



NEW AND UPDATED **NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (NDC) OF JAMAICA**

TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)

JAMAICA'S NDC 3.0



Summary

- Jamaica is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, including rising sea levels, increased temperature, severe storms, and freshwater scarcity. These changes threaten critical sectors like agriculture, tourism, coastal ecosystems and infrastructure, posing significant socio-economic and existential challenges.
- **Addressing climate change requires robust implementation mechanisms, including international climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building. This involves securing predictable and adequate international climate financing to support loss and damage, adaptation, resilience building and mitigation efforts, particularly in vulnerable sectors.**
- Jamaica is committed to being part of the global solution. In line with requirements of the Paris Agreement, the country has increased its ambition of the mitigation component of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). This increase in ambition comprises both a broadening of the NDC's sectoral scope and the delivery of greater emission reductions, taking steps towards an economy-wide target.
- **Jamaica's new and updated NDC (NDC 3.0) targets include reductions from the following sectors: energy, land use change and forestry, and industry sectors.** The country has identified opportunities to deepen the emission reductions in the energy sector. These opportunities are part of an increasingly comprehensive approach to decarbonising this sector which covers both the electricity generation, as well as energy use sub-sectors. As a result, Jamaica has increased ambition for electricity generation from renewable energy, and reducing electricity system losses to ensure alignment. These targets carefully take into consideration the outcome of the Global Stocktake from COP28, in Dubai, United Arab Emirates.
- Jamaica's inclusion of the industry sector additionally highlights sectoral decarbonisation efforts, primarily in the cement subsector. With no mitigation measures, emissions from the cement industry would increase by 22% by 2035; with proposed mitigation measures, the increase will be 11%, representing a potential decrease of 40ktCO₂.
- The result of these positive changes is that Jamaica's latest NDC will be significantly more ambitious.
- Jamaica's NDC submission has moved to a target against a base year, with corresponding business-as-usual targets. This is to showcase increased ambition, while expressing the target relative to the base year.
- **Jamaica's NDC 3.0 shows emission reductions of 16.3% by 2030 compared to 2012 levels (19.6% compared to BAU), and 16.9% by 2035 compared to 2012 levels (25.9% compared to BAU) in an unconditional scenario, excluding forestry.**
- **Jamaica's unconditional emissions reductions including forestry will be 26.3% by 2030 compared to 2012 levels (26.2% compared to BAU), and 27.1% by 2035 compared to 2012 levels (33.8% compared to BAU).**
- **Jamaica's target, conditional upon international support, results in emissions reductions of 19.6% by 2030 compared to 2012 levels (22.7% compared to BAU), and 28.3% by 2035 compared to 2012 levels (36.0% compared to BAU), excluding forestry.**
- **Jamaica's conditional emissions reductions including forestry will be 30.6% by 2030 compared to 2012 levels (30.5% compared to BAU), and 41.7% by 2035 compared to 2012 levels (47.1% compared to BAU).**
- The NDC 3.0 is based on a thorough technical analysis of the ambitious commitments outlined in its existing policies, strategies, and plans. This is to ensure that the commitments are robust and legitimate as they already have political support or endorsement, ensuring credibility within the international process.



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- Jamaica's NDC aims to align closely with the country's 2050 Long-term Emission Reduction and Climate Resilient Strategy, approved in 2024, which outlines the country's net-zero ambitions.
 - While primarily focusing on mitigation and the necessary emissions reductions, Jamaica's NDC acknowledges the importance of adaptation efforts to build a climate-resilient future, as well as the need to address loss and damage.
 - Jamaica reaffirms its commitment as a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Paris Agreement. It remains dedicated to delivering on this NDC with increased ambition for emissions reductions while also pursuing a just transition, green growth and climate-resilient future for all.



