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) was followed during project preparation, as required by the UNDP SESP Guidance Note and undertaken by environmental and social development specialists. Accordingly, the social and environmental sustainability of project activities is in compliance with the SESP for the project (see Annex 3). A total of 7 risks have been identified for the project. One has been assessed as high risk and six are categorized as moderate risks. Consequently, the overall project risk is categorized as high. The following safeguards standards have been triggered: Principle 1: Human Rights; Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation, Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation; Standard 4: Cultural Heritage; Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement. The SESP identifies management measures to respond to these risks and these have been integrated into the detailed design of project activities.

The high risk (Risk 3 in the SESP) relates to tenure and customary rights, in particular in connection with its potential impact on the Maroon community. In terms of the Maroons, they are not specifically considered as IPs in Jamaica, but as a Special Interest group, and therefore this context was considered in design of the project. Nevertheless, during the PPG

stage a “Special Interest” Peoples Plan for Maroon Community Engagement (Annex 16) was developed (in line with UNDP guidance for preparation of an IP Plan) and will be used to ensure that local cultural norms and practices are maintained and promoted while protecting natural resources. In addition, a number of other management measures are proposed in consultation with the Maroon community to mitigate this risk. During the PPG stage, the Maroons have been involved from the level of the Maroon Council in all the preparation processes including in the inter-agency Technical Working Group which is the final decision making body for the project, along with the UNDP. The project design entails a distinct target cluster assigned to Maroons with specific means to ensure that any investment is based on their needs and priorities. During project implementation, any project investments in the area occupied by the Maroon community as well as other communities (including the use of natural and/or biological resources) will be subjected to FPIC procedures. Any potential loss of access will evolve through a consensus agreement amongst the Maroons (and other communities) themselves rather than be imposed by the project. Any such potential loss of access (and incomes) will be compensated through defined measures (including livelihood improvement activities) that would be agreed amongst those potentially affected persons and the Maroon Council (and respective community-based organization) itself and reflected in the Cluster Management plans. The cluster management plans will only be financed by the project following receipt of formal consent from the Maroon and other communities. Consensual agreement for the cluster management plan will be obtained through an MOU signed between the Maroon Council (and in the case of other communities with their respective community-based organizations) and NEPA. Management responses to the other six moderate risk categories are reflected in Annex 3 (SESP) of the Project Document.

The Project Management Unit in consultation with the respective provincial entities will guide the implementation of the SESP and monitor compliance with the environmental and social norms as identified through the screening process. The Project Management Unit will oversee and evaluate the implementation of the management interventions to assess if social and environment screening has been adequate and if any new risks emerge or escalate in impact and probability at any project sites. Implementation of the SESP and safeguards risks will be monitored each year and reported on as part of the PIR. Implementation of social and environmental mitigation measures will also be monitored by the Project Steering Committee and reported annually, including actions taken. Annually supervision missions will assess the extent to which the risks have been identified and managed.

**Table 3: Project Risk and Mitigation Matrix**

Project risks					
Description	Type	Impact, Probability and Risk Level	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
General Risks					

Risk 1 - Agencies will fail to agree on a common framework as basis for integrated planning, management and implementation of programs in the landscape.	Institutional	I =2, P=3 Moderate	<p>The inter-agency technical working group (TWG) that has been created to support the preparation of the project will serve as a vehicle to ensure cross-sectoral coordination and collective decision-making during the implementation phase of the project. Through this inter-agency mechanism, coordination and collaboration at the national, parish and local levels will be facilitated and inter-agency conflicts resolved.</p> <p>The Project will undertake mapping and assessments at the pilot landscape level studies to demonstrate the interrelationships and cross-sectoral impacts of various programs. The study will involve the active participation of agency staff at the central and parish levels in the landscape to engender ownership and joint analyses of results. The Project will use this information to reach broad stakeholder agreement or vision for the management of the pilot landscape that would deliver sustainable benefits. Embedded within this vision will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· A decision support (multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder coordination and governance) framework for landscape level planning for biodiversity objectives;</li> <li>· A platform for integration of multiple landscape level objectives for biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource use</li> <li>· An understanding of the trade-offs between conservation, resource use and socio-economic development objectives; and</li> <li>· Definition of roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders within the pilot landscape.</li> </ul>	PMU	Implementation phase
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Risk 2: The project's outputs addressing policy, legislation and regulations will not be approved or implemented	Institutional	I=2, P=3 Moderate	<p>The project will support changes in legislation, policy and regulations to a large extent where this process of change is already on-going, indicating that there is already a commitment from the government. In other cases, the project will work with agencies to develop guidelines and best practices that can support conservation and sustainable resource uses.</p> <p>However, with or without the adoption of these instruments, the project will impact conservation and land use planning at the landscape level. The activities supporting landscape and cluster planning will be developed and institutionalized, thereby systematically impacting decision-making at the ground level. These management tools will still be essential for land management decisions, by the municipal corporations and local community organizations.</p>	PMU	Implementation
<b>Social and Environmental Risks</b>					

<p>Risk 3: Project activities to ensure conservation and sustainable natural resource use could have unintended negative consequences on endangered species or critical habitats if not planned or implemented correctly (including insufficient enforcement of protected area management rules).</p> <p>(Principle 3; Standard 1; Questions 2 and 4)</p>	<p>Environmental</p>	<p>I = 3, P =2 Moderate</p>	<p>Project impacts are proposed to be managed as follows:</p> <p>(i) Criteria for the selection of target clusters for project intervention developed at PPG stage conformed to the project's objective of 'enhancing the conservation of biodiversity through mainstreaming of biodiversity into planning policies and practices into Jamaica's productive landscapes and located outside the proposed PA boundary.</p> <p>(ii) All community agriculture and production systems and livelihood activities will take place outside the boundaries of the existing and proposed PAs through appropriate zoning arrangements.</p> <p>(iii) The use of a screening checklist (based on SESP for project investments developed (Annex 3) and Project Participatory Community Consultative and Planning Framework of Annex 8) to screen all investments to ensure that they comply with sound social and environmental principles and is sustainable. Such a checklist would also include the identification of investment location in relation to protected areas.</p> <p>(iv) The planning process for PA management and cluster management (during project implementation) will entail establishing specific rules and regulations for location and nature of sustainable natural resources use and livelihood activities (and that ensure that these activities will not endanger habitats or species) that will be supported by building community capacity for enforcement and management of these plans.</p> <p>(v) Target Cluster investment plans will include specific reciprocal commitments by local communities for voluntary compliance and support for conservation actions.</p> <p>(vi) The project will include training to equip community members to monitor changes in local biodiversity and over use of natural resources to ensure community rules are complied with</p> <p>(vii) The preparation and implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Knowledge Management Plan (completed during the PPG stage) will help promote awareness towards the key features of PA management, from local to national level, for flow of information and exchange of ideas between resource users and management staff.</p>	<p>PMU</p>	<p>Implementation phase</p>
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<p>Risk 4: The Project involves forest restoration and harvesting of forest plantations</p> <p>(Principle 3; Standard 1; Questions 1, 3, 6 and 9)</p>	Environmental	I - 3, P - 3 Moderate	<p>Mitigation measures include the following:</p> <p>(i) The mapping of target cluster resources and consultation with local communities will entail agreements on forest restoration;</p> <p>(ii) The use of a screening checklist (based on SESP) and feasibility studies to ensure that activities are within permissible limits;</p> <p>(iii) Monitoring of harvests of trees in plantations will be undertaken to ensure compliance with the environmental norms as identified through the screening process. If this activity is on Government lands licenses and permits are necessary, if not obtained the harvesting cannot take place. This includes specific consideration of forest products to be harvested. Implementation of sustainable harvest plans within the forests will be based on scientific assessment of potential harvest rates and harvest methods to avoid ecological damage; and</p> <p>(iv) Participatory community consultative and planning framework (Annex 8) will entail agreements on forest restoration modalities, species choices and protection and enforcement, that will be monitored by community groups and project staff.</p> <p>In terms of forest rehabilitation/restoration (Annex 10) specific rehabilitation/restoration methods are suggested using to the extent feasible:</p> <p>(i) Assisted natural regeneration processes;</p> <p>(ii) Promotion of restoration with native and adaptive species;</p> <p>(iii) Restoration based on an approved management plan, with clear targets, silvicultural practices and monitoring protocols</p>	PMU	Implementation phase
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<p>Risk 5: The creation of a Cockpit Country Protected Area will result a shift from unsustainable to sustainable biodiversity-friendly investments and enterprises thus having potential of restricting resource access.</p> <p>(Principle 3: Standard 5, Questions 2 and 4)</p>	Social	I - 3, P - 3 Moderate	<p>The risk will be managed as follows:</p> <p>(i) The use of a participatory landscape and cluster management planning guidelines developed during PPG stage, including the use of FPIC procedures for planning of project investments. This will be supported by capacity building and training for local communities for effective implementation and enforcement of these cluster management plans.</p> <p>(ii) Any potential loss of access (and incomes) will be compensated through defined measures (including livelihood improvement activities) that would be agreed amongst those potentially affected persons and the NEPA and reflected in the Cluster Management plans.</p> <p>(iii) The Cluster Management Plans will be implemented by the communities with extension support from the sector agencies. Monitoring procedures will be outlined in the Cluster Management plans and will be undertaken by the community and ensure in particular that specific measures for income restoration are effective and measurable.</p> <p>(iv) The use of a grievance redressal system (Section VI, Part iv) to address this specific and any other community concerns, including in particular the Maroon community;</p>	NEPA	Design and Implementation phase
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<p>Risk 6: The proposed Project could possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources, in particular for special groups, like the Maroons</p> <p>(Principle 1, Questions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 and Standard 6 Question 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7)</p>	Social	<p>I - 4, P -3 High</p>	<p>The project will manage this risk through the following measures:</p> <p>(i) The designation of Accompong (Maroon area) as a distinct Cluster for project investment enables the provision of special attention to the Maroon rights, cultural norms and practices;</p> <p>(ii) The Maroons have been involved from the level of the Maroon Council in all the preparation processes including in the inter-agency Technical Working Group which is the final decision making body, along with the UNDP for the project so they have a voice in decision-making.</p> <p>(iii) Further consultations and feasibility studies will be carried out early project implementation to ensure that effective consultation (through FPIC) takes place prior to deciding on specific location, nature and scope of project investments This is intended to ensure that project interventions do not infringe on human rights, lands, natural resources claimed by the Maroon community</p> <p>(iii) Identification and implementation of project investments (including use of natural and/or biological resources) through the Cluster management plans will be defined by the development needs and priorities of the Maroon and other communities themselves and as well as identification of specific measures to reduce or avoid any potential impingement on the tenure, land rights and customary practices of communities, including the Maroons;</p> <p>(iv) Implementation of cluster management plan will follow receipt of formal consent from the Maroon Council and other community-based organizations through MOUs signed between the Maroon Council) and respective community-based organizations) and NEPA thus ensuring that communities have the opportunity to refuse any activity that they do not want.</p> <p>(v) The engagement of parties through the Grievance Redressal System (Section IV, Part iv) to address conflicts, including those of the Maroon Community of Accompong; and</p> <p>(vi) the use of project screening checklist to be developed by the M&amp;E Specialist to be recruited through the project (based on SESP Annex 3) in early project implementation to screen all investments, including forest restoration, land restoration and other initiatives to ensure that they comply with sound social</p>	PMU	Implementation phase
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<p>Risk 7: Women and vulnerable groups among the local community may not be fully involved in planning, implementation and monitoring of project interventions and getting benefits from such initiatives, rather land owners and other influential persons at the local level may have more control on local level decision making</p> <p>(Principle 2, Questions 1 and 2)</p>	<p>Social</p>	<p>I -3, P-2 Moderate</p>	<p>The project will manage this risk through the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The application of the “<i>Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Action Plan</i>” (Annex 5) prepared during the PPG stage to ensure that the project contributes to gender equality and creates equitable opportunities for women and men at all levels of engagement;</li> <li>(ii) Promote equal representation of women in project related decisions in communities</li> <li>(iii) The use of a gender and socially inclusive lens to every project activity and output to further analyze impacts on the rights of women and vulnerable peoples, as well as support land reform initiatives that benefit women and indigenous groups;</li> <li>(iv) Special investments would be planned based on women’s requirements to ensure that they adequately benefit from project investments;</li> <li>(v) The use of the monitoring Plan (RFA) with gender responsive indicators to access gender dimensions, including that the project scores a Gen. 2 Marker.</li> <li>(v) Needs assessment followed by training and capacity building to enhance gender and socially responsive knowledge, at all levels of the project cycle and within the institutions;</li> <li>(vi) Guidelines and tools to strengthen gender responsiveness of local organizations to ensure the participation of women and vulnerable groups in decision—making including in respect of the allocation of resources to activities within the clusters; provision for women and youth only investment activities;</li> <li>(vii) Technical expertise on gender mainstreaming to support project development to implementation, monitoring and evaluation; budgets to secure gender responsiveness in the project, including the collection of sex-disaggregated data.</li> <li>(viii) Oversight by the Bureau of Gender Affairs</li> <li>(ix) The project will draw on and strengthen the experience with the Gender Focal Point personnel within Ministries, Department and Agencies, in particular the Ministry of Agriculture as well encourage attention to requirements under the National Policy for Gender Equality, adopted in 2011.</li> </ul>	<p>PMU</p>	<p>Implementation phase</p>
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<p>Risk 8: The cultural identity of the Maroon community will not be respected</p> <p>(Principle 3; Standard 4, Question 2)</p>	<p>Social</p>	<p>I - 3; P -2 Moderate</p>	<p>This risk will be managed by the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The use of the “Special Interest” Peoples Plan for Maroon Community Engagement prepared during the PPG stage of the project will form the basis for dealing with the interests of the Maroons and ensuring the maintenance of their cultural identity;</li> <li>(ii) The Maroon community, represented by the Maroon Council will be part of the Technical Working Group, which is the highest decision making body for the project so that they can have an influence in project decisions;</li> <li>(iii) There is a distinct target cluster assigned to Maroons with specific means to ensure that any investment is based on their needs and priorities, and in consonance with their cultural norms and practices;</li> <li>(iv) Any project investments in the area occupied by the Maroon community will be subjected to FPIC procedures. Such investments will then be reflected in the Cluster Management Plan for the Maroon area and consensual agreement obtained through an MOU signed between the Maroon Council and NEPA. This will enable the Maroons to ensure that activities are not detrimental to their culture and practices;</li> <li>(v) The Cluster Management Plan for the Maroon areas will be implemented by the Maroon community themselves with extension support from the sector agencies. This is intended to ensure that all investments are defined by the Maroons themselves, implemented and monitored by the Maroons themselves that will ensure the maintenance of the integrity of their cultural norms and practices;</li> <li>(vi) The effective use of the grievance redressal system Section IV, Part iv) to address these specific concerns;</li> <li>(vii) The use of a screening checklist to be developed by the M&amp;E Specialist to be recruited through the project (based on SESP Annex 3) in early project implementation to screen all investments to ensure that they comply with sound social, environmental and cultural principles. The oversight for SESP implementation will rest with the M&amp;E specialist. UNDP supervision mission will review SESP implementation; and</li> <li>(viii) Provision has also been made for the documentation by Maroon community stakeholders of their contribution to the project.</li> </ul>	<p>PMU</p>	<p>Implementation phase</p>
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<p>Risk 9: Climate change and associated threats to environments and agricultural practices (e.g. potentially stronger cyclones, changes in rainfall, and temperature) could threaten project impacts in the longer-term.</p> <p>(Principle 3, Standard 2, Question 2)</p>	Environmental	I = 3, P =2 Moderate	<p>Mitigation measures for this risk include:</p> <p>(i) Participatory community risk assessment and planning that will, inter alia, influence the choice of investment projects with considerations of their risks;</p> <p>(ii) Establishment of protected areas and other conservation and sustainable natural use practices will enhance protection of ecosystem services;</p> <p>(iii) Monitoring plan to ensure that the health of the ecosystem is kept in focus and</p> <p>(iv) The knowledge management and communication strategy will rise public awareness and involvement in climate smart actions.</p> <p>Investments actions are aimed at further enhancing climate resilience by supporting an integrated approach to management of landscapes (and associated community resources) to help reduce stresses from water shortage and control unsustainable use of natural resources, reduce forest fires, increase and diversify incomes and productive practices, helping to increase the health of ecosystems and their adaptive capacity to cope with climatic changes.</p> <p>The project will also help build awareness and capacity of local communities to adapt to such threats in the longer term, including through putting in place standardized community monitoring of terrestrial habitats and resources to identify when ecosystems are changing</p>	PMU	Implementation phase
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#### A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

