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CARIBBEAN NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS TRAINING WORKSHOP

31st May-2nd June 2017

Georgetown, Guyana

Workshop Report



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Introduction

This report provides a summary of the Caribbean National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Training workshop, held at the Ramada Princess Hotel in Georgetown, Guyana, from 31st May to 2nd June, 2017. The workshop convened 45 participants, including 25 government representatives from 10 Caribbean countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Suriname), representatives of the NAP-Global Support Programme (UN Environment and UNDP), its partners (FAO, PROVIA, WHO, UN-Habitat) and regional organisations (CARICOM and CCCCC).

The **objectives of the workshop** were:

1. To increase countries capacity to formulate and implement a NAP process in-country, as a means to accelerate adaptation planning and implementation.
2. To take stock of what countries are doing on NAPs and exchange lessons learnt and experiences.
3. To increase understanding on prioritised technical issues around the formulation and implementation of NAPs, including cost-benefit analysis and gender.

The desired **output** was the establishment of a Caribbean NAPs Community of Practice.

The agenda of the workshop is available in Annex 1. A full list of participants is available in Annex 2, whilst the group photo on the front page enables easy identification of participants for networking purposes. **Workshop materials and presentations are available at** <http://www.cambioclimatico-regatta.org/index.php/en/workshops/category/2017-georgetown-guyana-caribbean-nap-training-workshop>

Official Opening

The workshop was officially opened by the Honourable Joseph Harmon, Secretary of State, Guyana who expressed that the forum offered an opportunity for knowledge exchange and capacity building, through sharing of experiences and lessons learnt on implementation of NAP process within respective countries, recognising that each is at a different stage of implementation. The NAP process helps countries to conduct comprehensive medium and long-term climate adaptation planning, which must be flexible and build on each country's existing adaptation activities. NAP helps to integrate climate change into national decision making.

Vincent Sweeney, Head, Caribbean Sub-regional Office, UN Environment, highlighted the importance of horizontal and vertical integration and coordination of adaptation planning across sectors and scales. National Adaptation Plans should be seen beyond documents as a process of dialogue between different institutional and non-institutional structures and actors different sectors and levels of government. It is a continuous, progressive and iterative process.

Shabnam Mallick, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Guyana said that the workshop provided a key opportunity for the exchange of experiences in the NAP process from formulation to implementation. It would address key issues such as sectoral integration, gender, prioritising adaptation options and finance.

SESSION 1. INTRODUCTION TO NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS

1.1 OVERVIEW OF NAPS PROCESS AND INTRODUCTION OF NAP TECHNICAL GUIDELINES, PAUL DESANKER, MANAGER OF THE ADAPTATION PROGRAMME, UNFCCC SECRETARIAT

The session included an introduction to the formulation and implementation of National Adaptation Plans by Dr. Paul Desanker, UNFCCC. The presentation showed the evolution of COP decisions related to NAPs (see Figure 1). The Paris Agreement was a historic milestone, including in terms of adaptation to climate change, by calling for stronger adaptation commitments from the parties.

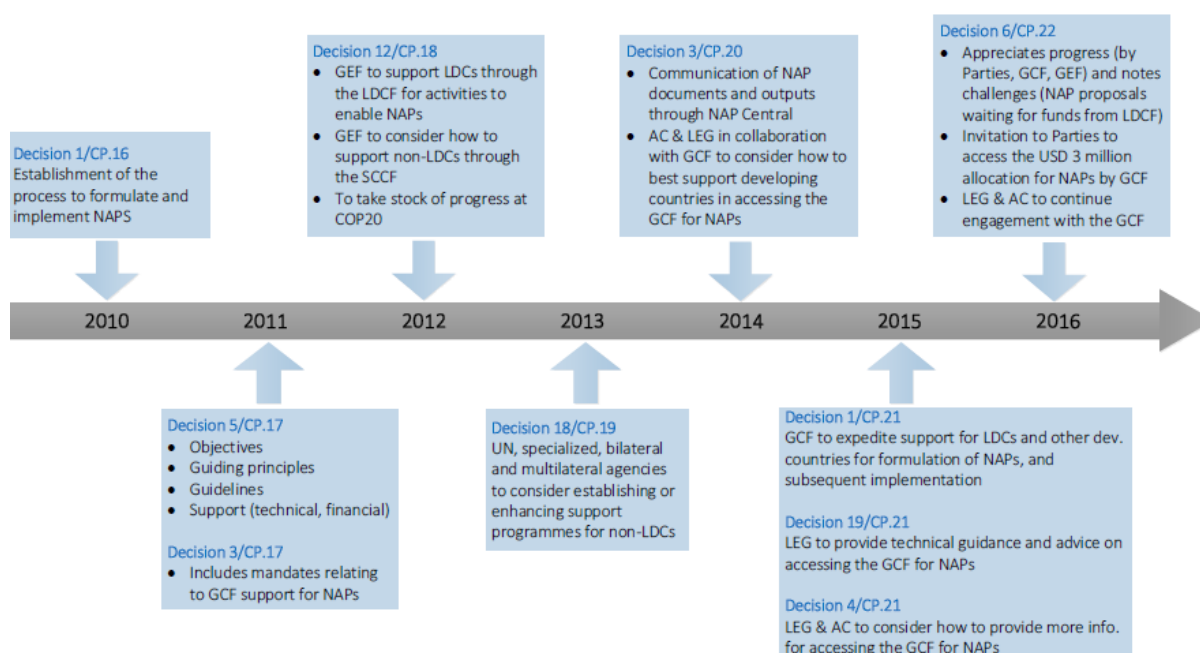


Figure 1. COP Decisions on NAPs.

