



ADAPTATION FUND

Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	11/1/2022 - 10/31/2023
Project Title	Enhancing the Resilience of the Agricultural Sector and Coastal Areas to Protect Livelihoods and Improve Food Security
Project Summary	Jamaica is a small island developing state in the Caribbean and particularly vulnerable to hurricanes, floods, storm surges, droughts, and other climate-related hazards. The programme by several Jamaican government agencies seeks to protect the livelihoods and food security of people living in seven of the country's 14 parishes by improving water harvesting and management, as well as erosion and flood control. The programme will also support climate resilient coastal management in Negril. The sites selected for programme intervention will cover seven of the 14 parishes in the country: Westmoreland, Manchester, Clarendon, St. Mary, St. Ann, Trelawny and St. Thomas.
Database Number	027NJMMR
Implementing Entity (IE)	Planning Institute of Jamaica
Type of IE	National Implementing Entity
Country(ies)	Jamaica
Relevant Geographic Points (i.e. cities, villages, bodies of water)	Jamaica, a Caribbean island nation. The programme has supported interventions in several parishes, including Westmoreland, Manchester, Clarendon, St. Mary, St. Ann, Portland, Trelawny, St. Catherine and St. Thomas.
Name of Implementing Entity Focal Point	Shelia McDonald-Miller

Project Milestones	
AFB Approval Date	6/28/2012
IE-AFB Agreement Signature Date	8/7/2012
Start of Project/Programme	11/2/2012
Actual Mid-term Review Date (if applicable)	8/31/2016
Original Completion Date	12/31/2016
Revised Completion Date after approval of extension request (if applicable)	3/31/2024

Were there any approval condition for this Project?

No

List each approval condition, if any, and report on the status of meeting them	
Category of condition	
Condition or Requirement	
Current Status	
Planned actions, including a detailed time schedule	

List (only) inception report/ extension request(s)/ MTR that have been prepared for the project and provide date(s) of submission for each

1. Inception Report: submitted December 2012 2. Extension Requests: April 2016, July 2017; November 2018; March 2020 3. Mid-Term Report: submitted 2016 4. COVID-19 related extension: April 2021 5. Extension request: July 2022

List the Website address (URL) of project

<https://www.pioj.gov.jm/programmes/goj-adaptation-fund/>

Project Contacts			
National/Regional Project Manager/Coordinator	Name	Email	Date
Government(s) DA	Dr Sharon Morrison, JP	Sharon.morrison@megjc.gov.jm	1/27/2022
Implementing Entity	Ms Claire Bernard	claire_bernard@pioj.gov.jm	1/1/2011
Implementing Entity	Shelia McDonald-Miller	Shelia_McDonald-Miller@pioj.gov.jm	12/3/2012
Executing Agency	Mr I.W. Wilson	iwwilson@moa.gov.jm	2/1/2013
Executing Agency	Mr Roger Smith	rsmith@nwa.gov.jm	1/2/2011
Executing Agency	Ms Michelle Edwards	medwards.odpem@gmail.com	

Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date (\$)	\$8,085,725.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date (\$)	\$6,708,987.00
Project disbursement rate (%)	88.03
Project execution rate (%)	73.04
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	
Investment Income (\$)	\$0.00
Cumulative Investment Income since inception (\$)	\$0.00

Expenditure Data	
Output	Amount (\$)
Preliminaries	\$476.00
Component 1: Coastal Works-Hard Solution a. Land reclamation b. Revetment c. Parapet walls d. Geotextile	\$1,020,244.00
Component 1: Non-structural(reforestation) a. fruit trees b. timber trees c. non-fruit timber	\$15,325.00
Component 1: Environmental monitoring and management	\$173.00

Component 1: Engineering Services	\$71,521.00
Component 2: Establishment of small-scale irrigation systems and production and productivity programmes using climate-smart technology (CASE)	\$101,723.00
Component 3: Training of local communities and entities in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and natural resources management	\$12,932.00
Component 3: Climate change awareness and education programmes developed and implemented in project communities	\$10,325.00
IE fee (\$)	\$0.00
Execution cost (\$)	\$19,597.00

Planned Expenditure Schedule

Output	Projected Cost (\$)	Estimated Completion Date
Component 1: Coastal Works-Hard Solution a. Land reclamation b. Revetment c. Parapet walls d. Geotextile	\$2,968,112.00	3/31/2025
Component 1: Engineering Services	\$155,000.00	5/31/2025
Component 1: Environmental Monitoring and Management	\$20,000.00	6/26/2025
Component 3: Capacity building and training in deep sea fishing, business development, natural resources management	\$31,900.00	12/31/2024
Component 3: Climate Change awareness and education programmes developed and implemented in project communities	\$36,001.00	3/31/2025
Execution costs	\$20,000.00	3/31/2025
Component 3: Capacity Building (Gender - Fishers, etc.)	\$25,000.00	12/31/2024
IE fee (\$)		\$0.00
Execution cost (\$)		\$20,000.00

Actual co-financing (if the MTR or TE have not been undertaken this reporting period, do not report on actual co-financing)

Does this Project have Co-Financing ?	Yes
How much of the total co-financing as committed in the Project Document has actually been realized? (\$)	\$0.00
Estimated cumulative actual co-financing as verified during Mid-term Review (MTR) or Terminal Evaluation (TE). (\$)	\$0.00
Add any comments on actual co-financing in particular any issues related to the realization of in-kind, grant, credits, loans, equity, non-grant instruments and other types of co-financing.	Neither the MTR nor the TE has been undertaken during this reporting period. \$130,396.00

Risk Assessment

Identified Risks

List all Risks identified in project preparation phase and what steps are being taken to mitigate them

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
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Financial: (i) inflation leading to increased costs for goods and services	Low	Depreciation of the local currency has led to foreign exchange gains on the US resources held by the GOJ/AFP. This is a positive for the programme. The Government of Jamaica has recognized the programme as important to building climate resilience, as such, it has been included in the public sector investment programme in the event that additional budgetary support is required.
Financial: (ii) Possibility of higher costs for works in Component 1	Moderate	Market surveillance and tendering processes have provided an indication of higher costs for shoreline protection works. Notably, these increases have been within the anticipated range, and therefore mostly absorbed by the contingency provisions.
Environmental: natural hazards (flood events, drought, storm surges, storms) hamper some efforts	Moderate	Due to the island's location in the Atlantic hurricane belt, there is an inherent risk of 'adverse climatic events' affecting Programme implementation. Local specialized agencies (ODPEM, Meteorological Service, etc.) continue to provide information to the public on how to prepare for and respond to such occurrences. While efforts were made to schedule critical activities outside of the peak hurricane season, nevertheless, continuous rains posed a challenge to the timing and completion of some activities.
Operational/Administrative: loss of technical staff; coordination of activities with other agencies; large numbers of ongoing projects/programmes	Low	Robust contingency planning and good collaboration amongst the GOJ/AFP partner agencies facilitated improvements in the execution framework. The NIE continued to provide support to EEs where needed, particularly in the area of procurement.
Stakeholder Buy-in: willingness of persons to understand, accept and implement the programme	Low	There was active engagement of key stakeholders (for example, fisher folk and other local community members, Programme Steering Committee, and Parish Disaster Coordinators) in meetings, training, and oversight activities. This approach led to improving stakeholder buy-in as well as increased visibility of the GOJ/AFP. Stakeholders from several target communities participated in Natural Resources Management (NRM) training sessions which have increased their awareness and understanding of their role in environmental stewardship.