**Describe the Institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.**

The project will be implemented following UNDP's national implementation modality, according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Jamaica, and the Country Program.

The **Implementing Partner** for this project is the National Environmental and Planning Agency (NEPA) of the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC). The Implementing Partner is responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources.

The **Project Owner** for this project is the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC). The project owner is responsible and accountable for direct implementation and management of the project including planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project intervention, reporting, achieving project outcomes.

The **Project Board (PB)** is established by MEGJC as the Governing Body to assist the Project Owner in managing the implementation of project. The PB will be comprised of the PIOJ, MEGJC, UNDP, NEPA, FD, supported by NGOs such as CVSS and CBO/CSOs drawn from direct project beneficiaries to ensure representation by beneficiary groups. NGOs, CBO/CSOs will nominate their representative to serve on the PSC. The CBO/CSOs will serve for two years. The representation will rotate over the six-year duration of the project.

The PB shall perform the tasks given by the Project Owner, including (i) formulate and submit overall plan and annual plans for the project implementation; (ii) prepare and carry out the actual project implementation; (iii) carry out activities related to bidding, contract management; (iv) budget management, perform financial and asset management of the project; (v) monitor and assess the implementation of the project activities; (vi) prepare the acceptance and transfer of the results of the project after completion, finish audit works, transfer assets of the project, prepare the terminal report and financial statement of the project, follow regulations on project closeout as per UNDP-GEF procedures; (vii) perform other tasks given by the Project Owner within the framework of the project.

The PB will be responsible for resources mobilization, including human resources, , planning and implementation of project activities, will provide mechanisms and technical inputs necessary to integrate the results of various activities, will ensure satisfactory performance of the project members and contractors, and will provide official reports to the PSC as needed

**Project Director:** The **Project Director (PD)** is the designated representative of NEPA. He/she will head the PB and will be accountable to MEGJC for the use of project resources and to deliver on outcomes. The PD will manage the implementation of all project activities and will work closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programs and initiatives. The PD is accountable to MEGJC and the PB for the quality, timeliness, and effectiveness of the project intervention implementation, as well as for the use of resources. The PD will be technically supported by contracted national and international consultants and service providers. Recruitment of specialist services for the project will be done by the PD, in consultation with UNDP and MEGJC. The PD will not be paid by the project, but will represent a government in kind contribution to the project.

**Project Manager (PM):** will be assigned with responsibility to support PD in technical aspects of the project, provide direct guidance to project management unit to achieve project results/targets. Detailed TORs in Annex 2

**Project Management Unit (PMU)** consisting of a Project Director, Project Manager. Technical Officer (M&E), Procurement Officer and Financial Officer. This team will assist the PB to run the project on a day-to-day basis The functioning of PMU will end when the final project Terminal Evaluation report and corresponding management response, and other documentation required by the GEF and UNDP, has been completed and submitted to UNDP (including operational closure of the project). Detailed TORs in Annex 2

In addition, the project will recruit a Project Field officer and Participatory/Gender Specialist who will work together with a Project Area Implementation Support Team (including NEPA, RADA, SDC, TPDCo, JAS and Municipality representatives at the landscape level) to provide technical and extension support for implementation of project activities on-the-ground.

**Project assurance** is the responsibility of the PSC by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures that appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed.

**Project Assurance** will be undertaken by the UNDP Program Officer responsible for the project based in the UNDP CO. The UNDP Program Officer will also act as a focal point of UNDP CO in facilitating and monitoring the project implementation. He/she will maintain a continuous partnership with the project team and participates in all project reviews, work/budget planning meetings, monitoring visits and evaluations. She/he will certify the annual and quarterly work-plan/budgets/progress reports, as well as proposed use of unspecified budget within the annual budget already approved for the project.

**Coordination with other projects:** The proposed project will coordinate with several government programs and specific projects associated with them to generate positive results through combined action (where appropriate) and to share lessons learned and best practices. The key national environment and natural resources management agencies whose programs will be coordinated with the project include the NEPA and the Forestry Department both of which are in the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation. These are described in detail in Annex 2 of the UNDP Project Document.

**Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:**

#### **A.7. Benefits**

**Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?**

The socio-economic benefits in the project will be seen at the individual level and well as at the level of collective community level which means that changes at the households' level and also in economic groups like agriculturists, self-help groups, producer groups and cooperatives will be there in the following manner:

- At least 12,000 persons in target clusters in the Cockpit Country will directly benefit through improved livelihoods and incomes, of which an estimated 40% would be women.
- As a result of initiatives on participatory landscape management processes and related project investments, about 21,000 additional people, living in and around the Cockpit Country will indirectly benefit from improved management of the project landscapes and the sustainable management of natural resources within.
- Implementation of integrated landscape management strategies and mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation in sectoral and parish-level economic development planning will result into improved and sustainable agriculture, better water conservation and management and improved livelihood and value chain products and services. This will collectively result in better conservation and livelihoods outcomes;
- Improved access to basic goods and technical services, technology and improved agricultural, forestry and tourism practices - a shift from extensive low nutrition productive systems to semi-intensive high nutrition ones, as well as the complementary diversification of livelihoods in agriculture and non-farm sector including tourism and agri-based products will ensure more livelihood options and better prices and income.
- An increase in community incomes from sustainable livelihood activities (calculated for each community) of around 15% wherein around 40% of beneficiaries will be women;
- The focus on addressing gender inequality wherein various initiatives such as technological interventions for drudgery reduction in livelihood and household based activities, promotion of alternative energy options like solar cookers, LPGs etc., participation of women in commune conservation committee are proposed. The project envisages more gender

equality in context of sex ratio, decision making powers, ownership and control on resources, reduction in drudgery as well as working hours of women and women leadership as well as participation. At least 30% women participation in the conservation committee will be ensured in the project;

- A reduction in the natural resource conflicts and increase in effective implementation of sustainable practices. There will be at least 10 such additional practices that would be forthcoming from the project for potential replication within and outside the participating landscapes;
- Incremental funding from existing government and local development programs and also linkage with various banks for microfinance will improve sustainable natural resource outcomes and improved and diversified livelihoods and incomes and a sustainability of such investments beyond the life of the project; and
- Stable or improved populations of key endangered species and improved forest and marine environments will greatly enhance visitor experiences.

#### **A.8. Knowledge Management**

**Elaborate on the Knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user- friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.**

Knowledge management is included under Component 3, predominantly Output 3.3. A knowledge management and communication plan will be developed at the beginning of the project (based on Annex 6 - Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy of the UNDP Project Document ) to achieve the overall goal of creating linkages between the stakeholders from the local, parish and national level, for information, exchange of ideas and implementation of community-based conservation and sustainable fisheries and tourism activities. The knowledge management and communication plan is intended to ensure that: (i) the project is well understood, accepted, and implemented effectively and equitably; (ii) knowledge and lessons learned from the implementation process of this project are captured, documented and used to improve current and future project practices; (iii) understanding of integrated landscape planning and management is increased; (iv) knowledge management products are disseminated and used; and (v) local communities have increased awareness of biodiversity conservation and threats to biological resources. In addition, it will help identify promising and good practice ecosystem-based and adaptive mechanisms relevant to community-based conservation and sustainable natural resources use and help document and disseminate results of best practices to enable up-scaling to other landscapes in the country and across the Caribbean region.

#### **B. Description of the consistency of the project with:**

##### **B.1. Consistency with National Priorities**

**Describe the consistency of the project with nation strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.**

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2016-2021): The GEF project aims to support the improved management of the Cockpit Country and to promote an integrated multi-sector and multi-stakeholder approach to management of its rich biological landscapes that is aligned to Jamaica's NBSAP (2016-2021). The project is compatible with the guiding principles enshrined in the NBSAP, namely as follows: *Principle 1*: Affirms commitment to open and transparent decision-making processes and opportunities for the participation of



citizens in the development of strategies, plans and programs for addressing biodiversity issues: *Principle iii*: Respecting local and traditional knowledge when developing and implementing policies, programs and plans related to biodiversity; *Principle IV*: Protect habitats, ecosystems, species and genetic resources; *Principle V*: Encourage NGOs and community groups to manage protected areas and implement species management plans; *Principle VI*: Avoid or minimize environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity; *Principle VII*: Invest in resource management tools, enforcement, education and other activities; and *Principle VIII*: Ensure the economic, social and environmental objectives are integrated and policies, strategies, plans and programs are coordinated effectively to ensure greatest positive impact. The NBSAP makes specific recommendations for the integration of gender into biodiversity management from the institutional to the level of projects and programs.

Vision 2030 National Development Plan: The key underlying objective of Vision 2030 Jamaica is to secure sustained and broad-based improvement in the quality of life of the people that will transform Jamaica into “the place of choice to live, work, raise families and do business”. In order to achieve this objective, the National Development Plan articulates a comprehensive and integrated strategy around four fundamental goals: *Goal 1*: Jamaicans are empowered to achieve their full potential; *Goal 2*: The Jamaican society is secure, cohesive and just; *Goal 3*: Jamaica’s economy is prosperous; and *Goal 4*: Jamaica has a healthy natural environment. Goal 4 outlines that the quality of life depends on the quality of the natural environment. This goal recognizes the importance of the natural environment and ensures harmony among development activities, environmental sustainability and conservation of the country’s natural resources. It further recognizes that healthy, productive and protective environments, social systems and economies are the bases of development, sustainability and human welfare. Ecosystems such as forests, mangroves and coral reefs, provide essential services such as flood control, recharging ground water, and waste assimilation that underpin economic development and sustain human health. Jamaica’s main industries, including agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, and mining and quarrying, rely heavily on the country’s rich natural resource base. These economic activities are not always practiced in a manner that is sensitive to the environment, partly due to unsustainable consumption and production patterns which result in these natural resources deteriorating faster than they can replenish themselves. Under this goal, Vision 2030 Jamaica focuses on the effective management of the country’s natural resources to ensure the continued provision of essential environmental services. It also focuses on the design of environmental policies that internalize the cost of pollution and environmental damage into the production costs of all economic activities. The strategies recognize that successful environmental management is increasingly becoming the basis for the success or failure of economies and social well-being. The Gender Sector Plan of Vision 2030 made proposals to create an integrated, gendered and sustainable approach to environmental planning and conservation that have key implications for biodiversity conservation.