The **objectives of the NAP process**, as defined in decision 5/CP.17, are:

- To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience;
- To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

The NAPs should be based on a continuous planning process at the national level with iterative updates and outputs, be country-owned and country-driven. The NAPs should build on and not duplicate existing adaptation efforts, include participatory and transparent mechanisms, enhance coherence of adaptation and development planning, and be supported by comprehensive monitoring and review. Finally, the NAPs should consider vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, be guided by the best available science, take into consideration traditional and indigenous knowledge and be gender-sensitive.

The [NAP Technical Guidelines](#) by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and related [supplements to the guidelines](#) provide guidance on how to formulate and implement NAPs.

The Technical Guidelines provide a framework for formulating and implementing a NAP through 4 main elements (see figure 2): Element A (Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps), Element B (Preparatory Elements), Element C (Implementation Strategy) and Element D (Reporting, Monitoring and review).

Elements of the process to formulate and implement NAP (decision 5/CP.17)

Element A: Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps

- Initiating and launching of the NAP process
- Stocktaking: identifying available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation and assessing gaps and needs of the enabling environment for the NAP process
- Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process
- Comprehensively and iteratively assessing development needs and climate vulnerabilities

Element B: Preparatory Elements

- Analysing current climate and future climate change scenarios
- Assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels
- Reviewing and appraising adaptation options
- Compiling and communicating national adaptation plans
- Integrating climate change adaptation into national and subnational development and sectoral planning

Element C: Implementation Strategy

- Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning
- Developing a (long-term) national adaptation implementation strategy
- Enhancing capacity for planning and implementing adaptation
- Promoting coordination and synergy at the regional level and with other multilateral environmental agreements

Element D: Reporting, Monitoring and Review

- Monitoring the NAP process
- Reviewing the NAP process to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps
- Iteratively updating the national adaptation plans
- Outreach on the NAP process and reporting on progress and effectiveness

Figure 2. Elements of the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

The essential **functions of the NAP process** are to:

- Help governments to provide national leadership and coordination of adaptation efforts at all levels and to act as the main interface with regional and international mechanisms.
- The collection, compilation, processing and dissemination of data, information and knowledge on climate change and relevant development aspects in support of adaptation planning and implementation.
- Identify and address gaps and needs related to capacity for the successful design and implementation of adaptation.

NAPs can be submitted for sharing with the UNFCCC via NAP Central at www.unfccc.int/nap

How to find **coherence between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the NAPs** –an integrative framework by the LEG was also presented. The framework takes an integrated approach towards country-driven and country-specific descriptions of systems that should be managed to achieve adaptation and contribute towards achieving SDG targets.

1.2 NAP GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME, ANGELA LENTISCO, CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION CONSULTANT, UN ENVIRONMENT.

The [NAP Global Support Program](#) aims to strengthen institutional and technical capacities in countries for the development of comprehensive NAPs. This includes:

- Supporting countries with one-on-one technical assistance on demand to get started on the NAP process.
- Sensitizing national teams on tools to support key steps of the NAP process through regional trainings.
- Facilitating exchange of lessons and knowledge through South-South and North-South cooperation.

Examples of support provided include development of NAP Roadmaps, stocktaking and regional workshops such as the Caribbean Training Workshop.

1.3 GROUP EXERCISE: WHAT DO YOU UNDERSTAND BY NAPs?

As a means to reach a shared understanding on adaptation planning, participants formed groups and reflected upon the question “What do you understand by adaptation planning?”.

Group answers were written down and clustered (image 1).

