

Ramsar National Report to COP14

COP14 National Report

Background information

1. The COP14 National Report Format (NRF) has been approved at its 57th meeting (SC57) for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention (China, 2021).

2. The NRF is being issued by the Secretariat in 2019 to facilitate Contracting Parties' implementation planning and preparations for completing the Report. The deadline for submission of national targets is by 24 January 2020 and the deadline for submission of completed National Reports is 21 January 2021 (final dates will be updated once the dates for COP14 are agreed).

3. This COP14 NRF closely follows that of the NRF used for COP13, to permit continuity of reporting and analysis of implementation progress by ensuring that indicator questions are as far as possible consistent with previous NRFs (and especially the COP13 NRF). It is also structured in terms of the Goals and Strategies of the 2016-2024 Ramsar Strategic Plan adopted at COP12 as Resolution XII.2.

4. This COP14 NRF includes 90 indicator questions. In addition, Section 4 is provided as an optional Annex in order to facilitate the task of preparing the Party's National Targets and Actions for the implementation of each of the targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024 according to Resolution XII.2.

5. As was the case for previous NRF, the COP14 NRF includes an optional section (Section 5) to permit a Contracting Party to provide additional information, on indicators relevant to each individual Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site) within its territory.

6. Note that, for the purposes of this national reporting to the Ramsar Convention, the scope of the term "wetland" is that of the Convention text, i.e. all inland wetlands (including lakes and rivers), all nearshore coastal wetlands (including tidal marshes, mangroves and coral reefs) and human-made wetlands (e.g. rice paddy and reservoirs), even if a national definition of "wetland" may differ from that adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention.

The purposes and uses of national reporting to the Conference of the Contracting Parties

7. National Reports from Contracting Parties are official documents of the Convention and are made publicly available on the Convention's website.

8. There are seven main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are to:

- i) provide data and information on how, and to what extent, the Convention is being implemented
- ii) provide tools for countries for their national planning
- iii) capture lessons and experience to help Parties plan future action;
- iv) identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention from the Conference of the Parties;
- v) provide a means for Parties to account for their commitments under the Convention;
- vi) provide each Party with a tool to help it assess and monitor its progress in implementing the Convention, and to plan its future priorities; and
- vii) provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.

9. The data and information provided by Parties in their National Reports have another valuable purpose as well, since a number of the indicators in the National Reports on Parties' implementation provide key sources of information for the analysis and assessment of the "ecological outcome-oriented indicators of effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention".

10. To facilitate the analysis and subsequent use of the data and information provided by Contracting Parties in their National Reports, the Ramsar Secretariat holds in a database all the information it has received and verified. As for COP13, the COP14 reports will be in an online National Reporting system.

11. The Convention's National Reports are used in a number of ways. These include:

- i) providing an opportunity to compile and analyze information that contracting parties can use to inform their national planning and programming.
- ii) providing the basis for reporting by the Secretariat to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the global, national and regional implementation, and the progress in implementation, of the Convention. This is provided to Parties at the COP as a series of Information Papers, including:
 - * the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the Convention at the global level;
 - * the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance); and
 - * the reports providing regional overviews of the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan in each Ramsar region;
- iii) providing information on specific implementation issues in support of the provision of advice and decisions by Parties at the COP.
- iv) providing the source data for time-series assessments of progress on specific aspects in the implementation of the Convention included in other Convention products. An example is the summary of progress since COP3 (Regina, 1997) in the development of National Wetland Policies, included as Table 1 in Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 2 (4th edition, 2010); and
- v) providing information for reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the national implementation of the CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan and the Ramsar Convention's lead implementation role on wetlands for the CBD. In particular, the Ramsar Secretariat and STRP used the COP10 NRF indicators extensively in 2009 to prepare contributions to the in-depth review of the CBD programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems for consideration by CBD SBSTTA14 and COP10 during 2010 (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/3). Similar use of COP13 NRF indicators is anticipated for the CBD's post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

12. The structure of the COP14 National Report Format

Section 1 provides the institutional information about the Administrative Authority and National Focal Points for the national implementation of the Convention.

Section 2 is a 'free-text' section in which the Party is invited to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.

Section 3 provides the 90 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation Goals and Targets in the Strategic Plan 2016-2024, and with an optional 'free-text' section under each indicator question in which the Contracting Party may, if it wishes, add further information on national implementation of that activity.

Section 4 is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on the targets and actions for the implementation of each of the targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024.

In line with Resolution XII.2, which encourages Contracting Parties "to develop and submit to the Secretariat on or before December 2016, and according to their national priorities, capabilities and resources, their own quantifiable and time-bound national and regional targets in line with the targets set in the Strategic Plan", all Parties are encouraged to consider using this comprehensive national planning tool as soon as possible, in order to identify the areas of highest priority for action and the relevant national targets and actions for each target.

The planning of national targets offers, for each of them, the possibility of indicating the national priority for that area of activity as well as the level of resourcing available, or that could be made available during the triennium, for its implementation. In addition, there are specific boxes to indicate the National Targets for implementation by 2021 and the planned national activities that are designed to deliver these targets. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 shows the synergies between CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Ramsar Targets. Therefore, the NRF provide an opportunity that Contracting Parties indicate as appropriate how the actions they undertake for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets according to paragraph 51 of Resolution XII.3.

Section 5 is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that so wishes to provide additional information regarding any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

General guidance for completing and submitting the COP14 National Report Format

Important - please read this guidance section before starting to complete the National Report form

13. All Sections of the COP14 NRF should be completed in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).

14. The deadline for submission of the **completed NRF is January 21st 2021**. It will not be possible to

include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP14.

15. The deadline for submission of **national targets is by 24 January 2020**

16. To help Contracting Parties refer to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP12, for each appropriate indicator a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP12 NRF or previous NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}

17. For follow up and where appropriate, a cross-reference is also provided to the relevant Key Result Area (KRA) relating to Contracting Parties implementation in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015.

18. Only Strategic Plan 2016-2024 Targets for which there are implementation actions for Contracting Parties are included in this reporting format. Those targets of the Strategic Plan that do not refer directly to Parties are omitted in the National Report Format as the information is provided through the Ramsar Sites Data Base or the Work Plan of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (e.g. targets 6 and 14).

19. For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarification, do so in the additional information box below the relevant indicator question. Please be as concise as possible (**maximum of 500 words** in each free-text box).

20. The NRF should ideally be completed by the principal compiler in consultation with relevant colleagues in their agency and others within the government and, as appropriate, with NGOs and other stakeholders who might have fuller knowledge of aspects of the Party's overall implementation of the Convention. The principal compiler can save the document at any point and return to it later to continue or to amend answers. Compilers should refer back to the National Report submitted for COP13 to ensure the continuity and consistency of information provided. In the online system there is an option to allow consultation with others.

21. The completed NRF **must be accompanied by a letter that can be uploaded in the online system or send by email (nationalreports@ramsar.org) in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP14 National Report.**

If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (nationalreports@ramsar.org).

Section 1: Institutional Information

Important note: the responses below will be considered by the Ramsar Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points, and will be used to update the information it holds. The Secretariat's current information about your focal points is available at <https://www.ramsar.org/search?f%5B0%5D=type%3Aperson#search-contacts>

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 COP14 National Report. It can be attached to this question using the "Manage documents" function (blue symbol below)

› Letter Attached

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Ramsar_National_Targets_for_Jamaica.pdf](#)

Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority

› National Environment and Planning Agency

Head of Administrative Authority - name and title

› Mr. Peter Knight JP. Chief Executive Officer

Mailing address

› 10 & 11 Caledonia Avenue, Kingston 5, Jamaica W.I.

Telephone/Fax

› 876-754-7540 / 876-754-7594

Email

› peter.knight@nepa.gov.jm; ceo@nepa.gov.jm

Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

Name and title

› Mr. Anthony McKenzie Director, Environmental Management & Conservation Division National Environment and Planning Agency

Mailing address

› 10 & 11 Caledonia Avenue, Kingston 5, Jamaica W.I.

Telephone/Fax

› 876-754-7540 / 876-754-7594

Email

› amcKenzie@nepa.gov.jm

Designated National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)

Name and title

› Mr. Keron Campbell Botanist

Name of organisation

› Natural History Museum of Jamaica, Institute of Jamaica

Mailing address

› 10 - 16 East Street, Kingston

Telephone/Fax

› 876-922-0620-6 / 876-922-1147

Email

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

Designated Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

Name and title

› Miss Ollyvia Anderson Manager, Public Education and Corporate Communication Branch

Name of organisation

› National Environment and Planning Agency

Mailing address

› 10 & 11 Caledonia Avenue, Kingston 5, Jamaica W.I.

Telephone/Fax

› 876-754-7540 / 876-754-7594

Email

› ollyvia.anderson@nepa.gov.jm

Designated Non-Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

Name and title

› Miss Ingrid Parchment Executive Director

Name of organisation

› Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation

Mailing address

› P.O. Box 33, Lionel Town, Clarendon, Jamaica, W.I.

Telephone/Fax

› 876-986-3327 / 876-986-3956

Email

› iparchment@yahoo.com

Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP13 reporting)

A. What have been the five most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention?

1)

› In January 2016 approximately 57.1 hectares of wetland at Winns Morass, Trelawny was secured by the Natural Resources Conservation Authority (NRCA) by way of a long-term Lease Agreement. The lands were reserved for ecological restoration as part of the mitigation stemming from the development of the Falmouth Cruise Ship Pier by the Port Authority of Jamaica (PAJ). The implementation of the ecological restoration was contracted to the University of West Indies- Centre for Marine Sciences Discovery Bay Marine Laboratory (DBML).

A topographical survey of the land to inform mapping and boundary demarcation and an ecological assessment to determine the health of the wetland including tidal fluctuation were conducted and in January 2020 the project commenced. Restoration activities on approximately 1 hectare of Parcel A (the first of four parcels earmarked for restoration) involved use of heavy equipment (excavator, tractor) to remove approximately 368 cubic metres of dumped material (marl, concrete, steel) from the reclaimed land to restore the land to optimal forest floor level which would allow for the resumption of tidal influence. This was followed by the supplementary planting of approximately 450 mangrove seedlings harvested from the parent trees as well as hardened 2 - 3year old mangrove saplings.

The remaining hectares will require different approaches to restoration, including partial filling of the abandoned ponds, removal of dumped solid waste and restriction of encroachment by informal settlers.

