United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
Performance review and assessment of implementation system
Seventh reporting process

Report from Jamaica

3 March 2023

Contents

P. Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period
Q. Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period
R. Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period
S. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the baseline period
T. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the reporting period
U. Progress towards Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in the reporting period
V. Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)
W. Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)
X. Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)
Y. Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)
Z. Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)
AA. Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)
AB. Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period
AC. Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period
AD. Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period
AE. Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period
AF. Drought hazard in the reporting period
AG. Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period
AH. Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period
AI. Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period
AJ. Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period
AK. Drought exposure in the reporting period
AL. Female drought exposure in the reporting period
AM. Male drought exposure in the reporting period

SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

SO1-1.T1: National estimates of the total land area, the area covered by water bodies and total country area

Year	Total land area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments
2 001	10 868	157	11 025	
2 005	10 868	157	11 025	
2 010	10 871	154	11 025	
2 015	10 872	153	11 025	
2 019	10 872	153	11 025	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Urban Expansion	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces
Urban Expansion	Croplands	Artificial surfaces
Other Sea level rise/ coastal erosion	Wetlands	Water bodies
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Croplands
Vegetation Loss	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands

Are the seven UNCCD land cover classes sufficient to monitor the key degradation processes in your country?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

SO1-1.T4: UNCCD land cover legend transition matrix

Original/ Final	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
Tree-covered areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Grasslands	+	0	+	-	-	-	0
Croplands	+	-	0	-	-	-	0
Wetlands	-	-	Unlikely Transition	0	-	-	0
Artificial surfaces	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	0	Unlikely Transition	0
Other Lands	+	+	+	+	-	0	0
Water bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Land cover

SO1-1.T5: National estimates of land cover (km²) for the baseline and reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2000	8 017	698	1 767	167	217	0	159	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2001	7 892	729	1 856	170	221	0	157	
2002	7 884	735	1 854	170	225	0	157	
2003	7 956	726	1 787	172	228	0	157	
2004	7 933	734	1 800	172	230	0	157	
2005	7 910	751	1 801	172	234	0	157	
2006	7 902	752	1 803	173	238	0	157	
2007	7 906	757	1 792	172	243	0	156	
2008	7 887	767	1 795	173	247	0	156	
2009	7 868	770	1 808	173	251	0	156	
2010	7 830	784	1 827	173	256	0	155	
2011	7 821	787	1 827	174	263	0	155	
2012	7 786	797	1 845	174	269	0	155	
2013	7 767	803	1 849	174	278	0	154	
2014	7 673	832	1 903	174	290	0	154	
2015	7 673	830	1 893	174	302	0	154	
2016	7 660	832	1 904	173	302	0	154	
2017	7 651	832	1 913	173	303	0	154	
2018	7 630	838	1 929	172	304	0	154	
2019	7 607	841	1 947	172	305	0	154	
2020								

Land cover change

SO1-1.T6: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the baseline period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	7 547	152	303	7	8	0	0	8 017
Grasslands (km²)	9	677	0	1	10	0	0	697
Croplands (km²)	113	1	1 589	2	62	0	0	1 767
Wetlands (km²)	1	0	1	162	3	0	0	167
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	217	0	0	217
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies (km²)	2	0	0	2	1	0	154	159
Total	7 672	830	1 893	174	301	0	154	

SO1-1.T7: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	7 604	12	56	0	1	0	0	7 673
Grasslands (km²)	0	829	0	0	1	0	0	830
Croplands (km²)	3	0	1 889	0	2	0	0	1 894
Wetlands (km²)	0	0	3	171	0	0	0	174
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	302	0	0	302
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	154
Total	7 607	841	1 948	171	306	0	154	

Land cover degradation

SO1-1.T8: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover	553	5 .0
Land area with non-degraded land cover	10 471	95 .0
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

SO1-1.T9: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	3	0 .0
Land area with stable land cover	10 947	99 .3
Land area with degraded land cover	74	0 .7
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

When compared to the 2018 PRAIS Report there is a marginal increase in the total land area for Jamaica, that is the total land area displays a negligible increased from 10.83km2 to 10.868km2. The change is likely the result of using updated satellite imagery. Due to the implications for information regarding the three parameters for SO1, the country has opted to once again accept the default data provided. As it relates to land degradation in Jamaica the process is overall fairly stable. Land degradation is however more evident in the southern portion of the island in the parishes of St. Catherine, Clarendon, Manchester and St. Elizabeth. The primary factors driving degradation are, urban expansion, coastal erosion, deforestation and vegetation loss. Urban expansion is particularly noticeable in St. Catherine where agricultural lands are being converted to housing and the associated amenities as well as along the northern coast in the parishes of St. James and Trelawny where wetlands are being drained for development. Coastal erosion and sea level rise resulting in loss of wetlands is also observed along the southwestern coast, specifically in the parish of St. Elizabeth. The loss of tree cover to croplands is observed in the parishes of St. Catherine and Clarendon while tree cover loss to grasslands is observed in St. Elizabeth and Manchester. Converse to the degradation which is predominately observed in the southern section of the island, sections of the northern portions have displayed slight improvements. Particularly, in St. Ann where land cover change from croplands to tree cover has been observed. Unlikely changes of artificial surfaces to other land cover classes are also noted in the land cover transition matrix. The observed trends indicate that, given the rapid rate urbanization and urban expansion, the demand for housing and other amenities has increased. The current display on the matrix is not supporting this position. Of note, the default data was accepted as in general, it gives support to the observed national trends in land cover changes.

SO1-2 Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land

Land productivity dynamics

SO1-2.T1: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the baseline period

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	1	10	658	1 843	5 035	0
Grasslands	0	2	104	455	114	1
Croplands	0	2	511	597	479	0
Wetlands	0	1	33	63	65	0
Artificial surfaces	0	0	124	82	11	0
Other Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies	0	0	83	41	22	8

SO1-2.T2: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the reporting period.

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	3	55	583	353	6 575	1
Grasslands	0	28	144	126	445	0
Croplands	0	73	379	81	1 180	0
Wetlands	0	12	30	8	116	0
Artificial surfaces	0	42	115	7	69	0
Other Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies	1	18	64	7	56	8

SO1-2.T3: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the baseline period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	303	0	1	142	108	53
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	152	0	1	52	82	17
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	113	0	0	8	38	66
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	62	0	0	31	26	5

SO1-2.T4: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the reporting period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	231	0	1	76	14	141
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	97	0	1	28	5	64
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	54	0	11	24	1	19
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	33	0	2	4	0	27

Land Productivity degradation

SO1-2.T5: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity	17	0 .2
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	10 847	99 .8
Land area with no land productivity data	1	0 .0

SO1-2.T6: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	8 651	79 .6
Land area with stable land productivity	1 988	18 .3
Land area with degraded land productivity	230	2 .1
Land area with no land productivity data	1	0 .0

General comments

Based on observed trends at the national level the default data is accepted. A comparison of the data on land cover productivity between the baseline period and the reporting period shows a reduction in productivity for the net area change in the land cover classes observed. However, change from cropland to artificial surfaces show the greatest negative change, i.e. moderate decline in productivity per Km2. This is particular evident in the southern portion of the island where conversation to artificial surface is more prominent. Overall, land cover productivity has mostly remained stable over the period or shows slight increase in some instances. The increase is particularly evident in the western portion of the island while productivity in the eastern and central parts of the island remains mostly stable, this includes productivity in the islands two largest forest areas (Blue & John Crow Mts and Cockpit Country). The use and application of land productivity data for a 16-year window may have possibly skewed the results by not representing the impact of more recent and local climate changes on a smaller scale which may have likely had a negative impact on land productivity.

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

SO1-3.T1: National estimates of the soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (0-30 cm) within each land cover class (in tonnes per hectare).

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000	120	106	100	132	111	0	24
2001	122	102	95	130	109	0	24
2002	122	101	95	130	107	0	24
2003	121	102	99	128	105	0	24
2004	122	101	98	128	104	0	24
2005	122	99	98	128	103	0	24
2006	122	99	98	128	101	0	24
2007	122	98	98	128	99	0	24
2008	122	97	98	128	97	0	24
2009	123	96	97	127	96	0	24
2010	123	95	96	127	94	0	25
2011	123	94	96	127	91	0	25
2012	124	93	96	126	89	0	25
2013	124	93	95	126	86	0	25
2014	126	89	93	126	83	0	25
2015	125	91	96	124	76	0	25
2016	125	91	95	125	76	0	25
2017	125	91	95	126	76	0	25
2018	126	90	94	126	75	0	25
2019	126	90	93	127	75	0	25
2020							

If you opted not to use default Tier 1 data, what did you use to calculate the estimates above?

- ○ Modified Tier 1 methods and data
- ○ Tier 2 (additional use of country-specific data)
- ○ Tier 3 (more complex methods involving ground measurements and modelling)

SO1-3.T2: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the baseline period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	113	105 .6	120 .7	1 192 769	1 364 214	171 445

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	152	92 .2	92 .2	1 401 899	1 401 899	0
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	62	86 .1	63 .6	533 850	394 220	-139 630
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	303	90 .3	82 .1	2 734 593	2 487 375	-247 218

SO1-3.T3: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the reporting period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	12	104 .9	105 .2	125 871	126 229	358
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	3	80 .3	80 .9	24 078	24 269	191
Wetlands	Croplands	3	103 .0	98 .7	30 913	29 611	-1 302
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	56	110 .4	107 .6	618 036	602 721	-15 315

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

SO1-3.T4: National estimates of soil organic carbon stock degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)	194	1 .8
Land area with non-degraded SOC	10 656	98 .0
Land area with no SOC data	14	0 .1

SO1-3.T5: National estimates of SOC stock degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	0	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	10 771	99 .1
Land area with degraded SOC	84	0 .8
Land area with no SOC data	15	0 .1

General comments

Jamaica has little to no available data on Soil Organic Carbon (SOC)for the reporting period and as such accepts the default data presented. The data indicates that SOC is predominately stable across the island for the reporting period. Minor variations are however observed in the northern parishes of St. James, Trelawny and St. Ann where some improvement is observed. On the other hand, Clarendon and St. Catherine shows areas of degraded SOC. For both the baseline and reporting period conversions to croplands account for the greatest loss of SOC. This is attributed to the traditional methods of farming which requires the tilling or breaking of the soil. Such practices results in the release and therefore loss of stored carbon. This is furthered compounded by poor farming practices such as slash and burn as well as the intensity of farming activities and poor soil management practices which results in soil erosion and landslides.

SO1-4 Proportion of degraded land over the total land area

Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 15.3.1)

SO1-4.T1: National estimates of the total area of degraded land (in km²), and the proportion of degraded land relative to the total land area

	Total area of degraded land (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	568	5 .2
Reporting Period	838	7 .7
Change in degraded extent	270	

Method

Did you use the SO1-1, SO1-2 and SO1-3 indicators (i.e. land cover, land productivity dynamics and soil organic carbon stock) to compute the proportion of degraded land?

Which indicators did you use?

☒ Land Cover
☒ Land Productivity Dynamics
☒ SOC Stock

Did you apply the one-out, all-out principle to compute the proportion of degraded land?

◉ Yes
○ No

Level of Confidence

Indicate your country's level of confidence in the assessment of the proportion of degraded land:

○ High (based on comprehensive evidence)
◉ Medium (based on partial evidence)
○ Low (based on limited evidence)

Describe why the assessment has been given the level of confidence selected above:

The default data which is gathered from the global dataset provided is overall comparative, particularly in instances where some data is available for specific indicators at the national level (land cover data). It is however possible that some changes in indicators such as land productivity may have been recorded based on a generalized approach due to the scale and resolution at which the data was captured. As a result, though comparative, it may not be a completely accurate representation of changes at the local or national level/smaller scale or where greater detail is required for specific locations.

False positives/ False negatives

SO1-4.T3: Justify why any area identified as degraded or non-degraded in the SO1-1, SO1-2 or SO1-3 indicator data should or should not be included in the overall Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.3.1 calculation.

Location Name	Type	Recode Options	Area (km²)	Process driving false +/- outcome	Basis for Judgement	Edit Polygon

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
St. Catherine	Bernard Lodge		Site-based data	1. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)	
St. Catherine	Hellshire		Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)	
Manchester	Southern Manchester		Site-based data	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. Mineral resource extraction 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)	
Total no. of hotspots	3						
Total hotspot area	0						

What is/are the indirect driver(s) of land degradation at the national level?

1. Demographic
2. Economic
3.
4.
5.

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon

St. Ann	Claremont/ Monegue area		Site-based data	☐ Avoid
				☐ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
					• Restore/improve tree-covered areas
					  ◦ Restore tree-covered areas
					• Increase tree-covered area extent
					  ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock	

Total no. of brightpots		1				
Total brightspot area		0				

What are the enabling and instrumental responses at the national level driving the occurrence of brightspots?

1. Climate change adaptation planning
2. Legal and regulatory instruments
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

General comments

There is a noticeable discrepancy in the baseline data indicated in the previous 2018 PRAIS Report and the baseline presented in the current data. Of note, data for both reports was obtained from the default data presented by UNCCD. This discrepancy is being queried through the UNCCD's help desk. Nonetheless, analysis of the default data presented for the current report indicates that the portion of degraded lands has a 2.5% increase from the baseline period (2000 - 2015) to the reporting period (2016 - 2019). Main hotspot areas identified are the Bernard Lodge area of St. Catherine where croplands are being lost as a result of urban expansion, particularly housing development. However, in Hellshire Hills of the same parish there is observed tree cover loss due to conversion to croplands on the periphery of forested areas/ areas of tree cover. In both areas, steps to avoid and reduce said changes are being taken by means of Development Orders effected to guide land use activities. Specifically, for the Hellshire Hills, this complements existing protection under the Forest Act, 1996 and the Ramsar Convention, as the area is a Forest Reserve as well as it forms apart of the Portland Bight Protected Area. A third hot spot area observed in southern section of Manchester where tree cover conversion to grass land is noted. This is believed to be attributed to bauxite mining activity where tree cover is lost in the mining process after which grass becomes the prominent land cover following the reclamation or rehabilitation process which is regulated by the Ministry of Transport and Mining. Areas of bright spots are observed in the interior section of St. Ann where croplands are converted to tree cover. These areas also reflect an increase in soil organic carbon which can be attributed to the associate increase biomass from tree cover. These areas are generally rural and as such it is believed that change in demographics associated with rural urban migration may have attributed to the noted improvements. It is observed that the younger demographic is less inclined to follow agricultural pursuits which is labour intensive. In some instances, deliberate and on-going efforts towards reforestation may have contributed to the improvement as well as land reclamation and restoration of bauxite mined areas.

SO1 Voluntary Targets

SO1-VT.T1: Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality targets and other targets relevant to strategic objective 1

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
To achieve LDN in Manchester through the improved ability of the parish to increase biomass production.	2030	Manchester	830	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
10% improvement in productivity and SOC stocks in cropland and grasslands for the entire country, as well, as reduce soil erosion by 15%.	2030	Jamaica		☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Increase forest cover by 5% through reforestation activities across the country.	2030	Jamaica	200	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Coordinate with the Forest Department and others to increase by at least 50% reforestation efforts in the specific parishes.	2030	Hanover, Portland, St. Andrew, St. James and St. Mary		☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Develop policy framework to assess the implications of urban expansion on agricultural lands in the parishes of St. James, St. Catherine, Clarendon, St. Andrew and St. Thomas.	2030	St. James, St. Catherine, Clarendon, St. Andrew and St. Thomas.		☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 1 543 .06						

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
Incorporate LDN measures within Local Sustainable Plans for all parishes	2030	Jamaica		☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Increase efforts to rehabilitate and replant mangroves in South Clarendon, St Elizabeth and St. Catherine.	2030	South Clarendon, St. Elizabeth and St. Catherine		☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands • Improve coastal management ◦ Reduce coastal erosion	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
To rehabilitate 25% of degraded lands in Manchester and an additional 4500 ha (45 km2) in other parts of the country through the introduction of sustainable crop production.	2030	Manchester and other selected areas in other parts of the country	45	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Other/general /unspecified ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands)	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
To improve productivity of the land by restoring 10% of degraded areas with 6806 ha (68.06 km2) of cropland in the country through sustainable land management practices.	2030	10% degraded areas on the country	68 .06	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Other/general /unspecified ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands)	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Reduce forest conversion by implementing restoration and rehabilitation projects.	2030	Jamaica	400	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No	• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 1 543 .06						

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
Promote and adopt sustainable soil management practices and soil loss prevention methods.	2030	Jamaica		☒ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Other/general /unspecified	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Strengthen the monitoring and enforcement regime of the Land Development and Utilization Act through financial and human resources.	2030	Jamaica		☒ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 1 543 .06						

SO1.IA.T1: Areas of implemented action related to the targets (projects and initiatives on the ground).

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
Increase efforts to rehabilitate and replant mangroves in South Clarendon, St Elizabeth and St. Catherine.	Other Mangrove Restoration Project- IBD Funded \mangrove restoration project	Clarendon, Palisadoes, St. James, Portland & St. Elizabeth	2019-08-01		0 .00	
Increase forest cover by 5% through reforestation activities across the country.	Other National Tree Planting Initiative	Island wide	2019-10-04		0 .00	
Increase forest cover by 5% through reforestation activities across the country.	Other EU Budget support Programme	Island wide	2018-04-01		0 .00	
Reduce forest conversion by implementing restoration and rehabilitation projects.	Other REDD+ Project	Island wide	2019-07-01		0 .00	
10% improvement in productivity and SOC stocks in cropland and grasslands for the entire country, as well, as reduce soil erosion by 15%.	Other Soil Care Project	St. Elizabeth	2020-03-06		0 .00	
Increase forest cover by 5% through reforestation activities across the country.	Other Upper Yallahs River Watershed Protection Project	Upper Yallahs Watershed	2015-04-06		0 .00	

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	
					To achieve LDN in Manchester through the improved ability of the parish to increase biomass production. : 0.00	
					10% improvement in productivity and SOC stocks in cropland and grasslands for the entire country, as well, as reduce soil erosion by 15%. : 0.00	
					Increase forest cover by 5% through reforestation activities across the country. : 0.00	
					Coordinate with the Forest Department and others to increase by at least 50% reforestation efforts in the specific parishes.: 0.00	
					Develop policy framework to assess the implications of urban expansion on agricultural lands in the parishes of St. James, St. Catherine, Clarendon, St. Andrew and St. Thomas.: 0.00	
					Incorporate LDN measures within Local Sustainable Plans for all parishes: 0.00	
					Increase efforts to rehabilitate and replant mangroves in South Clarendon, St Elizabeth and St. Catherine.: 0.00	
					To rehabilitate 25% of degraded lands in Manchester and an additional 4500 ha (45 km2) in other parts of the country through the introduction of sustainable crop production. : 0.00	
					To improve productivity of the land by restoring 10% of degraded areas with 6806 ha (68.06 km2) of cropland in the country through sustainable land management practices. : 0.00	
					Reduce forest conversion by implementing restoration and rehabilitation projects. : 0.00	
					Promote and adopt sustainable soil management practices and soil loss prevention methods.: 0.00	
					Strengthen the monitoring and enforcement regime of the Land Development and Utilization Act through financial and human resources.: 0.00	

General comments

The overall aim, is for Jamaica to achieve LDN targets by 2030 in keeping with the National Development Plan (Vision 2030). That is, for the country to achieve no net loss for all its land cover and land use classes. The country intends to attain this through interventions to counterbalance losses in land degradation with gains from the reversal of land degradation. It is anticipated that the achievement of all the LDN sub-targets outlined above will collectively contribute to this goal. Of note, the LDN sub-targets are outlined in the LDN Target Setting Programme Country Report, Jamaica (2019/2020). The efforts to achieve these targets are ongoing, such as those related to the use of sustainable land management practices in agriculture and reforestation activities, led by the Rural Agricultural Development Authority (RADA) and the Forestry Department respectively, as well as other government and non government organizations. Under the Three in Three Initiate, as at the end of October 2022, the Forestry Department distributed over 2.2 million trees. In addition as at the end of the same period the Forestry Department reforested approximately 0.08 km2 of denuded lands. Additionally, the inclusion of LDN measures in Development Orders along with other policies and regulations, some of which are being amended/updated, for example, the Forest Act 1996, will seek to further strengthen efforts towards achieving LDN.

SO2-1 Trends in population living below the relative poverty line and/or income inequality in affected areas

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

- (●) Proportion of population below the international poverty line
- ( ) Income inequality (Gini Index)

Proportion of population below the international poverty line

SO2-1.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population below the international poverty line

Year	Proportion of population below international poverty line (%)
2 000	
2 001	
2 002	
2 003	
2 004	
2 005	21.2
2 006	
2 007	9.9
2 008	12.3
2 009	16.5
2 010	17.6
2 011	
2 012	19.9
2 013	24.6
2 014	20.0
2 015	21.2
2 016	17.1
2 017	19.3
2 018	12.6
2 019	11.0
2 020	

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Proportion of population below the international poverty line	Increase	For the years 2012 to 2013 the data reflects an increase in the number of persons living below the poverty line . This negative change from 19.9 % to 24.6 % in the is likely attributed to the passage of Hurricane Sandy which caused severe losses and disruption to lives and livelihoods . Of note, the greatest change in poverty was observed outside of the Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA). These areas are usually more reliant on the environment through tourism and agriculture for economical gains. Therefore the passage of hurricane Sandy would have caused significant setback and loss of income.
Proportion of population below the international poverty line	Decrease	A reduction in the rate of poverty from 24.6% to 20% is observed for the years 2013 to 2014. This positive change in the number of persons living below the poverty line is likely associated with the implementation of government reforms which were supported by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the Investment Banking Division. Additionally, improvement in the agriculture and tourism sectors due to hurricane recovery efforts may have possible contributed to the decline in poverty reflected. Again, the greatest change occurred outside of the Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA), for example in rural areas, where the percentage of the population living below the poverty line was reduced from 31.3% to 24.9%.
Proportion of population below the international poverty line	Decrease	The 4.1 % reduction in poverty observed between 2015 to 2016 is likely the continued impact of reforms implemented. Particularly, those involving the IMF and the need for the country to meet requirements set out in the agreement. That is for the Government to continue to pass its quarterly reviews under the IMF programme.. Additionally general elections held in February, 2016 would have contributed to an increase in employment and by extension stimulated increased consumption. The country also experienced a 4% reduction in the number of unemployed persons for the same period. A similar occurrence was observed in 2007, also a year in which general election was held.

General comments

The percentage of the population living below the poverty line is also influenced by various social factors which have implication for the rate of economic growth. These factors include corruption ranking and the prevalence of crime which sometimes dissuade perspective investors. Additionally, the distribution of person living below the poverty line is often polarized, where a greater percent of these individuals below the poverty line, live in rural areas where the economy is less diversified and relies heavily on the environment.

SO2-2 Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

SO2-2.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			95.9
2005			
2006			96.1
2007			96
2008			98
2009			96.8
2010			96.6
2011			
2012			97.5
2013			97.2
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018			
2019			
2020			

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

The available data for the period between 2000 and 2020, indicates the proportion of the population having access to safely managed drinking water remained fairly consistent. For all the years highlighted over 95% of the population had access. No significant changes were observed throughout the period. The data was obtained for The Survey of Living Conditions conducted by the Planning Institute of Jamaica for the corresponding years mentioned above.

SO2-3 Trends in the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

SO2-3.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex.

Time period	Population exposed (count)	Percentage of total population exposed (%)	Female population exposed (count)	Percentage of total female population exposed (%)	Male population exposed (count)	Percentage of total male population exposed (%)
Baseline period	253108	9 .5	128186	9 .5	124922	9 .5
Reporting period	386608	14 .3	197523	14 .4	189085	14 .1

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	The number of persons exposed to land degradation has increased by 4.8% between the baseline period (2000 - 2015) and the reporting period (2016 - 2019). This increase is likely associated with rural urban migration as the majority of Jamaica's population is distributed across the Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA), Montego Bay, Jamaica's second city and other town centres within the island. These are also the areas of the highest levels of degradation, and they attract persons due to the prospect of job opportunities as well as access to various social amenities. This added demand for land in these areas therefore, places added stress and increase the need for the conversion of various land covers to artificial surfaces in order to provide the infrastructure required by the population. Of note, the proportion of the population exposed to land degradation benefits the lease from ecosystem services such as those associated with improved air quality and food security. In these areas with the greatest levels of degradation, land cover class crops land, is often converted to artificial surfaces as in the case of the KMA.

