



RAMSAR CONVENTION

Ramsar National Report to COP15

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Section 1: Institutional Information

Important note: The responses below will be considered by the Convention on Wetlands Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points. All individuals listed below agree that the submitted information will be used to update the information in the Secretariat's contact database and will be published on the public website here Contacts on website.

Name of Contracting Party

The completed National Report **must be accompanied by a letter** in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP15 National Report. It can be attached to this question using the "Manage documents" function (blue symbol below)

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>>> JAMAICA

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

National Report COP15 Jamaica October 2024.pdf

Designated Administrative Authority for the Convention on Wetlands

Name of Administrative Authority

>>> National Environment and Planning Agency

Head of Administrative Authority - name and title

>>> Mr. Leonard Francis, BH[J], JP. Chief Executive Officer

Mailing address

>>> 10 & 11 Caledonia Avenue, Kingston 5, Jamaica, West Indies

Telephone

>>> 876-754-7540 / 876-754-7594

Email

>>> lfrancis@nepa.gov.jm; ceo@nepa.gov.jm

Designated National Focal Point for the Convention on Wetlands

Name and title

>>> Mr. Anthony McKenzie, Director, Environmental Management & Conservation Division

Mailing address

>>> 10 & 11 Caledonia Avenue, Kingston 5, Jamaica, West Indies

Telephone

>>> 876-754-7540 / 876-754-7594

Email

>>> amcKenzie@nepa.gov.jm

Designated Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) National Focal Point

Name and title

>>> Mr. Keron Campbell, Botanist

Name of organisation

>>> Natural History Museum of Jamaica, Institute of Jamaica

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>>> 10 - 16 East Street, Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies

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>>> kcampbell@nhmj-ioj.org.jm; botany@nhmj-ioj.org.jm

Designated Government Communication, Capacity Building, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) Programme National Focal Point

Name and title

>>> Mrs. Angela Hamilton, Manager, Public Education and Corporate Communication Branch

Name of organisation

>>> National Environment and Planning Agency

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>>> angela.hamilton@nepa.gov.jm

Designated Non-Governmental Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) Programme National Focal Point

Name and title

>>> Miss Ingrid Parchment, Executive Director

Name of organisation

>>> Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation

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>>> P.O. Box 33, Lionel Town, Clarendon, Jamaica, West Indies

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>>> 876-986-3327 / 876-986-3956

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>>> iparchment@yahoo.com

Designated National Focal Point on Strengthening the Convention on Wetland's Connections through Youth

Name and title

>>> Miss Ava Tomlinson, Senior Public Education Community Outreach Officer

Name of organization

>>> National Environment and Planning Agency

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>>> 10 & 11 Caledonia Avenue, Kingston 5, Jamaica, West Indies

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Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP14 reporting)

A. What have been the five main achievements of the implementation of the Convention since COP14?

1)

>>> National Mangrove and Swamp Forests Management Plan 2023-2033

Jamaica's mangroves and swamp forests (collectively called forested wetlands) have historically been under threat from coastal development (both planned and unplanned), artisanal use (timber, charcoal, small-scale farming uses), hydrological modifications from agriculture and infrastructure development and climate change. This has resulted in the loss of 770 ha of mangroves between 1996 and 2016. To preserve and protect the country's remaining forested wetlands the National Mangrove and Swamp Forest Management Plan (NMSFMP) was developed in alignment with the Vision 2030 Jamaica National Development Plan to achieve sustainable development objectives. The development of this plan was funded via the 11th European Development Fund Budget Support Programme, with the intention for the document to serve as the "main government document to guide mangrove management in Jamaica".

The NMSFMP is not intended to be a legal or policy document, thus it will complement the suite of policy tools that guide the work of the Forestry Department, National Environment and Planning Agency and other government of Jamaica stakeholders that manage forested wetlands. The plan makes efforts to address the situations likely to impact Jamaica's forested wetlands adversely and to support opportunities and interventions for improved management, conservation and sustainable use. The NMSFMP has ambitions of conserving an additional 4340 ha of GOJ-owned wetlands and 1300 ha of privately owned wetlands and the restoration of at least 1000 ha of currently degraded mangroves and swamps. The NMSFMP embraces an ecosystem-based management (EBM) approach, addressing issues of ecosystem governance, legislation, communications, biodiversity protection, community-based interventions, research, and social and economic benefits.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[National Mangrove and Swamp Forests Management Plan 2023-2033](#)

2)

>>> Ecologically Sensitive Areas

In 2023, the Government announced 15 sites to be considered as Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESA), earmarking the consideration under the Government of Jamaica's (GOJ) recovery plan that includes accelerating action on environmental commitments, both nationally and globally. The fifteen selected areas are characterized as having critical ecological features which cannot be easily replaced and where changes may negatively affect species, provision of ecosystem services, livelihoods as well as the quality of life and thus warrant immediate protection. These sites are also currently under threat from development pressure and have thus been identified as areas which are or could potentially be at risk in the near future. ESAs can be coastal, marine and/or terrestrial areas as well as public or privately owned. The designation of ESAs allows for strict regulation, including prohibition, of specific types of activities or operations, to safeguard the biological resources within same.

The protection offered to these areas will contribute to the further strengthening of the natural resilience of the country and provide for the sustainable use of Jamaica's natural resources in support of national economic objectives. The designation of ESAs is aligned to the tenets of global commitments aimed at galvanizing urgent action by Governments, with the involvement of all of society, to halt and reverse biodiversity loss. Additionally, the designation contributes to Jamaica achieving its voluntary commitments under several country-led global initiatives, including:

- a. High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People which has the primary goal of protecting at least 30 per cent (30%) of the World's land and ocean by 2030.
- b. Global Ocean Alliance's
- c. Leaders Pledge for Nature where political leaders pledged to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030.
- d. High Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy

3)

>>> Ecosystem Restoration Projects

Several projects are being undertaken to restore, conserve and protect wetlands across the island. Three notable projects are:

- UWI SODECO

The UWI-Solutions for Developing Countries (SODECO) evidence-based interventions to rehabilitate, restore and preserve mangroves forests in coastal lands of Clarendon parish:

- o Boggy Pond & Carlisle Bay
- o Peake Bay

o Jackson Bay to Milk River

The blue carbon restoration in southern Clarendon is designed to restore more than 1,000 hectares of degraded mangrove forest, and boost ecosystem-based livelihood opportunities.

- A Jamaican Path from Hills to Ocean

The project “A Jamaican Path from Hills to Ocean (H2O) Project” identifies and prioritizes actions in environmentally sensitive areas, with the potential to influence legislative or policy directions that translate into long term benefits for economic safeguards. Environmental issues cannot be viewed separately from economic growth potential which utilizes identified natural resources; hence the need for continuous monitoring and assessment to inform decisions. With a major part of Jamaica’s population residing in vulnerable areas, cost-effective ecosystems based derived protection measures will see benefits that address the environmental and economic impact projections for the island.

A Jamaican Path from Hills to Ocean (H2O) supports Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan, Goal 4 ‘Jamaica has a Healthy Natural Environment’, particularly Outcomes 13: Sustainable Management & Use of Environmental & Natural Resources and Outcome 14: Hazard Risk Reduction & Adaptation to Climate Change. The H2O Project is also in sync with several policies, strategies and plans of the Government of Jamaica (GOJ), including the Climate Change Policy Framework for Jamaica (2015); National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Biodiversity in Jamaica (2016–2021); National Policy on Poverty and Poverty Reduction Programme; Fisheries Act (2018); Disaster Risk Management Act, (2015); Food and Nutrition Security Policy; Forest Policy of Jamaica (2017), and the National Forest Management & Conservation Plan (2016 – 2026).

The expected outcomes of this project are:

- o The restoration of the Winns Morass wetland site through interventions such as removal of solid waste and dumped materials;

- o Grading of the site to facilitate natural recruitment.

- Mangrove Plus Project

The Jamaica Mangroves Plus project funded under the Global Environment Facility (GEF) star 7 grant facility is a 4-year project executed by the Forestry Department (of Jamaica) with the support of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. The project is designed to support the implementation of the recently completed National Mangrove and Swamp Forests Management Plan (NMSFMP) which aims to the enhance the protection and sustainable management of Jamaica’s ecosystems and biodiversity. The objective of the project is to promote a biodiversity-positive approach towards sustainable management of mangrove habitats and is organized into three components:

- o National mangrove policy strengthening to support the implementation of the NMSFMP

- o Mangrove ecosystem restoration for improved ecosystem services and protection of key biodiversity

- o Knowledge management and project monitoring & evaluation

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Mangrove Plus Project](#)

[A Jamaican Path from Hills to Ocean](#)

[UWI SODECO](#)

4)

>>> Adopt-A-Mangrove Programme

In an attempt to restore lost mangrove cover, NEPA has introduced an Adopt-A-Mangrove programme. The initiative is a welcomed lifeline to our threatened shoreline and seeks to enhance mangrove resilience and sustainability through partnerships with the private sector, non-governmental organizations and local stakeholders. Its primary objectives include raising awareness about the importance of mangroves and empowering people of all ages to become directly involved in cleaning our coastlines and restoring degraded mangrove areas.

To date, the Adopt-A-Mangrove Programme has undertaken restoration activities at various sites within the Palisadoes-Port Royal Protected Area. Achievements include the removal of approximately 81,975 pounds of solid waste from our shores, the successful maintenance of hydrological channels to ensure optimal water flow and the planting of 855 mangrove saplings. Five major corporate entities have partnered with NEPA in this initiative with support from other corporate entities and a few civic-minded groups.

