National Forest Management and Conservation Plan (NFMCP):

Annual Progress Report 2023-2024

and

Draft Implementation Plan 2024-2025

September 2024

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Vision for the Forest Sector:

The National Forest Management and Conservation Plan (NFMCP) forms part of the policy tools to facilitate the implementation of the Forest Policy (2017) and guides the work of the Forestry Department, and as such its vision statement is the same as presented in the Forest Policy for Jamaica 2017:

"By 2062, Jamaica's forests and its biodiversity are sufficiently restored and sustainably managed, so once again the island can adequately be described as "the land of wood and water", capable of meeting the social, economic and ecological needs of current and future generations."

Goal and Strategic Objectives NFMCP:

Guided by its planning processes, the obligations under the United Nations Forest Forum (UNFF) and the Jamaica's National Development Plan-Vision 2030, the Forestry Department has articulated the goal of NFMCP as:

"Sustainably manage and utilise Jamaica's forest resources to enhance social and economic development and contribute to building the country's climate resilience."

The NFMCP seeks to achieve this goal through four (4) Strategic Objectives (SOs):

SO1: Reverse forest degradation, deforestation and the loss of forest biodiversity, through conservation and sustainable forest management, as well as strengthening the legislative, policy and institutional framework of the sector.

SO2: Enhance economic, social and environmental benefits of forests through the sustainable utilisation of forest resources.

SO3: Build the capacity within the Forestry Department, its partners and forest communities to manage, protect and conserve the forest resources.

SO4: Increase public education and awareness to protect, conserve, restore and manage Jamaica's forests.

Dashboard on Status of the NFMCP: Thematic Areas, Outcomes and Outputs as at 31 March 2024:

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Summary Status of NFMCP Outputs (57) as at March 31, 2024

- Outputs completed
- Outputs progressing
- Outputs challenged/ Limited progress

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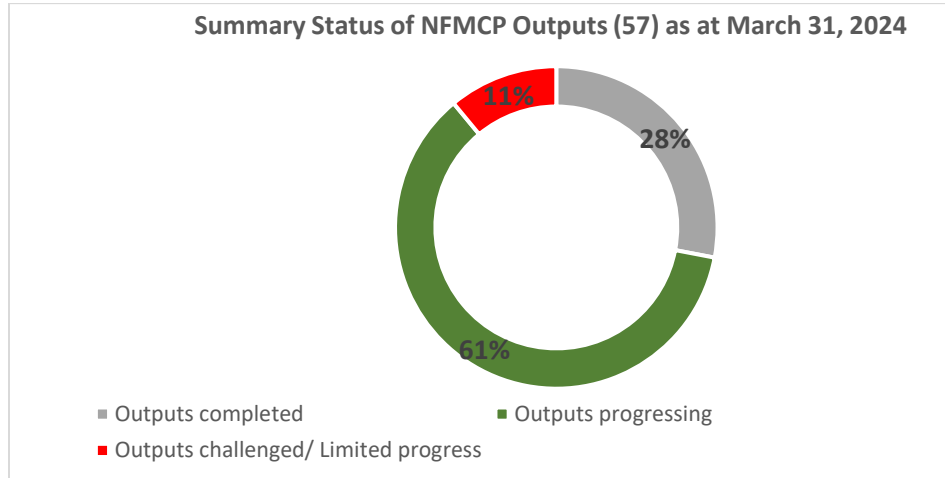
Thematic Areas	# of Outcomes	# of Outputs
1. Forest Governance and Conservation	2	11 (2 completed)
2. Forest Utilisation	3	11 (3 completed)
3. Capacity for Sustainable Forest Management	3	15 (5 completed)
4. Education, Training and Awareness	2	6 (2 completed)
5. Monitoring and Information Management	3	14 (4 completed)
Total	**13**	**57 (16 completed)**

NFMCP Outcomes, Outputs by Thematic Areas

- # of Outcomes
- # of Outputs
- # Outputs Completed
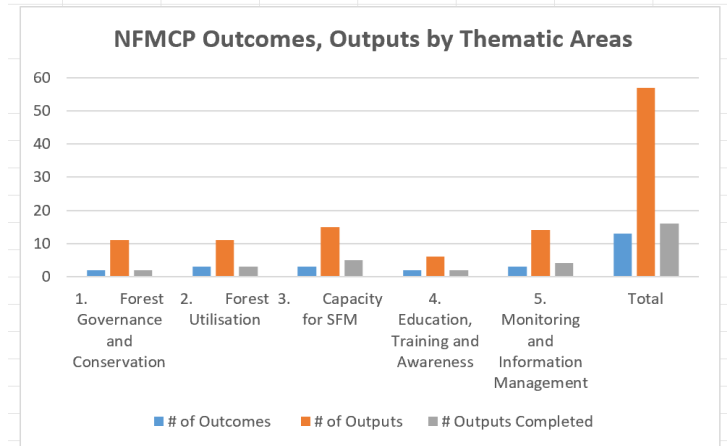
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AF	Adaptation Fund	JAMPRO	Jamaica Promotions Corporation
AGC	Attorney General Chambers	JBDC	Jamaica Business Development Corporation
BSJ	Bureau of Standards Jamaica		
BJCM	Blue & John Crow Mountains	JCDT	Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust
CATIE	Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center		
		JCF	Jamaica Constabulary Force
CBO	Community-based Organisation	JET	Jamaica Environment Trust
CCD	Climate Change Division (MEGJC)	JFB	Jamaica Fire Brigade
CDC	Community Development Committee	JNHT	Jamaica National Heritage Trust
CMS	Centre for Marine Sciences (UWI)	JSIF	Jamaica Social Investment Fund
CPC	Chief Parliamentary Counsel	KPI	Key Performance Indicator
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	LFMC	Local Forest Management Committee
EFJ	Environmental Foundation of Jamaica	LUCA	Land Use Cover Assessment
ERMB	Environment and Risk Management Branch (MEGJC)	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
		MC	Municipal Corporation
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
ESSJ	Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica	MEGJC	Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation
EU	European Union		
EDF	European Development Fund	MGD	Mines and Geology Division (MTM)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation (UN)	MHURECC	Ministry of Housing, Urban Renewal, Environment & Climate Change
FY	Financial Year	MICAF	Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries
FD	Forestry Department		
FMA	Forest Management Area	MLGCD	Ministry of Local Government and Community Development
FMP	Forest Management Plan		
FMU	Forest Management Unit	MOE	Ministry of Education
FRA	Forest Resource Assessment	MOFPS	Ministry of Finance and the Public Service
FSE	Forward Spending Estimates		
FTE	Full-Time Effort	MOJ	Ministry of Justice
GCF	Green Climate Fund	MOT	Ministry of Tourism
GEF	Global Environment Facility	MSET	Ministry of Science and Technology
GFFFN	Global Forest Financing Facilitation Network	MSJ	Meteorological Service of Jamaica
		MTF	Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework of Vision 2030
GHG	Greenhouse gases		
GIS	Geographic Information System	MTM	Ministry of Transport and Mining
GOJ	Government of Jamaica	MTRBB	Medium Term Results Based Budgeting
IFMJ	Improved Forest Management for Jamaica		
		MRPA	Mason River Protected Area
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank	NAO	National Authorising Officer (PIOJ)
IIF	International Iguana Foundation	NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
IIED	International Institute for Environment & Development		
		NCU	Northern Caribbean University
IOJ	Institute of Jamaica	NDA	National Designated Authority
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature	NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions

NEPA	National Environment and Planning Agency		NMSFMP	National Mangrove & Swamp Forest Management Plan
NERGIS	National Emergency Response GIS		NRV	Natural Resource Valuation
NFFS	National Forest Finance Strategy		NSWMA	National Solid Waste Management Authority
NFEL	National Forest Emission Level			
NFMCP	National Forest Management and Conservation Plan		NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
			NWC	National Water Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation		ODPEM	Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management
NHT	National Housing Trust			
NHMJ	Natural History Museum of Jamaica		PAC	Protected Areas Committee
NISSAP	National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan		PASMP	Protected Areas System Master Plan
			PDC	Parish Development Committee
NLA	National Land Agency		PES	Payment for Ecosystems Services
			PFP	Private Forestry Programme
PIE	Primary Implementing Entity		UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
PIF	Project Identification Form			
PIOJ	Planning Institute of Jamaica		UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
PMER	Performance Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting			
			UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
PSIP	Public Sector Investment Programme			
PSOJ	Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica		UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
PSP	Permanent Sample Plot			
RADA	Rural Agricultural Development Authority		UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
REA	Rapid Ecological Assessment		UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation		USFS	United States Forest Service
			UTech	University of Technology
SCPU	Strategic Corporate Planning Unit (Forestry Department)		UWI	University of the West Indies
			UWI/CSG	UWI– Climate Studies Group
SDC	Social Development Commission		UWI/DLS	UWI– Department of Life Sciences
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal		WRA	Water Resources Authority
SES	Socioeconomic Survey		WWF	World Wildlife Fund
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management			
SIDS	Small Island Developing State			
SIS	Safeguards Information Systems			
SRC	Scientific Research Council			
STATIN	Statistical Institute of Jamaica			
TA	Technical Area / Technical Assistance			
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee (NFMCP)			
TCF	Technical Cooperation Facility (EU)			
TPDCo	Tourism Product Development Company			
TEF	Tourism Enhancement Fund			
TOR	Terms of Reference			
TWG	Thematic Working Group (Vision 2030)			
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle			
UDC	Urban Development Corporation			
UN	United Nations			

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides an overview of the progress achieved in the implementation of the "Forest Policy for Jamaica 2017" through its implementation tool - the National Forest Management and Conservation Plan (NFMCP) 2016-2026, during its eight year of execution (Financial Year 2023-2024). The Forest Policy for Jamaica 2017 outlines eight (8) principles recognised by the Government of Jamaica as critical to the sustainable management of Jamaica's forests.   These include: transparency and accountability, the utilisation of sustainable development and inter-generational considerations, best science, participatory and collaborative approaches in forest management planning, and implementation processes. The policy also establishes three (3) overarching goals, which support ten (10) objectives. The three (3) goals relate to Governance, Forest Ecological System Conservation and Socio-Economic Considerations. The goal and objectives of the policy are linked to the NFMCP through its five (5) Thematic Areas, thirteen (13) Outcomes and initial fifty-eight (58) Outputs. The first four (4) Thematic Areas of the NFMCP can be considered as the foundation of the NFMCP, while the fifth Thematic Area seeks to build capacity for the sector and facilitates monitoring, data and knowledge management activities. A total of fifty-seven (57) Outputs are currently being tracked for the NFMCP year to date[1].

The NFMCP was developed as a collaborative, climate resilient sector plan to ensure alignment to various key international and national frameworks and policies geared at achieving sustainable forest management & development objectives. The implementation of the NFMCP is being led by the Forestry Department (FD) and supported by six (6) partner organisations, referred to as the Primary Implementing Entities (PIE). Other actors, from a range of sectors also participated in the implementation of the NFMCP, including government entities, private landowners, NGOs, community groups, international development partners, private sector and research institutions.

Information on financing and budgeted amounts expended towards activity implementation continues to be a key challenge and remains under-reported. Despite the challenges with collecting expenditure information, work is ongoing to identify additional financing sources to support the continued implementation and sustainability of the plan. With the four-year EU Budget support programme (started in 2019) ended last FY, new funding sources through the NDC Partnership Action Fund and 11th EDF funding as well as existing sources like GEF, and the GCF, are being pursued.

Summary progress per Impact, Outcomes & Outputs is as follows:

 At the end of year 8, activity/implementation progress of the 57 outputs for the NFMCP was assessed at 89% with sixteen (16) outputs completed/achieved (28%), and thirty-five (35) outputs reporting general progress (61%). Notable for the period, two of the NFMCP Impact indicators were achieved with the execution of the National Land Use/Land Cover (LU/LC) Change Assessment 2024 which allowed for

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[1] Revisions to the Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (PMER) of the NFMCP following a mid-term review at year 5 led to revisions in Outputs for the sector plan-these are detailed in the NFMCP Results Framework 2021-2026.

reporting on *Change in status of forest cover, and Change in status of Closed Broadleaf forest*.   A total of six (6) outputs have been recorded during the period as 'in the red'/ experiencing challenges- an increase when compared to the two (2) outputs reported in the red last FY. Challenges faced include activities stalling owing to slow to no progress made during the period, no information being provided or no collaboration/engagment seen with implementing/lead partners. At the level of the Thematic areas, Thematic Area 5 with its associated Outcomes and Outputs, which seeks to drive scientific data and collaboration for the sector, continues to represent the most challenged area, with more outputs not reporting consistent progress. Thematic area 3 with its associated Outcomes and Outputs is prgressing well with five outputs completed todate. A general concern/challenge with reporting and analysis of the NFMCP that is ermerging however, is the need for greater alignment of annual targets with outputs , key performance indicators and general information being reported by our partners. With only two more years slated for implementation work to address this challenge will be neccesary to support plan execution. (***See Table 1*** *below for a graphical representation).*

Highlights of achievements in Year 8 include:

- Achievement of Impact indicators for the sector plan :
    - Change in status of forest cover- an increase of *7%* over baseline of forest cover was reported.
    - Change in status of Closed Broadleaf Forests - an increase of *5.3%* over baseline of Closed Broadleaf forest status was recorded.
- Ongoing work to support drafting of eight (8) Development Orders, including the submission of ammended confirmation notifications for Hanover and St Thomas. (**Output 1.1.3**);
- Completion of Boundary Verification for six (6) forest estates (approximately 221.4ha and 16km) supporting boundary programme for forest estates. (**Output 1.1.7**);
- Continued implementation of the National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan, with regard to forest types, with focus for the period on implementation of the White-tailed Deer Management Plan in Jamaica (2021- 2026). (**Output 1.2.2**);
- Promotion & establishment of recreational facilities with the launch of the Adopt a Trail initiative, the development of forest trails and the participation of over 500 individuals in Forest Trek 2024. **(Output 2.3.4);**
- Reforestation of over 100 ha of denuded lands island wide (**Output 3.1.1**);
- Development of three (3) Forest Management Plans (FMP) for forest estates in Forest Management Units (FMU). **(Output 3.1.2);**
- Ongoing implementation of the Management Plan for Winns Morass (mangrove area) in Falmouth, as well as the launch for implementation of the US 1.65 million GEF funded- Jamaica Mangrove Plus project, which is supporting the implementation of the National Mangrove and Swamp Forests Management Plan. **(Output 3.1.5);**
- Execution of several urban tree planting activities resulting in the planting of over **30,***000* seedlings in urban and peri-urban areas. **(Output 3.1.7**);
- Hosting of the annual National executive meeting of the LFMC as part of activities geared at strengthening Governance and decision-making processes of the LFMCs. **(Output 3.3.2**);

- Continued implementation of school awareness and public education/awareness programmes, initiation of a Knowledge, Awareness, Atttitudes and Perception (KAAP) survey, engagement of over 12,000 students from over 200 school visits conducted, and participation in over 100 public awareness events (including expositions). **(Output 4.1.1)**;
- Airing of over 400 radio adverts in support of Forest Fire Awareness/ Education. **(Output 4.1.2)**;
- Execution of National Land Use/Land Cover (LU/LC) Change Assessment 2024 to determine forest cover and spatial representation of disturbance within broad leaf forests. **(Output 5.1.1);**
- Drafting of 2050 Long-Term Emission Reduction and Climate Resilient Strategy for Jamaica which examined a number of risks and vulnerabilities of forests and communities to climate change.**(Output 5.1.3);**
- Continued execution of outreach programme for Private Forestry Programme, including the mapping of areas to identify contribution of programme to forest cover **(Output 5.1.4);**
- Establishment of 227 Permanent Sample Plots (PSPs) island wide as part of National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) and National Forest Inventory to investigate and determine climate change impacts **(Output 5.3.4);**
- Development and promotion of two (2) knowledge products, preparation of annual progress report and engagement of the M&E Technical working group in support of continued efforts to improve knowledge management and strategic planning of the NFMCP. **(Output 5.3.6);**

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

RATIONALE OF THIS REPORT:

This progress report seeks to present a summary of achievements per Output as well as provide a synopsis of the Outcomes as detailed in the logic model for the NFMCP. Using the logic model, **Chapter 2** presents templates with information for each output of the NFMCP. It highlights the key performance Indicators, baselines, targets for the year and status. It also outlines the major challenges and lessons learned, partnership/stakeholder information and the major targets.

Chapter 3 presents a summary of the major risks reported overall (since year 1 of the plan) representing a risk register for the plan. Risks are described, levels indicated, and risk statements with mitigation strategies detailed. For the review several risks previously rank high in the matrix have been lowered due to successful mitigation action & strategies.

Chapter 4 summarises the financing available/identified for implementing the NFMCP.

Chapter 5 provides updates on governance and oversight for the NFMCP.

Chapter 6 summarises the lessons learned, challenges, conclusions and recommendations.

The implementation plan for the upcoming Year 9 of the NFMCP (FY 2024-2025), presenting the latest updates on annual targets for the remainder of the implementation period of the NFMCP is detailed in **Chapter 7**.

NB: <u>Hyperlinks</u> are utilised throughout the report to facilitate ease of reference to key tables/information.

APPROACH & METHODOLOGY FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE REPORT:

To facilitate preparation of the report, the data collection process began in May 2024 with requests to PIE representative as well as designated activity leaders within the FD for updates on their respective outputs to be uploaded directly to the online M&E system- BMES using the unique username & password previously provided. Data verification/validation of information reported was done using annual reports and available information between mid-July to September 2024.