Critical Risks Affecting Progress (Not identified at project design)

Are there any critical risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project? Yes

Identify Risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Implementation/Operational: delays in programme implementation schedule	Moderate	Some implementation delays related to the backlog in the construction sector and lag effects of the COVID-19 pandemic throughout the entire system over which the NIE and EE had little or no control; as well as the availability of suitable materials in the requisite quantities. The NIE continued to hold regular meetings with contractors, the EEs and wider programme team and this has facilitated improvements in execution.
Procurement Delays	High	Procurement delays were experienced during the reporting period. The multi-layered nature of the national procurement system is inherently lengthy. To minimize delays, the NIE provided direct

		administrative/operational support to respective EEs for related activities such as drafting ToRs, advertising procurement opportunities, and coordinating evaluation teams.
Executing Entities' readiness to implement, including availability of human resources	Moderate	The NIE continued to provide support to Executing Entities which were experiencing human resource challenges, particularly in the area of procurement and mobilization of local communities. Assistance was provided to draft/review terms of reference; advertisement and other procurement activities. Improved coordination among various stakeholders, including contractors, suppliers, and regulatory bodies, helped to streamline the project and mitigate delays.

Risk Measures

Were there any risk mitigation measures employed during the current reporting period? If so, were risks reduced? If not, why were these risks not reduced?

All mitigation steps for the risks identified above were implemented. These measures provided a general degree of effectiveness in reducing the relevant risks.

ESP Compliance

Section 1: Identified ESP Risk Management

Was the ESP risks identification complete at the time of funding approval? Yes

1. Compliance with the law

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Possible changes to navigation charts based on shoreline changes
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Coastal works: Obtain necessary permits/approvals and ensure regular monitoring of day-to-day activities.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Harbour Master approval requested/obtained, where necessary Beach Licenses obtained prior to start of coastal works
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	The Programme is closely aligned to and complies with national policies, laws, plans and priorities for sustainable development and adapting to climate change.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The National Environment & Planning Agency has been consulted; the requisite licenses obtained and their requirements have been complied with.

Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	No residual impacts identified.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	No residual impacts identified, therefore, no remedial action necessary.
2.Access and equity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Disagreements related to beneficiary selection. Distribution of benefits/selection of geographical area. Non-inclusion of persons with disabilities.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Reforestation and Training activities: Transparent and objective criteria for beneficiary selection in project activities. Use participatory approach, including awareness building, involving community groups and local authorities. Utilize knowledge of forest wardens and extension officers to identify planters and local forest management committee members. Coastal works: contractor responsible for selecting appropriately skilled workforce.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Selection criteria developed at the local level and fairly applied in beneficiary selection. Involvement of local community groups/key stakeholders. Integration of Forestry management protocols.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Both males and females generally involved in community activities
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Inclusive stakeholder engagement process promoted and applied. Staff of executing partners (ODPEM and the Municipal Corporations) in the respective parishes utilized for beneficiary identification/selection for participation in training activities. High level of involvement of local community groups; inclusive stakeholder engagement process. Level of integration of forestry management protocols.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	There have been no reported negative impacts associated with access and transparency in this reporting period.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	N/A
3.Marginalized and vulnerable Groups	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard	

measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
4.Human rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
5.Gender equality and women's empowerment	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Disproportionately fewer women than men engaged in labour activities. Low female participation in

	capacity building activities.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Implementation of activities in accordance with the National Gender Policy, 2011 and Gender Mainstreaming Manual, 2016 and with the aid of the NIE Gender Specialist. Partner with local women's organization where feasible; organize gender training; adopt/ build on methodologies previously used by rural sociologist. Special mobilization of women; advise contractors to give special consideration to female providers of goods/services, where possible.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Gender assessment generally undertaken during execution of project activities. Training /monitoring reports include sex disaggregated information.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Evidence of gender requirement in procurement guidance notes.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	ESP & Gender sensitization sessions undertaken by NIE with executing partners and Programme Steering C'ttee members. ESP & Gender sensitization conducted with stakeholders in target communities/project activities.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	No residual impacts identified.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	N/A
6.Core labour rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
7.Indigenous people	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table	No

II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
8.Involuntary resettlement	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
9.Protection of natural habitats	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes

During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	River regime altered by removal of materials for construction. Breach of provisions of permits and potential citation by relevant authorities.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Conduct assessments as required by permitting process. Boulders identified from areas which would not significantly alter the river regime; extracted material from licensed sites/quarries.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Compliance with conditions of permits and licenses. Contractor's environmental monitoring plan.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Submit application for Beach License.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Ensured that contractors obtained relevant licenses and permits before proceeding with project activities. Monitor for compliance with NEPA's and other environmental permits.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	No residual impacts identified.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	N/A
10.Conservation of biological diversity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
11.Climate change	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table	No

II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
12.Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Waste material generated; noise and vibrations from construction equipment. Accidental spills during transportation of material.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Implement Waste Management Plan. Conduct health and safety awareness training for workers and sensitization for target community. Contractor required to design/implement workplace safety procedures in line with standard industrial practices and regulations.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Traffic Management and Waste Management Plans implemented. Number of training sessions; number of complaints received and addressed. Safety standards appropriately displayed at work sites.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	No prior traffic or waste management plan.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Contractor required to comply with established guidelines and report on a monthly basis. Contractor required to provide monthly report of environmental monitoring measures undertaken, including regular wetting to prevent dust pollution; deployment of turbidity barriers and daily turbidity readings. Traffic

	control measures, including flag personnel, have been implemented to facilitate trucks entering and leaving the work site."
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	No residual impacts identified.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	N/A
13.Public health	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Increased respiratory/ocular irritation Traffic congestion due to movement of raw materials
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Workers on site provided with protective gear for eg. dust masks, gloves, goggles, helmets etc. Preparation of appropriate plans including, traffic management and occupational health and safety standards. Adherence to applicable local environmental standards including per permits and licenses.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Monitoring visits/reports on incidents re occupational health and safety; distribution/use of appropriate gears; dust suppression techniques (wetting of surfaces) in place. Contractors' traffic and environmental management plans.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	No plans; no reporting
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The programme team continued to work closely with the local Municipal Corporation which has responsibility for public health, sanitation and safety in the target parish. Construction workers were provided with appropriate safety gears. No observed or reported negative impacts. Protective gear (dusk masks, goggles and helmets) are worn; first aid kit is kept on site by contractor's team. Health & safety toolbox talk is provided at each new activity of works. Traffic signs/flag persons are in place during material on-loading and off-loading activities to assist with the flow of traffic and prevent disruption to users of the road.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Traffic flow may be impeded; dust nuisance may occur during windy times.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Traffic control and dust suppression techniques will continue to be implemented as necessary during active construction periods.
14.Physical and cultural heritage	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact	

assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
15.Lands and soil conservation	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

Section 2: Monitoring for unanticipated impacts / corrective actions required	
Has monitoring for unanticipated ESP risks been carried out?	Yes
Have unanticipated ESP risks been identified during	No

the reporting period?	
If unanticipated ESP risks have been identified, describe the safeguard measures that have been taken in response and how an ESMP has been prepared/updated	

Section 3: Categorisation

Is the categorisation according to ESP standards still relevant?	Yes
If No, please describe the changes made at activity, output or outcome level, approved by the Board, that resulted in this change of categorization.	

Section 4: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	Quarterly Steering Committee meetings continue to re-emphasize the ESP requirements to GOJ/AFP partners. The NIE works closely with NWA and NEPA (Executing Entities) to ensure that the relevant permits for shoreline protection works are applied for, obtained and renewed annually as required. A large "Beach License" sign is erected at each project site to inform members of the public of the current and/or impending works. The National Environment & Planning Agency (NEPA) continues to be an active member of the Programme Steering Committee; NEPA has responsibility for the environment and ensuring that local/national development actions comply with relevant statutory/regulatory requirements, as well as international standards. The NIE ensures that environmental measures are monitored and reported on via Engineer's site visits and in contractors' monthly reports / project implementation meetings. Programme partners are encouraged to screen their project activities against the list of ESPs. Continuous monitoring is done by the NIE of ongoing activities.
Have the implementation arrangements been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	Component 1: The NWA applies for renewal of each Beach Licenses/permits issued by NEPA each year. Contractors are required to adhere to the provisions of the Licenses/permits approved for their respective projects. NEPA ensures that appropriate Licenses and Permits are required to be renewed annually for ongoing works; NEPA also monitors for compliance with the terms of the respective permits. Component 3: ODPEM continues to liaise with the relevant municipal authorities and local environmental NGOs. This participatory approach involving community groups and local authorities increases transparency and objectivity in the selection of beneficiaries/participants in project activities.
Have the implementation arrangements at the EEs	Yes

been effective during the reporting period?	
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Section 5: Projects/programmes with unidentified sub-projects (USPs). This section needs to be completed only if the project/proramme includes USPs.