5)

>>> Salt Marsh area acquisition

In 2023, the Natural Resources Conservation Authority (NRCA) acquired approximately 59 acres (239,498 m2) of forested wetland within the Salt Marsh area. The lands were donated to the NRCA by the private landowner who wished for the area to be protected and conserved while being used for environmental conservation and research. The arrangement for the transfer of the land was brokered by the Centre for Marine Sciences (CMS) of the University of the West Indies (UWI).

Since the initial engagement with the landowner, the parcel of land has been the target of several conservation and awareness-building initiatives aimed at addressing the impact of improper solid waste disposal, illegal land clearance, reclamation and unplanned development (squatting) which has resulted in encroachments on the mangrove areas. The project, entitled “North Coast Mangrove Project,” is being implemented under a Memorandum of Understanding, with Sandals Resort International/Sandals Foundation

and NEPA. The Discovery Bay Marine Laboratory, UWI leads on the implementation of the technical component of the project. The management plan developed for the site places significant emphasis, on not only the preservation of the remaining forested wetland, but also the restoration of degraded areas to improve ecosystems services and recover biodiversity. The work being done aligns with international agreements to which Jamaica has committed, including the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework's (GBF) Target 2 which calls for Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to undertake effective restoration programmes in order to enhance biodiversity, services, ecological integrity and connectivity.

To date, the North Coast Mangrove Project has established a multi-stakeholder working group comprising government organizations, non-governmental organizations and community stakeholders to oversee the implementation of activities at the site. It is envisioned that this show of collaboration will increase buy in from residents on the importance of safeguarding the coastal resources in the area. The project has actively engaged the community through creative initiatives such as football competitions, school outreach programmes, and other initiatives to increase community pride, wetland awareness, and improved environmental stewardship.

Restoration work, which involves the removal of dumped material that hinders mangrove growth has also been undertaken to promote the regrowth of mangroves in the degraded area.

B. What have been the five main challenges in implementing the Convention since COP14?

1)

>>> Management of Ramsar Sites

The implementation of the Ramsar Convention faces significant challenges, particularly in the development, implementation, and finalization of key management mechanisms for designated Ramsar sites. These mechanisms include management plans, zoning plans, and financial sustainability strategies that are essential for the effective conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.

One of the primary barriers to the successful creation and execution of these plans is limited financial resources. The costs associated with developing comprehensive management strategies, conducting necessary research, and ensuring ongoing monitoring and enforcement can be substantial. Additionally, the need for trained personnel and infrastructure to support these efforts further compounds the financial challenges faced by many countries.

As a result, despite the importance of these management tools in ensuring the long-term preservation of Ramsar sites, many countries struggle to allocate the necessary funding and resources to fully implement these plans.

2)

>>> Partnerships

Forging and maintaining public/civic/private partnerships towards the management of Ramsar sites and other wetland areas currently being impacted by development. Public partnerships, involving government agencies at various levels, provide the legal and institutional frameworks needed for wetland conservation, but require coordination to align policies and enforce regulations. Civic partnerships, involving NGOs and local communities, are essential for ensuring local involvement and fostering stewardship of wetlands. Engaging communities helps create awareness and ensures that conservation efforts are based on local needs and knowledge, while NGOs contribute expertise and advocacy.

Private sector partnerships also play a critical role, especially as many wetland areas are impacted by industries such as agriculture, tourism, and real estate development. Businesses and landowners can adopt sustainable practices and invest in conservation initiatives to mitigate the negative effects of development. However, maintaining these partnerships requires overcoming challenges such as balancing different interests, ensuring financial sustainability, and fostering long-term commitment from all stakeholders.

3)

>>> Policies and Legislation

Currently, there is no comprehensive legislation specifically dedicated to the management of wetlands in Jamaica. Instead, wetlands are primarily protected under the Natural Resources Conservation Authority (NRCA) Act and its associated regulations. This framework provides the legal basis for regulating activities that could impact wetland ecosystems, but it does not offer a holistic or all-encompassing approach to wetland management. As a result, there is a need for more specific and integrated legislation and policies that can address the unique challenges wetlands face and ensure their long-term conservation and sustainable use.

4)

>>> Social And Economic Obstacles

The exploitation of natural resources for economic benefit remains a major threat to the conservation of wetlands and other ecosystems in Jamaica. Development pressures, particularly along the coast, have increased as the demand for economic growth rises. This has led to conflicts between the Government and NGOs, especially regarding the modification of nearshore resources. Balancing the need for development with

the preservation of fragile ecosystems remains a persistent challenge that requires sustainable management strategies to protect Jamaica's natural heritage while fostering economic progress.

5)

>>> Financing

Lack of dedicated financing is a key barrier to effectively implementing wetland management activities in Jamaica. Challenges include difficulty in sustaining projects without long-term funding, high opportunity costs due to the risks of working with unpredictable natural systems, and the challenge of demonstrating immediate financial benefits from conservation efforts. Additionally, the focus on replanting over ecological restoration, policy and legal obstacles, bureaucratic delays, poor coordination among agencies, and inadequate planning for local conditions and climate change further hinder progress. These challenges can be mitigated through better risk management and planning in the early stages of each sub-programme.

C. Please outline five priorities for implementing the Convention in your country during the coming triennium (2026-2028)

1)

>>> National Ecosystem Restoration Plan

In 2023, NEPA contracted an independent contractor to prepare a National Ecosystems Restoration Plan, which will be executed over a 10-year period. The National Ecosystems Restoration Plan will coincide with the United Nations (UN) declaration of 2021 through to 2030 as the "UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration". It will also bring Jamaica one step closer to achieving Strategic Goal D of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), which aligns with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by mainstreaming the most effective means for achieving the national targets. The National Ecosystems Restoration Plan will underpin the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by achieving Target 2 to restore at least 20 percent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems ensuring connectivity among them by focusing on priority ecosystems. The Plan also supports the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to reduce threats to biodiversity and ensure that biodiversity is used sustainably in order to meet people's needs. The National Ecosystems Restoration Plan will outline the internationally recognized ecological restoration methods for each habitat type including but not limited to terrestrial, in-land freshwater coastal and marine systems. The Plan will also identify target sites for restoration within terrestrial, in-land waters, coastal and marine ecosystems. These target sites selected should ideally allow for the natural recruitment of other organisms to improve the effectiveness of the restoration project.

2)

>>> National Wetland Inventory

In Decision SC62-34, the Standing Committee of the Convention on Wetlands endorsed a three-year program to address national wetland inventories through five workstreams, including capacity building with training courses and materials in the Convention's three official languages. From 2024 to 2026, three training modules will be organized, closely aligned with developing additional guidance on national wetland inventories. This initiative supports the Convention's Strategic Plan 2016-2024, particularly Goal 3, Target 8, which aims to initiate, update, and disseminate national wetland inventories to promote conservation and management, as well as encourage parties to report wetland extent in line with SDG Indicator 6.6.1.

3)

>>> Legislation

In 2024, Jamaica prepared the Draft Overarching Policy for its Protected Areas System for public consultation, which will replace the 1997 Policy for the National System of Protected Areas. The new policy considers changes in the institutional framework and issues relevant to small island developing states, such as climate change and invasive species. It aims to establish a comprehensive protected areas law that includes provisions for effective management, public involvement in designating protected areas, land protection, and incentives for biodiversity conservation. Additionally, under the Jamaica Mangroves Plus project, the Mangrove and Coastal Wetlands Protection Policy and the 1997 regulations will be updated, and the government plans to develop a National Wetlands and Freshwater Policy to address challenges to Jamaica's waterways.

4)

>>> Nationally Determined Contributions

Work is currently underway to formulate recommendations for the Government of Jamaica to include the contribution of mangrove and seagrass habitats to carbon sequestration in the next nationally determined contributions (NDCs), which are due in 2025. This is being done through a project implemented by The Nature Conservancy and funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts. The project focuses on assessing blue carbon ecosystems, specifically mangrove forests and seagrass beds, to produce habitat maps. Additionally, habitat maps of seagrass beds around mainland Jamaica will be created to inform the NDC revision process, ensuring that Jamaica's NDC targets for blue carbon ecosystems are based on sound scientific data. These maps will be complemented by estimates of carbon sequestration, with assessments being conducted by the Centre for Marine Sciences at the University of the West Indies, Mona, as part of a parallel project to enhance

understanding of the carbon sequestration potential of Jamaica's seagrass beds and mangrove forests.

5)

>>> Protected Areas

As a member of the intergovernmental High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People, Jamaica has committed to protecting at least 30% of land and ocean by 2030 (the "30x30 target"). Jamaica is actively taking steps to meet the 30x30 target, advocating for stronger efforts to address the climate and biodiversity crises through the conservation and protection of its waters. In May 2023, the Government of Jamaica designated the Pedro Cays and surrounding waters as a protected area under the NRCA Act (Natural Resources Conservation (Pedro Cays Protected Area) Order, 2023). This designation supports Jamaica's commitment to international agreements, including Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, as well as voluntary pledges made at the United Nations Ocean Conference, the High Ambition Coalition, the Global Ocean Alliance, and the Leaders' Pledge for Nature. To further advance the 30x30 initiative, Jamaica plans to declare additional terrestrial and coastal areas as protected spaces. In the coming years, the Government of Jamaica will also take steps to protect targeted lands, including wetland habitats.