Supporting activities in the ecological restoration process being undertaken at Winns Morass include:

- Preparation and implementation of a Management Plan.
- Legislative protection through designation of a Tree Preservation Order under the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) Regulations, 1967.
- Demarcation of the boundaries of the restoration area with fencing/bollards.
- Public Education through informational signs

Baseline data has been collected by the Discovery Bay Marine Lab (DBML) and a "Time Zero" report prepared for comparison against future monitoring. Additionally, periodic photographs will be used to assess growth over time, coupled with implementation of the supporting activities highlighted in the management plan developed for the site.

2)

› The Integrating Water, Land and Ecosystems Management in Caribbean Small Island Developing States (IWEco) Project is a multifocal, regional project that addresses water, land and biodiversity resource management as well as climate change in 10 participating countries including Jamaica. The project is financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and United Nation Environment Programme (UNEP).

The Jamaica National Sub-Project is titled "Biodiversity Mainstreaming in Coastal Landscapes within the Negril Environmental Protection Area of Jamaica". It is a four-year programme being implemented by the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA). The project focuses on the Negril Environmental Protection Area (EPA) with special focus on the Negril Great Morass, the second largest wetland in Jamaica, and one of the largest natural coastal wetland ecosystems in the Caribbean. The project is collaborating with local stakeholders and national partners to manage and conserve internationally significant wetland biodiversity through the restoration of wetland ecosystem services, and the sustainable use of wetland biodiversity.

The objective of the project is to restore the historical, hydrological and other physical components of the Negril Great Morass; enhance and re-establish native vegetation to provide a habitat for wetland fauna; eliminate issues that degrade ecosystem functions by promoting sustainable land use practices amongst key stakeholders and local communities to support the environment and improve their livelihoods; strengthen the management of the Negril EPA to ensure the long term sustainability of wetland biological resources and by supporting the Government of Jamaica laws for the sustainable management of land, water and ecosystem services.

3)

› Another major initiative is the UWI-Solutions for Developing Countries (SODECO) evidence-based interventions to rehabilitate, restore and preserve mangroves forests in coastal lands of Clarendon parish:

- Boggy Pond & Carlisle Bay
- Peake Bay
- 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.

Financing for the restoration project comes from a grant valued at US\$2.45 million, which is J\$360 million, provided by the "UK Blue Carbon Fund", which was established in the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

in 2019, and financed by the United Kingdom's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. NEPA has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with UWI-SODECO as part of the partnership.

4)

> The World Bank study (Forces of NATURE: Assessment and Economic Valuation of Coastal Protection Services Provided by Mangroves in Jamaica) funded by the Program on Forests (PROFOR) recognized the importance of coastal ecosystems and highlights the contribution of mangrove forests to coastal resilience and reduction of vulnerability in the context of climate change impacts. This is particularly important to the Caribbean and Small Island Nations (SIDS) like Jamaica which is at high risk from coastal hazards due to its exposure to tropical storms, high levels of coastal development, vulnerable coastal communities, degradation of coastal ecosystems and the predicted impacts of climate change.

For example, Hurricane Ivan in 2004 caused over US\$0.5 billion in damages, i.e., nearly 6% of national Gross Domestic Product (GDP). 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. It is important to be able to quantify the economic benefits of mangroves, to better value and conserve these ecosystems, and mitigate the impacts of climate events.

In 2013, there was 9,800 hectares of mangrove in Jamaica, mostly on the south coast. Limited data suggests that more than 770 hectares of mangroves have been lost in Jamaica over the past two decades (1996 - 2016). However, more than 70% of these lost mangrove areas could be potentially restorable. Currently mangroves in Jamaica are threatened by extraction (for timber, small-scale farming and fishing uses), coastal modification from developments, human sources of pollution, changes in land use leading to clearing and land degradation and climate change. However, the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) has recognized the value of these habitats to humans, and is moving towards active plans and measures to conserve and protect Jamaica's remaining mangroves through becoming signatories to important conventions, establishing protected areas, developing several national plans or guidelines, international partnerships supporting the conservation or sustainable use of coastal resources and conducting an island wide wetland inventory. The 'Assessment and Economic Valuation of Coastal Protection Services Provided by Mangroves in Jamaica' is an important product that supports the GOJ's 'Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan', through efforts to secure a healthy natural environment, reduce hazard risk and adapt to climate change. The project was linked to the ongoing World Bank Jamaica Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (DVRP), and will also provide value to Jamaica's Resilience Agenda. The study examined the current status and risks of mangrove habitats in Jamaica, identified and assessed ecosystem services - especially coastal protection - and looked at the costs and benefits of mangrove conservation.

Jamaica faces substantial flood risk from coastal storms and mangroves provide considerable flood risk reduction benefits. Annually, the value of Jamaica's mangrove forests for flood risk reduction to the nation's-built capital is more than US\$2,500 per hectare per year. During these storms, mangrove forests protect 177,000 people, and nearly US\$2.4 billion or 50% of the total affected population and built capital. This translates to economic benefits of more than US\$186 million per hectare of mangroves. This Report supports the growing interest within the development agenda to include nature-based solutions for disaster risk management (DRM), and provides vital information for discussion on adaptation, insurance, hazard mitigation and disaster recovery decisions. It has advanced existing knowledge on current health status of Jamaican mangroves, improved understanding on how the loss of mangroves can increase coastal flood risk, and has identified potential risk reduction measures. This study shows that mangroves offer significant benefits for flood risk reduction and overall coastal resilience, and identifies key areas affected by floods for where mangrove management (including restoration) may yield the greatest returns. The study also presents important data on benefits beyond coastal protection such as fisheries provision, carbon sequestration, erosion control, and ecotourism which can have significant implications on poverty reduction.

5)

> The Forestry Department is currently (2018 - 2021) executing an all-island assessment of mangroves in addition to a socio-economic study which includes assessments of ecological characters of mangroves. To date ~6000 hectares of mangrove and swamps forests have been assessed and an additional 3,000 hectares will be assessed within the 2020/21 financial year. (Source: National Forest Management and Conservation Plan (NFMCP) Annual Progress Report 2019-2020 and Draft Implementation Plan 2020-2021).

B. What have been the five greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?

1)

> Management of Ramsar Sites

The capacity to implement and finalize mechanisms (management plans, zoning plans, financial sustainability plans etc.) for the management of designated Ramsar sites is recognized as the greatest challenge in implementing the Convention.

2)

› Partnerships

Forging and maintaining public/civic/private partnerships towards the management of Ramsar sites and other wetland areas currently being impacted by development.

3)

› Policies and Legislation

Although there is the existence of sector policies with wetlands management considerations, there is still the absence of an overarching legislation having to do with wetland conservation.

4)

› Socio-economic Realities

The exploitation of natural resources for economic benefit continues to threaten the conservation of these systems. This has been a pervasive problem and remains an issue to be addressed.

Development Pressure

The recessionary nature of the global economic climate given the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic continues to exacerbate the need for development to foster economic growth in Jamaica. As a consequence, there has been increased pressure in particular to the coastal environment. There are several major projects which arise which continue the conflict between the Government and the NGO community; the conflict surrounds the modification of nearshore resources.

5)

› Sustainable financing

There is the challenge of mobilizing and managing funds to address a range of challenges associated with biodiversity conservation and protected area management. This impacts how successful the co-managers are able to implement the various management and zoning plans for the protected areas system including its Ramsar sites. Securing adequate funds is vital but not sufficient for protected areas to be managed effectively and financed sustainably. With this in mind, one of the goals of the NPAS project was the establishment of the National Conservation Trust Fund of Jamaica (NCTFJ) Ltd. This was established in December 2014 under the Companies Act of Jamaica. The objective of the NCTFJ is to promote, for the benefit of the public, the conservation, protection, management and expansion of Jamaica's national Protected Areas System by providing a sustainable flow of funds to support, without limitation, enforcement, infrastructure, monitoring needs and other activities that contribute substantially to the conservation, protection and maintenance of biodiversity within the National Protected Areas System or any other area of environmental significance of Jamaica.

C. What are the five priorities for future implementation of the Convention?

1)

› The continued implementation of the ecological restoration projects at sites identified for intervention.

2)

› The inclusion of wetland ecosystems in adaptation measures for combatting climate change. This will require the continued integration of nature-based solutions in toolkits, increased public awareness and revision of policies, strategies and plans to mainstream climate change adaptation.

3)

› The continuation of the work by the Forestry Department in executing the all-island assessment of mangroves in addition to a socio-economic study which includes assessments of ecological characters of mangroves. To date ~6000 hectares of mangrove and swamps forests have been assessed and an additional 3,000 hectares will be assessed within the 2020/21 financial year. This will contribute to the development of a national inventory.

4)

› Legislative protection of targeted wetlands through designation of a Tree Preservation Order under the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) Regulations, 1967.

5)

› Jamaica continues to participate in the process towards the development of the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework to replace the current Aichi biodiversity targets, which expire in 2020. It is important that the new post-2020 framework aligns with the work of the biodiversity-related conventions such as the Ramsar Convention to avoid duplication and maximize impact to reverse biodiversity loss. Indicators to include wetland related targets will then enable an improved consistency of information available at global and regional scales contributing to a more informative overview of changes in wetland systems. The focus of the GOJ will then be adopted in the new version of the country's NBSAP as the current NBSAP expires in 2021.

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning priorities for implementation assistance and requirements for such assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

> In light of the threat that is posed to the majority of the Ramsar sites in the Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and in specific reference to Climate Change, the Secretariat should seek to prioritize the funding of research, training and programmes in the region in order to address the process of Climate Change Adaptation. Projects should be developed on a regional scale and seek to focus on regional challenges.

E. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)? (including ongoing partnerships and partnerships to develop)

> The expansion of the geographic focus of the IOPs to include underserved regions (such as the Caribbean) should be made a priority.

F. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the 'biodiversity cluster' (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), World Heritage Convention (WHC), and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?

> The post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework builds on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 - 2020 and sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in society's relationship with biodiversity and to ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled. The framework aims to galvanize urgent and transformative action by Governments and all of society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, and businesses, to achieve the outcomes it sets out in its vision, mission, goals and targets, and thereby to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other biodiversity related multilateral agreements (including the Ramsar Convention), processes and instruments.