Despite efforts at follow up, no updates/progress information was provided for several outputs rendering status for the period 'to be determned'. Additionally, information on the financial progress or expenditure for the period, was not reported per output resulting in a lack of detailed information on costs per output to inform a fullsome report for the financing of the plan. Information related to Stakeholder/Partnership, Challenges & Lessons Learned, as well as Risks was not provided for all outputs reported on.

A colour key is utilised to identify Outputs and their status throughout the report. **GREEN** used to indicate Outputs which are progressing with annual targets either partially achieved/ in progress or achieved. **RED** used to reflect Outputs that have not started/no progress. Outputs shaded in **BLACK/GREY** have been completed. This is visually presented in **<u>Table 2</u>** below.

CHAPTER 2: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT & CONSERVATION PLAN (NFMCP)

OVER-ALL STATUS

The NFMCP when initially drafted in 2016 contained fifty-eight (58) outputs. Following a critical review at mid-term, fifty-seven (57) outputs were identified (two outputs were removed, however one was added).

Of the total 57 outputs[2]:

- ***Sixteen (16) outputs or 28%*** have been completed/achieved.
- ***Thirty-five (35) outputs or 61%*** are progressing/in progress.
- ***Six(6) outputs or 11%*** are challenged with no/low activity or real progress reported.

Analysis of progress at the Outcome level is anticipated by Year 10 of the plan. Currently status of outputs and general information provided seem to indicate the majority of Outcome level indicators are however on track to be achieved by the end of the plan period. The NFMCP Logic Model is presented below in ***Table 1***, with the status of implementation of the fifty-seven (57) outputs colour coded as previously indicated.

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[2] It should be noted that the Logic Model of the revised NFMCP PMER 2021-2026 reflects only 47 outputs, as all outputs achieved at the time of revision were removed.

TABLE 1: Logic Model of NFMCP 2016-2026, highlighting the status of implementation of Outputs at end of Year 8:

Alignment	UNFF SDGs Jamaica Vision 2030	UNFCCC Forest Policy	UNCBD Ramsar Climate Change Policy Framework	UNESCO World Heritage Sites PASMP NBSAP	
Thematic Areas	**1. Forest Governance & Conservation**	**2. Forest Utilisation**	**3. Capacity for Sustainable Forest Management**	**4. Education, Training and Awareness**	**5. Monitoring and Information Management**
Outcomes	**Outcome 1.1:** Strengthened governance, policy and legislative framework to ensure sustainable development of the forest sector. **Outcome 1.2:** Forest biodiversity protected.	**Outcome 2.1:** Innovative mechanisms established for financing sustainable forest management and obtaining benefits from forest use. **Outcome 2.2:** Sustainable harvesting and use of timber products from forests. **Outcome 2.3:** Sustainable use of non-timber products and services of forests.	**Outcome 3.1:** Improved participatory planning to manage, protect and conserve Jamaica's forests. **Outcome 3.2:** Strengthened institutional capacity for REDD+ readiness. **Outcome 3.3:** Strengthened capacity of Local Forest Management Committees and other community groups.	**Outcome 4.1:** Forest communities, the general public as well as targeted groups have increased capacity regarding sustainable forest practices. **Outcome 4.2:** Strengthened capacity for natural resource valuations, Carbon Stock Monitoring and silviculture.	**Outcome 5.1:** Improved availability of spatial data for sustainable forest management practices, promoting investment, and assessing vulnerabilities and risks in the forest sector. **Outcome 5.2:** Strengthened capacity for impact and vulnerability assessments and for management of research and knowledge systems. **Outcome 5.3:** Improved collaborative monitoring of forest resources.
Status of Implement-ation of Outputs	*Output 1.1.1: Cross sectoral mechanism established for integrating the forest sector into relevant national decision-making processes.* *Output 1.1.2: Forest Act 1996 and Regulations 2001amended and promulgated* *Output 1.1.3: Support for the preparation of Development Orders provided, to include*	~~*Output 2.1.1: Incentives programme evaluated.* (COMPLETED- Data will inform 2.1.2))~~ *Output 2.1.2: Exploration of additional incentives to promote sustainable forest management, their launch and promotion.* *Output 2.1.3: Programme developed for payment of ecosystem services within forested areas.*	*Output 3.1.1: Reforestation in targeted areas (mangroves, urban areas and forest estates).* *Output 3.1.2: Forest Management Plans (FMP) for forest estates in Forest Management Units (FMU) developed.* *Output 3.1.3: Forest restoration activities included and implemented within Watershed Management Plans.*	*Output 4.1.1: Education programme developed to strengthen the public's understanding on the benefits of forests and its resources, the importance of sustainable forest management and conservation practices.* *Output 4.1.2: Forest fire-related public awareness and education programme designed, implemented.*	*Output 5.1.1: Spatial representation of disturbance within broad leaf forests developed* ~~*Output 5.1.2: Mangrove and swamp forests mapped and assessed. (COMPLETED data informed 3.1.5)*~~ *Output 5.1.3: Gap analysis conducted identifying spatial data and other information to better map the risks and vulnerabilities of forests and communities to*

Alignment	UNFF SDGs Jamaica Vision 2030	UNFCCC Forest Policy	UNCBD Ramsar Climate Change Policy Framework	UNESCO World Heritage Sites PASMP NBSAP	
Thematic Areas	**1. Forest Governance & Conservation**	**2. Forest Utilisation**	**3. Capacity for Sustainable Forest Management**	**4. Education, Training and Awareness**	**5. Monitoring and Information Management**
	forest estates and their management priorities. *Output 1.1.4: Crown lands (mangroves, swamps and terrestrial) transferred by Commissioner of Lands to the Forestry Department for sustainable management under various programmes (e.g., mangrove management plan, REDD+ implementation).* *Output 1.1.5: Enforcement capacity of FD increased.* *Output 1.1.6: Regulations developed for special recreational use permits, research permits, licence programmes.(Delayed)* *Output 1.1.7: Boundary verification programme implemented.* *Output 1.2.1: List of invasive plant and animal species in forested areas developed, maintained. (COMPLETED)*	*Output 2.1.4: Alternative livelihoods in forest communities promoted.* *Output 2.2.1: Identification of three to five wood product species, to be assessed for economic viability. (COMPLETED)* *Output 2.2.2: Sustainable harvesting programme developed for commercial/merchantable plantations within forest estates.(COMPLETED-ongoing)* *Output 2.3.1: Research programme on non-timber forest resources developed and pertinent marketing efforts established to follow the programme's recommendations.* *Output 2.3.2: Potential identified of non-timber materials that can be extracted for processing or sale.*	*Output 3.1.4: Nursery programme implemented & expanded. (Ongoing)* *Output 3.1.5: Mangrove forests management plan developed and implemented.* *Output 3.1.6: Guidelines developed for establishing management practices for riparian forests within forest estates (COMPLETED)* *Output 3.1.7: Appropriate guidelines developed and implemented for the establishment and maintenance of trees in urban settings (There are other maintenance standards for forest estates).* *Output 3.1.8: Database of private forest land owners created and maintained. (COMPLETED)* *Output 3.1.9: Implementation of the Three Million Trees in Three Years Initiative (National Tree Planting Initiative - NTPI)* *Output 3.2.1: Existing forest inventory approach reviewed and*	*Output 4.1.3: Outreach programme for private forest owners developed and evaluated on an ongoing basis.* *Output 4.2.1: Training programmes for natural resource/ecosystem valuations (NRVs) for all types of forests conducted.* *Output 4.2.2: Training in silviculture conducted (COMPLETED).* *Output 4.2.3: Training in Carbon Stock Monitoring conducted. (COMPLETED)*	*climate change and related hazards (e.g., fire, floods, landslides).* *Output 5.1.4: Lands verified and mapped in the private forestry programme (PFP) showing contribution to forest cover; database of private forest owners maintained.* *Output 5.1.5: Recreational, cultural and heritage sites identified and mapped. (COMPLETED)* *Output 5.2.1: Research outputs related to sustainable forest management and the impact of climate change on all forest types in Jamaica collected and circulated.* *Output 5.2.2: Forest fire assessments conducted.* *Output 5.2.3: The engagement of the Forestry Department in consultations on impact assessments regarding mining and quarrying proposed activities in forest lands strengthened.*

Alignment	UNFF SDGs Jamaica Vision 2030	UNFCCC Forest Policy	UNCBD Ramsar Climate Change Policy Framework	UNESCO World Heritage Sites PASMP NBSAP	
Thematic Areas	**1. Forest Governance & Conservation**	**2. Forest Utilisation**	**3. Capacity for Sustainable Forest Management**	**4. Education, Training and Awareness**	**5. Monitoring and Information Management**
	Output 1.2.2: Invasive species management within forest areas addressed through the implementation of the Strategy and Action plan *Output 1.2.3: Species (pilot) management or recovery plans developed.* *Output 1.2.4: Identification of target species most relevant to the forest sector for future conservation efforts.* *(COMPLETED)*	*Output 2.3.3: Economically viable non-timber market opportunities developed.* *Output 2.3.4: Recreational facilities established.* *Output 2.3.5: Guidelines for the use of cultural and heritage sites on Forest Reserves and FMAs developed.*	*revised to support Carbon Stock Monitoring (CSM) and potential carbon trading agreements. (COMPLETED)* *Output 3.2.2: REDD+ readiness Strategy completed.(COMPLETED)* *Output 3.2.3: Analytical Report on the drivers for deforestation/forest degradation produced (REDD+ readiness). (COMPLETED)* *Output 3.3.1: Strengthened capacity of LFMCs and other community groups in project development and management* . *Output 3.3.2: Governance and decision-making processes related to LFMCs strengthened.* *Output 3.3.3: Fire suppression teams established and trained within community groups in high priority/high risk areas.*		*Output 5.3.1: Improved availability of data for driving the growth and investment in the forest sector (both timber & non timber).* *Output 5.3.2: REDD+ preparedness – Strengthened forest monitoring systems. (COMPLETED)* *Output 5.3.3: Weather stations placed in strategic locations within forested areas to garner additional data to support sustainable forest management practices.* *Output 5.3.4: National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) using Permanent Sampling Plots (PSPs) to investigate and determine climate change impacts. (COMPLETED-Ongoing)* *Output 5.3.5: Targeted species (giant swallowtail, yellow-and-black-billed parrot, water mahoe and bitter wood) surveyed, mapped.*

Alignment	UNFF SDGs Jamaica Vision 2030	UNFCCC Forest Policy	UNCBD Ramsar Climate Change Policy Framework	UNESCO World Heritage Sites PASMP NBSAP	
Thematic Areas	1. Forest Governance & Conservation	2. Forest Utilisation	3. Capacity for Sustainable Forest Management	4. Education, Training and Awareness	5. Monitoring and Information Management
					Output 5.3.6: Knowledge Management and Strategic Planning of the NFMCP achieved.
Cross-cutting issues	Climate change	Coordination and harmonisation among stakeholders		Resource mobilisation	

NB: While progress information of the NFMCP looks at progress towards implementation of Outcomes and Outputs in this report, preliminary analysis of achievments of the 70 Key Performance Indicators (KPI) identified for each Outcome and Output in the plan, have at the end of year 8, noted a total of 31 (44%) of KPIs '*achieved*', 25 (36%) KPIs with '*partial achievement*' and 14 (20%) KPIs '*to be determined*'. Final analysis on KPI achievements is expected at the conclusion of plan implementation.

THEMATIC AREA 1: FOREST GOVERNANCE AND CONSERVATION

The first thematic area of the NFMCP seeks to address issues that have over the last twenty years, contributed to the loss of quality forest in Jamaica. The two (2) Outcomes under this area focus on the development and maintenance of comprehensive national governance, legislative and policy frameworks to govern the forest sector, as well as afford protection to, and strengthen forest biodiversity. Outputs for this area relate to the amendment of the Forest Act, the development of Parish Development Orders which prioritise forest resources, increased boundary verification & forest enforcement capacities, development of species management and control plans and the identification & targeting of relevant species for conservation efforts.

Under **Outcome 1.1**, at the end of year 8 while the NFMCP TAC continues to serve as the cross-sectoral mechanism /framework for engagement of the sector, no meetings were held for the period. This was primarily due to the wrap up of the EU budget support programme which had served as the priority activity for the first 2018-2022 period of the plan.

Despite ongoing dialogue with key stakeholders, intended progress towards the amendment of the Forest Act was not achieved during the period. Efforts continue to have the Bill for the Amendment of the Forest Act tabled in the upcoming FY.

Further areas of achievement under **Outcome 1.1.** included ongoing work around eight (8) draft Parish Development Orders at various stages of the process. Additionally, work progressed during the year to verify several parcels of forest estate boundaries (approximately 16km) supporting ongoing work under the Agency's boundary verification programmein aimed at increasing areas under management and protection by the Agency. While no areas were

Outcome 1.1: Strengthened governance, policy and legislative framework to ensure sustainable development of the forest sector. *KPI – Extent to which the framework is utilised to ensure integration of the interests and concerns of the forest sector into national decision-making processes*.

- **Output 1.1.1:** Cross sectoral mechanism established for integrating the Forest Sector into relevant national decision-making processes.
- **Output 1.1.2:** Forest Act 1996 and Regulations 2001 amended and promulgated.
- **Output 1.1.3:** Support for the preparation of Development Orders provided, to include forest estates and their management priorities.
- **Output 1.1.4:** Crown lands (mangroves, swamps and terrestrial) transferred by Commissioner of Lands to the Forestry Department for sustainable management under various programmes (e.g. mangrove management plan, REDD+ implementation).
- **Output 1.1.5:** Enforcement capacity of FD increased.
- **Output 1.1.6**: Regulations developed for special recreational use permits, research permits, licence programmes *(Target date to be revised)*
- **Output 1.1.7:** Boundary verification programme implemented.

Outcome 1.2: Forest biodiversity protected.

- **Output 1.2.1**: List of invasive plant and animal species in forested areas developed, maintained. (*Output achieved. List now incorporated in Output 5.3.4)*
- **Output 1.2.2**: Invasive species management within forest areas addressed through the implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan.
- **Output 1.2.3**: Species (pilot) management or recovery plans developed.

transferred by the Commissioner of Lands to the Agency for management during the period, discussions are ongoing on areas identified and a no-objection letter was received during the period from the Commissioner of Lands.

For **Outcome 1.2**, progress continued in invasive species control management with ongoing efforts by the NEPA to control invasive faunal populations in forested areas.

Challenges are being faced with the alignment of targets, outputs and information reported.

Progress towards targets for the year for the nine (9) outputs under Outcomes 1 & 2 are detailed below:

Output 1.1.1: Cross sectoral mechanism established for integrating the Forest Sector into relevant national decision-making processes.
Primary Implementing Entity: MEGJC & FD

KPI	*(Yes/No) National multi-stakeholder policy coordination mechanism in place, including regarding mangrove management, to ensure that the forest sector is integrated into decision making processes*		
BASELINE	At least 5 agencies actively involved in Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), chaired by MEGJC and PIOJ.	**STATUS of OUTPUT** ☐Not started ☐Challenges. ☒**In progress** ☒**Completed**	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/2024	Mangrove management addressed by a cross-sectoral mechanism, including private landowners. Nursery established for mangroves.		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024): Target for FY partially achieved.

With the launch of the National Mangrove Plus project (funded by Global Environment Facility to support implementation of the National Mangrove & Swamp Forest Managemengt Plan) in Janauary 2024, a Project Steering Committee was established to drive implementation.   This committee is envisioned to be expanded/incorporated into the TAC to stregthen its role as a cross -sectorial mechanism for the forest sector and mangrove management with representation from the environment, academic, tourism sectors (including non-governmental organisation).

While the establishment of a mangrove nursery tissue culture facility was anticipated to take place during the FY this did not materialise due to funding constraints.

With the EU Budget Support programme wrapped up last FY, no meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) (which also served as the Project Steering Committee for the Budget support programme, chaired by the PIOJ) were held. Engagement of the M&E technical working group continued however with two meetings held on June 30, 2023 and September 22, 2023.

PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE:

While no meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of the NFMCP took place during the period. Meetings/ engagement through the Monitroing & Evaluation technical working group continued.   The

extablishment of a PSC for the Jamaica Mangrove Plus project also provided new opportunities for engagement and partnership as the project targets government and private interests involved in mangrove management.

CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS: The TAC mechanism continues to demonstrate a level of synergy within the forest sector by simultaneously serving as the Steering Committee for the Budget Support Programme currently funding two (2) strategic objectives of the NFMCP. With the Budget Support programme ended, refocus of the TAC to steer the sector plan will be done.

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25: No stated targets

Output 1.1.2: *Forest Act 1996 and Regulations 2001 amended and promulgated*

Primary Implementing Entity: MEGJC & FD

KPI	*(Yes/No) Amended Forest Act as well as revised Forest Regulations approved and promulgated by 2025.*		
BASELINE	Drafting Instructions exist to support revision of the Forest Act 1996	**STATUS of OUTPUT** ☐Not started ☒**Challenges.** ☒**In progress** ☐Completed	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/2024	• - TBD (No stated targets)		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024): No target stated.

Output remains behind schedule as tabling of Act in Parliament was anticipated in 2022. No targets detailed for this FY. While progress towards amendment seemed to have been advancing last FY with an extension granted under the EU Budget Supoort programme to facilitate the tabling of the bill in Parliament by 2023, the target date was missed, and activities now seemed to be stalled. (Targets related to the Forest Regulations have been affected due to delays with Forest Act amendment.)

CHALLENGES:

The time required for achieving stakeholder consensus was underestimated.

Lack of communication with key stakeholders.

LESSONS LEARNED: Significantly more time is required to ensure stakeholder consensus.