D. Does the Administrative Authority have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention Secretariat?

>>> In recent years, the Caribbean region has expressed concerns about the level of regional engagement in wetland management. The Convention on Wetlands Secretariat can assist countries in addressing these challenges through several key interventions. These include providing increased capacity-building and technical support to local authorities and stakeholders for developing and implementing Ramsar Site management plans, zoning strategies, and financial sustainability plans. The Secretariat can also facilitate access to international funding sources, offering guidance on sustainable financing mechanisms and helping countries secure funding from climate funds and donor organizations. Moreover, the Secretariat is encouraged to implement targeted knowledge exchange opportunities by facilitating the sharing of successful case studies, financing models, and restoration techniques.

E. Does the Administrative Authority have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organization Partners (IOPs) (including ongoing partnerships and partnerships to be developed)?

>>> The geographic focus of International Organization Partners (IOPs) should be broadened to prioritize underserved regions like the Caribbean, where wetland conservation challenges are significant and unique. Despite the vital ecological services wetlands provide, including coastal protection, biodiversity support, and carbon sequestration, the Caribbean region often faces gaps in technical assistance, funding, and stakeholder engagement. These gaps hinder the effective implementation of conservation initiatives under the Convention on Wetlands.

F. In accordance with paragraph 21 of Resolution XIII.18 on Gender and wetlands, please provide a short description about the balance between genders participating in wetland-related decisions, programmes and research.

>>> Though more women than men are enrolled in tertiary education, they are underrepresented in a number of disciplines related to climate action, including environmental studies, engineering, and agriculture. Gender disparity in Jamaica, as it relates to wetlands, is not explicitly documented but can be inferred from broader gender-related dynamics in natural resource management. While women often play critical roles in managing natural resources, women are often underrepresented in leadership roles and decision-making bodies related to wetland management and conservation, leading to the exclusion of their perspectives and priorities in policies.

G. On the basis of your indications above, list possible areas where change is necessary for the achievement of gender equality.

>>> The Jamaica Gender and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (GCCSAP) 2022-2025, national gender assessment identified four key action areas for moving forward on gender responsive climate action in Jamaica. These action areas have been translated into desired outcomes for the GCCSAP, to be achieved by 2030:

- o The Government of Jamaica has robust institutional arrangements that facilitate coordination, collaboration, and quality assurance for gender-responsive climate action.
- o Government actors have the knowledge, skills, and evidence they need to perform their roles related to gender-responsive climate action.
- o Sufficient financial and human resources are in place to mobilize gender-responsive climate action.
- o Progress on gender-responsive climate action is tracked, outcomes are evaluated, and learning is shared among stakeholders.

I. If possible, please list gender-related policies, strategies and action plans in place relevant to wetlands in your country.

>>> Jamaica Gender and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (GCCSAP) 2022-2025

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

Jamaica Gender and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (GCCSAP) 2022-2025

J. If applicable, identify examples of strategies and actions your country is implementing to support youth participation in the implementation of the Convention's Strategic Plan or in wetlands management (Resolution XIV.12 on Strengthening Ramsar connections through youth, paragraph 21).

>>> Youth were recruited as mangrove wardens under the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund's Kingston Harbour Ecosystem Adaptation Measures (KHEAM) project, implemented by Mona Geoinformatix Limited and partners from 2021 to 2023. Several participants from this initiative now serve as wardens for the Port Royal-Palisadoes Protected Area and Ramsar Site.

K. Please list the names of the organizations which have been consulted on or have contributed to the information provided in this report.

- >>> • National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA)
- Natural History Museum of Jamaica, Institute of Jamaica (NHMJ-IOJ)
- Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC)
- Forestry Department (FD)
- Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation (C-CAM)
- National Fisheries Authority (NFA)
- The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
- Centre for Marine Sciences (CMS)

Section 3 - all goals: Indicator questions and further implementation information

In responding to each of these questions, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide links, references/ upload documents where applicable and relevant.

Section 3 - Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

In responding to each of these questions, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide links, references/ upload documents where applicable and relevant.

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15]

Target 1

Wetland benefits are featured in national/local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 14]

1.1 Have any actions been taken since COP14 to integrate wetland protection, wise use and restoration, or wetland benefits, into other national strategies and planning processes, including: {1.1}

Please select only one per square.

a) National policy or strategy for wetland management	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) Poverty eradication strategies	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
c) Water resource management and water efficiency plans	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
d) Coastal and marine resource management plans	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
e) Integrated coastal zone management plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
f) National forest management plan/strategies	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
g) National policies or measures on agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

h) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
i) National policies on energy and mining	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
j) National policies on tourism	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
k) National policies on urban development	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
l) National policies on infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
m) National policies on industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
n) National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3}	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
o) National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
p) National policies on wastewater management and water quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
q) National policies, strategies or plans on sanitation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
r) National policies, strategies or plans on food security	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

1.1 Additional information

>>> The Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of the Government of Jamaica have increased the implementation of sustainable development and environmental management within their operational plans to include the conservation and protection of the forest areas inclusive of mangrove forests, some of which are

within Ramsar Sites respectively.

The National Mangrove and Swamp Forest Management Plan 2023 - 2033 (NMSFMP) will complement the suite of policy tools that guide the work of the Forestry Department, National Environment and Planning Agency and other government of Jamaica stakeholders that manage forested wetlands. Based on the existing legislative protections for forested wetlands in Jamaica, the country has approximately 5828 ha of mangrove and swamp forests with gazetted protection through various Acts, including the NRCA Protected Areas, Forestry and the JNHT Acts. The Plan has been developed to coordinate with the stakeholders managing these resources, enabling them to act with improved or newly implemented Laws and regulations and to have the plan aligned with Jamaica's national development plans. The NMSFMP has ambitions of conserving an additional 4340 ha of GOJ-owned wetlands and 1300 ha of privately owned wetlands and the restoration of at least 1000 ha of currently degraded mangroves and swamps. Several activities should bolster these actions to increase related human resource and technological capacity, increase forested wetland research, improve data management and information sharing, promote sustainable livelihoods, and public education. (Source: National Mangrove and Swamp Forest Management Plan (NMSFMP) 2023 - 2033)

The Overarching Policy for Jamaica's Protected Areas System will replace the Policy for the National System of Protected Areas, 1997. The new comprehensive protected areas system law is intended to regulate a protected areas system and should include provisions relating to the establishment of an enabling administrative structure to ensure effective protected areas management, the role of the public in the declaration/designation of protected areas, procedures for proposals to change the designation or boundaries of protected areas, protection of private lands as well as provision of incentives for biodiversity conservation. The protected areas system will consist of fourteen types of protected areas (including 3 new designations). Six equivalent management categories of the IUCN are also indicated as appropriate. The types of protected areas within the System will be included in the overarching legislation on protected areas which are being developed and amendments made as required to the principal legislation governing protected area management entities to include new categories. The term 'protected area' will not be used as a category and related legislation, namely, the Beach Control Act, the NRCA Act and the Forest Act, will be amended accordingly. Where wetlands, designated as Ramsar sites, fall within sites in the protected areas system, they would be covered by the legislation appropriate to the protected area category. (Source: Overarching Policy for Jamaica's Protected Areas System 2024)

Over the triennium the Recommendations for a Blue Economy Roadmap for Jamaica, was published with funding from the World Bank. The Roadmap proposed several actions to strengthen Jamaica's approach to wetland conservation and broader blue economy development. These include enhancing the enabling environment for blue economy activities, supporting key growth sectors, managing natural resources to address climate change, and promoting inclusivity. Specific recommendations focused on preserving and restoring natural habitats, such as wetlands, as part of climate adaptation and mitigation efforts aligned with the country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and low-carbon development goals. Through these strategic pillars, Jamaica could better integrate wetland conservation into its national development priorities, ensuring sustainable management of its coastal and marine ecosystems. (Source: Recommendations for a Blue Economy Roadmap for Jamaica)

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Recommendations for a Blue Economy Roadmap for Jamaica](#)

[Overarching Policy for Jamaica's Protected Areas System 2024](#)

[National Mangrove and Swamp Forest Management Plan \(NMSFMP\) 2023 - 2033](#)

Target 2

Water users respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 7, Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

2.1 Have the Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands and the additional guidance on tools and methodologies been brought to the attention of national ministries and/or agencies at different levels of territorial organizations (Resolutions VIII.1, VIII.2)? {2.1}

☒ B=No

2.2 Have assessments of environmental flow been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wetlands? {2.2}

☒ A=Yes

2.2 Additional Information

>>> As a condition of the permitting process, all applications for development requiring the modification of wetlands are obligated to conduct an ecological assessment which may include an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The terms of reference for these assessments require the conduct of hydrological impact assessments.

Under the Hills to Oceans (H2O) project, a hydrological assessment was conducted in the Mason River Protected Area, Bird Sanctuary and Ramsar Site to assess the priority areas for hydrological restoration.

2.3 Have the designation or management of Wetlands of International Importance (“Ramsar Sites”) improved the sustainable use of water (e.g. reduced drainage, reduced use of pesticides, controlled pollution etc.) in your country?

☒ C=Partially

2.3 Additional Information

>>> The management plans implemented at each Ramsar site which are also designated protected areas have instituted mechanisms to reduce pollution from unsustainable practices. One such mechanism is the Farmer Field School which seeks to educate this sector in best practices in land husbandry inclusive of soil management, pesticide use and overall environmental management. Other mechanisms include the increased water quality monitoring at the upper, mid and lower levels of the rivers and the reduction of encroachment in riparian forests.