New and Updated NDC (NDC 3.0)

Information Necessary for Clarity, Transparency, and Understanding (ICTU) for the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Of Jamaica

GUIDANCE		ICTU APPLICABLE TO JAMAICA NDC
1. QUANTIFIED INFORMATION ON THE REFERENCE POINT, INCLUDING, AS APPROPRIATE, A BASE YEAR		
a	Reference year(s) , base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s)	The target is expressed relative to a base year of 2012, as well as relative to a business-as-usual emissions scenario. Business-as-usual emissions have been calculated based on policies in place in 2020.
b	Quantifiable information on the reference indicators , their values in the reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s), or other starting point(s), and, as applicable, in the target year	Jamaica's Updated NDC (2020) used a business-as-usual scenario with energy sector emissions of 8.2MtCO₂eq, emissions in LULUCF of -1.0MtCO₂eq, and total BAU emissions in 2030 of sectors in the NDC of 7.2MtCO₂eq. This NDC 3.0 moves to a base year of 2012 with emissions of 7.4 MtCO₂eq for the energy and industry (cement) sectors and -1.6 MtCO₂ for the forestry sector.
c	For strategies, plans, and actions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement, or policies and measures as components of nationally determined contributions where paragraph 1(b) above is not applicable, Parties to provide other relevant information	N/A
d	Target relative to the reference indicator, expressed numerically, for example in percentage or amount of reduction.	Unconditional target: Emissions reductions of 16.3% by 2030 compared to 2012 levels (19.55% compared to BAU), and 16.9% by 2035 compared to 2012 levels (25.9% compared to BAU), excluding forestry. Actual emissions (MtCO₂e) are lower in the new NDC 3.0 than in NDC 2.0.



		• Unconditional target including forestry: Emissions reductions of 26.3% by 2030 compared to 2012 levels (26.2% compared to BAU), and 27.1% by 2035 compared to 2012 levels (33.8% compared to BAU) • Conditional upon international support target: Emissions reductions of 19.6% by 2030 compared to 2012 levels (22.7% compared to BAU), and 28.3% by 2035 compared to 2012 levels (36.0% compared to BAU), excluding forestry. • Conditional upon international support target including forestry: Emissions reductions of 30.6% by 2030 compared to 2012 levels (30.5% compared to BAU), and 41.7% by 2035 compared to 2012 levels (47.1% compared to BAU),
e	Information on sources of data used in quantifying the reference point(s)	The sources of data used in quantifying the reference points are the following: • Jamaica's Third National Communication • 2022 Jamaica Integrated Resource Plan 2018 IRP Review and Update • Biennial Update Report 2018 • Jamaica Energy Statistics 2023 • National Energy Balance 2023 • 2020 Energy Report Card Jamaica • Economic and Social Survey Jamaica 2023 • State of Jamaica's Forests 2024 • Data provided by: ○ Forestry Department ○ Ministry of Science, Energy, Telecommunications and Transport ○ National Water Commission ○ Caribbean Cement Company Ltd. ○ Planning Institute of Jamaica
f	Information on the circumstances under which the Party may update the values of the reference indicators;	Jamaica may update the reference indicator to reflect additional or improved data at the point of its next NDC submission based on changes which may take place: fuel prices; Gross Domestic Product (GDP) projections; updated methodologies for GHG estimation and/or accounting; and/or any errors therein uncovered in the future.



2. TIME FRAMES AND/OR PERIODS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

a	Time frame and/or period for implementation, including start and end date, consistent with any further relevant decision adopted by the CMA;	Jamaica has already begun implementing the actions and activities needed to meet this commitment. It will continue to do so in the period through to 2030 and 2035 respectively.
b	Whether it is a single-year or multi-year target , as applicable	Single-year targets for 2030 and 2035.

3. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

a	General description of the target ;	Jamaica's 2030 and 2035 emissions reductions targets are sector-wide absolute emissions reductions targets using 2012 as the base year. The targets cover the energy (electricity generation and transport) sector, and IPPU cement sub-sector, and AFOLU forestry sub-sector. The inclusion of an industry sector is a new addition to Jamaica's NDC.
b	Sectors, gases, categories, and pools covered by the nationally determined contribution, including, as applicable, consistent with IPCC guidelines	Sectors covered: • IPCC energy, sector wide targets • IPPU cement sub-sector • AFOLU forestry sub-sector Gases covered: • Carbon dioxide (CO₂) • Methane (CH₄) • Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) • HFCs
c	How the Party has taken into consideration paragraphs 31(c) and (d) of decision 1/CP.21;	Jamaica is committed over time to extending the scope of the coverage of its NDC to all categories of anthropogenic emissions in line with paragraph 31(c). In this update, emissions related to industry are partially included along with the energy and AFOLU sector.



		Jamaica conducted a detailed assessment to determine whether remaining sources of emissions could be included within the NDC but concluded that the data needed to rigorously assess the impact of policies and actions on emissions in other sectors was not available. Efforts will continue to be made to address these data gaps over time with the support of national, regional, and international partners.
d	Mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including a description of specific projects, measures, and initiatives of Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans.	Jamaica is currently in the process of establishing a National Adaptation Plan (NAP), which may include mitigation co-benefits. Given that the NAP is not finalised yet, these actions have not been considered or evaluated directly. Jamaica intends to conserve and restore mangroves and seagrass ecosystems to ensure their continued ability to store carbon, as well as safeguard the adaptation and resilience advantages they provide as natural carbon sinks. The actions listed here were not quantitatively evaluated and thus not included in 1b) and 1d). These include but are not limited to the following: • Protect approximately 67% of the island's mangrove forests by 2033. • Restoration and protection of 7,000 hectares of mangrove forests by 2027. • Increase the coverage of closed broadleaf forests from the current baseline of 7.7% to 10% by 2035 • Plant three million trees over the next five years, with the aim to plant them in urban areas. • Efforts to increase tree and forest cover in urban and peri-urban areas will ensure that 30% of total tree cover is maintained within Local Planning Areas (LPAs) Mitigation co-benefits resulting from these actions are considered to count towards the AFOLU forestry sub-sector target.



4. PLANNING PROCESS

a. Information on the planning processes that the Party undertook to prepare its NDC and, if available, on the Party's implementation plans, including, as appropriate:

i. Domestic **institutional arrangements**, public **participation**, and engagement with **local communities** and **Indigenous peoples**, in a **gender-responsive** manner;

The Climate Change Branch (CCB) of the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC) coordinated a highly participatory process with public and private sector stakeholders related to all sectors in the economy, starting in 2023. Keeping in line with Jamaica's Consultation Code of Practice for the Public Sector, participatory stakeholder engagement was a core element of the NDC process.

Several mechanisms have also been established to coordinate the climate agenda of the GoJ across ministries and agencies and these were utilized during the consultation process. Two key examples include:

- **Climate Change Advisory Board (CCAB):** includes members from the public and private sector, academia, and NGOs, named by the Minister responsible for environment and climate change.
- **Climate Change Focal Point Network (CCFPN):** includes a network of focal points named within all relevant MDAs. It is responsible for coordinating, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on the development of sectoral strategies and action plans, and mainstreaming climate change across sectors. The discussions and outcomes in the network also feeds into the CCAB.

The purpose of the publicly held consultations was to ensure participation, gain insight into actual and planned strategies, policies and initiatives that are relevant to the country's emissions profile. Ensuring that this was a country-led process, a combination of bilateral consultations, multistakeholder consultations, and focus group workshops were used. In total, representatives from more than forty (40) Ministries, Departments and Agencies of government along with International Development



