

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAM (TRUST FUND FINANCING)

PLAN OF OPERATIONS

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Country/Region:	Jamaica	
Program name:	Country Environmental Assessment (JA-T1018)	
Team leader and members:	Annette Killmer (RE3/EN3), Team Leader; Luis Miglino (RE3/EN3); Yvon Mellinger (RE3/EN3); Evan Stephen Cayetano (COF/CJA); Kevin McTigue (LEG/OPR); and Giovanna Mahfouz (RE3/EN3)	
Date of Request:	March 27, 2006	
Name of Trust Fund:	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) – Netherlands Partnership Program in the Environment (NPPE)	
Beneficiary:	Jamaica	
Executing Agency:	Environment and Natural Resources Management Division 3 (RE3/EN3)	
Technical & Basic Responsibility:	Environment and Natural Resources Management Division 3 (RE3/EN3)	
Financing plan:	IDB (NPPE):	<u>US\$110,000</u>
	Total:	<u>US\$110,000</u>
Tentative dates:	Approval (EN3/CHF):	May 2006
	Execution:	6 months
	Disbursement:	8 months

II. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Part of Jamaica's attraction as a tourism destination is linked to its remarkable natural beauty. The country has a rich diversity of flora and fauna, and is fifth among islands of the world in terms of plant endemism. In the past decade, there has been a significant increase in the total of terrestrial and marine protected areas, which now cover 13.3% of Jamaica's land area. Marine protected areas amount to 181,500 hectares. Thirty-five percent (35%) of Jamaica's forested land is designated as Forest Reserves, and another 2% is proposed for protection in the near future. However, even though Jamaica enjoys this rich biological diversity of marine and terrestrial species and ecosystems, particularly forest types, many species are considered endangered, threatened or rare, and there are at least six species of terrestrial vertebrates which are thought to have become extinct over the last 150 years.
- 2.2 Special attention has been directed at the conservation of Jamaican coral reefs and wetlands, and Jamaica was among the first island states to create a coral reef action plan. The percentage of live coral cover on Jamaican reefs has increased marginally over the last 4 years, and mangrove wetland acreage has remained relatively constant over the last 10 years. Nevertheless, most of Jamaica's watersheds are considered to be in critical condition.

- 2.3 The environmental issues of greatest concern are waste management and land degradation, primarily watershed degradation. Specific concerns within these two major areas, as well as other secondary concerns, have been identified in a number of environmental sector strategies, national environmental action plans, and state of the environment reports.
- 2.4 The existing governance framework for managing these issues in the country is a limiting factor. The policy and legislative framework for environmental management in Jamaica is quite extensive, consisting of a large number of sub-sector strategies and plans, national legislation, and obligations under various multilateral environmental agreements. However, several key challenges remain: (i) due to the large number of sub-sector environmental policies, streamlining and harmonization of the policy framework is required; (ii) inter-agency cooperation needs to be further improved to reduce the still significant degree of overlap in institutional responsibilities; (iii) institutional capacity and financial sustainability needs to be improved, especially with respect to implementation, operational management and enforcement; and (iv) adequate information and decision-support tools to support environmental management, especially with respect to land use planning and development control, need to be put into place.
- 2.5 These recurring issues have led the Government of Jamaica (GOJA) to develop a Sustainable Development Programme, coordinated by a Sustainable Development Unit within the Planning Institute of Jamaica. The Unit was created in 2002, and its role was defined “as facilitating enhanced co-ordination of SD activities, which will contribute significantly to the integration of economic, social and environmental components of SD into mainstream planning and decision-making processes”. Since then, some elements of a sustainable development strategy have been developed, although no overall strategy or framework exists as yet.
- 2.6 The current project is intended to continue the dialogue and provide analytical work on environmental issues that will assist the GOJA, in the context of its engagement with the Bank, in continuing the integration of economic, social and environmental components of sustainable development into mainstream planning and decision-making processes.

III. OBJECTIVE

- 3.1 The objective of this technical cooperation is to conduct a Country Environmental Assessment (CEA) for Jamaica, which will identify the opportunities for synergies between good environmental management and economic development, as well as environmental risks that can jeopardize economic and/or social development. Based on a cross-sector dialogue with government, private sector, local communities and other relevant interested parties, the consultants carrying out the CEA should arrive at timely, implementable and relevant analyses, including indicators and baseline data, that assist the country and the Bank in promoting environmental mainstreaming and strategically targeted improvements in key areas of environmental management in Jamaica.
- 3.2 To achieve this objective, the CEA will be strategic, meaning it will focus on placing environmental issues in Jamaica into the context of the sectors or areas that are most relevant to the country and its engagement with the Bank. Considering the Bank’s forthcoming Country Strategy with Jamaica, these sectors and areas are likely to relate to

economic development (especially private sector development), poverty reduction, development efficiency, and reduction of vulnerability to natural disasters. Moreover, the CEA will also be strongly analytical, meaning that the findings and recommendations will be well supported with quantitative and/or rigorous qualitative information, and the emphasis should be on essential facts, linkages and dynamics, rather than detailed descriptions and background information.

IV. DESCRIPTION

A. Key elements

4.1 The preparation of the CEA for Jamaica has four main elements:

- a. Dialogue to Identify Priority Thematic Areas.
- b. Analysis to Determine Environmental Opportunities and Risks.
- c. Recommendations for Bank Support and Financing.
- d. Presentation of Assessment (CEA Workshop & Reports).

4.2 First, through a dialogue with stakeholders and focus groups in Jamaica as well as with Bank staff, the consultants will identify the country's and the Bank's priority thematic areas for environmental actions. This dialogue should include an analysis of Jamaica's current development priorities and plan, the Bank's forthcoming Country Strategy with Jamaica, and the assistance programmes of other bilateral, multilateral and international organizations in Jamaica.

4.3 Second, focusing on the identified priority areas, the consultants will analyze the current state of relevant environmental resources; cross-sectoral issues affecting them, and the governance framework available for managing these resources and issues. The aim of this analysis is to clearly determine the environmental opportunities and risks associated with key areas of social and economic development in Jamaica. To achieve this aim, the analyses must be well balanced and take into consideration the complexity of and various perspectives on particular issues.

4.4 Third, based on this analysis and the dialogue with stakeholders, the consultants will recommend specific actions that the Bank should consider for support and financing (within the country's fiscal constraints) to promote environmental mainstreaming and strategically targeted improvements in environmental management related to the identified priority areas.

4.5 Fourth, the consultants will present their preliminary analyses; findings and recommendations through an in-country workshop and an accompanying draft CEA Report. The final analyses, findings and recommendations, including the feedback received, will be presented in a final CEA Report.

B. Consulting services required

- 4.6 The project will finance the contracting of a consulting firm or association with experience and technical expertise in preparing country-level environmental assessments. The selection process will be carried out in accordance with the Bank's procurement rules.
- 4.7 Qualifications of the consultants: The core team for this project should consist of a minimum of four (4) consultants: (i) a project team leader with extensive experience in integrating environmental, social and economic considerations in a developing country context, as well as in project management (possible backgrounds for this position include geography, environmental planning or related fields); (ii) an institutional specialist with experience in analysing environmental governance frameworks, including key economic and social policies that impact the environment; (iii) a specialist in natural resource economics with experience in cross-sector analyses and private sector development; (iv) an environmental specialist with experience in strategic assessments of direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of development projects. The consultants have the option of proposing additional team members, within the limits of the available budget, if they consider these appropriate for the satisfactory completion of the required work.