General comments

Despite the noticeable increase in the number of persons exposed to land degradation, particularly females, the ratio of the population exposed, that is, the number of males verse the number of females has shown little change between the baseline and the reporting period. Keen to note, the impacts of land degradation not only affect the population living in these specific areas but also has implications for the wider population through economic, environmental and social linkages. Based on local information on the distribution of Jamaica's population and the land degradation data provided, the country accepts the default data on the proportion of the population exposed to land degradation and the disaggregation of same by sex.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
To achieve 100 percent access to safe drinking water for all Jamaicans	2030	National	Ongoing	The proportion of the population with access to safe drinking water has been increasing incrementally over the last decade.
To reduce national poverty to less than 10 percent	2030	National	Ongoing	The population living below poverty line up to 2019 has reflected a gradual decline.
To reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	2030	National	Ongoing	As at January 1, 2019 the government implemented a ban on single use plastics. Subsequently, bans on Styrofoam and plastic straws have been implemented.

General comments

Jamaica is committed to enhancing the lives of its citizens by means improved standard of living and increased access to basic social amenities. It is recognized that the health and wellbeing of the population is paramount for economic development. One project implemented to improve urban spaces and the lives of the population living in these areas is the City Adapt Project. Through this project, the urban population's exposure to land degradation should be reduced over time as well as it should enable the urban population to capitalize on ecosystem services. The overall focus of the City Adapt Project was towards the building of climate resilient urban systems. The project was completed in 2022 and included the rehabilitation of 2.3 hectares of land. The project was funded by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) at a total of 24 million USD. Additional information on the project may be found on the Forestry Department's website. As is reflected in the previous sections of SO2, strides have also been made in reducing the number of person living below the poverty line and in increasing the proportion of the population having access to safe drinking water.

SO3-1 Trends in the proportion of land under drought over the total land area

Drought hazard indicator

SO3-1.T1: National estimates of the land area in each drought intensity class as defined by the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) or other nationally relevant drought indices

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000	11 026	0	0	0	0
2001	5 390	0	0	0	5 636
2002	594	0	0	0	10 432
2003	0	0	0	0	11 026
2004	8 926	594	0	0	1 506
2005	0	0	0	0	11 026
2006	11 026	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0	11 026
2008	1 667	0	0	0	9 358
2009	11 026	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	11 026
2011	0	0	0	0	11 026
2012	5 636	0	0	0	5 390
2013	6 244	1 667	0	0	3 114
2014	5 784	2 221	0	0	3 020
2015	1 418	5 701	3 907	0	0
2016	11 026	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	11 026
2018	4 886	6 140	0	0	0
2019	7 474	3 551	0	0	0
2020					
2021					

SO3-1.T2: Summary table for land area under drought without class break down

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000	11 026	101 .5
2001	5 390	49 .6
2002	594	5 .5
2003	0	0 .0
2004	9 520	87 .6
2005	0	0 .0

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	11 026	101 .5
2007	0	0 .0
2008	1 667	15 .3
2009	11 026	101 .4
2010	0	0 .0
2011	0	0 .0
2012	5 636	51 .8
2013	7 912	72 .8
2014	8 005	73 .6
2015	11 026	101 .4
2016	11 026	101 .4
2017	0	0 .0
2018	11 026	101 .4
2019	11 026	101 .4
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

Between the years 2000 to 2019, the default data reflects that Jamaica has been predominately affected by mild and moderate drought conditions. Notably, for some of the affected years, the intensity of the drought period experienced, not only affected the total land area but also the country area which is the sum total of the land area and water bodies. The spatial extent of the drought impact is likely the combined effect of the intensity as well as the duration of the drought experienced. Therefore, the possible prolonged drought experienced in these years likely led to the drying of some water bodies. Keen to note also, the data for year 2015 indicates that the country experienced severe drought event. Said drought period was presumably influenced not only be the intensity of the drought conditions but also the extent of the affected areas and the duration of the drought experienced. The severity of the 2015 drought is supported by local knowledge. The country accepts the default data presented on the drought intensity classes.

General comments

Drought events have implications for land degradation as it affects land productivity and by extension food security. It also has implications for access to potable water supply, the lack of which can affect the health and well being of the population as drought events not only impact the available quantity of water but also the quality. The negative effect on the quantity and quality of water occurs as reduced flows of freshwater during droughts cause stagnation and increase the concentration of pollutants, which can result in ill health when consumed. Additionally, the likelihood of saline intrusion which also affects water quality is increased during drought events particularly given that Jamaica is a small island state. Drought conditions also increases the likelihood of wildfires which negatively affect biodiversity, livelihood and the soil organic carbon which is released in incidents of fire and therefore exacerbates the issue of land degradation. Drought conditions experienced in Jamaica during 2015 resulted in numerous wild fires and disruption in access to water supply.

SO3-2 Trends in the proportion of the population exposed to drought

Drought exposure indicator

Exposure is defined in terms of the number of people who are exposed to drought as calculated from the SO3-1 indicator data.

SO3-2.T1: National estimates of the percentage of the total population within each drought intensity class as well as the total population count and the proportion of the national population exposed to drought regardless of intensity.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	0	0.0	2495106	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 495 106	100.0
2001	870519	34.8	1631871	65.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 631 871	65.2
2002	2418599	96.2	95563	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	95 563	3.8
2003	2514162	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2004	199709	7.9	2232235	88.3	96660	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 328 895	92.1
2005	2537677	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2006	0	0.0	2545133	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 545 133	100.0
2007	2556030	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2008	2208691	86.2	355029	13.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	355 029	13.8
2009	0	0.0	2577686	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 577 686	100.0
2010	2582687	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2011	2589759	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2012	1702394	65.6	893534	34.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	893 534	34.4
2013	1172662	45.1	1069814	41.1	359661	13.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 429 475	54.9
2014	493149	18.9	931164	35.6	1188138	45.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 119 302	81.1
2015	0	0.0	199571	7.6	1387326	52.9	1035470	39.5	0	0.0	2 622 367	100.0
2016	0	0.0	2631079	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 631 079	100.0
2017	2640173	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2018	0	0.0	1644965	62.1	1005587	37.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 650 552	100.0
2019	0	0.0	2014062	75.7	647240	24.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 661 302	100.0
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T2: National estimates of the percentage of the female population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	0	0.0	1259837	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 259 837	100.0

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	432609	34.2	830985	65.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	830 985	65.8
2002	1222515	96.3	47125	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	47 125	3.7
2003	1269640	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2004	100687	7.9	1128717	88.4	47646	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 176 363	92.1
2005	1281588	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2006	0	0.0	1285542	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 285 542	100.0
2007	1290973	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2008	1117879	86.3	177244	13.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	177 244	13.7
2009	0	0.0	1302369	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 302 369	100.0
2010	1305068	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2011	1308934	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2012	868879	66.2	443593	33.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	443 593	33.8
2013	602445	45.8	533979	40.6	179593	13.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	713 572	54.2
2014	245339	18.6	465642	35.2	610753	46.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 076 395	81.4
2015	0	0.0	100552	7.6	705382	53.1	521308	39.3	0	0.0	1 327 242	100.0
2016	0	0.0	1332069	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 332 069	100.0
2017	1337264	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2018	0	0.0	842922	62.8	499804	37.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 342 726	100.0
2019	0	0.0	1026565	76.1	322060	23.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 348 625	100.0
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T3: National estimates of the percentage of the male population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	0	0.0	1235269	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 235 269	100.0
2001	437910	35.3	800886	64.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	800 886	64.7
2002	1196084	96.1	48438	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	48 438	3.9
2003	1244522	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2004	99022	7.9	1103518	88.2	49014	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 152 532	92.1
2005	1256089	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	0	0.0	1259591	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 259 591	100.0
2007	1265057	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2008	1090812	86.0	177785	14.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	177 785	14.0
2009	0	0.0	1275317	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 275 317	100.0
2010	1277619	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2011	1280825	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2012	833515	64.9	449941	35.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	449 941	35.1
2013	570217	44.3	535835	41.7	180068	14.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	715 903	55.7
2014	247810	19.2	465522	36.1	577385	44.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 042 907	80.8
2015	0	0.0	99019	7.6	681944	52.7	514162	39.7	0	0.0	1 295 125	100.0
2016	0	0.0	1299010	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 299 010	100.0
2017	1302909	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2018	0	0.0	802043	61.3	505783	38.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 307 826	100.0
2019	0	0.0	987497	75.2	325180	24.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 312 677	100.0
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

As indicated by the default data for the period 2000 to 2019, the ratio of males to females exposed to drought conditions is fairly proportionate with only negligible variances recorded in some of the years indicated. As it relates to the 2015 drought, severe drought conditions were experienced by just over a million persons (39.5%), the ratio of which is relatively proportionate between males and females. For the years listed majority of the population was affected annually by mild drought condition. Based on the limited data available particularly as it relates to the disaggregation of population experiencing drought conditions, Jamaica accepts the default data presented.

General comments

The overall drought conditions experienced are linked mainly to climate change. That is, the bimodal rainfall pattern of the island is being impacted by dryer and wetter season than per normal as well as extended wet and dry seasons. Of note, longer and or dryer periods experienced in one year have a negative impact on the subsequent year. This occurs, as it limits the availability of water in aquifers and aquicludes to allow for the recharge of surface water supplies as well as the yield available for extraction. Given this situation, Jamaica remains committed to the National Determined Contribution (NCD) in the reduction of green house gas emission while it strives for economic growth and development and to build climate resilience. In an effort toward achieving climate resilience, Jamaica in 2015 developed the Climate Change Policy Framework. One of the sectors identified by the policy as being of critical importance for both mitigation and adaptation is the agricultural sector. The strategic aim of the policy towards this sector is to facilitate the use of water efficient agricultural methods, improve food storage systems and diversify food production techniques (Jamaica's Updated National Determined Contribution, 2020). .

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

SO3-3.T1: National estimates of the Drought Vulnerability Index

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018	0 .57		
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

☒ Tier 1 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 2 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 3 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

Information on Jamaica's drought data is not disaggregated in similar categories as the default data, therefore the default data presented is accepted. The tier 1 vulnerability selected above is based of the default data presented for 2018.

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
To enhance resilience to the impacts of climate change at all levels .in the country	2030	National	Ongoing	Although this target does not speak directly to addressing drought, the impact of this target would positively contribute to efforts to mitigate against and adopt to climate change where possible and therefore build drought resilience.

General comments

As a small island developing state, Jamaica's vulnerability to climate change has implications for various ecological services such water resources. Additionally, the impact of climate change on food security, infrastructure, health and the economy has placed tremendous need for interventions to alleviate its associates effects.

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

Trends in carbon stock above and below ground is a multi-purpose indicator used to measure progress towards both strategic objectives 1 and 4. Quantitative data and a qualitative assessment of trends in this indicator are reported under strategic objective 1, progress indicator SO1-3.

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

SO4-2.T1: National estimates of the Red List Index of species survival

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000	0 .69854	0 .6907	0 .70584	
2001	0 .69657	0 .68889	0 .70355	
2002	0 .69545	0 .68719	0 .70308	
2003	0 .69327	0 .68514	0 .70054	
2004	0 .69205	0 .68383	0 .69984	
2005	0 .68996	0 .68011	0 .69818	
2006	0 .68844	0 .67795	0 .69667	
2007	0 .68679	0 .67627	0 .69604	
2008	0 .68542	0 .67328	0 .69518	
2009	0 .68309	0 .67067	0 .69382	
2010	0 .68204	0 .66849	0 .6921	
2011	0 .68051	0 .66558	0 .69103	
2012	0 .67867	0 .66209	0 .69143	
2013	0 .6771	0 .65917	0 .69012	
2014	0 .67578	0 .65552	0 .68953	
2015	0 .67387	0 .65187	0 .68918	
2016	0 .67221	0 .6476	0 .68902	
2017	0 .67045	0 .64412	0 .6876	
2018	0 .66851	0 .63916	0 .6872	
2019	0 .66683	0 .63584	0 .68675	
2020	0 .66541	0 .63108	0 .68583	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments

General comments

When compared to indicator 15.5.1 Redlist Index, the default data for Jamaica contains minor discrepancies in the indices listed for each year from 2000 to 2020. That is, the default data presents slightly higher values, in most cases the difference is 0.001 or less. However, between the years 2000 and 2020 the valves indicate minute changes for the period. The changes detected represents a decreasing value from 0.69854 in 2000 to 0.66541 in 2020 which would indicate a negative trend towards the loss of biodiversity. However, it should be noted that based on the IUCN Redlist website such marginal changes cannot be used to determine meaningful trends in the status of biodiversity, as the changes maybe a reflection of improved knowledge and revised taxonomy. Therefore, it is recommended that Jamaica continues the close monitoring of biodiversity, particularly those that are considered to be endangered or threatened. By so doing, the country will be able to determine if the trends detected are actual change or if the change is related to improved knowledge or revised taxonomy.

SO4-3 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

SO4-3.T1: National estimates of the average proportion of Terrestrial KBAs covered by protected areas (%)

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000	21.66	21 .66	21 .66	
2001	21.66	21 .66	21 .66	
2002	21.68	21 .68	21 .68	
2003	21.68	21 .68	21 .68	
2004	21.68	21 .68	21 .68	
2005	21.92	21 .92	21 .92	
2006	21.92	21 .92	21 .92	
2007	21.92	21 .92	21 .92	
2008	21.92	21 .92	21 .92	
2009	21.92	21 .92	21 .92	
2010	21.92	21 .92	21 .92	
2011	21.92	21 .92	21 .92	
2012	21.92	21 .92	21 .92	
2013	21.92	21 .92	21 .92	
2014	21.92	21 .92	21 .92	
2015	21.92	21 .92	21 .92	
2016	21.92	21 .92	21 .92	
2017	21.92	21 .92	21 .92	
2018	21.92	21 .92	21 .92	
2019	21.92	21 .92	21 .92	
2020	21.92	21 .92	21 .92	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

General comments

Jamaica's protected area coverage from 2000 to 2020 has marginally increased for the period (0.26%) . It is expected that with the future designation of crown lands, including some mangroves forest, over time will increase the protected area coverage. The default data is accepted however when compared against the same data obtained from the SDG database a noticeable difference in the figures we observed. The data obtained directly from the SDG database indicated a 29% coverage for protected areas. However similar to the pre-filled data the percentage coverage throughout the years 2000 to 2020 remains almost unchanged.

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Jamaicans are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably	2021	National	Ongoing	Assessment regarding the achievement of this target in 2019 revealed that the target was on track for achievement.
Integrate biodiversity values into national and local development and poverty reduction and planning processes are being incorporated into national accounting as appropriate, and reporting system	2021	National	Ongoing	A 2019 assessment of the target revealed that progress have been made towards achieving the target but at an insufficient rate for achievement by the target year.
To eliminated, phased out or reformed incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity n order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant obligations, taking into account national socio-economic condition.	2021	National	Ongoing	A 2019 assessment revealed tat the target is on track for achievement .
To have Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.	2021	National	Ongoing	Based on 2019 assessment the target was on track for achievement.
To have the rate of loss of natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible, brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation are significantly reduced	2021	National	Ongoing	As at 2019 the target was on track for achievement.
All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem-based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.	2021	National	Ongoing	A 2019 assessment indicate that progress in on track to exceed the target.
Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity	2021	National	Ongoing	Based on 2019 assessment the target is on track for achievement.
Pollution, including from excess nutrients and solid waste, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	2021	National	Ongoing	On track to be exceeded based on 2019 assessment
The extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	2021	National	Ongoing	As at 2019 the target was on track for achievement.
The genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.	2021	National	Ongoing	As at 2019 there was progress towards achieving the target, however at an insufficient rate.

SO-4: To generate global environmental benefits through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks have been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, hereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	2020	National	Ongoing	On track for achievement based on 2019 assessment.
The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational consistent with national legislation.	2020	National	Ongoing	As at 2019 there was progress towards achieving the target, however at an insufficient rate.
Jamaica has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	2019	National	Ongoing	At the time of assessment in 2019 the target was on track.
The knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status, and trends, the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred and applied.	2020	National	Ongoing	2019 assessment has determined that the target is on track for achievement.
The mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2016–2021 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.	2019	National	Ongoing	Progress towards achievement has been made but at an insufficient rate as determined in 2019 assessment.

Complementary information

Jamaica has setout a number of targets geared towards the fulfillment of SDG 15. The 2019 Report for the Convention on Biological Diversity has assessed the progress of a number of targets and determined that majority of the targets are on track for achievement.

SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international public resources provided and received for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ≈

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- ○ Up ↑
- ◉ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ≈

As Jamaica seeks to fulfill its contributions to the SDG Indicators, the country taps into various bilateral and multilateral funding sources available. Funds provided are used to effect various programmes and projects aimed at the achievement of specific SDG indicators. During the reporting period some of the more prominent programmes and projects for which funding was obtained include REDD+ Project which received funds through Green Climate Fund and was launched in 2019. There was also the EU Budget Support Programme, launched in 2017 it focused on a number of key areas such as Alternative Livelihood Programme as a means of countering forest degradation. The Global Environmental Facility and its partners has also provided funding for Jamaica's participation in Soil Care Project.

Under the EU Budget Support Programme, funds have been made available in tranches based on the fulfillment of various agreed milestones. Some of the milestone achieve include the assessment of 7000 hectares of mangrove forest, boundary verification for 10,000 hectares of forest, the tabling of amendments to the Forest Act, 1996 in parliament and the promotion and training of persons in alternative forest livelihood activities.

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 6 259 .04	Received 332 .7
Received	2017	Committed 7 878 000 .00	Received 787 .2
Received	2018	Committed 817 892 .00	Received 220 .7
Received	2019	Committed 1 000 000 .00	Received 140 .9
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		9 702 151 .04	1 481 .5

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	
Recipient / Provider	

	Explanation
Title of project, programme, activity or other	
Total Amount USD	
Sector	
Capacity Building	
Technology Transfer	
Gender Equality	
Channel	
Type of flow	
Financial Instrument	
Type of support	
Amount mobilised through public interventions	
Additional Information	

General comments

The amount of funds committed has not been verified and the default data was accepted. However, as it relates to the total sums received for each year 2016 to 2019, the information was obtained from national data provided in the respective Annual Reports prepared by the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ).

SO5-2 Domestic public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the domestic public expenditures, including subsidies, and revenues, including taxes, directly and indirectly related to the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in domestic public expenditures and national level financing for activities relevant to the implementation of the Convention

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Trends in domestic public revenues from activities related to the implementation of the Convention

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures			
Directly related to combat DLDD			
Indirectly related to combat DLDD			
Subsidies			
Subsidies related to combat DLDD			
Total expenditures / total per year			

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government revenues			
Environmental taxes for the conservation of land resources and taxes related to combat DLDD			
Total revenues / total per year			

Documentation box

	Explanation
Government expenditures	
Subsidies	
Government revenues	
Domestic resources directly or indirectly related to combat DLDD	

Has your country set a target for increasing and mobilizing domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

General comments

Jamaica is unable to provide the date requested on domestic public resources at this time.

SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international and domestic private resources mobilized by the private sector of your country for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international private resources

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ≈

Trends in domestic private resources

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ≈

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
	Total	0				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

Has your country taken measures to encourage the private sector as well as non-governmental organizations, foundations and academia to provide international and domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

General comments

Having conducted extensive research at main government entities no data was available to support this request.

SO5-4 Technology transfer

Tier 1: Please provide information relevant to the resources provided, received for the transfer of technology for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 4 Resources provided and received for technology transfer measures or activities

Provided Received	Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Amount	Recipient Provider	Description and objectives	Sector	Type of technology	Activities undertaken by	Status of measure or activity	Timeframe of measure or activity	Use, impact and estimated results	Additional Information
Total provided:			0			Total received:		0				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

Include information on underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to identify and report on technology transfer support provided and/or received and/or required. Please include links to relevant documentation.

Please provide information on the types of new or current technologies required by your country to address desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD), and the challenges encountered in acquiring or developing such technologies.

GIS and remote sensing technology has proven to useful for mapping and in determining spatial parametres and changes in an area. Also, drone technology is currently being employed to aid various assessments including land use and land cover assessments and forest quality assessments. However, additional drone technology would enhance the capacity to conduct these assessments. Various technologies such as those with acoustic and visual capabilities would also be beneficial to forest monitoring as well as aid in responding to and mitigate against illicit activities contributing the land degradation. The overall challenges encountered are often related to the cost for acquiring these available technology. Cost include the actual cost for the equipment as as well as those associated with maintenance and in some instances licensing.

General comments

In some instances, the capacity to operate and maintain the technology would be required. This deficit could be addressed through training.

SO5-5 Future support for activities related to the implementation of the Convention

SO5-5.1: Planned provision and mobilization of domestic public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information relevant to indicator SO5-2, as well as information on projected levels of public financial resources, target sectors and planned domestic policies.

SO5-5.2: Planned provision and mobilization of international public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of international resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information on projected levels of public financial resources and support to capacity building and transfer of technology, target regions or countries, and planned programmes, policies and priorities.

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

Please provide information relevant to the financial resources needed for the implementation of the Convention, including on the projects and regions which needs most support and on which your country has focused to the greatest extent.

General comments

In working towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, Jamaica continues to engage and garner support from its multilateral and bilateral as well as its domestic and international partners. The country will continue to seek funding through loans and grants in addition to developing local capacity and implementing the required institutional framework to support the efforts.

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

Would you like to share an experience on how your country has increased the mobilization of resources within the reporting period?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

From your perspective, would you consider that you have taken advantage of the LDN concept to enhance the coherence, effectiveness and multiple benefits of investments?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

From your perspective, do you consider that your country has improved the use of existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

Has your country developed or helped develop, implement, revise or regularly monitor your national action programme?

- Yes
- No

Policies and enabling environment:

During the reporting period, has your country established or helped establish policies and enabling environments to promote and/or implement solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought?

- Yes
- No

Synergies:

From your perspective, has your country leveraged synergies and integrated DLDD into national plans related to other MEAs, particularly the other Rio Conventions and other international commitments?

- Yes
- No

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

From your perspective, did your country take specific actions to mainstream, DLDD in economic, environmental and social policies, with a view to increasing the impact and effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention?

- Yes
- No

Drought-related policies:

Has your country established or is your country establishing national policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management?

- Yes
- No

Has your country supported other countries in establishing policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management, in accordance with the mandate of the Convention?

- Yes
- No

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing sustainable land management (SLM) practices to address DLDD?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Has your country supported other countries in the implementation of SLM practices?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

Is your country developing a drought risk management plan, monitoring or early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Has your country supported other countries in developing drought risk management, monitoring and early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Alternative livelihoods:

Does your country promote alternative livelihoods practice in the context of DLDD?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Do you consider your country to be taking special measures to engage women and youth in promoting alternative livelihoods?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Please elaborate

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

Has your country established systems for sharing information and knowledge and facilitating networking on best practices and

approaches to drought management?

- Yes
- No

Do you consider that your country has implemented specific actions that promote women's access to knowledge and technology?

