



DEVELOPMENT EMERGENCY MODALITY

Joint Programme 2022 Annual Progress Report

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UNCT/MCO: Jamaica MCO

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2022

JP title: Strengthening Jamaica's resilience to food and water insecurity

Thematic SDG Areas: Food systems transformation; Climate action & energy transformation;

PUNOS: IOM, UNESCO

Stakeholder partner: National Government; Civil Society Organizations; Academic Organizations ;

Gender Marker: Gender-sensitive (for example, the JP acknowledged and aimed to address gender to enhance the policy/programme, such as undertaking gender analysis to ensure policies/programmes do no harm)

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Annual Progress

Overall JP self-assessment of 2022 progress:

Satisfactory (majority of annual expected results achieved; 1 to 3 months delay in implementation)

Overall Progress

General Progress

The programme produced a comprehensive analysis of water management by rural women farmers.

The programme conducted a desk review on the socio-economic impacts of the global economic and climate crisis on rural women in Jamaica.

The JP generated sex-disaggregated data and information of the water management sector in Jamaica.

The JP developed and Development of water management policy recommendations.

The Joint Programme built and further opened the landscape for larger-scale extrabudgetary water projects/interventions.

Specific Progress

§ The Participating UN Agencies organized an official launch of the project with the participation of the Jamaican Government Cabinet Minister in charge of rural development, the UN and the EU representatives.

§ The programme developed and deployed the UNESCO methodology for sex-disaggregated water data and information with the support of Jamaica water and agriculture agencies, namely Rural Agricultural Development Authority (RADA), the National Irrigation Commission (NIC), the Water Resource Authority (WRA), the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), the Northern Caribbean University (NCU), the Ministry of Transport and Mining, and of the Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development.

§ UNESCO implemented capacity-building and knowledge-transfer opportunities for the Jamaican government staff in view of the mapping of water access, usage and management for food production by rural women farmers in Jamaica.

§ The Programme conducted a field survey on water data and information collection, targeting a representative sample of 140

small-scale farmers from 18 rural communities in Jamaica Breadbasket Belt.

§ UNESCO conducted a Data Validation and Report Development Workshop. This workshop was an essential milestone towards developing a full set of water management strategies in Jamaica's rural women's farming ecosystems.

§ The analysis of water use, practices and management by female-headed small-scale farms, in response to prevailing and future shocks that threaten the water-food nexus for sustainable agriculture.

§ Through UNESCO, the Programme is finalizing the analysis, scenarios and recommendations of the Water Management Mapping exercise, which will be documented in a Report.

§ Through IOM, the JP finalized the desk review of the socio-economic impacts of the global energy crises.

§ The PUNO, IOM is conducting an analysis of the research to create a report on the best sustainable practices.

§ IOM has created a database of 'beneficiaries of water tanks' and tool kits to help alleviate the water crisis.

Preliminary findings:

§ Within rural communities, most female-headed households have no legal documentation of land 'tenureship;' the lands on which they farm are predominantly family-owned, leased or communal land.

§ Women are very involved in decision-making concerning agricultural production but experience limitations in their access to agricultural resources.

§ There exists inequitable access to water schemes such as irrigation within the study area, with females having less access when compared to their male counterparts.

§ The farming population is an ageing population with the majority of farmers in the age cohort of 55 and older.

§ Rain serves as the main source of water for agricultural purposes and although rain harvesting is practiced within the study area, this is not at a scale to support sustained agricultural production in the high farming area.

§ There is a need for water management solutions supported by policy recommendations

§ Rural women farmers receive financial support in the form of remittances from family members overseas.

§ Rural women farmers remain the primary caregivers in their families and must balance farming with family care

§ Younger family members migrate to urban areas for quicker financial payoffs

SDG Acceleration progress towards the SDGs, focusing on the main SDG targets

Target 1.5: Improved and demonstrated ability to develop policies that buffer women against the risk and shocks to which they are exposed in farming.

Target 2.4: Stronger relationships between government and civil society organizations allow for cross-sectional data collection and policy-making between local government and rural development that impact disaster risk reduction policies.

Target 5.a: The JP results show that, while integral, rural women are not as systematically consulted and engaged during consultations on structural and policy influence of agricultural practices. The JP has influenced and facilitated policy development that facilitates women's integration in this regard.

Target 6.b: The JP will provide water tanks to farmers helping to alleviate water shortage.

Target 10.7: The JP will provide water tanks to farmers helping to alleviate water shortage.

Constraints that were encountered and any adjustments that were made to strengthen the relevance and effectiveness of the JP and the coherence and coordination of UN system support.

The JP is tackling high level topics in the context of the triple global crises of a conflict, the COVID-19 pandemic as well as climate change. These substantial issues and the interventions working to address them require continuous programming, dialogue with Government stakeholders as well as more time to see them through to fruition and experience impact. The JP looked at the food crisis from the water perspective, as a key driver in agriculture. The short time frame was a constraining factor for the generation of results and the associated recommendations to be realized and attributed to this JP.

Next steps, scaling and sustainability [up to half a page]

From the qualitative and quantitative surveys taken in November, the JP was able to identify more than 100 farmers in Jamaica in need of support in water management. The project will provide water tanks to each of these farmers to help them boost their storage supplies.

Strategic Partnerships and Communications

Explain how diverse stakeholders were engaged with the JP

Government: Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development of Jamaica, Ministry of Agriculture: Rural Agricultural Development Authority, Ministry of Transport and Mining, National Irrigation Company of Jamaica, National Environment and Planning Agency, Water Resource Authority, Planning Institute of Jamaica. Civil society (farmers' cooperatives) Academic: University of the West Indies, Northern Caribbean University

Key meetings and events organized

JP steering committee/ programme board meeting	Strategic partners/ donors	Kick-off meeting event
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Priority Cross-cutting Issues

Cross-cutting results/issues

The JP addressed crosscutting issues related to rural women and food security and the implications of global shocks at the community level. The JP also allowed for the collection of sex-disaggregated water data, using gender indicators and statistics which is vital in the formulation of policy recommendations that are gender-sensitive, gender-responsive and gender transformative, in line with SDG 5 and with the UN multi-agency Global priority for Gender Equality.

How did the JP apply the Gender Marker

The JP is Gender-sensitive (for example, the JP acknowledged and aimed to address gender to enhance the policy/programme, such as undertaking gender analysis to ensure policies/programmes do no harm). Evidence, data collection and analysis (e.g. gender assessments of programmes; policy briefs, costing for scale-up of social services);

JP address the below cross-cutting issues and principles of leaving no one behind

Human Rights	Persons with disabilities	Youth	Environmental and social standards
No	No	No	Yes

Contribution to enhancing SDG Financing

Drafted a bill, strategy, and/or approved a law increasing the fiscal space for the policy in focus	Produced financing, costing, diagnostic feasibility analyses as a basis to invest or increase spending on the SDGs	Improved efficiency (cost savings) in the management of programmes/schemes	Improved effectiveness (value for money; i.e. social impact of \$1 spent) of spending	Drafted policies/regulatory frameworks or developed tools to incentivize private sector investment on the SDGs	Structured new financial instruments (public, private or blended) to leverage additional funding
No	No	No	Yes	No	No

How and in which area your JP contributed to enhancing SDG financing