C. Outputs

- 4.8 In addition to the stakeholder consultations and workshop that will be conducted as part of the assessment, the TC will provide the following specific outputs:
- a. Initial Report – a brief report, including a work plan, submitted shortly after the start-up of the project.
 - b. Draft CEA Report – a presentation of the preliminary results of the consultant's work that serves as the basis for a stakeholder workshop within the country to discuss these results.
 - c. Final CEA Report – a report on the findings and recommendations that includes the feedback received on the draft report.

D. Duration

- 4.9 The project will be executed within 6 months, with a disbursement period of 8 months.

V. COST AND FINANCING

- 5.1 The total cost of the project is US\$110,000, which will cover the cost of contracting consulting services and related costs, specifically travel and per diem expenses, as well as the cost of workshops and report production and dissemination. Funds to this amount have been allocated to this project by the IDB-Netherlands Partnership Program in Environment (NPPE). Since the Country Environmental Assessment is primarily an input to the Bank's programming with the country, no counterpart financing or co-financing are being solicited. Annex II contains detailed budgeting information about this project.

VI. EXECUTING AGENCY AND EXECUTING STRUCTURE

- 6.1 The executing agency for the project will be the Bank. This arrangement is justified in the current context, given that the project will provide an important input for Bank action in Jamaica.
- 6.2 **Technical Responsibility:** This rests primarily with the Environment Division of the Regional Operational Department 3. The team leader for the project is Annette Killmer (phone: 202-623-2225; fax: 202-623-1998; e-mail: annettek@iadb.org). Technical support for the project will also be provided by the Country Office in Jamaica, specifically by Evan Stephan Cayetano (phone: +876 926-2342; fax: +876 926-2898; e-mail: evanc@iadb.org).
- 6.3 **Responsibility for Disbursements:** This will likewise rest with the leader for the project, Annette Killmer (RE3/EN3), with support from specialists at Headquarters and the Country Office in Jamaica.

VII. MAJOR ISSUES

- 7.1 A potential risk that may impede the timely and successful execution of this project is the difficulty of hiring a highly-qualified consulting firm to carry out the assessment, as the CEA process requires a combination of skills that ranges from diverse technical knowledge, to strong analytical capacity, experience with strategic planning, good stakeholder consultation skills, and the ability to present the findings of the assessment in a rigorous yet clear and concise manner. The mitigation of this risk is being addressed during project preparation through the careful design of detailed Terms of Reference, specifying important aspect of the CEA methodology as well as the minimum requirements regarding the technical expertise of the consultants (see Annex I), and through the careful selection of the consulting team from the considerable number of Expressions of Interest that have been received for this project.
- 7.2 A second risk concerns the fact that the quality of the assessment depends on the participation of key stakeholders, especially within the government. To mitigate this risk, the project is being discussed with the GOJA during project preparation and the first element of the assessment is dedicated to establishing a constructive dialogue between the government, other relevant stakeholders and the consultants.

VIII. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STRATEGY

- 8.1 This is a strategic, programming oriented environmental analysis. Due to the nature of the project, it is not expected to have direct environmental or social impacts. However, through the dialogue with stakeholders in the country and through any actions taken in response to the results of the analysis, it is anticipated that project will assist the country and the Bank in reducing potential negative environmental and social impacts associated with socio-economic development and in increasing potential positive ones.

IX. RECOMMENDATION

- 9.1 Annette B. Killmer, designated team leader for the project in reference, recommends the approval of this operation and the use of resources from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) -Netherlands Partnership Program in the Environment (NPPE) totaling up to US\$110,000 in order to finance the corresponding project.

X. CERTIFICATION

- 10.1 I certify that this operation was approved for financing by the donor of IDB -Netherlands Partnership Program in Environment through an e-mail dated November 13, 2002, addressed to Ricardo Quiroga and signed by Jo-ella van Rijn, Policy Advisor Climate and Energy, Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also, I certify that resources from the Netherlands Environmental Technical Cooperation Trust Fund are available for up to one hundred ten thousand dollars of the United States of America (US\$110,000) in order to finance the activities described and budgeted in this document. The commitment and disbursement of these resources shall be made only by the Bank in US Dollars. The same currency shall be used to stipulate the remuneration and payments to consultants, except that local consultants working in their own borrowing member country shall have their remuneration defined and paid in the currency of that country. No resources of the Fund shall be made available to cover amounts greater than the amount certified herein above for the implementation of this Plan of Operations. Amounts greater than the certified amount may arise from commitments on contracts denominated in a currency other than the Fund currency, resulting in currency exchange rate differences, for which the Fund is not at risk.

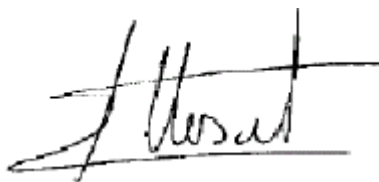

Arnaldo Medeiros da Fonseca, Jr.

Chief

TECHNICAL COOPERATION COORDINATION UNIT

Date: 5/19/06

XI. APPROVAL



Alvaro Llosa, Chief
Environmental & Natural Resources Management
Division, Region 3

May 22, 2006

Date

JAMAICA

**Country Environmental Assessment
(JA-T1018)**

**Preparation of the 2006
Country Environmental Assessment (CEA) for Jamaica**

TERMS OF REFERENCE

I. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 Jamaica is located in the western Caribbean, and is the largest of the English-speaking Caribbean islands with a land area of 10,990 square kilometres. As an archipelagic state, Jamaica has stewardship over marine space 21 times its land space, with an exclusive economic zone of approximately 235,000 square kilometres. Jamaica has a resident population of approximately 2.7 million (2005 est.), with an estimated growth rate of 0.5% per annum. An estimated 57% of the population is under 30 years of age. About 55% of the population lives in urban areas, the main centres being the Kingston Metropolitan Area and Spanish Town on the southeast coast, and Montego Bay on the northwestern coast.
- 1.2 The country has a rich diversity of flora and fauna, and is fifth among islands of the world in terms of plant endemism. In the past decade, there has been a significant increase in the total of terrestrial and marine protected areas, which now cover 13.3 % of Jamaica's land area. Marine protected areas amount to 181,500 hectares. Thirty-five percent (35%) of Jamaica's forested land is designated as Forest Reserves, and another 2% is proposed for protection in the near future. Even though Jamaica enjoys this rich biological diversity of marine and terrestrial species and ecosystems, particularly forest types, many species are considered endangered, threatened or rare, and there are at least six species of terrestrial vertebrates which are thought to have become extinct over the last 150 years.
- 1.3 Special attention has been directed at the conservation of Jamaican coral reefs and wetlands, and Jamaica was among the first island states to create a coral reef action plan. The percentage of live coral cover on Jamaican reefs has increased marginally over the last 4 years, and mangrove wetland acreage has remained relatively constant over the last 10 years. Nevertheless, most of Jamaica's watersheds are considered to be in critical condition.
- 1.4 The environmental issues of current concern are waste management and land degradation, primarily watershed degradation. Specific concerns within these two major areas, as well as other secondary concerns, have been identified in a number of environmental sector strategies, national environmental action plans, and state of the environment reports (see Section VII for references).