The framework will be implemented primarily through activities at the national level, with supporting action at the sub-national, regional and global levels. It aims to promote synergies and coordination with relevant processes. It provides a global, outcome-oriented framework for the development of national, and as appropriate, regional, goals and targets and, as necessary, the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and Jamaica's development goals of Vision 2030 to achieve these, and to facilitate regular monitoring and review of progress at the global level. (Source: The Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework). It is therefore expected that the Convention and Contracting Party participation in the negotiations process will help in the development and implementation of wetland conservation programmes that can be tracked for effectiveness on national and global scales.

G. How is the Ramsar Convention linked with the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies in the country (e.g., on sustainable development, energy, extractive industries, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity) and how this could be improved?

> The National Water Sector Policy and Implementation Plan 2019 through an Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach, will institute the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximize economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems and the environment. The GOJ's policy is that Jamaica's water bodies and watersheds, including streams, rivers, ponds and coastal waterways, should support vibrant aquatic ecosystems.

Maintaining healthy watersheds requires protecting animals, as well as plants, since plants and animals in all ecosystems are interdependent. As such, a vibrant watershed ecosystem is not only an important goal, but contributes to healthy watersheds and sustainable water resources. A key goal of water resources management decisions is to protect watersheds at all points— from ridges and headwaters to the coastal waters, the ridge to reef approach. IWRM means that all stakeholders will be consulted in the decision-making processes. To protect watersheds, it is particularly important that the Forestry Department and Local Forest Management Committees are involved in decisions on protecting the environment and ecosystems. (Source: National Water Sector Policy and Implementation Plan (NWSPIP) 2019).

The National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity in Jamaica 2016-2021 in fulfilments of its obligations as a Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity, cross sectoral consultations were used to inform this document. The document outlines strategies for mainstreaming biodiversity (including wetland related issues) into policy documents, plans, actions, budget, legislation and indicators for key sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, mining, energy, tourism, transport and others. It also seeks to outline the national activities that will enable Jamaica to achieve the established Aichi Biodiversity Targets. (Source: National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity in Jamaica 2016-2021).

H. According to paragraph 21 of Resolution XIII.18 on Gender and wetlands, please provide a short description about the balance between men and women participating in wetland-related decisions, programmes and research.

> Jamaica made four voluntary national commitments through the Forestry Department to support the United

Nations Strategic Plan on Forests (UNSF), 2017-2030: to improve watershed management planning (adaptation to climate change) within targeted forest estates to support sustainable forest management; upscale gender sensitive alternative livelihoods to support the sustainable utilization of forest resources by local communities; increase the areas of mangroves under protection and develop a Mangrove Management and Conservation Plan to support this initiative; and strengthen the policy and legislative framework for the forest sector. (Source: 6th National Report for the Convention on Biological Diversity (6NR) 2019). This a demonstration of gender consideration in the development of national programmes.

I. Do you (AA) have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?

› No comments at this time.

J. Please list the names of the organisations 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)
- Environmental Risk Management Division, Ministry of Housing, Urban Renewal, Environment and Climate Change
- Forestry Department
- Water Resource Authority (WRA)
- Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation (C-CAM)
- University of the West Indies (UWI)

Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

[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 Aichi Target 2]

1.1 Have wetland conservation and the identification of wetlands benefits been integrated into sustainable approaches to the following national strategies and planning processes, including: {1.3.2} {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i

Please select only one per square.

a) National Policy or strategy for wetland management	<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 <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
b) Poverty eradication strategies	<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 <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
c) Water resource management and water efficiency plans	<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 <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
d) Coastal and marine resource management plans	<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 <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
e) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan	<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 <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
f) National forest programmes	<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 <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
g) National policies or measures on agriculture	<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 <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
h) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD	<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 <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant

i) National policies on energy and mining	<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 <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
j) National policies on tourism	<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 <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
k) National policies on urban development	<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 <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
l) National policies on infrastructure	<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 <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
m) National policies on industry	<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 <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
n) National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i	<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 <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
o) National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management	<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 <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
p) National policies on wastewater management and water quality	<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 <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant

1.1 Additional information

> 1.1 Additional information:

All Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of the Government of Jamaica have continued to implement 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 Environment and Planning Agency prepares Development Orders on behalf of the Town and Country Planning Authority. A Development Order is a legal document which is used to guide development in the area to which it applies. It enables the Local Planning Authority and/or the Town and Country Planning Authority to regulate land developments within the area securing proper conditions and conveniences and the co-ordination of roads and public services, protection and extension of amenities and the conservation of the resources of the area (including wetlands). Since the last triennium a total of three Development Orders have been confirmed and published with the conservation of mangrove forests and wetland areas (St. Mary Parish, St. Catherine Area and Clarendon Parish). Additionally, two more Development Orders are in the draft stage and one more is in the provisional stage. (Source: NEPA, 2020 – unpublished).

The National Water Sector Policy and Implementation Plan 2019 through an Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), will institute the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximize economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems and the environment. The GOJ's policy is that Jamaica's water bodies and watersheds, including streams, rivers, ponds and coastal waterways, should support vibrant aquatic ecosystems. (Source: NWSPIP 2019).

The National Forest Policy 2017 addresses and outlines key strategies for the management and conservation of mangrove and swamp forests (wetland forests). In an effort to arrest degradation and ensure proper management, the Forestry Department will take a more active role in the replanting of mangrove forests and will retain jurisdiction over mangrove forests that exist in Forest Reserves, Forest Management Areas and Forest Estates. The Department shall in collaboration with the National Environment and Planning Agency and Universities map and identify mangrove forests within its jurisdiction which are in need of rehabilitation and work to design and implement appropriate replanting and monitoring interventions. (Source: National Forest Policy (NFP) 2017).

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

[National policies on wastewater management and water quality](#)

[National plans of actions \(NPAs\) for pollution control and management](#)

[National policies on aquaculture and fisheries](#)

[National policies on industry](#)

[National policies on infrastructure](#)

[National policies on tourism](#)

[National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD](#)

[National policies or measures on agriculture](#)

[National forest programmes](#)

[Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan](#)

[Coastal and marine resource management plans](#)

[Water resource management and water efficiency plans](#)

[Poverty eradication strategies](#)

[Poverty eradication strategies](#)

[National Policy or strategy for wetland management](#)

Target 2

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 Aichi Targets 7 and 8], [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

2.1 Has the quantity and quality of water available to, and required by, wetlands been assessed to support the implementation of the Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1, VIII.2) ? 1.24.

Please select only one option

☐ A=Yes

☒ B=No

☐ C=Partially

☐ D=Planned

2.1 Additional Information

>

2.2 Have assessments of environmental flow been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wetlands (Action r3.4.iv)

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ C=Partially

☐ D=Planned

2.2 Additional Information

> The Forestry Department is currently (2018 - 2021) executing an all-island assessment of mangroves in addition to a socio-economic study which includes assessments of ecological characters of mangroves. To date ~6000 hectares of mangrove and swamps forests have been assessed and an additional 3,000 hectares will be assessed within the 2020/21 financial year. (Source: National Forest Management and Conservation Plan (NFMCP) Annual Progress Report 2019-2020 and Draft Implementation Plan 2020-2021).

2.3 What, if any, initiatives been taken to improve the sustainability of water use (or allocation of water resources) in the context of ecosystem requirements across major river basins (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12)? (Action 3.4.6.)

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned
☐ X=Unknown

2.3 Additional Information

> Several ecosystem rehabilitation programmes are being undertaken to increase the quality and quantity of water for human consumption and assist in the conservation of Jamaica's biodiversity. These activities include an increase in awareness during Farmer training days and ecological assessment of the watersheds under the Watershed Area Management Mechanism (WAMM) and annual reforestation activities executed in Watersheds. Additionally, the Water Resource Authority (WRA) has implemented a Volume-Based Fee (VBF) to for water abstraction across all 10 of the island's hydrologic basins. It enables abstractors to vary their licences to reflect their actual usage. This will ultimately result in the abstractor saving money, while enabling the WRA to provide licences to more persons. A Managed Artificial Recharge (MAR) System has been constructed for the replenishment of the limestone aquifers to enable the possibility of easing water stress in and around the Aquifer Protection Zone (APZ) by improving the water store available to augment water demand. The existing environmental demand assumption for all perennial stream-gauge flows being taken as 60% of Minimum Flow.

2.4 Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed (Action r3.4.ix.)

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

2.4 Additional Information

> A Payment for Ecosystems Services (PES) scheme was developed to incentivize farmers or landowners to conserve on their use of environmental resources and aid in the preservation of the environment under the Yallahs/Hope River Project. Funded by the IDB and GOJ, the PES scheme is a proactive climate smart mechanism which at the broadest level considers specific activities associated with the demand and supply of ecosystem services, as well as the governance structure that sets the rules for transactions and the general functioning of the scheme. The scheme, has many marked key benefits which include:

- Provision of financial incentives to small agricultural producers living in the upper watershed areas to implement practices geared towards soil and water conservation, thereby improving livelihoods and alleviating poverty within the upper watershed;
 - The improvement in water quality and availability to residents in Kingston, St. Andrew, Yallahs and its environs thereby mitigating the effects of prolonged drought events; and
 - The protection of biodiversity within the Yallahs River and Hope River Watershed Management Units (WMU).
- The project has reforested 565 hectares of land and engaged a total of 560 farmers in sustainable land management practices using the Farmer Field School approach increasing forest cover and ultimately improving water quantity and quality. Additionally, the Volume-Based Fee (VBF) and Managed Artificial Recharge (MAR) indirectly provide maintenance for wetlands.

2.5 Percentage of households linked to sewage system?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

> 23

2.5 Additional Information

> Whilst there are residential developments which may be connected to central or municipal sewage treatment systems and are regulated by the NEPA, there are still many households that do not benefit from connection to sewage treatment systems. (Source: National Water Sector Policy and Implementation Plan (NWSPIP) 2019).

2.6 What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

- ☐ E=Exact number (percentage)
>
☐ F=Less than (percentage)
>
☒ G=More than (percentage)

> 30

☐ X=Unknown

☐ Y=Not Relevant

2.6 Additional Information

>

2.7 What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine if relevant to your country?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

☒ E=Exact number (percentage)

> 75

☐ F=Less than (percentage)

>

☐ G=More than (percentage)

>

☐ X=Unknown

☐ Y=Not Relevant

2.7 Additional Information

> The GOJ's policy is that all households will have access to sanitation facilities that protect the health of users and the environment by 2030. The MOH sets and enforces standards for sanitation facilities. Municipal Corporations and Local Authorities will assist in enforcing standards in Non-Utility Service Areas. (Source: NWSPIP, 2019).