Sustainable Development Goals and Aichi Targets: The proposed project will support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Jamaica, most notably SDG15 to *Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss, in particular Target 15.2*: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally; *Target 15.5*: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species; and *Target 15.9*: integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts. The proposed project will contribute to the following Aichi Targets: *Target 11*: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes; and *Target 14*: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

### **C. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan:**



GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget <sup>[17]</sup> (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office	5,000	5,000	Within two months of project document signature
Inception Report	Project Manager	None	None	Within two weeks of inception workshop
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Risk management	Project Manager Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Manager	None	12,000	Annually before PIR
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Project Manager and UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Annually
NIM Audit as per UNDP audit policies	UNDP Country Office	None	18,000 <sup>[18]</sup>	Annually or other frequency as per UNDP Audit policies
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Project Manager and consultants	None <sup>[19]</sup>	30,000	Annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant <sup>[18]2</sup>	Project Manager and M&E officer UNDP Country Office	180,000	20,000	On-going
Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	None	20,000	On-going
Gender Action Plan	Project Manager UNDP Country Office UNDP GEF team	None	20,000	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	None	None	On-going
Project Board meetings	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Director	None	12,000	At minimum annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None <sup>[21]3</sup>	6,000	Annually

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget <sup>[17]</sup> (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF team	None <sup>15</sup>	None	Troubleshooting as needed
GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	To be determined.
<i>Mid-term GEF Tracking Tool to be updated</i>	Project Manager and M&E Officer	None	5,000	Before mid-term review mission takes place.
<i>Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response</i>	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	30,000	5,000	Between 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR.
Terminal GEF Tracking Tool to be updated	Project Manager	None	5,000	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	50,000	10,000	At least three months before operational closure
<i>Translation of MTR and TE reports into English</i>	UNDP Country Office	None	None	As required. GEF will only accept reports in English.
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b> Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		379,000	162,000	

<sup>[18]</sup> Audits co-financed by UNDP

<sup>[19]</sup> Costs reflected under Component 3

<sup>[20]</sup> The \$180,000 covers the time of the M&E Specialist, technical specialists (in particular gender specialist) and support from the Ministry of Gender Affairs in monitoring the implementation of the social, environmental and gender management plans

<sup>[21]</sup> The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

**PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)**

**A. GEF Agency(ies) certification**

<b>GEF Agency Coordinator</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Project Contact Person</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Email</b>
Pradeep Kurukulasuriya	8/9/2019	Lyes Ferroukhi		lyes.ferroukhi@undp.org

**ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK** (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

<b>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):</b> <i>Target 15.2:</i> By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally; <i>Target 15.5:</i> Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species; and <i>Target 15.9:</i> integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.					
<b>This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Program Document:</b> Outcome 4 Inclusive and sustainable solutions adapted for the conservation, restoration and use of eco-systems and natural resources. Output 4.1, indicator 4.1.1, 4.2.1.					
<b>This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan:</b> Output IRRF 2.4.1.1 Country has gender-responsive measures in place for conservation, sustainable use, and equitable access to and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems:					
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions
<b>Project Objective:</b>  <i>To enhance conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services through mainstreaming of biodiversity into policies and practices into Jamaica's productive landscapes and key sectors<sup>[21]</sup></i>	<u>Indicator 1: GEF Core Indicator 1.1:</u> Number of hectares on new protected areas created  <u>Note:</u> The project landscape includes almost exclusively the proposed Cockpit Country PA (IUCN category "Protected Landscape") and Stepheny John's Vale FR. The project landscape can be considered as a productive landscape with extensive areas of production forests (hardwood and pine), agriculture and tree crops, agro-forestry, slash and burn agriculture, NTFP collection, etc., with various development sectors (agriculture, environment, forestry, water resources, tourism, etc.) and parish and local governments operating within the landscape.	<i>33,085 ha of Cockpit Country designated as forest reserves with limited management inputs</i>	<i>Cockpit Country forest reserve and other forests areas within Cockpit Country designated as Cockpit Country covering around 75,000 ha</i>	<i>Cockpit Country covering around 75,000 ha under improved management through development of management plan, improved financial manpower resources and conservation investments</i>	<u>Means of verification:</u> -Government gazette notification -Cockpit Country management plan -Forest restoration plans -Forest monitoring plans -Community income survey reports <u>Assumptions:</u> -Local communities, national and parish governments understand livelihood benefits and ecological security from cooperation with and sustainable management of land, forest and other natural resources. Thus, they will participate in sustainable management and ecosystem restoration work. -The National and Parish

	<p><u>Indicator 2: GEF Core Indicators 3.1 and 3.2</u> Area of disturbed broad leaf forest lands restored</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Since, full restoration of forest cover would take longer than the project some proxy measures are taken into consideration to measure impacts; namely (i) participatory forest restoration plans developed and under implementation; (ii) community roles defined through MOUs for restoration, maintenance and monitoring; (iii) benefit sharing agreements with communities agreed to; (iv) various new innovative lost cost restoration techniques being tried out; (v) private-public partnerships for forest regeneration established; (vi) agro-forestry systems under development for degraded areas, etc.</p>	<p><i>Forest lands under continued degradation due to poor management regimes and lack of proven and cost-effective methods of use and restoration</i></p>	<p><i>Areas of forest land restoration identified and under process of restoration (400 ha of disturbed natural forests and 200 ha of degraded common areas) providing economic benefits</i></p>	<p><i>600 ha of disturbed natural forests and degraded common lands restored providing economic benefits</i></p>	<p><i>Governments consider it their priority to support integrated ecosystem management planning of its biological landscape and implement target oriented activities with local communities to improve conservation and sustainable use of such resources.</i></p> <p><i>-Parish and local governments, CBOs, private sector and communities collaborate closely for preparation of Integrated landscape plans and approaches</i></p> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p><i>-Natural disaster/climate change may affect the restoration work.</i></p> <p><i>-Lack of capacity in government and communities to meet obligations</i></p>
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	<p><u>Indicator 3: GEF Core Indicator 11</u>: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by sex as co-benefit of GEF investment</p> <p><u>Note</u>: Direct beneficiaries will receive project investments for agricultural improvement, livelihoods, value addition and non-agricultural income generation activities</p>	<p><i>Baseline number of project beneficiaries = 0</i></p> <p><i>Baseline annual average incomes in project clusters assessed at US\$ 2,880/year</i></p> <p><u>Note</u>: This baseline value is derived from the “A Socio-economic Study of the Communities Utilizing Johns Vale Forest Reserve” 2013. Forestry Department.</p>	<p><i>Around 3,000 persons composed of at least 40% women with 5% average increase in income in participating clusters</i></p>	<p><i>At least 12,000 persons composed of at least 40% women directly benefiting from improved natural resources management practices, improved livelihoods and small business development with 15% average increase in incomes from average baseline in participating clusters</i></p>	<p><i>related to project.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>-Political transitions leave plans unused.</i></li> <li><i>-Livelihood benefits from sustainable management may be limited and slow for communities to give up current unsustainable practices</i></li> <li><i>- Lack of involvement from private sector and/or resource users (including vulnerable people) with continued unsustainable practices</i></li> <li><i>-Conflicts over territorial issues between parish and local communities could undermine efforts at promoting integrated planning approaches.</i></li> </ul>
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<p><b>Outcome<sup>[2]</sup> 1</b></p> <p><i>Strengthened policy, regulatory, institutional and governance framework in place for mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral and land use planning and decision making for integrated management of biological landscapes</i></p>	<p><b>Indicator 4:</b> Extent to which legal or policy instruments are in place for integration of socio-economic development, agriculture, forest, mining, fisheries, and tourism into sectoral planning and gender responsive management of biological landscapes (UNDP mandatory indicator: IRRF Output 2.5 indicator 2.5.1)</p> <p><u>Note:</u> The potential instruments drafted could include decrees, circulars or guidelines to incorporate biodiversity consideration in socio-economic development planning, mainstreaming biodiversity into tourism, agriculture, aquaculture, forestry and other relevant sectors, biological corridor zoning, and differentiation of EIA and BIA application in different zones of biological corridors, as well as PA declaration notices clarifying institutional roles and responsibilities and zoning; revised/new Development Orders to reflect mainstreaming of biodiversity in development actions; PA regulations; Guidelines for private forests management; guidelines for biodiversity mainstreaming in mining, forestry, tourism, etc.;</p>	<p><i>Specific, targeted integrated biodiversity management planning and management regulations, guidelines and policies largely absent or rudimentary</i></p>	<p><i>Regulations, guidelines and policies for integrated planning and management and biodiversity mainstreaming in sector planning adopted by Government for submission to National Assembly and Circulars, Guidelines, Joint Memorandum, Administrative Orders, etc. under preparation</i></p>	<p><i>At least six instruments (circulars and guidelines, Joint Memorandum, Administrative Orders,) clarifying integrated planning for mainstreaming biodiversity in sectoral and local planning systems drafted</i></p>	<p><u>Means of verification:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Government gazette notifications</li> <li>-Government or sector administrative orders</li> <li>-Official release of guideline notices and guideline documents</li> <li>-Updated UNDP capacity development scorecard</li> <li>-Monitoring reports</li> </ul> <p><u>Assumption:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The national government will develop appropriate legislative, policy, institutional and technical measures informed by gender analysis that facilitate integrated landscape planning and management in a timely manner.</li> <li>-Development strategies and landscape management strategies and plans will be officially endorsed by parish governments with allocation of appropriate staff and funding for their implementation</li> <li>-The Municipal Corporations (Parishes) will take active part in developing the strategies and</li> </ul>
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	<p><u>Indicator 5</u>: Level of institutional capacities for planning, implementation and monitoring integrated biodiversity management planning in biological landscapes as measured by UNDP's capacity development scorecard</p>	<p><i>Limited institutional capacities for planning, implementation and monitoring of multiple use integrated planning and management in biological landscapes as measured by UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard baseline values of 21</i></p>	<p><i>Increase of institutional capacity as measured by a 10 point increase in UNDP National Capacity Development Scorecard baseline value</i></p>	<p><i>Increase of institutional capacity as measured by at least a 30 point increase in UNDP National Capacity Development Scorecard of baseline values</i></p>	<p><i>implementation using new knowledge and skills provided by the project</i>  <i>-Local communities are convinced mainstreaming biodiversity and gender into key development sectors is in their long-term interests</i>  <u>Risks:</u>  <i>-Priorities of Parish government and local communities might shift if development benefits take long to manifest</i></p>
	<p><u>Indicator 6</u>: Extent to which Protected Areas System has adopted automated biodiversity monitoring system for biodiversity and threat assessment</p>	<p><i>Monitoring system in PAs paper-based and inefficient to capture real-time monitoring of biodiversity and threats</i></p>	<p><i>At least Cockpit Country has adopted automated digital, online monitoring system for biodiversity and threat assessment</i></p>	<p><i>Automated digital, online biodiversity monitoring system for biodiversity and threat assessment extended nationally</i></p>	