		Partners, private sector entities, youth groups, and civil society were engaged at all levels for a period of 20 months at different stages of the development of the NDC.
ii. Contextual matters , including, inter alia, as appropriate:		
a. National circumstances , such as geography, climate, economy, sustainable development, and poverty eradication		Geography: Jamaica is a small island developing state in the Caribbean and highly dependent on natural resources. The Caribbean Sea surrounds Jamaica, encapsulating its 10,990 km² of landmass. It is the largest English-speaking island in the Caribbean and the third largest of all the Caribbean islands. Its geographical location and biophysical landscape make it vulnerable to climate change impacts, especially for coastal sectors where persons depend on livelihood activities. Climate: Jamaica has a tropical climate which is influenced by the Northeast Trade Winds and its geography, including mountains and hills. Average temperatures historically range from 24-27°C, varying according to elevation and proximity to the coast. The country has a bimodal rainfall pattern, typically peaking in May and October. The late rainfall season typically receives the largest volume of rainfall. Wind speeds tend to be highest during the drier months. The country is already experiencing the effects of climate change. There is an overall decline in annual rainfall, though there are spatial differences; rainfall is increasing over the centre of the island and decreasing rainfall over the eastern and western parishes leading to prolonged drier periods and more frequent and intense droughts in these areas. The country is already managing the consequences of sea level rise. In the future, the trends observed in Jamaica's climate will become more pronounced. Downscaled models show that temperatures continue to increase, including in the short to medium terms. Temperatures could increase by 0.82°C to 3.09°C by 2081 to 2100. The models also show a drying trend which is more pronounced in some sections of the island from the 2020s and being more extensive and intense by the 2030s when drying may be up to ~30%. Sea level rise will



	continue while hurricanes are expected to become less frequent but more intense. Economy: Jamaica is an upper-middle-income country that has nonetheless faced significant problems in the recent past due in part to its vulnerability to natural disasters (many of which are climate-related). During the 2020s, the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic was significant and has had a ripple effect on rural livelihoods which rely predominantly on the climate-sensitive fisheries and agriculture sectors. Its key goods producing industries include agriculture, forestry and fishing, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, and construction (including cement). Its key services industries include energy, electricity and water, transport, storage and communication, finance and insurance, hotels (tourism) and restaurants, and wholesale and retail trade, and entertainment and sports. Jamaica's economic policy framework is guided by Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan (NDP), which provides the framework for advancing the achievement of developed country status. Sustainable development: Key national actions promoting sustainable development (SD) were undertaken within the established parameters of Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan, the Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework 2021–2024, and several pertinent international agreements. These include the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the SAMOA Pathway, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. Notable activities and achievements in SD included: • Strengthening of the climate change and environmental policy and regulatory framework • Building fiscal and physical resilience to climate change impacts and natural disasters
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- Supporting the growth and development of Jamaica's Blue Economy along a resilient and sustainable path

Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan and its Medium-Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework are based on the three dimensions of sustainable development: social, economic, and environmental, in addition to equity and inclusiveness. The plan demonstrates alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with assessments showing over 90% correspondence between Vision 2030 Jamaica and the SDGs. In addition to climate action (SDG 13), Jamaica is making progress in areas such as health and well-being (SDG 3), quality education (SDG 4), and gender equality (SDG 5).

Poverty eradication: Jamaica is actively working towards poverty eradication, with a stated goal of ending absolute poverty. The commitment to eradicating or substantially reducing poverty through the implementation of the National Policy on Poverty and the National Poverty Reduction Programme. The country has already seen a significant decline in poverty rates, with the prevalence of poverty decreasing from 16.7% in 2021 to a record low of 8.2% in 2023.¹ This reduction is attributed to various government policies and programs aimed at social protection, employment, and education.

The government's commitment to poverty alleviation is further demonstrated in its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which emphasises the importance of improving agricultural output, generating employment, increasing productivity, sustainably managing forest resources, and implementing adaptation strategies. Jamaica aims to advance poverty eradication efforts while simultaneously supporting global emission reduction objectives.