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

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ C=Partially

☐ D=Planned

☐ X=Unknown

☐ Y=Not Relevant

2.8 Additional Information

> The disposal of sewage effluent and sludge following treatment is now regulated by NEPA 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 NEPA to enforce operators to take 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 'Section 4: Minimum requirements for waste water 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 waste water treatment systems and excreta management in Jamaica)

2.9 Number of wastewater treatment plants (or volume treated exist at national level)?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

☒ E=Exact number (plants)

> 100

☐ F=Less than (plants)

>

☐ G=More than (plants)

>

☐ X=Unknown

☐ Y=Not Relevant

2.9 Additional Information

> National level is assumed to be municipal plants. The following are municipal systems and the capacities:

- Westmoreland - Negril (15.9 million litres/day),
- St. James - Bogue Lagoons (45 million litres/day),
- St. Ann - Ocho Rios (6.9 million litres/day),
- Portland - Anchovy (1,000 cubic metres/day),
- St. Catherine - Soapberry (75,000 cubic metres/day),
- St. Catherine - Greater Portmore (11,100 cubic metres/ day) and
- St. James - Rose Hall Development Company (9,463 cubic metres/day).

2.10 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? If relevant to your country
SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Good
- ☐ B=Not functioning
- ☐ C=Functioning
- ☐ Q=Obsolete
- ☐ X=Unknown
- ☐ Y=Not Relevant

2.10 Additional Information

› Self-reporting by the management of the plants, are not at this time at the desired level. However, for the reports received for the 2019 period, the compliance was as follows: 8 plants were poor; 50 were fair; 43 were good; 32 were very good and 8 not rated. The ratings were done as such < 50% compliance with the discharge standards in the licence - Poor; 50-<75% - Fair; 75 - <90%-Good; 90-100% - Very Good. The plants which are reported as not rated are those which do not have any discharge standards in their licences or those which have reported that there is no discharge from the facility. (NEPA, 2020 – unpublished).

2.11 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☐ B=Not Functioning
- ☐ C=Functioning
- ☐ Q=Obsolete
- ☒ X=Unknown
- ☐ Y=Not Relevant

2.11 Additional Information

›

2.12 Number of wastewater reuse systems (or volume re-used) and purpose?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

›

2.12 Additional Information

› The rum industry (six distilleries) has the largest reuse of wastewater in the country as the vinasse/dunder is used on sugar cane fields. Some of the hotels with treatment plants reuse their treated effluent for the irrigation of the landscaped areas and /or golf courses where present. There is one facility in western Jamaica, Rose Hall Development Company Limited that acts as a catchment area for several hotels and other developments. This facility treats the effluent and then sells the treated effluent back to some of these facilities for irrigation purposes. Treated effluent is also incorporated in storm water ponds and reused as cooling water for some processes. (NEPA, 2020 – unpublished).

2.13 What is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system if relevant to your country ?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

- ☐ R=Agriculture
- ☒ S=Landscape
- ☐ T=Industrial
- ☐ U=Drinking
- ☐ X=Unknown
- ☐ Y=Not Relevant

2.13 Additional Information

Please indicate if the wastewater reuse system is for free or taxed or add any additional information.
 > The treated effluent is sold by Rose Hall Development Company Limited to hotels for use for irrigation of landscaped areas and golf courses where the effluent is not treated by the particular facility. The vinasse/dunder which is reused is applied to fields associated with the facilities from which generated. (NEPA, 2020 – unpublished).

2.14 Does your country use a wastewater treatment process that utilizes wetlands as a natural filter while preserving the wetland ecosystem?

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ X=Unknown

2.14 Additional information: If Yes, please provide an example

> Artificial reed beds are constructed and utilized in the wastewater treatment process.

Target 3

Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8]

3.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {1.10.1} KRA 1.10.i

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

3.1 Additional Information

> Through the Natural Resources Conservation Authority (Permit and Licence) regulations 1996, developers are encouraged to minimize their environmental impact through the use of the 'wise use' principle. When impacts are expected in wetland areas then the granting of the Permit and Licence is contingent on the implementation of a mitigation plan that will seek to reduce the impact of the development as well as compensate for the resources to be impacted.

3.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the conservation, wise use and management of {1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input 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

> This is usually achieved through the Natural Resources Conservation Authority (NRCA) Permit and Licence regulations where development project proponents are required to conduct compensation measures in lieu of wetlands impacted.

3.3 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.1} KRA 1.11.i

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

3.3 Additional information

› The Green Business Jamaica (GBJ) Programme is designed to 'green' businesses across various sectors. It is a voluntary programme that responds to the Vision 2030 National Goal 4: Jamaica has a healthy natural environment. GBJ encourages businesses to implement environmentally sound or friendly mechanisms, or practices to reduce their negative environmental impact; which would translate to the sustainable management and use of environmental and natural resources.

The main objective of the Green Business Jamaica Programme is to recognize, award, and promote businesses in Jamaica which have taken steps towards improving the local environment and quality of life.

The specific aims of the programme are to:

- 1) distinguish businesses that take relevant steps to protect, preserve and sustain the environment
- 2) highlight businesses that strive to operate in an environmentally and socially responsible manner
- 3) Facilitation of environmental stewardship practices in local business entities and institutions that volunteered to participate in the Green Business Jamaica Pilot Programme

Businesses can green their internal operations, or those within their value chain. Additionally, they can produce green products, or provide green services to others. The pilot programme began in 2018 and included academic institutions, grocery merchandising operators, hospitality industry, fast food restaurants, and petroleum service stations.

Additionally, the Forestry Department has a tax incentive programme for the Declaration of private owned forest lands inclusive of mangroves and swamp forests.

3.4 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.2} KRA 1.11.i

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ D=Planned
☐ Z=Not Applicable

3.4 Additional Information

› Under the Natural Resources Conservation Authority (Permit and Licence) regulations 1996, the Forest Act 1996 and Forest Regulations 2001, all breaches are subject to fines and possible jail time.

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 Aichi Target 9}

4.1 Does your country have a comprehensive national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

4.1 Additional information

› An Invasive Alien Species (IAS) Working Group, which is a Technical Working Group, were established prior to the triennium and continue to work towards the implementation of the IAS management programme. The IAS Working Group continues to update Jamaica's national list of wild and agricultural species reported as invasive aliens including their pathways, and will include the national list in the existing online Jamaica Invasive Species Database.

4.2 Have national policies or guidelines on invasive species control and management been established or reviewed for wetlands? {1.9.2} KRA 1.9.iii

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

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 2018, there are provisions for the culling of invasive fish in fish sanctuaries.
- The implementation of the Regional Project on Mitigating the Threats of Invasive Alien Species in the Insular Caribbean (MTIASIC) in 2009 – 2014 the Pet Trade Pathway Toolkit. The toolkit is currently being revised based on stakeholder consultations.

The NIASSAP is also currently being updated by NEPA and the IAS working group.

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

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ X=Unknown

4.3 Additional Information

If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the successful management action

> The Mason River Protected Area Invasive Species Control and Habitat Restoration Project is a four-year project, which commenced in 2017 that is focused on the removal of the very aggressive and invasive plant species *Dicranopteris pectinata* also known as the Vampire Fern within the MRPABS&RS. The project will remove the large dominance of the fern in four distinct patches of approximately 20 acres and replace it with a diversity of native flora, restoring up to 80 percent of the reserve land covered with the fern. To date a total of 4.3 acres has been restored by the Institute of Jamaica - Natural History Museum (IOJ-NHM).

4.4 Are there invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems that have not been successfully controlled through management actions?

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ X=Unknown

4.4 Additional Information

If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the challenges to management

> An Invasive Alien Species Control Programme was drafted for the Suckermouth Catfish (*Pterygoplichthys pardalis*) located within the Black River Lower Morass. The Suckermouth Catfish has no predators and is more tolerant to poor water quality and drought conditions in comparison to the native species which are sensitive to oxygen and nutrient levels, therefore are better able to adapt to harsh or changing environmental conditions. Consequently, they are able to outcompete the native species for available resources and are known to form burrows which pose serious threats to the stability of river banks.

A Lionfish Management Plan was developed under the MTIASIC Project and an 'Eat it to beat it' campaign was instituted. Whilst the project has ended and the campaign has resulted in the decrease in the abundance of the lionfish on reef systems accessible to SCUBA divers, there is still need for assessment and the development of management strategies on deeper reefs which it is believed the species inhabits and remains relatively unchecked.

4.5 Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☒ D=Planned
☐ X=Unknown
☐ Y=Not Relevant

4.5 Additional Information

> The effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control has not been formally assessed. However, the update of the NIASSAP will include a monitoring framework for the assessment of the progress of the control of invasive alien species programmes.

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

[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 {2.1.}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 6,11, 12]

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? {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

5.1 Additional information

>

5.2 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.1} KRA 2.2.ii

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ D=Planned

5.2 Additional information

> Consultations have begun with the Urban Development Cooperation (UDC) for the inclusion of the Great Goat Islands within the Portland Bight Wetlands and Cays Ramsar site. The Great Goat Island was approved as a wildlife sanctuary for endemic and endangered species, including the critically-endangered endemic Jamaican Iguana (*Cyclura collei*) in 2017. A management plan (2019-2024) has been drafted for the site. The National Ramsar Committee is currently deliberating on the expansion of Black River Lower Morass Ramsar Site to include the upper morass as the area is also considered an unique ecological area. A part of this process includes the updating of the existing Ramsar Information for the Black River Lower Morass with data on the upper morass region.

5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have a formal management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i

Please select only one option

- ☒ E=Exact number (sites)

> 3

- ☐ F=Less than (sites)

>

- ☐ G=More than (sites)

>

- ☐ X=Unknown
☐ Y=Not Relevant

5.4 Of the Ramsar Sites with a formal management plan, for how many of these is the plan being implemented? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i

Please select only one option

- ☒ E=Exact number (sites)

> 3

- ☐ F=Less than (sites)

>

- ☐ G=More than (sites)

>

- ☐ X=Unknown
☐ Y=Not Relevant

5.5 Of the Ramsar sites without a formal management plan, for how many is there effective management planning currently being implemented through other relevant means e.g. through existing actions for appropriate wetland management? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i

Please select only one option

- ☒ E=Exact number (sites)

> 1

- ☐ F=Less than (sites)

>

- ☐ G=More than (sites)

>

- ☐ X=Unknown

☐ Y=Not Relevant

5.3 – 5.5 Additional information

> A Management Plan 2017 - 2022 has been drafted for the Proposed Black River Protected Area (including the Black River Lower Morass Ramsar site) with several management aspects of the plan being implemented.