Have the arrangements for the process described in the ESMP for ESP compliance for USPs been put in place?	
Is the required capacity for ESMP implementation present and effective with the IE and the EE(s)? Please provide details.	
Have all roles and responsibilities adequately been assigned and positions filled?	
Has the overall ESMP been updated with the findings of the USPs that have been identified in this reporting period?	

Identified USPs in the reporting period	Application of ESMP to the USP	ESP risks identified for the USP	Has an impact assessment been carried out?	Consultation held for risks and impacts identification for USP	Gender disaggregation to identify risks and impacts	Safeguard measures identified for the USP	Monitoring indicator(s) for each impact
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Section 6: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to environmental and social risks and impacts?	Yes
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No

List all grievances received during the reporting period regarding environmental and social impacts; gender related matters; or any other matter of project/programme activities	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process	Provide the status/outcome
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Comments

GP Compliance

Section 1: Quality at entry

Was an initial gender assessment conducted during the preparation of the project/programme's first submission as a full proposal? Yes

Does the results framework include gender-responsive indicators broken down at the different levels (objective, outcome, output)? Yes

List the gender-responsive elements that were incorporated in the project/programme

results framework					
Gender-responsive element	Level	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Rated result for the reporting period
Enhanced capacity to protect livelihoods and food security by improving land and water management for the agricultural sector	Outcome	Number of farmers (male/female) with increased access to irrigation water and production schemes	Small % of residents (male/female) with water storage or distribution facilities	1000+ farmers (male/female) in 21 communities have access to irrigation water and production schemes	Good
Improved land and water management practices	Outcome	Change in percentage of communities with improved land and water management practices in project area	Physical evidence of land degradation, soil erosion due to removal of trees in percentage of communities with improved land and water management practices in project area	At least 50% of farmers (male/female) employing good practices	Satisfactory
Improved land and water management practices	Outcome	Number of farmers (male/female) benefiting from soil conservation and land husbandry infrastructure (in Upper Rio Minho Watershed)	Low number of farmers benefitting	App 70000 male and female residents in 31 communities experience improved environmental conditions due to the establishment of live barriers and fruit trees	Satisfactory
Land and water management systems	Output	Land and water management systems	Zero irrigation and production schemes in the 21 targeted communities in 6 project parishes	63 schemes installed and operational in 21 communities serving over 1000 male and female farmers	Good
Land and water management systems	Output	Number of irrigation and production schemes established	Inadequate access to irrigation facilities in selected communities	60 gravity drip irrigation systems installed and operational and serving 40 male and 20 female farmers directly	Good
Agriculture	Output	Number of	No climate smart	Seven climate-	Good

Capacity Building		climate-smart farmer field schools established select communities	field schools in select communities	smart farmer field schools established and 90% farmers (male/female) trained to adopt climate smart agriculture practices	
Agriculture Capacity Building	Output	Number of demonstration plots established in the Upper Rio Minho Watershed	Targeted communities do not have demonstration plots in place	Five demonstration plots were established and have been imparting skills knowledge and techniques to over 1500 farmers (male/female) who have been adopting sustainable practices	Good
Awareness Building and Knowledge Management	Output	Number of targeted training programmes for local entities in DRR and NRM	Limited number of targeted training programmes for local entities in DRR/NRM	Training programmes targeted at fishers (mostly male), male and female youth, micro and small business owners and other groups completed	Satisfactory

Section 2: Quality during implementation and at exit

List gender equality and women's empowerment issues encountered during implementation of the project/programme. For each gender equality and women's empowerment issue describe the progress that was made as well as the results.

Gender equality and women's empowerment issues	Rated result for the reporting period	Provide justification of the rating provided
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Section 3: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP	The NIE employs a full time Gender Specialist to ensure that gender equity is incorporated in developmental initiatives. Programme execution has been proceeding in accordance with the National Gender Policy (2011) AF Gender Policy and Gender mainstreaming manual (2016). The Programme Steering Committee (PSC), which meets on a quarterly basis, generally has female/male attendance and participation. The NIE and partners continue to
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	<p>ensure that stakeholder consultations include the active participation of both men and women. Information shared included the distinction between gender sensitive (consideration of gender norms/roles/relations and creating gender awareness) and gender responsive (gender sensitive, plus addressing inequalities by taking remedial action within a given social setting); and the need to ensure that there is gender mainstreaming throughout the programme cycle -- the ultimate goal of mainstreaming is to take into account the concerns and experiences of both sexes in order to achieve gender equity.</p>
<p>Have the implementation arrangements at the IE been effective during the reporting period?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP?</p>	<p>Component 1: The main Executing Entity -- the National Works Agency (NWA) - in recognition of the male-dominated nature of the construction sector, made efforts, where possible, to encourage contractors to employ females as much as practicable; for example, women as flag persons to alleviate traffic congestion in the vicinity of the project sites. Partner agencies such as Rural Agricultural Development Authority (RADA) and the Forestry Dept have also ensured that a participatory approach in relation to on-the- ground execution of activities involving community groups (eg. reforestation) to safeguard against low participation of women. In relation to shoreline protection/construction which is traditionally a male-dominated sector, efforts were made to employ females as much as practicable; for example, women as flag persons to alleviate traffic congestion in the vicinity of the project site. Execution of activities continues to be in accordance with the National Gender Policy (2011) and the AF Gender Policy. Component 2: activities relate primarily to the agriculture sector and therefore this component targets farmers as a group. This component was completed prior to this reporting period. During active implementation, the Executing Entity was the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries. Even though project activities have ended, reports to the quarterly Programme Steering Committee meetings by the Executing Entity indicate that interactions with the respective communities continue; that the Ministry used a participatory approach to ensure equitable involvement of both males and females in their projects/programmes; and also that information in meeting Registers continue to reflect sex disaggregated information. Component 3: During the reporting period training was conducted in Natural Resources Management (NRM) as part of the efforts to build the capacity of local communities for better environmental stewardship and protection. Steps</p>

	taken to ensure compliance with the GP including the engagement of a Gender Specialist by the lead Agency (ODPEM) for the SSM training to help participants better understand certain concepts such as gender roles, gender and climate change and the gender dimensions of natural disasters. Information on gender considerations and the social inclusion of persons with disabilities was shared with the approximately 38 participants (25 females) from two parishes (St. Catherine and Trelawny. [Note: Prior to the major reorganization of the Programme which shifted Component 1 and related elements of Component 3 to a different geographic region of the Island, the Ministry of Tourism was the Executing Entity for this Component, with on-the-ground activities being facilitated by the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM). Since 2018, ODPEM has continued to be the lead Agency in capacity building initiatives (de facto EE under Component 3)]
Have the implementation arrangements at the EE(s) been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
Have any capacity gaps affecting GP compliance been identified during the reporting period and if so, what remediation was implemented?	No

Section 4: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No

List all grievances received through the grievance mechanism during the reporting period regarding gender-related matters of project/programme activities [6]	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process used	Provide the status/outcome used

Comments

No specific mechanism was instituted for gender-related complaints. A general grievance mechanism is established for the NIE and GOJ/AFP on the NIE website.

