

# Pursuing a Pathway to Low Carbon, Climate Resilient Development



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# Policy Framework



## Sustainable Prosperity

- “ development to create the conditions in which our productive enterprises are able to generate greater levels of wealth and in which the social and environmental conditions and the general well-being of the society are enhanced” **Vision**

**2030 Jamaica National Development Plan**



# National Development Goals

**GOAL 1:** Jamaicans are empowered to achieve their full potential

**GOAL 2:**  
The Jamaican society is secure, cohesive and just

**GOAL 3:**  
Jamaica's economy is prosperous

**GOAL 4:** Jamaica has a healthy natural environment



## Risk and Vulnerability

- Natural Hazards/Disaster
- Debt
- Food Security
- Energy Security
- Globalisation, trade
- Financial market – exchange rate, interest rate
- Social – livelihoods; settlements; poverty; crime



# CC and Macro Planning



- Policy commitment to address CC
  - Vision 2030, MTF
  - Growth Inducement Strategy
  - Energy Policy and sub policies
  - Budgetary priority - PSIP
  - Priority with IDPs
    - Pillar in WB CSP; CCADRR cross cutting theme in IDB; MEFP etc



## CC and Macro Planning

- **Goal 4 Outcome 14: Climate Change Adaptation & Disaster Risk Reduction**
  - 14-1 Improve resilience to all forms of hazards
  - 14-3 Develop measures to adapt to climate change
  - 14-4 Contribute to the effort to reduce global rate of climate change



## CC and Macro Planning



- Goal 3: National Outcome 10 – Energy Security and Efficiency
  - 10-1: Diversify energy supply
  - 10-2: Promote energy efficiency and conservation

Acknowledges that although Jamaica's emissions is a fraction of global emissions, the country's approach has to be responsible to reduce negative human and environmental health impacts



# CC and Sectoral Planning

- National Energy Policy 2009- 2030
  - Energy Security
  - Efficiency and conservation
  - Expanding renewable sources to 20% (30%) by 2030
- Low Carbon Energy Roadmaps – power sector
- National Development Bank – energy loans to SMEs
- National Housing Trust – loans for SWH and panels





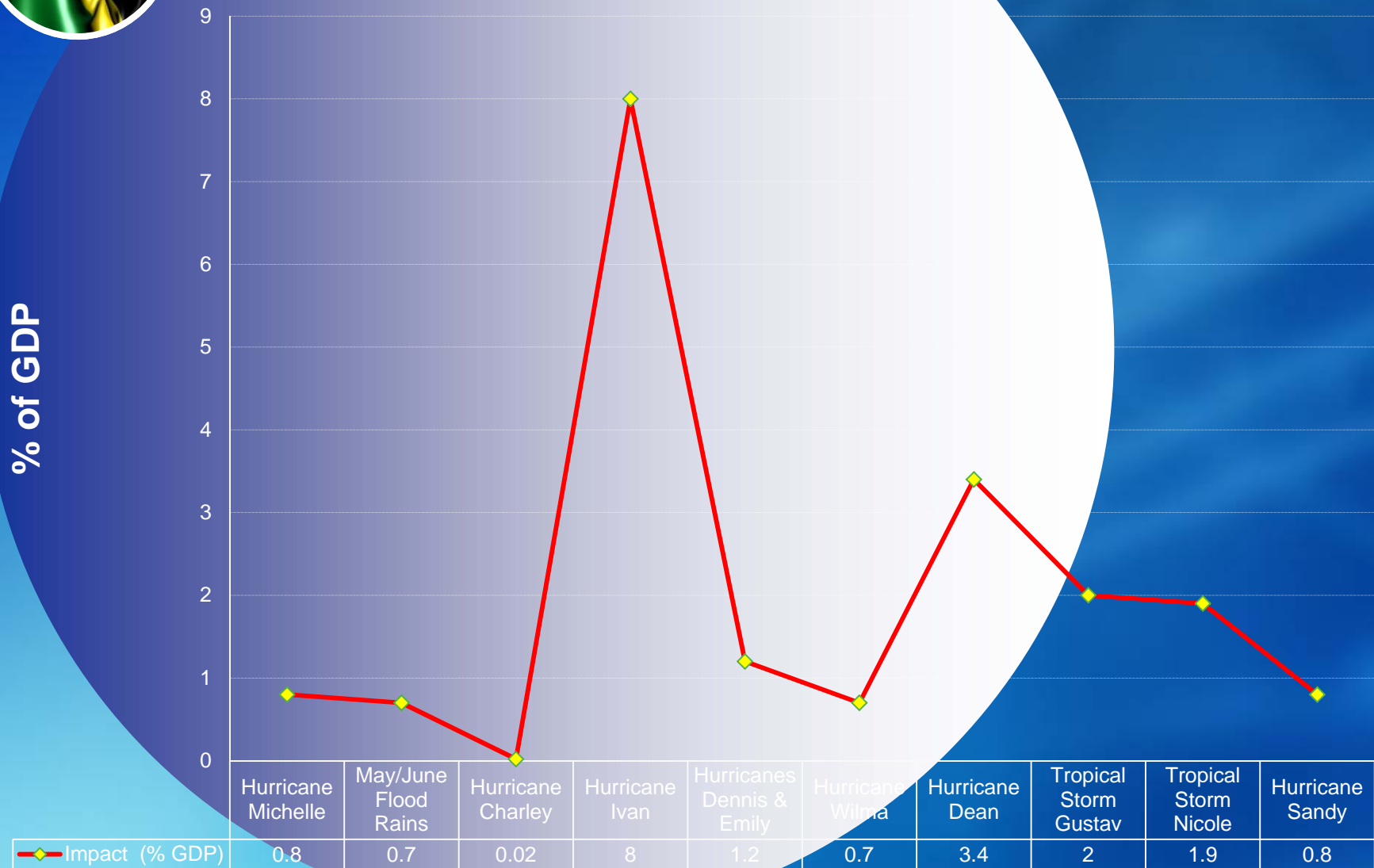
## Why Act?