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ C=Partially

☐ D=Planned

5.6 Additional information

> A monitoring and evaluation tracking tool exists within each Management Plan for each Ramsar site. Additionally, the sites are also assessed biannually using the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) score to determine level of management effectiveness of the Natural Resources Conservation Authority Protected Areas (which includes the Ramsar site). Within the last triennium the Mason River Protected Area, Bird Sanctuary and Ramsar Site, Palisadoes-Port Royal Protected Area (which includes the Ramsar site) were assessed.

5.7 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.4} {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv

Please select only one option

☒ E=Exact number (sites)

> 2

☐ F=Less than (sites)

>

☐ G=More than (sites)

>

☐ X=Unknown

☐ Y=Not Relevant

5.7 Additional information

If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites

> The Mason River Protected Area, Bird Sanctuary & Ramsar Site (MRPABS&RS) has a cross sectoral management structure in two regards; by virtue of the designations and secondly because of its ownership status. The MRPABS&RS has four designations, three of which are evident by the name and the fourth is a designation as a National Heritage site by the Jamaica National Heritage Trust (JNHT). The four designations oblige the three entities (JNHT, NHMJ-IOJ, NEPA) to manage/monitor/protect etc. this area collaboratively as per the designations.

The Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation (C-CAM) was granted management delegation agreement in Portland Bight Protected Area (including the Ramsar Site) excluding the Urban Development Corporation's lands. C-CAM however is developing a new management plan and continue to conduct aspects of PA management, research and fund raising.

Target 7

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

[Reference to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12]

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? {2.6.1} KRA 2.6.i

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ C=Some Sites

☐ D=Planned

7.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or 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. The AA additionally utilizes the various social media platforms in a similar manner.

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? {2.6.2} KRA 2.6.i

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Some Cases
☐ O=No Negative Change

7.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Some cases', please indicate for which Ramsar Sites the Administrative Authority has made Article 3.2 reports to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made
> 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. In September 2019, the Secretariat was informed of the approval of the Port Authority of Jamaica (PAJ) applications for the following Environmental Permits, Environmental Licences and Beach Licences by the Natural Resource Conservation Authority/Town and Country Planning Authority (NRCA/TCPA), at its meeting held on 20 August 2019.

1. Environmental Permit for the Development of a Cruise Ship Pier
2. Environmental Licences (NRC Wastewater and Sludge Regulations, 2013) for:
 - Construction of a wastewater treatment plant
 - Operation of a wastewater treatment plant
 - Discharge of treated sewage effluent
3. Beach Licence for Commercial use, one (1) 295m rubble mound revetment and removal of approx. 1,205 square meters

The multi-phased Port Royal Cruise Pier Development consist of landside and marine works, including the installation of a floating cruise pier, construction of a terminal building, bus and tram loading structures, shops and other associated buildings and infrastructure at the Old Coal Wharf. The pier is to accommodate one cruise ship at a time, to avoid overwhelming the historic Port Royal.

7.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, such as requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☒ Z=Not Applicable

7.3 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken
>

Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

[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 {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i
[Reference to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19]

8.1 Does your country have a complete National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☒ C=In Progress
☐ D=Planned

8.1 Additional information

>

8.2 Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=In Progress
☐ C1=Partially
☐ D=Planned
☐ X=Unknown
☒ Y=Not Relevant

8.2 Additional information

>

8.3 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☒ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

8.3 Additional information

> The establishment and maintenance of a mangrove forest database has been the focal area for the Forestry Department for the last three years. Additionally, wetland data is stored and readily available from the libraries of partner institutions such as the University of the West Indies (UWI), University of Technology (UTech), C-CAM, the Jamaica Clearing-house Mechanism hosted by NHMJ-IOJ. NEPA's Documentation Centre is a repository for wetland information as well as the Agency's D-Space Database.

8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☒ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

8.4 Additional information

> The Forestry Department has made the data available to select stakeholders as they are still in the process of collecting and compiling the data sets. The information housed with academia and NEPA's Documentation Centre are readily available to the public.

8.5 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed during the last triennium? {1.1.3}

Please describe on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s).

* 'Condition' corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention

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) Wetlands generally	<input type="checkbox"/> P=Status Improved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> O=No Change <input type="checkbox"/> N=Status Deteriorated

8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b)

> a) Ramsar sites

- Encroachment has posed a serious issue in the Portland Bight Wetlands and Cays and also in Palisadoes-Port Royal Protected Area to a lesser extent.
- The proposed Black River Protected Area including the Ramsar site is also under great pressure by unsustainable farming practices and associated impacts.
- Invasive Species Control and Habitat Restoration Project has begun within the MRPABS&RS undertaking the removal of some IAS from its wetland. Additionally, a Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) Project will come on-stream support the continued removal of IAS within the MRPABS&RS.

b) Wetlands generally

- Whilst encroachment in wetlands and wetland loss due to informal settlement and developmental pressure continue to be a challenge islandwide, the restoration of wetland sites has also occurred and continues to be a national priority. Wetland restoration projects in the Winns Morass (Section 2-A1) as one example and the

hydrological regime of several hundred acres of wetland in the Negril Great Morass is to be restored under the IWEco Project (Section 2-A2).

- The Forestry Department's most recent land use change cover assessment (2013) show significant loss to swamp forests and marginal losses to mangrove but more degradation. Additionally, Forestry Department is currently (2018 - 2021) executing an all-island assessment of mangroves in addition to a socio-economic study which includes assessments of ecological characters of mangroves. To date ~6000 hectares of mangrove and swamps forests have been assessed and an additional 3,000 hectares will be assessed within the 2020/21 financial year. (Source: National Forest Management and Conservation Plan (NFMCP) Annual Progress Report 2019-2020 and Draft Implementation Plan 2020-2021).
- The World Bank study (Forces of NATURE: Assessment and Economic Valuation of Coastal Protection Services Provided by Mangroves in Jamaica) noted that in 2013, there was 9,800 hectares of mangrove in Jamaica, mostly on the south coast. Limited data suggests that more than 770 hectares of mangroves have been lost in Jamaica over the past two decades (1996 - 2016).

8.6 Based upon the National Wetland Inventory if available please provide a figure in square kilometres for the extent of wetlands (according to the Ramsar definition) for the year 2020 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 Ramsar Convention is a co-custodian.

Please select only one option

☒ E=Exact Number (km2)

> 1783.91

☐ G=More than (km2)

>

☐ X=Unknown

8.6 Details

According to the Ramsar 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 information that is available.

Guidance on information on national wetland extent, to be provided in Target 8 "National Wetlands Inventory" of the National Report Form can be consulted at: <https://www.ramsar.org/document/guidance-on-information-on-national-wetland-extent>

8.6 Marine/Coastal Wetlands

	Square kilometers (km2)
A -- Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits.	
B -- Marine subtidal aquatic beds; includes kelp beds, sea-grass beds, tropical marine meadows.	271.73
C -- Coral reefs.	1240
D -- Rocky marine shores; includes rocky offshore islands, sea cliffs.	
E -- Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sand bars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks.	7.28
F -- Estuarine waters; permanent water of estuaries and estuarine systems of deltas.	14.90

G -- Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats.	
Ga -- Bivalve (shellfish) reefs.	
H -- Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes.	
I -- Intertidal forested wetlands; includes mangrove swamps, nipah swamps and tidal freshwater swamp forests.	98
J -- Coastal brackish/saline lagoons; brackish to saline lagoons with at least one relatively narrow connection to the sea.	
K -- Coastal freshwater lagoons; includes freshwater delta lagoons.	
Zk(a) -- Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, marine/coastal.	

8.6 Marine/Coastal Wetlands total (km2)

> 1,631.91

8.6 Inland Wetlands

	Square kilometers (km2)
L -- Permanent inland deltas.	
M -- Permanent rivers/streams/creeks; includes waterfalls.	
N -- Seasonal/intermittent/irregular rivers/streams/creeks.	
O -- Permanent freshwater lakes (over 8 ha); includes large oxbow lakes.	
P -- Seasonal/intermittent freshwater lakes (over 8 ha); includes floodplain lakes.	
Q -- Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes.	
R -- Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes and flats.	
Sp -- Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools.	

Ss -- Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools.	
Tp -- Permanent freshwater marshes/pools; ponds (below 8 ha), marshes and swamps on inorganic soils; with emergent vegetation water-logged for at least most of the growing season.	6.35
Ts -- Seasonal/intermittent freshwater marshes/pools on inorganic soils; includes sloughs, potholes, seasonally flooded meadows, sedge marshes.	
U -- Non-forested peatlands; includes shrub or open bogs, swamps, fens.	
Va -- Alpine wetlands; includes alpine meadows, temporary waters from snowmelt.	
Vt -- Tundra wetlands; includes tundra pools, temporary waters from snowmelt.	
W -- Shrub-dominated wetlands; shrub swamps, shrub-dominated freshwater marshes, shrub carr, alder thicket on inorganic soils.	131.15
Xf -- Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands; includes freshwater swamp forests, seasonally flooded forests, wooded swamps on inorganic soils.	0.01
Xp -- Forested peatlands; peat swamp forests.	
Y -- Freshwater springs; oases.	
Zg -- Geothermal wetlands.	
Zk(b) -- Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, inland.	

8.6 Inland Wetlands total (km2)

> 152

8.6 Human-made wetlands

	Square kilometers (km2)
1 -- Aquaculture (e.g., fish/shrimp) ponds.	

2 -- Ponds; includes farm ponds, stock ponds, small tanks; (generally below 8 ha).	
3 -- Irrigated land; includes irrigation channels and rice fields.	
4 -- Seasonally flooded agricultural land (including intensively managed or grazed wet meadow or pasture).	
5 -- Salt exploitation sites; salt pans, salines, etc.	
6 -- Water storage areas; reservoirs/barrages/dams /impoundments (generally over 8 ha).	
7 -- Excavations; gravel/brick/clay pits; borrow pits, mining pools.	
8 -- Wastewater treatment areas; sewage farms, settling ponds, oxidation basins, etc.	
9 -- Canals and drainage channels, ditches.	
Zk(c) - Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, human-made.	