2.4 Have the Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions of wetlands (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12) been used/applied in decision-making processes? {2.3}

☒ B=No

2.5 Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed {2.4}

☒ B=No

2.6 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology? {2.8}

☒ A=Yes

2.6 Additional Information

>>> The disposal of sewage effluent and sludge following treatment is now regulated under the Natural Resources Conservation (Wastewater and Sludge) Regulations (gazetted in April 2013, under the NRCA Act). The Regulations make it mandatory for anyone who wishes to dispose of sewage sludge, or discharge trade or sewage effluent into rivers or the sea to have a licence. The issuing of licences enables the National Environment and Planning Agency to mandate operators to collect and test samples of effluent and sludge at the end of the treatment process and ensure adequate operation and maintenance of treatment plants and is guided by the Ministry of Health’s ‘Section 4: Minimum requirements for wastewater treatment systems and excreta management in Jamaica’. The document speaks to the use of reed beds (constructed wetlands) for small and large sewage treatment and disposal systems. Pond systems are permitted by the Agency for use in large centralized systems. (Source: Section 4 - Minimum requirements for wastewater treatment systems and excreta management in Jamaica).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Minimum requirements for wastewater treatment systems and excreta management in Jamaica](#)
[Natural Resources Conservation \(Wastewater and Sludge\) Regulations](#)

Target 3

Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 7, 10, 15, 16 and 18]

3.1 Has your country put in place policies, including incentives, guidelines or other instruments to encourage the private sector to apply the wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in activities and investments related to wetlands? {3.1}

☒ C=Partially

3.2 Has the private sector undertaken any activities or actions for the conservation, wise use, and management of (a) Ramsar Sites or (b) wetlands in general? {3.2}

Please select only one per square.

--	--

a) Ramsar Sites	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) Wetlands in general	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

3.2 Additional information

>>> The Adopt-A-Mangrove programme has sought to enhance mangrove resilience and sustainability through partnerships with the private sector, non-governmental organizations and local stakeholders. Its primary objectives include raising awareness about the importance of mangroves and empowering people of all ages to become directly involved in cleaning our coastlines and restoring degraded mangrove areas.

To date, the Adopt-A-Mangrove Programme has undertaken restoration activities at various sites within the Palisadoes-Port Royal Protected Area. Achievements include the removal of approximately 81,975 pounds of solid waste from our shores, the successful maintenance of hydrological channels to ensure optimal water flow and the planting of 855 mangrove saplings.

In February 2022, The Ocean Cleanup, in partnership with The GraceKennedy Foundation (GKF) and Clean Harbours Jamaica (CHJ) Limited, launched a pilot project aimed at reducing solid waste entering Kingston Harbour. The initiative involves the installation of waste-trapping technology at the mouths of 11 gullies leading into the harbour which lies along the northern boundary of the Palisadoes-Port Royal Protected Area and Ramsar site.

The trapped debris is collected by The Ocean Cleanup's small barge, the Interceptor™ Tender, and transported to an offloading site for sorting and proper disposal. Complementary activities, such as beach and mangrove cleanups and public outreach, help raise awareness of the pollution challenges affecting the harbour. The Kingston Harbour Cleanup Project was initially funded by The Benioff Ocean Science Laboratory.

3.3 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {3.3}

☒ A=Yes

3.3 Additional information

Please specify the types of incentive measures (loans, tax breaks, or others).

>>> The Forestry Department has a tax incentive programme under the Forest Act that encourages private landowners to declare private forested, including mangroves and swamp forests, as protected areas.

3.4 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which lead to degradation or loss of wetlands? {3.4}

☒ B=No

Target 4

Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 6]

4.1 Does your country have a national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {4.1}

☒ A=Yes

4.1 Additional information

>>> The Invasive Alien Species (IAS) Working Group and the Technical Working Group are actively advancing Jamaica's IAS management program. The IAS Working Group updates the national list of wild and agricultural species identified as invasive aliens, documenting their pathways and ensuring the information is integrated into the online Jamaica Invasive Species Database. Additionally, Jamaica is working to strengthen local legislation for IAS management. Planned amendments to the Wild Life Protection Act aim to prohibit the introduction or regulate the use of IAS species listed on the national inventory, reinforcing the country's commitment to safeguarding its ecosystems.

4.2 Has your country adopted any national policies, strategies, or guidelines on invasive species control and management that are relevant for wetlands? {4.2}

☒ A=Yes

4.2 Additional information

>>> Under the National Invasive Alien Species Strategy and Action Plan (NIASSAP) 2014-2020 which outlines management strategies for the control of invasive species, Jamaica has developed legislative guidelines which include:

- The enactment of the Ballast Water Management Act, 2019 to strengthen Jamaica's efforts to prevent the introduction of invasive species into Jamaican waters.
- Under the new Fisheries Act, there are provisions for the culling of invasive fish in fish sanctuaries.

The NIASSAP is also currently being updated.

4.3. Has your country successfully controlled through management actions invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems? {4.3}

☒ E=# species

>>> 2

4.3 Additional Information

>>> Control mechanisms have been implemented via projects in the Mason River Protected Area, Bird Sanctuary and Ramsar Site (MRPABRS) to control two invasive species, the Vampire fern (*Dicranopteris pectinata*) and the Common Bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*). Under the Mason River Protected Area Invasive Species Control and habitat Restoration project the Vampire fern is being targeted through the manual clearance of areas colonized by the fern and native species planted in these areas. Under the "Preserving the Mason River Protected Area through Eco-Friendly Development and Environmental Awareness Programmes" Project *Bambusa vulgaris* is targeted through manual and mechanical removal and repurposing of the material to enhance the aesthetics of the reception space in the form of bamboo benches and accessibility of inundated areas through the construction of a bamboo walk.

4.4 Has the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed? {4.5}

☒ A=Yes

4.4 Additional Information

>>> The Mason River Protected Area Invasive Species Control and habitat restoration project is reported on annually to assess the financial standpoint as well as an effectiveness of the project. To date a total of 4.86 acres has been restored. The "Preserving the Mason River Protected Area through Eco-Friendly Development and Environmental Awareness Programmes" Project has not been assessed as it is still within the implementation stage.

Section 3 - Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

In responding to each of these questions, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide links, references/ upload documents where applicable and relevant.

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 6, 11, 13, 14, 15]

Target 5

The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective planning and integrated management

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 1, 3 and 5]

5.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List? {5.1}

☒ C=Partially

5.1 Additional information

>>> The vision, goal and strategic objectives of the NMSFMP 2023 - 2033 are derived from and aligned with the targets and commitments of several of Jamaica's national plans and international agreements. The strategic objectives and goal of the NMSFMP 2023 - 2033 will be achieved through the implementation of a range of activities, including the legal protection of newly identified GOJ-owned forested wetlands, activities to increase awareness and connection with nature, supporting local communities access to forested wetlands for sustainable income generation, education, as well as capacity building to enable more Jamaicans to act to protect forested wetlands.

5.2 How many Ramsar Sites have a management plan? {5.3}

☒ E=# Sites

>>> 4

5.3 How many of the Ramsar Sites are actively implementing their management plan? {5.4}

☒ E=# Sites

>>> 4

5.2 – 5.4 Additional information

>>> As a key strategy to support protected areas and Ramsar sites, co-management agreements are established with partner NGOs such as the Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation. The management of these areas is guided by comprehensive management plans. In some protected areas, management committees are formed, involving multiple stakeholders to participate in decision-making processes within these areas.

5.5 Have all Ramsar Sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (through formal management plans where they exist or otherwise through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {5.6}

If “yes”, please indicate the number of Ramsar Sites

If “partially”, please indicate the number of Ramsar Sites

If “planned”, please indicate the number of Ramsar Sites

☒ C=Partially

>>> 3

5.5 Additional information

Please provide the source links or upload the source documents here indicating the assessment tool used (e.g. Ramsar Site Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), Resolution XII.15), and the source of the information.

>>> The Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT)

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[The Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool \(METT\)](#)

5.6 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {5.7}

☒ E=# Sites

>>> 2

5.6 Additional information

>>> The Mason River Protected Area, Bird Sanctuary, and Ramsar Site (MRPABS&RS) has a cross-sectoral management structure due to its designations and ownership status. The site holds four designations: three indicated by its name and a fourth as a National Heritage Site, designated by the Jamaica National Heritage Trust (JNHT). These designations mandate collaborative management, monitoring, and protection of the area by the three responsible entities: JNHT, the Natural History Museum of Jamaica (NHMJ) under the Institute of Jamaica (IOJ), and the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA).

The Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation (C-CAM) manages the Portland Bight Protected Area, including its Ramsar Site, under a co management agreement. However, the Urban Development Corporation (UDC) owns the land. C-CAM continues to play an active role by developing a new management plan and conducting aspects of protected area management, research, and fundraising efforts.

The Black River Protected Area also has in place a management committee.

5.7 For how many Ramsar Sites has an ecological character description been prepared (see Resolution X.15)?

☒ E=# Sites

>>> 4

5.7 Additional information

For example give the name and official number of the Site or Sites.

>>> Black River Lower Morass – site # 919

Mason River Protected Area – site # 1990

Portland Bight Wetlands and Cays – site # 1597

Palisadoes – Port Royal – site# 1454

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Palisadoses-Port Royal](#)

[Portland Bight Wetlands and Cays](#)

[Mason River Protected Area](#)

[Black River Lower Morass](#)

5.8 Resolution VI.13 urges Parties to give priority to providing the Secretariat with maps and completed Ramsar Information Sheets (RIS) for all Sites designated for the Ramsar List, and to revise this data at least every six years. If your country has not updated its RIS as required, describe the challenges in updating RIS, particularly descriptions of ecological character.