<b>Outcome 2</b>  <i>Integrated landscape level planning and management of biologically rich ecosystems through conservation and sustainable community and private sector use</i>	<b>Indicator 7:</b> Improved management effectiveness of existing forest reserves within designated biological landscape supported by tenure security and improved resource access and sustainable use	<i>Baseline METT scores:</i> <i>CC PA : 17</i> <i>SJV FR : 39</i>	<i>Average increase by at least 10 points in METT for CC PA</i>	<i>Average increase by at least 20 points in METT from current baselines for CC PA</i> <i>Note:</i> The 20 point increase in METT score refers to CCPA only, and not to SJV FR because activities proposed in SJV FR is limited to natural resources valuation alone	<u><i>Means of verification:</i></u> <i>-Updated METT Tracking Tools</i> <i>-Project progress reports</i> <i>-Community survey and perception reports</i> <i>-Annual work plans and budget reports</i> <u><i>Assumption:</i></u> <i>-Development strategies and management plans will be officially approved by Parish governments with allocation of appropriate funding for their implementation</i> <i>-The Municipal Corporations will take active part in developing the strategies and implementation using new</i>
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	<p><u>Indicator 8:</u> Number of hectares of degraded agricultural lands rehabilitated using biodiversity-friendly restoration technologies and ecologically sensitive livelihood measures</p> <p><u>Note:</u> The potential list of biodiversity-friendly restoration and livelihood options are detailed in Annex 18</p>	<p><i>Agricultural lands under continued degradation due to poor management regimes and lack of proven and cost-effective methods of use and restoration</i></p>	<p><i>At least 250 ha of degraded agricultural lands under improved rehabilitation using biodiversity-friendly restoration technologies</i></p>	<p><i>At least 2,500 ha of degraded agricultural lands, under improved rehabilitation using biodiversity-friendly restoration technologies</i></p>	<p><i>knowledge and skills provided by the project</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>-Local communities are convinced that critical habitats in their vicinities will benefit livelihoods and ecological security to them and they will participate in conservation and restoration work.</i></li> <li><i>-Local community based institutions would establish an effective gender sensitive institutional mechanism to facilitate conservation outcomes</i></li> </ul> <p><u>Risk:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>-Administrative/political changes may undermine the implementation of the management plan strategies</i></li> <li><i>-Lack of capacity in government and communities to meet obligations related to project</i></li> <li><i>-Conflicts between Parish and sector entities and local communities regarding management and access to natural resources may undermine integrated planning approaches</i></li> </ul>
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	<p><u>Indicator 9:</u> Status of populations remain stable or increasing, namely: (i) Giant Swallowtail and Panton's Fritillary Butterfly; (ii) Black-billed and Yellow-tailed parrots; and (iii) White-crowned, Ring-tailed and Plain Pigeons</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Monitoring Methods include the following:</p> <p><u>For butterflies,</u> methods of measurement include Measurement method includes the 'Pollard Walk' to count number of butterfly adults through a fixed transect walk in locations where butterflies are recorded (weekly basis). Transects typically 2-4 km long divided into sections corresponding to different habitats or management units. Preferably monitoring in at least two six-week periods in May-July and Oct-Dec.</p> <p><u>For Parrots,</u> its includes monitoring at least once a year using a simultaneous census approach, involving a participatory approach that will engage community members and experts on a particular day between dawn and 10 AM to cover as much of the area as possible</p> <p><u>For Pigeons:</u> it entails using point source counts (used in Cockpit Country 10 years ago) consisting of 1 minute acclimation and 6 minutes counting. Counts carried out on standard routes (roads or trails within forest habitat), each route with 10 points at least 200m apart. Counts carried out 3 times/year on each route between April and July. Minimum number of routes is 10.</p>	<p><i>Key species under continued threat from forest loss and degradation and poaching. Baseline to be established in Year 1</i></p> <p><i>Note: The project will support in Year 1 the design of a monitoring framework to assess baselines and changes in key population status and support annual monitoring</i></p>	<p><i>Key species rate of population loss declining over baseline</i></p>	<p><i>Key species populations stable or increasing from baseline values</i></p>	<p><u>Means of verification:</u> -Species monitoring survey reports</p> <p><u>Assumption:</u> -Adequate technical capacity available for undertaking monitoring species populations -Wildlife populations are declining because of hunting, and improved enforcement will help increase population</p> <p><u>Risk:</u> -External factors beyond the control of the project (e.g. climate change) might effect bird populations negatively</p>
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<b>Outcome 3</b>  <i>Knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation support contributes to equitable gender benefits and increased awareness of biodiversity conservation</i>	<p><u>Indicator 10:</u> Increase in percentage of sampled community members, government and sector agency staff, private sector and other stakeholders (disaggregated by sex and type of beneficiary) aware of and taking action to address potential conservation threats and their adverse impacts on biodiversity within biological corridors as measured by KAP survey approach.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> The Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) approach will collect reference qualitative and quantitative declarative information on misunderstanding and barriers to behavior change, using appropriate tools including survey questionnaires, Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews, among others.</p>	<i>Coordinated outreach on conservation threats lacking. Limited awareness of impact unplanned development among general public. Baseline survey established in Year 1</i>	<i>At least 15 % sampled community members, government and sector agency staff, private sector and other stakeholders (at least 30% women) aware of potential conservation threats and adverse impacts of unplanned developments) and have undertaken 1 or more actions to reduce threats or improve conservation</i>	<i>At least 50% (of which at least 30% women) of sampled community members, government and sector agency staff, private sector and other stakeholders aware of potential conservation threats and adverse impacts of unplanned developments and have undertaken 1 or more actions to reduce threats or improve conservation</i>	<p><u>Means of verification:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-KAP surveys</li> <li>- KM documents, best practice documents, proceedings of dissemination events and implementation reports</li> </ul> <p><u>Assumption:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Stakeholders willing to actively participate in the review process.</li> <li>-Project management will be able to identify, document and disseminate the best practices</li> </ul> <p>-Mid Term Review and End of Project Evaluation of the project will also contribute to identifying the best practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Best practices from sustainable resource management readily available to resource users</li> </ul> <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Government priorities may change from due to political pressure from resource users</li> <li>-Actions among the assorted agencies and NGOs remain uncoordinated</li> <li>-Community diversity will not be a hindrance to outreach activities</li> </ul>
	<p><u>Indicator 11:</u> Number of best practice conservation and sustainable resource management codified and disseminated nationally and internationally</p>	<i>Limited number of best practice (less than 5) conservation and sustainable resource management codified and disseminated nationally and internationally</i>	<i>At least three additional best practices in conservation and sustainable resource management codified and disseminated nationally and internationally</i>	<i>At least ten additional best practice in conservation and sustainable resource management codified and disseminated nationally and internationally</i>	

**ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).**

Comment	Response	Relevant Section of UNDP Project Document and - GEF CEO ER.
<b>Comments from GEFSEC Review (PIF STAGE)</b>		
<p>PROJECT DESIGN</p> <p>5: Are the components and Table B sound and sufficiently clear and appropriate to achieve project objectives and the GEBs?</p> <p><u>Question 1:</u> Component 1.6 – Please include well-developed, specific plans for these activities. In particular, ensuring their financial sustainability beyond the life of the project.</p> <p><u>Question 2:</u> Component 4.2 – Please link these activities directly to specific project outcomes and how communications will support them.</p>	<p>Thank you for these comments:</p> <p><u>Question 1:</u> Component 1 in the PIF had 5 Outputs, so it is unclear what specific Output this refers to. However, PPG design took into consideration existing institutional capacity, budgetary constraints and past experiences in ensuring that project design is flexible, adaptative and developed taking into consideration existing capacity and resource. Moreover, project design was aimed at ensuring the effective, efficient and coordinated use of existing national, parish, local, NGO and community capacity and resources (including manpower, budgets, technical skills, etc.) based on individual agency mandates. This will ensure that landscape activities are defined within existing budgetary and institutional constraints that operate in the country and is considered a more cost- effective and sustainable strategy for management of landscapes and parts within, rather than rely on unreliable external funding that cannot be sustained beyond the project period.</p> <p><u>Question 2:</u> During the PPG stage an Knowledge management and communication (awareness) strategy was developed that will form the basis for acquisition, exchange of ideas, free flow and dissemination of information as well as application of knowledge by connecting repositories of traditional knowledge with policy makers, academia, researchers and private sector through a participatory and integrated communications approach. New Output 3.3 (PIF 4.2) “<i>Knowledge Management and gender mainstreaming contribute to learning and facilitates replication and scaling up of integrated gender sensitive biodiversity management approaches elsewhere in the country</i>” includes specific and identified activities and products.</p>	<p>Refer following Section VI.i. (Expected Results) of UNDP Project Document and Annexes 6, 9, 10, 11 and 18</p>

<p>PROJECT DESIGN</p> <p>6. Are socio-economic aspects, including relevant gender elements, indigenous people, and CSOs considered?</p> <p><u>Question 1:</u> At PPG stage please consider the following for the Maroon community as a vulnerable group</p> <p><u>Question 2:</u> Please include information on how safeguards for the use of traditional knowledge will be implemented</p>	<p>Thank you for the comments.</p> <p><u>Question 1:</u> A “Special Interest” Peoples Plan was developed during the PPG stage to ensuring active engagement of the Maroon community in the project and in benefit sharing. The plan includes the following key measures for Maroon participation:</p> <p>(i) The Maroon Council is represented on the Technical Working Group (TWG) for the project. The TWG has been active in reviewing and directing the project design process and participated in Inception and Validation meetings. In all these processes, the Maroon Council was well represented and actively involved. The TWG will continue to function through project implementation, with membership of the Maroon Council.</p> <p>(ii) Consequently through the TWG and other measures proposed in the “Special Interest” Plan, the participation of the Maroons in the various fora for decision-making will serve to promote understanding and agreement that biodiversity conservation and livelihoods promotion are the priority objectives that must be assiduously pursued within the partnership. The Maroons have been affirmed as important guardians of the biodiversity and other aspects of the cultural heritage of the Cockpit Country</p> <p>(iii) The Accompong (Maroon) Project Cluster, like the others, will decide on the specific conservation and livelihoods activities that will be undertaken, based on feasibility studies and consensus among the community members. On this approach, the Accompong Cluster will be enabled to access allocations from the budgetary resources being designated for these components of the project.</p> <p>(iv) Pilot initiatives in climate smart agriculture, in land rehabilitation and in the use of innovative technologies will be made available to the Maroon community.</p> <p>(v) An extensive program of capacity building through training, partnership building and organizational strengthening will be available to the Maroons.</p> <p>(vi) The Accompong Maroon Council which will be strengthened to facilitate community participation, growth and development, coordinate livelihoods investment opportunities, participate in training and capacity building programs, for example, around support in mainstreaming gender and biodiversity management, social enterprise development and partnership building, and in strengthened organization and management, community outreach and visibility.</p> <p><u>Question 2:</u></p> <p>The project upholds human rights principles, by ensuring inclusiveness and equitable distribution of natural resources opportunities and livelihood benefits</p>	<p>Refer Annex 16 “Special Interest” Peoples Plan for Maroon Community and Annex 3 (SESP) of UNDP Project Document</p>
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1. Some key concepts seem to be used incorrectly in the PIF. These include: (1) the concept of alternative livelihoods (see p.11, Barrier 3); and (2) the concept of watershed versus ecosystem (see p. 11 Barrier 2, and p.17 under incremental approach). In the case of alternative livelihoods, while some examples listed such as ecotourism would qualify, others such as climate-smart agriculture do not quite fit the criteria. STAP would encourage the project developers to consult literature assessing the limitations of alternative livelihood projects, such as Wright, et al., 2016. Reframing the concept of alternative livelihoods. Conservation Biology, 30(1), pp.7-13 (available here: [http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf\\_files/articles/ADay1501.pdf](http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/articles/ADay1501.pdf)). And it is important to understand that while a watershed may be considered to form the physical boundaries of an ecosystem, it does not make any watershed a key ecosystem, as is suggested in this PIF. Further care needs to be put into identifying ecosystems of key value, whether defined geographically by a watershed, or not.

Thanks you for the comments.

To obtain an understanding of the root causes and drivers of land degradation (including forest and agricultural land) and emerging issues in the Cockpit Country and its environs it became important to analyze the land/forest use activities being undertaken in the six (6) identified Clusters within the project area. The activities are summarized here to include: Bauxite mining and quarrying; Crop cultivation and livestock production; Harvesting of Medicinal herbs; Harvesting of Orchids; Apiculture; Logging and fuel wood (charcoal) production; Eco-tourism; Bird shooting/ trapping; Capture/Poaching of protected species; Use of Water resources/Rivers; and Scientific Study.

In the context of the above, the primary direct environmental pressures on biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Cockpit Country that are derived from the activities being pursued in the area have been identified under seven (7) main headings: Deficiency in the policy, legislative, regulatory and institutional frameworks weak enforcement due to limitations in capacity; Unsustainable and environmentally destructive bauxite mining and limestone quarrying; Unsustainable crop cultivation and livestock production practices; Unsustainable use of the natural forest products; Expansion of settlements and encroachments; Lack of stringent tourism management strategies; and Frequent fires.

In addition, several drivers of land degradation (including deforestation) and the exploitation of the biological resources within the Cockpit Country have been identified. These include: Growth in rural poverty; inadequate enforcement of laws relating to forestry, wildlife and land use; an inadequate policy framework that prioritize the maintenance of income from bauxite mining over biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services; inadequate regulations of economic activities as related– development/conversion value, fiscal policies, market and consumerism; inadequate land rights and land tenure and inequitable land distribution and resources; and undervaluing of the forest resources.