8.6 Human-made wetlands total (km2)

>

8.6 Additional information

Additional information: If the information is available please indicate the % of change in the extent of wetlands over the last three years. Please note: For the % of change in the extent of wetlands, if the period of data covers more than three years, provide the available information, and indicate the period of the change.

> Land Cover Assessment conducted by the Forestry Department (2013).

Retrieved from GIS Unit National Spatial Branch: NEPA (Source: Ecological Working Group. (2009). Jamaica's National Ecological Gap Assessment Report: A Component of the Protected Areas System Master Plan of Jamaica.

Based on ongoing work being done by Forestry Department, it is expected that this information will be updated in the coming years.

8.7 Please indicate your needs (in terms of technical, financial or governance challenges)to develop, update or complete a National Wetland Inventory

> Financial needs to procure current data like satellite imagery (land use), and specialized equipment (drones, inventory software, image analysis software) and capacity. In terms of governance there needs to be increased synergies and integration/ better collaborative management with the Agencies, ENGO's and private land owners that manage wetlands.

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 Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7]

9.1 Is a Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) that promotes the wise use of wetlands in place? {1.3.1} KRA 1.3.i

If 'Yes', please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

- ☐ B=No
☐ C=In Preparation
☐ D=Planned

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 Policy for the National System of Protected Areas (1997) and the Protected Areas System Master Plan 2013.

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. Since 2002, many of the actions were implemented. A recent baseline assessment undertaken in 2019 provided the current status of implementation and information on the progress being made towards achieving the outcomes. Oversight for the policy rests with the National Council for Ocean and Coastal Zone Management (NCOCZM).

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.

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

http://caribbeanelections.com/eDocs/strategy/jm_strategy/jm_Protected_Areas_Policy_1997.pdf

[https://info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/JAM/Jamaica's%20Protected%20Areas%20System%20Master%20Plan%202013-17\(Final%20Submission%20to%20the%20PAC\).pd](https://info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/JAM/Jamaica's%20Protected%20Areas%20System%20Master%20Plan%202013-17(Final%20Submission%20to%20the%20PAC).pd)

<http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/jam175483.pdf>

9.2 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.5} {1.3.6}

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=In Progress
☐ D=Planned

9.2 Additional information

> Amendments to the National Forest Policy (NFP) 2017 have been made to include the management and conservation of mangrove forests.

9.3 Are wetlands treated as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {1.7.1} {1.7.2} KRA 1.7.ii

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ D=Planned

9.3 Additional information

> Yes in the sense that wetlands are classified separately from aquifers/aquicludes at the Basin Level. More work can be done to formalize and account for the water resources within wetlands.

9.4 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.7.2} {1.7.3}

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ D=Planned

9.4 Additional information

> Management planning does consider and incorporate Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness but there is no indication of the direct/deliberate use of the specific guidelines provided in the CEPA tool.

9.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {1.7.3} {1.7.5} KRA 1.7.iii

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially

☐ D=Planned

9.5 Additional information

> Given the role of mangrove in coastline stabilization, erosion control, protection from storm surges and winds, and their ability to adapt to a changing climate, the GOJ has prioritized this ecosystem to further understand their current ability to reduce risks, and explore areas for restoration to enhance coastal resilience.

With the thrust towards effective climate change adaptation, the GOJ/NEPA with support from the World Bank completed the preparation of the National Guidelines on Coastal Zone Management and Beach Restoration. During this financial year (2019-2020) the World Bank completed the project Assessment and Economic Valuation of Coastal Protection Services Provided by Mangroves in Jamaica. This is part of a national adaptation and response strategy to support ongoing activities aimed at building the resilience of the country's coastal and marine ecosystems.

The Jamaica Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (DVRP), another World Bank Funded Project, will be enhancing the country's resilience to disaster and climate risk. A specific component of the DVRP will result in improved risk identification and a reduction in vulnerability in eight coastal communities (Port Maria, Alligator Pond, Black River, Savanna-la-Mar, Morant Bay, Ocho Rios, Manchioneal and Portland Cottage).

An Integrated climate change planning process has been adopted by the Forestry Department and as well as an integration of climate change within the Forest Policy.

The Climate Change Division of the Ministry of Housing, Urban Renewal, Environment and Climate Change will prepare Jamaica's National Adaptation Plan. The vision of which proposes that 'by 2025, Jamaica has an inclusive, systematic, and participatory adaptation planning and implementation framework that supports resilience building'. The document will include activities towards the development of toolkits and delivery of training for policy and decision-makers on revision of policies, strategies and plans to mainstream climate change adaptation with some consideration for building awareness on ecosystem and nature based approaches/solutions to adaptation.

9.6 Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {1.7.4} {1.7.6} KRA 1.7.v

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ C=Partially

☐ D=Planned

9.6 Additional information

> The Agency is proposing to declare the Black River Protected Area which includes the Black River Lower Morass Ramsar Site. This proposed protected area once declared will have zones designated for sustainable use and multiple use which would allow for sustainable farming practice. A management plan including a zoning plan has been prepared.

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

{1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input 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

9.7 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.

The National Guidelines on Coastal Zone Management and Beach Restoration is currently used by NEPA in the development and application process.

9.8 Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention, Resolution XII.10 ?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☒ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

9.8 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate How many request have been submitted

>

9.9 Has your country made efforts to conserve small wetlands in line with Resolution XIII. 21?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☒ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

9.9 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate what actions have been implemented)

If 'Yes', please indicate what actions have been implemented

>

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 Aichi Target 18]

10.1 Have case studies, participation in projects or successful experiences on cultural aspects of wetlands been compiled. Resolution VIII.19 and Resolution IX.21? (Action 6.1.6)

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☒ B=No
☐ C=In Preparation
☐ D=Planned

10.1 Additional information

If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands

>

10.2 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands been used or applied such as (Resolution VII. 8) (Action 6.1.5)

Please select only one per square.

a) stakeholders, including local communities and indigenous people are represented on National Ramsar Committees or similar bodies	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Preparation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

b) involvement and assistance of indigenous people's and community-based groups, wetland education centres and non-governmental organizations with the necessary expertise to facilitate the establishment of participatory approaches	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Preparation <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
--	---

10.2 Additional information

If the answer is "yes" please indicate the use or application of the guidelines

> The management activities by NGO's such as the Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation (C-CAM) as managers of the Portland Bight Protected Area which includes the Ramsar sites, incorporates the local communities in wetland management and conservation activities.

10.3 Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the wise use of wetlands have been documented and their application encouraged (Action 6.1.2)

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☒ B=No
☐ C=In Preparation
☐ D=Planned

10.3 Additional information

>

Target 11

Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}
 [Reference to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14]

11.1 Have ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands been researched in your country, recorded in documents like State of the Environment reporting, and the results promoted? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=In Preparation
☐ C1=Partially
☐ D=Planned
☐ X=Unknown
☐ Y=Not Relevant

11.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, how many wetlands and their names

> The World Bank study (Forces of NATURE: Assessment and Economic Valuation of Coastal Protection Services Provided by Mangroves in Jamaica) examines the considerable flood risk reduction services that mangroves provide to Jamaica, together with benefits related to fisheries production, and carbon sequestration. This report supports the growing interest within the development agenda to include nature-based solutions for disaster risk management and provides vital information for discussion on climate change adaptation and mitigation, insurance, and disaster recovery decisions.

Keys findings of the report include:

- If the current mangroves were lost, the amount of the population facing annual flooding in Jamaica would increase by over 10%. This represents an additional 1,458 people, many of whom live in poverty.
- Damages to residential and industrial property would increase by nearly 24%, or by more than US\$32.6 Million annually, if mangroves were lost.
- One hectare of mangroves in Jamaica provides on average more than US\$2,500 per year of direct flood reduction benefits from tropical cyclones.
- If considered over a 30-year period, the average benefits per hectare for a mangrove conservation or restoration project would exceed US\$43,000 in coastal protection benefits alone.
- Mangroves provide the most protection for more intense storms of 100, 200 and 500-year return periods, which cause significant flooding and damages. For example, during a 200-year storm, mangroves reduce the number of people flooded and avoid damages by nearly 50% throughout Jamaica.
- More than 770 hectares of mangroves have been lost in Jamaica over the past two decades, but more than 70% of these could be potentially restorable.
- Soil carbon stocks were higher than the global average at all sites.

- Mangroves were found to reduce wave height between 36% and 55%, and to reduce wind speed between 64% and 80%.
- Mangrove benefits for Jamaica go beyond just flood reduction.
 - o Using global averages, 3.7 million tons of carbon are sequestered annually by Jamaica's mangroves.
 - o Mangroves contribute between US\$5,218 (at Salt Marsh) and US\$54,145 (at Portland Cottage) in mixed fisheries per hectare per year.

The report is available on the nepa.gov.jm and worldbank.org websites and there was a media launch of the document.

11.2 Have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.4.2} KRA 1.4.i

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned
☐ X=Unknown
☐ Y=Not Relevant

11.2 Additional information

> The IWECo project is one such project where the objectives of the project is to restore the historical, hydrological and other physical components of the Negril Great Morass; enhance and re-establish native vegetation to provide a habitat for wetland fauna; eliminate issues that degrade ecosystem functions by promoting sustainable land use practices amongst key stakeholders and local communities to support the environment and improve their livelihoods; strengthen the management of the Negril EPA to ensure the long term sustainability of wetland biological resources and by supporting the Government of Jamaica laws for the sustainable management of land, water and ecosystem services. One specific activity will see the implementation of best environmental practice investments by farmers and land owners (to address unsustainable land use within the wetland ecosystems), supported by GEF-SGP.

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

11.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

> The socio-economic values of wetlands have been included in the management planning of the three (3) Ramsar sites that are governed by the Natural Resources Conservation Authority (NRCA) namely :

I. Black River Lower Morass (BRLM)

II. Palisadoes Port Royal Protected Area (P-PRPA)

III. Mason River Protected Area, Bird Sanctuary & Ramsar Site (MRPABS&RS)

Forestry Department has planned national socio-economic Surveys for mangrove and swamp forests which will include some RAMSAR sites (Port Royal, Portland Bight and Black River).

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19)? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

11.4 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

> The cultural values of wetlands have been included in the management planning of the four Ramsar.

Additionally, Forestry intends to incorporate this information into it planned National Mangrove Management Plan.

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. {1.8.}
[Reference to Aichi Targets 14 and 15].