>>> The National Environment & Planning Agency (NEPA), Administrative Authority for the implementation of the Convention on Wetlands in Jamaica, took note that the RIS sheet for three of sites have not been updated on the RSIS platform. This is despite efforts to update same based on feedback received via the team responsible for the process. The agency formally communicated its concern with the Secretariat in letter dated 24 October 2024 and requested an update regarding the status of the information submitted to the Regional Team for the Mason River Protected Area, Palisadoes-Port Royal and Portland Bight Wetland and Cays Ramsar Sites. The updates were submitted to the Regional Team in May 2024, however, to date Jamaica's updates have not been reflected on the Ramsar Sites Information Service (RSIS) platform.

Target 7

Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6}.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 3, 4 and 10]

7.1 Are mechanisms in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {7.1}

☒ A=Yes

7.1 Additional information

If "Yes", please provide the source links or upload the source documents here describing the mechanisms established

>>> The Administrative Authority (AA) uses the National Ramsar Committee as a conduit of information from the NGO committee and the academia on the current state of threats to wetlands in general and Ramsar sites in particular. Further the AA has a hotline which allows members of the public, civil society and NGOs to report on and seek information about activities perceived to be likely to result in ecological changes within Ramsar sites.

7.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2? {7.2}

☒ A=Yes

7.2 Additional information

If "Yes" or "Some cases", please indicate for which Ramsar Sites the Administrative Authority has **not** made Article 3.2 reports to the Secretariat

>>> All developments within Ramsar sites are mandated to develop and implement mitigation and compensation plans to reduce the impacts on the sites. This is in keeping with the wise-use guidelines of the Convention, striking the balance between economic growth and impacts on natural resources. The developments in protected areas (including Ramsar sites) should not result in significant adverse ecological change of the sites.

There are no changes to report for this triennium.

Section 3 - Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

In responding to each of these questions, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide links, references/ upload documents where applicable and relevant.

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

Target 8

National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 21]

8.1 Does your country have a National Wetland Inventory (NWI)? {8.1}

☒ C=In Progress

8.1 Additional information

For example, if "in progress" or "planned", by when will it be completed?

>>> The Forestry Department established a Forested Wetland Inventory (FWI) in the last triennium, which houses the status of Jamaica's forested wetlands this includes information on swamp and mangrove forests. Changes in the acreage of these forest types are periodically assessed and change in the floral composition is incorporated as part as parcel of the national Forest inventory. However, under the text of the Convention

(Article 1.1), which defines wetlands as: “areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres”, therefore the inventory is not a comprehensive inventory as per the guidance of the Convention. Following the completion of the NWI training: Module 1, data collection has commenced to fill the gaps.

8.2 If your country has an NWI, has it been updated in the last decade [2014-2024]? {8.2}

☒ C1=Partially

8.2 Additional information

>>> The Forested Wetland Inventory (FWI) was updated in 2023.

8.3 How often is the NWI updated?

☒ A=Regular intervals \leq 6 years

8.3 Additional information

>>> The Forested Wetland Inventory (FWI) is an ongoing inventory.

8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information publicly available? {8.4}

☒ A=Yes

8.4 Additional information

For example if “partially” or “planned” by when will the data/information be made public?

>>> The Forestry Department has made the data available. Additionally, information housed with academia and NEPA’s Documentation Centre are readily available to the public. Additionally, the Forestry Department is modifying its web page to house a page on which all mangrove and swamp forest data and other information will be readily available. This will be completed by the end of March 2025.

8.5 Please explain how the NWI data/information is maintained if at all? {8.3}

>>> Forestry Department is modifying its web page to house a page on which all mangrove and swamp forest data and other information will be readily available.

8.6 Based on the information in NWI, if available, please provide the total area in square kilometres (km²) for the extent of wetlands (according to the Convention on Wetland’s definition) for the year of available data and provide the relevant disaggregated information in the box below. This information will also be used to report on SDG 6, Target 6.6, Indicator 6.6.1, for which the Convention is a co-custodian. {8.6}

☒ X=Unknown

8.6 According to the Convention’s definition and classification of wetlands, the disaggregated information on wetland extent is as follows

Note: The minimum information that should be provided is the total area of wetlands for each of the three major categories; “marine/coastal”, “inland” and “human-made”.

If the data on inventories are partial or not complete, use the available information to fill in the form, specifying if it is partial or not complete.

Guidance on information on national wetland extent can be consulted at: <https://www.ramsar.org/document/guidance-on-information-on-national-wetland-extent>.

>>> For areas under mangroves, 2023 Land use change assessment completed by the Forestry Department revealed that there is ~14,843.27 ha (148.43Km²) specifically referring to contiguous areas of 0.01 km² (1 ha) or more and swamp forest of 170.84 ha (1.71 Km²) with the same limits as mangrove forests. water body 5294.6 ha (52.94 Km²) herbaceous wetland 12,374.7 ha (123.74).

8.6 Marine/Coastal Wetlands

	Square kilometers (km ²)
A -- Permanent shallow marine waters	Unknown
B -- Marine subtidal aquatic beds	271.73
C -- Coral reefs	1240
D -- Rocky marine shores	Unknown

E -- Sand, shingle or pebble shores	7.28
F -- Estuarine waters	14.90
G -- Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats	Unknown
Ga -- Bivalve (shellfish) reefs	Unknown
H -- Intertidal marshes	Unknown
I -- Intertidal forested wetlands	Unknown
J -- Coastal brackish/saline lagoons	Unknown
K -- Coastal freshwater lagoons	Unknown
Zk(a) -- Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems	Unknown

8.6 Marine/Coastal Wetlands total (km2)

>>> 1,533.91

8.6 Inland Wetlands

	Square kilometers (km2)
L -- Permanent inland deltas	N/A
M -- Permanent rivers/streams/creeks; includes waterfalls	unknown
N -- Seasonal/intermittent/irregular rivers/streams/creeks	unknown
O -- Permanent freshwater lakes	unknown
P -- Seasonal/intermittent freshwater lakes	unknown
Q -- Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes	N/A
R -- Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes and flats	N/A
Sp -- Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools	1.71
Ss -- Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools	N/A
Tp -- Permanent freshwater marshes/pools	52.94
Ts -- Seasonal/intermittent freshwater marshes/pools on inorganic soils	N/A

U -- Non-forested peatlands	Unknown
Va -- Alpine wetlands	N/A
Vt -- Tundra wetlands	N/A
W -- Shrub-dominated wetlands	1.71
Xf -- Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands	148.43
Xp -- Forested peatlands	Unknown
Y -- Freshwater springs; oases.	N/A
Zg -- Geothermal wetlands	N/A
Zk(b) -- Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems	N/A

8.6 Inland Wetlands total (km2)

>>> 203.08

8.6 Human-made wetlands

	Square kilometers (km2)
1 -- Aquaculture ponds.	3.4
2 -- Ponds	N/A
3 -- Irrigated land	N/A
4 -- Seasonally flooded agricultural land	N/A
5 -- Salt exploitation sites	N/A
6 -- Water storage areas	N/A
7 -- Excavations	N/A
8 -- Wastewater treatment areas	N/A
9 -- Canals and drainage channels, ditches	N/A
Zk(c) -- Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems	N/A

8.6 Human-made wetlands total (km2)

>>> 3.4

8.7 How has the ecological character of wetlands in your country, overall, changed since COP14 ? {8.5}

Ecological character is the combination of the ecosystem components, processes and benefits/services that characterize the wetland at a given point in time.

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Sites	<input type="checkbox"/> P=Status improved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> O=No change <input type="checkbox"/> N=Status deteriorated
-----------------	---

b) All wetlands in your country	<input type="checkbox"/> P=Status improved <input type="checkbox"/> O=No change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N=Status deteriorated
---------------------------------	---

8.8 On a scale of **1-5** rate the change in the ecological character of wetlands in your country, overall, since last COP

Please select only one per square.

a) Marine/coastal	<input type="checkbox"/> 5=major improvement <input type="checkbox"/> 4=improvement <input type="checkbox"/> 3=no change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2=deterioration <input type="checkbox"/> 1=major deterioration
b) Inland	<input type="checkbox"/> 5=major improvement <input type="checkbox"/> 4=improvement <input type="checkbox"/> 3=no change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2=deterioration <input type="checkbox"/> 1=major deterioration
c) Human-made	<input type="checkbox"/> 5=major improvement <input type="checkbox"/> 4=improvement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3=no change <input type="checkbox"/> 2=deterioration <input type="checkbox"/> 1=major deterioration

8.9 What are your main needs in developing or updating an NWI to support SDG Indicator 6.6.1 reporting for tracking global wetland status and trends? Please select below. {8.7}

	Ye s
a) Access to data and data acquisition standards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Wetland delineation methods and approaches	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Habitat classifications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Standardization in data interpretation methods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Regulatory framework and governance structure	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Relevant skills	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) Data collection and mapping	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i) Collaboration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j) Others	<input type="checkbox"/>

8.10 Please select from the list below the main needs of your country in using NWI results to implement COP mandates, e.g. conservation and wise use of all wetlands (Resolutions X.2, XIII.12, XIII.13, XIII.14, XIII.16, XIV.17 and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)) to achieve sustainable development.

	Ye s
a) Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Relevant skills	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Data systems and management	<input type="checkbox"/>

d) Application of NWI information for decision making (climate, biodiversity and sectoral planning/reporting)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Regulatory framework and governance structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Data interpretation and communication	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Collaboration	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) Others	<input type="checkbox"/>

Target 9

The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 1, 9, 10 and 15].