- 1.5 Environmental governance in the country is a limiting factor. The policy and legislative framework for environmental management in Jamaica is quite extensive, consisting of a large number of sub-sector strategies and plans, national legislation, and obligations under various multilateral environmental agreements. However, several key challenges remain: (i) due to the large number of sub-sector environmental policies, streamlining and harmonization of the policy framework is required; (ii) inter-agency cooperation needs to be further improved to reduce the still significant degree of overlap in institutional responsibilities; (iii) institutional capacity and financial sustainability needs to be improved, especially with respect to implementation, operational management and enforcement; and (iv) adequate information and decision-support tools to support environmental management, especially with respect to land use planning and development control, need to be put into place.
- 1.6 These recurring issues have led the Government of Jamaica to develop a Sustainable Development Programme, coordinated by a Sustainable Development Unit within the Planning Institute of Jamaica. The Unit was created in 2002, and its role was defined “as facilitating enhanced co-ordination of SD activities, which will contribute significantly to the integration of economic, social and environmental components of SD into mainstream planning and decision-making processes”. Since then, some elements of a sustainable development strategy have been developed, although no overall strategy or framework exists as yet.
- 1.7 The Bank’s support for the environment in Jamaica during the 2000-2005 period has included projects in solid waste management, land administration and management, emergency reconstruction (flood damage), rural water, and parish infrastructure development. However, the results of these projects have in part be affected the fiscal constraints facing the Government of Jamaica, which have led to a re-scoping of the Bank’s portfolio in Jamaica in recent years.

II. CONSULTANCY OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objective of this consultancy is to conduct a Country Environmental Assessment (CEA) for Jamaica, which will identify – within the context of the established dialogue between the country and the Bank - the opportunities for synergies between good environmental management and economic development, as well as environmental risks that can jeopardize economic and/or social development. Based on a cross-sector dialogue with government, private sector, local communities and other relevant interested parties, the consultants should arrive at timely, practicable and relevant analyses, including indicators and baseline data, that assist the country and the Bank in promoting environmental mainstreaming and strategically targeted improvements in key areas of environmental management in Jamaica.
- 2.2 To achieve this objective, the CEA must be strategic, meaning that it should focus on placing environmental issues in Jamaica into the context of the sectors or areas that are most relevant to the country and its engagement with the Bank. Considering the Bank’s forthcoming Country Strategy with Jamaica, these sectors and areas are likely to relate to

economic development (especially private sector development), poverty reduction, development efficiency, and reduction of vulnerability to natural disasters.

- 2.3 Also, the CEA must be strongly analytical, clear and concise. The findings and recommendations must be well supported with quantitative and/or rigorous qualitative information, and the emphasis should be on essential facts, linkages and dynamics, rather than detailed descriptions and background information.
- 2.4 The preparation of the CEA for Jamaica has four main elements:
- a. First, through a dialogue with stakeholders and focus groups in Jamaica as well as with Bank staff, the consultants will identify the country's and the Bank's priority thematic areas for environmental actions. This dialogue should include an analysis of Jamaica's current development priorities and plan, the Bank's forthcoming Country Strategy with Jamaica, and the assistance programmes of other bilateral, multilateral and international organizations in Jamaica.
 - b. Second, focusing on the identified priority areas, the consultants will analyse the current state of relevant environmental resources, cross-sectoral issues affecting them, and the governance framework available for managing these resources and issues. The aim of this analysis is to clearly determine the environmental opportunities and risks associated with key areas of social and economic development in Jamaica. To achieve this aim, the analyses must be well balanced and take into consideration the complexity of and various perspectives on particular issues.
 - c. Third, based on this analysis and the dialogue with stakeholders, the consultants will recommend specific actions that the Bank should consider for support and financing (within the country's fiscal constraints) to promote environmental mainstreaming and strategically targeted improvements in environmental management related to the identified priority areas.
 - d. Fourth, the consultants will present their preliminary analyses, findings and recommendations through an in-country workshop and an accompanying draft CEA Report. The final analyses, findings and recommendations, including the feedback received, will be presented in a final CEA Report.

III. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONSULTANCY

- 3.1 Type of Consultancy: The work is expected to be carried out by a consulting firm or association. The consultants comprising the team may be international or national. The contract is a Lump Sum Contract¹. The payment schedule is presented in Chapter V of these Terms of Reference.

¹ As defined in paragraph 4.1 of the Bank's Policy for Selection and Contracting of Consultants Financed by the Inter-American Development Bank.

- 3.2 Starting date and duration: The principle part of the work (up to the in-country) is expected to be completed between late July and late November 2006. Consultants are asked to submit a calendar of personnel activities as part of the proposal (see Section 3 of this RFP).
- 3.3 Place of work: The consultants will carry out the majority of the work in Jamaica, although not all consultants must be present in Jamaica at all times.
- 3.4 Qualifications of the consultants: The core team for this project should consist of a minimum of four (4) consultants: (i) a project team leader with extensive experience in integrating environmental, social and economic considerations in a developing country context, as well as in project management (possible backgrounds for this position include geography, environmental planning or related fields); (ii) an institutional specialist with experience in analysing environmental governance frameworks, including key economic and social policies that impact the environment; (iii) a specialist in natural resource economics with experience in cross-sector analyses and private sector projects; (iv) an environmental specialists with experience in strategic assessments of direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of development projects. The consultants have the option of proposing additional team members, within the limits of the available budget, if they consider these appropriate for the satisfactory completion of the required work.
- 3.5 All consultants comprising the team must have a post-graduate level degree, with a minimum of 10 years professional experience in their field and demonstrated experience in the type of practice-oriented analytical work required for the present assessment. Fluency in English is a pre-requisite for each team member. In addition, previous experience (i) in Jamaica and the Caribbean, (ii) in the preparation of country-level analyses of environmental management in a larger development context, and (iii) with the Bank's operational norms and processes is highly desirable (see also evaluation criteria in Data Sheet of Section 2).

IV. ACTIVITIES

- 4.1 The preparation of the CEA for Jamaica has four main elements:
- a. Dialogue to Identify Priority Thematic Areas.
 - b. Analysis to Determine Environmental Opportunities and Risks.
 - c. Recommendations for Bank Support and Financing.
 - d. Presentation of Assessment (CEA Workshop & Reports).
- 4.2 The activities involved in each of these tasks are described in paragraphs 4.8 to 4.35 below and summarized in Figure 1. For all of these activities, a number of general methodological issues apply, which are described in the following paragraphs.
- 4.3 Sources of Information: To establish the information necessary for a rigorous analysis and for supporting their findings and recommendations, the consultants should take full

advantage of the information already available. Drawing on a variety of data sources is important in order to capture different perspectives on a particular issues. Also, the consultants should cross-check and verify key pieces of information to ensure the reliability of any recommendations reached based on that information. With respect to **written data sources**, the consultants will review recent studies, data and reports available on the environment and sustainable development in Jamaica, including reports prepared by Jamaican governmental agencies, environmental non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, the Bank, and other multilateral institutions. A preliminary list of written data sources is included in Section VII of this document. The complete list of references used by the consultants for the preparation of the CEA should be included in the draft and final CEA reports as an Annex (please use a standard bibliographic format). In addition to written data sources, the consultants should arrange meetings with **local specialists** to provide insights into specific issues, and to facilitate access to critical knowledge, expertise and documentation. The CEA reports² must include the complete list of local specialists who contributed to the preparation of the CEA (please include each person's title, name, position and affiliation).