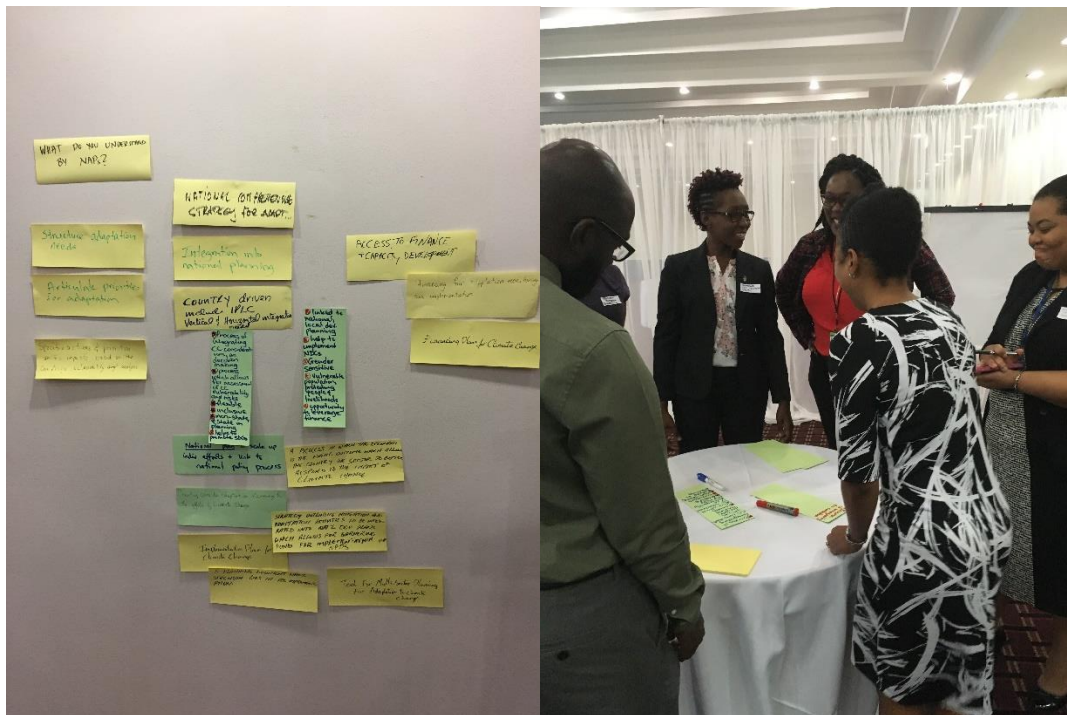


Image 1. Group exercise “What do you understand by NAPs”

NAPs were understood as national, comprehensive multi-sector, multi-scale strategies for adaptation, which help build resilience to climate change. Based on vulnerability analyses, they articulate national priorities for adaptation and provide a means for accessing financing, which in turn enables the implementation of adaptation.

SESSION 2. PROCESS OF DEVELOPING NAPS: A STOCKTAKE

2.1. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS RELATING TO NAPS, ANGELA LENTISCO, CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION CONSULTANT, UN ENVIRONMENT

The session began with an introduction to policy and legal frameworks related to NAPS. Laws create enforcement mechanisms that ensure policies are actually implemented. **Climate laws** can refer to both:

- Framework' laws on climate change (either nested in environmental laws or standalone): e.g. Dominica, Mexico, Philippines, Kenya, UK, Indonesia, and Vietnam.
- Climate related provisions in sectoral laws (e.g. EIA, water, food, health, planning, and building).

Mexico's General Law on Climate Change (2012) was presented as an example. The Law:

- Establishes national climate goals on emission reductions and renewable energy
- Creates a mandate for a National Strategy on Climate Change
- Creates a high-level inter-ministerial Commission on Climate Change
- Creates public participation rights
- Provisions on accountability and transparency to boost investor confidence

An overview of the Law and Climate Change Toolkit, being developed by UN Environment, can be seen on this video (*minute 34:53*):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KggdQJzK75U&index=11&list=PL-m2oy1bnLzp5vQEEdO1I4WWxwhAjpX7na>

2.2 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS IN DOMINICA, LLOYD PASCAL, DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATING UNIT, MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, DOMINICA.

Dominica has a Climate Change Adaptation Policy (2002), a Low Carbon Climate Resilient Strategy (2012) and an Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC, 2015). **The Climate Change, Environment and Natural Resources Management Bill** (2014) is a comprehensive legal framework that, amongst others:

- Establishes a Department of Climate Change, Environment and Development, the tasks of which include overseeing the implementation to the Low Carbon Climate Resilient Strategy
- Establishes a Climate Change and Environment Trust Fund to finance the implementation of the above Strategy and community adaptation measures
- Integrates climate change into environmental impact assessments and physical planning processes
- Establishes measures to protect water quality and enhance resilience of water resources to impacts from climate change

The Climate Change, Environment and Natural Resources Management Bill contains over 350 sections and is 370 pages in length. A NAP proposal is being developed that would enable the implementation of the Bill in certain aspects, including through capacity building of Environment and Planning Agencies; water, forest and coastal resource inventories and management plans; and community vulnerability mapping.

2.3. NAP PROCESS IN ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, RUTH SPENCER, BOARD MEMBER MEPA TRUST TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (TAC), ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Antigua and Barbuda recently submitted a NAP proposal to the Green Climate Fund, which is being currently being reviewed by the Executive Board. The elaboration of the NAP was initially stated in Antigua and Barbuda's INDC. The NAP is being done on a sectoral basis, synthesizing sectoral plans into a NAP. Broad stakeholder consultations have been an integral part of the process to date.

Some of the benefits of the participatory stakeholder consultations include: i) Community owned and driven; ii) Cost-effective since communities have their own skills and capabilities and systems for in kind contributions to the processes, iii) Sustainable, iv) Build and enhance capacities and empowerment, v) Lead to greater community awareness, vi) Unity and collaboration with government and sectors, vii) Positive and effective engagement, viii) Generation of data and reports, ix) Means of verifying, xi) Respect and implementation of FPIC, xii) Compliance with the Environmental and Social Safeguards Management Framework and Benefit Sharing with gender considerations built into the entire process.