A Sustainable Livelihoods Approach was employed to analyse the roles and functions of those direct and indirect environmentally damaging activities and behaviours within the various livelihood options. In this context, a Strategy and Action Plan (SAP) was developed to promote SLM, SFM and SAD Practices at both the macro and household levels. This is to be achieved through harmonizing the complimentary goals of socio-economic development, sustainable management of land, forests, agriculture and other natural resources and conservation of biodiversity for the benefit of present and future generation. At the macro-level, the strategy and action plan (SAP) has been designed to address the following critical issues:

§ The strengthening of the policy, regulatory, institutional and governance

Refer Annexes 11 and 18 of UNDP Project Document



<p>2. Several very specific interventions seem to have already been identified for this project. However, it is unclear how those interventions were selected, and whether sufficient stakeholder engagement has taken place. Moreover, while key communities such as the Maroons of Jamaica are explicitly mentioned in this PIF, little mention is made of other community members. To ensure that the selected interventions adequately address the barriers identified, meet local needs, and address the key drivers of environmental degradation, STAP would encourage the project developers to use an approach akin to that presented in STAP's "Guidelines for embedding resilience, adaptation and transformation into sustainable development projects" (available here: <a href="http://www.stapgef.org/rapta-guidelines">http://www.stapgef.org/rapta-guidelines</a>). The project's developers are encouraged to consult the recent STAP report, "A Conceptual Framework for Governing and Managing Key Flows in a Source-to-Sea Continuum". This paper presents a conceptual framework that can support the design and implementation of GEF projects addressing interconnected upstream and downstream water systems by identifying several key flows that must be managed across the source-to-sea continuum and geographies.</p>	<p>In the execution of the PPG, due consideration was given to the methodological approaches of previous and existing initiatives in addressing issues identified in the TORs. In fact, the methodology builds on a substantial body of analytical approaches in sustainable land and forest management by the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Centre for Development and Environment (CDE) at the University of Bern, Switzerland. It is important to note that the CDE hosts the World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT), a global network sharing knowledge on sustainable land management and soil and water conservation. The approach utilized is akin to the RAPTA methodology.</p> <p>Project Document defines potential interventions based on extensive consultations during the PPG stage (Annex 18). In addition, the identified interventions and their sustainability will be adequately demonstrated before these are made more extensively available to the community so as to ensure their economic and productive viability in the area. The location of the interventions would be based on an ecological, hydrological, socio-economic and biological mapping (as described in Item 1 above) so as to find the most suitable location and ecological benefit for each type of intervention.</p>	<p>Refer Annexes 11 and 18 and Output 2.4 of UNDP Project Document</p>
<p>3. In developing its knowledge management component, the project developers may wish to consult STAP's advice to the GEF at <a href="http://www.stapgef.org/knowledge-management-gef">http://www.stapgef.org/knowledge-management-gef</a> as well as some of the knowledge management tools that are currently recommended – see, for example <a href="http://www.knowledge-management-tools.net/knowledge-management-systems.html">http://www.knowledge-management-tools.net/knowledge-management-systems.html</a>.</p>	<p>The knowledge management component of the project (Outputs 3.1 and 3.3) and Annex 6 was developed based on examples of previous successful tools and methods that were used for communication and KM and after extensive consultations with key stakeholders. The tools and methods used are based on the cultural norms, educational standards of local beneficiaries and methods that have worked well in the past. Accordingly the KM component includes the use of various tools such as field demonstrations, farm field schools, videos and radio (in particular the use of community radio networks), women and youth focused events, group meetings, outreach workshops, social media, newsletters, monitoring missions, targeted meetings etc, as a means to enhance knowledge and communications. The KM component will be implemented in a phased approach with Phase 1 involving preparatory aspects, strategy and plan development; Phase 2 with the application of KM and communication tools; Phase 3 that incorporates the tools that utilize peer review and use (including through celebrity engagement) to expand outreach as well as the documentation of best practices emerging from the project; and Phase 4 to expand the reach of the project influence and mainstream it into operations beyond the project area.</p>	<p>Refer Outputs 3.1 and 3.3 and Annex 6 of UNDP Project Document</p>

4. The project components addressing land degradation need to be strengthened substantially, in order to reflect the title more adequately, and the funding. The strategy to identify priority sites for interventions, and suitable SLM measures should be described. It is stated in paragraph 40 that the project will contribute to LDN. This linkage should be explained more clearly in the description of the project strategy and activities. STAP recommends application of the "Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality". The framework provides guidance on assessing land degradation, identifying appropriate management actions, and monitoring progress in achieving LDN (Orr, B. et al. 2017). The framework can be accessed at: <http://knowledge.unccd.int/knowledge-products-and-pillars/land-degradation-neutrality-ldn-conceptual-framework/land>. Key features include: the integration of planning for LDN into landscape-scale land use planning; applying the hierarchy of avoid/reduce/reverse land degradation in planning interventions; considering the resilience of the existing and proposed land management; and prioritising those sites with greatest chance of reversing LD cost-effectively and sustainably, while delivering multiple environmental and development benefits.

A diversity of methods were utilized to address the land degradation that were inclusive of a) literature review, b) Field visits and data collection and analysis, and c) consultative feedback fora, including stakeholder dialogues and the stakeholders' validation workshop.

The tasks and activities carried out may be categorized into four (4) major sequential steps. The steps were applied where relevant for the assessment of SLM and agricultural development and emerging issues; the identification of practices (technologies and approaches), policies, institutional and legal aspects, community engagement and capacity gaps; and the development of recommended interventions (Strategy and Plan of Action). The steps included: Literature review; Development of an inventory of SLM, Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), and related agricultural and non-agricultural development experiences; Consultations with Planners and Decision Makers; Implementation of the WOCAT-LADA Methodology; and Collation of findings, analysis, and development and validation of recommendations.

The review of available information and materials covered the following specific topics:

- § Land use and land degradation at the national and local (proposed landscape) levels.
- § Land tenure, land reform, and agricultural economy (crop and livestock production from a broad value-chain perspective), and the relevant policies at the national and local (proposed landscape) levels.
- § Relevant laws and national policies/strategies with a clear focus on core issues related to the assignment.
- § Sustainable land management and agricultural development practices (technologies and approaches) at the international, national and local (proposed landscape) levels.
- § Projected climate change impacts on Jamaica agriculture, including spatial assessments of land degradation and climate change impacts.
- § Implications of climate change projections for adaptation in the proposed landscape areas and immediate surroundings.
- § Community engagement and capacity gaps.
- § Farming systems and their buffer capacity (robustness to uncertainty), community/local organizations (cooperation, flexibility in decisions), adaptive capacity (local ecological knowledge, feedback among different stakeholders), efficiency (cost-benefits of market and nonmarket values), and gender.

An Inventory of SLM, SFM and agricultural development policies, regulatory

Refer Outputs 2.3 and 2.4 and Annex 11 of UNDP Project Document. Priority sites for intervention are identified in Annex 17 of Project Document

5.STAP appreciates the intention to work with local landholders and incorporate indigenous knowledge. STAP would like to see more recognition given to the fact that smallholders on the brink of financial viability have limited capacity to adopt SLM practices. To encourage successful adoption of modified farming practices will require considerable effort in designing attractive incentives suited to the local circumstances	See response to Questions 1 and 4 above	Refer Outputs 2.3 and 2.4 and Annexes 11 and 18 of UNDP Project Document
<b>Comments from CEO endorsement Review (20th June 2019)</b>		

1. If there are any changes from that presented in the PIF, have justifications been provided?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

6/20/2019 ABS:

Yes

2. Is the project structure/ design appropriate to achieve the expected outcomes and outputs?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

6/26/2019 ABS & SW:

Not fully. Please address the questions below.

General

- Given the alignment with the Land Degradation focal area which is underpinned by the Land Degradation Neutrality agenda, please indicate how the project will incorporate land degradation neutrality and will contribute to Jamaica's efforts to set or meet its LDN targets. We expect to see this incorporated at least in the LD focused components of the project and in particular in the project strategy. Currently we are not seeing any clear reference to LDN in the project document.

Reference to LDN:

Please note that Jamaica is in the process of establishing its LDN targets and the project will work closely with the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Focal Point of the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development who is already a partner in the implementation of the project. Using land degradation neutrality as a framework, the project will bring together multi-level (national and subnational) stakeholders to address LD issues in Cockpit Country. These stakeholders/institutions are likely to be the same ones that will participate in the LDN target setting for Jamaica. Hence, methodologies, knowledge and lessons learnt from this interaction in the project can inform the LDN target setting process.

As part of the effort to work towards achieving LDN in the project site (Cockpit Country), project preparation undertook a situation analysis of land degradation and assessment of root causes and drivers of LD. The findings formed the basis for the identification of strategic options for reducing LD and ensuring improved and effective land and forest management, and sustainable agricultural systems. These strategic options are critical elements in ensuring that an LDN agenda is incorporated in the project design and strategy as well as for supporting the implementation of an integrated approach for improved biodiversity outcomes and increased community benefits. The strategic options include

- ü Strengthening the Policy, Regulatory and Institutional Framework for SLM and Agricultural Development.
- ü Enhancement of Sustainable and Environmentally Management of Bauxite and Limestone Mining.
- ü Introduction of Sustainable Crop and Livestock Production Practices.
- ü Promotion of the Sustainable Use of the Natural Forest Products.
- ü Sustainable Management of the Expansion of Settlements and Encroachments.
- ü Improvements in Community-based Tourism Infrastructure and Management Strategies.

The strategic options identified represent the broad elements of a road map that demonstrates the contribution of SLM, SFM and Agricultural Development Practices to gender-responsive and rights-based conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Cockpit Country of Jamaica. The road map promotes inclusive growth and development, builds the adaptive capacities of communities, increases the resilience of vulnerable sectors (agriculture, tourism, mining, etc.) and communities, and optimizes livelihood opportunities with a view to achieving improved biodiversity and increased community benefits within Cockpit Country. It represents a pathway to the achievement of LDN in the Cockpit Country and beyond. It recognizes the need for partnerships for effective delivery of services to the people of the six clusters - that is, working together through complementation of resources. The engagement and participation of Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), local, regional, national and international organizations, the private sector and

changes in the ProDoc:  
par. 32, page 19

Table B

- Output 1.1 (f) and Output 1.5 (d) - please clarify the difference between these two activities and if they will be linked. Please also indicate how financial strategies developed under the NPAS project will inform these activities.

-1.5 – Tourism certification – will the project fund developing the certification program or is it through co-financing? Will it be implemented during the project period?

- The GEF does typically support UNESCO applications. Is this being funded through co-financing? If not can this be explored?

- Output 1.1 refers to the national coordination mechanism that will provide guidance, oversight and advice in relation to the number of activities being undertaken in the project including 1.1 (f) while Output 1.5 (d) refers to the actual undertaking of the action itself, namely the development of the financial sustainability strategy and plan for the Cockpit Country. The two activities will definitely be linked in that the actual development of the Strategy (d) will be supported by guidance, oversight and advice(f).

Under the NPAS Project, model Business and Management Plans were prepared for 8 selected Protected Areas. These plans will be used to inform and guide the development of the Financial Sustainability Strategy and Plan for the Cockpit Country. In addition, an Operational Plan for PA system financial strategy was completed under NPAS that will inform the development of the Financial Sustainability Strategy for Cockpit Country. Also, the National Conservation Trust Fund of Jamaica (NTCFJ) was established under the NPAS Project which will also provide support for the elaboration of the Financial Strategy for the project area.

Output 1.5 – Tourism certification – GEF Funds within the project will fund a national consultant for the development of the certification program rules and procedures and related training actions and consultancy services to identify ecotourism services and products suitable for the area and training of tour operators for operationalization of the program. This activity will facilitate partnership with the Ministry of Tourism to initiate implementation of the program as part of its long-term strategy to promote sustainable economic activity for benefit of local communities. Provisions will be made to secure governmental co-finance from the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Tourism. The project will also actively seek the involvement of the private sector during design of the certification scheme. This will guarantee national ownership of this new certification mechanism. It is expected that the development of the certification program will be accomplished during the implementation of the project with the start of pilot initiatives on the certification by the end of the project period.

UNESCO application – The Ministry of Environment recognizes that high biodiversity value ecosystems are currently threatened by large scale mining and infrastructure development projects. The possibilities to limit the expansion of these sectors into sensitive ecosystems are limited. One option includes providing Protected areas with a new type of protection status. The Ministry has therefore deliberately chosen to explore the possibility to declare the project area as a UNESCO biosphere reserve as part of a strategic move to respond to the rapidly expanding industries which threaten to permanently damage the ecosystems. We understand that this decision was discussed with the GEF Secretariat during the recent council meeting. The intent is to recruit a national consultant (20 days) to develop the UNESCO application, but the project will also explore alternative co-financing for this activity.

- Outcome 2:

- indicates 'Cockpit Country covering around 75,000 ha under improved management...' The GEF Core indicator sheet makes reference to this area being a newly created Terrestrial Protected Area and Stephney John's Vale Forest Reserve under improved management. Please clarify and ensure the text is aligned in the Indicator Sheet, Table B and the Results Framework.

- there is reference to 33,085 ha designated as forest reserves, is this within the 75,000 ha Cockpit Country area? Please clarify.

-Re the 200 ha of mined lands to be restored, these have been aligned to sub-indicator 3.3. Were these lands used for productive purposes (agriculture/livestock farming) prior to mining? Please confirm if the co-financing will support this activity.

- Of the 12,000 persons to benefit from the project, please indicate

- The establishment of the Cockpit Country PA will be supported through the project, mainly through baseline surveys, management and financial sustainability planning, some limited conservation investments and capacity building of staff for improving management effectiveness. The project will support the declaration of the Cockpit Country as a protected area. Hence, the Cockpit Country is going to be a newly created protected area covering around 75,000 ha as reflected in the Indicator Sheet In Table B and the Results Framework, the Cockpit Country is seen as under improved management given the development of the management plan, improved financial manpower resources and conservation investments from existing baseline of 33,085 ha designated as forest reserves with limited management inputs. Stephney John's Vale Reserve which will benefit from project interventions is already a Forest Reserve and will benefit from improved management.

Forest Reserves with CC PA: Yes, 33,085 ha is already designated as FRs and lies within the proposed 75,000 ha of Cockpit Country PA. The existing FRs were declared under the Forest Act that focuses on production e.g. timber extraction and bauxite extraction may be permitted. The Act does not provide sufficient protection for designation of the stricter IUCN categories where necessary, or for the proposed prohibition of bauxite mining. Designation under additional acts (PA system) would allow for the broader landscape level protection/conservation that is the core of the project and for the engagement of the necessary wide range of conservation partners among agencies and user groups in management, conservation and fund raising. The expansion of the area under protection from the 33,085 ha is necessary to secure additional areas around the existing Forest Reserves that support important biodiversity and ecological services.