12.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned
- ☐ X=Unknown
- ☐ Y=Not Relevant

12.1 Additional information

> The Forestry Department has identified some areas within forest reserves and private lands in the Global Environment Facility 7 Project proposal for mitigation.

The Mason River Protected Area, Bird Sanctuary and Ramsar site has two projects that involve wetland restoration. Presently there are two areas within the broader Ramsar site that is being targeted through these projects. Two areas have also been identified within the Palisadoses-Port Royal Protected Area. One area is located along the Palisadoses strip and the other within the Port Royal area.

C-CAM commissioned an assessment of the status of the wetlands in the western Portland Bight which was completed in 2018. This identified areas of significant loss or damage to wetland areas and provided recommendations for hydrologic restoration ranked by priority for the sites that were identified.

Restoration sites have also been identified through the IWEco, and UWI SODECO projects as well as NEPA's Winns Morass management programme previously mentioned in Section 2A.

Additionally, another area worth mentioning is Industry Cove located within the Negril Environmental Protected Area. The area is primarily a mangrove forest, consisting of mature trees 10-15m in height with associated pockets of herbaceous wetland vegetation.. The area was approved for development however based on the condition that the area outside the impact zone would be conserved. A total acreage of 102.157 has been identified for conservation and rehabilitation and it has been proposed that the area would be placed under a Tree Preservation Order of the Town and Country Planning Act 1999.

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

<https://iweco.org/countries/jamaica>

12.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been effectively implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned
- ☐ X=Unknown
- ☐ Y=Not Relevant

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

<https://iweco.org/countries/jamaica>

12.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if available the extent of wetlands restored

> The Mason River Protected Area Invasive Species Control and Habitat Restoration Project, was first implemented in 2017. It aims to restore up to 80 percent of the reserve land covered with the invasive fern *Dicranopteris pectinata*. Approximately 4.3 acres of land in the MRPA has been cleared of the invasive *Dicranopteris pectinata* (Vampire Fern) since the inception of this Project.

As a part of a Disaster Risk Reduction project (funded by Canada) mangroves were replanted in several areas along the coastline including Salt Island, Short Island, Cuny Fish Reef and Burial Ground Point within the Portland Bight Wetlands and Cays Ramsar Site. Several methods were tested to attempt to restore mangroves to the more exposed areas where recent erosion is damaging the mangrove frontage. Methods such as replanting encased seedlings, replanting on raised beds using Jute fiber planting bags to retain sediment, replacement of substrates as well as making barrier fencing to shield seedlings.

C-CAM partnered with the Jamaica Aluminum Company (JAMALCO) bauxite company to restore mangroves to a 1 km² area near to their Port at Rocky Point damaged in 2017 by a chemical spill (Sodium Hydroxide) which resulted in the death of mangroves exposed to the contamination. The area has been rehabilitated since.

Of the 57.1 hectares of wetland at Winns Morass, Trelawny reserved for ecological restoration as part of the mitigation stemming from the development of the Falmouth Cruise Ship Pier by the Port Authority of Jamaica (PAJ), restoration activities on approximately 1 hectare of Parcel A (the first of four parcels earmarked for restoration) have been completed. This entailed land preparation activities to restore the hydrological regime

of the site followed by the planting of approximately 450 mangrove seedlings harvested from the parent trees as well as hardened 2 - 3year old mangrove saplings.

12.3 Have the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands and on Peatlands, climate change and wise use (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.11) been implemented including?

Please select only one per square.

a) Knowledge of global resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) Education and public awareness on peatlands	<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) Policy and legislative instruments	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
d) Wise use of peatlands	<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) Research networks, regional centres of expertise, and institutional capacity	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
f) International cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
g) Implementation and support	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

12.3 Additional Information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, the progress in implementation

> Resolution VIII.1 and XII.11 have been implicitly included in varying degrees in the management of the MRPABS&RS. Particular emphasis has been on but not restricted to b and d. This is reflected in the management plan of the site.

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 Aichi Targets 6 and 7]

13.1 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.3.3} {1.3.4} KRA 1.3.ii

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No

- ☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

13.1 Additional information

› This was done for the national forest sector plan – National Forest Management & Conservation Plan.

13.2 Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) from key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries that may affect wetlands?

{1.3.4} {1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Some Cases

13.2 Additional information

› The NRCA Permits and Licences System (P&LS) instituted by the GOJ governs the granting of licences for developments in the country. One such component of the P&LS incorporates an assessment to determine the applicability of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) tool as part of the decision-making process. Each development is evaluated against the rules governing the EIA assessment tool to determine whether the magnitude and the potential impacts of the project requires an EIA or in some cases an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or a Rapid Ecological Assessment (REA) or technical reports.

Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

[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. {3.2.}

15.1 Have you (AA) been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {3.2.1} KRA 3.2.i

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ D=Planned

15.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative

› The Regional Initiative for Caribbean Wetlands - CaRIWet was submitted by Jamaica and Cuba on behalf of the contracting parties who are members of the Initiative. The Initiative was approved at the 40th Standing Committee of the Ramsar Convention (Ramsar, Irán, 1971). Jamaica continues to actively participate in CaRIWet with other regional Contracting Parties which includes Cuba, St. Lucia, Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominican Republic, St. Vincent, Haiti, Guyana, Suriname, Netherlands and France.

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? {3.2.2}

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☒ B=No
☐ D=Planned

15.2 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s)

›

Target 16

Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 18]

16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i

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

16.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'In progress' to one or more of the four questions above, for each please describe the mechanism, who is responsible and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs

> The NHM/IOJ have developed tours, brochures and an annual expo geared at enhancing communication, Education and Public Awareness related to the Mason River Protected Area Ramsar Site. Internal projects are also aimed at filling information gaps and all have a reporting component through which the information is disseminated to the broader public and stakeholders. Additionally, the Forestry Department covers public education programmes in the watershed and local level.

16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established?

{4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

a) at Ramsar Sites

Please select only one option

☒ E=Exact Number (centres)

> 0

☐ F=Less than (centres)

>

☐ G=More than (centres)

>

☐ C=Partially

☐ X=Unknown

☐ Y=Not Relevant

16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established?

{4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

b) at other wetlands

Please select only one option

☒ E=Exact Number (centres)

> 0

☐ F=Less than (centres)

>

☐ G=More than (centres)

>

☐ C=Partially

☐ X=Unknown

☐ Y=Not Relevant

16.2 Additional information

If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks

> 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 {4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii

Please select only one per square.

a) promote 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

16.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved

> a. Stakeholder meetings were held as part of the designation process for the proposed BRPA. The decision was made to develop a programme for the IAS – Australia Red Claw Crayfish and Suckermouth Catfish based on comments made from participants of these meetings.

b. Through annual events and projects stakeholders are invited onto the site and tours of the Mason River Protected Area, Bird Sanctuary & Ramsar Site (MRPABS&RS) are conducted to raise awareness and appreciation for the site and the services it provides. The onsite staffs are members of the community and they are also involved in dissemination of information to other local stakeholders with respect to wise use and conservation. Local stakeholders and external stakeholders are engaged with respect to projects within the site and this also allows and encourages further dialogue between the local stakeholders and the managers. Where and when possible local labour is employed for project based activities. There is no CBO in the Mason River community but we have in the past attempted to engage with the Clarendon Parish Development Benevolent Society regarding project proposals and collaboration.

16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned
- ☐ X=Unknown
- ☐ Y=Not Relevant

16.4 Additional information

If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has

> 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 - NEPA, the Ministry of Housing, Urban Renewal, Environment and Climate Change, National Fisheries Authority, Institute of Jamaica, Urban Development Corporation, Forestry Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, Social Development Commission; NGO's such as: Negril Area Environmental Protection Trust, Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation, The Nature Conservancy, St. Thomas Environmental Protection Association Benevolent Society, Portland Environmental Protection Association; Academia: University of the West Indies, College of Agricultural Science and Education and University of Technology; 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? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned
- ☐ X=Unknown
- ☒ Y=Not Relevant

16.5 Additional information

If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has

>

16.6 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and a), b) or c) below? {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi:

Please select only one per square.

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

16.6 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place

> The AA and its parent Ministry are involved in a variety of other cross-sectoral committees through which information is shared and collaborative plans and approaches are implemented.

16.7 Have Ramsar-branded World Wetlands Day activities (whether on 2 February or at another time of year), either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP13? {4.1.8}

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No

16.7 Additional information

> Each year the National Ramsar Committee coordinates World Wetlands Day (WWD). This is a combination of government agencies, NGO's, schools, communities and organizations who have an interest in wetlands, cultural heritage within wetlands and species impacting wetlands.

Birdlife Jamaica, NEPA and Birds Caribbean coordinated Caribbean Water Bird Centers during World Wetlands Day 2017. Likewise in 2018 the focal point was led by an NGO, Negril Environment Protection Trust (NEPT) in Negril. Though Negril is not a Ramsar site it has extensive wetlands. Similarly, in 2019 a government organization, Institute of Jamaica IOJ, which has a unique wetland centre, led activities, all of which are supported by the Administrative Authority, NEPA and by other members of the National Ramsar Committee. The activities included school outreach, tours, presentations to communities and schools and promotions on all social media platforms and various websites.

World Wetlands Day 2020 was observed under the theme, "Wetlands and Biodiversity." NEPA in partnership with The Natural History Museum of Jamaica (NHMJ) of the Institute of Jamaica (IOJ) and CEPA spearheaded the planning and implementation of local activities throughout Jamaica, with the national focal point being Mason River Protected Area (MRPA) in Clarendon. The activities executed supported the Sustainable Development Goals 13, 14, and 15: "Climate Action, Life below water and Life on Land" respectively. NEPA coordinated public education and sensitization activities aimed at generating support for WWD 2020. Integral to the success of WWD was garnering buy-in from partner agencies, community-based groups and primary schools supported by NEPA and IOJ through our environmental programs.

16.8 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities)

been carried out since COP13 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ D=Planned

16.8 Additional information

If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this
> Under the Winns Morass, IWECo and World Bank projects (see Section 2A) several mechanisms have been used to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands and the ecosystem services provided.

Target 17

Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}

[Reference to Aichi Target 20]

17.1a Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2018, 2019 and 2020? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ Z=Not Applicable

17.1b If 'No' in 17.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment

> The country has no outstanding contributions at this time.