Envisioned NAP Readiness activities include: facilitating private sector engagement through multi-stakeholder committees and fund boards; piloting innovative financing mechanisms such as an adaptation revolving fund for tourism; Vulnerability Risk Assessment and Adaptation Plans are developed for up to 3 Government agencies, 3 communities/NGOs and 3 Private Sector entities using a learning by doing, participatory capacity building approach.

SESSION 3. NAPS IN THE CARIBBEAN: LESSONS LEARNED

During this session, a group work carousel format (whereby groups rotated from one working table to another) was used for countries to exchange experiences about the successes, challenges and opportunities they have faced with regards to adaptation planning and to learn about the NAP processes in other Caribbean countries. The full list of identified issues is included in Annex 3.



Image 2. Carousel group work on successes, challenges and opportunities

In terms of shared **successes of adaptation planning**, the following issues came out of group discussion:

- Integration of climate change into the national development processes (not only environment) and into other sectors
- Adaptation included in several NDCs
- Integration of different instruments (e.g. NAPs and NDCs)
- Initiation of NAP process in Saint Lucia, Suriname; advanced process in Grenada
- Institutional coordination mechanisms in several countries
- Regional level collaboration through e.g. J-CCCP, CCCCC and OECS Council of Ministers of Environment

Several **challenges** were identified, including:

- Lack of legislation
- Lack of data and baseline information
- Lack of technical capacities and financial resources
- Lack of sustained stakeholder engagement and interest
- Lack of clear implementation strategies

Finally, some of the **opportunities** that were discussed included:

- More strategic and comprehensive planning, integrating all sectors and actors
- Opportunities to achieve SGDs
- Aim planning at a more medium to long term period.
- Integration of cross cutting issues like gender, biodiversity, traditional knowledge and practices, indigenous people, DRR in national planning
- Coordination across sectors and scales, down to community level
- Strengthen health sector services related to climate change adaptation

SESSION 4. FINANCING NAPs

4.1 FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO NAPs: AN INTRODUCTION, VINCENT SWEENEY, HEAD CARIBBEAN SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE UN ENVIRONMENT

The presentation provided a brief overview of the current international financial architecture for adaptation. According to the [UN Environment Adaptation Finance Gap Report](#), estimates for the cost of adaptation range from 140 - 300 billion USD / year. Under the Paris Agreement, Annex 1 countries committed to 100 billion USD / year through 2025 for both adaptation and mitigation. In 2014, 25 billion USD were disbursed for adaptation. 21 billion (84%) came from development banks and funds. The global financial architecture for adaptation is complex. Multilateral, bilateral and national public funds co-exist with private funding. Understanding the supply and demand for adaptation financing is critical to designing public policies and instruments that can catalyze adaptation finance flows. Policy makers have a role to play in addressing barriers to financing.

A list of NDAs by country is available at <http://www.greenclimate.fund/how-we-work/tools/country-directory>

4.3 NATIONAL BUDGETING AND ADAPTATION, AVERY GREEN CHIEF PROJECT ANALYST (AG.), PUBLIC INVESTMENT UNIT (PIU), MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, BARBADOS

The process in place for Financing Adaptation Projects and Programmes in Barbados' Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) was presented. Major multilateral financing partners include: Inter-American Development Bank (IADB); Caribbean Development Bank (CDB); European Union (EU); European Investment Bank (EIB); World Bank; GEF/SCCF and GEF Trust Fund; Green Climate Fund; and the Adaptation Fund. Bilateral partners include AusAID; CIDA; European Commission- GCCA; GIZ; USAID and DFID. Types of finance and assistance include grant funding; loans; investment loans; and technical assistance.

The PSIP in Barbados refers to all projects and programmes with an estimated total cost of BDS\$250,000 (USD\$125,000) and over. It allows government to plan and prioritize the use of its domestic and externally provided development financial resources. It presents the capital expenditure as budgeted in the Estimates of Expenditure and Revenue and identifies over the next 3 years those projects to be implemented. The Public Investment Unit (PIU) manages, monitors, evaluates and coordinates the PSIP in Barbados.

Furthermore, the PIU is the main link with development partners for loans and technical assistance. The PIU revises the type and adequacy of financing and does comparative analysis between alternatives. It also analyses the government's borrowing capacity as well as the state of the national and international economy, on the basis of which the PIU recommends the time lines for borrowing projects. The PIU demands certain conditions such as commitment from the Ministry of Finance to provide sufficient funds for the entire life of the project. Some of the challenges within the PIU include the lack of capacities to elaborate feasibility studies for project approval, delays, legal matters and change of government/ priorities.

A National Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) System to support the Implementation of Barbados (NDC) to the UNFCCC is being developed. The purpose of the project is to define a national climate change MRV system to enhance tracking of: Green House Gas Emissions; the impact of mitigation and adaptation actions; and international, regional and domestic climate finance flows. It will seek to record all the financing received for adaptation measures.