- Historic and future threats of climate hazards
  - Average one hydromet event per year since 2001
  - Cost of damage and loss average 1-2% GDP/annum – J\$121b since 2001



# Impact of Selected Natural Disasters as a Percentage of GDP





# Why Act?



**Table ES-2. Caribbean Region Summary—Cost of Global Inaction on Climate Change**

	Cost of Inaction: % of current GDP			
	2025	2050	2075	2100
Anguilla	10.4	20.7	31.1	41.4
Antigua & Barbuda	12.2	25.8	41.0	58.4
Aruba	5.0	10.1	15.1	20.1
Bahamas	6.6	13.9	22.2	31.7
Barbados	6.9	13.9	20.8	27.7
British Virgin Islands	4.5	9.0	13.5	18.1
Cayman Islands	8.8	20.1	34.7	53.4
Cuba	6.1	12.5	19.4	26.8
Dominica	16.3	34.3	54.4	77.3
Dominican Republic	9.7	19.6	29.8	40.3
Grenada	21.3	46.2	75.8	111.5
Guadeloupe	2.3	4.6	7.0	9.5
Haiti	30.5	61.2	92.1	123.2
<b>Jamaica</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>56.9</b>
Martinique	1.9	3.8	5.9	8.1
Montserrat	10.2	21.7	34.6	49.5
Netherlands Antilles	7.7	16.1	25.5	36.0
Puerto Rico	1.4	2.8	4.4	6.0
Saint Kitts & Nevis	16.0	35.5	59.5	89.3
Saint Lucia	12.1	24.3	36.6	49.1
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	11.8	23.6	35.4	47.2
Trinidad & Tobago	4.0	8.0	12.0	16.0
Turks & Caicos	19.0	37.9	56.9	75.9
U.S. Virgin Islands	6.7	14.2	22.6	32.4
<b>TOTAL CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>21.7%</b>

Sources: Authors' calculations. Percentages based on 2004 GDP.

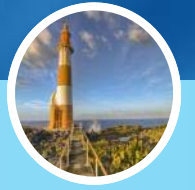


## Why Act?

- Socio-economic impacts
  - Example from TS Gustav in 2008: a number of injuries and 20 deaths
  - 450 000 residents in 76 communities directly impacted
  - Over 200 houses destroyed
  - Dislocation to lives and livelihoods



# Why Act?





## Why Act?



- Socio-economic impacts
  - Sectoral impact especially sensitive sectors such as agriculture , tourism, infrastructure
    - TS Sandy – agriculture sector D&L \$145B
    - 37 000 crop farmers and 3 600 livestock farmers
- Impact on macro parameters – inflation, debt, growth etc



## Why Act?

- High levels of exposure
  - Geographic location (hurricane “belt”)
  - Level of development along coast
    - 60-75% of population living along coast
    - 90% GDP generated in the coastal zone
  - App US \$20 Billion assets exposed



## Why Act?

- Debt burden affects ability to finance adaptation, disaster recovery and response
- Vulnerability to external shocks
  - High dependence on global financial markets
  - Over 90% fuel importation
  - High levels of food imports





## Why Act?

- Aging social and economic infrastructure
  - Much of which has passed the designed life and the design standards cannot withstand the intensity of the extreme events projected
  - Greater risks as number of extreme events increases
  - Increased costs to repair or replace – vicious cycle



## Challenges

- Categorisation as middle income country reduces accessibility to concessional development resources
- High public debt burden and limited discretionary expenditures constrain resilience building
- Need for additional technical capacity
  - Public and private sector, civil society



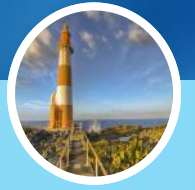
# Challenges



- **Insufficient evidence-based planning esp. in the area of physical planning/ development approval process**
- **Disconnect between research/data and policy implementation**
- **Knowledge, attitude and practice of CC needs improvement at all levels**
  - **KAP survey shows gaps**
  - **Awareness building**



# Challenges and opportunities



- Legislative and policy review
- Sectoral adaptation – education, health, agriculture, infrastructure
- Mainstreaming cc in the planning process
- Environmental stewardship – nexus with broader development



## Positioning Country for Assistance

- Readiness - organisational; legal framework; capacity
- Appropriate policy framework
- Educate self as technocrat and know the implications for your sector
- Quantify risks associated and try to mitigate with adaptation programme through the annual work plan and budget
- On-going research



# Readiness



- Data
- Financial integrity and management
- Requisite Institutional Capacity
  - Implementation and monitoring
  - Record of effectiveness and efficiency
- Transparency



**Thank You !**

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