MAJOR RISKS:
The major risks identified for this programme surrounded Drafting Instructions not being properly prepared with several gaps identified. Request for additional time to table bill proposed as mitigation measure however target still not met.

CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS:
Despite the challenges experienced, it is recommended that steps should be taken to achieving the best possible outcome on the legislation by 2026.
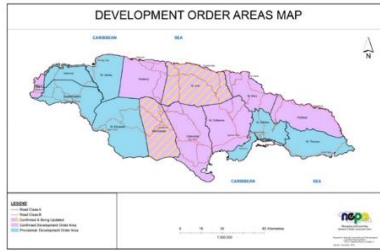
Work with the Agency, the Ministry and the Office of the Parliamentary Counsel (OPC)/ Chief Parliamentary Counsel (CPC) should continue in the new FY to complete this activity. Related activities (including the revision of the Forest Regulations) will likely no longer take place during the life of this NFMCP.

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/2025:

- TBD – Guidance/directives from the MEGJC is needed.

Output 1.1.3: *Support for the preparation of Development Orders provided, to include forest estates and their management priorities.*
Primary Implementing Entity: NEPA

KPI	**Number of Development Orders drafted and updated which include forest estates management priorities**		
BASELINE	No Parish Development Orders which prioritise forest resources	**STATUS of OUTPUT:** ☐Not started ☐Challenges. ☒**In progress** ☒**Completed**	DEVELOPMENT ORDER AREAS MAP
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/2024	No target stated for FY		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024): No target detailed

While no target was detailed for the FY the following work on Development orders progressed with the following activity reported:

(1) Draft St. Catherine Area Development Order amended and submitted to the Forward Planning Committe/Town and Country Planning Authority for review and comments. (2) Draft Manchester Development Order was amended based on feedback from internal and external stakeholders. (3) Draft St. Ann Development Order was amended based on feedback from internal and external stakeholders. (4) St. James Provisional Development Order was amended and submitted to MEGJC. (5) Draft Confirmation Notification for Hanover Area Provisional Development Order 2018 was amended and submitted to MEGJC. (6) Municipality of Portmore Provisional Development Order was amended based on feedback from MEGJC. (7) Amended Confirmation Notification for the St. Thomas Provisional Development Order submitted to MEGJC. (8) Draft Trelawny Development Order submitted to the Chief Parliamentary Counsel for review and comments.

NB: Ten -year target for 9 Development Orders prepared and updated regarding forest management priorities completed achieved.

PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE:

Local Municipal Corporations, Parish Development Committee, MDAs, and Community groups, continue to be engaged in this process.

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED:

- Getting up-to-date data on forest reserve, e.g demarcation of forest reserve
- The format data is received in
- Timeliness of required data.
- Constant changes to the Development Orders

MAJOR RISKS:
- Timeline to get development orders confirmed.   - Implementation of policies**.**
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25: 8 Dev. Orders prepared and updated regarding forest management priorities.

Output 1.1.4: Crown lands (mangroves, swamps and terrestrial) transferred by Commissioner of Lands to the Forestry Department for sustainable management under various programmes (e.g. mangrove management plan, REDD+ implementation).
Primary Implementing entity: NLA

KPI	Area (Hectares) of mangrove / swamp forests, as well as terrestrial lands transferred by the Commissioner of Lands for Forestry Department's management		
BASELINE	2,267 ha of mangroves managed as forest estates	**STATUS of OUTPUT:** ☐Not started ☐Challenges. ☒**In progress** ☐Completed	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/2024	Transfer of Management Responsibility for Mangroves Completed. Update NLA Property inventory.		
SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024): Target for FY not achieved. While no lands were transferred in the year 2023/2024 and no information provided on updated NLA property inventory, progress towards this activity was accelerated with the submission by NLA to the Forestry Department of a no Objection letter" in March 2024. The letter detailed NLA's formal no objection to transferring management responsibility of the Mangrove Forests Island wide to the Forestry Department and their subsequent designation as Forest Reserves or Forest Management Areas pursuant to sections 5 and 7 of the Forest Act.			
CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS: The phase of this process that is currently being undertaken is the identification and inspection of parcels, which is primarily done by the Forestry Department. The phases that the NLA will lead in (valuation, spatial representation, and transfer) will come after.			
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25: Further research of other areas with potential for transfer to FD (North Negril Morass, Lands east N/S Highway, Canoe valley, etc.)			

Output 1.1.5: Enforcement capacity of FD increased.
Primary Implementing Entity: Forestry Department

KPI	Quality and applicability of approaches for detection of offences regarding encroachment and illegal activities		
BASELINE *(as at 2021)*	Protection and enforcement approaches in place. Mechanisms to detect encroachment on forest estates include patrol plans and rangers reports. Surveillance solutions being introduced. Data system on incidents in protected areas (held by NEPA) and particular breaches are shared with FD. Co-management partners (NEPA, FD, MAF, JNHT, NLA) meet quarterly.	**STATUS of OUTPUT** ☐Not started ☐Challenges. ☒**In progress** ☐Completed	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/2024	Community meetings to share information, engage stakeholders and encourage compliance. In FY 2023/24, it is expected that the pilot projects for the Acoustic Monitoring System will be implemented. Also, the engagement with BIOPAMA should be finalised and ready for implementation. There will also be continued partnerships with other MDAs by means of joint patrols conducted. The use of patrol plans to guide monitoring activities will continue to not only maintain a presence but also detect and deter the perpetration of offences.		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024): Targets for FY achieved:

As part of FD's ongoing public education and awareness programme several community meetings were held FY 2023/2024 to support information sharing, stakeholder engagement and to encourage compliance.

FY 23/24 saw the engagement of a partnership with the Rainforest Connection Organization, for the deployment of solar powered Guardian Acoustic Devices (Guardians) across forest estates in August 2023. The partnership provided the acoustic devices, one set of tree climbing gear and the execution of Tree Climbing and Guardian Acoustic installation training by a representative from Rainforest Connection. As the FD continues to explore the effectiveness of this technology, reports on performance are collected for further analysis.

In February 2024 the FD formally signed a grant agreement for the execution of a Euro 100,000 technical grant project under the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management (BIOPAMA) Programme with IUCN which supports efforts to halt loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services and improve emforcement capacity. The grant will support in the new FY the pilot use of a mobile rapid response team to bolster response times to reports of illegal activities and further strengthen enforcement capacity, as well as increase protection of forested areas.

PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE:

- The Agency continues to engage partnering entities such as NLA, NEPA, and UDC among other stakeholders by means of Joint Patrols. This is an ongoing initiative.

• The Agency has initiated partnerships with international entities BIOPAMA and Rainforest Connection in an effort to obtain funding for technological intervention in forest monitoring.
CHALLENGES: The appropriate use of technology offers the possibility of improved forest management. Increased vehicular support is also required to effect timely response as well as improve access to some of the areas managed. **LESSONS LEARNED**: The trail cameras, based on limitations in staff capacity as well as the static nature of the cameras hampered the effectiveness of the technology. The use of the cameras has however allowed for indirect benefits derived from increased presence in the areas of deployment as well as the capturing of information which has been useful in informing patrol plans and investigating offences detected.
COMMENTS ON OTHER INPUTS: (resources): Greater support is needed from the Agency's fleet. Provision of safety gear and equipment Great support from JCF to enhance officer's safety. Internal and external support for boundary verification
MAJOR RISKS: • Risk of harm to officers' in areas where offenders are hostile towards forest rangers. • Limited access to forest estate due to inadequate fleet support • Health, Safety and security risks to officers • Inability to take appropriate actions due to boundary uncertainties. • Inability to identify offenders
CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS: The FES Branch continues to monitor forest estate using various patrol measures while it explores the use of technology to enhance the effectiveness and the results obtained. However, to support these initiatives and increase the chance of improved results other supporting resources must be made available. Nonetheless, the Branch will continue to take actions aimed at protecting and conserving forest resources to improve the collective benefits obtained from ecosystem services as well as contribute to the Agency's goal to achieve no net loss by 2030.
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2025/26: No target stated

*Output 1.1.6: Regulations developed for special recreational use permits, research permits, licence programmes **(Delayed)***
Primary Implementing Entity: MEGJC

KPI	*(Yes/No) Regulations for special recreational use permit, research permits, license programmes developed and introduced.*		
BASELINE	Existing Forest Regulations 2001 and Forest Act 1996	**STATUS of OUTPUT:** ☒**Not started** ☐Challenges. ☐In progress ☐Completed	**INPUT FROM ANOTHER** **OUTPUT NEEDED**
SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024): No work has started on this Output and related target due to the effects of other activities. Output 1.1.2 (Forest Act amended) has to be completed before initiating this output.			

CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS:

As commencement of this activity is tied to the completion of the revision of the Forest Act (**Output 1.1.2**)

Timeline for Output was revised to start YEAR 8 (2023/2024). As no progress on Output 1.1.2 was made during the period however this output remains unable to start.

(Delays with amendment of Forest Act affecting start /activity of this Output /activity)

Output 1.1.7: Boundary verification programme implemented.
Primary Implementing Entity: Forestry Department

KPI	*Km of parcel boundary transversed and verified (Proxy indicator).*		
BASELINE *(as at 2021)*	6-8 parcels per annum	**STATUS of OUTPUT:** ☐Not started ☐Challenges. ☒**In progress** ☐Completed	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/2024	-Bring the FD approach in alignment with NLA, have it approved and subsequently apply it Boundary verification SOP updated Boundary verification completed for 5 estates.		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (as of March 31, 2024): **Target for FY achieved.**

While Boundary verification exercises were targetted for five (5) forest estates, boundary verification exercises were completed during the FY 2023-2024 for six (6) forest estates totaling approximately 221.4 hectares. These parcels estimated combined linear length (perimeter) is approximately 16km.

The estates completed are Fellowship (Lot A & B) Portland, Rose Hall (Moneague FD) St Ann, Ramble and Silent Hill (Block 1), Manchester, Wait-A-Bit (Litchfield FD), Trelawny and Bowden Pen, Portland.

NB: Ten year target to ensure regular operation of the boundary verification programme, aligned to national standards (NLA) with specially protected areas having signage to mark boundaries achieved.

PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE:

- The Agency continues to partner with several key internal and external stakeholders including the National Land Agency.

CHALLENGES:

Stakeholder coordination: Proper coordination between stakeholders was missing when conducting boundary verification activities in Fellowship, Portland. This resulted in uncertainty regarding the placement of the boundary line.

Weather Conditions: Adverse weather condition, including rain altar the work the work schedule and cause delays in deliverables.

Mission creep.

Inability to secure timely accommodation.

LESSONS LEARNED: Implementation of forward procurement planning. Better implementation of stakeholder management.

Implementation of forward procurement planning

Better implementation of stakeholder management. Acquire requisite approvals (internal and external) before starting an estate.

MAJOR RISKS:
The activity is a project in itself and is resource intensive. The performing team also has other operational obligations. Failure to acquire accommodation will significantly affect timely completion of targets in agreed time. This will also increase the travelling and subsistence budget.

CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS:
This activity utilises Temporary Survey Field- Assistants. This approach reduces the heavy reliance on steady/ongoing recruitment of casual workers.

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/2025:
Regular operation of the boundary verification programme. Boundary verification of six (6) forest estates and a minimum of 5 KM of estate boundary verified and one report generated by February 28, 2025.

Output 1.2.2: Invasive species management within forest areas addressed through the implementation of the Strategy and Action plan.
Primary Implementing entity: NEPA

KPI	*Number of invasive flora & fauna species managed through various methodologies.*		
BASELINE (as at 2021)	Invasive species not managed within forest areas. However, invasive species removal combined with forest restoration activities in parts of BJCM PA. Also, IOJ manages Mason River Protected Area	**STATUS of OUTPUT**: ☐Not started ☐Challenges. ☒**In progress** ☒Completed	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/2024	No target stated		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024): No target stated

While the annual target detailed continued implementation of the National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan, with regard to forest types, focus for the 2023/2024FY period was on the implementation of the White-tailed Deer Management Plan in Jamaica (2021- 2026). Five (5) cameras were installed in Blue Mountain, Portland of which three cameras captured photos and video footage of the White-tailed deer moving about in the area.

CHALLENGES:

Inability to undertake release of animals due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Continuous dialogue between NEPA and the FD needed.

LESSONS LEARNED:

A Risk Based Analysis needs to be undertaken for the Iguana programme so as to identify possible risk associated with the execution of the project and map the possible solutions to mitigate these risks.
The programme has associated risk such as:

- Emergency evacuation of the field staff
- Contingencies for forced or mandated stay in place orders as experienced during the early part of covid-19. This has major implications for food rations, water and sanitation.
- Funding requirement for the full staff complement.

CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS:
- Secured funding at the start of the programme.
- Undertake risk analysis of the programme

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25: N/A

Output 1.2.3: Species (pilot) management or recovery plans developed.
Primary Implementing Entity: NEPA

KPI	Number of species management or recovery plans developed.		
BASELINE (as at 2021)	Management/ recovery plans species for specific species about 8 major fauna.	**STATUS of OUTPUT** ☐Not started ☐Challenges.	

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/2024	Species management plan developed for Bitterwood (Picasma excelsa)	☒In progress ☐Completed	

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024): TBD- While there seems to be progress towards the development of species management plans, alignment with stated target and reported progress unclear.

Draft Plant Conservation Strategy for Jamaica (PCSJ) reported as prepared. An assessment for threatened plant species as listed by the IUCN Red List for Threatened Species was conducted in Hardware Gap, Blue Mountains on 31 August 2023.

PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE:

- NHMJ/IOJ is collaborating with NEPA and other stakeholders to collect and propagate several endemic species in the Blue and John Crow Mountain area. This is an ongoing effort from past year which will restart in August 2023. A checklist of 18 species have been collated so far to be collected.
- NHMJ had preliminary meetings with the FD team in an effort to conduct activities which will positively impact and contribute to conservation of endemic and economic flora. A shortlist of these were proposed by the FD for consideration.

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED:

- Lack of financial support for people housing protected species including the American crocodile.

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25:
- No target detailed

THEMATIC AREA 2: FOREST UTILISATION

Thematic Area 2 of the NFMCP acknowledges that forests provide many more benefits and services than the traditional focus of timber production. It recognises that a diversification of the scope of forest utilisation activities within forest estates needs to be undertaken by engaging many other sectors of society. Outcomes and activities under this area seek to address gaps related to market data on the economic viability of local timber and non-timber forest products and support ecotourism and forest recreational activities. The activities also seek to build capacity and mobilise resources to promote sustainable alternative livelihood in forest dependent communities, as well the development and promotion of incentives.

While work to support Alternative livelihoods continued, work to explore additional incentives to promote sustainable forest management amongst private landowners and develop a programme for PES, stalled under **Outcome 2.1**. with little to no progress reported.

For **Outcome 2.2**, the development of sustainable harvesting plans with determined allowable annual cut volumes detailed for merchantable plantations within forest estates are incorporated in annual FMPs.   For **Outcome 2.3**, the development of marketing plans and expansion of product offerings support the exploration of economically viable market opportunities. Efforts to ramp up establishment of recreational facilities though progressing, are challenged. The Adopt a Trail initiative conceptualised last FY while launched during this FY while see a phased implementation during upcoming FYs as funding to support the initiative is sought.

> **Outcome 2.1:** Innovative mechanisms established for financing sustainable forest management and obtaining benefits from forest use.
>
> - **Output 2.1.2:** Exploration of additional incentives to promote sustainable forest management, their launch and promotion.
> - **Output 2.1.3**: Programme developed for payment of ecosystem services within forested areas
> - **Output 2.1.4:** Alternative livelihoods in forest communities promoted.
>
> **Outcome 2.2:** Sustainable harvesting and use of timber products from forests.
>
> - **Output 2.2.1**: Identification of three to five wood product species, to be assessed for economic viability.
> - **Output 2.2.2**: Sustainable harvesting programme developed for commercial/merchantable plantations within forest estates (**COMPLETED. Ongoing**)
>
> **Outcome 2.3:** *Sustainable use of non-timber products and services of forests.*
>
> - **Output 2.3.1**: Research programme on non-timber forest resources developed and pertinent marketing efforts established to follow the programme's recommendations.
> - **Output 2.3.2**: Potential identified of non-timber materials that can be extracted for the processing or sale. *(COMPLETED. Identified products processed or sold as part of market opportunities will be reported under Output 2.3.3)*
> - **Output 2.3.3**: Economically viable non-timber market opportunities developed.
> - **Output 2.3.4:** Recreational facilities established.
> - **Output 2.3.5**: Guidelines for the use of cultural and heritage sites on Forest Reserves and FMAs developed.

Work to ensure better alignment/detailing of annual targets with Outputs continues to be needed.

Progress towards targets for the year for the remaining eight (8) Outputs are detailed below:

Output 2.1.2: Exploration of additional incentives to promote sustainable forest management, their launch and promotion.
Primary Implementing Entity: Forestry Department

KPI	*Number of incentives (new or revised) available to private landowners.*		
BASELINE (as at 2021)	Three incentives: Technical assistance, free seedlings under PFP & Land Declaration programme	**STATUS of OUTPUT** ☐Not started ☐Challenges. ☒**In progress** ☐Completed	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FROR FY 2023/24	- One additional incentive designed.		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024) – **Target for FY not achieved.** While no additional incentives were designed for the sector during the period, research is ongoing on the best options for the sector as it has been proffered that there exists no need for new incentives. Work to operationalize existing incentives is also being considered.
CHALLENGES: Misunderstandings regarding the nature of incentives; process of seeking consensus; compatibility of policy position with incentives.
LESSONS LEARNED: Greater research on incentives and better sensitization at the Government level is necessary to develop an effective incentive programme suitable to the Jamaican context
COMMENTS ON INPUTS: (resources) An evaluation on current incentives and gaps is currently underway and needs to be completed before new or revised incentives become available. A consultant to guide this activity would also need to be engaged.
MAJOR RISKS: Lack of consensus; lack of financial support for incentives proposed via the forest fund.
CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS: More research is necessary on the types of incentives that would be effective in encouraging conservation and sustainable use of forested lands.
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25: No stated target

Output 2.1.3: Programme developed for payment of ecosystem services within forested areas.
Primary Implementing Entity: Forestry Department

KPI	*(Yes/No) Programme for payment of ecosystem services in forested areas in place*		
BASELINE	In FYs 2018-2020, NEPA explored the development of a PES for water. A management plan was also developed to support this initiative. FD was a	**STATUS of OUTPUT:** ☒**Not started** ☒**Challenges.**	

	key partner in this process. FD is not aware of any advancement since.	☐In progress ☐Completed
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	PES within forested areas programme development started.	