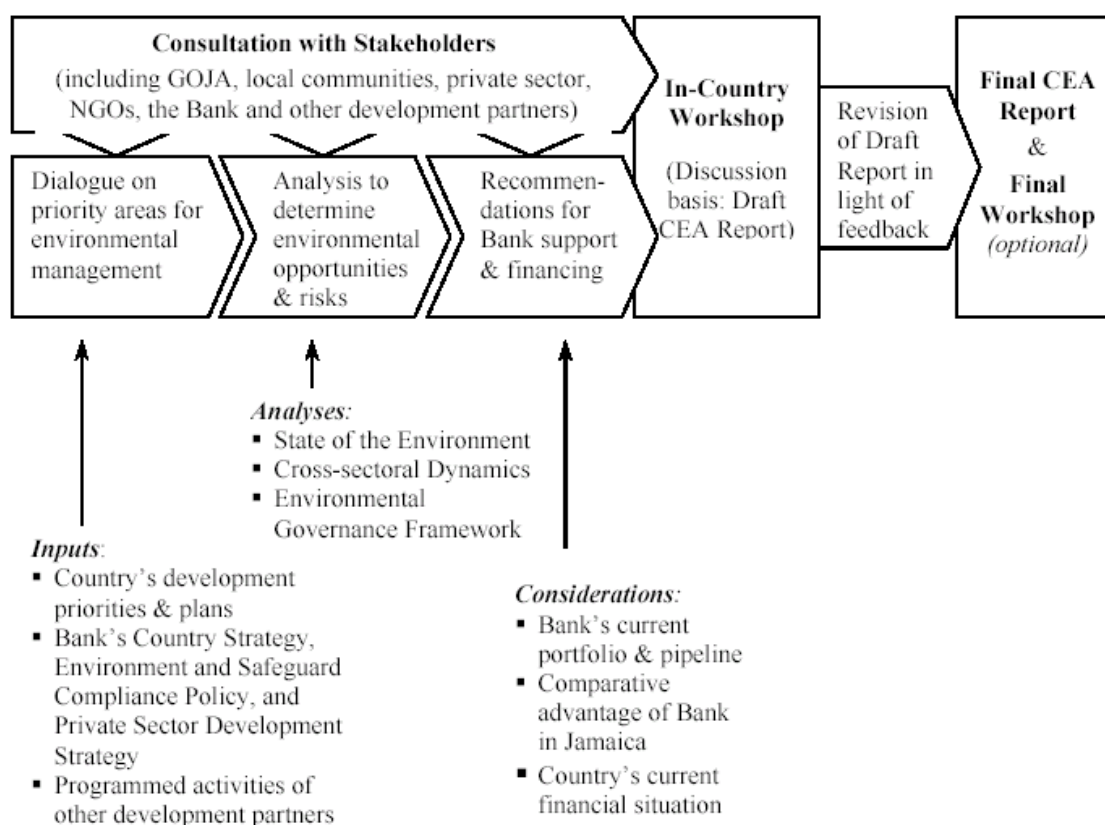


Figure 1. Schematic of CEA Process, including Key Aspects of Methodology

² See Section V for details on the required reports. The term 'CEA reports' is used in these TORs to refer to the Draft CEA Report and the Final CEA Report.

- 4.4 Consultation with Stakeholders. The consultants must carry out the CEA in consultation³ with representatives from relevant governmental, private sector, civil society organizations, and vulnerable groups. Potential stakeholders include, but are not limited to, environmental agencies, other government agencies, members of the regulated community and other private entities, trade associations, environmental NGOs, groups representing woman & youth in development, and other relevant civil society organizations and groups. (Preliminary suggestions for stakeholders are included in Section VII.) The consultants will solicit input from the Bank, the Government and others in identifying key stakeholders at the initiation of the project, although further relevant parties may be invited to participate at any stage. Stakeholders should be consulted throughout the preparation of the CEA, as well as during the workshop on the CEA Draft Report, to the extent and in the manner applicable for fulfilling the objectives of the consultancy. In other CEAs conducted by the Bank, the use of focus groups has proven an effective technique. Throughout the consultation process, consultants must comply with the quality requirements regarding proper information, opportunity to participate and transparency stipulated in the Bank's Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy⁴. A list of all consulted stakeholders will be included as an Annex to the CEA reports (please include each person's title, name, position and affiliation).
- 4.5 Information Gaps: The consultants will endeavour to assemble the information required to conduct their work from written data sources, local specialists and consulted stakeholders. In those instances where the information available to analyse a key issue is insufficient (in availability and/or quality) and where collecting the required information is outside the time and resource scope of this consultancy, the CEA reports should (i) clearly identify the encountered information gaps, (ii) briefly describe the nature and scope of the studies required to provide the missing information, and (iii) indicate the importance and urgency of acquiring this information for adequate environmental management in Jamaica. As applicable, data proxies, good qualitative information and interviews can be used for the CEA to compensate for any data gaps. No fieldwork to collect raw data will be financed through this consultancy.
- 4.6 Indicators & Baseline Data: Based on the results of their analyses (Component 2) and on data availability, the consultants, in consultation with Bank staff, will select a small number of important indicators to characterize Jamaica's baseline conditions with respect to (i) the state of the environment, (ii) cross-sectoral dynamics and (iii) environmental governance in the context of the identified priority areas (Component 1). The Bank will provide the consultants with references to indicators that have been used in other projects and by other organizations to assist in the identification and selection of useful indicators for inclusion in the assessment.
- 4.7 The consultants will also provide the first set of data for these indicators, so as to allow the Bank to track country-level environmental performance in the future against this baseline. This is consistent with the Bank's policy mandate to monitor the implementation of its

³ *Consultation* consists of a constructive dialogue between the affected parties, including as appropriate Bank staff, with the aim to discuss the opinions, concerns, expectations and proposals of the various parties, and to reconsider, in the light of this discussion, the actions, proposals or projects under discussion by the parties.

⁴ Please go to http://www.iadb.org/sds/env/site_5512_e.htm for a link to the approved policy

environmental strategic priorities through relevant key indicators, and to incorporate selected priority indicators in country strategies and other appropriate Bank documents. The Bank's environmental policy requires that information be periodically collected, verified and updated in subsequent programming documents. To facilitate future up-dates, the consultants must clearly indicate the sources for the baseline data, as well as any other metadata that will be required to accurately track the selected indicators. Assuming they meet the applicable quality requirements and all else being equal, preference should be given to data that is readily available, regularly collected and compatible with internationally agreed targets and goals such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

