



Announcement for Consultancy

Consultancy for the development of a National Strategy for Article 6 and Carbon Pricing in Jamaica
Mitigation Division

Deadline for application	Announcement number	Expected date for entry on duty	Duration of appointment	Duty Station
28 September 2025 23:59 hrs CET	25/CON21/M	As soon as possible	6 months with possibility of extension	Remote

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The **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** is the focus of the political process to address Climate Change. The Convention secretariat supports the Convention, its Kyoto Protocol, and the historic Paris Agreement by a range of activities, including substantive and organizational support to meetings of the Parties and the implementation and stabilization of commitments. It is a dynamic organization working in a politically challenging environment to help resolve one of the defining environmental and development issues of our time.

1. The CIACA initiative

Carbon pricing mechanisms, such as taxes, cap-and-trade schemes, and other variants, can achieve cost-effective emission reductions. (Nordhaus, 2007b; Stern, 2007; Aldy and Stavins, 2012; Goulder and Schein, 2013; Somanthan et al., 2014; Weitzman, 2014; Tol, 2017). A growing number of Parties are considering carbon pricing instruments as an approach to implement their climate action under the Paris Agreement, including those which did not mention carbon pricing instruments in their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The Paris Agreement explicitly recognizes the important role of providing incentives for emission reduction activities, including tools such as domestic policies and carbon pricing (decision CP21/1 para. 136).

In addition, the Paris Agreement enables cooperative action. Accordingly, jurisdictions are considering implementing carbon pricing and market approaches to enable future participation in regional and global carbon markets. This includes the strategic use of Article 6 mechanisms to sell mitigation outcomes, attract finance, and achieve NDC targets more flexibly and more cost-effectively—by enabling countries to pursue mitigation where it is most economical globally, while reinvesting revenues to strengthen domestic implementation.

The CIACA initiative was announced during COP22 in Marrakesh, with the objective to support Parties in the development of carbon pricing approaches for implementing their NDC under the Paris Agreement while fostering collaboration. The initiative is purely on a voluntary basis and does not create obligations for jurisdictions supported or for its donors. It is currently funded from voluntary contributions provided by the Governments of Germany. The initiative is jointly managed by the UNFCCC Secretariat and its regional collaboration centres (RCCs).

2. National context

With its NDC 3.0 expected in 2025, Jamaica can shift toward implementation by leveraging carbon pricing and deepening its engagement under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. The current NDC, submitted in 2020, marked a shift toward an economy-wide approach by incorporating the land-use change and forestry (LUCF) sector for the first time and strengthening mitigation targets in the energy sector. Business-as-usual emissions for 2030 in the energy sector were revised downward from 14.5 to 8.2 MtCO₂e, with the updated NDC committing to a 25.4 percent unconditional and 28.5 percent conditional reduction in emissions from the energy and LUCF sectors. It also expresses an intention to use Article 6 mechanisms to support domestic



mitigation and to transfer mitigation outcomes to other countries. Interest from stakeholders has grown, with various groups approaching the government to explore the use of cooperative approaches in meeting national targets. As the NDC 3.0 transitions to implementation, strengthening legal and institutional frameworks will be essential to enable carbon pricing and fully harness Article 6 opportunities.

Early engagement in carbon markets includes two registered Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects—Wigton I and II—with all Certified Emission Reductions transferred to the Netherlands. However, limited governance structures and the absence of projects in major voluntary carbon market registries (Climate Focus Dashboard, 2024) reveal gaps in institutional capacity. In response, the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation has requested support to revise the 2009 Carbon Credits Trading Policy to align it with the NDC 3.0 and the long-term low emission development strategies (LT-LEDS), and to strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective engagement in Article 6 and carbon pricing.

Jamaica's broader climate and energy agenda is anchored in the National Energy Policy 2009–2030, which promotes energy diversification and reduced reliance on imported fossil fuels in support of the Vision 2030 development strategy. The policy is currently under review for an update, with the aim of ensuring alignment with evolving climate priorities and energy transition goals. Complementary sub-policies include the Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Policies, as well as the Carbon Credits Trading Policy. The latter was designed to enable participation in international carbon markets, particularly under the CDM. However, it was never formally implemented.