Rating

Implementing Entity

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Governance and Oversight	Outcome 2	4 quarterly PSC meetings convened	Ontrack	Satisfactory

to Programme Implementation				
Monitoring of Programme Execution	Outcome 2	"10 monitoring visits conducted; Monthly progress meetings with the contractors"	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Information, Education and Communication	Outcome 3	Quarterly stakeholders consultations; strategic participation in partner events towards improving awareness and ownership at the local/community/individual levels.	Ontrack	Satisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
Ms Claire Bernard	claire_bernard@pioj.gov.jm

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

The rating is Marginally Satisfactory. The governance framework continued to function effectively with the convening of quarterly Programme Steering Committee meetings; stakeholder engagement has remained an important focus throughout the period under review with several meetings held with fisher folk and other local community members. The NIE conducted monitoring visits each month (total of 24) to project sites and from time to time provided face-to-face and virtual updates to local stakeholders, as well as via programme Fact Sheets and newspaper articles. Consistent efforts have been made to ensure compliance by EEs and Programme partners with the ESPs and inclusion of gender considerations, to the extent possible, in programme implementation. The major element (both in terms of the overall budget and scope of the GOJ/AFP) is the shoreline protection works under Component 1 which has been negatively affected by the slower-than-expected rate of recovery, post-Covid as well as increasing demand in the construction sector. Despite the challenges and setbacks, the component is getting closer to completion, with 3 sites already completed. The rating of Marginally Satisfactory for this significant component has had a knock-on effect on the entire GOJ/AFP.

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Enhanced resilience to coastal erosion (Component 1)	Outcome 4	600m coastline rehabilitated	Delayed	Marginally Satisfactory
Enhanced resilience to coastal erosion (Component 1)	Outcome 1	18,000 m/2 reclaimed shoreline	Ontrack	Satisfactory
"Enhanced resilience to coastal erosion" (Component 1)	Outcome 5	30000 trees planted	Completed	Satisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email	Institution
Roger Smith	rsmith@nwa.gov.jm	National Works Agency

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Shoreline protection works (approximately 550m) have now been completed at 3 sites (BB1, OB1 and

AB3). For the current reporting period, the execution was adversely impacted by challenges with boulder supply, and this was compounded by the delay in obtaining the requisite quarry license to complete the work at Annotto Bay 3. When material supply issues were resolved, the inherent high wave energy present in the project location also negatively impacted the pace of work. The Executing Entity was able to collaborate with the NIE and assist the contractor in clearing some of the hurdles (quarry license) thereby minimizing further schedule delays. Practical completion of the AB3 works, though delayed, has now been attained (September 2023). The next steps include the award of contract for two additional sites, the process of which is far advanced in relation to AB5." The reforestation target of 30,000 plants has been achieved. The strategy to promote inter-cropping for smallholders was implemented to good effect. Collaboration is continuing with two key agencies -- RADA and the Forestry Department.

Other

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Number of (targeted) training programmes for local entities in DRR and NRM	Outcome 3	Training programme designed, materials developed and training completed	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Number of adaptation plans for vulnerable sections of NE coast	Outcome 3	One adaptation plan completed and in use	Completed	Satisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
Michelle Edwards	medwards.odpem@gmail.com

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

NRM training activities proceeded as planned with the participation of key partners (Portland and St. Mary Municipal Corporations, PIOJ, ODPEM) and other community stakeholders. The objectives of the training which was targeted to both community and institutional-level stakeholders, were (i) to contribute to sustainable development in the parishes of St. Mary and Portland by improving the climate change knowledge of community members and institutional-level stakeholders; (ii) to illustrate to participants how to recognize the relationship between the environment and their actions/lives/future; and (iii) provide an understanding of how to apply the knowledge gained towards the protection of natural resources, for the betterment of their lives and livelihoods. 60 persons (76% females) participated in the training.

Overall Rating

Overall rating

Marginally Satisfactory

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

The overall rating is Marginally Satisfactory. The governance framework continued to function effectively; stakeholder engagement has remained vibrant and inclusive. Shoreline protection works under component 1 which have been negatively affected by the slower than expected rate of recovery, post-Covid, are showing positive signs with more than 550 m³ of revetment completed in 3 towns. The procurement process is advanced and more coastal works are expected to get underway shortly for additional sections of the

damaged shoreline. The rating of Marginally Satisfactory for Component 1 has had a knock-on effect on the entire GOJ/AFP thereby leading to the assignment of a MS overall rating for the programme.

Project Indicators

List of indicators

Type of Indicator (indicators towards Objectives, Outcomes, etc...)	Indicator	Baseline	Progress Since Inception	Target for Project End
Outcomes	Change in beach width	Annual rate of erosion approx. 2m	8,748m ³ of shingle laid along the shoreline. Reclamation completed and site achieved practical completion.	30m reclaimed land
Outcomes	Change of land cover	Badly denuded slopes	30,041 plants (agroforestry) installed to combat deforestation	30,041 plants (agroforestry) installed to combat deforestation
Outcomes	Enhanced resilience to coastal erosion	~750 km of badly eroded shorelines in 3 towns	~550m of coastline rehabilitated in 3 towns	600m coastline rehabilitated
Outcomes	Change in percentage of communities with improved land and water management practices in the agriculture sector in the project area	Physical evidence of land degradation, soil erosion due to removal of trees	Improved irrigation systems, for better land and water management, introduced by the GOJ/AFP have improved the climate resilience of farms and communities, with 21 communities receive water harvesting systems. The system in Lowe River, Trelawny, has impacted 100 households. A total of 11 climate-smart farmer field schools established in project areas and approximately 1900 farmers (68:32 male female ratio) have been trained in skills, knowledge and techniques for sustainable practices	Sustainable land and water management practices introduced in 100% of target communities At least 50% of farmers (male/female) employing good practices 30% increase in crop yield 10% reduction in pest infestation

			<p>and improved land husbandry practices such as ballasted waterways, check dams and vegetative barriers. Farmers have reported much better yields, based on application of the improved techniques and knowledge transfer from training; the Kirkvine/Windalco group in Manchester has documented a 100% increase in production based on the assistance received under the GOJ/AFP. The mist blowers distributed by the GOJ/AFP played a significant role in the effective management of the Citrus Greening and Citrus black spot diseases. Technical support and training have resulted in more effective use of chemicals and nutrients resulting in citrus farmers in Ballards are now achieving a greater than 20% increase in yield.</p>	
Outcomes	Change in agricultural output of project communities	Physical evidence of land degradation, soil erosion due to removal of trees	<p>Improved irrigation systems, for better land and water management, introduced by the GOJ/AFP have improved the climate resilience of farms and communities, with 21 communities receive water harvesting systems. The system in Lowe River, Trelawny, has impacted 100 households. A total</p>	<p>Sustainable land and water management practices introduced in 100% of target communities At least 50% of farmers (male/female) employing good practices 30% increase in crop yield 10% reduction in pest infestation</p>

			<p>of 11 climate-smart farmer field schools established in project areas and approximately 1900 farmers (68:32 male female ratio) have been trained in skills, knowledge and techniques for sustainable practices and improved land husbandry practices such as ballasted waterways, check dams and vegetative barriers. Farmers have reported much better yields, based on application of the improved techniques and knowledge transfer from training; the Kirkvine/Windalco group in Manchester has documented a 100% increase in production based on the assistance received under the GOJ/AFP. The mist blowers distributed by the GOJ/AFP played a significant role in the effective management of the Citrus Greening and Citrus black spot diseases. Technical support and training have resulted in more effective use of chemicals and nutrients resulting in citrus farmers in Ballards River now achieving a greater than 20% increase in yield.</p>	
<p>Outcomes</p>	<p>Change in the incidence of downstream flooding and soil erosion</p>	<p>Reported incidence of downstream flooding and soil erosion</p>	<p>Communities in N. Clarendon and St. Mary have reported significant reduction in downstream</p>	<p>40% reduction in reported incidence of downstream flooding and reduced turbidity of the</p>