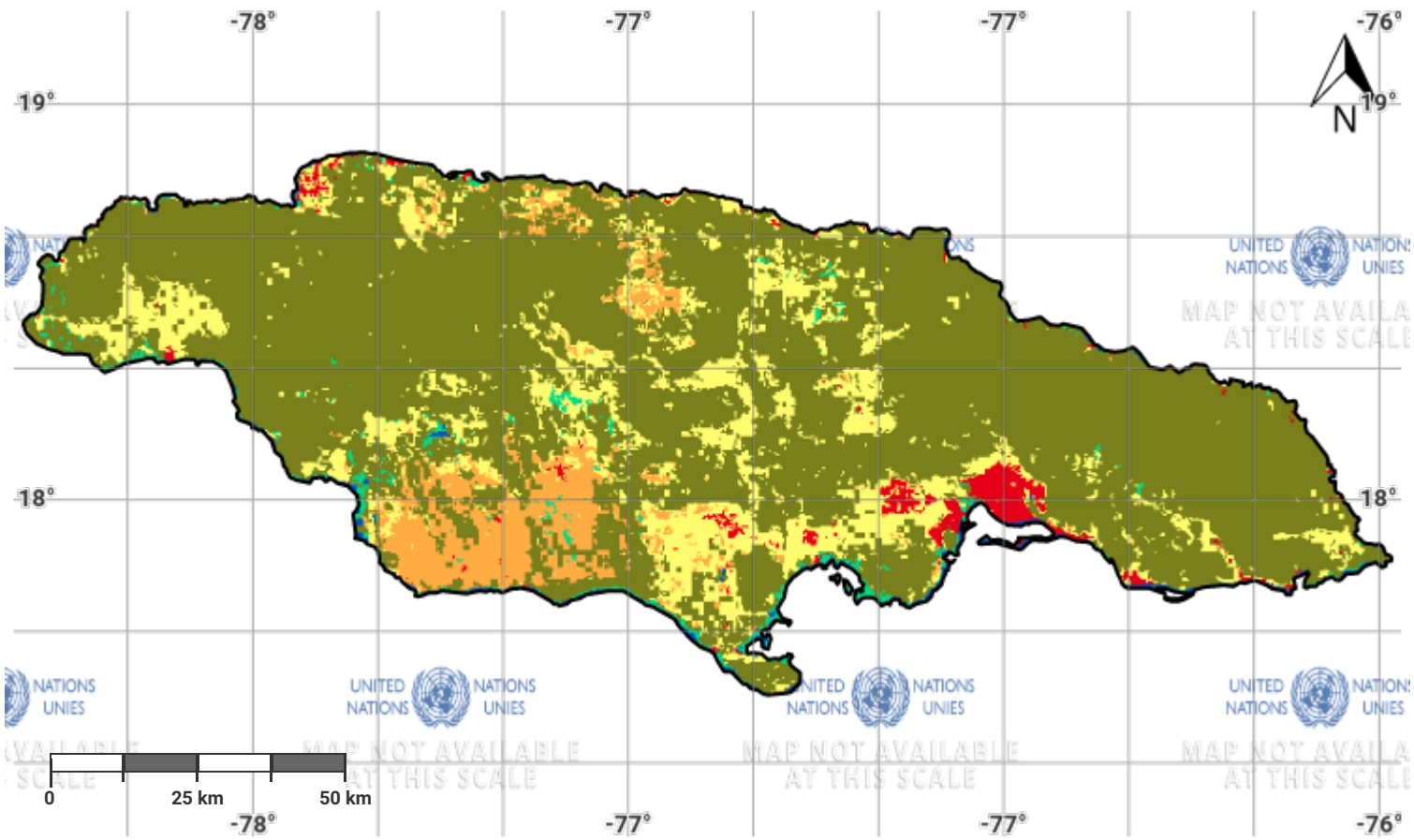
- Yes
- No

Other files for Reporting

Jamaica - SO5-1 recipient	Download	9.9 KB

Jamaica – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



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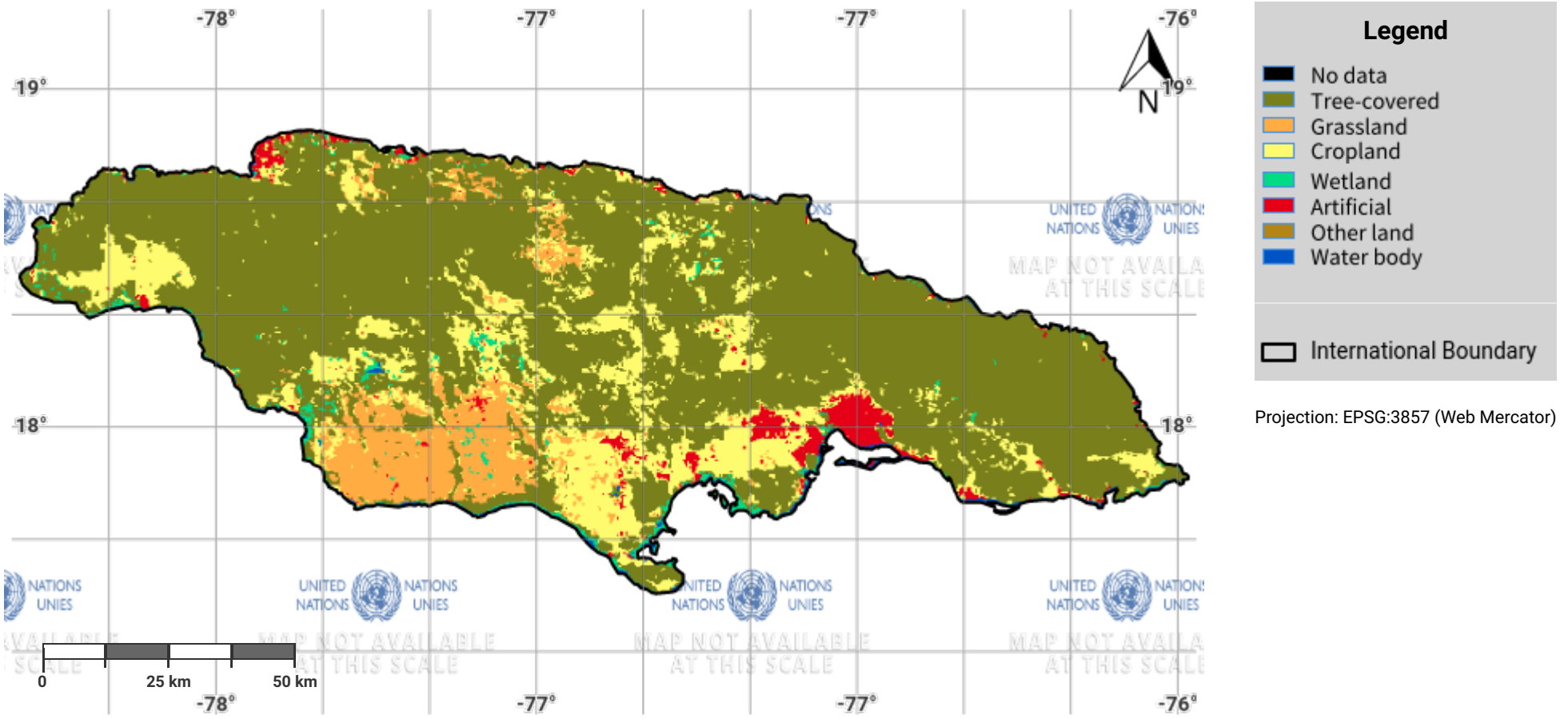
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/

Jamaica – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



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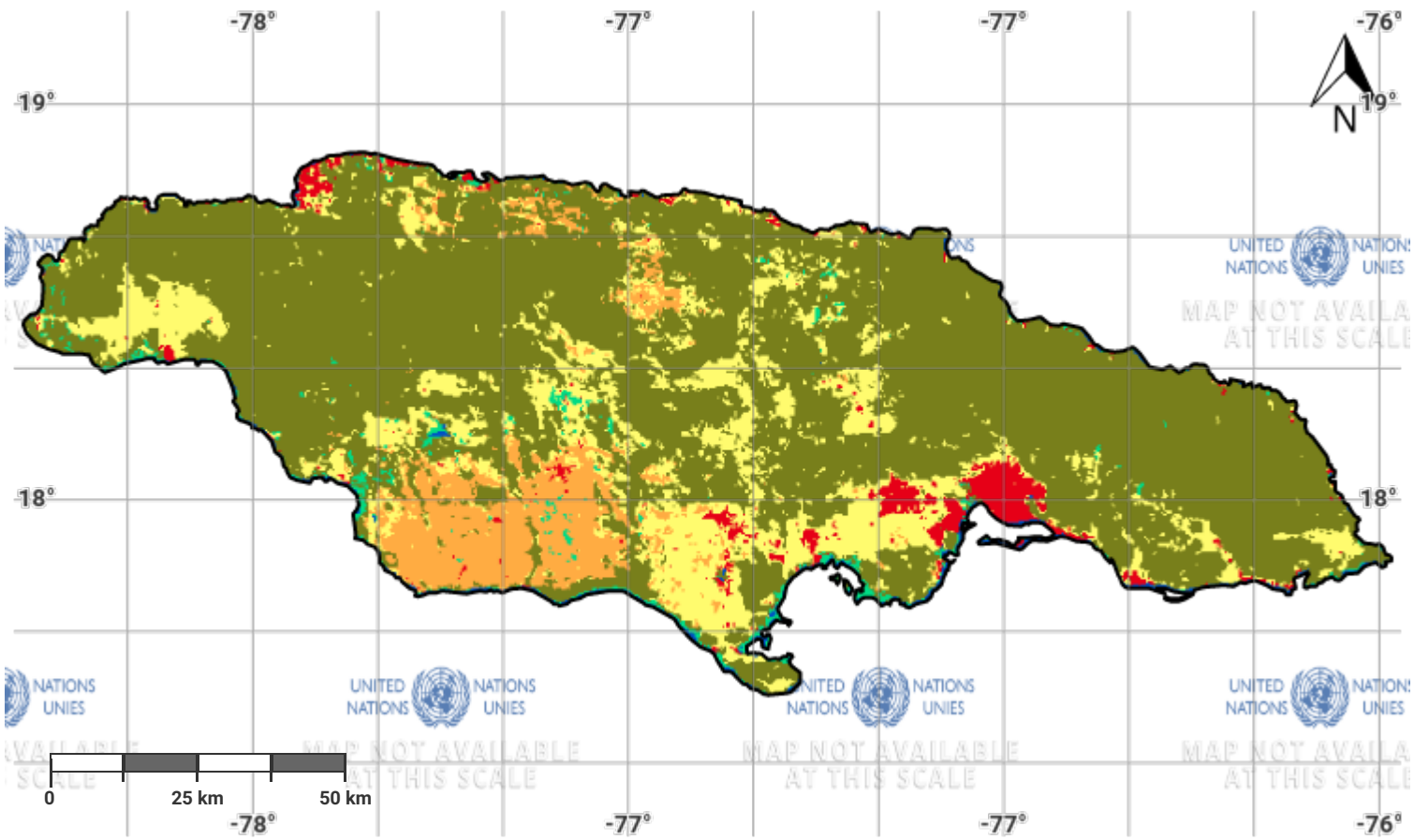
Jamaica – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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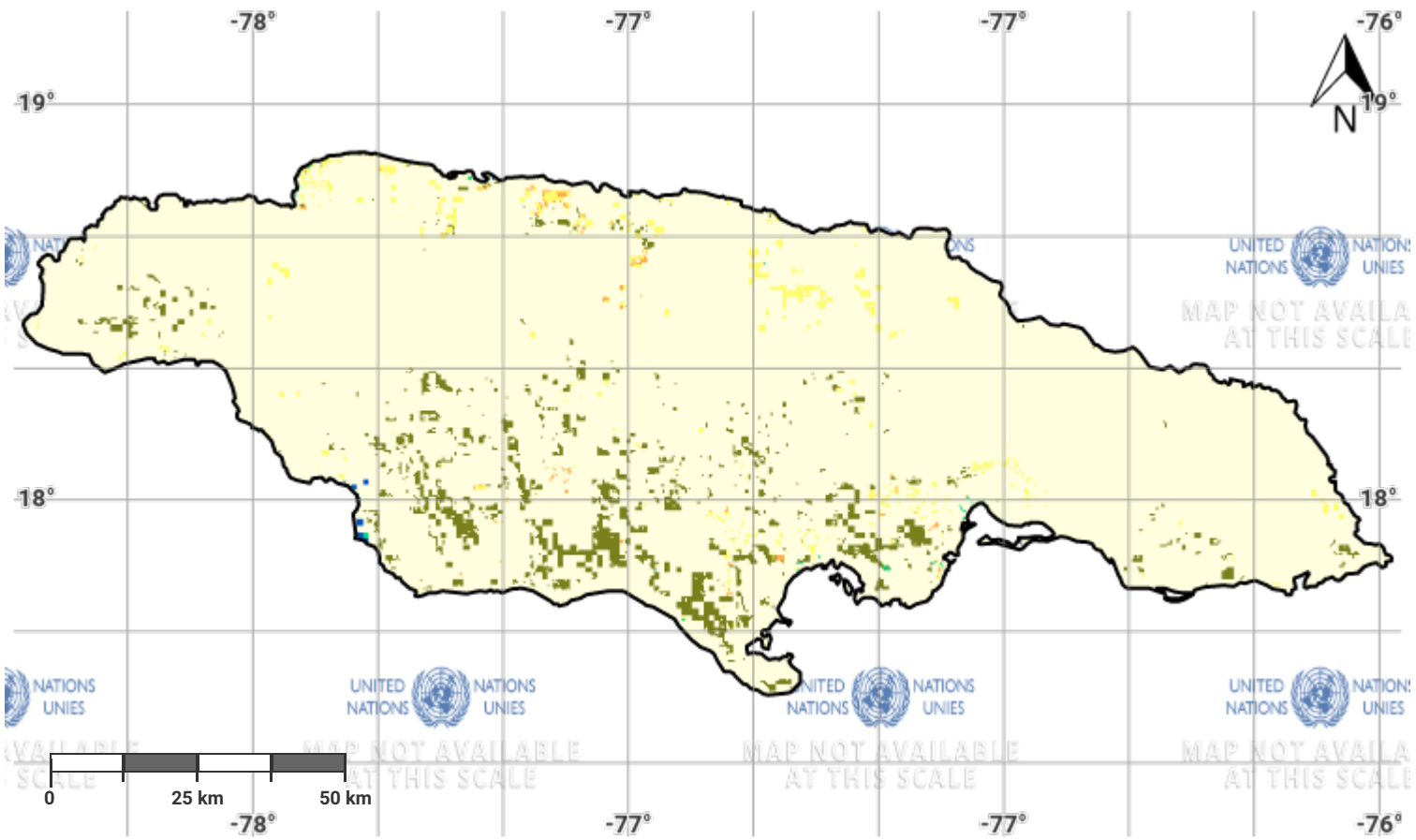
Jamaica – SO1-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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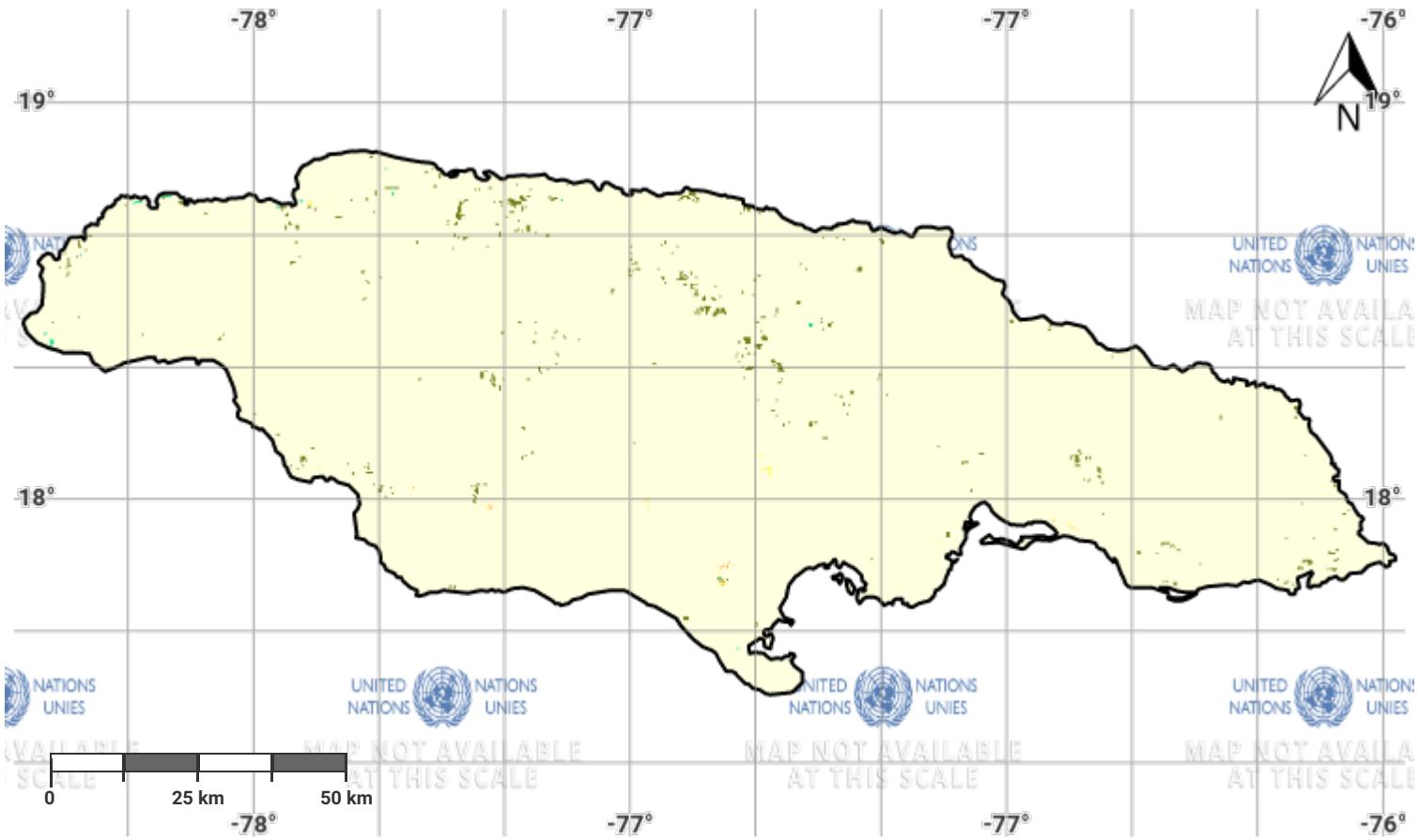
Jamaica – SO1-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- No change
- Tree-covered loss
- Grassland loss
- Cropland loss
- Wetland loss
- Artificial loss
- Other land loss
- Water body loss
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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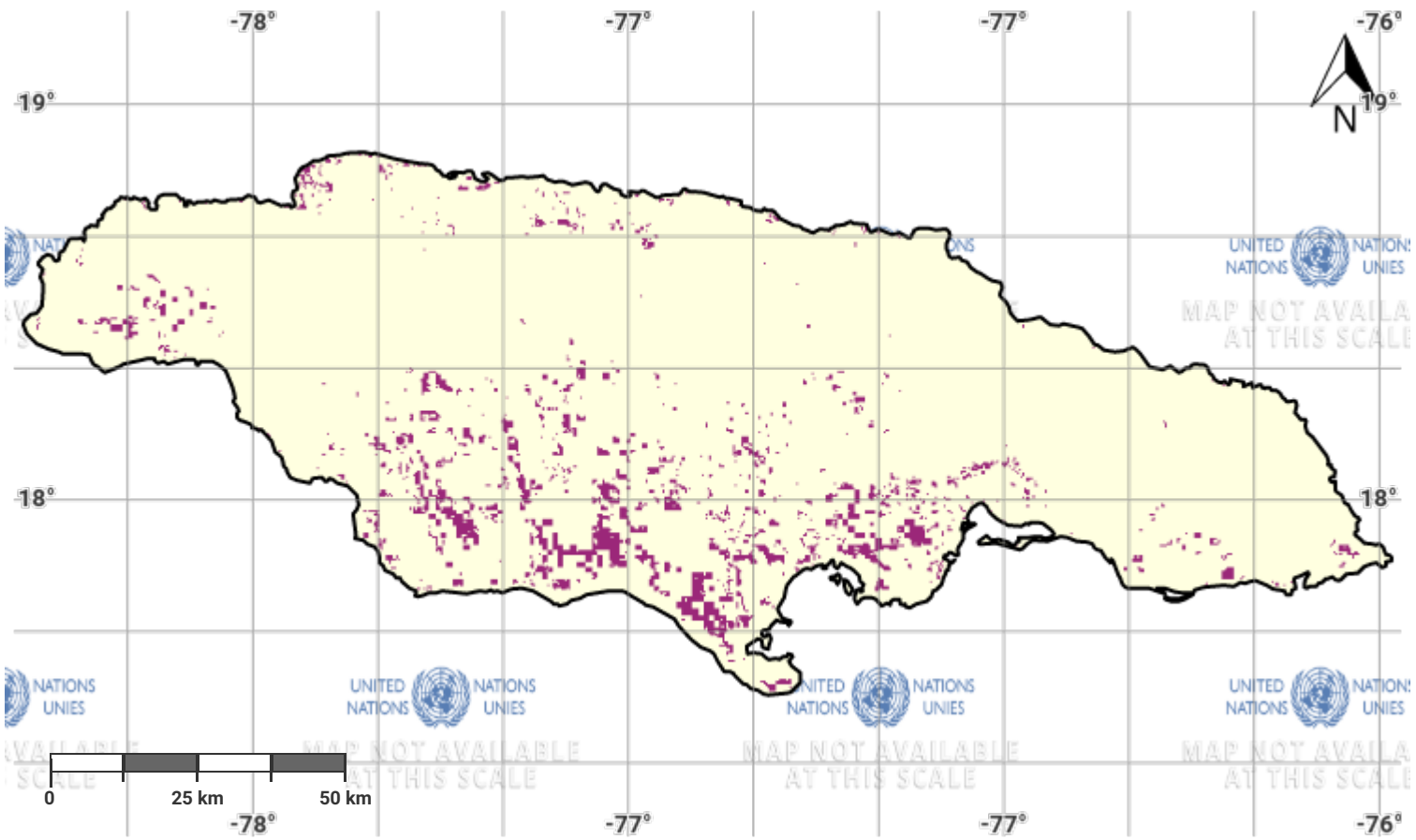
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/