On the fiscal side, a measure referred to as a carbon tax was introduced in 2016 through an increase in the Special Consumption Tax on fuels. While not technically a carbon tax, it was primarily implemented as a revenue-raising initiative under an IMF-supported program. The Jamaican Economy Panel, a collaboration between the UN Resident Coordinator's Office and UWI Mona, later found that most experts favored carbon taxation over emissions trading. Panelists highlighted its potential to reduce emissions and generate revenue, while emphasizing the importance of redistributive measures such as tax credits or rebates to protect low-income households. They also stressed the need to align carbon pricing with international frameworks to prevent competitiveness losses and carbon leakage. These developments indicate that domestic discussions regarding carbon pricing and markets are not new and reflect Jamaica's proactive interest in using economic instruments to advance climate action.

Purpose

In coordination with the A6/Carbon Pricing expert of RCC Caribbean and under the direct supervision of the Regional Lead of the RCC Caribbean, the consultant will support the Government of Jamaica in the development of its National Strategy for Article 6 and Carbon Pricing. Specifically, it will:

- Assess Jamaica's readiness to leverage Article 6 and carbon pricing instruments in support of NDC 3.0 and LT-LEDS implementation.
- Draft the National Strategy for Article 6 and Carbon Pricing, emphasizing potential synergies where relevant.
- Facilitate stakeholder awareness and engagement through a participatory process that ensures national ownership, transparency, and policy coherence.

Tasks

The Consultant shall support the development of Jamaica's National Strategy for Article 6 and Carbon Pricing to inform government discussions and guide decision-making. The process should be participatory, inclusive, and aligned with Jamaica's climate and development priorities.



The consultant will, upon signing the contract, hold a kick-off meeting with the project team to present the workplan highlighting his/her understanding of the task at hand, methodological approaches for successful execution of the necessary tasks and to agree on timelines for submitting the expected deliverables. These deliverables are summarized in the Outputs section below and presented in detail hereafter, including the phased workplan (strategic planning and readiness assessment, drafting, consultation, and validation) and description of tasks.

Phase 1: Strategic planning and readiness assessment

Objective: Establish the analytical foundation for decision-making and evaluate Jamaica's readiness to engage in carbon pricing and carbon markets under Article 6.

To ensure conceptual clarity and consistency throughout the strategy, include a glossary with definitions of terms related to carbon pricing and Article 6 such as Mitigation Outcomes (MOs), Authorization Entity (AE), and Corresponding Adjustment (CA). Article 6 definitions should be supported by official UNFCCC sources or decisions, including Decisions 2/CMA.3 and 3/CMA.3, as well as relevant guidance documents from the Article 6 negotiations. For carbon pricing terminology, rely primarily on definitions provided by the IPCC.

1.1 Inception and landscape review

- Overview of Jamaica's national characteristics relevant to carbon markets and carbon pricing, including forest coverage, administrative divisions, economic structure, and greenhouse gas emissions profile.
- Review Jamaica's climate and fiscal policy landscape, legal mandates and international commitments, as well as indirect carbon pricing instruments.
- Assess Jamaica's engagement in carbon pricing and carbon markets, covering participation in the CDM and voluntary carbon markets, as well as past policy experiences such as the 2016 fuel tax increase framed as a carbon tax, and the Jamaican Economy Panel discussion on carbon pricing.
- Take stock of the international support being provided and pursued to advance carbon pricing and Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, to inform this policy process.

1.2 Institutional foundations for Article 6 and carbon pricing implementation

- Describe the institutional and legal structures of Article 6 strategies in other countries (e.g., Ghana, Panama, Senegal), as well as those carbon pricing regulations that embed Article 6 features (e.g., Brazil).
- Assess Jamaica's institutional mandates, capacity, and coordination structures related to carbon pricing and Article 6 implementation.
- Summarize Article 6.2 and 6.4 obligations, forms, and host Parties' responsibilities.
- Map legal frameworks and identify gaps related to Article 6 authorization, credit ownership, and MRV.
- Identify required legal reforms and options for redesign or expansion of institutional roles.

1.3 Sectoral assessment

- Assess carbon pricing and market potential for key sectors, such as energy, transport, waste and agriculture.
- Assess which activities could be prioritized for generating authorized carbon credits, considering their role in meeting targets. Explore the potential use of Marginal Abatement Cost Curves (MACCs) as a tool to inform authorization decisions and identify cost-effective mitigation options.
- Define overselling risk thresholds using tools such as price floors, crediting caps, and negative/positive eligibility lists.