Mined Areas: The 200 ha of land to be restored will largely be converted to productive purposes (mainly agro-forestry) as this was the situation to a large extent prior to mining. The project will also support rehabilitation to enable conversion to other more productive SLM practices including:

- ü The promotion of agroforestry in which woody perennials are deliberately integrated with crops and/or livestock on the same land management unit;
- ü The implementation of Shade house technologies aquaponics, hydroponics, and greenhouses) for improving water use efficiency and minimizing losses of water evaporation in the production of crops, as well as for mitigating the 6" depth of the reclaimed bauxite lands; and
- ü The promotion of grass/legume crops as feedstock for the sheep and goats, through grazing in pastures and/or through cut and carry system (zero grazing), including the making of the making of hay and silage

The project will provide approximately USD 246,000 in financing to restore/rehabilitate degraded lands (including 200 ha of mined-out lands. Allocations from co-financing support for this activity will be reviewed during the project Inception Phase.

changes in the ProDoc,  
page 73



Output 3.2- makes reference to 'development' of an information management system, however the project document indicates that an existing system will be enhanced. Please clarify.	Output 3.2 Information Management The Institute of Jamaica (IOJ) has a web-based database of biodiversity assets. During the project development process, the system was reported to be outdated and few stakeholders accessed the system. The capacity of the database was not yet assessed during project development based on the needs of the project as well as stakeholders. During project implementation, the capacity will be assessed to determine whether a new system will be developed or enhancement of the current one.	changes in the ProDoc, par. 82, page 45
-Output 2.5 & Annexes 11, & 18- refers to demonstration of water harvesting techniques and greenhouse technologies. These technologies have been demonstrated and tested in previous initiatives (GEF and non-GEF). How is the project building on and scaling up what has already been tested, to facilitate greater reach with small farmers and greater impact on GEBs and livelihoods?	Output 2.5 and Annexes 11 and 18 Water Harvesting: Rainwater harvesting, and greenhouse technologies are not new to Jamaica, and the project will build on and scale up based on lessons learnt from a number of projects undertaken in the country For example, this project will draw lessons learnt from other initiatives such as the Improving Jamaica's Agricultural Productivity (IJAP) Project; The Greenhouse Cluster and Water Harvesting Project under the Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI); the Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership Project; GEF-SGP - Improving the Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change through Rehabilitation and Construction of Water Harvesting Infrastructure in Upper Clarendon and the GEF-funded Rainwater Harvesting Project with Support from Facility (GEF) in St. Elizabeth. Lessons learnt, applied research and best practices from these initiatives will inform the greenhouse and water harvesting technologies used. Hence, the project will build on these technologies instead of re-inventing the wheel. Community buy-in, appropriate technologies for the targeted areas, resources required, maintenance, capacity development and strategic partnerships are essential lessons from these prior initiatives that can support the implementation of rainwater and greenhouse technologies in this project. Additionally, the project will take on board important considerations such as farmer participation, provision of support services, extension, demonstration, capacity building and partnerships to promote these concepts in the project area.	

<p>Core Indicators</p> <p>- While we understand that SLM activities and restoration activities (sub indicators 3.1, 3.2, 3.3) will be carried out under the project, if they are taking place within the boundary of the CC Protected Area to be designated under Sub-Indicator 1.1, these activities can only be captured under this sub-indicator. Otherwise we would consider the hectares impacted to be double counted. You may still reflect them separately in Table B and Project Results framework however, but just not on the Core Indicator sheet.</p>	<p>All of the SLM and AD restoration activities will be carried out mostly on community lands (agriculture) and government lands (SFM, etc.) adjacent to the boundary of the proposed CC PA. This is a critical activity to improve productivity of community and other lands and hence defuse pressure on resource extraction within the proposed CC PA as well as create forest linkages with adjacent forested areas outside the PA.</p>	
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3. Is the financing adequate and does the project demonstrate a cost-effective approach to meet the project objective?

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement

6/20/2019 ABS:

Not fully. Please address the following questions which are related to the budget as well as Annexes 2 & 12

- Please confirm the total number of consultants that will be hired for the project. Annex 12 provides a list of 32 consultants and contractual services, however it is not clear whether or not any of these tasks will be consolidated under fewer contracts. We have a significant concern with the procurement processes that will be required to undertake recruitment at this scale, in addition to the project staff and how this will affect project implementation. We urge consolidation (eg using a Biodiversity Specialist, Agricultural Specialist, Forestry Specialist etc) as much as possible rather than separate contracts.

- Please present the consultancy services (outlined in Annex 12) such that we can differentiate the Outputs to which they are aligned.

-Please clarify the contractual services that have been identified for Government Agencies, who have also been identified as stakeholders to be working contributing to the project. In addition many of the tasks indicate 'promotion of...' What are the specific expected results of these tasks? How are these tasks different from the tasks that are usually conducted by these government agencies?

-Please justify the need for expenditure on specific and different consultants to assist with Apiculture, Slash and Burn, Biomass Briquettes, strengthen capacities in the Herbal sector. Are the local stakeholders such as the Bee keeping Association, Forestry Department etc not in a position to provide guidance on these areas as a contribution to the project?

-Please provide justification for the need for the motor vehicles?

Consultancy services

Total number of contracts: Agree. At this juncture, these consultancies were kept separate to provide clear guidance to what services are required under each Component/Outcome and Output (as defined in Annex 12). The intention is to condense the consultancies as much as possible. For example, using a firm with diverse expertise instead of individual consultancies to undertake specific work within the project. During the initial part of the project (at the launch/inception workshop) UNDP will support the government and other relevant stakeholders to consolidate these consultancies into a lesser number of contracts to facilitate efficient procurement and management of contracts. This intention has been explicitly included at the top of annex 12.

Differentiating consultancy services to Outputs: Annex 12 in fact differentiates services to Outputs under sub-headings in the Table.

Clarify contractual services for Government Agencies: The contractual services are intended for specific activities on-the-ground such as restoration of degraded broadleaf forests, mined out areas, agro-forestry, ecotourism, etc. with technical support, oversight and extension to be provided by the relevant government agencies (forestry, agriculture, tourism, etc.) as these agencies do not have the staff and resources to undertake these activities beyond their existing work programs. The wording for areas where "promotion of" is used in Annex 12 has been changed. Please see updated Annex 12.

Justify expenditure for specific and different consultants to assist with Apiculture, Slash and Burn, Biomass Briquettes, strengthen capacities in the Herbal sector: The technical areas identified are highly differentiated and specialized thematic areas and the expertise does not reside in any Government agency within the country. In Jamaica, these technical skills are generally limited within the Bee Association, the Forestry Department as well as within the Herbal industry. Hence, there is the need for effective technical support and expertise in developing capacity to achieve the objectives in these areas (Apiculture, Slash and Burn, etc). It is expected that the relevant institutions will provide the necessary coordination and oversight support.

Justification of motor vehicles:

Vehicles are required to carry out the various activities in the field in particular in landscape planning work, undertaking community planning, liaising with parish and sector agencies in delivery of forest restoration, agricultural activities, livelihood activities etc.). This will require coordination with a number of sector and sub-national agencies, NGOs and community organizations covering 5 Parishes that are widely spread through the landscape with distances from one point to the other as far as 250 km. In addition, the

See note in Annex 12.

<p>8. Is the project coordinated with other related initiatives and national/regional plans in the country or in the region? Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement 6/20/2019 ABS:</p> <p>Not fully.</p> <p>The project has been aligned to the LD focal area, however there is no reference or linkage made to how the project will assist Jamaica' in meeting their Land Degradation Neutrality targets or the process to set these targets. Please include.</p>	<p>Response to Secretariat comments</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p><u>Alignment with LD focal area: Please see answer to Question 2 above.</u></p> <p>Jamaica is in the process of establishing LDN targets. An assessment of the current status, trends and drivers of land degradation is needed to set sound LDN targets, make decisions on possible interventions, forecast changes in land-based natural capital as well as to track progress. The assessment uses a set of three indicators that reflect the land-based natural capital and its associated ecosystem, which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Land cover</li> <li>§ Land productivity (metric: net primary productivity)</li> <li>§ Carbon stocks above and below ground (metric: soil organic carbon).</li> </ul> <p>Land cover provides a first indication of a reduction or increase in vegetation, habitat fragmentation and land conversion. Land productivity offers an indication of ecosystem health and sharpens the focus on ecosystem services. Soil organic carbon denotes overall soil quality.</p> <p>These indicators have also been recommended as sub-indicators for the indicator 15.3.1, “Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area”, adopted to measure progress towards the SDG target 15.3.</p> <p>This project information will be utilized in the LDN target-setting process in Jamaica (Please see response to Question 2), as the Cockpit Country is considered a land degradation “hot spots” in country and, therefore a priority area for LDN action. The project will provide valuable information for establishing LDN targets, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>§ Assessment of the land degradation trends</li> <li>§ Identification of root causes and drivers of land degradation</li> <li>§ Analysis of the legal and institutional framework of land management.</li> </ul>	<p>Paragraph 32, Page 19 (Prodoc)</p>
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**10. Does the project have descriptions of a knowledge management plan?**

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement  
6-20-19

Yes, however please consider including, how the project will make use of lessons learned and best practices from previous or current projects looking at related issues, such as the NPAS Project funded in GEF 4.

Response to Secretariat comments

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Lessons from NPAS:

Lessons learned from previous projects, including NPAS Project have informed the design of this project. For example, the diverse activities within the project impels collaboration among a wide range of stakeholders. The lesson is that all stakeholders must be brought on board during the project development phase. A robust participatory and consultative approach involving all relevant stakeholders was adopted during project development.

The project will also involve a number of national and subnational agencies working together. A major lesson learnt from the NPAS Project is that clear responsibilities and roles of involved agencies must be done during project development to avoid confusion during the implementation phase. The main implementing agency and responsible parties were part of the Technical Working Group established to guide the development of the project. A project as ambitious, diversified and involving multiple partners as this one requires an enabling environment and adequate capacity and partnerships for successful implementation, a key lesson from previous initiatives.

The project also reflects the lesson that while national staff and resources are needed, on-the-ground and community-based activities must be sufficiently staffed and resourced. Hence, the approach taken by the project to include adequate resources to support activities at the national, local and community levels.

Under the NPAS Project, model Business and Management Plans were done for selected Protected Areas. These plans will be used to inform and guide management plan(s) to be done for the Cockpit Country.

**11. Has the Agency adequately responded to comments at the PIF stage from:**

**STAP**

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement  
6/20/2019:

Comments related to how the project will contribute to LDN have not been adequately addressed. Please also see GEF Sec comments under question 2.

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement  
6/20/2019:

We have not seen the responses to the following comments from the Council. Please include.

**Germany**

Suggestions for improvements to be made during the drafting of the final project proposal:

- Clarify the role of Maroons and other relevant target groups and stakeholders for achieving the project objective

Response to Secretariat comments:

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**STAP:**

Contribution of LDN:

Although Jamaica is in the process of establishing its LDN targets, the project will advance LDN in the Cockpit Country. Please see answer to Question 2.

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**Germany**

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Role of Accompong Maroons and other relevant target groups and stakeholders

The UN has recognized the Maroons as indigenous and as such the project have considered their rights accorded to indigenous peoples and local communities for the management of their biological assets and the valuable contribution to biodiversity conservation; their participation fulfills commitment for inclusion, etc. Consequently, a “Special Interest” Peoples Plan was developed during the PPG stage to ensure active engagement of the Maroon community in the project and in benefit sharing. The plan includes the following key measures for Maroon participation:

(i) The Maroon Council is represented on the Technical Working Group (TWG) for the project. The TWG has been active in reviewing and directing the project design process and participated in Inception and Validation meetings. In all these processes, the Maroon Council was well represented and actively involved. The TWG will continue to function through project implementation, with membership of the Maroon Council.

(ii) Consequently, through the TWG and other measures proposed in the “Special Interest” Plan, the participation of the Maroons in the various fora for

**Comments from CEO endorsement Review (28th August 2019)**

2. Is the project structure/ design appropriate to achieve the expected outcomes and outputs?

8/28/2019:

Thank you for the responses.

On the mined lands, we confirm that co-financing and not GEF financing should be used for rehabilitation of mined out lands.

Regarding the UNESCO application, given that the GEF does not normally support these activities, we will recommend support in this case as an exception and we encourage Jamaica to continue to explore co-financing.

In terms of the mined-out lands, the project will support a national consultant to undertake an assessment of restoration potential of mined out lands and prepare a suitable restoration plan (for soil rehabilitation, species selection, restoration and farming practices, etc.), providing training on rehabilitation measures to mining companies and local communities, etc. The actual cost of the restoration work would be sought through co-financing from private financing (mining companies) and/or Government budgetary support.

In terms of the UNESCO application, we appreciate GEF support for the preparation of the UNESCO application as an exception. During project implementation, UNDP will continue to explore co-financing for this activity.

Changes (ProDoc): Mined out lands: refer Paragraph 61 and Section X TBWB where the cost of restoration of degraded mined out areas has been removed from Budget Note 17 and moved to forest restoration work which was under-funded.