Kimberly Westby, Ministry of Economic Development, Belize shared their experience in adaptation finance. Currently all financing comes from external sources. The Adaptation Fund is financing a Marine Ecosystem Based Adaptation Project to strengthen the coral barrier reef. Another project on energy resilience is in the GEF pipeline. Adaptation is integrated into the national budgeting process.

SESSION 5. NAPS AND INTEGRATING SECTORS

The session consisted of a panel discussion with representatives discussing how adaptation planning has been integrated into the sectors of disaster risk reduction, health, water and urban planning. The following provides a summary of the key points made by each panellist.

- **Disaster risk reduction (DRR)** - Colonel Chubillal Ramsarup, Guyana: The Caribbean is particularly vulnerable to disasters, which lead to both loss of life and economic losses. In Guyana, there is a DRR Platform, which is a committee conformed of several Ministries and

NGOs that meets quarterly and aims to reduce duplication of efforts. The country counts with an Early Warning Committee and a Monitoring and Evaluation Committee that ensures that delivered actions are effective. The government works with regions to develop DRR systems and to engage the population, including through community-based disaster plans. Communities are also engaged in community emergency management teams, and trained in rescue techniques and public health.

- **Water** - Melissa Colquhoun, Director Water Policy, Water Policy and Monitoring Division, Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation, Jamaica: The water sector is particularly vulnerable to climate change, including due to salt water intrusion caused by sea level rise. The Ministry of Economic Growth's climate change division coordinates climate change matters across sectors. The Draft National Water Sector Policy and Implementation Plan 2017 guides the sector's adaptation to climate change and resilience to climate variability. Various water agencies are piloting adaptation approaches, for example the National Irrigation Commission has reintroduced water harvesting and modified drought resistant crops.
- **Health** - Steve Daniel, Environmental Health Officer, Ministry of Health and Environment, Barbados: The country has a GEF climate change and health project, which focused on climate sensitive diseases due to water scarcity, water quality and insect vector proliferation. The project enabled the integration of climate information into health surveillance; improved technical capacity of field practitioners; and enhanced inter-sectoral collaboration. Some of the challenges at regional level include that health is not a priority in climate change policies. There is a lack of implementation plans for long-term adaptation. There are limited means to implement adaptation actions, both due to limits in resources and staff.
- **Cities and settlements** - Marcus Mayr, Climate Change Planning Unit, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat): Several NDCs include cities, including ten countries of the Caribbean. Urban Adaptation has to be implemented within the NAPs and within sustainable development strategies. UN-Habitat is currently working in Haiti and Jamaica. There are several entry points to work within the region, however a key challenge has been the limited number of proposals from countries that would focus on cities and settlements and enable the implementation of actions in these areas.



SESSION 6. TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF ELABORATING NAPS: INTEGRATING GENDER

6.1 MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN NAPS, ANGELA LENTISCO, CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION CONSULTANT, UN ENVIRONMENT.

Gender-responsive adaptation planning seeks to identify and redress existing, potential inequalities by ensuring women, as well as men, are engaged in all levels of climate change responses. Gender-responsive adaptation planning:

- Is based on comprehensive, participatory, gender-sensitive analysis.
- Recognizes differential vulnerability; targets adaptation strategies.
- Builds on existing knowledge and capacities.
- Is planned and implemented with equitable participation.
- Promotes adaptation policies, programmes to meet needs of women, men.
- Supports equitable access resources, rights, opportunities.

Benefits of gender responsive adaptation planning enables more relevant, sustainable adaptation efforts, and builds greater resilience. This can include vulnerability and risk assessments that identify gender inequalities. Adaptation initiatives should respond to women's and men's needs and constraints. Both women's and men's knowledge and skills should be valued and included in adaptation planning. Indicators are rendered more accurate and realistic, thereby supporting more accurate monitoring.