A. Component 1: Dialogue to Identify Priority Thematic Areas

- 4.8 The first component of the assessment is concerned with the identification of priority areas relevant to environment management in Jamaica. These areas may, for example, relate to aspects of private sector development, poverty reduction, or vulnerability to natural disasters, or concern the management of natural resource dependent economic sectors or of socially-important ecosystem services.
- 4.9 The identification of priority areas must be carried out through a comprehensive dialogue with the Government of Jamaica (GOJA) and consultations of other relevant stakeholders. These dialogues and consultations should establish (i) the country's development priorities and plans; (ii) the linkages of these priorities and plans with the strategic objectives of the Bank's engagement in Jamaica; and (iii) the linkages of the country's priorities and plans with the development assistance programmes of other multilateral, bilateral, and international organizations working in Jamaica. Based on this information, the consultants should identify those areas that are a priority to the country and the Bank with respect to environmental management. The CEA reports must explain the reasons for selecting the priority areas that the consultants established in their dialogue with the GOJA and other stakeholders, as well as the linkages of these priority areas with the Bank and other donors in Jamaica.
- 4.10 Country's Development Priorities & Plans: This part of the dialogue should give valuable insights into possible changes in Jamaica's economic, social and environmental development. The consultants will discuss with the Government of Jamaica (GOJA) and other relevant stakeholders the country's development priorities and plans for the short to medium term (4 to 5 year period), as well as the environmental and natural resource implications of these priorities and plans. Where available, the consultants should gather information on the level of priority and/or state of preparation of the plans, and on the scale and extent of the planned activities. In the CEA reports, the consultants should present key priorities and plans, summarise the additional information gathered and, if available, include references to sources for further information on specific plans and projects.
- 4.11 Should the consultants determine in their analysis of the stated priorities and plans any significant environmental and social risks or distortions that may be avoided through alternatives that would meet similar development objectives yet be more socially and environmentally sustainable, the consultants should mention these concerns and their corresponding alternatives in the discussion on environmental risks and opportunities

(Component 2). The consultants' concerns and suggested alternatives should be clearly identified, so as to avoid confusion between actual priorities and plans, and the suggestions made by the consultants.

- 4.12 Link to Strategic Objectives of the Bank's Engagement in Jamaica: To establish the linkages of the country's priorities and plans with the Bank's strategic objectives in Jamaica, the consultants should consider the Bank's current activities in the country, the forthcoming Country Strategy for Jamaica⁵, the proposed lending and non-lending programme, the Bank's Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy⁶, and the environmental and related social mandates of Bank policies and relevant sector strategies.
- 4.13 Link to Other Donor's Development Assistance Programmes: To establish the linkages of the country's priorities and plans with other donor's activities, the consultants should strategically assess the current and planned country programmes of other multilateral, bilateral, and international organizations working in Jamaica (including, for example, the FAO, DfID and TNC). The emphasis of this assessment should be on the logic of the programmes and their link to the country's priorities and plans, rather than a detailed analysis of individual projects. In addition to discussing these linkages, the CEA reports should include a table summarizing key development activities in Jamaica by thematic focus and development partner, as well as information on any notable gaps in development assistance that should be attended to (this latter information should cross-reference to the analyses conducted in Component 2).

B. Component 2: Analysis to Determine Environmental Opportunities & Risks

- 4.14 The second component concerns the determination of key opportunities for synergies between good environmental management and economic development, as well as environmental risks that can jeopardize economic and/or social development in Jamaica. The determination of these risks and opportunities must be conducted within the context of Jamaica's development priorities and plans, the Bank's engagement with the country, and the Bank's Environment and Safeguard Compliance Policy⁷.
- 4.15 As a basis for determining environmental opportunities and risks in Jamaica, the consultants will analyse (i) the current state of environmental resources relevant to the previously identified priority areas; (ii) cross-sectoral issues affecting these resources; and (iii) the governance framework available for managing the resources and issues.
- 4.16 State of the Environment and Natural Resources: This analysis concerns the country's endowment and use of natural resources, environmental goods and environmental services, as well as the economic trends and social conditions that impact the environment. For this analysis, the consultants should follow an *issue-pressure-state-response framework*, meaning they should identify key resources, goods and services (within the context of the

⁵ This strategy is currently in the process of being approved by the Bank. The final approved version will be available to the consultants during the assessment.

⁶ See: http://www.iadb.org/sds/env/site_5512_e.htm

⁷ See: http://www.iadb.org/sds/env/site_5512_e.htm

priority areas identified in Component 1), determine the pressures exerted on each of them (currently and in the foreseeable future), summarize the current state (including quality and quantity) of the resource, and evaluate the current response to the exerted pressure (these may include legal or institutional responses, regulatory instruments, and other actions to manage the resource).

4.17 Topics of interest to the Bank with respect to the state of a country's environment and natural resources are listed below. Consultants should focus on those aspects of these topics that most strongly related to the Bank's engagement in the country:

- a. Biological conditions, terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems, biodiversity, ecology and nature conservation and trends;
- b. Land resources and land use, and urbanization trends and impacts;
- c. Natural disaster exposure: floods, draught, desertification, extreme weather events, climate change;
- d. Socio-economic conditions and trends, (i.e. land use, provision of water and sanitation, solid wastes collection, etc.);
- e. Socio-cultural conditions, human health, woman and youth in development, and vulnerable groups; and
- f. Natural resource endowment and dependency, uses, trends, environmental accounting, and sustainability.

4.18 Cross-Sectoral Analysis: This analysis concerns the economy's and society's use of and impact on natural resources, environmental goods and environmental services in Jamaica. This analysis complements the previous analysis (State of the Environment) and the following one (Environmental Governance) in highlighting the connections between socio-economic development and environmental management. The following aspects must be included in the assessment:

- a. The manner in and extent to which environmental resources support the country's key economic sectors.
- b. The manner in and extent to which current activities and imminent future development plans or foreseeable trends in the identified priority areas generate environmental degradation and/or benefits.
- c. Key macro-economic and sector policies that have significant environmental and natural resources implications (direct implications may result from policies that determine resource use, indirect implications from policies that create negative externalities, perverse incentives or conditions that lead to environmental degradation).
- d. The extent, if any, to which socio-economic development activities result in movement of segments of the population, or constrain their livelihoods.

- e. The nature in and extent to which the generation of natural resource rents distorts the political economy and governance outside the key rent generating sectors (including the incentives that these distortions in turn create for increased rent generation).
- 4.19 Below are guiding questions that may assist the consultants in analysing the linkages between social, economic and environmental activities in the country. For the sake of brevity and clarity, the consultants should select the most pertinent and pressing concerns in the specific context of Jamaica and its engagement with the Bank:
- a. *Links between economic policies & the environment:* Is the country's economy primarily based on the unsustainable consumption of raw materials? Are policy instruments (rules, taxes) used to contribute to sustainable use of natural resources? What are possible measures for rendering the current economy more sustainable? Are these measures feasible to implement in the given political, social and economic context? What are the strategic interventions (such as the preparation of Parish Development Plans and Development Orders, standard tools and methods, etc.) that will support environmental management objectives and general sustainable development initiatives across multiple sectors?
 - b. *Links between poverty & the environment:* What are the most important relationships between poverty and the environment in the country? What policies and environmental conditions would be most conducive to assisting people to achieve sustainable livelihoods? Is the environmental work being done by the government agencies constraining or facilitating the livelihood choices of the poor? Are the poor participating in this work? Is the link between environment and poverty adequately reflected in the country's poverty reduction strategy and other national development plans?
 - c. *Links between inequitable distribution of resources, imbalances of power, economic inequity & the environment:* Who owns/controls the natural resources that the poor depend on? Do the existing policies and institutions consolidate poverty and the unsustainable use of natural resources? Does the country's situation with respect to equality (including in access to land, natural resources and environmental health) contribute to environmental problems, conflict and poverty? Is there effective protection for the environmental and natural resource rights of minorities, rural populations, woman and youth, and the poor? Are there initiatives taking place in the country that are analyzing and trying to understand and/or address these issues?
 - d. *Links between vulnerability & the environment:* Which groups among the population and which geographic areas are most vulnerable from a sustainability perspective? Why? How are the risks arising from floods, storms, drought and other nature-related disasters being handled? What preventive action and emergency response preparation is being taken? Are there initiatives taking place in the country that are analyzing and trying to understand and/or address these issues? (Note: the Bank is currently conducting a Natural Disaster Risk Evaluation for Jamaica (Project RS-T1120). Preliminary results of the Risk Analysis may be made available, to the extent feasible, during CEA preparation upon request by the consultants.)