Jamaica – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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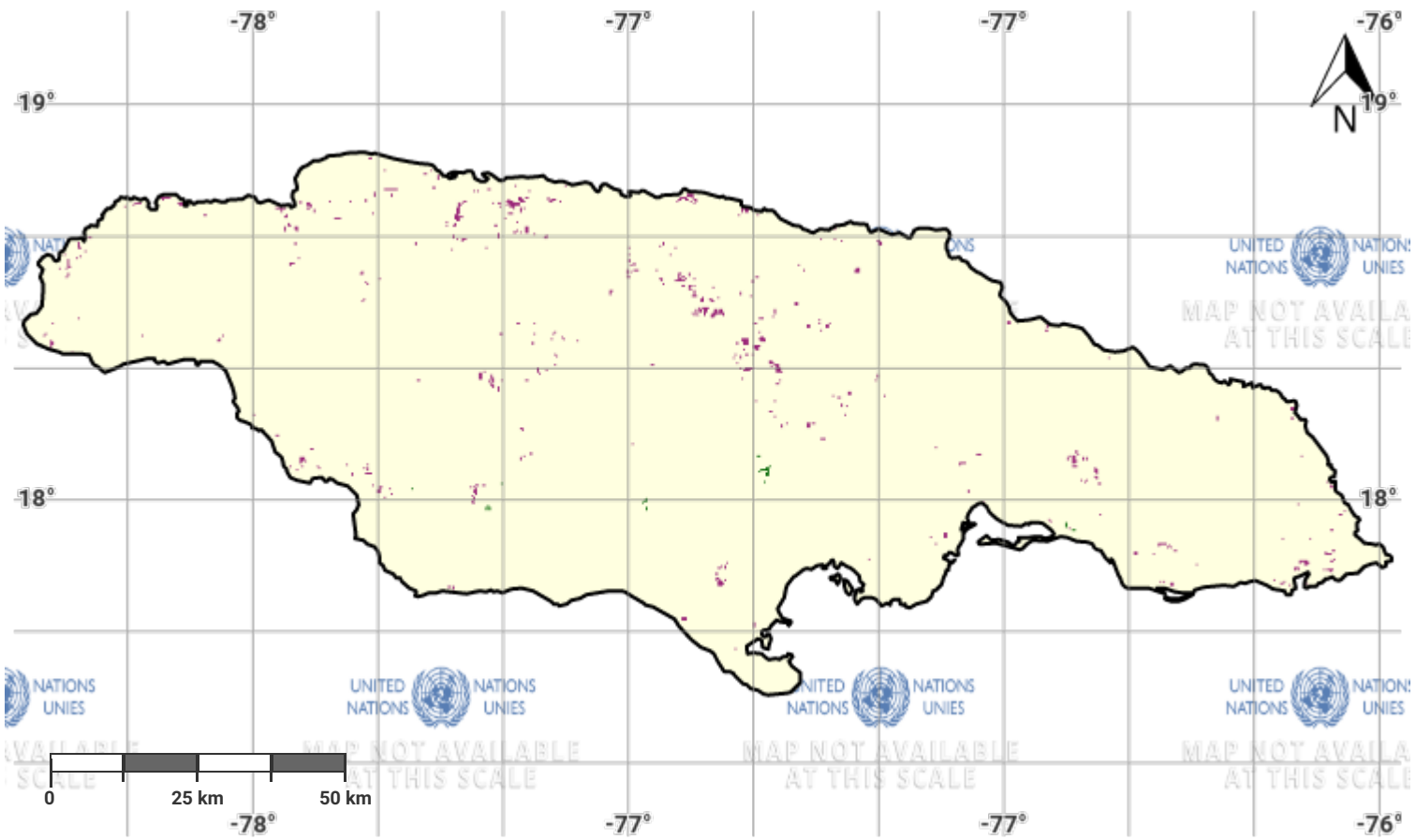
Jamaica – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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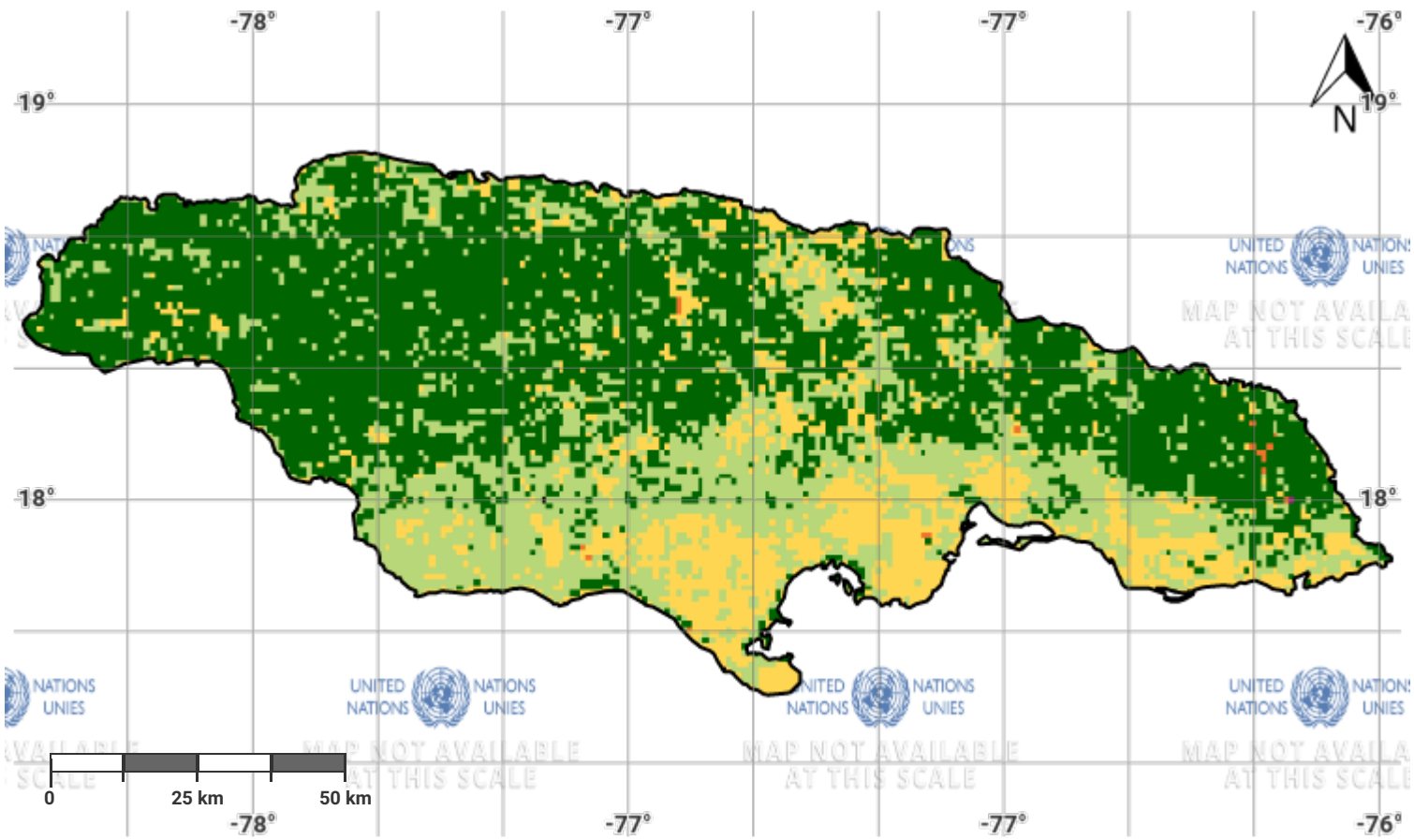
Jamaica – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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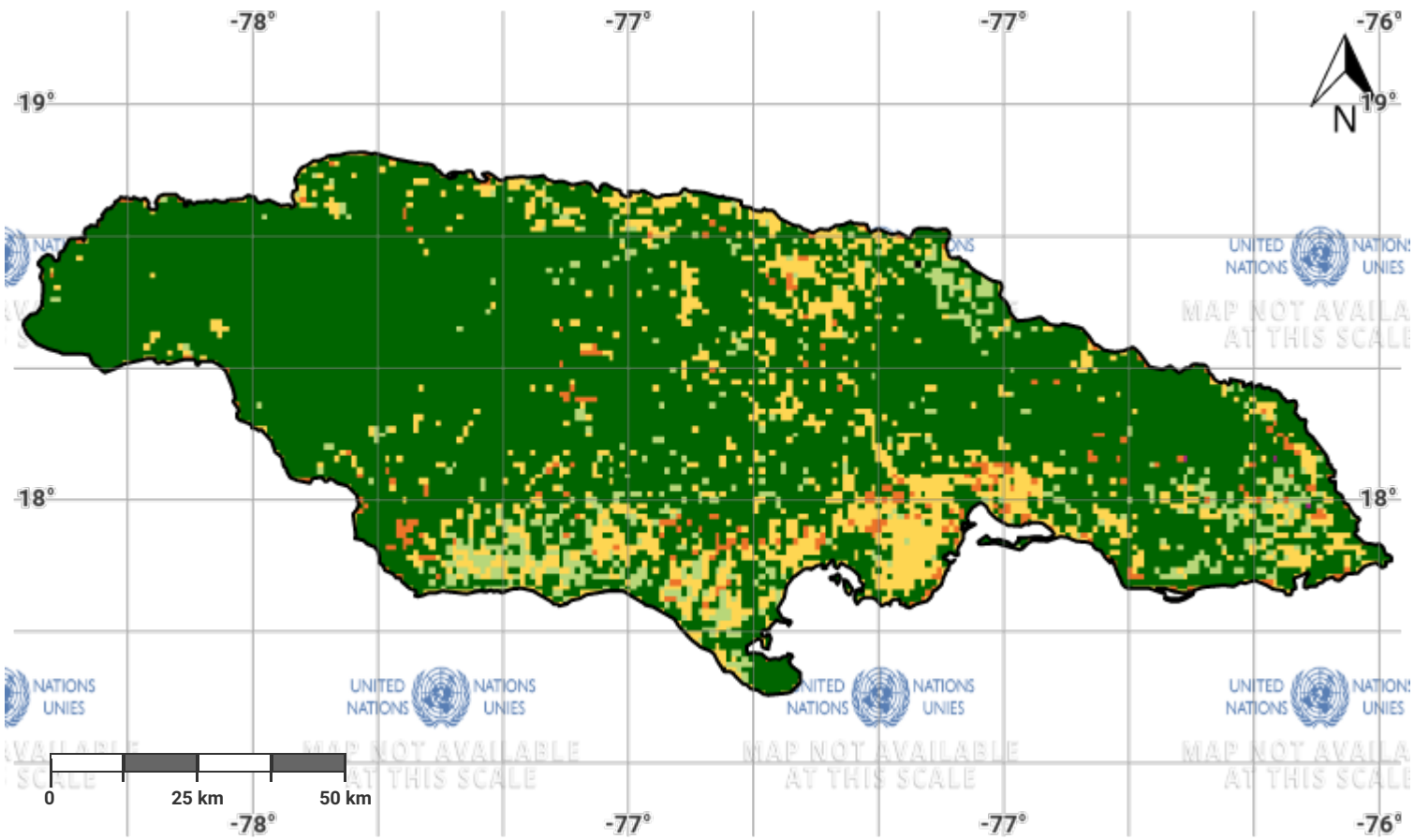
- EC-JRC, 2021, based on Xavier Rotllan-Puig, Eva Ivits, Michael Cherlet, LPDynR: A new tool to calculate the land productivity dynamics indicator, Ecological Indicators, Volume 133, 2021, 108386, ISSN 1470-160X. URL: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.108386

Jamaica – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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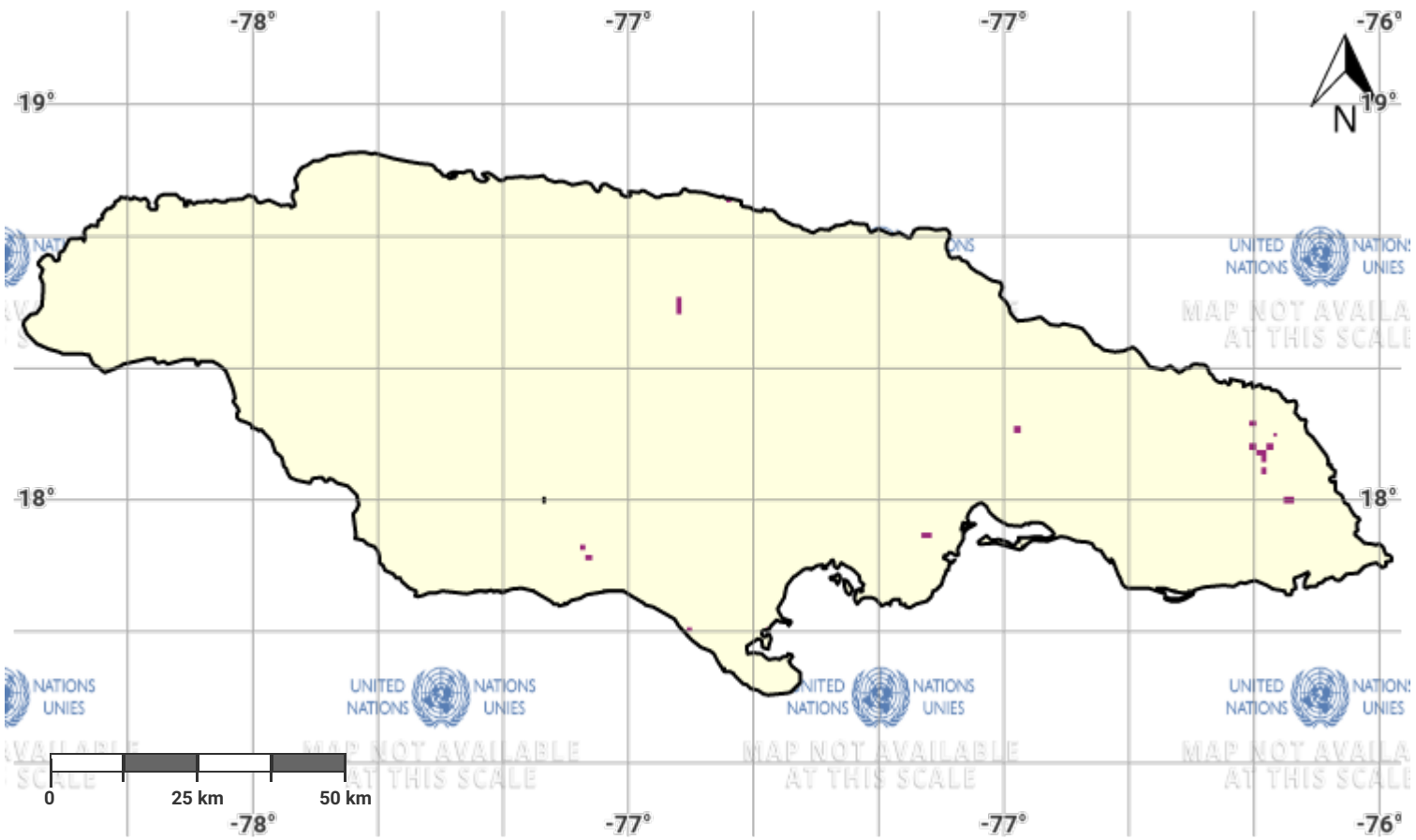
Jamaica – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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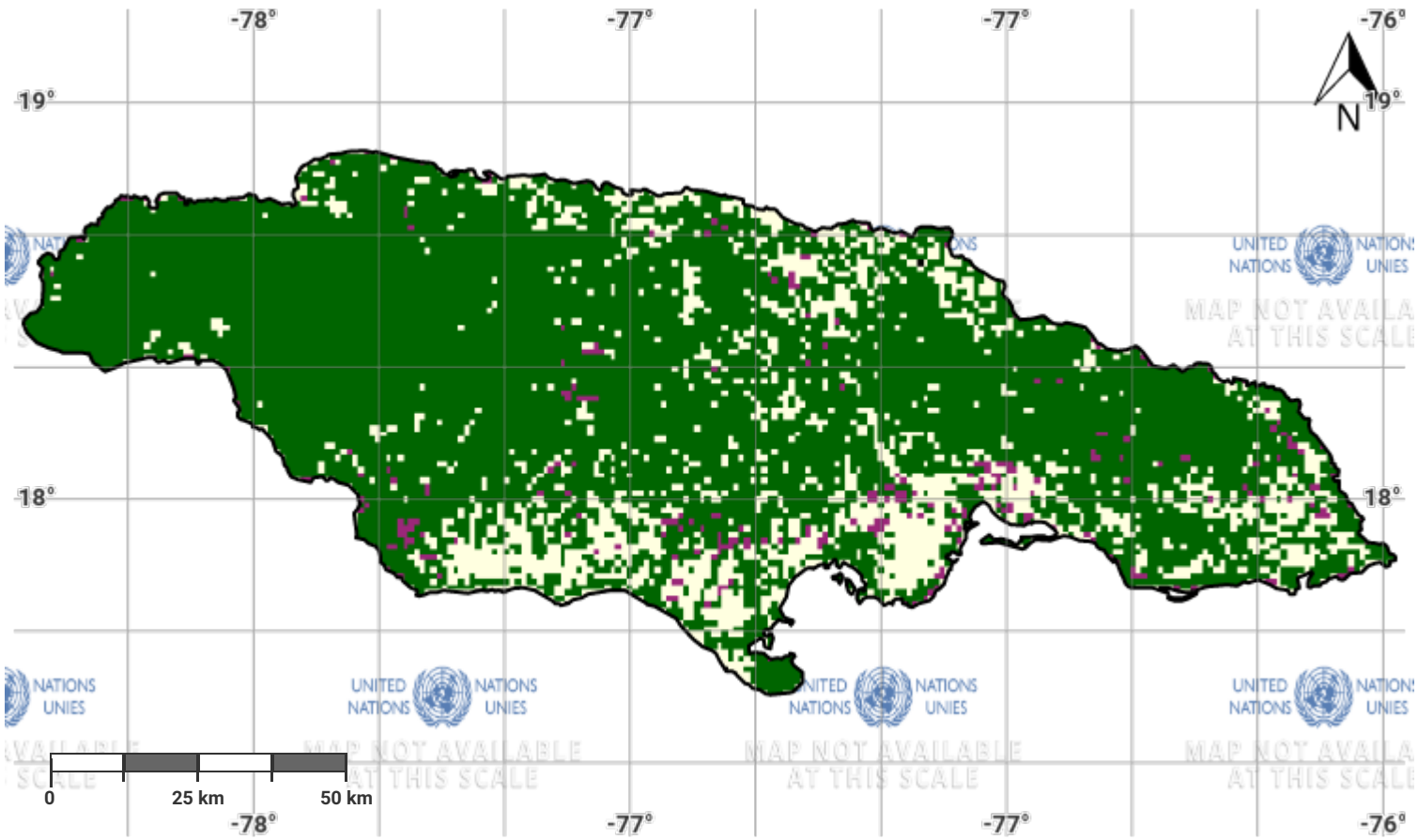
Jamaica – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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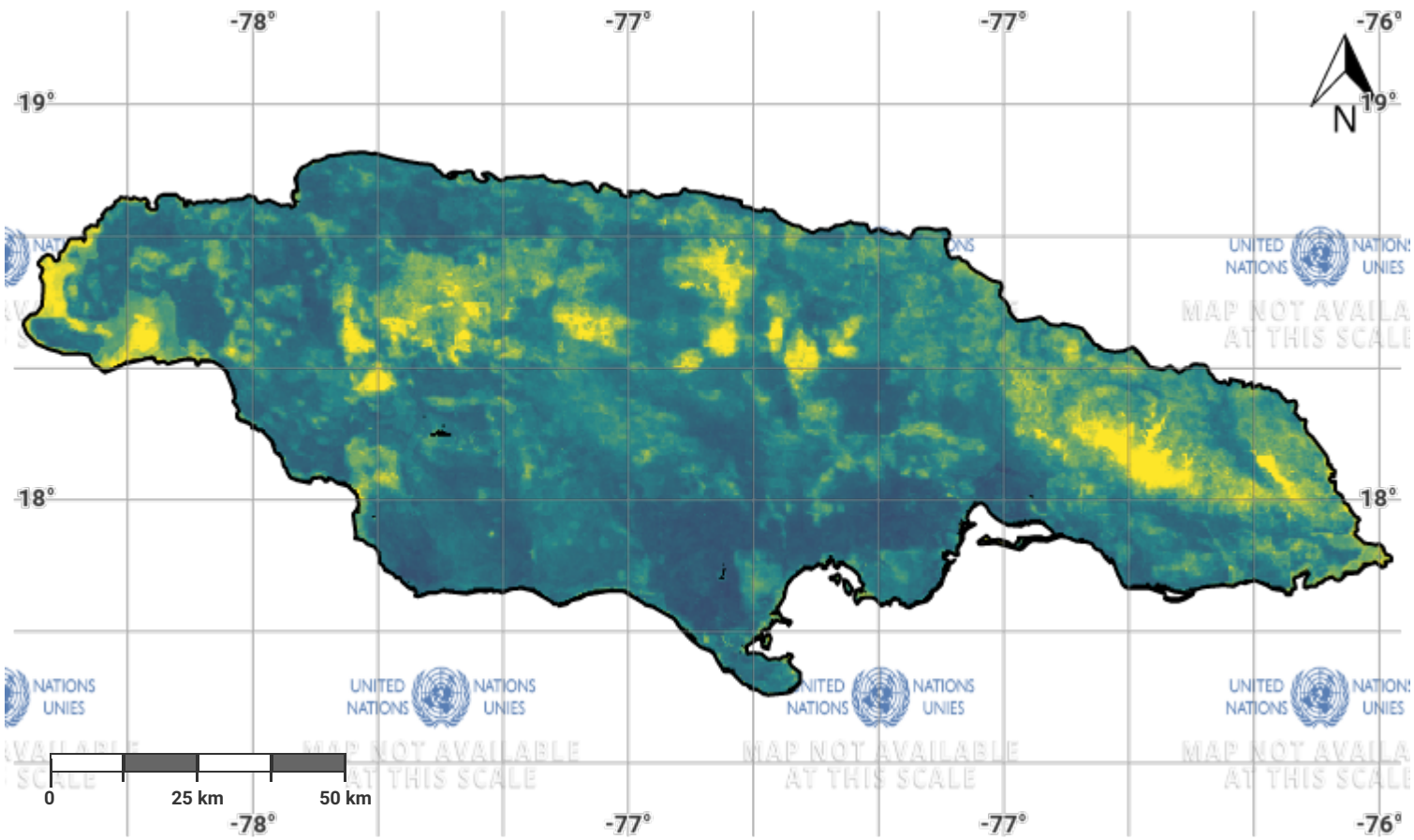
Jamaica – SO1-3.M1