9.1 Is a national wetland policy (or equivalent instrument) that promotes the wise use of wetlands in place? {9.1}

☒ B=No

9.1 Additional information

>>> No overarching national policy specific to wetlands only exists. However, several policies exist with wetlands either as a key component or which focus on a specific wetland type. Examples are: The Overarching Policy for Jamaica's Protected Areas System (2024) which replaces the Policy for the National System of Protected Areas (1997) and the Protected Areas System Master Plan. There is also a Draft Mangrove and Coastal Wetlands Policy and Regulation (1997), which is currently being updated under the Mangrove Plus Project and the Draft National Policy for the Conservation of Sea Grasses (July 1996). Additionally, a National Wetlands and Freshwater Policy will be developed which will take into consideration Jamaica's obligations under the Convention on Wetlands.

The National Policy on Ocean and Coastal Zone Management (OCZM) was developed in 2002. This combined Policy and Action Plan, consists of a vision, guiding and operational principles, five (5) policy goals, twenty (20) policy strategies, two hundred (200) actions, and seventeen (17) desired outcomes. Over the years, the implementation of the Policy and Action Plan has not been effectively monitored, due to several constraints which were fully articulated in the Baseline Assessment Report (Walling 2020). In this regard, this monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework is being developed to assist the NCOCZM Secretariat to better coordinate the implementation of the national OCZM Policy and Action Plan. The Policy and Action Plan are currently being updated.

9.2 Since COP14 have any amendments to existing legislation or policies been made to reflect commitments under the Convention on Wetlands? {9.2}

☒ C=In Progress

9.2 Additional information

>>> The Forest Act (1996) will be amended to incorporate relevant provisions to facilitate the effective implementation of the Protected Areas System Master Plan. The provisions in the Forest Management Plans for forest reserves and forest management areas will become binding on all Government Agencies. Other amendments include designating The Forestry Department with the power to issue Tree Preservation Orders and improving the Department's enforcement capabilities to combat illegal harvesting of timber and non-timber forest products in the areas managed by it.

9.3 Do your country's water governance and management systems recognize wetlands as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {9.3}

☒ B=No

9.4 Have communication, capacity building, education, participation and awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {9.4}

☒ B=No

9.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {9.5}

☒ C=Partially

9.6 Has your country included wetland actions in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and other related national policies on climate change mitigation and adaptation?

☒ D=Planned

9.6 Additional Information

>>> The Nature Conservancy and the Centre for Marine Sciences of the University of the West Indies are currently co-implementing a project Integrating coastal wetlands into Jamaica's NDCs) (which aims to provide recommendations to assist the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) to possibly include the contributions of mangrove habitats to carbon sequestration in the next Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) which becomes due in 2025. The project involves preparing updated maps depicting the spatial extent of mangrove ecosystems, a presence absence map for seagrass resources and assessing the carbon sequestering capabilities in select mangrove ecosystems to provide an indication of the carbon being sequestered in relation to the spatial extent of mangrove habitats. These maps will be validated via stakeholder consultation in December 2024. Draft NDC targets relating to coastal ecosystems have also been prepared for consideration.

9.7 Has your country formulated policies, plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {9.6}

☒ A=Yes

9.8 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on: {9.7}

Please select only one per square.

a) agriculture-wetland interactions	<input type="checkbox"/> C=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) climate change	<input type="checkbox"/> C=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
c) valuation of ecosystem services	<input type="checkbox"/> C=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

9.8 Additional information

>>> The World Bank study (Forces of NATURE: Assessment and Economic Valuation of Coastal Protection Services Provided by Mangroves in Jamaica) completed in 2019 noted that utilizing mangroves or other natural ecosystems to mitigate, prevent, or buffer against disasters - termed Nature-Based Solutions or Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR) - is becoming an increasingly popular and beneficial approach to Disaster Risk Management (DRM). Mangrove coastlines offer a first line of defense, acting as natural barriers, mitigating flooding by reducing wave energy and slowing down storm surges, and providing stabilization of soils and mudflats. They also provide numerous other co-benefits such as fisheries maintenance, carbon sequestration, ecotourism and water purification.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) is a climate change mitigation programme that incentivises developing countries to reduce or remove forest carbon emissions by awarding them carbon credits. Jamaica is currently engaged in the first of three REDD+ phases, the 'readiness' phase. This will build capacity towards a National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), Forest Reference Emissions Level (FREE) and Safeguard Information System such that Jamaica can qualify for 'implementation' (phase two) and 'payments-for-results' (phase three).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Forces of NATURE: Assessment and Economic Valuation of Coastal Protection Services Provided by Mangroves in Jamaica](#)

9.9 Has your country made efforts to conserve and wisely use urban and peri-urban wetlands in line with Resolutions XI.11 and XIV.10? {9.8}

☒ B=No

9.10 Has your country made efforts to conserve small wetlands in line with Resolution XIII.21 and XIII.15? {9.9}

☒ C=Partially

Target 10

The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected,

subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 22]

10.1 Do you have national legislation or equivalent on indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels in wetland management, and/or Site management?

☒ Y=Not relevant

10.2 If the answer to question 10.1 is “yes”, have the guiding principles for considering the cultural values of wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of Sites (Resolution VIII.19) been used?

☒ Y=Not relevant

10.3 Have case studies on the participation of indigenous people in projects or successful experiences on cultural aspects of wetlands been compiled? (Resolutions VIII.19 and IX.21) {10.1}

☒ B=No

10.4 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities’ and indigenous people’s participation in the management of wetlands been applied? (Resolution VII. 8) {10.2}

☒ A=Yes

10.4 Additional information

If “yes” please list national legislation/policies and actions that consider the needs and participation of indigenous and local communities in wetland management at all relevant levels.

>>> As it relates to local community involvement, the process for designating protected areas involves consultation with local communities. Additionally, the management committees for these areas include representatives from local communities to ensure their participation in decision-making.

10.5 Have traditional knowledge and management practices relevant to the wise use of wetlands been documented and their application encouraged {10.3}

☒ B=No

Target 11

Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 11, 12 and 13]

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {11.1}

☒ C1=Partially

11.1 Additional information

If “yes” or “partially”, please indicate how many Ramsar Sites and their names

>>> Refer to additional information in Question 9.8.

11.2 Since COP14, have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to food and water security and hence poverty alleviation been implemented? {11.2}

☒ C=Partially

11.2 Additional information

>>> In 2018, the ‘Promoting Community Based Climate Resilience in the Fisheries Sector Project’ funded by the World Bank was implemented by the National Fisheries Authority (NFA) (previously Fisheries Division). The project was aimed at enhancing community-based climate resilience among targeted fishing and fish farming communities of Jamaica. Two key outcomes of the project were the reduced vulnerability of the targeted fishing and fish farming communities to climate shocks and the diversified and strengthened livelihoods of targeted artisanal fishers and fish farmers. This was achieved through several subprojects which included the establishment of seamoss and oyster farms, revitalising of the freshwater fish farming sector, freshwater fish feed production and offshore pelagic fishing.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Promoting Community-based Climate Resilience in the Fisheries Sector](#)

11.3 Since COP14 have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to other benefits for human well-being been implemented?

☒ C=Partially

11.3 Additional Information

>>> Under the Hills to Oceans Project, sites within the Winns Morass area were identified for restoration to bolster the coastal resilience within the area, offering added protection to the surrounding coastal communities. Communities were also equipped with proper waste disposal skips and educated in proper disposal techniques. Community enhancement programmes have also been implemented within the Salt Marsh site through the North Coast Mangrove Restoration Project. A tourism sensitization mechanism has been developed for both sites, promoting each site a tourism product enhancing the livelihood of the surrounding communities

11.4 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {11.3}

☒ A=Yes

11.4 Additional information

If "yes" or "partially", please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

>>> Black River Lower Morass

11.5 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands in general? {11.4}

☒ A=Yes

11.5 Additional information

>>> Port royal designated under historical act. Sections of the site is managed by the Jamaica National Heritage Trust in keeping with its mandate to protect and preserve the nation's heritage.

Target 12

Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. [Reference Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 2, 8 and 11]

12.1 Have national wetland restoration targets been established?

☒ C=Partially

12.1 Additional Information

>>> Refer to information on the National Ecosystems Restoration Plan presented in Section 2 (C). Degraded wetlands systems will be identified for restoration actions until 2030.

12.2 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {12.1}

☒ A=Yes

12.2 Additional information

If "yes", please provide a list of sites, specifying wetland types

>>> A - List

Parish Sites Size of EUBSP Mangrove Areas (ha)

Trelawny Falmouth 426.11

Falmouth

Rock (Falmouth) 214.8

Rock (Falmouth)

Trelawny Burwood-Trelawny N/A

Scarlett Hall/ Salt Marsh 24.01

St. Andrew Port Royal includes Refuge cays and Caribbean Maritime University 211.91

Hanover Industry Cove (Rhodes Hall) 146.23

St Catherine Old Harbour - Manatee Bay 2072.42

St. Mary Dover 90.79

Portland Hart Hill 30.19

Manchioneal 16.50

Clarendon Portland Cottage 2152.11

Westmoreland- Hanover Negril 504.3

5889.37

B- List

Parish Sites Size of EUBSP Mangrove Areas (ha)

Clarendon

Jacksons Bay 56.72

Rocky Point 33.07
Milk River 586.02
St. Elizabeth Parrotee Pond- Treasure Beach stretch 439.15
St. Catherine Hellshire Halfmoon Bay 370.83
Wreck Bay 1-3 87.07
Goat Islands 292.49
St. Thomas Dalvey 470.89
St. Catherine Six-Miles- Hunts Bay's - Ferry River Marsh lands. 134.22
Soapberry Expansion Site
St. James Little River-Lilliput (Greenwood) 20.76