- 4.20 Environmental Governance Framework: This analysis concerns the current state of environmental and natural resource governance in Jamaica. This analysis builds on the previous two analyses and assesses the country's environmental legislation, regulation and agencies, as well as relevant policies and agencies of sectors that impact the environment (including the country's commitment to international agreements relevant to the environment). The consultants should provide an overview of the entire environmental governance structure in Jamaica, but focus the detailed assessment on the previously identified priority areas.
- 4.21 Specifically, this analysis will provide an evaluation of five elements of the environmental governance framework: (i) the adequacy of the existing legal and policy framework, (ii) the current level of institutional development, (iii) the existing capacity for, respectively, policy design, implementation, monitoring and enforcement, (iv) the availability of and public access to environmentally-relevant information, and (v) the level of civil society's environmental awareness and participation in environmental management. Synthesising their assessment of these five elements, the consultants should identify particular aspects of the current environmental governance framework in need of reform and improvement.
- 4.22 Specific aspects to investigate for this analysis may include some of the following (the consultants should select those aspects most relevant to Jamaica and its engagement with the Bank):
- a. *Legal and Policy Framework*: Administrative and legal context for environmental protection; international agreements influencing environmental management, including their state of ratification and implementation; environmental legislation and regulations, including EIA/SEA, policies and practices related to natural resource concessions; key macroeconomic or sector policies and reforms that may have significant environmental and natural resources implications (e.g., energy and water pricing issues, privatization, trade liberalization, well-defined property rights, zoning regulations, better use of market instruments to protect the environment); occupational health and safety provisions; and need for streamlining and harmonisation.
 - b. Other points to consider in this aspect are: Does the country have a strategy for sustainable development, and does the strategy take institutional and legal aspects into consideration? Does the country's legislation promote the sustainable use of resources? Does the country have concrete plans of action for the sustainable use of different natural resources or ecosystems (for example forests, coastal zones, wetlands)? What efforts are being made to integrate any ratified international conventions into development policies and to move the work being done on the conventions closer to the political decision-making process?
 - c. *Institutional Development*: Institutional framework and organization; arrangement of agencies' roles and responsibilities; financial, operational and human resources available to relevant governmental agencies and the sustainability of those resources; formal structures and procedures for public participation; actual roles of NGOs and private sector; strengths and weaknesses of key environmental NGOs; and inter-agency coordination.

- d. Other points to consider in this aspect are: What systems are in place to promote and enforce compliance with environmental and natural resource regulations? Are there training, awareness, dissemination, inspection, penalty or incentive programs in place to support environmental compliance? Is the judicial system effectively engaged in upholding environmental and natural resource-related rights and obligations?
 - e. *Public Sector Capacity for Policy Design, Implementation, Monitoring & Enforcement:* Organizational capacity and effectiveness of key actors related to environmental policy design, implementation, monitoring and enforcement capacity; methodology and processes for priority setting; cross-sectoral coordination and decision making; actual practices regarding implementation, monitoring and enforcement of existing norms, including ratified international obligations; and information on compliance by private sector with environmental provisions.
 - f. *Environmentally-relevant Information:* Adequacy of data systems, monitoring mechanisms, and decision-support tools to support environmental policy design, implementation, monitoring and enforcement; public availability of this data to promote private sector and civil society involvement; and potential for or steps toward natural resource accounts that follow up trends in the country's natural capital.
 - g. *Public Access & Participation:* Legal provisions allowing for public participation in policy processes; actual practices encouraging public participation (dissemination of information, public discussion fora etc) in environmental management and/or the process of change towards a sustainable society; public level of awareness and concern about various environmental issues; trends in public awareness and concern, including explanation of trends where possible; and key environmental education programmes.
- 4.23 Environmental Opportunities & Risks: Based on the three analyses described in paragraphs 4.16-4.22, the consultants will determine environmental opportunities and risks related to the Bank's engagement in Jamaica. In particular, the consultants will identify opportunities for synergies between good environmental management and economic development, such as improvements in the business climate for tourism investments that also benefit the environmental resources (e.g. coral reefs, wetlands, beaches and forests) that Jamaica's tourist industry depends on. Furthermore, the consultants will determine environmental risks that can jeopardize economic and/or social development in Jamaica, such as potential significant impacts of industrial development on the quality of socially important water systems.
- 4.24 The consultants must support their findings with succinct information on:
- a. How each opportunity/risk arises (underlying cause(s)).
 - b. What its likely effects will be (preliminary indication of type, extent and level of positive or negative impacts, as well as their distribution among different affected groups).

- c. How the opportunity or risk can, respectively, be increased or reduced (options for realistic yet effective actions).
 - d. What, if any, efforts to take advantage of these opportunities/reduce these risks have already been made or are already planned (current response).
- 4.25 Particular attention must be given to irreversible and cumulative impacts, as well as conflicting demands between key stakeholder groups over the use of a particular resource. The consultants should also discuss the existing capability of the country to address these risks and opportunities (this latter discussion should link into the assessment of the environmental governance framework).

C. Component 3: Recommendations for Bank Support & Financing

- 4.26 The third component of the assessment serves to propose a small number of pragmatic and well-justified environmental actions that the Bank should undertake in Jamaica over the next 4 to 5 years. These recommendations should build on past efforts and complement ongoing activities. Thus, they should be derived from the dialogue regarding the strategic priorities of the GOJA, the Bank⁸, and other stakeholders (Component 1), the environmental opportunities and risks defined in Component 2, the comparative advantages of the Bank in Jamaica, and the Bank's current portfolio and pipeline with the country.
- 4.27 In general, given the country's current financial situation and non-environmental priorities in Jamaica, the recommendations should emphasise actions that lay the foundation for the future implementation of policy-based and other loans, for example by creating the appropriate enabling conditions. Thus, priority should be given to policy, regulatory and other reforms that have high impact but low cost.
- 4.28 Nevertheless, if the consultants conclude that there are specific actions related to the management of key environmental resources or to proposed projects that require the Bank's attention, they should specify these actions as part of the recommendations. The projects to which the recommended actions relate may have been proposed by actors other than the Bank (including Government, other multi- or bilateral organizations, or the private sector), but if they are not part of the Bank's programme, the consultants must provide their justification for recommending the Bank's involvement. Recommendations for specific actions in this context should be very selective and strategically targeted, but may include:
- a. Preliminary environmental studies.
 - b. Facilitation of enabling conditions for proper environmental management particularly for public and private sector operations that are potentially environmentally and socially sensitive and controversial.

⁸ The strategic priorities of the Bank in the country are defined by the forthcoming Country Strategy, the environmental strategy (see http://www.iadb.org/sds/env/publication/publication_183_3439_e.htm), the environmental policy (see http://www.iadb.org/exr/pic/VII/OP_703.cfm?language=English), the forthcoming Private Sector Development Strategy (PSDS) for Jamaica, and other relevant sector policies and strategies.