Soil organic carbon stock in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 116.5 t/ha
- 116.5 - 233.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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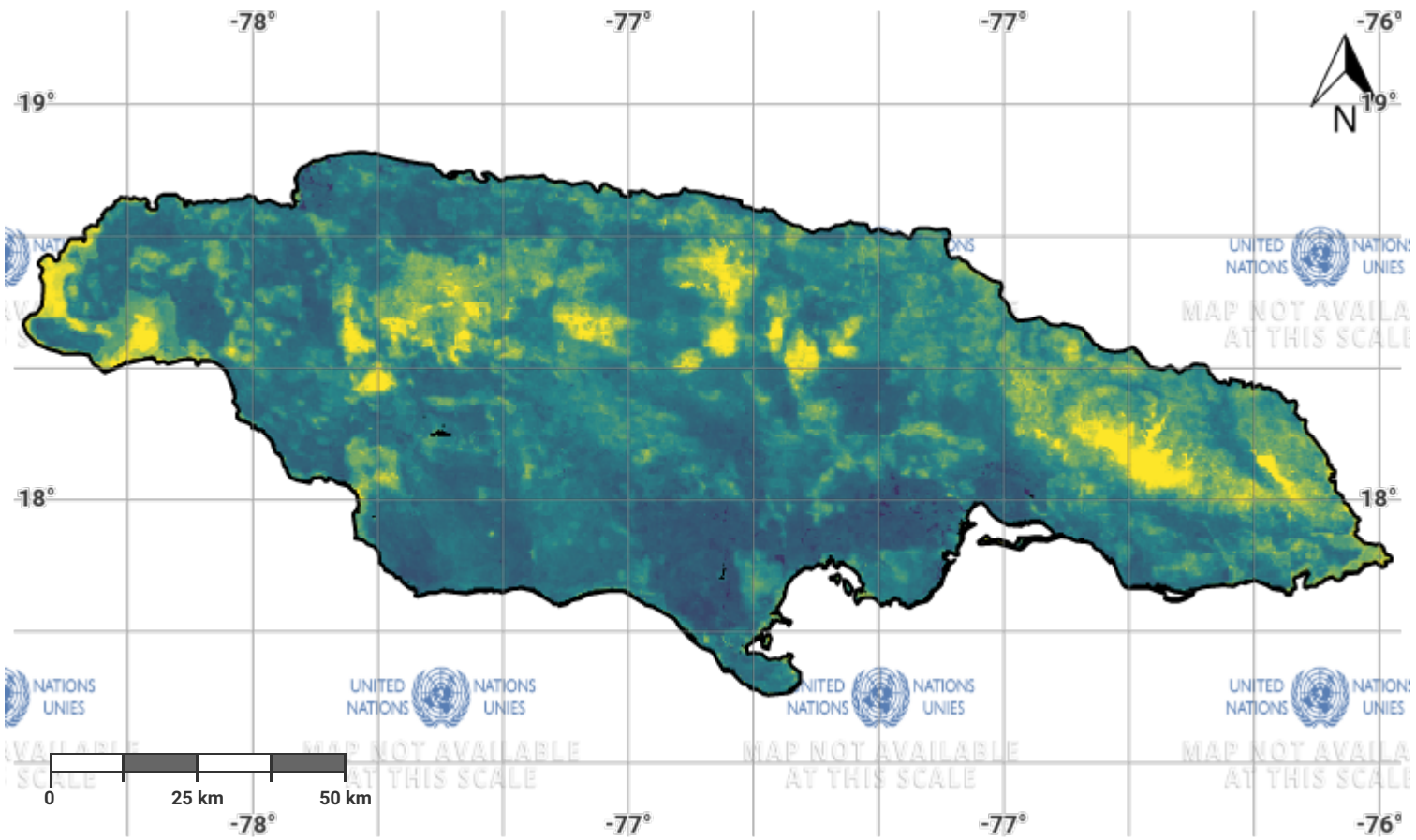
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Jamaica – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 116.5 t/ha
- 116.5 - 233.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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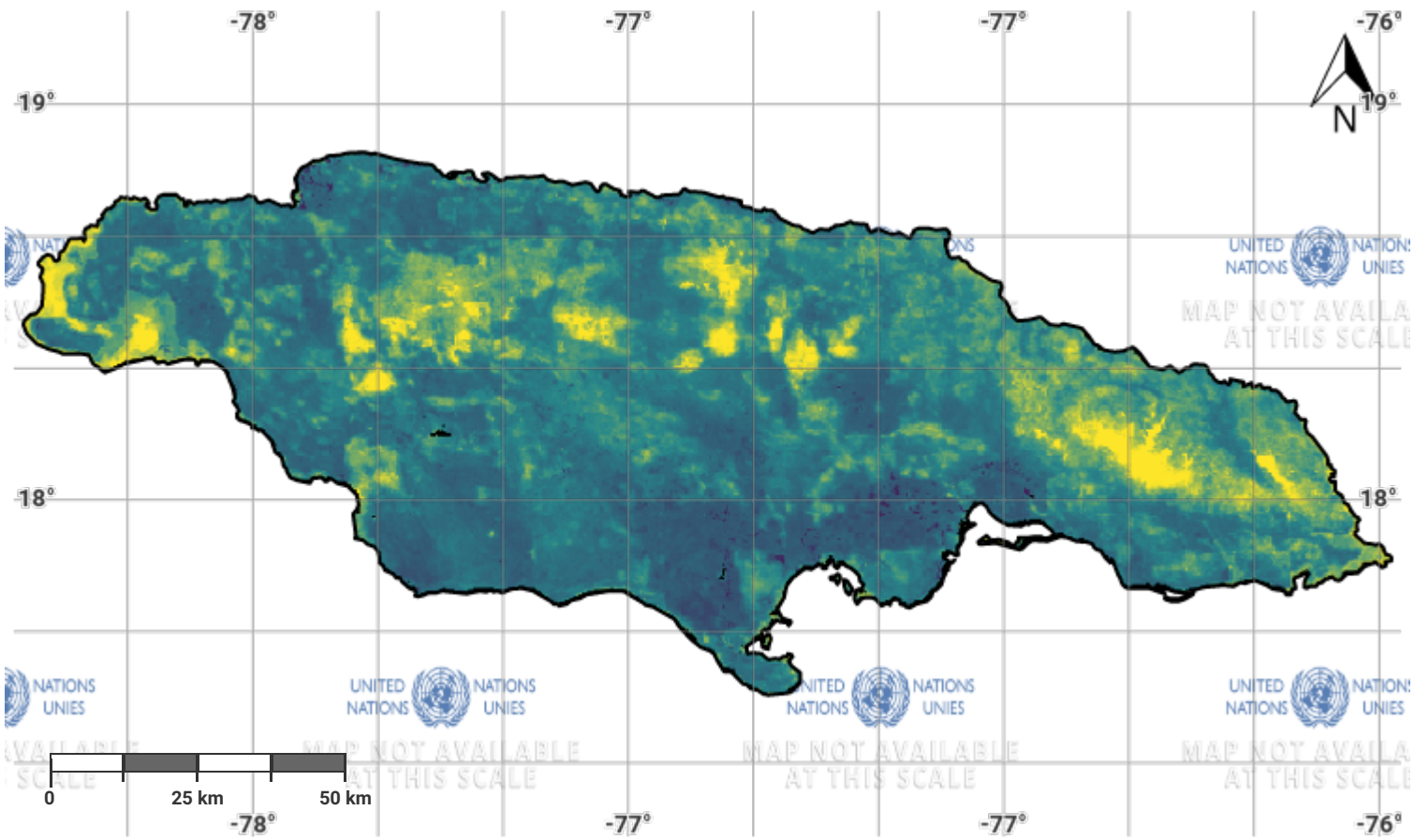
Jamaica – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 116.5 t/ha
- 116.5 - 233.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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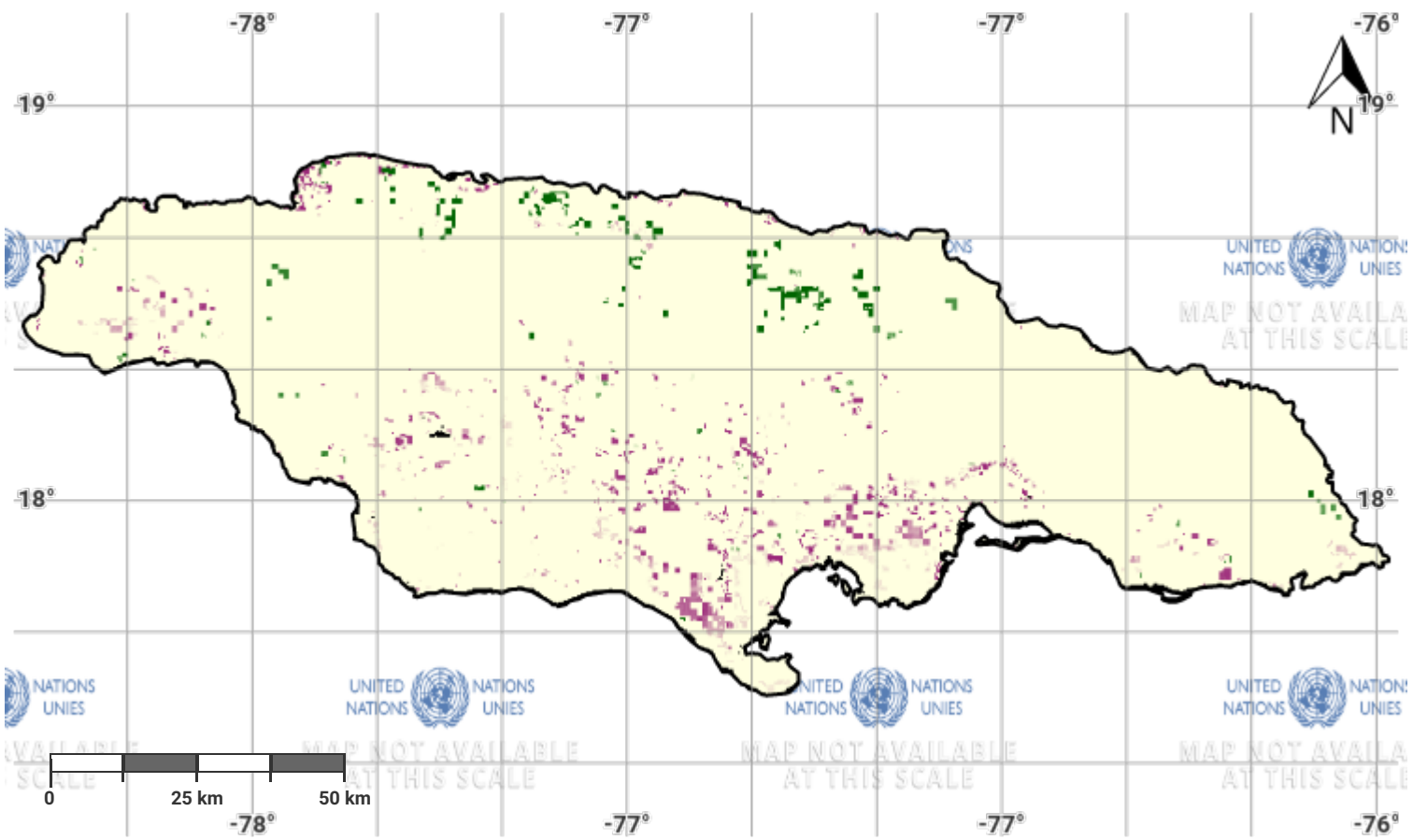
Jamaica – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- -16.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 16.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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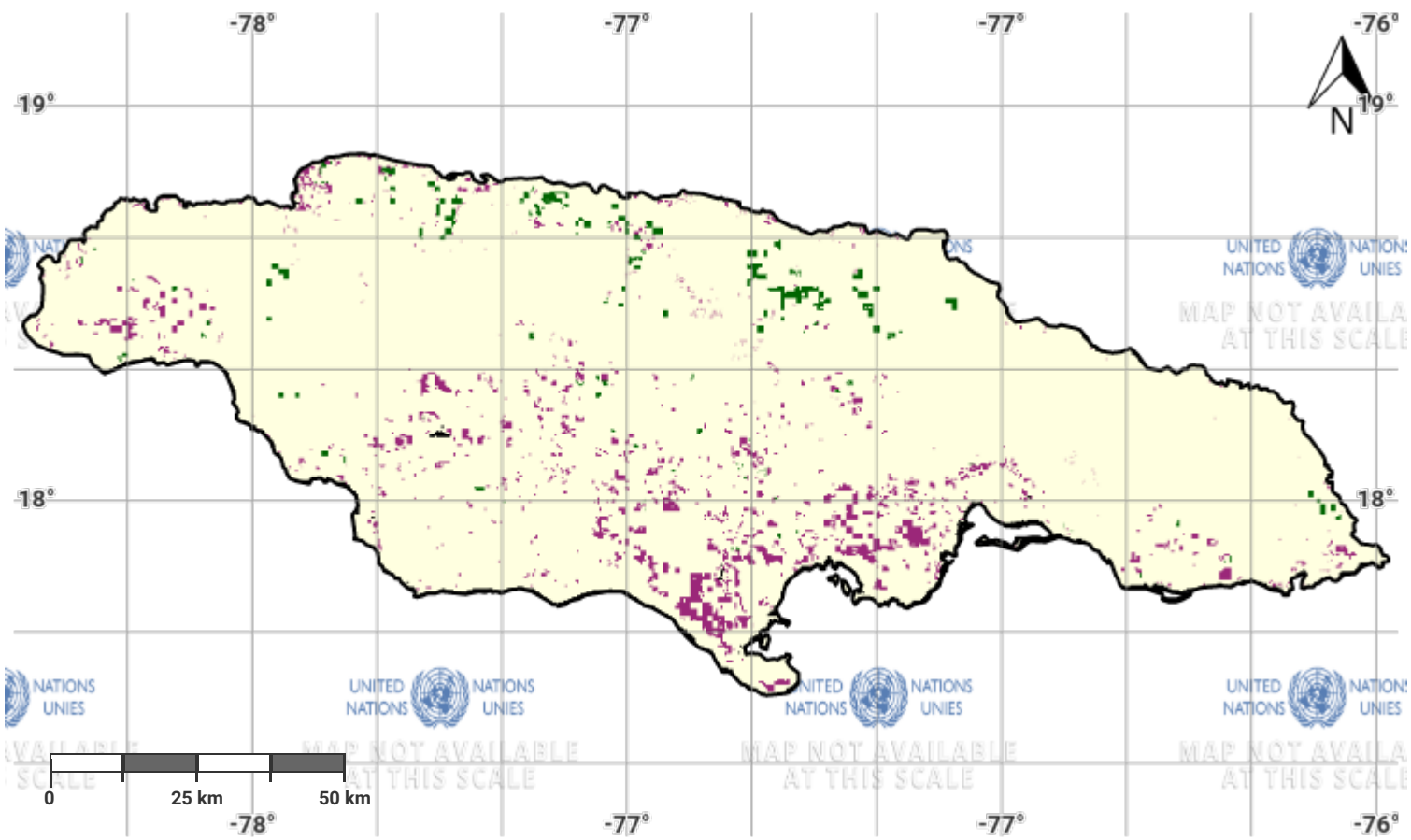
Jamaica – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- -4.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 4.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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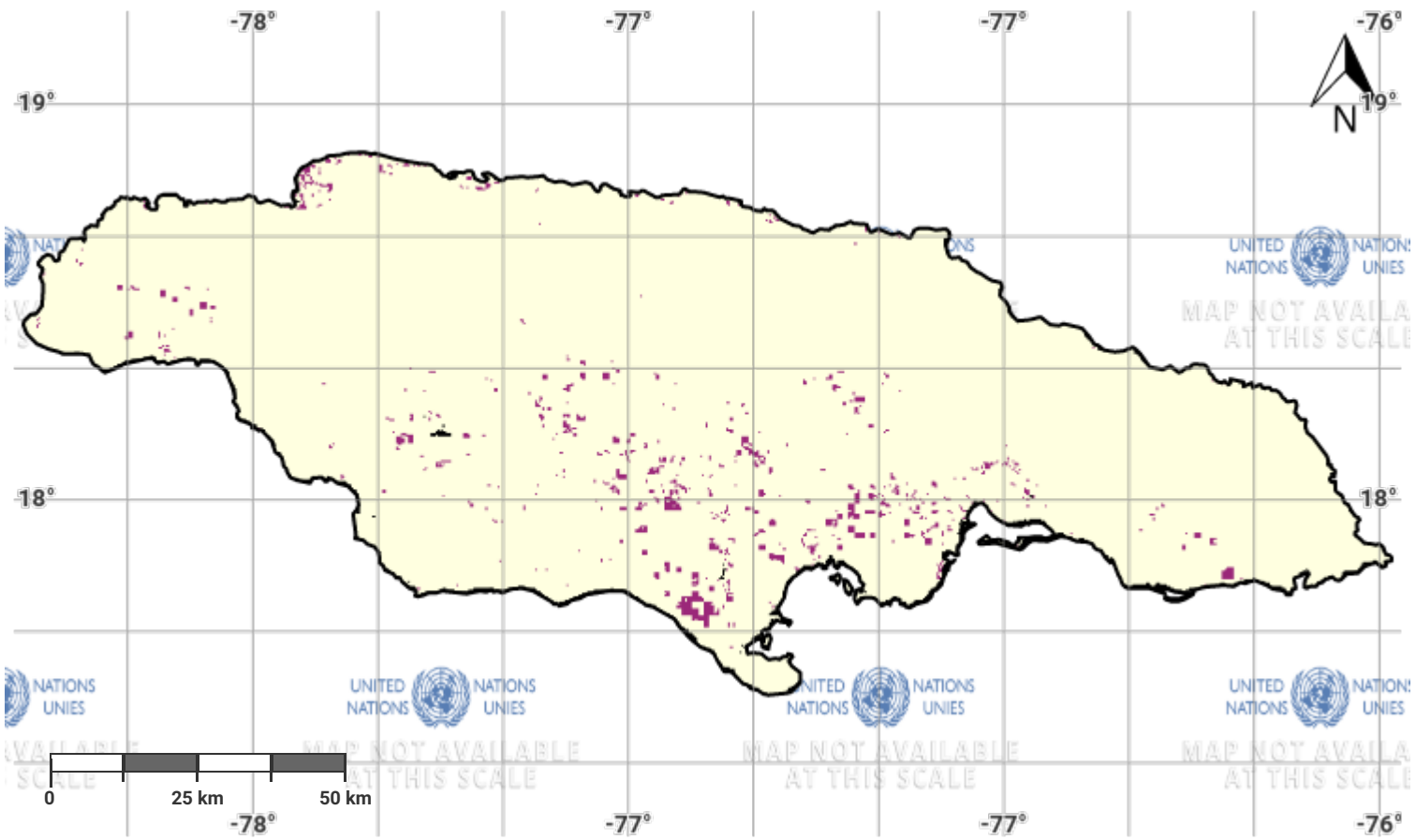
Jamaica – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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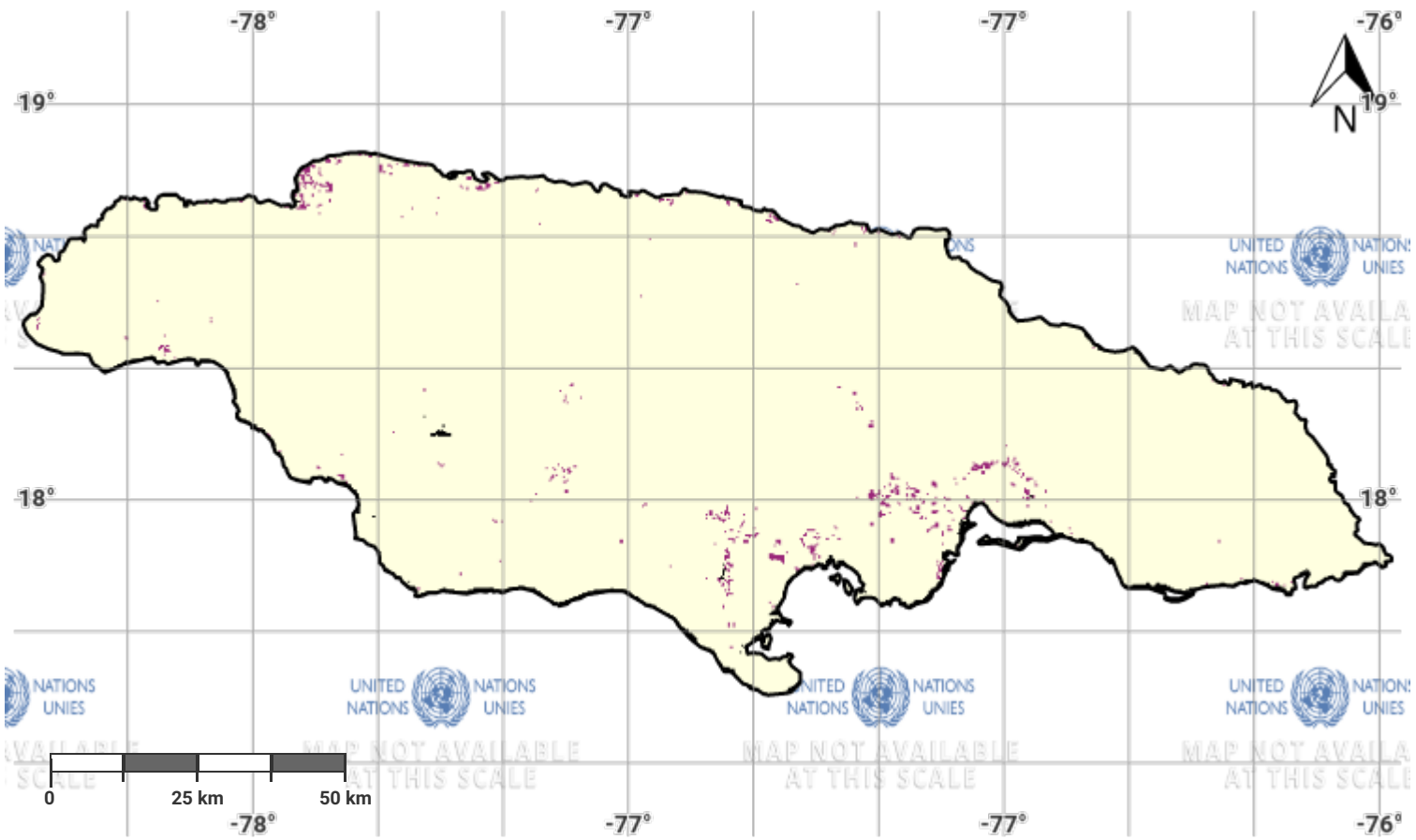
Jamaica – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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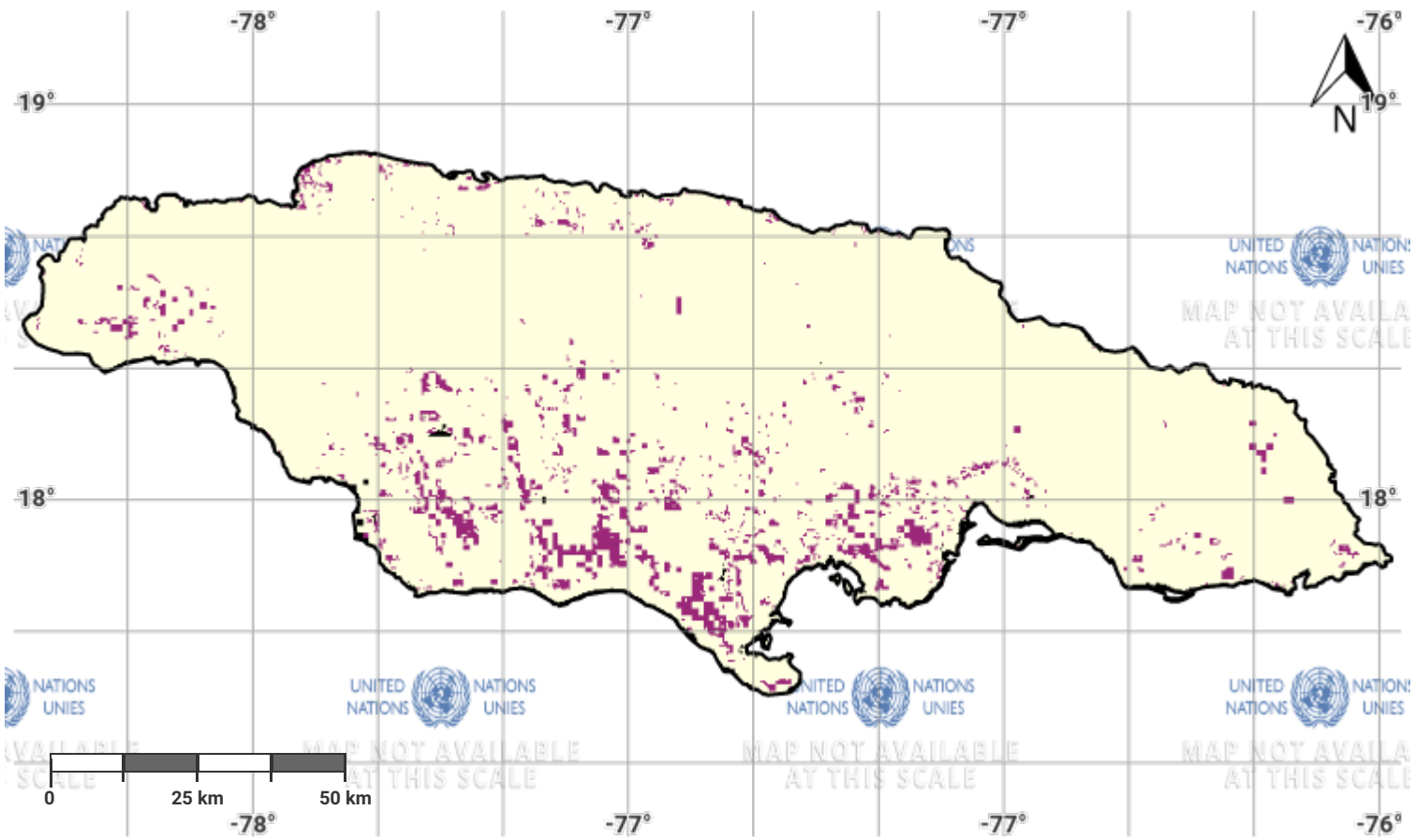
Jamaica – SO1-4.M1

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the baseline period



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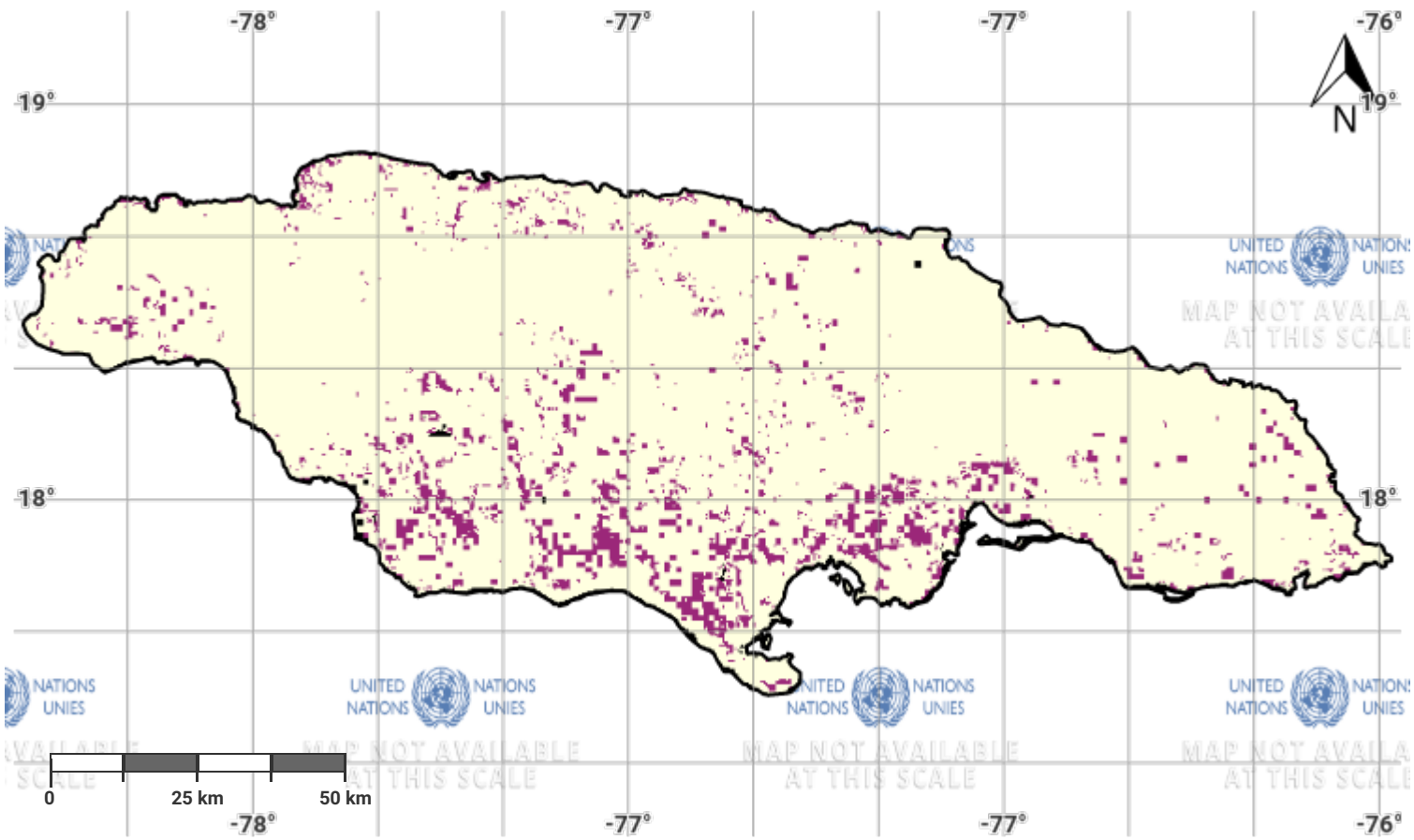
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Jamaica – SO1-4.M2