¹ See the PIOJ Economic and Social Survey Jamaica 2023



b. Best practices and experience related to the preparation of the NDC	Best practices identified during the preparation of Jamaica's NDC are: • Grounded in established policies, initiatives, data availability, and national commitments, this approach prioritises actions with existing political support, leveraging current implementation plans to strengthen the NDC and emphasise a country-led process. This methodology reinforces the legitimacy of Jamaica's NDC among domestic stakeholders and bolsters the credibility of the international framework for emissions reduction. • Multi-stakeholder engagement was a key element of the process whereby stakeholders from various government ministries, agencies, non-governmental organisations, private sector, and members of civil society were engaged. This allowed a wide cross-section of stakeholders an opportunity to review progress and provide feedback on proposed mitigation scenarios. • Consistent engagement with the Climate Change Advisory Board (CCAB) ensured that key relevant government personnel were sensitised and engaged throughout the NDC process. • Ensuring gender equity and social inclusion through mainstreaming and youth empowerment was a key element of the NDC development process and will help in its implementation.
c. Other contextual aspirations and priorities acknowledged when joining the Paris Agreement	Research and Technology Development: Jamaica continues to improve its efficiency and to develop and adopt cleaner technologies. The availability and transfer of environmentally sound technologies that support low-carbon and climate-resilient development are considered important. For small island developing states, such opportunities are not always easily accessible, and the Paris Agreement aims to encourage North-South Cooperation in this context. Jamaica's Technology Action Plan outlines and discusses specific preferred mitigation technologies options.



		Capacity Building: The integration and transformation of new ideas and technologies into the economy, society, and environment will require capacity development to ensure their appropriate applicability and proliferation. Additionally, ensuring a just transition is crucial to address the social and economic impacts of the transition to a low-carbon economy, and to support workers and communities affected by these changes. Financing: Sufficient financial resources are required for technology transfer and capacity development to proceed effectively. For countries facing debt and significant vulnerability to climate change, achieving a balance between building resilience, implementing adaptation and mitigation measures, and supporting daily needs is essential. The transition measures may involve substantial costs.
b.	Specific information applicable to Parties, including regional economic integration organizations and their member States, that have reached an agreement to act jointly under Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, including the Parties that agreed to act jointly and the terms of the agreement, in accordance with Article 4, paragraphs 16–18, of the Paris Agreement;	Jamaica is not part of an agreement to act jointly under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.
c.	How the Party's preparation of its NDC has been informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake , in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement	The main outcomes of the Global Stocktake (GST) highlight the need for enhanced climate targets, including 2030 and 2035 NDC goals aligned with a 1.5°C pathway as recommended by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Key measures include tripling global renewable energy capacity, doubling energy efficiency by 2030, and transitioning energy systems away from fossil fuels by 2050. The GST also emphasizes the acceleration of zero- and low-emission technologies, the rapid reduction of methane emissions by 2030, and ensuring alignment with Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS) to achieve global climate goals.



		As a result, Jamaica has carefully considered the scope of ambition across all sectors in the country to ensure that national strategies align with the goal of emissions reduction. In particular, key elements of Jamaica’s NDC responding to the GST include: • By 2030 and 2035, electricity generated from renewable sources will be 50% and 63% of net electricity generation • By 2030 and 2035, reduce total electricity system losses to 17.7% and 16.45% of electricity generation For Jamaica to achieve its targets and align with the goals of the GST outcome, the enhancement of ambition is contingent on international support in achieving the targets laid out in the NDC. For Jamaica to sufficiently make progress on this front, given its national circumstances and vulnerabilities, achieving economy-wide decarbonisation needs to be coupled with the transfer of appropriate technologies along with technical, financial and capacity-building support. The first GST was completed in 2023 and the next is expected in 2028.
d	Each Party with an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that consists of adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans resulting in mitigation co-benefits consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement to submit information on:	
	i. How the economic and social consequences of response measures have been considered in developing the NDC	A co-benefits analysis has been completed for the NDC mitigation and adaptation actions, and how they help Jamaica achieve its Sustainable Development Goals.