- Analyze carbon leakage risks associated with featured carbon pricing instruments based on the latest academic literature and outline preventive measures to minimize them.

1.4. Infrastructure

- Evaluate existing registry infrastructure and readiness for tracking Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) to ensure alignment with UNFCCC requirements.
- Assess crediting approaches, including project-based, programmatic, and jurisdictional models.
- Outline options for issuing authorized vs. non-authorized credits and propose safeguards to reduce reputational risks.
- Present the government's potential role in credit generation and ownership, including scenarios for public sector participation.
- Review availability and quality of country-level emissions and activity data (e.g., from power plants and industrial sources) that can support robust carbon pricing design, monitoring, reporting, and verification.
- Assess the institutional, legal, and technical infrastructure needed to implement carbon pricing instruments (e.g., ETS, carbon taxes), particularly those intended to be Article 6-compatible, including data systems, governance frameworks, and compliance mechanisms.

1.5 Stakeholder engagement: Virtual workshop and validation

- Hold a virtual workshop to validate findings from sections 1.1 to 1.4. Including:
 - Verifying the accuracy of national data.
 - Reviewing relevant features of other national Article 6 strategies and carbon pricing regulations.
 - Discussing and prioritizing engagement pathways under Article 6.2 and 6.4 and carbon pricing mechanisms.
 - Confirming priority sectors and assessing their market readiness, pending further analysis of cost-effective mitigation potential.
 - Discussing overselling safeguards and measures to prevent carbon leakage.
 - Identifying preferences for crediting approaches.
 - Prioritizing the use of authorized versus non-authorized credits.
 - Clarifying the government's potential role in credit generation and ownership.

1.6 Article 6 and carbon pricing implementation roadmap

Outline the Article 6 and carbon pricing implementation roadmap, detailing the sequence of activities, expected milestones, responsible institutions, and a timeline divided into short-term (0–6 months), medium-term (6–24 months), and long-term (24+ months) phases.

Phase 2: Drafting the strategy for government discussion

Objective: To produce a Jamaica's National Strategy for Article 6 and Carbon Pricing that synthesizes the technical, legal, institutional, and policy findings from Phase 1 into a coherent implementation roadmap. This will support government decision-making and inform multi-stakeholder consultation on Jamaica's engagement in carbon pricing and Article 6.

The Consultant shall develop a structured draft based on the following indicative outline:

2.1. Executive summary

- Present key messages on Jamaica's readiness, potential, and strategic choices.
- Emphasize the role of carbon pricing and markets in implementing Jamaica's NDC 3.0 and LT-LEDs.

2.2. Introduction



- Describe Jamaica's climate vulnerabilities and mitigation priorities, and their relevance to Article 6 and carbon pricing.
- Highlight the role of carbon pricing and Article 6 for implementing Jamaica's NDC and LT-LEDS.
- State the purpose of the strategy and its alignment with national planning instruments.

2.3. Understanding carbon pricing and Article 6

- Summarize Jamaica's precedents in carbon pricing and markets, including key lessons learned, policy feedback effects, and their influence on current institutional and regulatory approaches.
- Assess how the combination of direct and indirect pricing instruments (e.g., carbon taxes, fuel excise taxes, and subsidy reforms) can enhance the overall effectiveness of carbon pricing in driving emissions reductions, generating revenue, and aligning with sustainable development goals.
- Analyze the distributional impacts of carbon pricing instruments across income groups and sectors, and propose revenue recycling mechanisms (e.g., targeted transfers or tax credits) to protect vulnerable households and ensure equity.
- Explain the featured carbon pricing instruments and the cooperative approaches under Articles 6.2 and 6.4, including key distinctions such as ITMOs versus mitigation contribution units (MCUs).
- Draw design features from other national Article 6 strategies and carbon pricing regulations that will inform the implementation process, with particular attention to measures that address potential negative social impacts.
- Identify complementary policies and institutional reforms needed to support carbon pricing, recognizing that pricing alone will not deliver full decarbonization.

2.4. Assessment of mitigation potential and market entry points

- Identify cost-effective mitigation opportunities across key sectors and assess which sectors could be prioritized for carbon pricing coverage, as well as which activities may be best suited for the generation of authorized carbon credits (ITMOs) or MCUs.
- Identify sectors best suited for pilot mitigation activities based on co-benefits, and cost-efficiency.
- Take stock of ongoing and planned mitigation initiatives with carbon market potential.