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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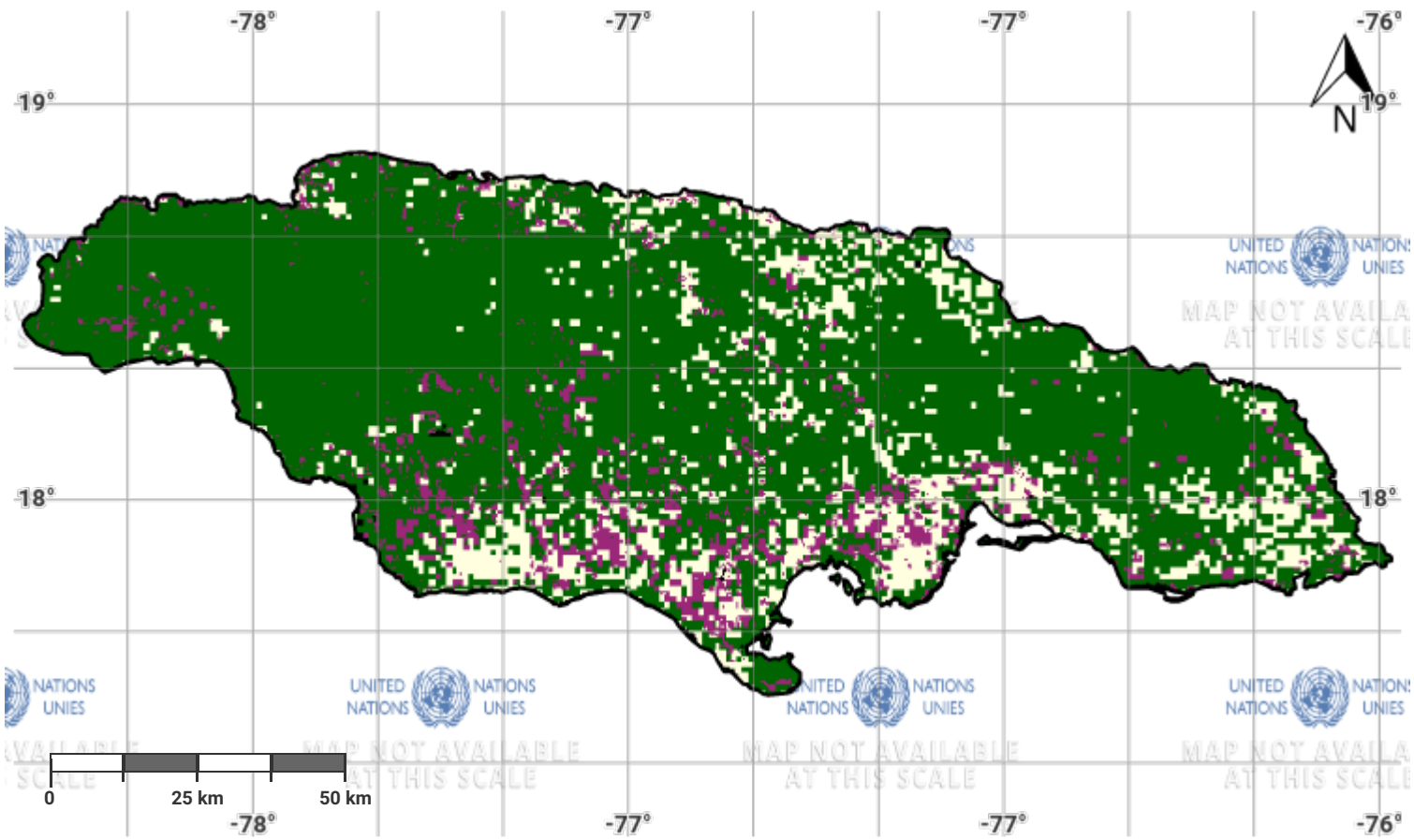
Jamaica – SO1-4.M3