- c. Specific environmental impact, social impact, risk or environmental due diligence assessments.
 - d. Facilitation of public consultation or participation, including involvement of vulnerable groups or key stakeholders that may not otherwise have an opportunity to participate.
 - e. Specifically with respect to the Bank's private or public sector projects: Possible environmental enhancement measures for inclusion as environmental and natural resources management components in non-environmental projects and operations, provided these components bring increased net benefits for the operation as a whole.
- 4.29 In addition to the considerations mentioned in paragraph 4.25, the following criteria may assist the consultants in selecting a small number of recommendations for Bank support and funding from the larger set of beneficial environmental actions in Jamaica:
- a. *Importance*: reflected, for example, by opportunities for or threats to poor people's livelihoods; opportunities for or threats to key economic sectors; opportunities and threats to key ecosystem, biodiversity, and other natural assets and processes; threats to vulnerable groups; international obligations; health vectors; environmental change or deterioration vectors; and/or enabling or limiting conditions for the implementation of other initiatives.
 - b. *Urgency*: reflected, for example, by relation to a pending decision (investment, policy, regulation, etc.); relation to a political window of opportunity; link to ongoing or imminent natural phenomenon; link to current political concerns or initiatives; potential for avoidance or resolution of imminent or existing unrest or conflict.
 - c. *Existing Implementation Capacity*: reflected, for example, by link to existing resources, skills and institutional mandates; ease of implementation; existing broad political and stakeholder support; or feasibility of implementation in the current political, economic and financial context of Jamaica.
 - d. *Costs, Benefits and Trade-offs*: reflected, for example, by possibility of being acted on with little or no additional financing; possibility of major learning opportunity; visibility to and support by general public and/or specific vulnerable groups; presence of extension or multiplier effect; generation of non-environmental in addition to environmental benefits; and improvements in equity of resource allocation.
 - e. *Strategic priorities contained in the Bank's environmental policy mandate*: Strengthening of institutional development, capacity building and environmental governance at all levels; contribution to the sustainable management of land and marine-based natural resources; protection of biodiversity and fragile ecological systems; improvement of watershed and water resource management; support for regional environmental and natural resources management initiatives; and provisions to support the country in meeting its agreed national obligations under ratified international environmental agreements, including those addressing trans-boundary global and regional environmental public goods.

- 4.30 For each of the recommendations made, the consultants must provide an indication of the key implementation requirements, including an identification of (i) the governmental, private sector and civil society actors whose support is needed to promote a successful implementation of the action; and (ii) technical assistance (such as capacity building in impact mitigation techniques, project execution, survey techniques, public consultation skills, or environmental data management) that is required to provide the framework for initiating the recommended actions.
- 4.31 In addition to a written explanation of the recommendations, the CEA reports should include a matrix that summarizes the issues addressed, the related recommendation(s), and the expected outputs and outcomes⁹.

D. Component 4: Presentation of Assessment (CEA Workshop & Reports)

- 4.32 The final component of the CEA relates to the presentation of the assessment. This component consists primarily of a workshop in Jamaica to discuss the preliminary findings and recommendations, as presented in the Draft CEA Report. In addition, the Bank may decide to organise a workshop in Washington DC to present the results of the assessment, as reflected in the Final CEA Report, to Bank staff. The second workshop would be financed through resources outside the scope of the current assessment. However, the consultants must indicate the willingness of at least one member of the core team (preferably the Project Team Leader) to participate in this workshop.
- 4.33 In-Country Workshop: The consultants, in close coordination with the Bank's Headquarters and Country Office, will prepare and deliver a one-day workshop in Jamaica. The purpose of the workshop is to present the preliminary findings and recommendations contained in the CEA Draft Report to relevant stakeholders, and create a forum for discussion and feedback. (The workshop is not designed to reach a consensus on the report's recommendations. Rather, the consultant should use the workshop to review and validate their analyses, findings, and recommendations in the light of the various stakeholders' views). The workshop shall be held within 30 days of submitting the Draft CEA Report to the Bank. The consultant will be responsible for all logistics, including sending the invitations and distributing copies of the draft report in advance.
- 4.34 To ensure that the workshop is in line with the Bank's standards on public consultations, the consultants will send the proposed list of invitees for the draft CEA workshop to the Bank at least one week prior to sending out invitations, so as to obtain Bank feedback¹⁰. Also, invitations to the workshop should be distributed to potential participants no less than 3 calendar weeks prior to the workshop. The Bank will make an electronic copy of the draft CEA report submitted by the consultants available on its Internet website within 5 working days of receiving the report. The consultants will be responsible for providing interested

⁹ The Bank will provide the consultants with a template for this matrix, which is used as a standardized input for the Bank's programming exercises.

¹⁰ The list of invitees can be submitted to the Bank prior to the submission of the Draft CEA Report.

parties who do not have access to the Internet with access to a printed copy¹¹. Also, in the invitation, the consultant should notify potential participants of the deadline for submitting comments on the Draft CEA Report (a comment period of 7-10 days after the workshop is recommended).

- 4.35 The Final CEA Report will take into account the feedback provided at the workshop and include a summary report on any opposing or conflicting perspectives, outstanding issues, and opinions on critical matters that could not be incorporated in the report (this summary may be included as an Annex).
- 4.36 Headquarters Workshop (optional): If the Bank considers it useful, it may decide to conduct a one-day workshop at the Bank's Headquarters within 30 days from the Bank's acceptance of the Final CEA Report. The purpose of this workshop would be to present and discuss the consultants' analyses, findings, and recommendations with staff from various areas within the Bank. The Workshop will also serve as a forum to discuss the lessons learned from conducting the CEA process in Jamaica. The Bank would take responsibility for organising and financing this workshop. However, at least one member of the core team (preferably the Project Team Leader) would be expected to participate in a leading role in the workshop. The consultants should indicate their willingness and general availability to participate in this workshop should the Bank decide to organize it.

V. REPORTS

A. Content of reports

- 5.1 The Consultant will deliver three (3) reports:
- a. Initial Report: This will include a summary of all activities undertaken to date, any questions or points for clarification that have arisen, a brief discussion of any issues that are likely to affect the satisfactory completion of the CEA work, and a note detailing the priority areas that the consultants established in their dialogue with the GOJA and other stakeholders, as well as the reasons for selecting those over other issues that were taken into consideration (which should also be briefly explained). The Initial Report should be no more than 10 pages in length, and must be submitted within 30 calendar days of the assessment's start-up date.
 - b. Draft CEA Report: The Draft CEA Report should present the work conducted prior to the in-country workshop. It should convey the analyses, findings and recommendations

¹¹ The invitation to the workshop must include the website address for accessing the report posted on the Bank's website, as well as a note regarding whom invitees should contact to obtain access to a printed copy. The consultants are expected to make such printed copies available in a timely manner.

as a well-integrated and logically structured whole. The report should be strategically oriented, strongly analytical, well-supported, concise and clear. The Draft Report (including annexes, figures, tables and other supporting materials) should be no more than 100 pages, and must include an executive summary of approximately 5 pages. The Draft CEA Report must be submitted within 90 calendar days of the assessment's start-up date.

- c. Final CEA Report: The Final CEA Report will be a revision of the Draft CEA Report in light of the comments received from the Government of Jamaica, the Bank and the participants at the in-country workshop. The Final Report should be approximately 100 pages in length and must be delivered within 30 calendar days of the in-country workshop.