			flooding and soil erosion since the introduction of the land husbandry treatments and soil conservation measures. The GOJ/AFP intervention has reduced land degradation and soil erosion in the community of Soho, St. Thomas, and facilitated production throughout the year; thereby improving the ability of farmers to respond to market opportunities even in the long dry season.	rivers 40% reduction in level of soil erosion
Outcomes	Number of farmers (male/female) with increased access to irrigation water and production schemes	Small percentage of residents (male/female) with water storage or distribution facilities	63 production and productivity schemes installed and operational in 20 communities serving over 1000 male and female farmers in St Thomas, St Ann, Trelawny, St Catherine, Clarendon, Manchester, St Mary	1000+ farmers (male/female) in 21 communities have access to irrigation water and production schemes
Outcomes	Number of farmers (male/female) having access to rainwater harvesting and drip irrigation systems	Available data not readily verifiable	42 rainwater harvesting systems 27 ponds and springs/entombments 121 gravity drip irrigation systems installed/operational. Distribution network contract executed, works completed and network systems commissioned; training provided to farmers on how to properly maintain the systems.	60 farmers (40 males/20 females) in 6 parishes have access to irrigation water and production schemes
Outcomes	Number of farmers (male/female) benefiting from soil conservation and land husbandry infrastructure (in	Data unverified	120 farmers benefited directly from GOJ/AFP interventions in Upper Rio Minho Watershed. This	App. 70,000 male and female residents in 31 communities experience improved environmental conditions due to the

	Upper Rio Minho Watershed)		watershed is located in the Bull Head forest reserve which is home to some 23 communities with an estimated population of 69, 000 persons	establishment of land husbandry infrastructure
Outcomes	Change in availability (number) and quality of local planning tools, eg., climate risk atlas, adaptation plans and the extent to which climate resilient planning development is adopted	Development planning tools not climate smart nor standardized 0 community adaptation plans available for project communities	Climate Risk Atlas completed and presented to stakeholders, including the local planning authorities and hoteliers. Community Hazard Mapping exercises undertaken; draft adaptation plan validated by local stakeholders. One Community Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Anotto Bay completed and is in use. NEPA has recently developed Coastal Management and Beach Restoration Guidelines which clearly outline the process that should be followed when planning, designing and managing coastal management and beach restoration interventions. The guidelines help to provide strategic advice on national development planning.	Climate smart guidelines for assessing development applications institutionalized and in use in at least 50% of development applications Beach restoration activities guided by standardized approach Climate risk information integrated into development planning CCA and DRR integrated into community plans and activities
Outcomes	% of farmers reporting reduced losses of income and increase of supplemental income	23% of farm household in Northern Manchester below the poverty line	A group of 20 greenhouse farmers in Manchester who benefitted from the GOJ/AFP, has documented a 100% increase in production. The group sells	75% farm households have alternative sources of income

			<p>collectively, reportedly retains 30% of gross sales for investment and maintenance, and pays out 70% to the farmers. Another farmers' group in Manchester has expanded production by building more greenhouses which allowed them to sign marketing contracts to with hoteliers and other large buyers. Additionally, the group (Winalco/ Kirkvine Council of Farmers) has established a 300,000 gallon capacity lined pond which has ensured consistent access to irrigation and facilitated an increase in their production.</p>	
Outcomes	<p>% residents (male/female) in project communities more aware and knowledgeable of CCA and DRR issues for their community</p>	<p>Majority (~90%) of residents (male/female) believe CC risks more relevant to the country than to their community</p>	<p>The development of the Community Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation (CDRM/CCA) Plan was done with the significant involvement of residents, representatives of the local municipality and community groups. The stakeholders participated in exercises relating to the identification/impact of climate-related and non-climate related hazards and community vulnerability. This has brought</p>	<p>At least 75% of residents in project communities believe that climate risks are relevant to their community and are willing to accept primary responsibility for adaptation</p>

			increased awareness of evolving risks and the responsibility of each person/community to engage in hazard mitigation and adaptation activities. Natural Resources Management (NRM) training conducted, benefitting approximately 60 persons (76% female).	
Outputs	Length (m) of hard structures installed	No revetment No artificial reef	Approx 550m of hard structures installed at 3 sub-project sites. Procurement well advanced for shoreline protection works at Annotto Bay 5.	600m of revetment installed 300 m of artificial reef installed 18,000 m2 of reclaimed shoreline
Outputs	No. of trees (fruit/timber) planted	High level of deforestation	30,041 plants procured/distributed.	30,000 trees planted
Outputs	Number of micro dams constructed in North Manchester (Revised)	0 water catchment facility in North Manchester	Three (3) small-scale irrigations systems have been installed in Manchester (Weir Pen and Medina x2) Rehabilitated 90,000 gal capacity concrete tank in Medina, Manchester	19 roof-to-tank systems were implemented to compensate for the change in activity due to infeasibility (absence of the micro dam)
Outputs	number of irrigation and production schemes established in: St Thomas, St Ann, Trelawny, St Catherine, Clarendon, Manchester, St Mary	0 irrigation and production schemes in the 21 targeted communities in 6 project parishes	63 schemes installed and operational in 20 communities serving over 1000 male and female farmers in St Thomas, St Ann, Trelawny, St Catherine, Clarendon, Manchester, St Mary	63 schemes installed and operational in 21 communities serving over 1000 male and female farmers
Outputs	number of rainwater harvesting and gravity drip irrigation systems installed in: St Thomas, St Ann, Trelawny, St Catherine, St Mary,	Inadequate access to irrigation facilities in selected communities in 6 project parishes	42 rainwater harvesting systems 27 ponds and springs/entombments 121 gravity drip irrigation systems installed/operational. Distribution network	30 rainwater harvesting 20 ponds and springs 60 gravity drip irrigation systems installed and operational and serving 40 male and

	Clarendon		contract executed, works completed and network systems commissioned; training provided to farmers on how to properly maintain the systems; "as-built" drawings received.	20 female farmers directly.
Outputs	Soil conservation and land husbandry infrastructure installed in Upper Rio Minho Watershed	Extensive soil erosion due to hillside farming, removal of forest cover and poor farming practices	Five (5) extension areas selected and 5 community sensitization sessions held with stakeholders. The following results have been achieved to date: Hillside Ditch (M) 20,545 Individual Basin (#) 25000 Live Barrier (M) 4218 Continuous Mound (M) 27147* Water ways (M) 1998.5 Check-dams/drop structure (M) 250 Cover crop (H) 2 Fruit Forest (ha) 16.7 Timber Forest (ha) 11 Land Preparation (H) 8.68 Ginger planted (H) 5.04 Yam planted (H) 5.1 Plantain planted (H) 4.3 Banana planted (H) 3 Vegetable planted (H) 0.2 Pineapple/veg. barrier (M) 18,000 *includes both demo plots and grants sub-component	App 18000m diversion/hillside ditches, 24600 individual basins, 3000m of waterway, 1200m continuous mound, 705 check dam/drop structures installed; 18000m pineapple (vegetable barrier) and 13ha fruit forest and 15ha timber planted impacting 5 Extension Areas
Outputs	Number of climate-smart farmer field schools established in select communities	No climate-smart field schools in select communities	Eleven (11) climate-smart farmers field schools have been established, namely: 1. Plantain Garden River Farmers Group, St Thomas 2. Yallahs Farmers Group, St Thomas 3. Colbeck, St	60 gravity drip irrigation systems installed and operational and serving 40 male and 20 female farmers directly