Progress towards Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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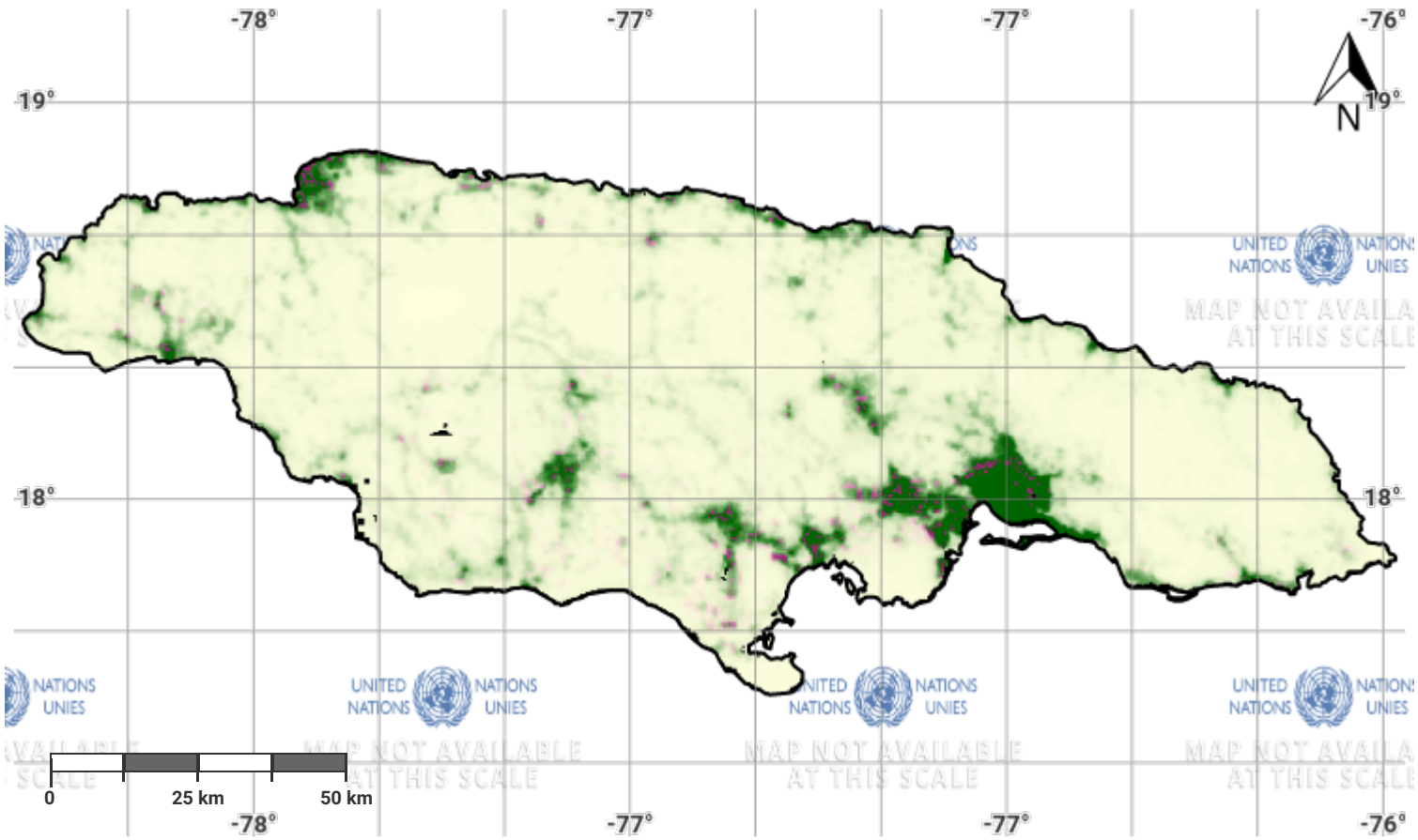
Jamaica – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 1320
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 1320
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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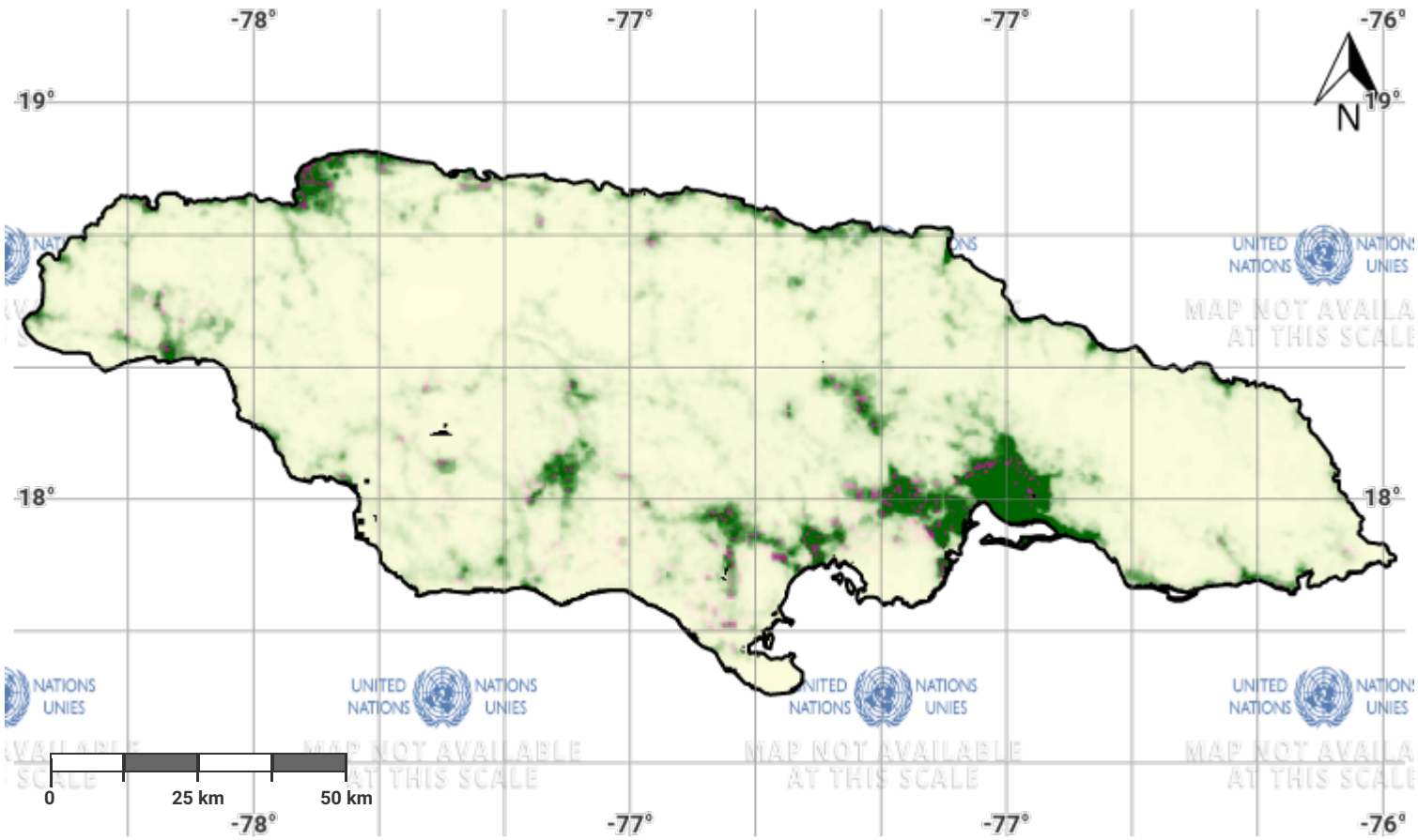
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Jamaica – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 670
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 670
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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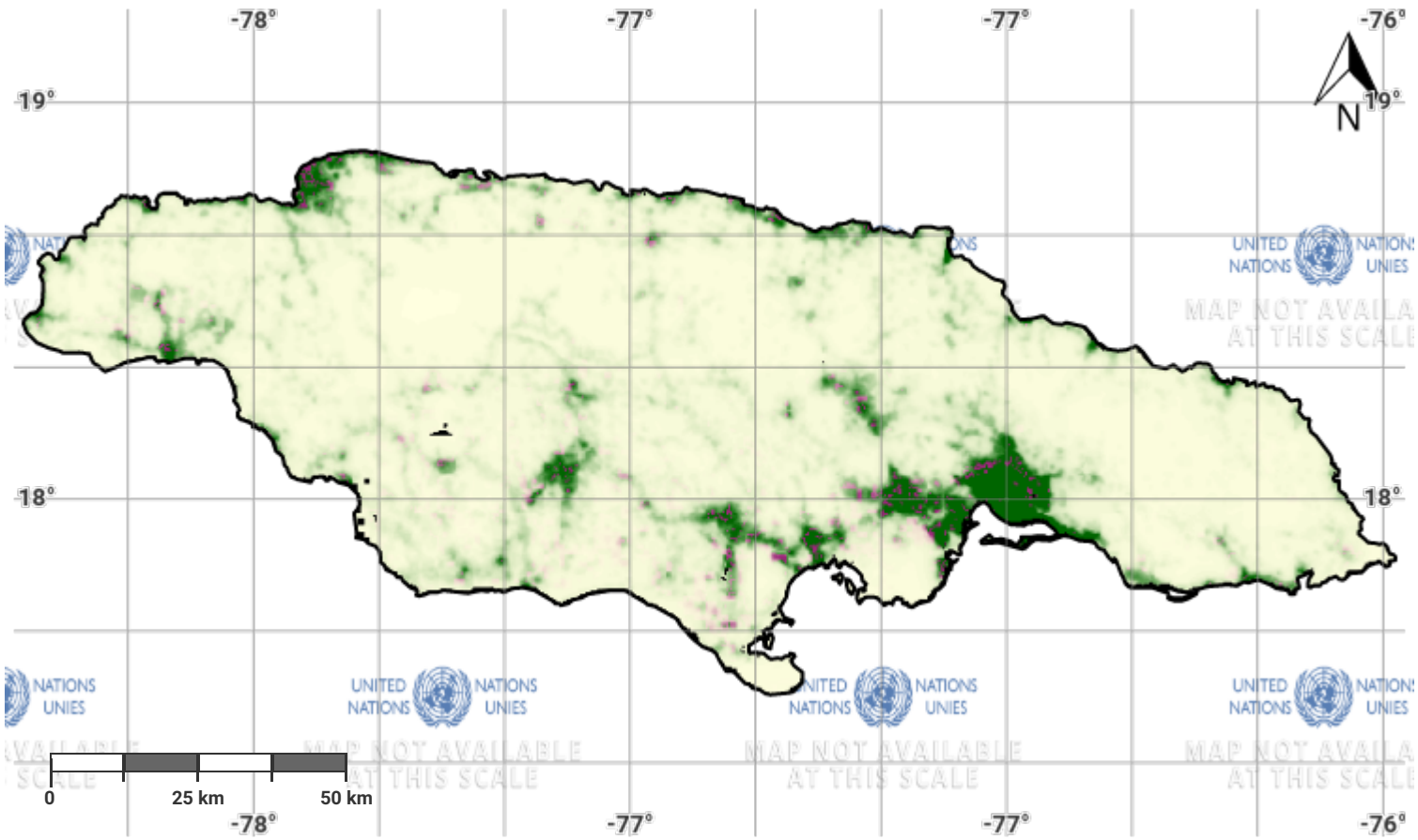
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Jamaica – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 650
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 650
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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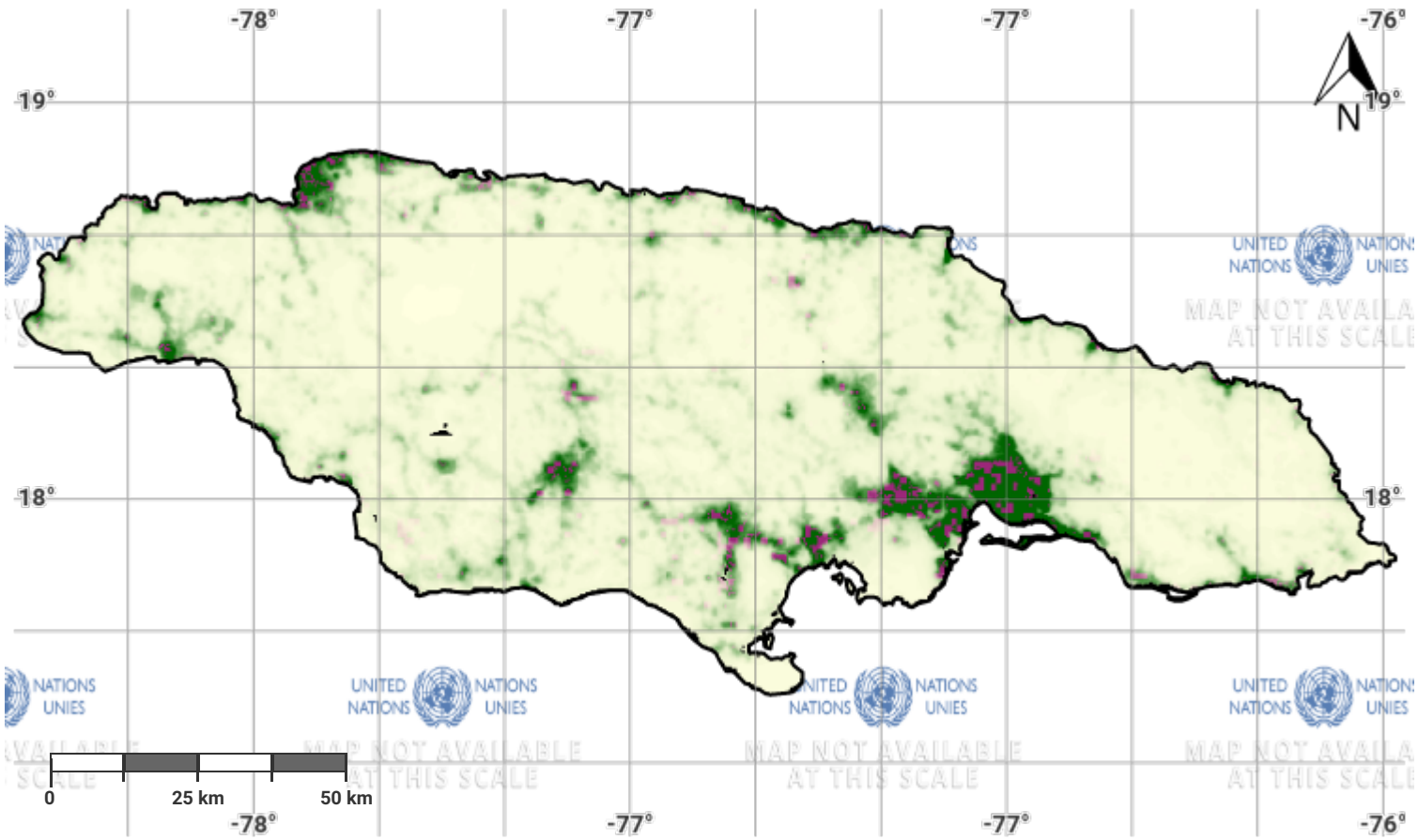
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Jamaica – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 1220
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 1220
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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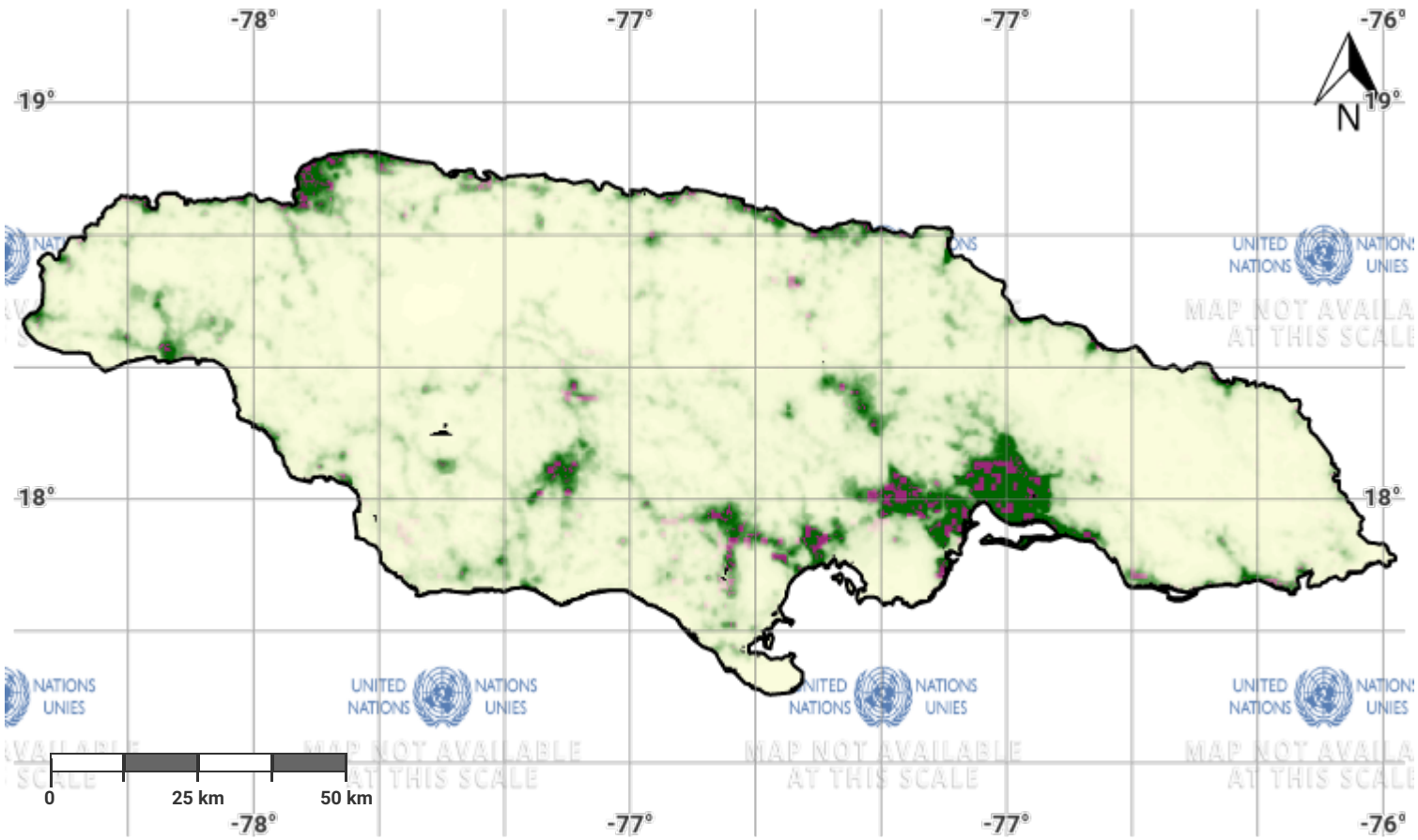
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Jamaica – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 620
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 620
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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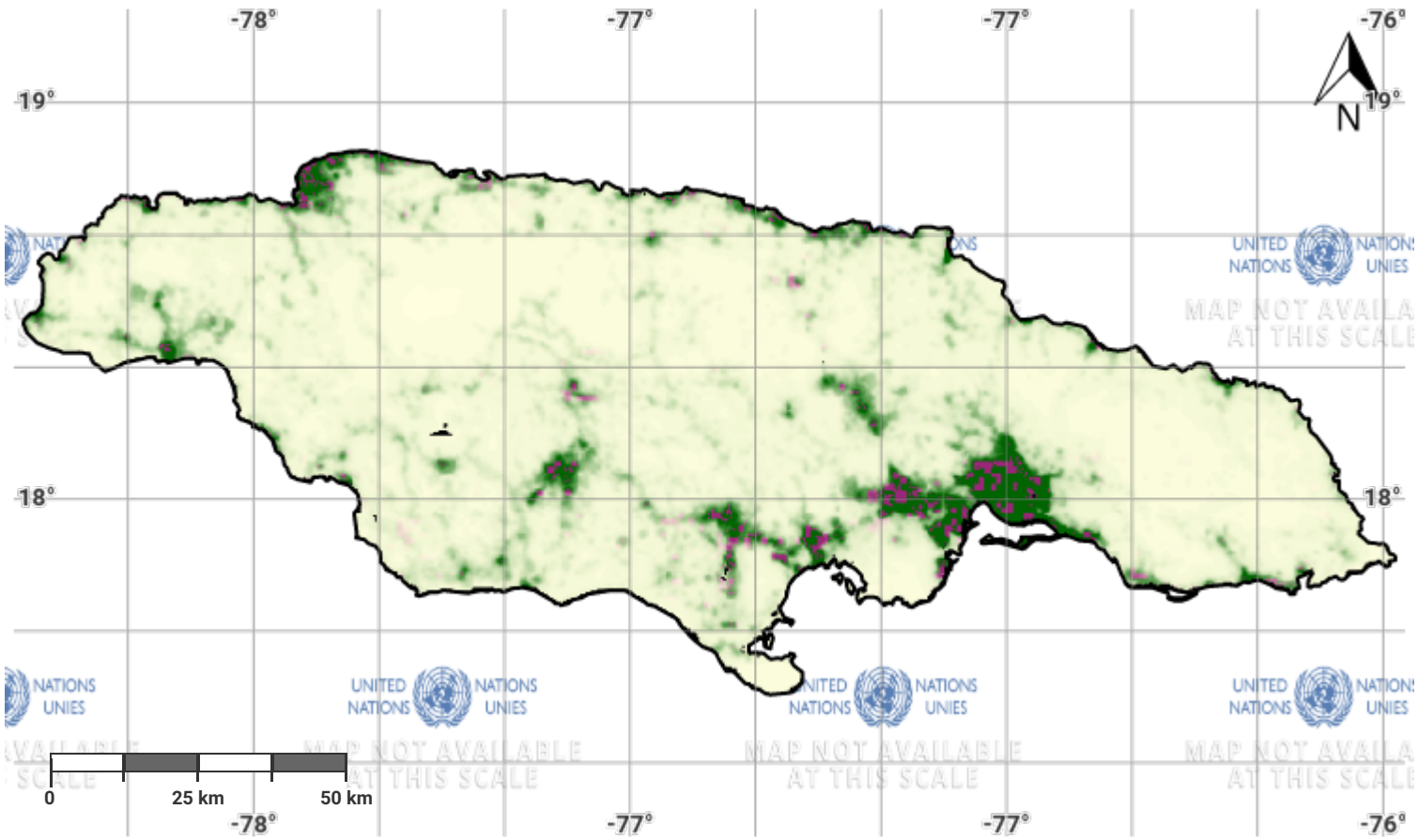
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Jamaica – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 600
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 600
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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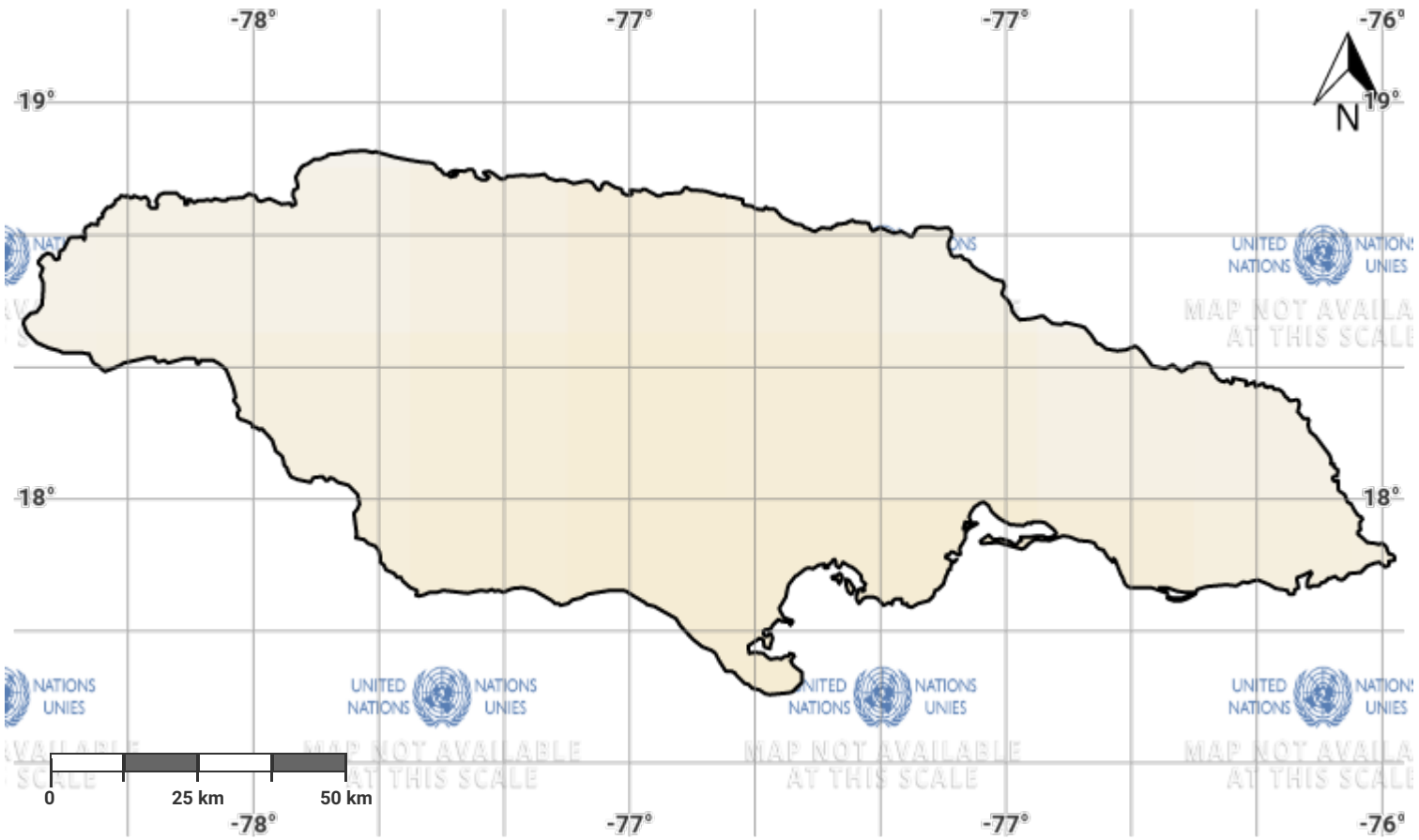
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Jamaica – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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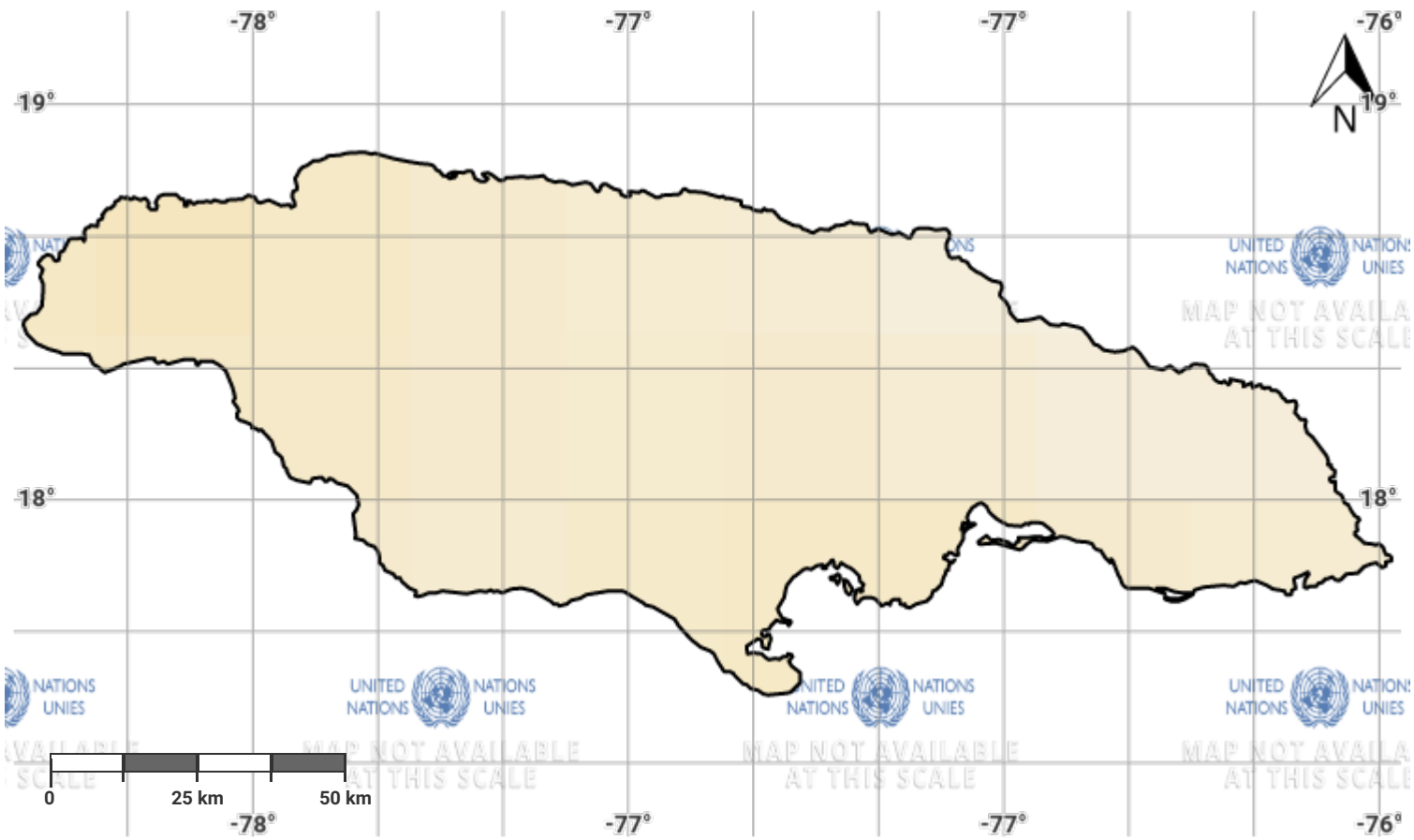
Jamaica – SO3-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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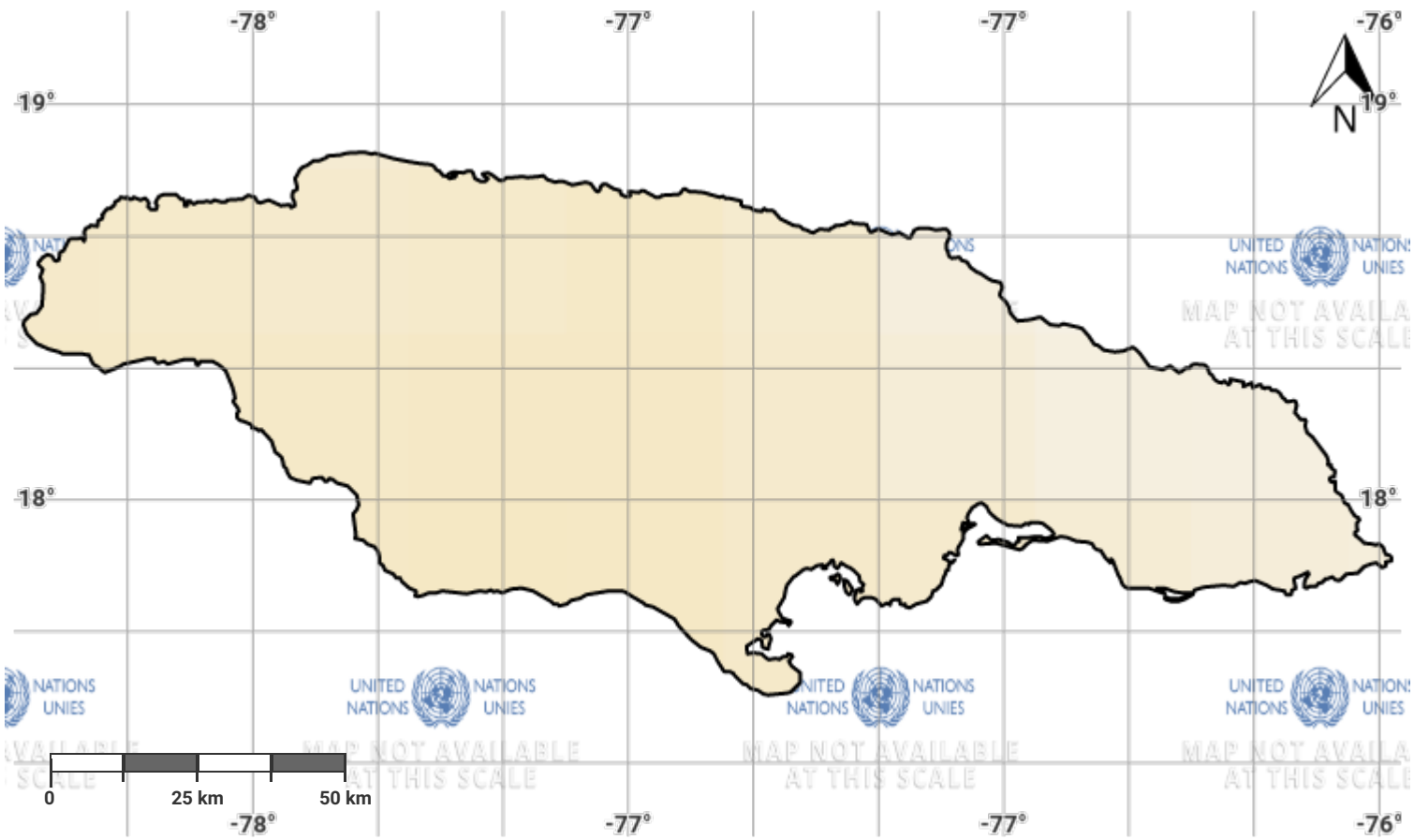