B. Format and presentation of reports

- 5.2 As early as possible in the process, preferably in time for the Initial Report, the consultants should discuss their intended structuring of the CEA reports and the logic behind it with the Bank staff responsible for technical coordination. For the reports, the consultants may choose to structure their assessment by regions, sectors or other units (e.g. development areas or ecosystems) if that adds to the clarity and accessibility of the analysis¹².
- 5.3 Each reports must be produced in English and submitted as (i) three printed and bound hard copies¹³; (ii) an electronic file in Microsoft Word format that contains the complete version of the respective reports (including, as applicable, executive summary, cover pages, table of contents, appendices, figures, graphics and tables); and (iii) an electronic file in PDF of each complete report. These reports and files should be sent to the Bank's Headquarter in Washington DC, to the attention of the IDB staff member responsible for the project's technical and administrative coordination (see Section VI) within the time spans indicated in paragraph 5.1.
- 5.4 The Bank reserves the right to publish the draft CEA report, the final CEA report, or both under its own name on its website or in print, with or without changes to the content of the document presented by the consultants.

C. Payment schedule

- 5.5 The consultant will be paid according to the following schedule: (i) 30% upon signing of the contract; (ii) 40% upon delivery of the Draft CEA Report to the Bank and completion of the in-country workshop; and (iii) 30% upon approval by the Bank of the Final CEA Report.

¹² Upon request, the Bank can provide the consultants with two possible outlines for structuring the CEA reports.

¹³ These copies are for internal purposes only. There is no need for elaborate, publication-quality production values.

VI. COORDINATION

- 6.1 Technical and administrative coordination for this consultancy rests with the Environmental & Natural Resources Management Division, Regional Operations Department 3 (RE3/EN3) of the Bank, specifically with Ms. Annette Killmer, Natural Resources Specialist [e-mail: annettek@iadb.org; phone: (202) 623-2225; fax: (202) 623-1998]. The consultants should be in regular contact with Ms. Killmer during the preparation of the CEA to provide the Bank with informal updates on the progress of the work, and to discuss any issues that may need to be resolved for its successful completion.
- 6.2 Assistance with administrative coordination in Jamaica, if needed during the consultants' work in the country, will be provided by the Bank's Representation in Jamaica, specifically by Mr. Evan Stephen Cayetano, Environmental Protection Specialist, [e-mail: evanc@iadb.org; phone: +876 926-2342; fax: +876 926-2898].

VII. FURTHER INFORMATION

A. Suggestions for Potential Stakeholders

1. Government

- 7.1 Planning Institute of Jamaica; Ministry of Land and Environment; National Environment and Planning Agency; Forestry Department; Fisheries Division; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Tourism; Tourism Product Development Company; Institute of Jamaica-Natural History Division; Ministry of Health-Environmental Control Division; National Solid Waste Authority; Statistical Institute; Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management; Jamaica Bauxite Institute

2. Civil Society (NGO/ Private Sector/Academia)

- 7.2 Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust; National Environmental Societies Trust; University of the West Indies; University of Technology; Jamaica Institute of Environmental Professionals; Jamaica Hotel and Tourism Association; Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica; Jamaica Exporter Association; Sustainable Development Council; Chambers of Commerce; Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation; The Nature Conservancy

3. Development Partners

- 7.3 Environmental Foundation of Jamaica; Canadian International Development Agency; United States Agency for International Development; United Nations Environment Programme; European Union; United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization; World Bank; United Nations Development Programme; Organisation of American States; Government of Japan

B. Suggested References & Other Written Data Sources

1. Bass, Steve and Tighe Geoghegan. 2002. *Incentives for Watershed Management in Jamaica: Results of a Brief Diagnostic*. CANARI Technical Report No. 314. July 2002.
2. CIDA website: www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/ea
3. Davis-Mattis Laleta. 2002. *Jamaica's Commitment to the Conservation and Management of Natural Resources: Ten Years in Retrospect*. Discussion Paper. National Environmental and Planning Agency. Kingston, Jamaica.
4. EC DG Development (European Commission Directorate-General for Development). 2000 (version 1). *Environmental Integration Manual: Towards Sustainability in Economic and Development Cooperation*. Brussels.
5. ECLAC website: www.eclac.org
6. Freeman, Peter, and Patricia J. Vondal. 2000. *Strategic Environmental Planning in the Development of Country Strategic Plans: A Proposal*. Report for the U.S. Agency for International Development Africa Bureau. Washington, D.C.: USAID.
7. Lenschow, Andrea, ed. 2002. *Environmental Policy Integration: Greening Sectoral Policies in Europe*. London: Earthscan.
8. Maltais, Aaron, Persson, Åsa, Måns Nilsson, Måns, and Segnestam, Lisa. 2002. *Sustainability Impact Assessment of WTO Negotiations in the Major Food Crops Sector: Final Report to EC DG Trade*. Stockholm Environment Institute.
9. Ministry of Agriculture. 2005. *Agricultural Development Strategy 2005-2008*. Government of Jamaica, June 2005.
10. Ministry of Land and Environment. 2002. *Jamaica National Report to the World Summit on Sustainable Development*. Government of Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica. June 2002.
11. Ministry of Tourism and Sport. *Master Plan for Sustainable Tourism Development: A Synopsis*. Government of Jamaica. September 2002.
12. National Environment and Planning Agency. *Corporate Plan 2003-2006*.
13. National Environment and Planning Agency. *Fourth Quarterly Performance Report: Financial Year 2002-2003*.
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15. Natural Resources Conservation Authority. *Annual Report 1999-2000*.
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17. NEPA website: www.nepa.gov.jm
18. Pillai, Poonam. 2002. *World Bank Experience with Country-Level Environmental Diagnostic Tools: Review and Lessons Learned*. Draft. World Bank, Environment Department. Washington, D.C
19. PIOJ website: www.pioj.gov.jm
20. Rump, P. 1996. *State of the Environment Reporting: Source Book of Methods and Approaches*. UNEP/DEIA.

21. Segnestam, Persson, Nilsson, Arvidsson, and Ijjasz. SDC (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation). 2000. *Integrating Environmental Issues in Planning, Evaluation and Monitoring*. Bern.
22. Universidad Nacional de Colombia - Sede Manizales and Instituto de Estudios Ambientales. 2004. Risk and Disaster Risk Management Indicators: Results for Jamaica. Inter-American Development Bank. Manizales, Colombia, December 2004.
23. USAID website: www.usaid.gov
24. World Bank website: www.worldbank.org/environment
25. World Bank. 2001. *Making Sustainable Commitments: An Environment Strategy for the World Bank*. Washington, D.C. 2002.

JAMAICA
Country Environmental Assessment
(JA-T1018)

Budget
(in US dollars)

Component / Nature of Expense	Person/ Month	Estimated Costs	
		Unit cost	Total cost
1. <u>Component # 1:</u> Dialogue to Identify Priority Areas			
▪ Senior professionals	1	7,500	7,500
▪ Other professionals	2	2,500	5,000
2. <u>Component # 2:</u> Analysis to Determine Environmental Opportunities & Risks			
▪ Senior professionals	6	7,500	45,000
▪ Other professionals	4	2,500	10,000
3. <u>Component # 3:</u> Recommendations for Bank Support & Financing			
▪ Senior professionals	1	7,500	7,500
▪ Other professionals	2	2,500	5,000
4. <u>Component # 4:</u> Presentation of Assessment (CEA Workshop & Reports)			
▪ Senior professionals	1	7,500	7,500
▪ Other professionals	2	2,500	5,000
5. Direct Costs: Office rental, office supply, transportation, etc.			12,500
6. Contingency:			5,000
Total costs of the CEA			110,000