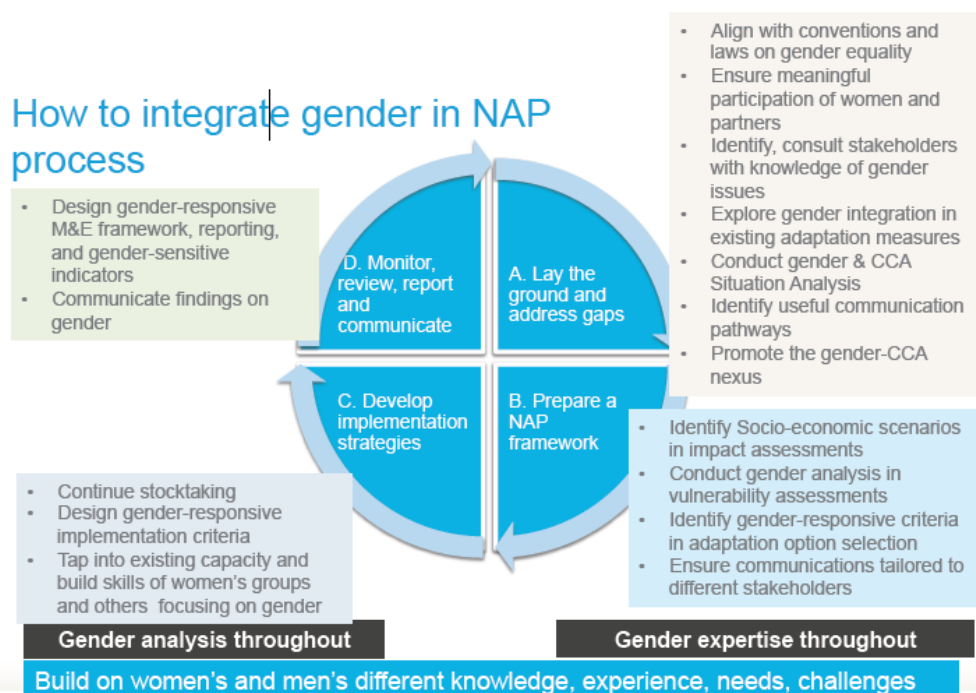


Figure 3. How to integrate gender in the NAP process.

6.2 GROUP EXERCISE AND DISCUSSION: NAPS AND GENDER

A group exercise was done whereby countries identified where they were at in terms of integrating gender in climate change adaptation planning. The phases provided were: i) invisible; ii) discovery; iii) growing understanding; iv) mobilization; v) institutionalization. The majority of countries identified

themselves in a stage of growing understanding. During group discussion, the following countries shared their experiences:

- **Suriname:** There is a general lack of knowledge about gender integration, how to include gender related activities or mainstream gender in projects.
- **Grenada:** There is a growing understanding about gender and a Ministry of Social Development and Gender Affairs, however is it not very clear what the level of integration of gender is within other Ministries and around other issues. The GCF project proposal pushed for consideration of gender and instigated internal discussion.
- **Barbados:** For the preparation of the INDC there was a gender consultation with the support of UNDP on how to integrate gender considerations into processes and mainstream gender across sectors in the country through guidelines and strategies.
- **Antigua and Barbuda:** Antigua is in the stage of mobilization, for every project that goes to bigger level a meeting is conveyed to discuss the risks and concerns for both men and women.
- **Jamaica:** Institutionalization, in the last 10 years gender issues have been high on government agendas. There is a Ministry of Gender Affairs and it is mandatory for all gender policies to be mainstreamed. There has to be a percentage of woman that sit on project boards.



Image 3. Phases in the integration of gender into NAPs

SESSION 7. TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF ELABORATING NAPs: PRIORITISING ADAPTATION OPTIONS AND COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

7.1. APPRAISING ADAPTATION OPTIONS USING COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS IN URBAN AREAS IN LATIN AMERICA, DR. JOSE ALBERTO LARA, UNIVERSIDAD IBEROAMERICANA, MEXICO

The presentation provided an introduction and case studies on the use of cost-benefit analysis to prioritise adaptation options and inform decision-making.

Governments need to choose between multiple adaptation options. Two tools that can enable more efficient decision-making were presented: i. Multi Criteria Analysis and ii. Cost-benefit analysis.

Multi-criteria analysis (MCA) enables the qualitative prioritisation of options, normally through the use of participatory stakeholder group workshops. It is important to engage all relevant stakeholders in the process, as to reduce the risk group bias and to ensure that all participants represent their needs and values. A case study from Uruguay was shown. The greatest benefit of MCA is that the group defines the priorities, whilst the challenges include that results can be biased if not all groups are duly represented.

Cost-benefit analysis enables quantitative analysis using financial figures to represent the benefits of each option. The quality of the analysis depends on the quality of data used – this can be a challenge when talking about e.g. ecosystem services. The database of [The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity](#) was presented.

Finally, a case study was provided of the Cartagena (Colombia) Climate Change Strategy: *Plan Cartagena Competitiva y Compatible con el Clima (4C)*. Out of 36 available adaptation options, three were chosen for a cost-benefit analysis: reef restoration; green roofs; and permeable pavements. This case study was later used for a group exercise, where participants analysed given economic information and discussed which option they would have chosen, and why. In addition to economic data, participants also highlighted the importance of e.g. social acceptability, environmental feasibility and political buy-in.



Image 4. Group work on cost-benefit analysis

The presenter recommended the use of hybrid approaches that apply both qualitative and quantitative methods, whereby a qualitative prioritisation of options can then be followed by a cost-benefit analysis of a set of prioritised measures.

SESSION 8. SUPPORT PROGRAMMES FOR NAPS

A panel discussion was held, chaired by Janelle Christian, Head, Office of Climate Change, Ministry of the Presidency, Guyana. Different agencies provided a synthesis of the support programmes they have available for NAPS.