<p>3. Is the financing adequate and does the project demonstrate a cost-effective approach to meet the project objective?</p> <p>8/28/2019: Regarding the contractual services for the Forestry Department and Rural Agricultural Development Agency - we are unable support the use of grant funds to contract the services of a government agency to engage in activities that are a part of their normal responsibility. Given that these activities normally fall under the mandate of these agencies, we expect the grant funding (through procurement by the Executing Agency) to only provide materials, equipment and additional consulting/service support etc. that will be required. In kind contributions of guidance, technical oversight, extension and where possible coordination support by these relevant government agencies can then supplement what the grant funding provides. Please make the adjustments to the procurement plan.</p> <p>Regarding the motor vehicles, as indicated in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy- GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, the use of GEF funds to purchase vehicles is strongly discouraged as such costs are normally expected to be borne by co-finance. Any request to use GEF funding to purchase project vehicles must be justified. We are inclined to provide support for one vehicle. Please explore co-financing for the second vehicle and adjust the budget accordingly.</p>	<p>In terms of contractual services, the project will not provide grant financing to government agency (FD, RADA, NEPA, etc.) to engage in activities (e.g. forest restoration, SFM and SLM activities) that is part of their regular work. This was erroneously included in Annex 12 and has been now rectified. The project would contract the services from non-government consultancy firms to provide materials, equipment and additional consulting/service support for such works that will be undertaken by local communities. The government agencies will provide guidance, technical oversight and extension support as their co-financing contribution. This is now correctly reflected in the procurement plan (Annex 12).</p> <p>In terms of the motor vehicle, thank you for agreeing to support the procurement of one vehicle and the second vehicle has been excluded and these funds now included as transport/travel costs.</p>	<p>Changes (ProDoc): In terms of contractual services, refer Procurement Plan in Annex 12 Output 2.3 pages 262 and 263. In terms of motor vehicle refer Section X Budget Note 6 where one of the vehicle costs has been removed and costs under Budget Note 6 reduced from \$70,000 to 25,000 and this amount moved to travel costs BN 3.</p>
<b>Comments from CEO endorsement Review (28<sup>th</sup> August 2019)</b>		
<p>3. Is the financing adequate and does the project demonstrate a cost-effective approach to meet the project objective?</p> <p>10/3/2019: Thank you for making the changes. However, we note that NEPA is still mentioned on page 262 for contractual services related to invasive species. Please adjust.</p>	<p>10/7/2019 Changes in the ProDoc: page 262 Thank you for your comments: The note in the list of contractual engagements has been modified to remove NEPA.</p>	<p>ProDoc, page 262</p>
<b>Comments from CEO endorsement Review (23<sup>rd</sup> October 2019)</b>		

3. Is the financing adequate and does the project demonstrate a cost-effective approach to meet the project objective?

10/23/2019:

The above comment is cleared.

However following further internal review by the GEF Sec, we note that the consultants (under budget note 4) and referenced in the Governance and Management Arrangements (Section VIII-Project Document), will be dedicated full time to the project. In this case they would be considered project staff and their costs would have to be assigned to the PMC. Alternatively if they are not dedicated full time to the project, the costs can be assigned to the relevant components. Where applicable and as much as possible, please reallocate these charges to the PMC category, to be covered by GEF financing and the cash co-financing that has been identified.

Thank you for your comment.

We agree that staff assigned for management purposes must be costed under PMC. This was our intent, but we had inadvertently misidentified the full-time National Technical Coordinator as Project Manager, both in the Section VIII (Governance and Management Arrangements) as well as in TBWP of the UNDP Project Document that is now rectified. As you will note from the original TORs in Annex 2 of the Project Document, the task of the Project Manager (now National Technical Coordinator) was to provide technical support for overseeing all components of the project, in particular, the landscape planning process, revision of policies and guidelines, capacity building and for implementation of PA management, SLM and SFM activities, M&E activities and the implementation of the KM component. The responsibility of project day-to-day management will rest with the Project Director (Government staff) with Procurement Officer (Government staff) and Financial Officer that will be supported by the project and costed in the PMC.

All other positions listed under Component budgets are contract positions for provision of technical support, including M&E, field technical coordination support, participatory/gender, etc. Based on the complexity and risk associated with a project of this nature with due consideration for the capacities required to implement the project efficiently and successfully, this structure is strongly recommended by the Government.

Refer Section VIII (Governance and Management Arrangements), Section X (Total Budget and Work Plan and Budget Notes) and Annex 2 of UNDP Project Document and GEFCEO ER

<p>9. Does the project include a budgeted M&amp;E Plan that monitors and measures results with indicators and targets?</p> <p>10/23/2019:</p> <p>Following further internal review by the GEF Sec, we note that there are ineligible expenses in the M&amp;E budget. These include the Project Board Meetings, Knowledge and Learning, NIM Audit as per UNDP audit policies. Please reallocate the Audit to the PMC costs and the other items to the appropriate components.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment</p> <p>We agree to your comments and have accordingly moved the cost of Project Board Meetings and UNDP Audit from Component 1 to co-financing under the M&amp;E budget, the former will be funded through government co-financing contribution and the audit will be financed by UNDP.</p> <p>In terms of the Knowledge Management and Learning, the budget amount reflected in the M&amp;E table for this activity is merely a cross reference to an activity under Component 3 of the project. We consequently removed this amount from the M&amp;E table to reflect the concern that such an expenditure should not be included in the M&amp;E table.</p>	<p>Refer Table 5 (Mandatory GEF M&amp;E Requirements and M&amp;E Budget) of UNDP Project Document</p>
<p>12. Is CEO endorsement recommended?</p> <p>10/25/2019</p> <p>Not at this time. Following further review by the GEF Sec, please address the comments under Questions 3 &amp; 9.</p> <p>In addition, we note that the UNDP has proposed to play an Execution role with specific aspects of project implementation. Following further review by the GEF Secretariat and in keeping with GEF Guidelines on Project and Program Cycle Policy, we can only approve those cases that are deemed warranted on an “exceptional” basis. In this case we recommend that the execution function be removed and consideration for a third party (a different agency) to carry out these functions be explored.</p>	<p>11/20/2019</p> <p>In following the GEF Guidelines on Project and Program Cycle Policy, we have removed any DPC from the project and updated the M&amp;E text to reflect this.</p>	

<sup>[1]</sup> [File:///F:/Sustainable\\_Land\\_Management\\_ebook.pdf](File:///F:/Sustainable_Land_Management_ebook.pdf). World Bank.

<sup>[2]</sup> [WWW.fao.org/nr/land/sustainable-land-management](http://WWW.fao.org/nr/land/sustainable-land-management); [www.fao.org/sustainable-forest-management](http://www.fao.org/sustainable-forest-management).

<sup>[3]</sup> [www.cde.unibe.ch](http://www.cde.unibe.ch).

<sup>[4]</sup> LADA – Land Degradation Assessments

## ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.



**A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:**

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: <b>182,648.00</b>			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent Todate</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
<u>Project Preparation Grant to finalize the project</u> Conserving biodiversity and reduciung land degradation using an Integrated Approach	182,648.00	170,671.52	18,628.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>182,648.00</b>	<b>170,671.52</b>	<b>11,976.48</b>

**ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)**

**Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)**

N/A

**ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet**

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Core Indicator 1: Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (hectares)

Ha (expected at PIF)	Ha (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Ha (achieved at TE)
NA	81,716		

*Figure at a given stage must be the sum of all figures reported under the two sub-indicators (1.1 and 1.2) for that stage.*

### 1.1 Terrestrial protected areas newly created

Total Ha (expected at PIF)	Total Ha (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (achieved at TE)
NA	75,000		

*Figure at a given stage must be the sum of all individual PAs reported in the next table, for that stage.*

Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (expected at PIF)	Total Ha (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (achieved at TE)
Cockpit Country Protected Area	NA	5	NA	75,000		

Name of Protected Area	METT Score at CEO Endorsement	METT Score at MTR	METT Score at TE
Cockpit Country	17		

### 1.2 Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness

Total Ha (expected at PIF)	Total Ha (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (achieved at TE)
NA	6,712		

*Figure at a given stage must be the sum of all individual PAs reported in the next table, for that stage.*

Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (expected at PIF)	Total Ha (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (achieved at TE)
Stephney John's Vale Forest Reserve	29107	5	NA	6,712		

Name of Protected Area	METT Score at CEO Endorsement	METT Score at MTR	METT Score at TE
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Stephney John's Vale Forest Reserve <a href="#">[1]</a>	39		
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Core Indicator 3: Area of land restored (hectares)

Ha (expected at PIF)	Ha (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Ha (achieved at TE)
3,100	3,100		

3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands restored

Ha (expected at PIF)	Ha (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Ha (achieved at TE)
2,500	2,500		

3.2 Area of forest and forest land restored

Ha (expected at PIF)	Ha (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Ha (achieved at TE)
400	400		

3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (expected at PIF)	Ha (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Ha (achieved at TE)
200 (degraded lands)	200		

Core Indicator 11. Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Total number (expected at PIF)	Total number (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total number (achieved at MTR)	Total number (achieved at TE)

<b>Women</b>	NA	4,800		
<b>Men</b>	NA	7,200		
<b>Total</b>	NA	12,000		

[\[1\]](#) For Stephney John's Vale FR only limited activities are proposed under the project including natural resources valuation studies, so anticipation of slight increase in METT scores from baseline

#### ANNEX: Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<b>Influencing models</b>			
	<b>Transform policy and regulatory environments</b>		
	<b>Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making</b>		
	<b>Convene multi-stakeholder alliances</b>		
	<b>Demonstrate innovative approaches</b>		
	<b>Deploy innovative financial instruments</b>		
<b>Stakeholders</b>			
	<b>Indigenous Peoples</b>		
	<b>Private Sector</b>		
		Capital providers	
		Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		Large corporations	

		SMEs	
		Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		Non-Grant Pilot	
		Project Reflow	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>		
	<b>Local Communities</b>		
	<b>Civil Society</b>		
		Community Based Organization	
		Non-Governmental Organization	
		Academia	
		Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	<b>Type of Engagement</b>		
		Information Dissemination	
		Partnership	
		Consultation	
		Participation	
	<b>Communications</b>		
		Awareness Raising	
		Education	
		Public Campaigns	
		Behavior Change	
<b>Capacity, Knowledge and Research</b>			
	<b>Enabling Activities</b>		
	<b>Capacity Development</b>		
	<b>Knowledge Generation and Exchange</b>		
	<b>Targeted Research</b>		
	<b>Learning</b>		
		Theory of Change	
		Adaptive Management	
		Indicators to Measure Change	
	<b>Innovation</b>		
	<b>Knowledge and Learning</b>		

		Knowledge Management	
		Innovation	
		Capacity Development	
		Learning	
	<b>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</b>		
<b>Gender Equality</b>			
	<b>Gender Mainstreaming</b>		
		Beneficiaries	
		Women groups	
		Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		Gender-sensitive indicators	
	<b>Gender results areas</b>		
		Access and control over natural resources	
		Participation and leadership	
		Access to benefits and services	
		Capacity development	
		Awareness raising	
		Knowledge generation	
<b>Focal Areas/Theme</b>			
	<b>Integrated Programs</b>		
		Commodity Supply Chains ( <a href="#">U</a> Good Growth Partnership)	
			Sustainable Commodities Production
			Deforestation-free Sourcing
			Financial Screening Tools
			High Conservation Value Forests
			High Carbon Stocks Forests
			Soybean Supply Chain
			Oil Palm Supply Chain
			Beef Supply Chain
			Smallholder Farmers
			Adaptive Management
		Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			Resilience (climate and shocks)

			Sustainable Production Systems
			Agroecosystems
			Land and Soil Health
			Diversified Farming
			Integrated Land and Water Management
			Smallholder Farming
			Small and Medium Enterprises
			Crop Genetic Diversity
			Food Value Chains
			Gender Dimensions
			Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			Sustainable Food Systems
			Landscape Restoration
			Sustainable Commodity Production
			Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			Integrated Landscapes
			Food Value Chains
			Deforestation-free Sourcing
			Smallholder Farmers
		Sustainable Cities	
			Integrated urban planning
			Urban sustainability framework
			Transport and Mobility
			Buildings
			Municipal waste management
			Green space
			Urban Biodiversity
			Urban Food Systems
			Energy efficiency
			Municipal Financing
			Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			Urban Resilience
	<b>Biodiversity</b>		

		Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			Terrestrial Protected Areas
			Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			Productive Landscapes
			Productive Seascapes
			Community Based Natural Resource Management
		Mainstreaming	
			Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			Tourism
			Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			Fisheries
			Infrastructure
			Certification (National Standards)
			Certification (International Standards)
		Species	
			Illegal Wildlife Trade
			Threatened Species
			Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			Crop Wild Relatives
			Plant Genetic Resources
			Animal Genetic Resources
			Livestock Wild Relatives
			Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		Biomes	
			Mangroves
			Coral Reefs
			Sea Grasses
			Wetlands
			Rivers
			Lakes
			Tropical Rain Forests
			Tropical Dry Forests



			Temperate Forests
			Grasslands
			Paramo
			Desert
		Financial and Accounting	
			Payment for Ecosystem Services
			Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			Conservation Trust Funds
			Conservation Finance
		Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			Biosafety
			Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	<b>Forests</b>		
		Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			REDD/REDD+
		Forest	
			Amazon
			Congo
			Drylands
	<b>Land Degradation</b>		
		Sustainable Land Management	
			Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			Ecosystem Approach
			Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			Community-Based NRM
			Sustainable Livelihoods
			Income Generating Activities
			Sustainable Agriculture
			Sustainable Pasture Management
			Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques

			Sustainable Fire Management
			Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		Land Degradation Neutrality	
			Land Productivity
			Land Cover and Land cover change
			Carbon stocks above or below ground
		Food Security	
	<b>International Waters</b>		
		Ship	
		Coastal	
		Freshwater	
			Aquifer
			River Basin
			Lake Basin
		Learning	
		Fisheries	
		Persistent toxic substances	
		SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		Targeted Research	
		Pollution	
			Persistent toxic substances
			Plastics
			Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		Large Marine Ecosystems	
		Private Sector	
		Aquaculture	
		Marine Protected Area	
		Biomes	

			Mangrove
			Coral Reefs
			Seagrasses
			Polar Ecosystems
			Constructed Wetlands
	<b>Chemicals and Waste</b>		
		Mercury	
		Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		Coal Fired Power Plants	
		Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		Cement	
		Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		Ozone	
		Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		Waste Management	
			Hazardous Waste Management
			Industrial Waste
			e-Waste
		Emissions	
		Disposal	
		New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		Plastics	
		Eco-Efficiency	
		Pesticides	
		DDT - Vector Management	
		DDT - Other	
		Industrial Emissions	
		Open Burning	
		Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		Green Chemistry	

	<b>Climate Change</b>		
		<b>Climate Change Adaptation</b>	
			Climate Finance
			Least Developed Countries
			Small Island Developing States
			Disaster Risk Management
			Sea-level rise
			Climate Resilience
			Climate information
			Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			Adaptation Tech Transfer
			National Adaptation Programme of Action
			National Adaptation Plan
			Mainstreaming Adaptation
			Private Sector
			Innovation
			Complementarity
			Community-based Adaptation
			Livelihoods
		<b>Climate Change Mitigation</b>	
			Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			Energy Efficiency
			Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			Technology Transfer
			Renewable Energy
			Financing
			Enabling Activities
		<b>Technology Transfer</b>	
			Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			Endogenous technology
			Technology Needs Assessment
			Adaptation Tech Transfer

		<b>United Nations Framework on Climate Change</b>	
			Nationally Determined Contribution
		<b>Climate Finance (Rio Markers)</b>	Paris Agreement Sustainable Development Goals  ___ Climate change mitigation 0 Climate Change Mitigation 1 Climate Change Mitigation 2 ___ Climate Change Adaptation 0 Climate Change Adaptation 1 Climate Change Adaptation 2

#### ANNEX G: changes to the original project concept and rationale

The Table below summarizes changes made to the Outcomes and Outputs of the original PIF and the rationale for doing so. Most of the changes are intended to provide the project with a more coherent strategy, thereby reducing its complexity and the scattered nature of some activities. The main changes relate to changing the component order and refining of the outcome/output descriptions.

	<b>PIF (Original Project Concept)</b>	<b>GEF CEO ER (Changes)</b>	<b>RATIONALE</b>
<b>Components</b>	Component 3: Sustainable Livelihoods mainstream Biodiversity compatible practices	Component 2 integrates Component 3 of PIF to provide a single Component 2	In particular “ <i>sustainable livelihoods promoted and implemented in pilot areas</i> ” should be an integral part of the planning process that also includes promotion of SLM, SFM, improved agricultural production systems, ecotourism and small business development that are a integral part of the activities defined in Component 2 of PIF
	Component 4: Knowledge management for SLM, CSA and biodiversity conservation	Now becomes Component 3 and revised to: Knowledge management, gender mainstreaming and monitoring and evaluation	On account of amalgamation of Component 2 and 3 of PIF and revised to capture gender and M&E as well

<b>Project Outcomes</b>	<p>Outcome 1: (a) Strengthened governance frameworks that mainstream biodiversity into sectoral planning and national land use planning, resulting in increased connectivity and improved management of 55,000 ha, including Jamaica's 3KBAs (2 of which are within a KBA corridor) and 82 threatened species of national and global significance; and</p> <p>(b) Strengthened systemic and institutional capacity for promoting BD mainstreaming, evidenced by: (i) strengthened cross-sectoral collaboration for land use planning and management; (ii) operationalization of an integrated landscape level land use plan (iii) development of a Development Order covering the target landscape, and (iv) decision making tools in place and operational.</p>	<p>Outcome 1: Strengthened policy, regulatory, institutional and governance framework in place for mainstreaming biodiversity and gender into sectoral and land use planning and decision making for integrated management of biological landscapes</p>	<p>As Outcome 1(a) in PIF relates to specific activities at the pilot landscape this outcome is moved to Component 2</p> <p>Outcome 1 now reflects a broader set of foundational activities at the national level that are necessary to promote integrated management of landscapes</p>
	<p>Outcome 2: (a) BD compatible integrated landscape level land use planning and implementation, improving sustainable land management</p> <p>(b) SLM, CSA and techniques and technologies covering 2,500ha (indicative), resulting in threats to ecosystem functions (degradation, pollution, sedimentation) are reduced in landscapes surrounding the Cockpit Country Forest Reserve</p>	<p>Outcome 2: Integrated landscape level planning and management of biologically rich ecosystems through conservation and sustainable community and private sector use.</p>	<p>This is combined as single outcome as the two Outcomes reflected in the PIF are defined through a single planning process along with PIF Outcome in Component 3 given the combination of Components 2 and 3</p>
	<p>Outcome 4: (a) Knowledge and experiences captured, including Maroon ITK, shared and encourage widespread adoption of SLM and BD mainstreamed sector practices.</p> <p>(b) Monitoring and evaluation of project implementation, outcomes and outputs ensure project effectively reaches outlined goals and objectives.</p>	<p>Outcome 3: Knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation support contributes to equitable gender benefits and increased awareness of biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>Combined as a single Outcome to reflect KM, gender mainstreaming and M&amp;E</p>

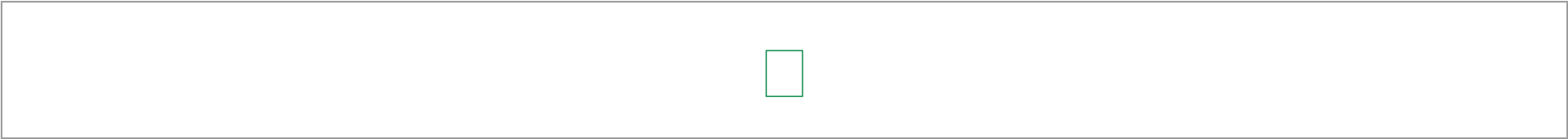
<b>Outputs</b>	None	Output 1.1: Strengthening of existing governance and coordination mechanism established at national level to support dialogue, information flow and decision-making between national and parish levels for facilitating integrated planning and management of biological Landscapes	Given the importance of ensuring a multi-stakeholder and multi-sector approach to landscape management, the PPG team feels it is necessary to establish a national governance and coordination platform to facilitate decision-making for integrated planning and management. Output 1.1 in PIF becomes Output 1.2 and so on
	Output 1.5: Local participation in land use planning strengthened and local coordination mechanisms developed at the Parish and community levels, with stakeholders engaged, particularly with Maroon populations and relevant statutory bodies (i.e. Rural Agricultural Development Authority). Mechanisms to ensure local level coordination capacities and effective participation in plot sites' planning and management implemented. All project interventions with Maroons in the project area will be carried out based on the principle of free prior and informed consent (FPIC)	None	Capacity building is included in all Outputs of the project rather than have it as a separate output so that to ensure that training is closely integrated and encompassed with the specific capacity needs of each Output
	Output 2.1: Landscape level land Use Plan developed for target area that (i) incorporates environmentally sensitive areas, BD consideration, climate change impacts, land degradation with proscriptions of land uses in the identified environmentally sensitive areas and (ii) is harmonized with Parish Level Local Sustainable Development Plan and supported by Development Order with dedicated inter-sectoral landscape coordination platform / committee in place	Output 2.1 Integrated landscape strategy incorporating biodiversity, ecosystems services, climate adaptation, high conservation value forests, and community-based sustainable resource use developed and implemented	Development of a plan for the landscape is an enormous and difficult task, rather a landscape strategy needs to be agreed among the key stakeholders operating in the landscape. The agreed landscape strategy will be the basis for individual agencies to modify and develop their own sector and/or area plans to fall in line with the strategy
	None	New Output 2.2: Improved management effectiveness of proposed Cockpit Country Protected Area	Since the reason government decision to declare a large part of the Cockpit Country as a Protected Country, that will fall within the core of the pilot project landscape, it is important that specific activities be defined to focus on management planning of the new PA and in conservation investments in the new PA

<p>Output 2.2: Biodiversity mainstreamed and INRM implemented in Cockpit Country-North Coast Corridor through: (i) implementation of sustainable forest and land management practices in riparian zones (i.e. appropriate setback and species, with flood mitigation); (ii) implementation of BD / CC / SLM compatible agriculture and agroforestry (including irrigation techniques and storage, fertilizer use, other), targeting smallholder farmers; (iii) Drought mitigation through water management / irrigation (i.e. rainwater harvesting, field ponds, solar pumps; (iv) introduction of alternatives to slash and burn agriculture, reducing soil loss and fire risk; (v) Management of BD of global significance and habitats in KBAs identified; (vi) increased planting of forests on private lands supporting a voluntary Forestry Department program and promotion of private lands declared as protected areas strengthening connectivity, and (vi) development/updating of 8 Community Resource Use Plans integrating BD and ecosystem services considerations AND</p> <p>Output: 3.1 Sustainable livelihoods promoted and implemented in pilot areas, supported by capacity building (Component 2.4) and financial support mechanisms (Component 1.4), and integrating Maroon cultural values. This will include;(i) farmer field schools in (4) pilot sites promoting SLM and BD-compatible production,(ii) six (6) demonstration sites for SLM techniques (i.e. slope stabilization),(ii) four (4) eco-tourism enterprises operational, demonstrating environmental sustainability and livelihood potential through nature-based tourism, and(iii) eight (8) small business development support (i.e. traditional Maroon goods and crafts, apiculture, agro-processing, other) that includes training, marketing, creating supply chain initiatives that can also serve as models for replication. Livelihood assessment carried out</p>	<p>Output 2.4: Sustainable community based sustainable land management, sustainable agriculture, sustainable livelihood, responsible tourism and business enterprise solutions developed, tested and implemented.</p>	<p>Given that SLM, sustainable agriculture, sustainable tourism, responsible tourism and business enterprise development are all aimed at improving community livelihoods and incomes and should ideally evolve from a single community planning process so that communities can make informed decisions on their priorities within the budgetary constraints of the project, it would be most cost-effective and efficient to integrate these two outputs into one output</p>
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Output 3.2: Women and target population livelihoods promoted. Assessment of gender and vulnerable population carried out, identifying target populations for enhancing sustainable livelihoods. Women's participation supported at the local level, promoting participation through capacity building, enhanced livelihood income generation, community level planning and decision-making.	<p>Livelihood aspects related to women combined and integrated into new project Output 2.4 above.</p> <p>Women participation now integrated into new project Output 3.1</p>	As a separate Component 3 relating to KM, gender and M&E women's participation aspects are defined within Component 3 and in particular Output 3.1
Output 4.1: Technical knowledge captured (including Maroon ITK), experiences and lessons learned disseminated via technical and training reports / manuals / guides, lessons learned notes, based on experience codified (EV, ESI, spatial mapping, SLM, biodiversity assessment, land use mapping, other), and incorporated in institutional strengthening and capacity building initiatives, for continued institutional and private sector learning and activity implementation (national and local level). Knowledge management systems supported for informed planning activities, both within and across different production sectors at different levels (local / sub-regional, national). Maroon and local community awareness incorporated into access and benefit sharing. A Biodiversity and Cultural Center supported in Cockpit Country to disseminate BD, SLM and ITK knowledge of the Maroons. South-south cooperation mechanisms implemented.	Captured in Output 3.3: Knowledge Management and gender mainstreaming contribute to learning and facilitates replication and scaling up of integrated gender sensitive biodiversity management approaches elsewhere in the country.	Moved to Output 3.3 on account of changes in Output sequencing
Output 4.2: Media products promote outreach and increased public awareness / environmental education of biodiversity conservation, mainstreaming of BD into productive sectors, integrated land use planning, CSA and SLM, disseminated through videos, photo essays, fact sheets, web platform, television, radio (ABENG FM) exchange site visits by communities and producers involved, also dissemination at regional events.	Reflected in Output 3.1: Knowledge Management and Communications, Gender Mainstreaming and Monitoring and Evaluation strategies developed and implemented	Moved for sequencing purposes

	Output 4.3: Monitoring and evaluation of project implementation conducted, including through periodic field visits, tracking tool assessments, mid-term and final evaluations of project.	Subsumed under Output 3.1	Moved for sequencing purposes
	None	Output 3.2: Harmonized information management system to integrate lessons from the biological landscapes and user friendly operational	Added as a separate output given the importance of information collection, analysis, dissemination and use as a means to promote replication
<b>Co-financing</b>	USD 43,915,347	USD 43,175,770	A decrease of USD 739,577



Submitted to HQ

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