12.3 Since COP14 have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been implemented? {12.2}

☒ A=Yes

12.3 If applicable provide information on the extent of restored wetland area and types since last COP, in square kilometres

	Restoration planned m2 or km2	Under restoration	Total Restored
Marine/Coastal	46	16.6537	
Inland			
Human-made			

12.4 Have the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands (Resolution VIII.1) and Resolution XII.11 on Peatlands, climate change and wise use: Implications for the Ramsar Convention been implemented? {12.3}

☒ B=No

Target 13

Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods.
[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 10 and 14]

13.1 Have actions been taken to enhance sustainability of wetlands when they are affected by key sectors including

Please select only one per square.

a) Energy	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) Mining	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
c) Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
d) Tourism	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
e) Urban development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
f) Infrastructure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
g) Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

h) Forestry	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
i) Aquaculture	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
j) Fisheries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

13.2 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact wetlands? {13.1}

☒ A=Yes

13.3 Is there a legal requirement in your country to conduct environmental impact assessments for development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) from key sectors (e.g., water, energy, mining and agriculture) that may impact wetlands? {13.2}

☒ A=Yes

13.3 Additional information

>>> The Natural Resources Conservation Authority (NRCA) Act establishes the requirement for Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for certain projects. This requirement, rooted in the Act, ensures decision-makers have the necessary information to evaluate environmental factors when determining whether to grant project approvals. Section 10(1)(b) of the Act empowers the NRCA to mandate EIAs for activities that may adversely affect the environment, requiring applicants to provide prescribed information for evaluation.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[GUIDELINES FOR CONDUCTING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS](#)

Section 3 - Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

In responding to each of these questions, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide links, references/ upload documents where applicable and relevant.

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17]

Target 15

Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention.

15.1 Has your country been part of the development and implementation of a Ramsar Regional Initiative?? {15.1}

☒ A=Yes

15.1 Additional information

If "yes", please list the Ramsar Regional Initiatives in which your country is actively involved.

>>> Jamaica continues to participate in the work of the Caribbean Wetlands Regional Initiative (CARIWET) which was endorsed in 2009 at the 40th meeting of the Standing Committee.

15.2 Has your country supported or participated in the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {15.2}

☒ B=No

Target 16

Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 21].

16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {16.1}

Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional information section below

Please select only one per square.

--	--

a) At the national level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) Sub-national level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
c) Catchment/basin level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
d) Local/site level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) that focus on wetlands have been established? {16.2}

a) at Ramsar Sites

☒ E=# centres

>>> 4 (established prior to the current reporting period)

b) at other wetlands

☒ E=# centres

>>> 0

16.2 Additional information

>>> Over the last triennium none has been established but across the various sites, interpretation centres and visitor centres have been operational. These facilities include:

P-PRPA (including the Ramsar site)

- Port Royal Marine Lab – University of the West Indies
- Caribbean Maritime University

BRLMRS

- J. Charles Swaby's Black River Safari

PBWCRS

- Portland Bight Discovery Centre

MRPABS&RS

- Mason River Field Station

16.3 Does the Contracting Party {16.3}

Please select only one per square.

a) ensure stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral national Ramsar/wetlands committee? {16.4}

☒ A=Yes

16.4 Additional information

>>> The National Ramsar Committee is comprised of members from Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) such as the Administrative Authority - Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC); Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade; NEPA; Climate Change Branch; MEGJC; Meteorological Service, MEGJC; National Spatial Data Management Division, MEGJC; Planning Institute of Jamaica; Forestry Department; Water Resources Authority; National Fisheries Authority; Jamaica National Heritage Trust; Jamaica Promotions Corporation (Jamaica Trade and Invest); Social

Development Commission; Institute of Jamaica; and National Land Agency;; NGO's such as: Negril Area Environmental Protection Trust, Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation, The Nature Conservancy, St. Thomas Environmental Protection Association Benevolent Society, BirdLife Jamaica; and Environmental Foundation of Jamaica ; Academia: University of the West Indies, College of Agricultural Science and Education and University of Technology; University College of the Caribbean and Northern Caribbean University; and experts in related fields. The NRC convenes quarterly meetings.

16.5 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral body equivalent to a national Ramsar/wetlands committee? {16.5}

☒ Y=Not Relevant

16.6 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share the Convention's implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and: {16.6}

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Site managers	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) other MEA national focal points	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
c) other ministries, departments and agencies	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

16.7 Has your country organized any Convention on Wetlands-branded World Wetlands Day events, whether led by government or NGOs, since COP14? {16.7}

☒ A=Yes

16.8 Did your country undertake any campaigns, programmes or projects to raise awareness about the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife during the World Wetlands Days since COP14? {16.8}

☒ A=Yes

16.9 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {18.5}

☒ A=Yes

Target 17

Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the Convention's fourth Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 19]

17.1 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency ("donor countries")] Since COP14, has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management efforts in other countries? {17.3}

☒ Z=Not Applicable

17.2 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency ("donor countries")] Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed the development of projects by the agency? {17.4}

☒ Z=Not Applicable

17.3 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance since COP14] Has your country received financial support specifically for national wetland conservation and management: {17.5}

Please select only one per square.

a) from development assistance agencies of another country?	<input type="checkbox"/> Z=Not applicable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
---	---

b) from non-national or multilateral development assistance agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/> Z=Not applicable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
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17.4 Has any financial support from the national budget been provided by your country to facilitate the implementation of the Convention on Wetlands? {17.6}

☒ A=Yes

Target 18

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels

18.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the national Ramsar /wetland committee? {18.1}

☒ A=Yes

18.1 Additional information

>>> The focal points for the various Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) are housed within the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade (MFAFT). Both ministries are members of the National Ramsar Committee.

18.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Convention on Wetland's Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {18.2}

☒ A=Yes

18.2 Additional information

>>> The AA, NEPA, has structured relationships with UNEP, UNFCCC, OAS and UNDP.

18.3 Has your country received assistance from any of the following UN or other global and regional bodies and agencies in implementing the Convention on Wetlands since COP14? {18.3}

a) UNEP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) FAO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) UNECE	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) UNFCCC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Global Environment Facility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) UNDP	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) UNESCO	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) World Health Organization	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) World Meteorological Organization	<input type="checkbox"/>
j) ITTO	<input type="checkbox"/>
k) The Convention's IOPs	<input type="checkbox"/>

18.3 Additional information

For example describe the support and indicate the amount of funding.

>>> The Jamaica Mangroves Plus project funded under the Global Environment Facility (GEF) star 7 grant facility is a 4-year project executed by the Forestry Department of Jamaica with the support of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. The project is designed to support the implementation of the recently completed National Mangrove and Swamp Forests Management Plan (NMSFMP) which aims to the enhance the protection and sustainable management of Jamaica's ecosystems and biodiversity. The project budget is USD \$9,352,066 with USD \$1,648,630 being financed by the GEF and the remaining USD \$7,703,436 through co-financing.

18.4 Has your country established international network(s), such as twinning arrangements, to facilitate

knowledge sharing and training related to wetlands that share common features? {18.4}

☒ B=No

18.5 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {18.6}

☒ Z=Not Applicable

18.6 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {18.7}

☒ Y=Not Relevant

18.7 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {18.8}

☒ A=Yes

18.7 Additional information

If "yes", please list which regional networks or initiatives

>>> Jamaica continues to participate in regional initiatives that are concerned with the recognition of the biological importance of transboundary wetland systems. These include the Western Hemispheric Migratory Species Initiative (WHMSI), Birds Caribbean (formerly Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds [SCSCB]) and sea turtle recovery networks such as WIDECAST.

Jamaica has officially joined the Caribbean Biological Corridor (CBC). The Corridor Initiative, which began in 2007 with Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic, aims to improve the long-term conservation of biodiversity based on ecosystem connectivity across countries. The CBC was established to connect protected areas and other critical habitats through ecological corridors, facilitating the movement and survival of species while enhancing ecosystem services across the region. As a member, Jamaica collaborates with other Caribbean nations to preserve key ecosystems, such as forests, wetlands, and marine areas, and to implement strategies for environmental sustainability, climate resilience, and conservation of biodiversity.

Target 19

Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and its 4th Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.

[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 20]

19.1 Has your country conducted any national needs assessment since COP14 to inform capacity building planning to implement the Convention's Strategic Plan? {19.1}

☒ C=Partially

19.2 Does your country or institution implement capacity development strategies or actions for the Convention's Strategic Plan?

☒ D=Planned

19.2 Additional Information

>>> Under the project "Wise Use of Caribbean Wetlands for Climate Change Mitigation and Conservation of Their Ecosystem Services," funded by the Federal Republic of Germany, Jamaica participated in a workshop on Capacity Development, Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), and Marine Spatial Planning (MSP). Participating Caribbean countries worked on developing their draft capacity development action frameworks/plans. This program aims to strengthen their capabilities in the conservation and sustainable use of Caribbean wetlands through training, technical advisory support, and joint learning events. It is anticipated that the project will continue to implement activities that address the country-specific needs identified in the action plans.

19.3 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes (Resolution XIV.11)? {19.2}

☒ A=Yes

19.4 How many training events for wetland site managers have occurred since COP14? {19.3}

a) at Ramsar Sites

☒ E=# opportunities

>>> 0

b) at other wetlands

☒ E=# Opportunities

>>> 0

19.5 Have you (AA) used your previous National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention?

{19.4}

☒ A=Yes

Section 4. Optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on those

Goal 1

Target 1: Wetland benefits

Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 14]

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Priority

☒ A=High

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Resourcing

☒ C=Limiting

Target 1: Wetland benefits - National Targets

>>> By 2030 develop and implement strategies, and actions to mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into all sectors of Jamaica's economy, society and governance, promoting all of Government and all of society approach to biodiversity.