Jamaica – SO3-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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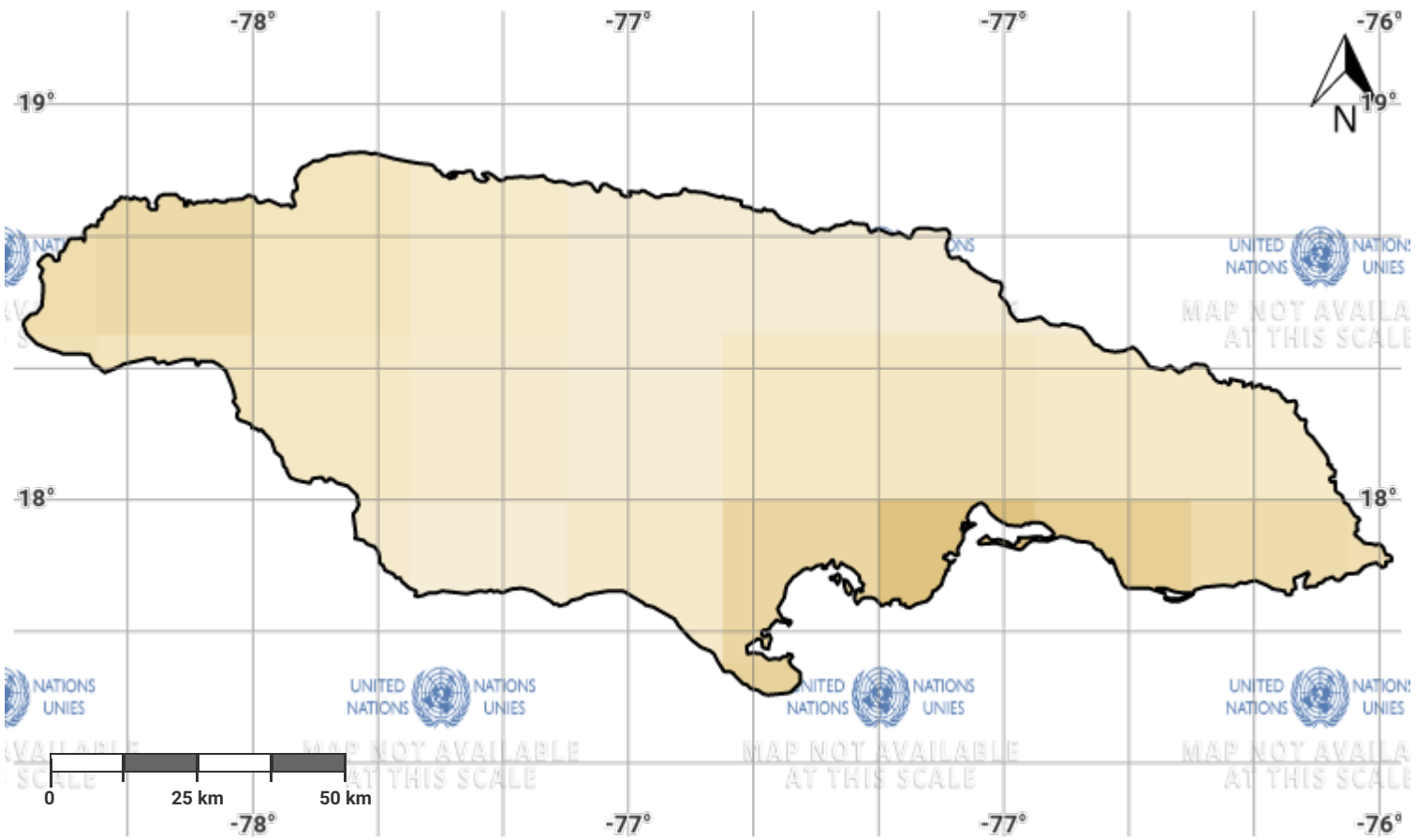
Jamaica – SO3-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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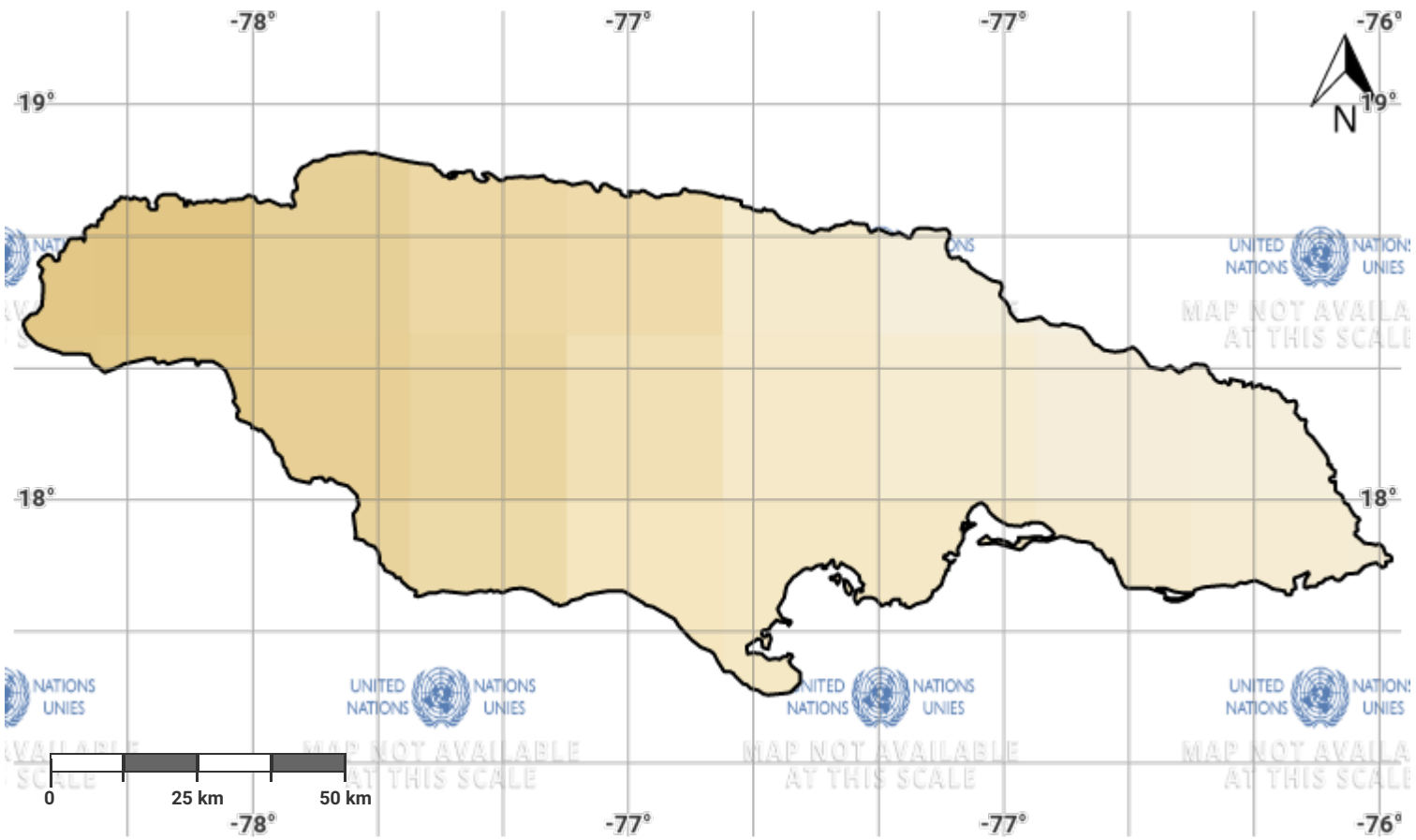
Jamaica – SO3-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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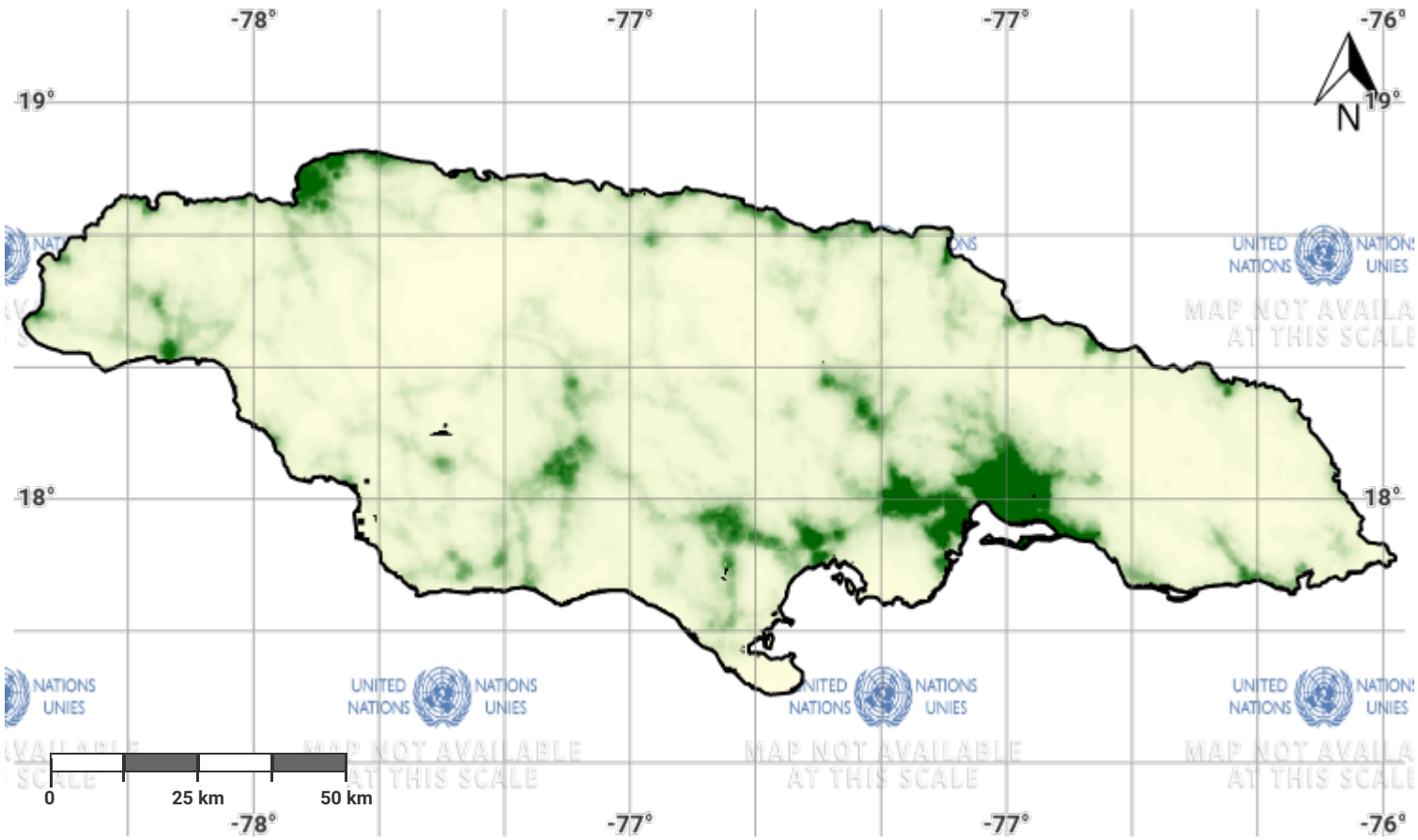
Jamaica – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1210
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1210
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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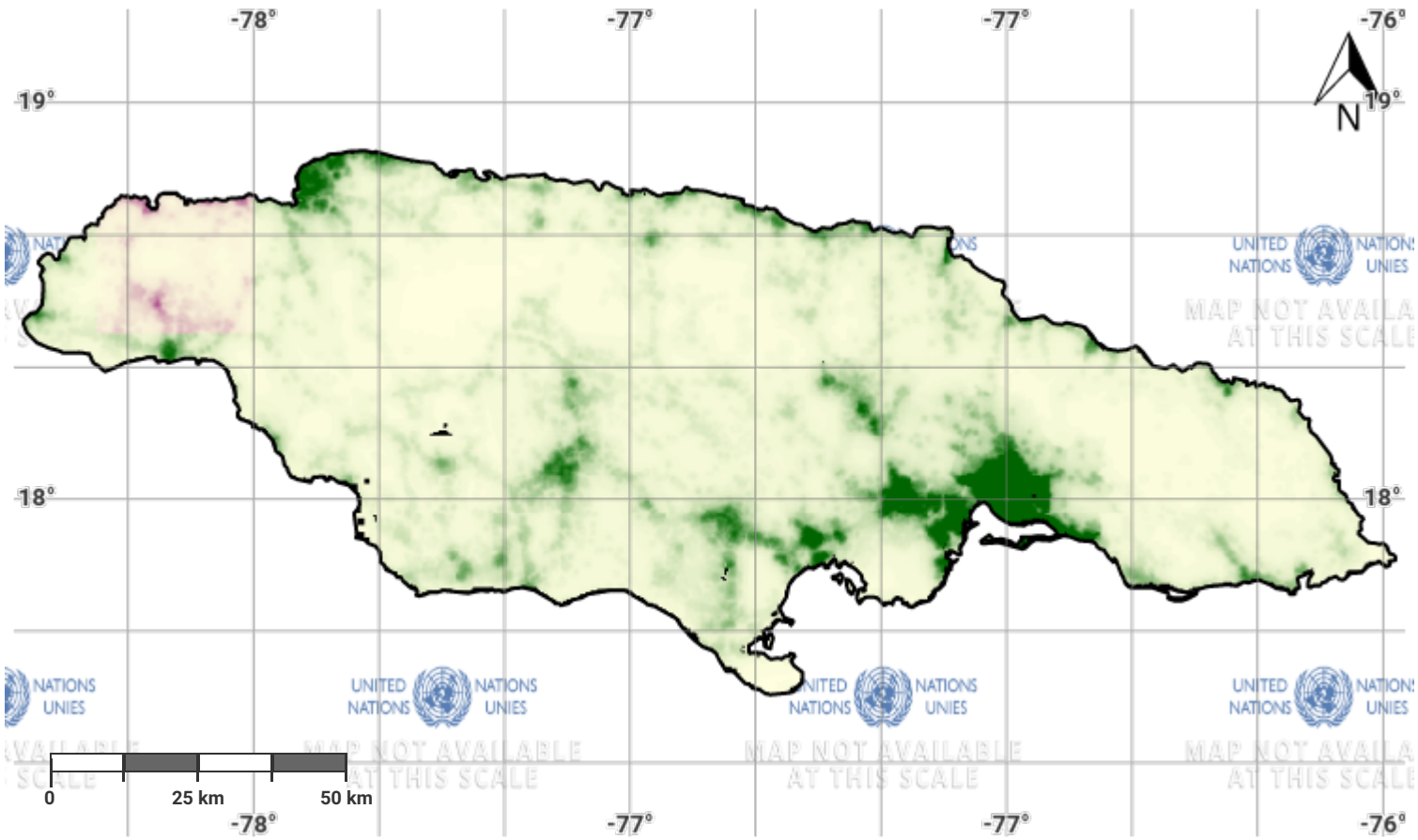
Jamaica – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1210
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1210
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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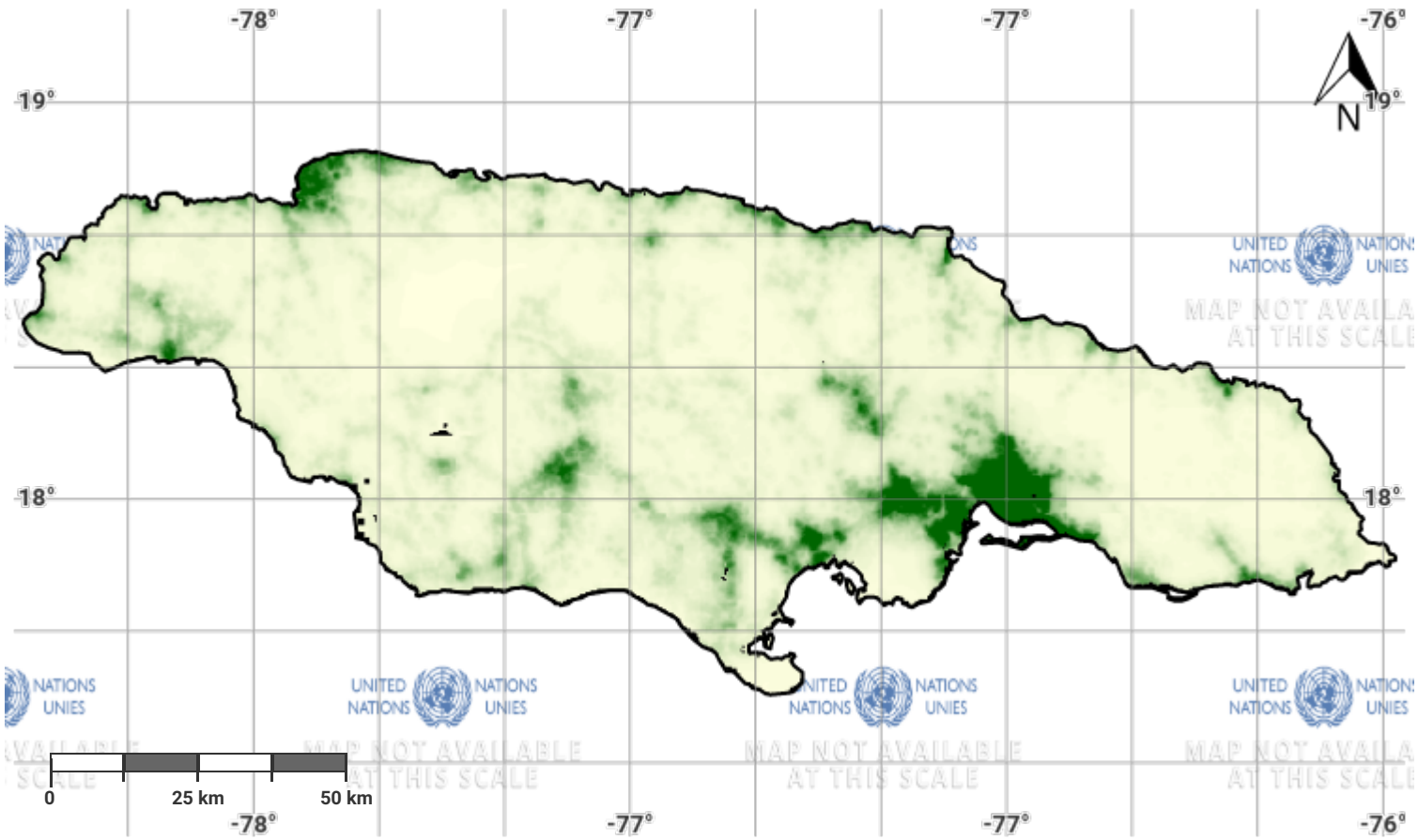
Jamaica – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1240
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1240
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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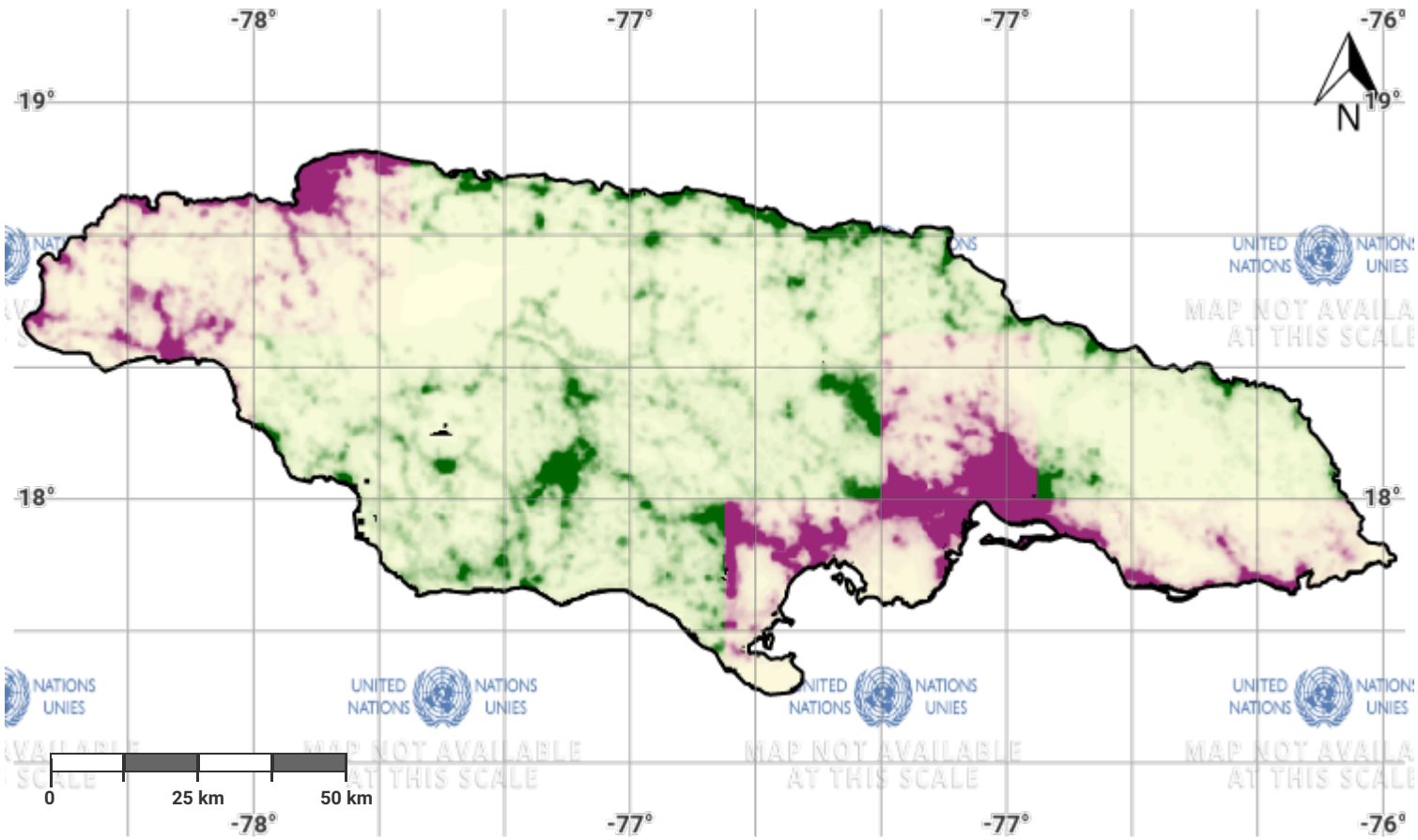
Jamaica – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 620
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 620
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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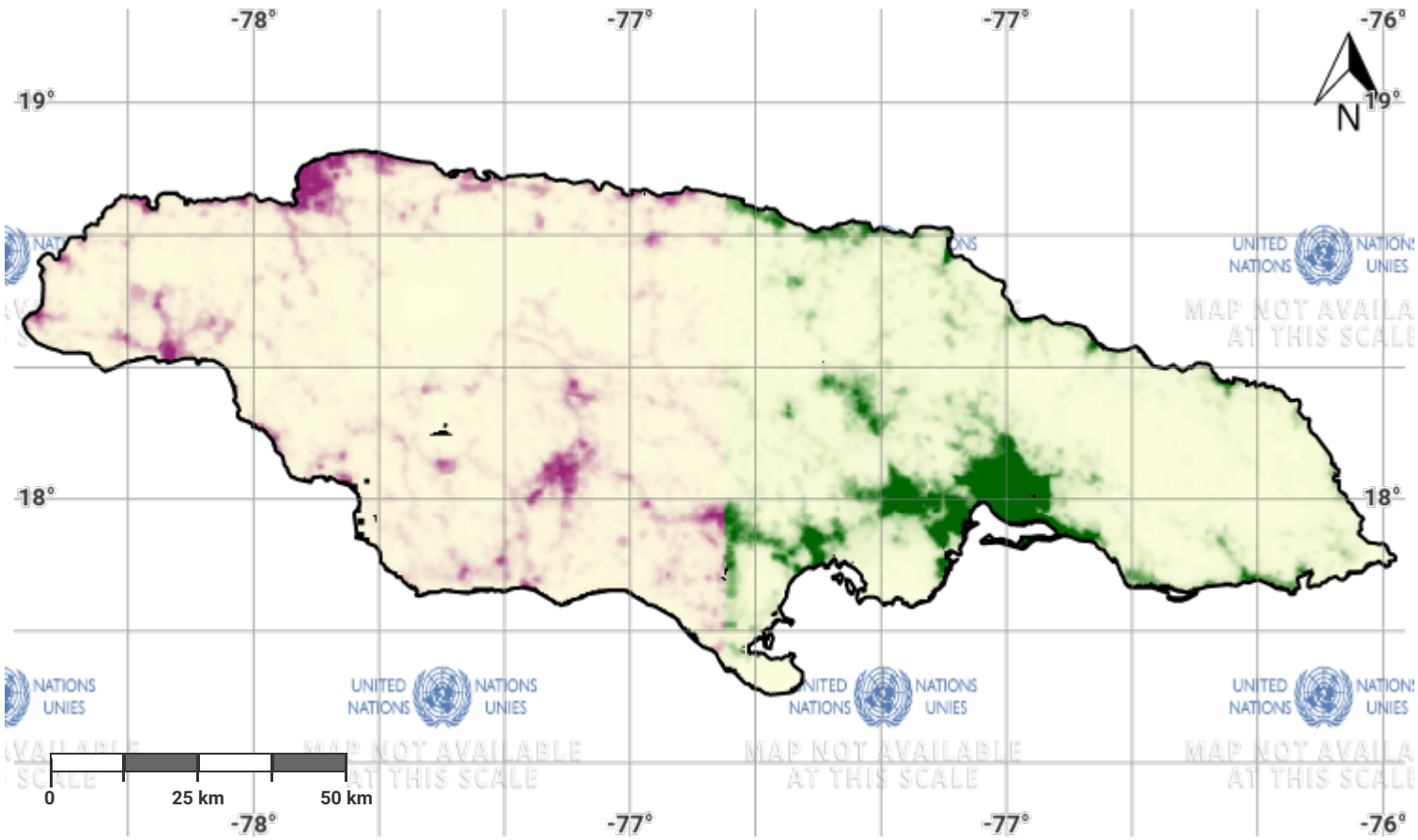
Jamaica – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1350
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1350
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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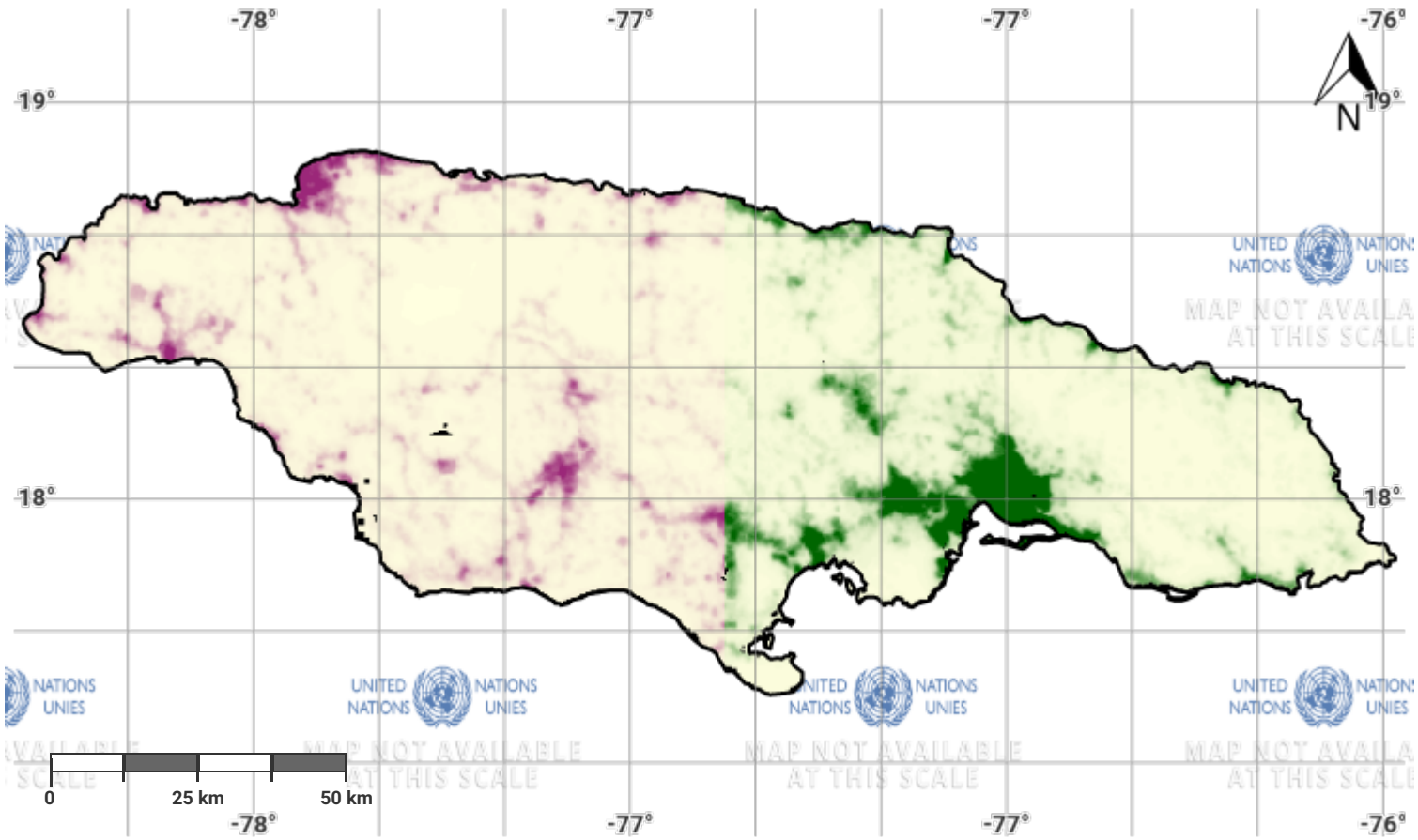
Jamaica – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 690
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 690
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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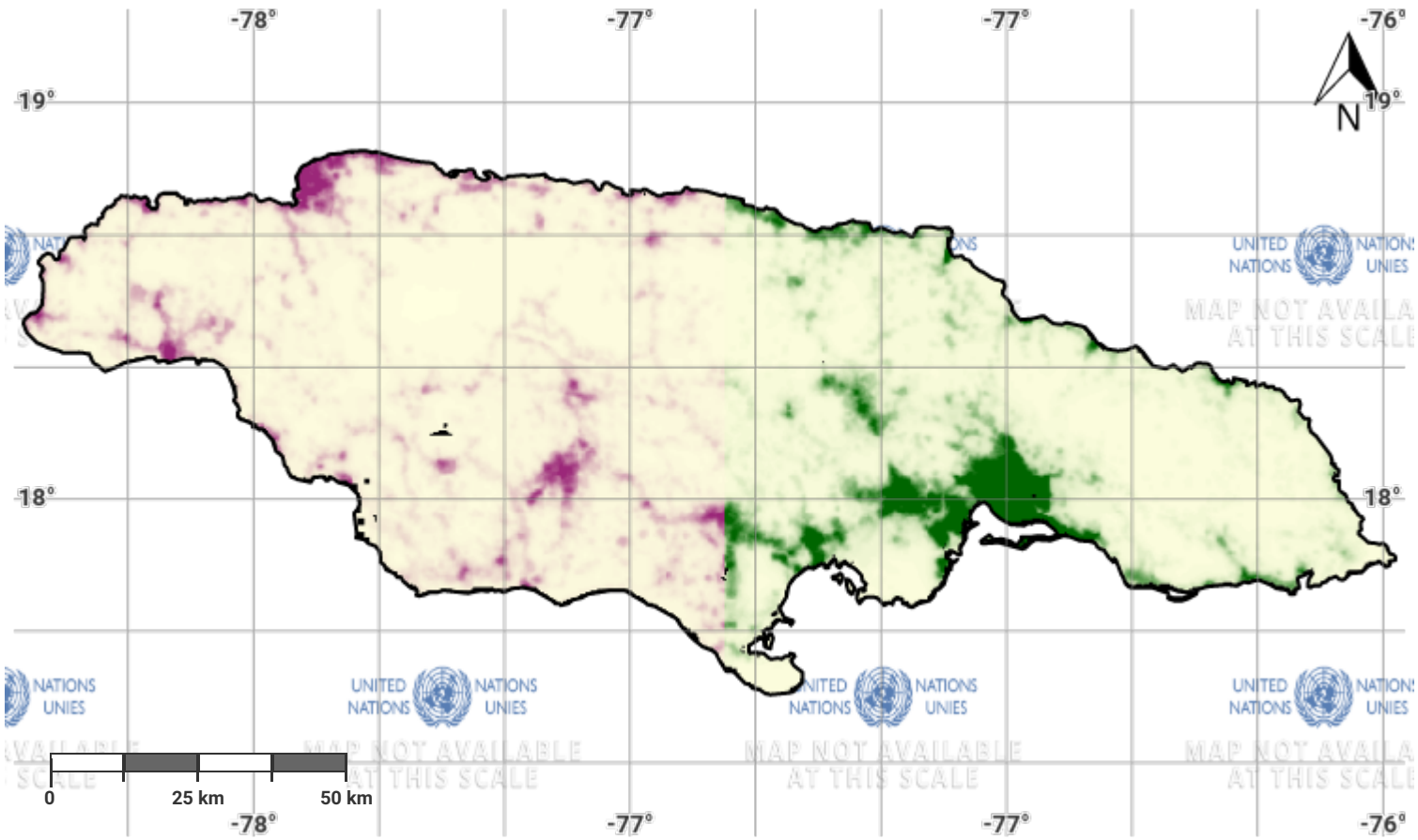
Jamaica – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 660
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 660
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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