Image 5. Panel discussion on NAP Support Programmes

- **UN Environment** - Sebastian Rodriguez, Adaptation consultant, Climate Change Unit, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean: UN Environment adaptation work has a focus on Ecosystem-based Adaptation. UN Environment supports NAPS through knowledge management and capacity building, including via the [NAP-GSP](#) and the capacity and knowledge sharing initiative [REGATTA](#). UN Environment is also an accredited agency to the GCF and other multilateral funds, and supports access to finance through the development of NAP proposal based on existing initiatives, elena.pita@unep.org. Access to adaptation science is also provided through the PROVIA network and CLICC.
- The Climate Technology Centre and Network ([CTCN](#)), hosted by UN Environment, provides technical assistance to countries (up to USD 250,000) and collaborates with research institutes in the region. CTCN is demand driven and countries of the region are encouraged to identify needs and seek support, where relevant. marta.moneo.affiliate@unep.org
- [Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre \(CCCCC\)](#) - Mark Bynoe, Assistant Director and Head, Project Development and Management Unit: coordinates the Caribbean region's response to climate change, working on effective solutions and projects to combat the

environmental impacts of climate change and global warming. The CCCCC works at both country and regional level. It is accredited as a regional implementing agency under the GCF.

- **FAO** - Martina Duncan, Climate Change and Risk Management Officer, Subregional Office for the Caribbean: FAO's work focuses on building resilience and addressing vulnerability to climate change in the agriculture sector. They recently released the [Supplementary Guidelines on Addressing agriculture, forestry and fisheries in NAPs](#). FAO is also an accredited agency to the GCF and provides support specific to the agriculture sector. The agency has a specific focus on integrating gender into adaptation planning. Martina.duncan@fao.org
- **UNDP/J-CCCC** - Yoko Ebisawa, Project Manager, Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership (J-CCCC) UNDP Barbados & the OECS: The J-CCCC Programme works on both adaptation and mitigation. This includes supporting countries develop NAPs based on existing initiatives. So far, work has been carried out in Belize, Guyana, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname. The programme also supports capacity building and knowledge management. In Jamaica, support has been provided for an enhanced coordination mechanism, whilst in Suriname support is given to enhanced data management. In addition, UNDP is an accredited agency to multilateral funds and supports countries in programme development and implementation, as well as in accessing readiness finance including for NAPs. In addition, support is provided through the [NAP-GSP](#). yoko.ebisawa@undp.org
- **PAHO/WHO** - Adrianus Vlugman, Senior Advisor, Water, Sanitation and Environmental Health, Caribbean Office of Caribbean Program Coordination: PAHO/WHO focuses on the linkages between environment and health, around the water/energy/food nexus and recognising that climate change increases the risk of diseases. Work is carried out around evidence-building, awareness raising and education, partnerships and adaptation actions. Implemented initiatives have included [smart \(safe and green\) hospitals](#); as well as water and waste management. vlugmana@paho.org
- **UNFCCC**: Implements country-driven decisions on NAPs and adaptation, and manages submitted NAPs. UNFCCC gives guidance to the GCF, GEF and Adaptation Fund on funding for formulation and implementation of NAPs, based on Party decisions. Technical guidance and support on NAPs is provided through constituted bodies such as the LEG and the Adaptation Committee. The UNFCCC monitors progress and identifies gaps to guide UN organisations and Funds to provide further support to countries. Implementation of the Convention is promoted, alongside coherence with other processes (e.g. SDGs). Knowledge is managed through the [NAP Central](#), the Convention websites and databases.
- **UN-HABITAT**: Supports the integration of cities, towns and settlements aspects into NAPs, and the integration of urban issues into climate change policies and of climate change into urban policy. For example, city level vulnerability assessments are carried out, and plans and projects on adaptation are developed. Local processes, capacity building and training are facilitated that then feed into national processes such as NAPs through vertical integration. Marcus.mayr@unhabitat.org

SESSION 9. CARIBBEAN NAPs COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE

9.1. PRESENTATION: COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE AND REGATTA, SEBASTIAN RODRIGUEZ, ADAPTATION CONSULTANT, UN ENVIRONMENT

The presentation provided an overview of the Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer and Climate Change Action, [REGATTA](#). The platform aims to strengthen capacity and knowledge sharing of climate change technologies and experiences for adaptation and mitigation in Latin America and the Caribbean. This is done through: Communities of Practice; information provision; technical assistance, pilot projects and studies; and face-to-face workshops. REGATTA also hosts a NAP Community of Practice.

9.2. PRESENTATION: INTRODUCTION TO THE NAPs COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE, LILI ILIEVA, PRACTICAL ACTION

The presentation gave an introduction to Communities of Practice, or a group of people who share a common interest and come together to fulfil both individual and group goals, through connecting people, generating new knowledge, enabling dialogue and stimulating learning.

The NAPs Community of Practice is aimed at public officials involved in the development of National Adaptation Plans in Latin America and the Caribbean, to support each other by sharing good practices and challenges in this work, and to receive contributions from researchers and specialists from international cooperation and civil society. Separate sub-Communities of Practice have been established for the Caribbean; for Central America; and for South America.

Workshop participants are encouraged to register to the NAPs Community of Practice and participate in discussion forums, webinars, meetings and access the on-line library.

Registration to the NAP Community of Practice can be done at <http://napscommunity.com/en/>

9.3. GROUP WORK: PRIORITY TOPICS FOR THE CARIBBEAN NAPs COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE

Participants worked in groups to identify priority topics for the Caribbean NAPs Community of Practice in terms of future discussion forums, webinars and potential workshops. Participants pinned their answers onto the wall and voted with stickers for their priority three topics. The results are summarised in the table below.