ii. Specific projects, measures and activities to be implemented to contribute to mitigation co-benefits, including information on adaptation plans that also yield mitigation co-benefits, which may cover, but are not limited to, key sectors, such as energy, resources, water resources, coastal resources, human settlements and urban planning, agriculture and forestry; and economic diversification actions, which may cover, but are not limited to, sectors such as manufacturing and industry, energy and mining, transport and communication, construction, tourism, real estate, agriculture and fisheries	Jamaica is conscious of the fact that, as an island on the frontline of the climate crisis, measures are required to adapt to climate change. These measures include leveraging nature as a solution for climate, investing in infrastructure and technology, and building the capacities of local communities and vulnerable groups. Several projects, measures, and activities to support climate change adaptation and resilience building are being undertaken. Some of these include: • <u>National Non-revenue Water Project (NRW)</u>: the country is embarking on a NRW which will reduce losses from 72% to 30% phased over the next 11 years. • <u>A Jamaican Path from Hills to Ocean</u>: seeks to increase resilience to climate change through sustainable land management in three degraded watershed management units and improve coastal management in degraded wetlands and seagrass beds. • <u>Towards a Comprehensive National Adaptation Planning Process in Jamaica (Ja-NAP) Project</u>: geared towards strengthening the national adaptation planning across five key sectors. • <u>Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support</u>: funded the drafting of biodiversity targets to inform the revision of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). • <u>Blue Carbon Restoration in Southern Clarendon</u>: aims to restore mangrove ecosystems to optimally functioning coastal forested ecosystems and enhance the sequestration capacity. • Jamaica is a signatory to the Mangrove Breakthrough, an unprecedented, ambitious multi-stakeholder initiative that seeks to unlock \$4 billion and drive action to restore, protect and halt mangrove loss globally by 2030. • The Forest Policy (2017) of Jamaica is supported by a newly developed National Mangrove and Swamp Forests Management Plan (NMSFMP) (2023-2033) to guide the management of forested wetlands. A
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key goal of the NMSFMP is to implement strategies to conserve at least thirty percent (30%) of Jamaica’s forested wetlands by 2033. Furthermore, the Government of Jamaica has also drafted an Ecosystem Restoration Plan 2024-2034 to guide restoration activities and promote the sustainable use of natural resources including coastal ecosystems.

- Additionally, as outlined in the Forest Policy for Jamaica 2017, the nation has committed to ensuring no net loss in forest cover, which at the time was recorded at 40%. However, the most recent Land Use and Land Change assessment for Jamaica has revealed that forest cover has increased to 47.9%, thereby establishing a new baseline target for the country.
- The Forestry Department has also embarked on a Jamaica Mangroves Plus: Protection and Sustainable Management of Jamaica’s Mangrove Ecosystems and Biodiversity project 2023-2027 (Mangrove Plus). The objective of the project is to promote a biodiversity-positive approach towards sustainable management of mangrove habitats by contributing to the implementation of the National Mangrove and Swamp Forests Management Plan. These actions demonstrate Jamaica’s ambition to enhance the capacity of the country’s blue carbon ecosystems to act as a sink by 2030.
- Ongoing efforts in Jamaica also focus on national coastal wetland, ecosystems and seagrass mapping. Some outcomes to date would include providing updated information on the spatial extent of mangrove forests and seagrass beds, which form part of Jamaica’s blue carbon ecosystems.

The Government of Jamaica has made significant strides in protecting, conserving, and managing ecosystems allowing for greater adaptation ambitions with mitigation co-benefits. Some of the country’s coastal wetland considerations include:



		• Restore at least 2,200 hectares of mangroves, including within local communities, by 2030, with an additional 1,000 hectares of modified or degraded forested wetlands by 2035. (Unconditional) • Finalise and implement the national ecosystems restoration plan by 2035. (Unconditional) • Work to include mangroves in the country's National Greenhouse Gas Inventory and other relevant reports by 2030. (Conditional) • Develop/formalise a no-net-loss policy for coastal wetlands by 2035, including public measures and partnerships with private landowners, local communities, and other relevant stakeholders. (Conditional) • Complete mapping and conduct a carbon stock assessment of seagrass ecosystems across the nearshore of Jamaica by 2030. (Unconditional) • Conduct a subsequent assessment of spatial extent of the seagrass ecosystems across Jamaica's exclusive economic zones (EEZ) by 2030. (Conditional) • Conserve 100% of seagrass ecosystems within gazetted protected areas by 2035. (Conditional)
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5. Assumptions and methodological approaches, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals

a	Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals corresponding to the Party's nationally determined contribution, consistent with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31, and accounting guidance adopted by the CMA	Jamaica will account for its anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals using the 2021 AR6 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands (IPCC 2013 Wetlands Supplement) was also utilized.
b	Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for the implementation of policies and	See 5(a) above.