			<p>Catherine 4. Braco, Trelawny 5. Medina, Manchester 6. Moffat, St Thomas 7. Woodside, St. Mary 8. Kentish, St Catherine 9. Cowley, St Ann 10. Bryce, Manchester 11. Lowe River, Trelawny</p> <p>Over 1900 farmers have been trained in skills, knowledge and techniques for sustainable practices and improved land husbandry practices.</p> <p>Tunnel Ventillated House (TVH) kit procured and erected at the College of Agriculture, Science & Education (CASE). The objective is to improve the teaching/learning environment and raise the awareness and knowledge base of the young agricultural professionals by exposing the students to the processes that would be undertaken using a TVH infrastructure within the context of climate change adaptation.</p>	
Outputs	Number of demonstration plots established in the Upper Rio Minho Watershed	Targeted communities do not have demonstration plots in place	<p>Five (5) plots have been established in the Upper Rio Minho Watershed . A land husbandry specialist (RADA) has been assigned to the project and continues to provide support to the communities.</p>	Five demonstration plots established imparting skills, knowledge and techniques to 1510 farmers (male, female) who are adopting sustainable practices
Outcomes	Number of water user groups	0 WUG in targeted communities	Twenty-one (21) groups have been	At least 15 WUGs established and

	established		established/strengthened and are functioning effectively; 14 of these groups formalized (attained legal status) as a result of the intervention of the Programme. A Rural Sociologist was engaged in 2015 and, to date, has assisted in formalizing the registration of 8 groups with the Department of Cooperatives and Friendly Societies.	operational towards sustainable management of water resource
Outputs	Number and volume of awareness raising materials (audio visual) targeted to specific age groups, occupation groups, sex and persons with disability	No area specific public education programme	Communication plan and strategy developed spearheaded by the PMU in collaboration with executing partners. Advertorial placed in two major daily newspapers to provide specific information on the programme; FAQs and brochure prepared and disseminated to raise awareness of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction; Fact sheets on all 3 components developed and shared at stakeholder meetings. Six vignettes were produced highlighting the Programme's impact on small farmers, women in agriculture and providing general programme information. The vignettes have been	Full roll out of awareness building programme; 70% of residents sensitized

			<p>shared with stakeholders, including at the AF International Finance Seminar for NIEs and INMED Symposium. A video feature was produced in 2016 by the Jamaica Information Service with a focus on how the programme is making water available to rural farming communities; a follow-up video was done in 2020 showing an expansion (from 70 to 100) of the original intervention to benefit more farmers and households. Fact sheets, brochures and newsletter developed and shared with stakeholders to keep them up-to-date with the GOJ/AFP. Two articles on the GOJ/AFP's contribution to local climate change adaptation were published in a local newspaper (Jamaica Observer dated March 21, 2023 - "International Day of Forests"; and October 13, 2023 "Disaster Risk Reduction Day") to reinforce climate change knowledge. Stakeholder engagement (virtual and in-person) continued; video feature being prepared to further</p>	
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			highlight the work of the GOJ/AFP	
Outputs	Evidence of documentation and dissemination of best practices	No evidence of documented best practices in project areas	<p>Developed and distributed 30 copies of a manual on Land Husbandry/ Farmer Field School Approach for use in the training of beneficiaries. Re-printed and distributed 17 Flip Charts on 'Climate Smart and Land Husbandry in Jamaica: Good Practices for Farmers' which is being used by RADA as an extension teaching aid. (The flip chart was originally developed by FAO). The GOJ/AFP continues to disseminate information through the PMU/NIE and MICAF by making presentations to several schools which are supported by the Programme. Partnerships with the Jamaica Library Service and the Jamaica 4-H Clubs have also advanced the dissemination and education objectives. Best practices implemented and documented (from prior initiatives) include the Agro Eco-system Analysis whereby farmers are trained to analyse their farms to determine action threshold before application of integrated pest</p>	Information made available through virtual networks, RADA, parish libraries, College of Agriculture Science and Education, Jamaica Agriculture Society, Fishermen's Cooperative, 4H Clubs and schools

			<p>management strategies. This information is currently disseminated through the RADA network and used by farmers within and outside of the project areas. A consultant was engaged prepare a Lessons Learnt Report. The objective of the consultancy was to capture and communicate the lessons learnt and change impact of the GOJ/AFP (with particular emphasis on Component 2). The consultant found, inter alia, that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Most of the interventions can be easily replicated in other rural communities to facilitate significant increase in agricultural production and productivity. o The GOJ/AFP remains highly relevant to the target areas o Improved water systems and water management allowed farmers to produce throughout the year thus exploiting market opportunities and taking advantage of higher prices during the dry season. 	
Outputs	Number of (targeted) training programmes for local entities in DRR, natural resource management	Limited training in DRR for local entities in DRR and natural resource management, except the few hotels that have green	35 Small business owners/operators were trained in Business Continuity Planning (March 2016) to strengthen the capacity of these	Training programmes targeted at fishers (mostly male), male and female youth , micro and small business owners and other

		<p>certifications. Limited exposure to training with specific focus on climate change</p>	<p>stakeholders to respond to their own risks and vulnerabilities. Training was facilitated by the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM). Training Officer employed and community mobilization plan developed and executed. Six (6) sensitization/training sessions conducted in four target communities. KAP Survey completed. 150 community members trained in disaster risk management techniques. The community hazard mapping process completed -- this is a critical output which will support training component of the project by providing information about the respective communities. Vulnerability Capacity Assessment have been conducted with residents of Westmoreland and Hanover communities in partnership with the Jamaica Red Cross. Partnered with the Jamaica Fire Brigade to facilitate disaster risk management and safety warden training workshops. Shelter Management Training conducted in 4 parishes</p>	<p>groups completed</p>
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			<p>involving approximately 60 participants; procured safety gears for participants in two parishes. Training facilitated by ODPEM. Training in Natural Resources Management (NRM) facilitated by ODPEM in collaboration with the Municipal Corporations of St. Mary and Portland. Approximately 60 participants (76% female) from local communities and agencies benefitted from the sessions</p>	
Outputs	Guidelines and standards for beach restoration, shoreline protection for Negril	No specific technical guidelines for Negril	<p>Some preparatory work completed. Progress stymied by impasse on related component. Activity discontinued along with original component 1; associated resources reprogrammed</p>	<p>One set of guidelines and standards finalized and shared with community and other stakeholders. This activity is related to the original Component 1 which has been discontinued. All coastal protection elements have therefore been redefined</p>
Outputs	Number of climate risk atlas for storm surge, sea level rise (specific for Negril)	0 risk atlas information for storm surge and sea-level rise for Negril	<p>Climate Risk Atlas completed and presented to stakeholders, including the local planning authorities and hoteliers.</p>	<p>Climate Risk Atlas completed and presented to stakeholders, including the local planning authorities and hoteliers.</p>
Outputs	Number of adaptation plans for vulnerable sections of North eastern coast	0 plan for NE coast	<p>Sensitization sessions conducted with ODPEM re AF Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy to govern implementation. Consultant engaged to undertake community</p>	<p>One Adaptation Plan completed and in use.</p>

			consultations and develop Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Annotto Bay. Community Hazard Mapping exercises completed. One Community Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation Plan (CDRM/CCA) completed. CDRM/CCA being rolled out across target parishes. Stakeholder consultations ongoing	
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Comments

Note that the 300m of artificial reefs were deemed technically infeasible for the proposed sites. Accordingly, the resources have been reallocated to elements of the coastal solutions.