17.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.2.2} KRA 4.2.i

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☒ B=No

17.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities

>

17.3 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management in other countries? {3.3.1} KRA 3.3.i

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☒ Z=Not Applicable

17.3 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP12

>

17.4 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by the agency? {3.3.2} KRA 3.3.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ X=Unknown
☐ Y=Not Relevant
☒ Z=Not Applicable

17.4 Additional information

>

17.5 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only ('recipient countries')]: Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland

conservation and management? {3.3.3}

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☒ B=No
☐ Z=Not Applicable

17.5 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP12

>

17.6 Has any financial support been provided by your country to the implementation of the Strategic Plan?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☒ B=No
☐ Z=Not Applicable

17.6 Additional information

If "Yes" please state the amounts, and for which activities

>

Target 18

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

18.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.1} {3.1.2} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

18.1 Additional information

> The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Focal Point participates as a member of National Ramsar Committee. The representative from the Ministry with responsibility for the Environment currently serves as the Vice Chair of the National Ramsar Committee.

18.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {3.1.2} {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

18.2 Additional information

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

18.3 Has your country received assistance from one or more UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO) or the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.ii.

The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, WWF and Wildfowl & Wetland Trust (WWT).

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned
☐ X=Unknown
☐ Y=Not Relevant

18.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' please name the agency (es) or IOP (s) and the type of assistance received

> Under IWEco Project the United Nations Environment Programme Caribbean Regional Coordinating Unit

(UNEP CAR/RCU) is the lead implementing agency with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) a part of the implementation for some activities under the knowledge management and community-based livelihoods support opportunities through the GEF-Small Grants Programme. The project will be implemented in 10 Caribbean countries including Jamaica. UNEP CAR/RCU in partnership with the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) serve as co-executing agencies.

UWI -Solutions for Developing Countries (SODECO) evidence based interventions to rehabilitate restore and preserve mangroves forests in coastal lands of Clarendon parish Project, financing for the restoration project comes from a provided by the "UK Blue Carbon Fund", which was established in the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in 2019, and financed by the United Kingdom's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

18.4 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.4.1}

Please select only one option

☐ A=Yes

☒ B=No

☐ C=Partially

☐ D=Planned

18.4 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved

>

18.5 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.4.2} KRA 3.4.iv

Please select only one option

☐ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☒ C=Partially

☐ D=Planned

18.5 Additional information

> Some information about the country's wetlands and/or Ramsar sites exists and have been published (e.g., on location, species, benefits etc.), however more research is needed to determine the status of these wetlands. In addition, through the Ramsar Information Sheets that are published on the Ramsar Sites Information Services website.

Information related to wetland conservation targets as outlined in the country's National Biological Strategic Action Plan and subsequent reporting in the 6th National Report is made available on the Convention of Biological Diversity website; most recent publication completed in 2019.

18.6 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i

Please select only one option

☐ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ D=Planned

☒ Z=Not Applicable

18.6 Additional information

>

18.7 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {3.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii

Please select only one option

☐ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ C=Partially

☐ D=Planned

☒ Y=Not Relevant

18.7 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place

>

18.8 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ D=Planned
☐ Z=Not Applicable

18.8 Additional information

> 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 is currently engaged in talks with the Caribbean Biological Corridor, an initiative funded by the European Union (EU) and UNEP to prepare the way for biological connectivity between ecosystems and habitats in the Caribbean.

Target 19

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

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 17]

19.1 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☒ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

19.1 Additional information

> An example of which is specific to the MRPABS&RS Management plan which addresses certain areas where additional training or personnel or skill sets are deficient and outsourcing is one recommended action to fill those gaps. Also, within the Institute's own performance evaluation exercises we conduct training needs for personnel and this would include those involved in the management of the Ramsar site. This means some of those needs would be captured once it affects the officers' ability to implement actions in line with the Convention. The relevant training opportunities are then sought to enhance each officer's capacity over time. For example, Game Wardens who monitor the site on a day-to-day basis have been exposed to training in the past to be certified as wardens with biannual updates. The same approach has been incorporated in the management plans that exist for other Ramsar sites.

19.2 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes?

Please select only one option

- ☒ A=Yes
☐ B=No
☐ C=Partially
☐ D=Planned

19.2 Additional information

If you answer yes to the above please provide information on which mechanisms and materials

> Formal educational programmes through the Natural History Museum of Jamaica - IOJ, have always incorporated wetland conservation and wise-use issues. This is also achieved through Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) which is a sub-committee of the Natural Resource Conservation Authority (NRCA). World Wetlands Day Celebrations are annually convened across the island and seek to increase public awareness and exposure to these issues. Throughout the year and especially closer to World Wetlands Day school visits and presentations are conducted that include information on the properties, conservation, importance and wise-use of wetlands.

Wetland conservation is a part of the Jamaican school education curriculum both at the primary and secondary education levels. At the primary level there is the national standards curriculum which was reviewed by NEPA and supported through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Ministry of Education and Information. There is extensive teaching through the Jamaica Teachers Council, the core curriculum unit that reaches out to the educators during their preliminary training period of Jul-Aug of each summer. The Administrative Authority, NEPA, also has outreach to schools focused on a regional basis and throughout the school year, students are engaged on topics related to ecosystems which include wetland conservation in Jamaica.

19.3 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP13? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv

a) at Ramsar Sites

Please select only one option

☒ E=Exact number (opportunities)

> 0

☐ F=Less than (opportunities)

>

☐ G=More than (opportunities)

>

☐ C=Partially

☐ X=Unknown

☐ Y=Not Relevant

19.3 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP13? {4.1.5}

KRA 4.1.iv

b) at other wetlands

Please select only one option

☒ E=Exact number (Opportunities)

> 0

☐ F=Less than (Opportunities)

>

☐ G=More than (Opportunities)

☐ C=Partially

☐ X=Unknown

☐ Y=Not Relevant

19.3 Additional information

including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training

>

19.4 Have you (AA) used your previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {4.3.1} KRA 4.3.ii

Please select only one option

☒ A=Yes

☐ B=No

☐ D=Planned

☐ Z=Not Applicable

19.4 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring

>

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 Aichi Target 2]

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☐ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 1: Wetland benefits - National Targets

>

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Planned activity

>

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Additional Information

>

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 Aichi Targets 7 and 8}, [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

Target 2: Water Use - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 2: Water Use - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☐ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 2: Water Use - National Targets

>

Target 2: Water Use - Planned activity

>

Target 2: Water Use - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 2: Water Use - Additional Information

>

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. {1.10}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8]

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☐ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 3: Public and private sectors - National Targets

>

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Planned activity

>

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Additional Information

>

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 Aichi Target 9]

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☐ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 4: Invasive alien species - National Targets

>

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Planned activity

>

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Additional Information

>

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 {2.1.}.[Reference to Aichi Target 6,11, 12]

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☐ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - National Targets

>

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Planned activity

>

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Additional Information

>

Target 7: Sites at risk

Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12]

Target 7: Sites at risk - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 7: Sites at risk - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☐ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 7: Sites at risk - National Targets

>

Target 7: Sites at risk - Planned activity

>

Target 7: Sites at risk - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 7: Sites at risk - Additional Information

>

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 {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i. [Reference to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19]

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☐ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 8: National wetland inventories - National Targets

>

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Planned activity

>

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Additional Information

>

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 {1.3.}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7]

Target 9: Wise Use - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 9: Wise Use - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☐ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 9: Wise Use - National Targets

>

Target 9: Wise Use - Planned activity

>

Target 9: Wise Use - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 9: Wise Use - Additional Information

>

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 Aichi Target 18].

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☐ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - National Targets

>

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Planned activity

>

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Additional Information

>

Target 11: Wetland functions

Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14]

Target 11: Wetland functions - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 11: Wetland functions - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☐ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 11: Wetland functions - National Targets

>

Target 11: Wetland functions - Planned activity

>

Target 11: Wetland functions - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 11: Wetland functions - Additional Information

>

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. {1.8.}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 14 and 15].

Target 12: Restoration - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 12: Restoration - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☐ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 12: Restoration - National Targets

>

Target 12: Restoration - Planned activity

>

Target 12: Restoration - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 12: Restoration - Additional Information

>

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 Aichi Targets 6 and 7]

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☐ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - National Targets

>

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Planned activity

>

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Additional Information

>

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. {3.2.}

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☐ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - National Targets

>

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Planned activity

>

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Additional Information

>

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use

Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 18].

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☐ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - National Targets

>

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Planned activity

>

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Additional Information

>

Target 17: Financial and other resources

Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 - 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}.[Reference to Aichi Target 20]

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☐ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 17: Financial and other resources - National Targets

>

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Planned activity

>

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Additional Information

>

Target 18: International cooperation

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

Target 18: International cooperation - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 18: International cooperation - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☐ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 18: International cooperation - National Targets

>

Target 18: International cooperation - Planned activity

>

Target 18: International cooperation - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 18: International cooperation - Additional Information

>

Target 19: Capacity Building

Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced. [Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 17].

Target 19: Capacity Building - Priority

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=High
- ☐ B=Medium
- ☐ C=Low
- ☐ D=Not relevant
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 19: Capacity Building - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Good
- ☐ B=Adequate
- ☐ C=Limiting
- ☐ D=Severely limiting
- ☐ E=No answer

Target 19: Capacity Building - National Targets

>

Target 19: Capacity Building - Planned activity

>

Target 19: Capacity Building - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

>

Target 19: Capacity Building - Additional Information

>

Section 5: Optional annex to enable Contracting Parties to provide additional voluntary information on designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites)

Guidance for filling in this section

1. Contracting Parties can provide additional information specific to any or all of their designated Ramsar Sites.
2. The only indicator questions included in this section are those from Section 3 of the COP14 NRF which directly concern Ramsar Sites.
3. In some cases, to make them meaningful in the context of reporting on each Ramsar Site separately, some of these indicator questions and/or their answer options have been adjusted from their formulation in Section 3 of the COP14 NRF.
4. Please include information on only one site in each row. In the appropriate columns please add the name and official site number (from the Ramsar Sites Information Service).
5. For each 'indicator question', please select one answer from the legend.
6. A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.

A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.

Jamaica

Black River Lower Morass (919)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder

involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Mason River Protected Area (1990)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes

- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Palisadoes - Port Royal (1454)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Portland Bight Wetlands and Cays (1597)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through

existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ D=Planned

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ C=Partially
- ☐ Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Please select only one option

- ☐ A=Yes
- ☐ B=No
- ☐ D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>