2.5. Options for participation and implementation

2.5.1 Participation pathways

Article 6:

- Propose Jamaica's implementation roadmap for bilateral agreements under 6.2 and participation under 6.4.
- Identify appropriate crediting approaches (project-based, programmatic, jurisdictional).
- Define the use of authorized vs. non-authorized credits.
- Suggest a "positive list" of preferred project types aligned with SDG and climate priorities.

Carbon pricing:

- Outline prioritized carbon pricing instruments and policy sequencing, considering policy, legal, and institutional feasibility.
- Propose a phased implementation pathway, including pilot sectors and expansion scenarios.
- Define principles for price setting, adjustment mechanisms, and potential use of revenue (e.g., reinvestment, social safeguards).
- Identify regulatory and data infrastructure requirements to support monitoring, reporting, and verification.
- Suggest options for aligning carbon pricing with Article 6, including credit fungibility and price floors to manage overselling and market integrity.

2.5.2 Institutional options

- Define institutional roles for carbon pricing and markets (e.g., DNA, MRV unit, registry manager).
- Assess options for setup (new vs. strengthened entities) and mandate reform.



- Propose performance indicators and feedback mechanisms.

2.5.3 Legal and fiscal instruments

- Identify legal instruments for credit ownership, authorization, and registry operations.
- Clarify the regulatory, fiscal, and accounting treatment of carbon credits.
- Assess Jamaica's indirect carbon pricing instruments, such as fuel excise taxes and fossil fuel subsidies, and assess their role in shaping Jamaica's effective carbon price signal and alignment with mitigation objectives.

2.5.4 Risk management and safeguards

- Propose measures to avoid overselling, carbon leakage and reputational risks.
- Incorporate environmental integrity and IPLC safeguards, including Free, Prior, and Informed Consent, grievance mechanisms, and benefit-sharing approaches.
- Recommend price floors and integrity conditions for ITMO transfers.

2.5.5 Capacity building and stakeholder engagement

- Provide a roadmap for strengthening public, private, and civil society capacity.
- Define modalities for participatory strategy development and sectoral dialogue.

2.5.6 Financing and partnerships

- Identify potential revenue sources from credit issuance and authorization fees.
- Propose a revenue management framework, including a potential climate or mitigation fund.
- Outline partnership opportunities.
- Consider applying Overall Mitigation in Global Emissions (OMGE) and Share of Proceeds (SOP) to Article 6.2 transactions.
- Identify and prioritize potential sources of international demand for carbon credits by assessing buyer types and mechanisms—such as CORSIA and Article 6.2 country partners—to inform the strategic targeting and design of mitigation activities.

2.5.7 Roadmap and implementation framework

- Present an implementation plan.
- Define institutional responsibilities, M&E indicators, and review cycles.
- Include a results framework for carbon pricing and aligned with Article 6 and UNFCCC reporting obligations.

2.5.8. Conclusion

- Summarize strategic decisions and opportunities.

Annex

- A list of required forms and relevant templates for operationalizing Article 6.2 and 6.4, including other countries' submissions as examples.

Phase 3: Consultation and validation process

Objective: To ensure the National Strategy for Article 6 and Carbon Pricing is inclusive, nationally owned, and aligned with institutional mandates through a participatory consultation and validation process. This phase is designed to gather input from government institutions, private sector actors, civil society, and other stakeholders; to refine the strategy based on this feedback; and to build national capacity to operationalize its provisions. The ultimate goal is to produce a final, endorsed strategy that reflects national priorities, and is ready for implementation.

3.1. Pre-consultation government review:

- Circulate the initial draft strategy to relevant government institutions for an internal review.
- Consolidate government comments prior to broader socialization.



- Revise the draft based on internal feedback, ensuring alignment with national mandates, priorities, and institutional responsibilities.

3.2. Consultations:

- Facilitate a virtual multi-stakeholder workshop based on the revised draft.
- Compile stakeholder feedback in a five-page report, summarizing key inputs, areas of consensus, and unresolved issues.
- Integrate the validated feedback into the final draft strategy.

3.3 Validation of strategy:

- Submit the revised strategy to the UNFCCC RCC Caribbean and the Government of Jamaica.
- Incorporate feedback through up to two rounds of revisions, ensuring alignment with national and international expectations.
- Finalize the strategy for endorsement and implementation by national authorities.