Lessons Learned

Implementation and Adaptive Management		
Describe any changes undertaken to improve results on the ground or any changes made to project outputs (i.e. changes to project design)	Challenges & Opportunities	Failure of the contractor to implement the shoreline protection works in a timely manner due to frequent equipment malfunction and boulder supply issues. In compliance with the legal requirements, the relevant permits/licenses have been applied for and granted re shoreline protection work. Monitoring of the permit conditions is ongoing during the construction phase. The contractor submits monthly environmental reports and turbidity tables/reading which are reviewed by the NIE and the Coastal Engineers for compliance.
Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?	Challenges & Opportunities	Yes. In compliance with the legal requirements, the relevant permits/licenses have been applied for and granted for

		<p>shoreline protection work. Monitoring of the permit conditions continued during the reporting period. The contractor is required to observe and report on these elements on a monthly basis. From a social standpoint, the NIE and partners continue to regularly consult with/inform the stakeholders of the ESP requirements and obtain their feedback."</p>
<p>How have gender considerations been taken into consideration during the reporting period? What have been the lessons learned as a consequence of inclusion of such considerations on project performance or impacts? List lessons learned specific to gender, detailing measures and project/programme-specific indicators highlighting the role of women as key actors in climate change adaptation.</p>	<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>Executing Entities, partner agencies and the Programme Steering Committee have been made aware/reminded of AF Gender Policy and its applicability during the programme cycle. Workshops, stakeholder sensitization sessions, etc., are planned and executed on select days and during hours which guarantee greater participation of both men and women from the target communities. As a result, both men and women continue to be actively involved in programme activities. The NIE had earlier provided training to our partners and will continue to emphasize gender mainstreaming throughout the programme cycle. Separate Gender sensitization sessions were incorporated in the roll-out of the CDRM/CCA Plan which was facilitated by ODPEM across 2 parishes. The sessions covered, inter alia (i) Gender and Climate Change; (ii) the distinction between gender sensitivity (consideration of gender norms/roles/relations and creating gender awareness) and gender responsiveness; and (iii) - The need to ensure that there is gender mainstreaming throughout the programme cycle -- the ultimate goal of mainstreaming is to take into account the concerns and experiences of both sexes in</p>

		<p>order to achieve gender equity. Emphasis was also placed on the collection of sex-disaggregated data as a starting point for integrating gender into shelter management and NRM activities.</p>
<p>Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?</p>	<p>Challenges & Opportunities</p>	<p>The major element (both in terms of the overall budget and scope of the GOJ/AFP) is the shoreline protection works under Component 1 which has been negatively affected by the slower-than-expected rate of recovery, post-Covid, back-log in the sector, materials availability, and persistent challenges with contractor performance.. Despite challenges and setbacks, this is getting closer to completion, with 3 sites (~550m of revetment) already completed. Direct procurement support continues to be provided by the NIE to help reduce bottlenecks.</p>
<p>What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?</p>	<p>Challenges & Opportunities</p>	<p>The approach taken by the NIE to build partnerships with key national institutions (both State and NGO) as well as local communities, has had positive impacts and led to increased stakeholder buy-in. The continued effective functioning of the Programme Steering Committee has allowed for transparency, oversight and good governance of the implementation process. Another important positive is the speedy processing and payment of the contractor's claims by the NIE and partners which have alleviated cash flow issues and engendered goodwill. On the negative side: the tardiness of the contractor in executing the agreed work schedule contributed to a significant delay in the completion of planned activities under Component 1.</p>

Has the project already reached mid term or project completion?(yes/no).

Yes

Climate Resilience Measures	
<p>What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing climate adaptation measures that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?</p>	<p>Lessons learnt include: - The importance of introducing a robust communication strategy early in the programme to provide sufficient information before the specific components are implemented. Audience segmentation / awareness of group dynamics should be applied in the initial series of stakeholder consultations to ensure that all views are represented in group decisions. - Building a structure for adaptive management so that where design changes are necessary, these may be carried out for improved results. - Choosing the right lead executing entity is critical to both the design and implementation of future programmes. The matrix management structure adopted by the GOJ/AFP did not work as well as intended; as a result, the NIE has had to work hard to bring together the perspectives and balance the differing priorities of implementing partners - A realistic timeframe is needed for start-up activities and inter/intra- institutional coordination. - There needs to be an awareness of different stakeholders’ agendas and the potential impacts on programme implementation. - Low capacity for some technical elements should be recognized and adequate provisions made to improve the time efficiency of implementation</p>
<p>What is the potential for the climate resilience measures undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?</p>	<p>There is great potential for replication of the climate resilience measures undertaken by the GOJ/AFP, especially in Component 2. The establishment/strengthening of the Water Users Groups (WUG) has had a positive impact beyond the project, with 14 of the 21 groups gaining legal registration with the Department of Cooperatives and Friendly Societies. Three examples will illustrate the sustainability activities of the WUG: (i) Windalco Kirkvine Joint Council of Farmers Group, located in Manchester, has established another lined pond which supports a number of other greenhouses. The group’s income has also reportedly doubled due to these interventions; (ii) the Farmers Height /Seville Group in St Ann, developed a project proposal and applied for a grant to increase their production of pineapples; the grant was approved and the project is doing well; and (iii) the Walkerswood Farmers Association in St Ann has identified another tank/catchment approximately 1200ft from higher than the system installed by the GOJ/AFP. The additional tank has been fitted with connection pipes and is being used to supplement the group’s water supply. These groups display good collaboration, members</p>

	support each other and market their products as a group which allows them to have economies of scale.
Readiness Interventions (Applicable only to NIEs that received one or more readiness grants)	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in accessing and implementing climate finance readiness support that would be relevant to the preparation, design and implementation of future concrete adaptation projects/programmes?	N/A
How have the outputs (such as manuals, guidelines, procedures or the experience from providing peer support, etc) from employing readiness grants been used to inform institutional capacity needs, gender issues, and environmental and social aspects in developing and implementing concrete projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	N/A
Concrete Adaptation Interventions	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing concrete adaptation interventions that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes implementing concrete adaptation interventions?	The early involvement/ participation of local actors (municipal corporations, private sector, local institutions and community) in an integrated way has fostered buy-in and local ownership of the programme.
What is the potential for the concrete adaptation interventions undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	Some beneficiaries have been involved in the design of the adaptation measures for their communities; this has engendered their support of the project implementation with a sense of commitment and ownership.
Knowledge Management	
How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?	An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was commissioned and carried out. The EIA study and Natural Resource Valuation (NRV) were prepared by independent consultants and provided objective bases for assessing the proposed interventions against other alternatives. Communities/groups under component 2 were initially identified by the RADA network of extension officers in accordance with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries' (MOAF) plans for food security. During implementation MOAF continued to utilize information on food security and priority crops to inform the nature and timing of interventions in the target communities. To improve land and water management, the Farmer Field School concept was chosen to provide crop training in a group-based, practical setting using the demonstration plots and other farms. This approach to training helped to maximize the limited resources and the 'learning by doing' approach enhanced the knowledge transfer for sustainable agricultural practices. WUGs were also established to bring communities/farmers together for better water management. The WUG approach helped to build social capital formation and promoted inclusiveness which facilitates sustainability.

<p>Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what channels of dissemination have been used?</p>	<p>Information/data/knowledge used in project implementation include: case studies, videos, newsletters. Channels of information and dissemination include presenting programme results to local community groups and other local stakeholders; presenting at meetings/conferences and publication in national newspapers.</p>
<p>Please list any knowledge products generated and include hyperlinks whenever possible (e.g. project videos, project stories, studies and technical reports, case studies, training manuals, handbooks, strategies and plans developed, etc.)</p>	<p>Community Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation (CDRM/CCA) Plans for Annotto Bay Climate Risk Atlas for Negril Programme Newsletters Programme Fact Sheets</p>
<p>If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.</p>	<p>Several learning objectives were established: 1. The main aim of the training in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) was to empower residents of the target communities with the capacity and knowledge to which would enable them to support efforts to build climate resilience in their own locale. This objective was met as a result of the nine (9) modules of DRR training delivered. The training in DRR had participation from a cross-section of stakeholders including fisher folk, vendors, small business owners and community leaders. 2. Another learning objective was in respect of the implementation of climate smart land husbandry technology, using the farmer field school methodology. A training of trainers (ToT) approach was adopted by the GOJ/AFP which resulted in more than 1900 farmers being subsequently trained 3. Increasing climate change awareness of the school population and the general public was an important learning objective of the programme. A comprehensive communication strategy was collaboratively developed and several elements of the strategy used to support the awareness-raising activities; these include partnership with 17 educational institutions (primary, secondary and tertiary), as well as the Jamaica 4-H clubs. 4. Learning how to integrate gender considerations into programme implementation was an important objective of the GOJ/AFP. To this end 2 gender training workshops were organized for the NIE and partners with the Institute of Gender & Development Studies, UWI. In this regard, the learning objectives were to: (a) understand why gender is important to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction; and (b) identify basic tools used to mainstream gender in CC and DRR programmes to build resilience and adaptive capacity.</p>
<p>Describe any difficulties there have been in accessing or retrieving existing information (data or knowledge) that is relevant to the project. Please provide suggestions for improving access to the relevant data.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Has the identification of learning objectives</p>	<p>Training and capacity building initiatives have</p>