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024): Target for FY not achieved. No progress

The FD contributed to the pilot PES-NEPA and the development of a management plan; however, the political green light to advance the PES for water systems has been in abeyance since 2020. Strategic direction has not moved on this item since.

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25: No target stated

Output 2.1.4: Alternative livelihoods in forest communities promoted.
Primary Implementing Entity: Forestry Department

KPI	**Number of alternative livelihoods projects supported**		
BASELINE *(as at 2021)*	Forty-six (46) alternative livelihood projects selected and awarded to forest community groups and NGOs (*Project themes included: Agroforestry, Apiculture, Bamboo Utilization, Craft Item Production, Eco-Tourism, Medicinal/Nutraceutical Products, Rainwater Harvesting, Reforestation, Smart Agriculture - Water Catchment Areas, &Yam Stick Production*.) Lessons learned and results from livelihood activities (sustainable tourism, agroforestry) in BJCM PA.	**STATUS of OUTPUT:** ☐Not started ☐Challenges. ☒**In progress** ☒**Completed**	
TARGETS/ MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	- Agro-foresters have roadmap/business case document to support social forestry/alternate livelihood process		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (as at 31 March 2024): Target for FY achieved.

For the period an Agroforestry Business case document was developed. Agroforestry capacity building sessions were also executed, and support provided for the development of several project proposals supporting various social forestry and livelihood initiatives as part of the implementation of the Agroforestry Business Case.

PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE:

Engagement continued with key stakeholders involved with Local Forest Management Committees (LFMC), Private Forestry Programme participants, Social Forestry initiatives and the Agency's schools programmes.
CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED: With the COVID 19 and the protocols put in place by GOJ we had to shift focus especially as it relates to our social programmes. Increase dependence on technology is needed if we are to carry out our social mandate going forward.
MAJOR RISKS: Low commitment of people in the PFP as well as the LFMCs programmes. Capacity of community groups to adequately administer grantsand other funding as well as sustain initiatives.
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25: No target stated. Promotion of livelihood projects are apart of the Agency's ongoing work.

Output 2.2.1: *Identification of three to five wood product species, to be assessed for economic viability.*
Primary Implementing Entity: *Forestry Department*

KPI	Number of identified wood species assessed		
BASELINE (*as at 2021*)	List of economic wood species in Jamaica relevant to timber harvesting.	**STATUS of OUTPUT** ☐Not started ☐Challenges.	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	- Detailed assessments done. Harvesting plans for forest estates in forest management unit completed.	☒**In progress** ☐Completed	

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024): Target for FY achieved. Ongoing volume assessments are done to determine the potential for sustainable harvesting from the Agency's Forest management portfolio. This supports the legislative requirement for the determination of annual allowable cuts as a tool towards sustainable forest management. For the FY, volume assessments were completed for forest estates in forest management unit # 7 (Southern Blue Mountain) and harvesting plan developed to inform Forest Management plan. At least five (5) economically viable species have been identified during the plan period. **NB:** Ten year target - Assessment and recommendations on 3-5 wood species completed achieved.
CHALLENGES: Currently tree volume assessment for the remaining FMUs is ongoing. The information is critical to identify the economical valuable wood species and to determine the best processing methods.
LESSONS LEARNED: Providing the output (baseline data) from plantation assessment not forthcoming on schedule, then the resulting plans is going to be deficient in its recommendations.
COMMENTS ON OTHER INPUTS: (resources) Increase human capacity to collect much needed data – or at best, better scheduling of human capacity so as to facilitate the timely collection of the critical data. Make use of drone and or other technology to acquire baseline data
MAJOR RISKS: Risk of formulating unsound recommendations due to the absence of critical tree volume data.

CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS: Use Drone technology to increase data collection, interpretation and analysis of baseline tree volume data.
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25: No target stated

Output 2.3.1: *Research programme on non-timber forest resources developed and pertinent marketing efforts established to follow the programme's recommendations.*
Primary Implementing Entity: *Forestry Department*

KPI	**(Yes/No) Research programme for non-timber forest resources established**		
BASELINE (as at 2021)	No research programme for non-timber forest resources.	**STATUS of OUTPUT** ☐Not started ☐Challenges. ☒**In progress** ☐Completed	#carbonstockmonitoring
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	Pertinent marketing efforts established following the research programme's recommendations.		
SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024): Target for FY achieved: Market research is ongoing and marketing plans have been developed to support promotion of non-timber forest products. During the FY, the ongoing implementation of marketing plans for Christmas Trees, Pinecones, and Nursery Products yielded positive results across all three categories (average implementation rate for these plans was 75%).			
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITES FOR FY 2024/25: No targets stated			

Output 2.3.3: *Economically viable non-timber market opportunities developed.*
Primary Implementing Entity: *Forestry Department*

KPI	**Volume produced and sales of selected non-timber products (Christmas trees, pine cones, potted plants/trees and NFIs)**		
BASELINE (as at 2020/2021)	Two investments profiles (for Christmas trees and Bitterwood wood chips) were completed on March 29, 2021.	**STATUS of OUTPUT** ☐Not started ☐Challenges. ☒In progress ☐Completed	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	Developing quality standards for Christmas Trees and seedlings. This is intended to improve the quality of products produced by		

	making them more suited to customer expectations.		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024): Target for FY achieved.

Market-Driven Quality Standards for Cut Cupressus (Christmas) Trees and Potted plants were developed and approved in March 2024. While production levels are not yet at the required levels, work is ongoing to ensure consistent high standard and quality of products.

Opportunities for revenue realised during the period were:

- 82 packs of pinecones were sold generating of approximately $63,500 for the period.
- 69 cut Christmas trees (including quirky trees) were sold generating revenue of approximately $362,000
- All available potted Christmas trees were sold during the reporting period generating approximately $31,200 in revenue.

PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE:

European Union (EU) funded the market research and the execution of the National Forestry Conference in 2022 as part of the business development technical assistance provided to the Forestry Department. The relationship with the EU is strong and continues to grow even as the Budget Support comes to an end.

CHALLENGE:

No clear goal for the development of these products by the Agency despite the research and resource personnel identified. The Business Development consultant contract ended in January 2023 and there is no dedicated resource personnel or resources focused on actioning the production of the non-timber products identified in his research and proposal. This activity needs dedicated resource personnel and resources to be executed successfully.

LESSONS LEARNED: Need a clear goal for the non-timber products, and the approved ones must be incorporated into the workflow of the Agency to ensure the items are produced, and the industry is encouraged to grow and develop.

COMMENTS ON INPUTS: (resources) Information and accurate costings for the species identified and funding to undertake the promotion of the investment profiles. Results of the market research activity on non-timber forest products is providing valuable information/data for this Output. The Business Development consultant contract ended in January 2023 and there is no dedicated resource personnel or resources focused on actioning the production of the non-timber products identified in his research and proposal. This activity needs dedicated resource personnel and resources to be executed successfully.

MAJOR RISKS: Limited internal knowledge to develop the products; limited product development focus within the Agency.

CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS:
Clarity needed on direction/plan of action for the non-timber forest products.

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITES FOR FY 2024/25: No stated targets

Output 2.3.4: Recreational facilities established. (Output revised)
Primary Implementing Entity: Forestry Department

KPI	*Number of recreational facilities established on forest estates.*

BASELINE *(as at 2021)*	One business strategy developed, which includes recreation. JCDT manages Portland Gap and Holywell.	**STATUS of OUTPUT** ☐Not started ☐Challenges ☒**In progress** ☐Completed	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	-Advice on the recreational use of forest estates provided to guide development of recreational facilities.		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (as at 31 March 2024): Target for FY achieved.
Advice on the recreational use of Forest Estates in support of the development of mechanisms to implement recreational uses within managed forest areas (including permits, user fees etc.) was completed and submitted by September 30, 2023.
Adopt-a-Trail Guidelines document was finalised by November 2023 to guide the development of specifications for selected recreational sites and programme officially launched during the period. A Working Group has been established for its implementation (pilot) in Bogue 2 Forest Reserve in the FY 24/25.
The Agency's recreation approach was completed and submitted on February 28, 2024. Rehabilitation was also done at Seville forest trail in St Ann to facilitate a 9km Forest Trek 2024 (March 2024) where over 600 hikers participated. 1km recreational facility- fun trail for kids was also designed.

PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE:
None

COMMENTS ON INPUTS: (resources)
The Technical assistance with trail development and funding to build out recreational facilities is needed to support progress of activity/ output.

CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS:
Additional resources (human, technical and financial) are needed to drive activity progress.

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25: Clydesdale rehabilitated.

Output 2.3.5: *Guidelines for the use of cultural and heritage sites on Forest Reserves and FMAs developed.*
Primary Implementing Entity: JNHT

KPI	Number of guideline for use of cultural/heritage sites developed		
BASELINE *(as at 2021)*	Two sites identified as cultural sites: Blue and John Crow Mnts and Cockpit Country. No guidelines have been	**STATUS of OUTPUT** ☐Not started ☐Challenges.	

	developed and therefore none in use.	☒**In progress** ☐Completed/ Achieved	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	Draft Guidelines for cultural sites, monuments, trails and other sites in Cockpit Country.		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024): TBD- No update provided this period.

PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE:

- Greater collaboration is needed between the JNHT and the FD to conduct joint surveys to minimize the cost to both agencies.

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED:

The resources of the JNHT are limited and therefore the team was hampered by lack of updated equipment and resources in conducting the surveys. One of the major challenges the Archaeology team faced while conducting the surveys was the lack of use of a 4-wheel drive vehicle to traverse the rugged terrain of the area. Outdated Geographic Positions Systems (GPS) also posed a challenge as the team was not able to identify the FR or FMAs while in the field. Furthermore, the vast area to be surveyed also proved challenging. Access to drones would have been useful in some of the areas surveyed.

Additional, funding was sought to complete the activities for the 2019-2020 period however, these were unsuccessful.

LESSONS LEARNED

- Updated and modern GPS (with software - JAD 2001 map data) should be used while conducting surveys in the FR and FMAs.
- Having a tablet or laptop with ArcGIS is necessary while in the field as it allows you to plot the coordinates and assess the area.
- Proper vehicle needed to survey these areas.

MAJOR RISKS:
Risk of falling into sink holes, trapped in caves, bad weather conditions, attack by animals, insect infestation and diseases, hostility of property owners and extortions. Occupational hazards - broken limbs and stranded in wilderness as a result of malfunctioned vehicle.

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25: No target stated.

THEMATIC AREA 3: CAPACITY FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

Recognising the need to strengthen the capacity for sustainable forest management in Jamaica at all levels, Thematic area 3 which is supported by three (3) outcomes, focusses on planning for the management and conservation of Jamaica's forests involving a wide range of stakeholders and collaborative partnerships. The activities under this area seek to enhance the country's capacity to manage, protect, & conserve forests, through the development and implementation of several planning initiatives. These include the development and implementation of forest management plans for forest estates in clusters, a national mangrove and swamp forest management plan to address rehabilitation of these critical areas as well as watershed restoration plans, an ongoing reforestation programme, and guidelines for the establishment & maintenance of trees in urban settings.

Under **Outcome 3.1** notably achievements include over 100ha of denuded lands reforested, 30,000 tree seedlings planted in urban and peri-urban areas and over 300ha of plantations maintained island wide. Several

> **Outcome 3.1:** Improved participatory planning to manage, protect and conserve Jamaica's forests.
>
> - **Output 3.1.1:** Reforestation in targeted areas (mangroves, urban areas and forest estates).
> - **Output 3.1.2:** Forest Management Plans (FMP) for forest estates in Forest Management Units (FMU) developed.
> - **Output 3.1.3:** Forest restoration activities included and implemented within Watershed Management Plans.
> - **Output 3.1.4:** Nursery programme implemented & expanded.
> - **Output 3.1.5**: Mangrove forests management plan developed & implemented
> - **Output 3.1.6**: Guidelines developed for establishing management practices for riparian forests within forest estates.
> - **Output 3.1.7:** Appropriate guidelines developed and implemented for the establishment and maintenance of trees in urban settings (There are other maintenance standards for forest estates).
> - Output 3.1.8: Database of private forest land owners created and maintained. **(Completed)**
> - **Output 3.1.9**: Implementation of the Three Million Trees in Three Years Initiative (National Tree Planting Initiative - NTPI)

of these activities also supported Output 3.1.9 which focuses on the implementation of the Three Million Trees in Three Years Initiative (National Tree Planting Initiative -NTPI) which started in 2018/2019 and has seen approximately 2.8 million seedlings distributed/planted. Reforestation efforts continue to be supported by the implementation of watershed management and restoration plan activities under the guidance of NEPA. A total of three (3) Forest Management Plans developed and submitted. With the National Mangrove & Swamp Forest Management Plan (NMSFMP) completed last FY, focus during the period was on the launch of the Jamaica Mangrove Plus project (funded by the GEF) which will support the plans implementation, and approved during the period following several rounds of stakeholder engagement and validation. Despite work to improve nursery infrastructure and capacity, challenges with global supply chains continue to plague the expansion of the nursery programme, resulting in shortfalls in targeted production figures.

Under **Outcome 3.2,** while all stated outputs related to have been completed/achieved, new outputs to further support strengthening capacity for REDD+ are envisioned post 2026, under a revision NFMCP.

For **Outcome 3.3,** strides continue to be seen with respect to strengthened capacity and governance in decision -making processes related to LFMCs with continued training and caoacity building, and the hosting of annual National executive meetings.

Forest fire management/suppression training sessions continued during the period with four sessions executed in partnership with the FD, RADA, and JFB.

Further work is needed to better align annual targets with Outputs.

Progress towards targets for the year for ten (10) Outputs are detailed below:

> **Outcome 3.2:** Strengthened institutional capacity for REDD+ readiness.
>
> - Output 3.2.1: Existing forest inventory approach reviewed and revised to support Carbon Stock Monitoring (CSM) and potential carbon trading agreements**. (Completed)**
>
> - Output 3.2.2: REDD+ readiness Strategy completed. **(Completed)**
>
> - Output 3.2.3: Analytical Report on the drivers for deforestation/forest degradation produced (REDD+ readiness). **(Completed)**
>
> - Output 3.2.4: National forest reference emission level established (calculated) (REDD+ readiness). ***(Output revised- incorporated in Output 3.2.2)***
>
> - Output 3.2.5: Safeguards information system (REDD+ readiness). ***(Output revised- incorporated in Output 3.2.2)***
>
> **Outcome 3.3:** Strengthened capacity of Local Forest Management Committees and other community groups.
>
> - **Output 3.3.1**: Strengthened capacity of LFMCs and other community group in project development and management.
> - **Output 3.3.2**: Governance and decision-making processes related to LFMCs strengthened.
> - **Output 3.3.3**: Fire suppression teams established and trained within community groups in high priority/ high risk areas.

Output 3.1.1: *Reforestation in targeted areas (mangroves, urban areas and forest estates).*
Primary Implementing Entity: *Forestry Department*

KPI	*Area (hectares) reforested*		
BASELINE *(as at 2021)*	600 ha for 2016-2021 planted. 526 ha maintained.	**STATUS of OUTPUT** ☐Not started ☐Challenges. ☒**In progress** ☐Completed	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	• Minimum 70,000 seedlings planted to support urban forestry & other reforestation initiatives. • Minimum 200ha of forest plantations maintained.		

		• Mangrove rehabilitation- TBD.		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (as at 31 March 2024): Targets for FY achieved.

With the National Reforestation Programme developed last FY, work to refine and incorporate the programme into reforestation initiatives on denuded lands, as well as the planting of seedlings in urban, and peri-urban areas to support national efforts to enhance tree cover and restoration efforts were executed during the period. For the FY, the Agency (FD) targeted the planting of 100,000 seedlings across watershed/plantations (representing 160ha) and 30,000 seedlings in urban & peri-urban areas. There was 108% achievement with the planting of 108,765 tree seedlings (174 ha) in plantations/ watershed. For planting in the urban & peri-urban areas 63% of the target was achieved with 19,052 tree seedlings planted.

The Agency has an established system in place for the identification for planatble lands/areas to be planted in upcoming planting seasons.

Three-hundred and twenty hectares (320 ha) of forest plantations were maintained for the year, while sixty-three percent (63%)of trees planted in urban & peri-urban areas were maintained.

While no targets related to mangrove rehabilitation were determined during the period, the GEF/FAO supported Jamaica Mangroves Plus (JMP) project which was approved by the GEF and wil support implemenattion of the National mangrove and Swamp Forest Management plan, was officially launched in January 2024.

PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE:

Several partnerships with government and non-governmental organisations support reforestation initiatives. Private sector entities such as Jamaica Public Service, Total Energies Limited, Sandals Foundation, and Jamaica Bauxite Mining Limited as well as government entities such as National Road Operating and Constructing Company Limited participated in reforestation initiatives durign the period.