3.4 Training on Article 6 participation requirements and form completion:

- Conduct a hands-on virtual training to build government familiarity with documentation requirements for Article 6 engagement, and help navigate the operational procedures outlined in the strategy.
- Guide participants through the completion of a sample set of forms (e.g., Letter of Intent, Letter of Authorization, Mitigation Activity Design Document, Monitoring Report) based on a fictional mitigation activity.
- Summarize the results of the training in a five page report, highlighting any capacity gaps or support needs identified.

3.5. Final Submission and Webinar:

- Submit the endorsed strategy, which will be published on the CiACA platform under the UNFCCC website.
- Prepare and include a PowerPoint presentation for the final webinar aimed at national stakeholders and international partners.
- Ensure the presentation is visually engaging, concise, and suitable for a non-technical audience by applying the following guidelines:
 - Limit text: Use no more than 6–7 lines of text per slide, and no more than 6–8 words per line.
 - Use visuals: Prioritize charts, icons, diagrams, and photos to convey complex ideas quickly.
 - Consistent formatting: Use consistent fonts and color palettes that ensure readability and professional appearance.
 - High contrast: Dark text on light background.
 - One idea per slide: Focus each slide on a single key message or insight.
 - Readable fonts: Use a minimum font size of 24 pt for body text and 32 pt for titles.
 - Avoid clutter: Eliminate unnecessary text boxes, animations, or overly complex visuals.
- Host a concluding webinar to present the validated strategy, summarize key findings, and outline next steps for national stakeholders.



Outputs

Output	Date	Performance indicators
Carbon pricing and Article 6 readiness assessment	2 months from contract signature	Timely submission Quality and clarity of information
Validation workshop and roadmap outline , including outcomes of the validation workshop	2 months from contract signature	Timely submission Quality and clarity of information Feedback of workshop participants
Draft carbon pricing and Article 6 strategy	4 months from contract signature	Timely submission Quality and clarity of information
Virtual multi-stakeholder workshop and brief report summarizing key inputs, areas of consensus, and unresolved issues arising from the second validation workshop	5 months from contract signature	Timely submission Quality and clarity of information Feedback of workshop participants
Virtual training and brief report on the results of training on Article 6 participation requirements and form completion	5 months from contract signature	Timely submission Quality and clarity of information Feedback of training participants
Final submission and webinar Delivery of the final validated carbon pricing and Article 6 strategy, the PowerPoint presentation used in the final webinar, and delivery of webinar.	6 months from contract signature	Timely submission Quality and clarity of information Feedback of webinar participants

All deliverables, including the final report, must be submitted in English.

Timeframe

Period of assignment: 6 months from contract signing.

Duty station

Duty station: Remote

Expected travel: As required for national consultations and workshops in Jamaica (subject UNFCCC travel policy).

Requirements

Academic Background:

The consultant(s) must possess an advanced academic degree in economics, environmental science, climate policy, engineering, public policy, international relations, or a closely related field. A background in climate change mitigation and carbon market mechanisms will be considered an asset.

Professional Expertise:

- A minimum of 5 years of relevant professional experience in climate policy, carbon pricing and markets, or greenhouse gas mitigation, with demonstrated familiarity with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and international climate governance frameworks.



- Proven experience in designing or contributing to national climate strategies, particularly those involving market-based mechanisms, carbon pricing instruments (such as carbon taxes, ETS, or crediting mechanisms), or MRV systems.
- Demonstrated understanding of the institutional, legal, and policy dimensions of carbon pricing and market implementation at the national level.
- Strong knowledge of the UNFCCC, including Article 6.2 and 6.4 guidance, and NDC implementation.
- Prior experience working with Caribbean small island developing states or countries with similar climate and development priorities is desirable.
- Demonstrated capacity to design and facilitate participatory stakeholder engagement processes, including government consultations and validation workshops.
- Experience navigating political processes and sensitivities, with proven ability to engage diverse stakeholders and address competing interests to support policy adoption.
- Experience in capacity building and training design, including developing guidance materials and delivering hands-on technical training sessions.
- Proven ability to draft high-quality strategic and technical documents in English, with attention to conceptual clarity, structure, and alignment with national planning instruments.
- Fluency in English is required.