	measures or strategies in the nationally determined contribution	Additionally, Jamaica's inventory will be updated and its Biennial Transparency Report will be prepared.
c	If applicable, information on how the Party will take into account existing methods and guidance under the Convention to account for anthropogenic emissions and removals, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 14, of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate;	See 5(a) above.
d	IPCC methodologies and metrics used for estimating anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals	Jamaica's emissions for CO₂, CH₄, N₂O have been derived using the 2021 IPCC AR6 Guidelines and the IPCC 2013 Wetland supplement. The tier of methodology used will depend on the data that is available in different sectors. The aggregation of GHG emissions have been estimated, and will be reported, using the 100-year time-horizon global warming potential values from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report.
e	Sector-, category- or activity-specific assumptions, methodologies, and approaches consistent with IPCC guidance, as appropriate, including, as applicable	
	i. Approach to addressing emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands	GHG emissions and removals from natural disturbances, if any, have been accounted for in accordance with the prescribed 2006 IPCC Guidelines, coupled with field inventory measurements where applicable. No allowance was made for natural disturbances within the NDC. Jamaica's AFOLU NDC target may be revised in case of the occurrence of disastrous natural disturbances.
	ii. Approach used to account for emissions and removals from harvested wood products	Due to the limited scale of harvested wood products in Jamaica these were not included when developing the NDC.
	iii. Approach used to address the effects of age-class structure in forests	Jamaica estimates GHG emissions and removals in the LUCF sector, using the maximum tier for which data is available. It will apply country specific data resulting from field inventory measurements undertaken at regular intervals and estimated by modelling approaches. The field measurements will take into consideration tree growth



		information across the range of tree species and diameter classes for all forest types. The NDC used historical planting and removal data to estimate the age distribution of existing forest cover and applied the appropriate emissions factors from the IPCC.
f	Other assumptions and methodological approaches used for understanding the nationally determined contribution and, if applicable, estimating corresponding emissions and removals, include:	
	i. How the reference indicators , baseline(s), and/or reference level(s), including, where applicable, sector-, category- or activity-specific reference levels, are constructed, including, for example, key parameters, assumptions, definitions, methodologies, data sources and models used	The baseline emissions in the energy sector were calculated using the Low Emissions Analysis Platform model developed by Stockholm Environment Institute. This combines demographic and economic growth projections from the Statistical Institute of Jamaica, the UN World Population Prospects and the World Bank, to develop a business-as-usual forecast for energy sector emissions given the policies that were in place in Jamaica as of 2020. GDP is assumed to grow at around 2% per annum between 2019 and 2030, based on IMF projections. Gradual population growth is also expected from 2.7m in 2018 to 2.8m in 2030, based on historical data from the Statistical Institute of Jamaica and projections from the United Nations.
	ii. For Parties with nationally determined contributions that contain non-greenhouse-gas components , information on assumptions and methodological approaches used in relation to those components, as applicable	N/A
	iii. For climate forcers included in nationally determined contributions not covered by IPCC guidelines, information on how the climate forcers are estimated;	N/A



	iv. Further technical information , as necessary	N/A
g	The intention to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, if applicable	Jamaica is committed to contributing to discussions on international cooperation through Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. As Article 6 has become fully operational, Jamaica is committed to leveraging the opportunities it provides, ensuring that it can contribute to and benefit from global emissions reduction initiatives. The country will explore how it can best use these mechanisms either to support the achievement of its own NDC or to provide additional mitigation outcomes to support NDC attainment by other countries.
h	The intention to engage in REDD+ initiatives , if applicable	Jamaica is a beneficiary of the GCF Readiness Programme through which it has conducted a baseline assessment and developed a national REDD+ strategy. Jamaica is now seeking to move towards implementation of the strategy.