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED: Availability and access to plantable lands remain an issue. Presently the search for land commences the middle of the preceding financial year.
Finding labour for planting is always a challenge. Community awareness programme continue to be undertaken in the areas to be planted prior to execution of activities. Forest fires and animal trespass continue to be major threats to newly planted areas as well as those under maintenance.

COMMENTS ON INPUTS: (resources) Work on a formalized comprehensive reforestation programme is ongoing.

MAJOR RISKS: Insufficient data. Inaccuracy of data. Other risks reported on during the assessment:
  • *Unable to attract able labour force for employment. Low pay scale for casual labour leads to the inability to attract able labour force for employment. This also creates a problem for work schedule*
  • *Inaccessibility of lands*
  • *Conflict with landowners due to unclear boundaries and existing lease agreements*

  • *Low survival rate and low growth rate of newly planted seedlings*
  • *Unavailability of seedlings to meet demands*
  • *Presence of offences such as the kindling of fires and animal trespass*
  • *Social encumbrances (squatting etc)*

CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS: Search for plantable lands at least one year before commencement of planting activity. Development of a comprehensive reforestation programme to be undertaken.

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25:
  • **Minimum 100 ha/ 100,000 tree seedlings planted.**

Output 3.1.2: *Forest Management Plans (FMP) for forest estates in Forest Management Units (FMU) developed.*
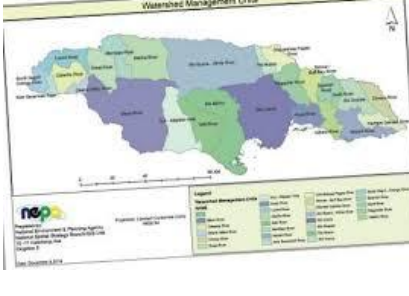*Primary Implementing Entity: Forestry Department*

KPI	Number of FMPs developed for forest estates in FMUs.		
BASELINE *(updated as at 2021)*	As at March 31, 2021, a total of twelve (12) forest management plans (8 for forest estates, 1 for a watershed and 3 for private areas) have been approved covering 60 756.19 ha (approximately ninety-four (94) or 41% of the island's 228 forest estates).	**STATUS of OUTPUT** ☐Not started ☐Challenges. ☒**In progress** ☐Completed	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	Three (3) FMPs for forest estates within FMUs developed.		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024): **Target for FY achieved.**

For the financial year 2023/24, a total of three (3) FMPs for Forest Management Units (FMUs) #8, #13, and #17 were submitted to the Ministry on March 31, 2024. Additionally, the Ministry provided comments on the Forest Management Plan for forest estates in FMU #2, which was initially submitted in FY 2022/23. The plans for FMUs #2, #8, #13, and #17 cover a combined area of 5,297.08 hectares, representing a total of 25 forest estates in the parishes of Clarendon, Portland, St. Ann, and Hanover. Once approved, these plans will bring the total area under Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) to 54,254.65 hectares, representing 119 forest estates.

The final evaluation reports for FMPs for FMU# 5 and 6, (Outcome Evaluation) and 3 and 18 (Process Evaluation) were also completed and submitted. The SOP for FMPs was drafted and is under an iterative review process.

The final evaluation reports for FMPs for FMU# 5 and 6, (Outcome Evaluation) and 3 and 18 (Process Evaluation) were also completed and submitted.

To date, the Agency has developed a total of twelve (12) forest management plans (8 for FMUs and 4 for private areas) covering 48,957.57 hectares, approximately ninety-four (94) forest estates, or approximately 38% of the Agency's management portfolio. Plans have been approved for the following areas:

1)   FMU #4 Blue Mountain-Western (Approved June 11, 2022)

2)   FMU #3 Stephney-John's Vale (Approved April 2, 2020)

3)   FMU # 18 Dolphin Head (Approved on February 7, 2019)

4)   FMU #5 Orchard and environs (Approved on April 4, 2018)

5)   FMU #6 Windsor Castle (Approved April 6, 2017)

6)   FMU #23 Gourie (Approved February 17, 2016)

7)   FMU #15 Cockpit Country Forest Reserve and Surrounding Forest Estates (Approved on June 26, 2013

8)	Croydon Mountain Forest Reserve (Private) (Approved on July 16, 2014)
9)	Tulloch Estate (Private) (Approved on July 16, 2014)
10)	Hampton Estate (Private) (Approved on July 16, 2014)
11)	Bull Head Forest Reserve (Approved January 2, 2011) Revised & pending approval
12)	Tryall Estate (Private)

PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE: External stakeholders continue to collaborate with the Agency in the development of the FMPs. Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic challenge staging of stakeholder consultations as people are apprehensive with gatherings.

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED: Timely submission of information from internal stakeholders and the absence of relevant data. For this financial year, the absence of the SES for the development of the FMP highlighted possible deficiencies in the plan which is needed for proper implementation as it will guide the strategies implemented in this plan area.

LESSONS LEARNED: FMPs were not incorporated as part of the FD planning process and as such the challenges experienced alluded to this fact. The FD has since agreed that in order to plan for the development and monitoring of these plans properly, they should be included in the FD overall planning process.

COMMENTS ON INPUTS: (resources) The resources to undertake the consultations with stakeholders were provided and deemed adequate.

MAJOR RISKS:

The risk of potential for delay or non-completion due to untimely submission of information from stakeholders continues. FMPs in previous years have been prepared for submission without the socio-economic study (SES) data. This information to be included once it becomes available.

CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS:
The SOP for FMPs has been drafted and is undergoing iterative reviews.. The SOP takes into consideration the FD planning process flow and communication channels with relevant internal stakeholders. Sustainable harvesting information will now be detailed in all FMPs.

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25:
Minimum of three (3) Forest Management Plans developed

Output 3.1.3: Forest restoration activities included and implemented within Watershed Management Plans.
Primary Implementing Entity: NEPA

KPI	**Number of forest restoration activities implemented through Watershed Management Plans.**		
BASELINE *(as at 2021)*	Four (4) Watershed Management plans developed and implementation underway - Rio Cobre , Rio Minho, Rio Grande & Driver's River	**STATUS of OUTPUT** ☐Not started ☐Challenges. ☒**In progress** ☐Completed	

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/2024	-Watershed Protection Act to be amended with collaboration of MEGJC/ERMB. -Number of forest restoration activities implemented through Watershed Management Plans		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024): Target for FY partially achieved.

While no information on the amendment of the MEGJC/ERMB was reported this period. Two (2) forest activities implemented through Watershed Management Plans:

(1) Draft of Restoration Plans for Great River and Montego River WMUs prepared. As it relates to restoration activities within Rio Minho and Swift River WMUs, donations of 160 trees (timber and fruit) were made to four farmers.

(2) Two Farmer Field Schools were conducted in Great River and Montego River.

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED:

The absence of community-based organizations with the capacity to receive funding from donors for the implementation of watershed management activities.

MAJOR RISKS: Lack of financial support for the implementation of follow-up activities in target WMUs.

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25:
No target stated

Output 3.1.4: Nursery programme implemented & expanded.
Primary Implementing Entity: Forestry Department

KPI	Number of seedlings produced and revenue generated		
BASELINE *(as at 2021)*	212,914 seedlings produced (March 2021), J$5million in revenue generated	STATUS OF OUTPUT: ☐Not started	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	500,000 seedlings produced.	☐Challenges. ☒In progress ☐Completed	

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (as at 31 March 2024): **Target for FY partially achieved.**

Work to improve efficiencies (including improved irrigation systems) and modifications to nursery production and seedling collection processes continued during the FY and supported the collection of approximately 805,000 seeds/wildlings. A total of 277,980 seedlings were produced by the Agency's nurseries for the period.

Additionally, one (1) Seed Bank was established on the office compound in Litchfield, Trelawny and at the end of the FY it has been approximately 78% populated with the recommended species.

PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE:

Significant partnerships forged to support nursery production and offering with *Food for the Poor, Trees that Feed Organisation and the Maia Foundation*

CHALLENGES: A thorough evaluation of the nursery programme is still ongoing. Steps have been taken and some realignment of operations done to help streamline production with demand of the various programmes. Improvements being made to Data availability, accuracy and efficiency. Other challenges identified for the period include issues brought on by the pandemic relating to global supply chains & logistics for critical inputs and equipment, as well as human resources and the viability of stored seeds.

LESSONS LEARNED: To plan (at least 8 months ahead in the previous year) for execution as several risks can materialize which affect the scope, quality and schedule as initially planned.

Development and adherence to the Production and Sowing Schedules is important and should aid the timely delivery of required seedlings. Improvement of infrastructure and adequate staffing will improve productivity

COMMENTS ON INPUTS: (resources) Poor infrastructure and availability of seeds can also be an issue affecting production.

MAJOR RISKS:

The **unavailability of seeds** for key species is still an issue and at times can affect the production demands.

Several strategies were implemented to mitigate the risks of **seedling loss due to pests**, such as weekly updates of the inventory, weekly inspection of seedlings and culling of infested seedlings. These actions mitigated the impact of the risks to some extent.

The FD has reinstituted the collection of wildings and regular pesticide spraying have been implemented as mitigation strategies. Nonetheless, the challenge of **inadequate staff and poor infrastructure** remains.

CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS:

Under a Technical Assistance programme for the FD, the Nursery operations will be transformed into a business unit with more efficient production to improve the revenue generation capacity within the FD. This process is ongoing and at the stage where accepted recommendations for improvements are now being implemented. Revision of several nursery operating manuals and operating procedures are underway.

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25: 500,000 seedlings produced.

Output 3.1.5: Mangrove forests management plan developed & implemented
Primary Implementing Entity: Forestry Department

KPI	Rate of implementation of mangrove forest management plan		
BASELINE *(as at 2021*)	Mangrove Policy in place, Cays Policy	**STATUS OF OUTPUT**	

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	Plans implemented by 25%	☐Not started ☐Challenges ☒In progress ☐Completed	

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024): **Target for FY achieved.**

With the National Mangrove and Swamp Forest Management Plan 2023-2033 (NMSFMP) finalised in January 2023, focus during the FY was on the implementation of the US 1.65-million-dollar four-year project "Jamaica Mangroves Plus: Protection and Sustainable Management of Jamaica's Mangrove Ecosystems and Biodiversity". With the Letter of Agreement between the Agency and the Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to support project execution signed in August 2024, progress at the end of the FY saw the establishment of the project executing unit, project launch and inception workshop in January 2024 , procurement of two 'Mangrove Matters billboard, and the submission of inception & progress reports.

Towards the implementation of the Management Plan for Winns Morass, Falmouth, the following activities were conducted: 1. A Rapid ecological assessment for Wag Water, Rio Nuevo, Rio Bueno- White River WMUs 2. Hydrological assessment for Mason River WMU.

Work to establish mangrove seedlings nursery (through tissue culture), did not materialise during the FY due to funding constraints.

PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE:

NEPA and UWI/CMS identified as key/primary stakeholders. The NMSFMP has been shared with all the key stakeholders.

MAJOR RISKS: Lack of capacity of the entity tasked with implementation to execute the activity. Delays with procurement of consultant.

CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS:

Ongoing collaboration with key stakeholders and identification of funding is needed to support plan implementation.

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25: Plans implemented by 25%

Output 3.1.7: Appropriate guidelines developed and implemented for the establishment and maintenance of trees in urban settings (There are other maintenance standards for forest estates).
Primary Implementing Entity: Forestry Department

KPI	**(Yes/No) Guidelines developed for the establishment and maintenance of trees in urban settings.**		
BASELINE (as at 2021)	No guidelines for the establishment and maintenance of trees in urban settings. MEGJC/URB works on green corridors programme.	**STATUS OF OUTPUT** ☐Not started ☐Challenges ☒**In progress** ☐Completed	
TARGET/ MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	Implementing guidelines. Review and revise guidelines.		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (as at 31 March 2024): Targets for the FY achieved.

Guidelines on Urban and Peri-Urban Forestry document reviewed, revised and to be finalised with support from the UNEP City Adapt Project. Document build on previous guidelines drafted by the Agency in 2022 and underwent stakeholder review during the period. It is anticipated the final version will be produced by June 2024.

Under the Agency's reforestation programme impementation of the guidelines took place through the planting of over 19,000 tree seedlings in urban and peri-urban areas across the island. Lessons learned and challenges are being documented.

With the 2023 assessment of Land Use, Land Cover Change, and Forestry (LU-LUCF) in Jamaica completed, twenty-eight (28) land use and cover classes were identified, including a new Urban Tree Cover or "Forest" class.

The assessment also facilitated the identification of the proportion of an urban area covered by trees, which when viewed from above, is described as urban tree cover. It noted that for the Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA) there was approximately 35% of urban tree cover and this will represent the baseline for future assessments.

PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE:

Stakeholder partnerships with UNDP-City Adapt Project, GB Energy Texaco Jamaica, Jamaica Energy Partners (JEP), NWC, Noranda Bauxite, Trees that Feed, PSOJ & New Fortress Energy were realised during the period for seed distribution & tree planting activities. Engagement with Food for the Poor – Fruits for the Poor initiative as well as the Ministry of Agriculture Fruit Tree programme continued with the push towards planting in urban spaces.

Urban Renewal Branch established MEGJC.

CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS: The plan to buttress the implementation of these guidelines to upscale urban tree planting initiatives in communities may be adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and its resultant restriction on gatherings.

TARGETS/ MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24:
Urban planting done and lessons learned collected

Output 3.1.9: Implementation of the Three Million Trees in Three Years Initiative (National Tree Planting Initiative -NTPI).

KPI	Number of seedlings distributed and planted		
BASELINE *(as at 2021)*	Initiative started in 2019. Design underway for GPS enabled tree tracking application-876 trees.	**STATUS of OUTPUT** ☐Not started ☐Challenges. ☒**In progress** ☐Completed	2,596,834 Trees Planted/ Distributed
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	Completion of NTPI.		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (as at 31, March 2024): **Target for FY partially achieved.**

While 2022/2023 FY was anticipated to be the final year of the National Tree Planting Initiative (NTPI)- Three Million Trees in Three Years, the Agency's commitment to meeting the national target of 3 million trees saw the extension of the programme into the 2023/2024 FY. During this period, work continued to accelerate the promotion of the initiative through different partnerships and projects. One main activity was the approval by the National Labour Day committee for the National Labour Day project to be the planting of ten thousand trees along Highway 2000. Additionally, there were several local tree planting projects being staged island wide for Labour Day. At the end of the FY a total of 2.89 million trees have been enumerated as distributed and/or planted.

PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE:

Agency partnered with GB Texaco, FLOW, Trees that Feed, Food for the Poor, Maia Foundation, JPS Foundation, Xsomo, Fraser, Fontaine & Kong Insurance Brokers, VMBS, and Barita Foundation, Jamaica Star, PSOJ & New Fortress Energy, NWC, Noranda Bauxite were realised during the period to support for seedling distribution & tree planting activities.

CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS:

While FY 2022/2023 represents the final official year of the initiative, commitments to achievement of 3 million trees planted/distributed will see activities going into FY 24/25.

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25: Completion of NTPI.

Output 3.3.1: Strengthened capacity of LFMCs and other community groups in project development and management
Primary Implementing Entity: Forestry Department

KPI	Number of community groups trained		
BASELINE(*as at 2021)*	Minimum of 30 groups trained / 250 persons sensitized through EUBSP Indicator 4 activities. In 2019/2020 Proposal writing workshops held island wide targeting community groups-	**STATUS of OUTPUT** ☐Not started ☐Challenges. ☒**In progress** ☐Completed	

	More than 20 community groups successfully secured project funding under EUBSP		
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	Additional 2 groups per zone.		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (as at 31 March 2024) – **Target for FY partially achieved.**

One (1) new LFMC group was established in Mount Airy during the period. The FD has made a strategic decision to revise/relook at the process for the formation of LFMCs. With this process underway the Agency continued worked under its social/community forestry areas to reengage its Local Forest Management Committees (LFMCs) and support communities in building their capacity for project development and implementation. For the period, the Agency engaged with members at more than one hundred LFMC and community meetings island wide.

CHALLENGES: Ability to conduct surveys and input data was negatively affected due to limited staff capacity.

LESSONS LEARNED: Contracting of labour to assist with data collection.

COMMENTS ON INPUTS: (resources) People were contracted to assist with the collection, inputting and analysis of the data.

MAJOR RISKS: Data not captured or analysed properly.

CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS: LFMC Road Map and Agroforestry Business Case document anticipated to guide LFMC training and engagement activities.

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25: No stated target

Output 3.3.2: Governance and decision-making processes related to LFMCs strengthened.
Primary Implementing Entity: Forestry Department

KPI	*Number of recommendations from LFMC study implemented*		
BASELINE	Training on governance and decision-making started. Recommendations from LFMC study compiled/drafted	**STATUS of OUTPUT** ☐Not started ☐Challenges. ☒**In progress** ☐Completed	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	One (1) Annual meeting of the National LFMC Executive Committee held to address Governance issues. Continuation Governance training/capacity building		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (as at 31 March 2024). **Target for FY achieved.**
The Agency supported the hosting of a meeting of the national executive of LFMCs on December 5, 2023. Representatives from eleven (11) of the nineteen (19) approved LFMC groups attended this meeting which sought

to address governance and capacity issues/challenges. Agroforestry training sessions were also executed, and support provided for the development of several project proposals supporting various social forestry and livelihood initiatives as part of the implementation of an Agroforestry Business Case developed by the Agency.