<p>contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?</p>	<p>contributed to enhanced Climate Change Adaptation capabilities across the target parishes, which directly links to the expected outcomes of the programme. Farmers themselves have also testified of the advantages of learning and implementing the techniques taught by the programme. There is evidence that the identification of the learning objectives have contributed to the outcomes of the project: - Improved the production and productivity of inputs; Increased efficiency in the use of irrigation water and general land resources; Integration of gender considerations in project implementation; Improved institutional capacity and climate change awareness among youth and adults; Reduced vulnerabilities of target communities evidenced by : Reduction of land degradation in case of flooding; Improved livelihood security and improvement in socio-economic conditions of the target communities. Importantly, Component 3 continues to facilitate awareness-raising including gender considerations in project activities.</p>
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Innovation

<p>Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.</p>	<p>The GOJ/AFP contributed to the installation of a tunnel ventilated broiler house at the multi-disciplinary College of Agriculture, Science and Education to promote best practices and climate adaptation in the teaching and learning environment.</p>
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Complementarity/ Coherence with other climate finance sources

<p>Has the project been scaled-up from any other climate finance? Or has the project build upon any other climate finance initiative?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
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<p>If you answered yes, kindly specify the name of the Fund/Organization.</p>	<p>"1. GCCA+ (Hills to Ocean Project) 2. World Bank (JDVRP Project) 3. GoJ/European Union (Improved Forestry Management) 4. IDB (PPCR- Adaptation Programme & Financing Mechanism)"</p>
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Results Tracker

Goal: Assist developing-country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting the costs of concrete adaptation projects and programmes in order to implement climate-resilient measures.

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change.

Is this the mid-term or terminal project performance report? Not Applicable

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change

Core Indicator: No. of beneficiaries

		Total	% of female beneficiaries	% of Youth beneficiaries
Baseline information	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Baseline information	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Baseline information	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0
Target performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	3000	30	10
Target performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	9000	20.8	0
Target performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	12000	25.4	5
Performance at mid-term	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at mid-term	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at mid-term	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0
Performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0

Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats

Indicator 1: Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis

	Number of targeted stakeholders - Total	Number of targeted stakeholders - % of female targeted	Hazards information generated and disseminated	Overall effectiveness
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				

Performance at completion				
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Output 1.1 Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated

Indicator 1.1: No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments

	No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	Sector	Scale	Status
Baseline information				3: Risk and vulnerability assessments completed or updated
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 1.2 Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems

Core Indicator 1.2: No. of Early Warning Systems

	No. of adopted Early Warning Systems	Category targeted	Hazard	Geographical coverage	Number of municipalities
Baseline information					
Target performance at completion					
Performance at mid-term					
Performance at completion					

Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses

Indicator 2: Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased

	Number of staff targeted - Total	Number of staff targeted - % of female targeted	Sector	Capacity level
Baseline information	30	16	Agriculture	2: Low capacity
Target performance at completion	30	20	Agriculture	3: Medium capacity

Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 2.1 Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events

Indicator 2.1.1: No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events

	Total staff trained	% of female staff trained	Type
Baseline information	30	16	Public
Target performance at completion	30	20	Public
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 2.1.2: No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks

	Type	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information	Public	National	Multi-sector	2: Low capacity
Target performance at completion	Public	National	Multi-sector	3: Medium capacity
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 2.2. Increased readiness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and program adaptation finance

Indicator 2.2.1: No. of targeted institutions benefitting from the direct access and enhanced direct access modality

	Number of beneficiaries	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information	6	National	Multi-sector	2: Low capacity
Target performance at completion	6	National	Multi-sector	2: Low capacity
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes

Indicator 3.1: Increase in application of appropriate adaptation responses

	Percentage of targeted population applying adaptation measures	Sector
Baseline information	25	Multi-sector
Target performance at completion	60	Multi-sector
Performance at mid-term		
Performance at completion		

Output 3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities

Indicator 3.1.1: Percentage of targeted population awareness of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses

	No. of targeted beneficiaries	% of female participants targeted	Level of awareness
Baseline information	1000	30	3: Partially aware
Target performance at completion	3000	35	4: Mostly aware
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 3.2: Stenghtened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning

Indicator 3.2.1: No. of technical committees/associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge

	No. of technical committees/associations	% of women represented in committes/associations	Level of awareness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 3.2.2: No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders

	No. of tools and guidelines	Type	Scale
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets

Indicator 4.1: Increased responsiveness of development sector services to evolving needs from changing and variable climate

	Project/programme sector	Geographical scale	Response level
Baseline information	Multi-sector	National	3: Moderately responsive (Some defined elements)
Target performance at completion	Multi-sector	National	3: Moderately responsive (Some defined elements)
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Core Indicator 4.2: Assets produced, developed, improved or strengthened

	Sector	Targeted asset	Changes in asset (quantitative or qualitative)
Baseline information	Agriculture	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	2: Somewhat improved
Baseline information	Coastal management	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	1: Not improved
Target performance at completion	Agriculture	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	4: Mostly Improved
Target performance at completion	Coastal management	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	4: Mostly Improved
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 4.1.1: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 4.1.1: No. and type of development sector services to respond to new conditions resulting from climate variability and change

	Number of services	Type	Sector
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress

Indicator 5: Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress

	Natural resource improvement level	Sector	Type
Baseline information	2: Partially effective	Agriculture	Land
Target performance at completion	5: Very effective	Agriculture	Land
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Core Indicator 5.1: Natural Assets protected or rehabilitated

	Natural asset or Ecosystem (type)	Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilitated	Unit	Effectiveness of protection/rehabilitation
Baseline information	Catchment area/Watershed/Aquifer	2	ha protected	2: Partially effective
Target performance at completion	Catchment area/Watershed/Aquifer	16	ha protected	4: Effective
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas

Indicator 6.1: Increase in households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	Improvement level
Baseline information	1000	20	2: Limited improvement
Target performance at completion	1000	25	4: High improvement
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 6.2: Increase in targeted population's sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	% increase in income level vis-à-vis baseline	Alternate Source
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 6 Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 6.1.1: No. and type of adaptation assets created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies

	Number of Assets	Type of Assets	Sector	Adaptation strategy
Baseline information	10	Adaptation strategies	Agriculture	Strengthening infrastructure
Target performance at completion	110	Adaptation strategies	Agriculture	Strengthening infrastructure
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Core Indicator 6.1.2: Increased income, or avoided decrease in income

	Number of households (total number in the project area)	Income source	Income level (USD)
Baseline information	401	Agricultural-related	7800
Target performance at completion	2700	Agricultural-related	12000000
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures

Indicator 7: Climate change priorities are integrated into national development strategy

	Integration level
Baseline information	
Target performance at completion	
Performance at mid-term	
Performance at completion	

Output 7: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans

Indicator 7.1: No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks

	No. of Policies introduced or adjusted	Sector	Scale	Type
Baseline information	0	Multi-sector	National	Communication & Information policy
Target performance at completion	1	Multi-sector	National	Communication & Information policy
Performance at mid-				

term			
Performance at completion			
Indicator 7.2: No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced			
	No. of Development strategies	Regulation	Effectiveness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies

Indicator 8: Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level

	Sector of innovative practice	Geographic Scale	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion	Food Security	National	Innovation scaled-up
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encourages and/or accelerated

Indicator 8.1: No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated

	No. of innovative practices/ tools technologies	Sector	Status	Effectiveness
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion	1	Disaster risk reduction	Undertaking innovative practices	5: Very effective
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Indicator 8.2: No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated

	No. of key findings generated	Type	Effectiveness
Baseline information			

Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			