6. How the Party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious in light of its national circumstances

a	How the Party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious in light of its national circumstances	The new and updated NDC for Jamaica reflects its strong commitment to the implementation of the Paris Agreement. It will be subject to all relevant laws, guidelines, policies and programmes which are designed to increase inclusiveness and fairness, including the Code of Consultations and the National Policy for Gender Equity. The new and updated NDC is considerably more ambitious than NDC 2.0. Despite being a developing country and a SIDS, under this NDC, and given current expectations, within the covered sectors, Jamaica will move closer to decoupling economic growth from its emissions profile. With the successful implementation of the NDC, emissions are projected to fall below 2012 levels, with expected growth of the economy. The country's emissions per capita will remain substantially lower than the global average.
b	Fairness considerations, including reflecting on equity	



		The NDC is in line with the country's Gender and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (2022-2025), set to be updated soon. To further pursue Jamaica's just transition, the country aligns itself with the International Labour Organization's four pillars and is currently conducting studies on exploring green growth scenarios to do the same. Additionally, to ensure equity, Jamaica has been continuing engagement with the youth (including children) through its partnership with UNICEF to ensure youth involvement in broader climate action, as well as the NDC process.
c	How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 3 , of the Paris Agreement	Jamaica's NDC 3.0 represents a significant enhancement on its second NDC's level of ambition.
d	How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 4 , of the Paris Agreement;	Energy sector emissions in 2030 for the <u>unconditional target</u> would be 5.8 MtCO ₂ eq, thus meeting the NDC 2.0 target. Emissions decrease further, to 5.7 MtCO ₂ eq by 2035, reflecting a significant increase in ambition. Emissions in 2030 for the energy sector in the <u>conditional target</u> are 5.5 MtCO ₂ eq, which meets the NDC 2.0 target for 2030 of (in absolute terms) 6.7 MtCO ₂ eq. Emissions in 2035 are further reduced to 4.9 MtCO ₂ eq, reflecting a significant increase in ambition. Including the IPPU (cement) sub-sector to move towards an economy-wide emissions reduction target, emissions decrease to 6.2 MtCO ₂ eq in 2030, and 6.1 MtCO ₂ eq in 2035 for the unconditional target, and 5.9 MtCO ₂ eq in 2030 and 5.3 MtCO ₂ eq in 2035, for the conditional target. Including the AFOLU (forestry) sub-sector, emissions decrease to 4.2 MtCO ₂ eq. in 2030 and 4 MtCO ₂ eq in 2035 (unconditional) and 3.3 MtCO ₂ eq in 2035 (conditional).
e	How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 6 , of the Paris Agreement.	Despite the land use change and forestry sector maintaining its no-net-loss in forest cover for the next decade, Jamaica continues to take steps to move towards an economy-wide target and has brought emissions from the industry sector within its NDC for the first time. This reflects the expansion in scope of sectoral coverage for mitigation actions in the country. The country has also identified opportunities to



		deepen the emission reductions it delivers in the energy sector. These opportunities are part of an increasingly comprehensive approach to decarbonising this sector that covers both the electricity generation, energy use subsectors, and transport. In line with Article 4, paragraph 6, Jamaica is including unquantified actions in addition to the sector wide targets where data is insufficient for robust quantification of mitigation impacts due to capacity constraints. Additionally, Jamaica’s NDC 3.0 aims to align with the 2050 Long-term Emission Reduction and Climate Resilient Strategy for Jamaica (LTS) approved in 2024. Jamaica’s LTS reflects its special circumstances. The Cost Benefit Analysis and Investment Plan for Jamaica’s LTS were also completed. Jamaica has prepared its NDC following ICTU guidance to provide information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding.
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7. How the NDC contributes towards achieving the objectives of the Convention as set out in its Article 2

a	How the NDC contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2	See 6(a-c) above.
b	How the NDC contributes towards Article 2, paragraph 1(a), and Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement.	See 6(a-c) above.



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