



JAMAICA | March 2021

Overview

UN Environment, on behalf of the UNFCCC and the GEF, is implementing Phase III of Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs). Besides the identification of technology needs, the TNAs will lead to the development of national Technology Action Plans (TAPs) that recommend enabling frameworks for the diffusion of these prioritized technologies and facilitate identification of good technology transfer projects with links to relevant financing sources.

In Jamaica, the national agency driving the country's climate change agenda is the Climate Change Division (CCD) of the Ministry of Housing, Urban Renewal, Environment and Climate Change (MHURECC).

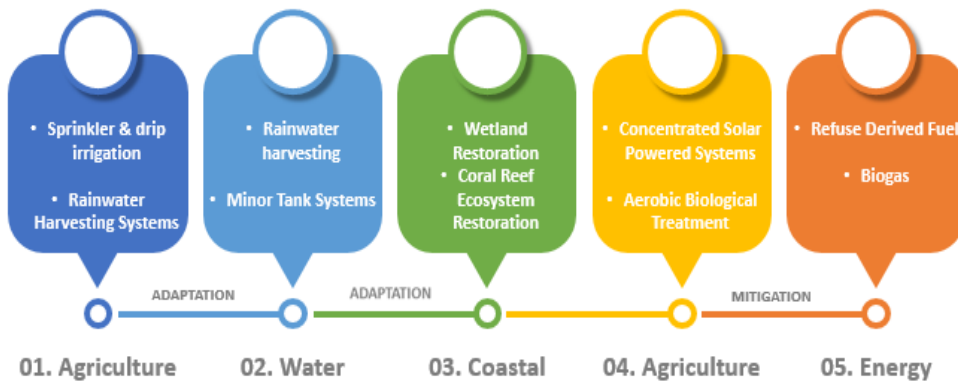
The priority sectors covered in Jamaica's TNA process are, for **adaptation- Agriculture, Coastal Resources and Water;** and **mitigation- Agriculture, and Energy.**

The objective of the initial phase of the national TNA process- **Technology Prioritization**, was to select Jamaica-specific and appropriate climate friendly technologies for each sector, which can be transferred and diffused into the Jamaican society. In this the **Barrier Analysis and Enabling Framework stage**, the goal was to identify the barriers and measures for technology implementation.

Implementation initiatives will be channeled through national projects funded by both local and international donors such as the GCF to support projects that promote transformation to low-emission and sustainable societies which are resilient to the impacts of climate change.

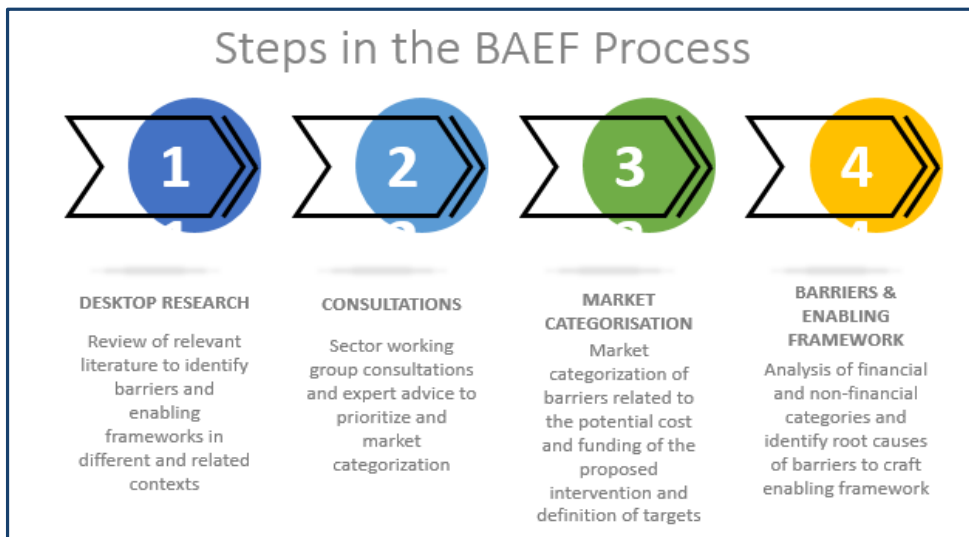
TECHNOLOGY PRIORITIZATION

Climate technologies were identified and prioritized through an extensive process of stakeholder consultations, document review, and TNA Multi-Criteria Analysis



BARRIER ANALYSIS & ENABLING FRAMEWORK (BAEF)

This stage of the TNA process focuses on identifying and analyzing the barriers that hinder the successful deployment and diffusion of the prioritized technologies. Additionally, it includes the identification of enabling frameworks for overcoming the main identified barriers.