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED: Inability to get consultant to commit to set deadlines	
COMMENTS ON INPUTS: (resources): A preliminary report was submitted on September 26, 2016, by the contracted consultant, entitled "*The Status of the Local Forest Management Committees, Jamaica - Findings from a Snapshot Survey*." A preliminary draft of the final report was submitted in January 2017. These inputs were used to inform the final recommendations.	
MAJOR RISKS: Slow pace of progress towards this Output and its associated activities resulted in feeling of disengagement for the community groups /LFMCs	
CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS: Continued engagement and training to build capacity of the LFMC is needed to sustain the structures.	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25: Continuation training and capacity building	

Output 3.3.3: Fire suppression teams established and trained within community groups in high priority/high risk areas.
Primary Implementing Entity: Forestry Department

KPI	**Number of community groups trained in Forest Fire Management**		
BASELINE (as at 2021)	FD-Total of 25 community groups (over 500 persons) across forest fire hotspot areas trained in Forest Fires Management JCDT-Fire management training also conducted and equipment provided in BJCM PA.	**STATUS of OUTPUT** ☐Not started ☐Challenges. ☐In progress ☒Completed	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	• 5 additional groups trained. *(Target changed in Agency's Operational Plan to four (4))*		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (as at 31 March 2024): Targets for the FY Achieved Four (4) Forest Fire Management training sessions were conducted with community members from four (4) targeted areas in Camberwell, St Mary, Lowe River, Trelawny, Cascade, Hanover & Kellits, Clarendon during the dry periods of the FY.	
PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE: • The FD continues to work with the JFB in the execution of this output. Synergies with JCDT and MSJ now identified.	
MAJOR RISKS: Poor knowledge retention of community groups	

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25:
• To be determined.

THEMATIC AREA 4: EDUCATION, TRAINING AND AWARENESS

The conservation and sustainable management of the island's forest resources is dependent on all stakeholders (public and private sector interests that own or manage forest areas) becoming involved in its protection, conservation, sustainable use and restoration. The NFMCP seeks to nurture continuously, the knowledge and awareness of all parts of Jamaican society of the value of forests and trees as part of Jamaica's cultural, economic and ecological heritage as well as the importance of forests to climate resilience. The two (2) Outcomes under this thematic area seek to address gaps identified in relation to public education awareness and training for the forest sectors.

Outcome 4.1: Forest communities, the general public as well as targeted groups have increased capacity regarding sustainable forest practices.

- **Output 4.1.1:** Education programme developed to strengthen the public's understanding on the benefits of forests and its resources, the importance of sustainable forest management and conservation practices.
- **Output 4.1.2**: Forest fire-related public awareness and education programme designed, implemented.
- **Output 4.1.3**: Outreach programme for private forest owners developed and evaluated on an ongoing basis.

Outcome 4.2: Strengthened capacity for natural resource valuations, carbon stock monitoring and silviculture.

- **Output 4.2.1:** Training programmes for natural resource/ecosystem valuations (NRVs) for all types of forests conducted.
- **Output 4.2.2**: Training in silviculture conducted **(Completed)**
- **Output 4.2.3**: Training in Carbon Stock Monitoring conducted. **(Completed)**

Highlights for the period include the engagement of over 12,000 students across 290 schools island wide, increased public awareness and education initiatives including the development of a *Trees in the City* promotional series for YouTube, the initiation of a Knowledge Awareness Attitudes and Perception (KAAP), and ongoing work to finalise the outreach programme for the PFP.

Progress towards targets for the year for all four (4) Outputs are detailed below:

Output 4.1.1: Education programme developed to strengthen the public's understanding on the benefits of forests and its resources, the importance of sustainable forest management and conservation practices.
Primary Implementing Entity: Forestry Department

KPI	*Number of communities where public education/awareness sessions and school awareness programmes have been delivered (by type and stakeholder)*

BASELINE (as at 2021)	Cumulatively, 1,400 schools (in 14 parishes) visited and 675 public education/ awareness sessions implemented. Forest Trek implemented.	STATUS of OUTPUT: ☐Not started ☐Challenges. ☒**In progress** ☐Completed	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	•Implementation of Wetland forests educational campaign. •Implementation of urban forestry awareness campaign. •School visits-290 verified for FY. •100 Public awareness events participated in •Execution of a KAAP study about forests and forest-related issues.		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024): Targets for FY achieved:

Development of public education material to support implementation of the wetland forest educational campaign began during the period. The campaign will complement implementation of the Jamaica Mangrove Plus project which was launched in January 2024.

Impementation of an urban forestry awareness campaign during the period, saw the execution of one urban tree planting project for National Tree Planting Day, the design of tree label solutions/signs and storyboard for trees in urban areas, and the development and introduction of five (5) episodes of a '*Trees in the City'* YouTube series on the Aency's YouTube channel: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=STPd2BBvNKo

A total of 290 schools were visited during the period as part of the ongoing public education programme, engaging 12,481 students, 6,112 males and 6,369 females.

FD also participated in 104 public awareness events for the financial year.

During the period, the consultant to execute the Knowledge, Awareness, Attitudes, and Perception (KAAP) study was commissioned and an interim progress report submitted on March 30, 2024. The final KAAP study report is anticipated by end of Q1.

PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE:

The relationship with the National Environment and Planning Agency, Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Industry, Agriculture and Fisheries is fairly good but could do with some strengthening. The FD continues to work on strengthening this relationship to increase support from these entities in the implementation of the Forestry Department's public education and awareness programmes.

CHALLENGES: The implementing officers must fully complete and submit the school visit forms in a timely manner.

LESSONS LEARNED: Use more real-time reporting tools to ensure reports are timely and accurate.

COMMENTS ON INPUTS: (resources) Multimedia (videos, photographs, interactive online content) is required to reach target audiences via online platforms. Funding is also required to support other activities such as Forest Trek, which require a lot more resources to execute. Also, resources are required to print and distribute other public education material as well as to carryout video production and distribution of this material as well.

MAJOR RISKS: Competing messages and land-use interests for forest lands.

CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS: Online and virtual platforms will continue to be utilised as much as possible. Promotional & educational material will also be targeted for distribution to key stakeholder groups, especially communities adjoining forest estates, who often have challenges accessing online resources.

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITES FOR FY 2024/25:
- 290 school visits, 100 public awareness events executed.

Output 4.1.2: Forest fire-related public awareness and education programme designed, implemented.
Primary Implementing Entity: Forestry Department

KPI	*Number of fire awareness and education programmes conducted (and number of participants)*		
BASELINE (as at 2021)	One forest fire public awareness campaign executed. Between 2016-2021- A total of 360 forest fire awareness advertisements were aired. One new forest fire brochure designed and promoted.	**STATUS of OUTPUT** ☐Not started ☐Challenges. ☒**In progress** ☐Completed	FOREST FIRES BURN MORE THAN TREES Forests are so much more than a collection of trees. They are home to 80% of the world's terrestrial biodiversity.
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	Implement forest fire awareness campaign.		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024): **Target for FY achieved**.

As part of ongoing implementation of the Agency's Forest Fire Awareness campagin, the Agency shares material on its social media platforms as well as through radio adverts. A total of 480 radio adverts were aired on various radio stations (NCU FM, MELLO FM & RJR FM) in support Forest Fire Awareness during the dry seasons of July-August 2023 and January-March 2024.

Four(4) forest fire management training sessions were organised and supported in its execution by the CCM Division of the FD (**Output 3.3.3)**.

PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE:

- FD relationship with the Jamaica Fire Brigade (JFB) is quite strong and continues to grow. The JFB has consistently lent its assistance to the FD to execute the training. In 2019/2020 we also sought the assistance of the Rural Agricultural Development Authority (RADA) in executing the training activities. Synergies with MSJ identified for this Output.

MAJOR RISKS: Covid-19 restrictions may impact messaging around forest fires. Competing with messaging related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS:

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITES FOR FY 2024/25: No target stated

Output 4.1.3: Outreach programme for private forest owners developed and evaluated on an ongoing basis.
Primary Implementing Entity: Forestry Department

KPI	*Number of private forest land owners participating in outreach programme*		
BASELINE	Baseline exists based on Technical Transfer Meeting with private farmers held in FY 16/17. Approximately 30 persons trained. Baseline of total registered farmers in private forestry programme as at FY 2016- just under 6000 persons registered.	**STATUS of OUTPUT:** ☐Not started ☐Challenges. ☒**In progress** ☐Completed	**PRUNING YOUR TREES** #hurricanetip Dispose of all tree cuttings properly as branches and stumps can become projectiles during a storm.
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	Outreach programme implemented. One (1) technical transfer meeting held.		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024): **Target for FY achieved.** The Private Forestry Technical Transfer Session was held on Tuesday, February 20, 2024 in St. Elizabeth. A total of 30 persons participated, (26 males: 4 females). Presentations were made by the Agency's technical team on *Matching species to sites, Land preparation, Weed Control, Pest Identification and Pruning & Thinning*. Practical demonstrations/exercises were also done at the venue. For the FY, the Agency rolled out the revised outreach programme to support engagement as it seeks to increase the impact of the Private Forestry Programme (PFP). Two hundred and fifty-two new applicants (252) were registered for the period.
PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE: Not much engagement has been done with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries and the Rural Agricultural Development Authority (RADA) in executing this target. This activity has primarily focused on the training requested by the planters.
CHALLENGES: Timing and Location were not convenient for many of the planters; the database provided by the PFP Coordinator needs updating as the names and addresses of the participants are not recorded properly. Some of the people's names are aliases, and the addresses are non-existent. The location of the session was not convenient for other people in the North East region.
LESSONS LEARNED: Look at smaller sessions targeting five or more planters at a time who are located in close proximity to each other. Utilise a more up-to-date listing of planters to send invitations.
MAJOR RISKS: The inconvenient time and location of sessions limit the number of planters reached and trained through the sessions.
CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS:

It has been recognised that there is a need for the development of a monitoring framework for the programme in an effort to have clearly stated and measurable goals and objectives, as well as an evaluation criterion which also shows the clear linkage between the training and the overall goal of the PF programme.

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITES FOR FY 2024/25:

Output 4.2.1: Training programmes for natural resource/ecosystem valuations (NRVs) for all types of forests conducted.
Primary Implementing Entity: Forestry Department

KPI	*Number of individuals trained NRV within the Forestry Department*		
BASELINE (as at 2021)	32 team members participated in 2 week NRV course (supporting SFM) in 2019/2020	**STATUS of OUTPUT:** ☐Not started ☐Challenges. ☒**In progress** ☐Completed	Capacity in Natural resource valuation
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	- Training course CSM for 6 FD staff implemented.		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024): Target for FY not achieved. The detailed targetted training was conducted for the period, however several were done in previous periods.

PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE:

- CATIE – Costa Rica- willing to assist in the development and solidification of competency in undertaking credible forested NREVs. (Output 3.2.4)

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED:

The course is rather intensive, so participants must have at least a first degree in natural resources management /environmental science/ forestry or related subject area to be able to fully grasp and process the constituent parts.

Individuals must be able to process large quantity of quantitative data and conduct some statistical analysis. Advance competency in Excel is useful.

Much more pre-study/assessments which would generate the quality data for the computations is needed. Additionally, data for non-tangible assets must also be available.

COMMENTS ON INPUTS: (resources)
Detailed data (qualitative and quantitative) must be available beforehand. As much information about the estate for which the NREV is being done is needed to compute credible values and future costs for the ecosystem functions and services within the forested areas of interests.

MAJOR RISKS: Insufficient data coupled with inadequate time needed to facilitate the computation of the NRE values.

CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS :
In the near future the FD with its technical team needs to determine which areas NREV will be required and plan in advance (one year minimum) to collect and/or generate the data which will serve as inputs to the computations. Additionally, as some inputs are outside the remit of the FD, through collaborative partnership, stakeholders must be

made aware of what would be expected of them. Critical stakeholders would include WRA, NWC, NEPA+/ TPDCo and the relevant private sector entities – e.g. Hotels, the Jerk industry etc.
COMMENTS : While NRV training was conducted in 2021 capacity has not been built to support exécution of a pilot NRV. Additional training needed.
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25 : To be determined.

THEMATIC AREA 5: MONITORING AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The three (3) associated Outcomes of this thematic area, (**Outcome 5.1**, **Outcome 5.2** and **Outcome 5.3**) seek to dismantle the barriers to forest research and promote collaboration with and between academia and other interested parties, through the execution of various assessments and the establishment of research working groups in areas deemed critical to the sector. These areas include: (*i) management of mangrove forests, swamp forests and short limestone forests; (ii) improving knowledge on the impact of climate change on all forest types; and (iii) non-timber forest products.* Additionally, the outputs and associated activities seek to ensure that several inter-institutional joint forest monitoring and biodiversity initiatives will be supported, and that decision making by policymakers, practitioners, and other stakeholders involved in the sustainable management of Jamaica's forests is informed by evidence.

> **Outcome 5.1:** Improved availability of spatial data for sustainable forest management practices, promoting investment and assessing vulnerabilities and risks in the forest sector**.**
>
> - **Output 5.1.1:** Spatial representation of disturbance within Broad Leaf forests developed.
> - **Output 5.1.3:** Gap analysis conducted identifying spatial data and other information to better map the risks and vulnerabilities of forests and communities to climate change and related hazards (e.g, fire, floods and landslides
> - **Output 5.1.4:** Lands verified and mapped in the private forestry programme (PFP) showing contribution to forest cover; database of private forest owners maintained. (Output revised)

Unfortunately, while significant work took place during the period to streamline activities and push progress of outputs under this outcome, more outputs under this thematic area are experiencing challenges or have not progressed, when compared to the other thematic areas. At present greater support and collaboration is needed to drive progress in this thematic area.

For the reporting period, progress was seen under **Outcome 5.1** with the execution of a national land use land cover survey which detailed forest cover at 47%. Additionally, ongoing work to verify and map private lands also saw progress with over 4ha of surveyed and mapped to determine contribution to reforestation. Additioanlly information was provided on analysis of risks and vulnerabilities of forests and communities, through work completed to develop the 2050 Long-Term Emission Reduction and Climate Resilient Strategy for the country.

> **Outcome 5.2:** Strengthened capacity for impact and vulnerability assessments and for management of research and knowledge systems.
>
> - **Output 5.2.1**: Research outputs related to sustainable forest management and the impact of climate change on all forest types in Jamaica collected and circulated. (Output revised)
> - **Output 5.2.2**: Forest fire assessments conducted.
> - **Output 5.2.3:** The engagement of the Forestry Department in consultations on impact assessments regarding mining and quarrying proposed activities in forest lands strengthened.

For **Outcome 5.2** progress to identify/engage the IOJ as a new lead for Output 5.2.1, in order to strengthen collaboration and use of the existing clearing house mechanism as a portal for research outputs, though started during the period, still was not positively concluded at the end of the period. Additionally, information with respect to collaborations

with the Agency for input on impact assessments regarding mining or quarrying was not reported for the period.

For **Outcome 5.3**, progress was seen with the ongoing phased execution of a National Forest Monitoring system supported by a National Forest Inventory. Under this output 227 permanent sample plots were established. Ongoing work with models for growth and yield curves were also initiated during the period for Spanish Elm (Cordia gerascanthus) and Teak (Tectona grandis) species, to better inform economic opportunities. Work to support the good knowledge management and strategic planning of the NFMCP also continued during the period, with the preparation of one (1) annual progress report and meetings of the M&E Technical Working group.
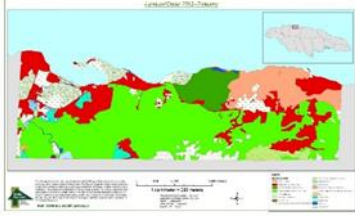
> **Outcome 5.3**: Improved collaborative monitoring of forest resources. **KPI** - *Evidence of increased institutional capacities for Measuring, Reporting and Verifying (MRV) deforestation and forest degradation*.
>
> - **Output 5.3.1**: Improved availability of data for driving the growth and investment in the forest sector (both timber & non timber).
> - *Output 5.3.2:* REDD+ preparedness – Strengthened forest monitoring systems **(Completed)**
> - *Output 5.3.3*: Weather stations placed in strategic locations within forested areas to garner additional data to support sustainable forest management practices.
> - **Output 5.3.4**: National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) using Permanent Sampling Plots (PSPs) to investigate and determine climate change impacts.
> - **Output 5.3.5**: Targeted species (giant swallowtail, yellow-and-black-billed parrot, water mahoe and bitter wood) surveyed, mapped.
> - **Output 5.3.6**: Knowledge Management and Strategic Planning of the NFMCP achieved.

Thematic Areas 5 continues to reflect the are with the most Outputs reporting no information/little progress. Further work is also needed to better align annual targets with Outputs.

Progress towards targets for the year for eleven (11) Outputs are detailed below:
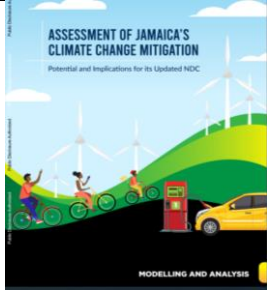
<u>*Output 5.1.1:*</u> *Spatial representation of disturbance within broad leaf forests developed*
<u>*Primary Implementing Entity:*</u> *Forestry Department*

KPI	Level of disturbance in spatial representation of disturbed broadleaf used to develop protection efforts		
BASELINE	Aggregated spatial representations	**STATUS of OUTPUT:**	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	- Land use land cover change assessment of Jamaica completed and statistically validated.	☐Not started ☐Challenges ☒**In progress** ☐Completed	

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (as at March 31, 2023): **Target for FY achieved**

The Forestry Department initiated the 2024 Land Use/Land Cover (LU/LC) Change Assessment in April 2023 and completed it by March 2024. This assessment involved preprocessing satellite imagery, conducting semi-automated image classification, and assessing accuracy using a confusion matrix and Cohen's Kappa Coefficient. The project utilized the ArcGIS product suite, the Feature Analyst extension, and Erdas Imagine software to extract land use/ land cover data from satellite images taken between 2021 and 2023. This comprehensive effort aimed to provide a reliable understanding of Jamaica's land use and cover, achieving an impressive overall accuracy rate of 88% and a Kappa Coefficient of 87%.