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Planned activity

>>> o Review policies to increase the integration of biodiversity considerations into decision-making and execution.

o Review government guidelines for policy development to ensure that biodiversity conservation is included as a crosscutting issue.

Target 2: Water Use

Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 7, Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

Target 2: Water Use - Priority

☒ B=Medium

Target 2: Water Use - Resourcing

☒ C=Limiting

Target 2: Water Use - National Targets

>>> By 2030, Jamaica will determine new approaches and enhance existing measures to monitor and reduce the impacts of pollution on biodiversity.

Target 2: Water Use - Planned activity

>>> • Conduct a feasibility study to identify potential communities to pilot a payment for ecosystem scheme (PES) programme.

• Continue implementation of National Water Sector Policy and Action Plan 2018.

Target 3: Public and private sectors

Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 7, 10, 15, 16 and 18]

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Priority

☒ B=Medium

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Resourcing

☒ C=Limiting

Target 3: Public and private sectors - National Targets

>>> • By 2030, Jamaica will identify and promote an increase in biodiversity-friendly practices to levels to be determined based on the assessment.

- Businesses assess, disclose, and reduce biodiversity-related risks and negative impacts and take steps to address them.
- By 2035, Jamaica has implemented an integrated waste management system, and increased awareness of the importance of making sustainable consumption choices.

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Planned activity

>>> • Amendment of relevant policies to prioritize sustainability of agriculture or aquaculture.

- Include sustainability in update of Forest Policy and Regulations.
- Develop an education and awareness campaign for businesses designed to encourage voluntary compliance.
- Assess feasibility of developing and implementing a labelling policy for content and recyclability.

Target 4: Invasive alien species

Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 6]

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Priority

☒ A=High

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Resourcing

☒ B=Adequate

Target 4: Invasive alien species - National Targets

>>> By 2035 reduce the impact on biodiversity by IAS through increased border surveillance, effective management and establishing a rapid response mechanism:

- identifying, monitoring, and managing pathways for introduction of new IAS
- increasing monitoring, management, control, and enforcement in order to reduce the impact on biodiversity and the economy by invasive alien species that are already present according to agreed targets.

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Planned activity

- >>> • National Invasive Alien Species Action Plan 2014-2020 updated.
- Update of Wild Life Protection Act to include invasive species

Goal 2

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites

The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 3, 4 and 5]

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Priority

☒ A=High

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Resourcing

☒ C=Limiting

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - National Targets

>>> By 2030, at least 25% of Jamaica's terrestrial, 17% of wetland and marine areas will be effectively conserved and sustainably and equitably managed in protected areas, private lands or OECMs. These areas will be ecologically representative and have the necessary connectivity to conserve ecological processes. They will include areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services.

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Planned activity

>>> o Measure coverage of both terrestrial and marine protected areas in relation to Jamaica's territory.
o Propose additional protected areas particularly for the marine environment.

Target 7: Sites at risk

Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 3, 4, and 10]

Target 7: Sites at risk - Priority

☒ A=High

Target 7: Sites at risk - Resourcing

☒ C=Limiting

Target 7: Sites at risk - National Targets

>>> o By 2030, improve the conservation status of threatened species, protect the genetic diversity of native and domesticated species; and reduce incidents of human-wildlife conflicts through the implementation of species action plans.

o By 2030, wild species or groups of wild species that are currently being harvested and traded are identified and sustainably used through a participatory process and guided by management plans.

Target 7: Sites at risk - Planned activity

>>> • A minimum of 4,430 hectares of GOJ-owned forested wetlands are newly identified to be gazetted and protected under legislation with zoning and management plans.

Goal 3

Target 8: National wetland inventories

National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 21]

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Priority

☒ A=High

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Resourcing

☒ C=Limiting

Target 8: National wetland inventories - National Targets

>>> By 2033, the availability and use of comprehensive data and information are coordinated across Government of Jamaica agencies and relevant stakeholders.

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Planned activity

>>> Create a database of wetland areas in Jamaica that has data on protection/conservation status or zoning, planned/current rehabilitation exercises and current management arrangement.

Target 9: Wise Use

The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 1, 9, 10 and 15]

Target 9: Wise Use - Priority

☒ A=High

Target 9: Wise Use - Resourcing

☒ C=Limiting

Target 9: Wise Use - National Targets

>>> By 2030, Jamaica will identify and promote an increase in biodiversity-friendly practices to levels to be determine based on the assessment.

Target 9: Wise Use - Planned activity

- >>> • Promote alternative income-generating activities (IGA) in FW communities using sustainable land management practices on private land and other feasible options.
- Develop and promote sustainability guidelines for FW community members to mitigate common artisanal causes of ecosystem degradation, e.g., fuelwood, fencepost, and oyster harvesting guidelines.

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge

The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 22]

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Priority

☒ A=High

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Resourcing

☒ C=Limiting

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - National Targets

>>> By 2030, assess the options and implement relevant measures to ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation as well as [under-represented and vulnerable groups] [men and boys] [women and girls, children and youth and persons with disability] and participation in decision-making about environmental-related matters.

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Planned activity

>>> • Role of local forest management committees and needs for changes to legislation are being reviewed for inclusion in revised the forestry legislation.

Committees or any other decision making bodies should include representation from youth community based organizations or persons with disabilities.

Target 11: Wetland functions

Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated.
[Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 2, 12 and 13]

Target 11: Wetland functions - Priority

☒ A=High

Target 11: Wetland functions - Resourcing

☒ C=Limiting

Target 11: Wetland functions - National Targets

>>> By 2033, Jamaica produces four new reports/publications to address FW data gaps needed for improved management and conservation-ow

Target 11: Wetland functions - Planned activity

>>> • Create a database of wetland areas in Jamaica that has data on protection/conservation status or zoning, planned/current rehabilitation exercises, current management arrangement, location of permanent sampling/monitoring plots, ownership status and other relevant data.

- Update current land use and zoning maps with an overlay to illustrate wetland locations and physical boundaries using data collected.

- Conduct Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessments and action/adaptation plans for wetlands of high ecosystem function/value or special interest and their communities towards a better understanding of threats, building adaptive capacity and climate resilience

- Conduct detailed investigations into the hydrological/ hydrodynamic, vegetation features and a natural resource valuation of all current GOJ-owned forested wetlands.

Target 12: Restoration

Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 2, 8, and 11]

Target 12: Restoration - Priority

☒ A=High

Target 12: Restoration - Resourcing

☒ C=Limiting

Target 12: Restoration - National Targets

>>> • By 2033, a minimum of 1,000 ha of modified or degraded wetlands restored.

Target 12: Restoration - Planned activity

>>> • Develop and implement monitoring and enforcement protocols and management plans for 4,430 hectares of gazetted and protected forested wetlands.

• Identify FW areas needing urgent conservation and their potential for restoration and develop conservation/restoration plans and budgets for these sites. This aligns with the National Ecosystems Restoration Plan.

• Effect restoration and conservation plans in selected "restorable" sites, totaling 1,000 ha or more, align with the National Ecosystems Restoration Plan.

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability

Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Targets 10, 14 and 15]

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Priority

☒ A=High

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Resourcing

☒ C=Limiting

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - National Targets

>>> By 2030, Jamaica will assess the impacts of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry on Jamaica's biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services.

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Planned activity

>>> • Amendment of relevant policies to prioritize sustainability of agriculture or aquaculture.

Goal 4

Target 15: Regional Initiatives

Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention.

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Priority

☒ A=High

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Resourcing

☒ C=Limiting

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - National Targets

>>> By the end of 2025, Jamaica will actively contribute to the Caribbean Wetlands Regional Initiative by supporting the implementation of the regional project.

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Planned activity

>>> • Participate in project advisory committee.

• Host national consultations with key stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, community groups, and private sector representatives, to align national goals with the outputs of the regional project.

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use

Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 21]

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Priority

☒ A=High

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Resourcing

☒ C=Limiting

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - National Targets

>>> By 2033, the Jamaican public exposed to more educational and enrichment programmes that highlight the types, locations, sustainable use, functions, and importance of wetlands.

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Planned activity

- >>> • The mandatory posting and maintenance of two (2) apparent signs or billboards are required at any new Tree Preservation Order sites (including forest size, main functions, and rules).
- Host competitions with high visibility and novel approaches, prize money and national media announcement (e.g., audio-visual production competition for university-level film and media students or experts with seed funds and an attractive 1st place prize): 1-year project
 - Produce and air two audio-visual products (documentaries, infomercials, music videos) on mangroves and swamp forests: functions, threats, and sustainable uses. To be aired on national TV, and social media channels: 3-year project
 - The implementation of a persistent and apparent media campaign) partnership (traditional and social media between GOJ agencies and partners to highlight wetland importance, locations, protected areas, and laws.
 - Provision of funding or assistance to secure financing to Environmental NGOs for a school programme.
 - Evaluate and update the school education and awareness programmes to increase/enhance the current level of funding and effort.

Target 17: Financial and other resources

Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the Convention's fourth Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 19]

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Priority

☒ E=No answer

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Resourcing

☒ E=No answer

Target 18: International cooperation

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels.

Target 18: International cooperation - Priority

☒ E=No answer

Target 18: International cooperation - Resourcing

☒ E=No answer

Target 19: Capacity Building

Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and its 4th Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced. [Reference to Global Biodiversity Framework Target 20]

Target 19: Capacity Building - Priority

☒ E=No answer

Target 19: Capacity Building - Resourcing

☒ E=No answer