Targets for Agricultural Adaptation measures relate to water management, conservation, and crop diversification towards food security and export in Jamaica. This is in the light of the projected variability and reduced rainfall associated with climate change, and the resulting extended dry periods causing stress to crops and livestock as more than 80% of the small and medium-sized farmers in Jamaica depend on rainfall as their primary source of water for irrigation.





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Barriers to Technology Adoption & Diffusion in Jamaica

Financial

Access to finance for capital expenditure, perception of risk by lending agencies and high interest rates.

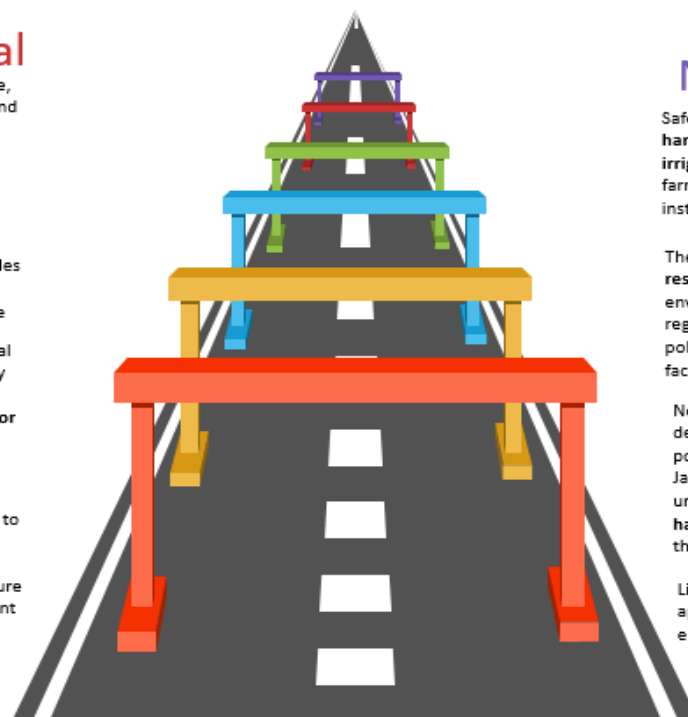
Absence of documentation to facilitate conducting business with financial institutions and lending agencies.

Disconnect between repayment schedules stipulated by lenders and farming cycle revenue earned from farming/crop cycle

Financial resources required by Municipal Corporations and the Rural Water Supply Ltd. to build, operate, and maintain **Rainwater Harvesting Systems and Minor Storage Tanks** are not provided through the Ministry.

There is a high permit fee for users to produce electricity and have it sold back to the grid using CSP

Large capital investment and infrastructure upgrades to be integrated into the current waste disposal system in Jamaica for **aerobic biological treatment of agricultural waste**



Non-Financial

Safety, and security of **rainwater harvesting system, sprinkler and drip irrigation** have been a concern for farmers, as well as for financial institutions, and donor agencies

The non-financial barriers for **wetland restoration** relate to knowledge gap, environment, technical capacity, regulatory and institutional environments, political decision-making, and social factors

No single agency is responsible for the development of rainwater as a source of potable and non-potable water for Jamaica. Rural Water Limited has undertaken activities on **rainwater harvesting**, but this is only a small part of the Agency's wider mandate

Limited knowledge of the system and CSP applicability within the Jamaican environment.

The key barriers to technology adoption and diffusion in Jamaica' which have been categorized as both financial and non-financial with a range of sub-categories which include access to finance, capital requirements, high permits and fees, culture, education and awareness and security.

An **enabling framework** is broader than just a set of specific policies, to include the country-specific circumstances that encompass existing market and technological conditions, institutions and practices.

Establishing an enabling framework means thinking primarily about creating and/or regulating markets for climate technologies, not just specific projects

Enabling Framework for Technology Adoption in Jamaica