The assessment unveiled several significant changes in Jamaica's landscape between 2013 and 2023. Forest cover increased by 7.9%, now accounting for 47.9% of the mainland, with an average annual growth rate of 1.98%. Notable expansions of Closed Broadleaf Forest were observed within Forest Reserves. Secondary forests also grew significantly due to the natural regeneration of abandoned agricultural lands. Seventy-nine percent (79%) of parishes met and or exceeded the recommended 30% tree cover threshold in local planning areas.

The study also highlighted a 473% increase in bamboo coverage. The submitted draft LULCA report and dataset will be peer reviewed and published in the new FY.

CHALLENGES: Up-to-date aerial imagery is required to determine more recent disturbance levels within the broadleaf category. As such, conducting the same analyses on images present in the FD imagery database will yield results which are not current.

As the UAV solution is a novel procurement for FD, more research and consultations with current UAV users were carried to develop our proposal. However, internally, several processes are still being finalized to facilitate this procurement. Editing process is tedious and time consuming. Slow processing speed of available computers. High cost associated with inputs.

LESSONS LEARNED: The activity of feature extraction and editing of Urban Forest Cover class is extensive and requires dedicated staff. Approval of acceptable accuracy coefficient range by stakeholders for low-change and high-change areas. A comprehensive report detailing the lessons learned to provide valuable insights into the most effective practices for upcoming Land Use Land Cover (LULC) change assessment.

COMMENTS ON INPUTS: (resources): Limited staff availability brought on by competing operational responsibilities, coupled with the demand for better IT resources.

MAJOR RISKS: Inclement weather which may prevent planned UAV flights or delay aerial imagery collection timelines. Inability to secure a full UAV solution provider that provides a proposal suitable for the FD use-case scenario. Procurement delays in 50cm resolution imagery for Jamaica, corruption and loss of data and conflicting operational obligations of staff. Project running behind schedule	
CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS: The recruitment of interns for feature class editing was successful in ensuring the project was completed on time. Additionally, extensive engagement and partnership with the ICT prevented data loss and significantly reduced delays caused by technical issues.	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25: Final Land Use Land Cover dataset and report peer reviewed and published.	

Output 5.1.3: Gap analysis conducted identifying spatial data and other information to better map the risks and vulnerabilities of forests and communities to climate change and related hazards (e.g, fire, floods and landslides)

Primary Implementing Entity: MEGJC/CCD

KPI	**Number of analyses conducted to describe risks & vulnerabilities of forest and communities to climate change and related hazards.**		
BASELINE (as at 2021)	Between 2019 and 2021 several gap analyses and vulnerability assessments were completed for four (4) sectors (Transport, Energy, Agriculture, Forestry & Land use) as part of climate change adaptation & mitigation planning. For the forest sector, vulnerability assessments were completed to support the enhanced/revised NDC for the country which was submitted in June 2020	**STATUS OUTPUT** ☐Not started ☐Challenges ☒**In progress** ☐Completed	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	Risk and vulnerability assessment will contribute to next NDC. This will include the forest sector.		
SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024): Target for FY achieved: Jamaica completed its final draft of the 2050 Long-Term Emission Reduction and Climate Resilient Strategy in November 2023. The Strategy examined a number of risks and vulnerabilities in multiple sectors including areas focusing on ecosystems, biodiversity and forest management.			
PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE: Jamaica is currently (FY 2024) undertaking the development of its National Adaptation Plan (NAP). This process is being spearheaded by the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) in collaboration with the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation through the Climate Change Division. CCD and FD partnered with consultants. Land Use data provided to support assessments. Consultancies with the World Bank and IIED/GCF have supported various outputs.			

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED: Adequate access to climate financing remains an issue hindering projects' further development to implementation.
COMMENTS ON OTHER INPUTS: (resources) Acquisition of data to complete assessments.   Capacity (technical) to complete assessments.
MAJOR RISKS: Without adequate support, targets will be at rsik of being achieved as planned.
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/2025: Risk and vulnerability related assessments conducted as part of the development of Jamaica's National Adaptation Plan (NAP).

Output 5.1.4: *Lands verified and mapped in the private forestry programme (PFP) showing contribution to forest cover; database of private forest owners maintained.*
Primary Implementing Entity: *Forestry Department*

KPI	*Area (Hectares) of PFP participants' lands verified and mapped to support contribution to forest cover/reforestation efforts.*		
BASELINE (as at 2021)	700 established sites - 164 sites surveyed and mapped representing 106 ha.	**STATUS of OUTPUT** ☐Not started ☐Challenges. ☒**In progress** ☐Completed	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	40 sites under PFP programme surveyed and mapped.		

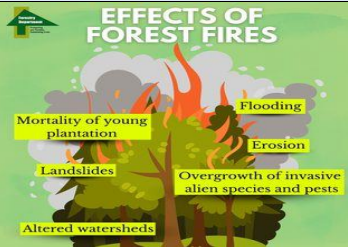| SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (March 31, 2024): Target for FY achieved.

Using Global Positioning System (GPS) technologies, the Agency continued to survey areas planted by registered participants to determine the contribution of tree's planted to forest cover.
A total of 40 plots, covering approximately 7.73 hectares of land, have been successfully planted by 34 registered participants. This brings the cumulative count of surveyed and mapped plots over the past five years to 262 sites, encompassing a total area of 60 hectares. |
| --- |
| **PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE:** Agency works with private landowners in this activity |
| **COMMENTS ON INPUTS: (resources) :** *None* |
| **CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS:** |
| **TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/2025:** 40 sites under PFP programme surveyed and mapped. |

Output 5.2.1: Research outputs related to sustainable forest management and the impact of climate change on all forest types in Jamaica collected and circulated.
Primary Implementing Entity: *Institute of Jamaica (IOJ)*

KPI	*Number of research outputs (by type) collected and made accessible through Clearing House Mechanism.*		
BASELINE (as at 2021)	Few research outputs available. Clearing House Mechanism not established.	**STATUS of OUTPUT** ☐Not started ☒**Challenges/under revision.** ☐Inprogress ☐Completed.	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	**REVIEW OF OUTPUT**		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024): Review of Output & targets started last reporting period. Discussions with IOJ to assume new lead for activity stalled during the period. No work done for FY 2024/2025.

CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS:

Revision of target underway. Year 5 sector target- 8 research outputs delivered by working group not met.

There have been several research initiatives linked to species conservation, land use cover change, forest growth modelling, and carbon assessment, but none have been directly linked to climate change.

A revisit of the crafting of the indicator is recommended.

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25: TBD.

Output 5.2.2: *Forest fire assessments conducted.*
Primary Implementing Entity: *Forestry Department*

KPI	*Number of forest fire assessments (by type) conducted.*		
BASELINE (as at 2021)	Seven (7) forest fire assessment were conducted and reports submitted between April 2020 to February 2021 estimating a total of 8 ha lost	**STATUS of OUTPUT:** ☐Not started ☐Challenges. ☒**In progress** ☐Completed	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	Two (2) assessments per year.		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (as at 31 March 2024): **Target for FY achieved**.
Two (2) forest fire assessments reportedly completed during the period.
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25: TBD

Output 5.2.3: *The engagement of the Forestry Department in consultations on impact assessments regarding mining and quarrying proposed activities in forest lands strengthened.*
Primary Implementing Entity: *National Environment and Planning Agency*

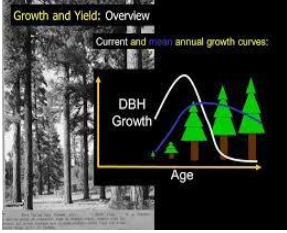| KPI	(Yes/No) Pertinent impact assessments reviewed by the Forestry Department.		
BASELINE	FD is not engaged in consultations on impact assessments regarding mining and quarrying proposed activities in forest lands.	**STATUS of OUTPUT** ☐Not started ☒**Challenges/under revision** ☐**I**n progress ☐Completed.	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	Report produced on Impact of mining and quarrying on forest goods, services and values.		
SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024): TBD. No information reported.			
PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE: Discussions ongoing with NEPA as the lead Agency with responsibility for environmental impact assessments to lead output.			
CHALLENGES: No clear ownership/lead for output is affecting implementation.			
LESSONS LEARNED: Focused stakeholder engagement and dialogue is critical to support implementation of the NFMCP			
MAJOR RISKS: Inability to identify lead for Output leading to failure to execute activities in support of the Output.			
CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS: Review of Output underway to determine a way forward. Collaboration needed.			
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25: TBD			

Output 5.3.1: *Improved availability of data for driving the growth and investment in the forest sector (both timber & non timber).*
Primary Implementing Entity: *Forestry Department*

KPI	Number of Growth & Yield curves for primary commercial species developed		
BASELINE	Growth & Investment data for 2 species (Caribbean Pine & Blue Mahoe) exist	**STATUS OF OUTPUT** ☐Not started ☐Challenges.	

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	Four (4) more species examined for growth & yield data to be developed.	☒**In progress** ☐Completed.	

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024): Target for FY partially achieved Growth and Yield species-specific models were developed to predict tree height and DBH for two species- *Spanish Elm (Cordia gerascanthus) and Teak (Tectona grandis)* during the period. These models utilised DBH, age and environmental factors as the explanatory variables. The height and DBH of 2,184 trees were measured across 37 sites in Jamaica.   The age of trees, tree canopy position, site density, elevation and other variables were included in the dataset. Three non-linear model equations were selected as candidates for model development. The models developed were evaluated using four evaluation statistics: R – squared, Root Mean Square Error (RMSE), Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Mean Bias (MB) and a plot of the observed against predicted values. While four (4) models were targetted for the FY, capacity issues continue to challenge the execution of growth and yield curves.
PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE: • Forestry Academic institution/ forest statistician or consultant with these skills set.
CHALLENGES: The growth data needed by species as far back as possible may be very challenging to source and or generate due to the limited data gathering from plantations and the poor archiving of such information. Insufficient representation of specific age range of target species Limited capacity to develop & analyze Yield/Growth models **LESSONS LEARNED**: Resources needed to facilitate core training is rather challenging to source therefore lead time for pre planning and procurement should factor into the timelines. Include best-fit generic growth models Seek stronger collaboration through networking/ working groups.
COMMENTS ON INPUTS: (resources) Growth yield data by species as far back as possible is needed.
CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS: Build capacity to develop models for all species; enhance timber production and plantation management.
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVTIES FOR FY 2024/25: No target stated

Output 5.3.3: *Weather stations placed in strategic locations within/close to forested areas to garner additional data to support sustainable forest management practices.*
Primary Implementing Entity: *MSJ*

KPI	Yes/No- climate/weather data/information from AWS strategically placed within/close to forested areas, provided to support SFM planning

BASELINE (as at 2021)	One station established in forested area (Bull Head Mountain).	STATUS of OUTPUT: ☐Not started ☐Challenges ☐In progress ☒Completed	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	Climate and weather data/Information provided to FD as requested.		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024): Target for FY achieved.
Climate/weather data/information provided by MSJ on request by Agency. Bush fire index utilised by sector.

PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE:
• Discussions ongoing with MSJ to improve stakeholder partnership/collaborations

CHALLENGES: The need to improve the levels of communication between both entities.
Depending on the locations selected there may be challenges with having real-time access to data.
LESSONS LEARNED: From previous experiences there were challenges with finding suitable locations in forested areas, which would make the use of the data comparable for input into MSJ's statistical analyses.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS REPORT:
Installation of AWS ongoing work of the MSJ funded through projects and ongoing programmes.

COMMENTS ON OTHER INPUTS: (resources)
MAJOR RISKS: Once the weather stations are installed, they will be exposed to severe weather conditions, as well as to the risk of bush/forest fires. There is also the risk of vandalism to the instruments after installation.
CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS: It is anticipated that with the revision of the output, indicator and targets will allow for better synergies and progress of the activities.
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25: To be determined

Output 5.3.4: *National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) using Permanent Sampling Plots (PSPs) to investigate and determine climate change impacts.*
Primary Implementing Entity: *Forestry Department*

KPI	Number of Permanent Sample Plots established to measure emission from deforestation and forest degradation.		
BASELINE	No PSPs have been established with the aim to investigate and determine climate change impacts.	STATUS of OUTPUT ☐Not started ☐Challenges ☒In progress	

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	Additional 50 PSPs established. Forest monitoring systems strengthened	☐Completed	

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2024): Target for FY achieved.

A total of 227 permanent sample plots were resolved in FY 23/24.

- 143 FMU plots were completed
- 84 NFI plots were completed

PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE:

- Technical capacity and support is received from USFS, FAO

The National Forestry inventories are critical for forest management, planning, and reporting in many countries and come with common challenges and lessons:

CHALLENGES:
- Inaccessible areas can pose significant challenges for data collection.
- Poor Data Management: Handling, analyzing, and managing a large volume of data is a significant challenge.
- Stakeholder Engagement: Achieving consensus among stakeholders (e.g., local communities, NGOs, government agencies) can be challenging.

LESSONS LEARNED:

- Adopt Technology: drones can make the process more efficient and accurate.
- Clear and transparent reporting mechanisms can build trust among stakeholders and support decision-making processes.
- Standardization through the LAC-NFI network facilitated by FAO has allowed reporting and better comparative analysis with other countries.

MAJOR RISKS: Capacity to undertake a national PSP programme without competition from other priorities for the limited resources.
Access to private estates may be challenging but can be mitigated
The loss of PSPs plots and the subsequent inability to generate data from these areas is quite likely.

CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS:
A progressive and persistent stakeholder participation and sensitisation programme will be needed to be executed alongside the field activities.

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25:

Output 5.3.5: *Targeted species (giant swallowtail, yellow-and-black-billed parrot, water mahoe, and bitter wood) surveyed, mapped*

Primary Implementing Entity: *Forestry Department/NEPA*

KPI	Number of Population of targeted flora and fauna species by type		
BASELINE	None	**STATUS of OUTPUT** ☐Not started ☒**Challenges.** ☒**In progress** ☐Completed	
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/2024	(No Target detailed for FY)		
SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (31 March 2023): While no target was detailed for the FY, during the period NEPA conducted Field surveys to identify locations densely populated with tree ferns within the Blue and John Crow Mountains. The establishment of permanent plots were carried out during field activities conducted on 10 November 2023 and 24-26 November 2023, in Portland.			
PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE: Collaboration of NEPA, Forestry Department and IOJ needed for output			
CHALLENGES: Clarity needed on lead Agency for output.			
LESSONS LEARNED: Greater stakeholder engagement and dialogue needed to support implementation of the NFMCP			
MAJOR RISKS: Inability to achieve Output			
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/25: Artificial propagation and reintroduction.			

Output 5.3.6: *Knowledge Management and Strategic Planning of the NFMCP achieved*
Primary Implementing Entity: *Forestry Department*

KPI	*Number of evaluations, planning documents and annual reports produced.*		
BASELINE (a at 2021)	One (1) process evaluation conducted (2018). One (1) Mid Term Review planned (2021-2022), Four Annual Progress Reports completed. M&E technical working group formed. Online M& E system (BMES) introduced.	**STATUS of OUTPUT** ☐Not started ☐Challenges. ☒**In progress** ☐Completed	

TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2023/24	Progress report 2023. Update Knowledge Management Database. Produce minimum one (1) knowledge management product.		

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS: (as at March 31, 2024): Targets for the FY achieved.

The Annual Progress report for FY 2022/2023 was completed and disseminated on September 30, 2023.

A total of two (2) Knowledge Management Products: *1) Summary of NFMCP Socia media posts, 2) NFMCP Achievements 2016-2023 newspaper Ads* were developed & circulated during the period in support of wider dissemation to key stakeholders of information related to the NFMCP.

-The online monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system, (launched in 2020) continues to be utilised to support data collection and analysis on progress on the plan, while strengthening monitoring and evaluation frameworks.   While challenges have been experienced with timely updates to the system by activity leads, ongoing sensitisation is being done to minimise this issue.

Two (2) meeting of the M&E technical working group was held during the period.

PARTNER / STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP UPDATE:

Collaborative implementation of the sector plan continues. Meetings held to discuss and work through challenges that have been experienced. Provision of funding to support implementation of Outputs and activities as well as lack of formal agreements (MOUs) in place with partners continues to be issues to be resolved with key partners.

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED:

Stakeholder engagement/involvement continues to be a significant challenge with implementation of the NFMCP. While increased progress has been seen over the last FY, in particular, the incorporation of activities from the NFMCP into the Operational & Corporate plans /annual implementation of the respective entities, challenges remain with getting update on activities and amounts expended. A formal medium for engaging implementing entities in particular, as well as other stakeholders involved in the implementation of the plan should have been established before the final approval of the NFMCP.

One lesson learned is that a stakeholder analysis should have been completed during the development of the NFMCP with a core team of primary stakeholders identified from the start. These individuals would lead/champion engagement of NFMCP activities within the operations of their respective entities to ensure activities make their way into the operational plans of the Agencies. While efforts started early to have an M&E framework for the plan – which was a significant achievement from the past 2010 NFMCP, more needed to have been done to identify and engage key people in implementing entities from the start of the process which would then flow into implementation.

COMMENTS ON OTHER INPUTS: (resources)

Staff costs as well as consultancy services are critical inputs to this activity as with the current capacity within the FD in this area external support will be needed to complete the relevant planning documents, progress reports and evaluations.
MAJOR RISKS: -Instability in the macroeconomic environment- this could affect the execution of the EU budget support programme which would affect the implementation of the NFMCP. -Wavering levels of commitment by partner entities in implementation -Contract risks exist with consultancy services. -COVID-19 pandemic and government restrictions
CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS / OTHER COMMENTS: Overall, the FD is making good progress in ensuring that necessary frameworks are in place for the knowledge management & strategic planning of the NFMCP which is a significant step from the previous NFMCP. The meetings of the TAC, the development of an Online M&E software which support the initial PMER Plan & SF, as well as the establishment of a technical M&E working group continue to be significant steps.
TARGETS/MAJOR ACTIVITIES FOR FY 2024/2025: NFMCP Progress report 2024. Development of next NFMCP. Concept document to support identification of funding (to support development of NFMCP) developed and shared with funding sources.

CHAPTER 3: RISK MANAGEMENT

Major risks experienced surrounded lengthy timeframe for review and feedback on legislative documents as well as ongoing delays due to disruptions to global supply chains. For this reporting period risks related to stakeholder buy-in were realised as the Draft Bill for the Forest Act was not tabled in parliament as anticipated, and collaboration with identified implementing entities around implementation of activities have also stalled.

Table 3 below summarises major risks identified for the NFMCP and its associated outputs. As the lead agency for the NFMCP, the FD seeks to monitor risks through its Enterprise Risk Management Framework.

TABLE 2: Statements for the ten major Identified risks and mitigation strategies

IDENTIFIED RISK STATEMENT	OUTPUT #	RISK LEVEL	RISK MITIGATION STRATEGY	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
STAKEHOLDER BUY-IN: If several members of the broad group of stakeholders involved in the TAC re-prioritise their interest to other fields or structures, the NFMCP may lose its momentum and become less effective as a joint management and planning	1.1.1 1.1.2 1.1.3 2.1.4 3.1.5 3.1.7 4.1.2 5.1.3	HIGH	Ensure that the participation in the TAC is useful day-to-day work in the institutions. Establish efficient structures for sharing information. When appropriate, ensure buy in from stakeholders in day-to-	The need for greater engagement by the lead entity for implementation of the plan with other implementing entities and stakeholders continues to be seen.

IDENTIFIED RISK STATEMENT	OUTPUT #	RISK LEVEL	RISK MITIGATION STRATEGY	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
instrument and generator of substantive results. Failure of assigned lead entity to execute/support activity Low commitment and/or capacity, particularly of community groups, to take on project funding reduces opportunities for improved alternative livelihoods.	5.2.3 5.3.5		day management planning and the inclusion of these new forest sector areas in development orders. Address capacity needs of groups.	Mechanisms for formal engagement of key stakeholders/partners (MOUs, MOAs etc) need to be explored.
HIGH STAFF TURN-OVER/ LIMITED HUMAN CAPACITY/ PROTRACTED DELAYS: Due to staff turn-over and re-allocation of staff within various agencies (to take up new tasks), the capacity of individuals working on specialised outputs (such as the list of invasive plant and animal species) is insufficient, which decreases the quality of the output. There is also an associated risk when the staff turnover is in respect to a technical/specialised area.	1.1.2 1.2.1 3.1.6 2.3.1 5.2.1 5.2.2 5.3.1 5.3.5	High	Timely recruitment of specialised staff. Training of a sufficient number of staff in specialised fields. Use of consultants/external capacity	Loss of key technical capacity, lengthy timeframes to recruit positions and limited pool of technical skillsets remain realities threatening implementation of the plan. continue to plague implementation of outputs. Loss of technical capacity in research areas has delayed implementation of several outputs/activities.
MISSING SKILLS SETS IN TECHNICAL AREAS*: S*everal PIEs have gaps in staff skills for instance in species identification, silviculture, payment for ecosystem services & ecosystem management areas. Additionally, instances of turn-over of qualified and specialised staff.	1.2.1 1.2.2 1.2.3 1.2.4 4.2.1 5.3.2 5.3.4 5.3.5	High	Continuous training and staff rotations should be done in specialised areas (for applicable PIEs), resulting in other personnel gaining solid knowledge in technical areas. Succession planning should be in place.	While significant progress was again made during the FY with the training of over 30 Forestry Department field personnel in Silviculture (adding to capacity built with training last FY in Natural Resource Valuation & Carbon Stock Monitoring), this threat remains high as technical gaps exist in the sector owing to high staff turnover and these training interventions are not currently being sustained.

IDENTIFIED RISK STATEMENT	OUTPUT #	RISK LEVEL	RISK MITIGATION STRATEGY	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
INSECURITY OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES: For outputs where significant financing is needed for their implementation, fund sourcing is essential, since the output is at risk if funding is not identified.	1.1.5 2.3.4 3.3.1 4.1.3	High	A number of specific outputs can be a focus for fundraising, including (for 2.3.4) because of its social value. When support sourced for the output is not sufficient, the output will need to be redesigned, to assess useful elements which can be delivered cheaper.	With the findings of the Mid-term Evaluation noting the urgent need for financing to be identified to support continued implementation of the plan.
POOR DATA MANAGEMENT: Due to inadequate capacity (human and technical) in relation to data and information management, outputs could suffer from poor data management, which would jeopardize their usefulness within NFMCP.	2.2.2 3.1.3 3.1.4 3.2.1 3.2.2 3.3.3	High	Synergies within the PIEs (and other key agencies with capacity for data management) needed. Regular training and capacity development for information management.	
LONG LAG TIMES TO GET WORK UNDERWAY: Long lag time in getting work underway may jeopardize the proper implementation of outputs, causing a less than expected quality outcome.	ALL	Medium	Regular monitoring of progress by the PIEs and TAC. Early mobilisation of inputs and resources. Improved planning / projectization of activities.	While previously ranked high, deliberate engagement over the last FY, use of the TAC & M&E technical working group has resulted in the risk level dropping to medium.
MISSION CREEP WITHIN OUTPUTS & POOR SCHEDULING OF RELATED OUTPUTS: The scope of some outputs has grown tremendously over the first years of NFMCP; however the outputs have not been transformed into proper projects, causing great risk to their successful completion. Additionally linkages between Outputs have not been sufficiently scheduled in terms of what is needed from one output to execute another.	1.1.4 1.1.6 3.1.1 3.1.2	Medium	Prioritise Outputs and resource needs. Organise all inputs and resources in a timely manner- Significant attention must be paid to procurement as it is a key resource process. Appoint a coordinator for each of these outputs, with day-to-day management responsibilities.	While this risk was initially stated as Low in previous reports, its continued manifestation across several outputs resulted in its ranking rising.
UNAVAILABILITY OF REQUIRED SPECIES/ SEEDS: At times there are limited variety of seeds available, which results in the nursery being unable to meet the	3.1.1 3.1.4	Medium	FD has reinstituted the collection of wildings and will ramp up collection of seeds for desired species by field staff. The inhouse phenological chart will also be utilised as a	Revamping of nursery operations under EU_BSP Business Development technical assistance has resulted in lowering of risk which

IDENTIFIED RISK STATEMENT	OUTPUT #	RISK LEVEL	RISK MITIGATION STRATEGY	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS
production demands for all species requested. If the nursery programme is not expanded, FD may experience the unavailability of seedlings to meet demands.			reference point to identify flowering trees.	was initially high. Several strategies were implemented to mitigate the risks, such as regular updates of the inventory, weekly inspection of seedlings, wider collection of seed and wildings, improved processing of seeds.

CHAPTER 4: UPDATE ON FINANCING THE NFMCP

Overview:

The Forest Policy for Jamaica 2017 identifies that a long-term solution for financing forestry management and conservation programmes is needed, with several policy-level recommendations for developing funding mechanisms for the sector.   Costings for implementing key outcomes of the policy through the NFMCP estimated that a total of over USD 85 million (J$13 billion) would be required for implementing the NFMCP over ten years. In 2019 just a little over J$11 billion or 84.7% of the funding needed to implement the plan had been identified with this funding at various levels of commitment.   While estimates of additional funding commitments (including proposed and approved projects and budgetary allocations) have been identified, challenges experienced with reconciling expenditure to date hinder the reporting/reflection of the current state of financing of the plan. Work to address this major gap is ongoing through direct engagement of stakeholders to impress upon them the importance of reporting on financial expenditures per output. Work through the revision of the PMER plan in the upcoming FY will also seek to collect financial data to address this gap. A key finding of the MTE also noted that while efforts to finance implementation of the NFMCP have progressed, critical work to identify financing to sustain the benefits and interventions from the plan must be prioritised.

Specific work during the FY to support Financing:

During the FY 2023/2024, following support from the FAO to complete and submit a project document for the Mangrove Plus project to the GEF (STAR 7 allocation), the Agency began implementation. The four (4) year project, valued at USD 1.65 million, will support the implementation of the National Mangrove & Swamp Forest management plan supporting the implementation of activities related to mangrove management, forest ecosystems and forest biodiversity, which supports the goals of the Forest Policy for Jamaica.   While funding through the GCF for a Phase 2 of the REDD+ Readiness for Jamaica project was secured last FY, no implementation of the supplemental request for the further enhancing of REDD+ Readiness Preparation in Jamaica valued at USD 369,334.00 has started. Funding of Euro 100,000 was also secured during the period under the IUCN through the Action Component of the project "Biodiversity and Protected Areas management" referred to as BIOPAMA Action Component (BIOPAMA AC), funded by the European Union. The BIOPAMA facility will support increased enforcment capacity and demarcation of boundaries of protected areas.

While limited programme work was executed under the approved GEF project-'Conserving biodiversity and reducing land degradation using an integrated approach' (funding of USD 6,200,000.00) being implemented by the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA), which is designed to support capacity building for sustainable land management owing to several delays, the project remains as one to be executed and supports financing for the sector plan.

For the FY, the Agency as the lead for the sector continued to receive strong budgetary support in accordance with the terms of the now ended EUBSP and as the lead for the sector. The budgetary allocation of the Agency for the period totaled JMD 1,511,906,000.00. Challenges continue to be experienced with reporting and reconciling budgetary expenditure per output and entity.

TABLE 3: Estimated Costing of the NFMCP.

ESTIMATED COSTING OF THE NFMCP	TOTAL 10 YEARS: 2016-17 to 2025-26		
Results	Total costs (in J$'000)	Consolid. fund	Other sources
Thematic Area 1: Forest Governance and Conservation	1,721,163	1,599,921	121,242
Thematic Area 2: Forest Utilisation	3,004,176	2,202,592	801,584
Thematic Area 3: Capacity for Sustainable Forest Management	4,174,613	3,813,704	360,909
Thematic Area 4: Education, Training and Awareness	718,531	695,541	22,990
Thematic Area 5: Monitoring and Information Management	3,395,661	2,626,867	768,794
GRAND TOTAL	**13,014,144**	**10,938,625**	**2,075,519**[3]

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[3] *J$90,027,000 committed and J$1,985,492,000 to be raised.*

CHAPTER 5: PROGRESS RELATING TO GOVERNANCE AND OVERSIGHT

The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of the NFMCP - the primary governance framework providing oversight to the implementation of the plan, continues to engage its stakeholders through mechanisms such as its M&E technical working group, continue to support the overall governance frameworks/mechanisms for the NFMCP, though it is challenged with consistent representation.

With the EU Budget Support programme wrapped up last FY, no meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) (which also served as the Project Steering Committee for the Budget support programme, chaired by the PIOJ) were held. Engagement of the M&E technical working group continued however with two meetings held on June 30, 2023 and September 22, 2023.

The Annual progress report for the NFMCP FY 22/23 period was also prepared with inputs provided by key stakeholders through the online monitoring portal. The report was finalised in September 2023, circulated to key stakeholders and published to the Agency's website.

CHAPTER 6: LESSONS LEARNED, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

With eight years of implementation of the NFMCP executed to date, valuable opportunities for the forest sector and by extension the country continue to be seen. With only two years of implementation remaining the achievment of Impact indicators associated which the plan is noteworthy. Work to streamline collaborations and partnerships to address gaps and challenges identified will have to continue, as well as improved alignment of outputs with targets and information reported, inorder to ensure success of the plan. It is recommended that at year 10, a gap analysis on implementation of the NFMCP be executed.

As focus continues on sharing the experiences of the plans, the lessons learned from output implementation detailed in this report should be reflected on by stakeholders of the sector.

At the sector level the following lessons learned reported should be noted:

- the cross-cutting nature of the sector, the number of entities involved, and the demonstrated value of forests, require effective collaboration for successful implementation and must remain a priority. The use of the cross sectorial mechanism must be better leveraged. Greater involvement of the parent ministry in driving the governance and legislated related activities is needed.

- the NFMCP must be properly resourced with key attention paid to scheduling and alignment between resources (financial and human), and outputs if the desired outcomes are to be achieved.

-Key recommendations to strengthen stakeholder engagement at the level of implementation must be followed. While the TAC serves at the governance/oversight level to guide the overall progress of the plan, it has been recognized that more can be done to engage stakeholders directly involved in implementation. Additionally, owing to the collaborative nature of the plan, frameworks must be in place to support the identification and sharing of resources between the Agency and its implementing partners.

-Timely feedback and engagement is needed to support collaboration.

-Capacity building and use of technology must be prioritized for the remainder of the plan to drive results and efficiencies in the sector.

CHAPTER 7: Draft NFMCP Implementation Plan with targets for remaining years

Table 4 below presents the main results/ targets to be achieved in Year 9 (FY 2024/2025) of the plan.

TABLE 4: Draft NFMCP Implementation Plan and targets for remaining years

Output	YEAR 9- 2024-2025	YEAR 10 -2025-2026
1.1.1		Full integration of the forest sector in relevant national decision-making processes.
1.1.2		
1.1.3	8 Dev. Orders prepared and updated regarding forest management priorities.	9 Development Orders prepared and updated regarding forest management priorities. Completed.
1.1.4	Further research of other areas with potential for transfer to FD (North Negril Morass, Lands east N/S Highway, Canoe valley, etc.)	Transfers of terrestrial lands (1000 ha) for REDD+ completed and of mangroves and swamplands initiated. Updates NLA Property inventory done.
1.1.5		Package of approaches introduced and operational, documented and assessed on quality and applicability. Relationships for enforcement established with co-managers and stakeholders.
1.1.6	Media promotions of regulations.	Completed.
1.1.7		
1.2.2	To be determined	To be determined
1.2.3		4 species conservation plans produced.
1.2.4		5 new species for conservation identified and conservation approach developed.

Output	YEAR 9- 2024-2025	YEAR 10 -2025-2026
2.1.1		
2.1.2		
2.1.3		Pilot project conducted and completed.
2.1.4		
2.2.1		Assessment and recommendations completed.
2.2.2		Sixteen (16) harvesting plans completed, for 16 of the 26 clusters.
2.3.1		
2.3.2		
2.3.3		To be determined.
2.3.4	Clydesdale rehabilitated.	Feasibility Study for third site done.
2.3.5		
3.1.1	100 ha/ 100,000 tree seedlings planted.	Total 1,100 hectares planted. 1,200 ha maintained.
3.1.2	Minimum of three (3) Forest Management Plans developed	One FMP revised or developed per year.
3.1.3		5 watershed management plans completed, which include restoration plans.
3.1.4	500,000 seedlings produced.	Completed: 1,540,000 seedlings accumulated
3.1.5	Plans implemented by 25%	Plans implemented 50%.
3.1.7	Urban planting done and lessons learned collected	Guidelines Completed.
3.1.8		All forest land owners included and updated
3.1.9		
3.2.1		
3.2.2	Phase 2 of REDD + readiness initiated.	

Output	YEAR 9- 2024-2025	YEAR 10 -2025-2026
	Carbon stocks and emission levels calculated.	
3.2.3		New analytical report completed. The conclusion of each land use study is followed by the analytical report to understand the changes being observed.
3.2.4		Forest emission level calculated.
3.2.5		All 7 Cancun principles adhered to.
3.3.1		Minimum of 45 groups trained / 375 people sensitised.
3.3.2	Continuation training and capcity building	Continuation training programme.
3.3.3	To be determined.	To be determined.
4.1.1	290 school visits, 100 public awareness events.	Cumulatively, 2,850 school visits (in 14 parishes) and 1,425 public awareness events implemented.
4.1.2	To be determined	To be determined
4.1.3		Full registration of planters.
4.2.1	To be determined.	To be determined.
4.2.2	To be determined.	To be determined.
4.2.3	To be determined.	To be determined.
5.1.1.	Final land use land cover dataset and report peer reviewed and published.	Use of Dis-aggregated spatial representation (defined levels of disturbance between 5% and 15%).
5.1.2	9,000 ha assessed and mapped.	
5.1.3	Risk and vulnerability related assessments conducted.	Completed.
5.1.4	40 sites under PFP programme surveyed and mapped.	To be determined
5.1.5		To be determined
5.2.1		To be determined
5.2.2	To be determined	To be determined

Output	YEAR 9- 2024-2025	YEAR 10 -2025-2026
5.2.3		To be determined
5.3.1		Growth & Investment data for 6 species (Cedar, Spanish Elm, Santa Maria Teak, British Honduras Mahogany and WI Mahogany completed.
5.3.2		To be determined
5.3.3	Data collection and analysis.	Data collection and analysis supporting sustainable forest management practices.
5.3.4	To be determined	360 PSPs established.
5.3.5	Artificial propagation and reintroduction.	8 species surveyed and mapped. Artificial propagation and reintroduction.
5.3.6	Progress report 2024. Development of next NFMCP (stakeholder workshops)	Progress report 2025. Final Evaluation. Next NFMCP finalised.