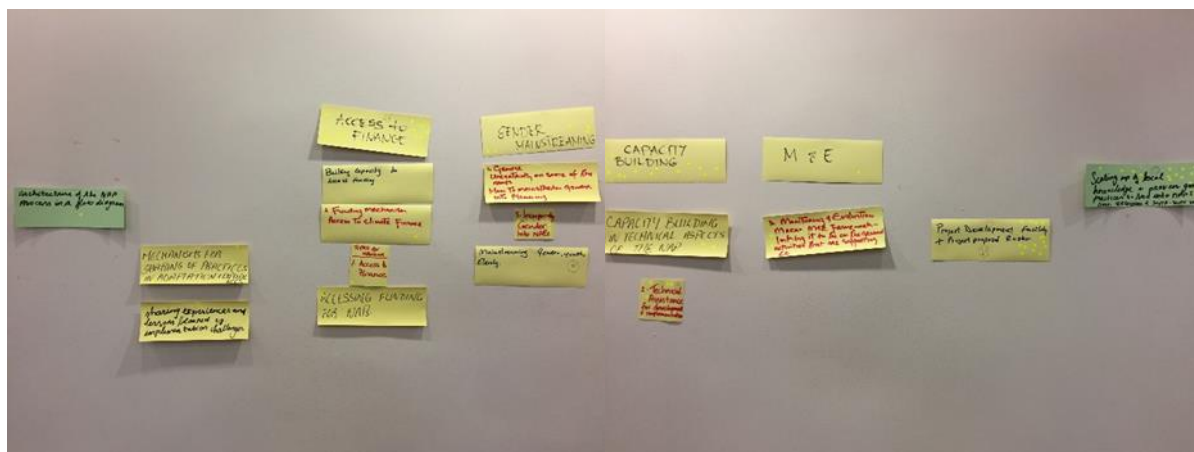


Image 6. NAPs Community of Practice priority topics for the Caribbean countries

Table 1. Priority topics for the Caribbean NAPs Community of Practice

Topic	Number of votes
Access to finance for NAPs	24
Capacity building in aspects of NAPs	19
Scaling up of local knowledge and proven good practices into NAPs (incl. regional and South-South sharing); mechanism for sharing best practices and lessons learned	16
NAP project development facility and project proposal roster	14
Incorporating gender into NAPs	11
M&E of NAPs	3
Architecture of the NAP process in a flow diagram	1

Group exercise: Next steps - country by country

A group exercise was carried out, whereby participants from each country and organisation were asked to reflect on what actions they would like to commit to with regards to NAP processes, once they returned home. The following summarises some of the proposed actions that were put forward.

- **Antigua and Barbuda:** Continue work to encourage communities to be proactive and contribute to the NAP process. Explore collaboration with CCCCC.
- **Barbados:** Identify the process to access funding for preparing a NAP; identify who to collaborate with to move forward with the NAP process.
- **Belize:** Feedback to CEO on workshop, including on how to access the GCF.
- **Dominica:** Pursue accreditation of the Adaptation Fund. Work with Antigua and Barbuda, to learn from their experience in obtaining support for the NAP from the GCF. Pursue direct Access to GCF.
- **Guyana:** Resilience and Climate Plan to be reinitiated and feed into Green State Development Strategy (GSDE). Ministry of Health hosting upcoming discussion to see how to integrate sector into the on-going NAP.
- **Jamaica:** Enhance information sharing and collaboration on NAPs between sectors.
- **Saint Kitts and Nevis:** Host a workshop with all sectors to begin the NAP process. Meet with the GCF NDA to get an endorsement letter to collaborate with FAO to develop an Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry NAP. Identify a climate change focal point in each sector.
- **Saint Lucia:** NAP process on-going, next step is to prioritise sectors, develop sectoral NAPs and identify sectoral priorities. Share information from regional workshop with stakeholders. Review funding sources available for planning and implementation for sector NAPs.
- **Suriname:** First stage of NAP process on-going. Carry out an exercise to prioritize sectors and adaptation actions. Take stock of available finance and technical assistance.
- **FAO:** Support access to funding. Encourage integration of NAPs in agriculture sector.

- **PROVIA:** Compile basic information about available support and steps to access it on NAP Central. Follow-up with Caribbean participants on VIA research priorities that PROVIA should focus on.
- **UNDP/J-CCCP:** Provision of technical expertise for NAP development. Continued support of national and regional networking, capacity building and NAP development. Support the identification of sustainable financing mechanisms towards the implementation of prioritized adaptation actions. Continued support of gender integration into national and regional adaptation planning.
- **UN-HABITAT:** Develop NAP Guide. Assist countries with NAP development and funding proposals.

Side-event: PROVIA-CLICC

Sean Khan, Programme Officer, UN Environment/PROVIA-CLICC presented the Programme on Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation (PROVIA). PROVIA is a global initiative that aims to provide direction, coherence and capacity building at the international level for research on vulnerability, impacts and adaptation (VIA) through capacity building, research and dissemination of knowledge. It also seeks to identify priority areas of research, including in the Caribbean. The Country level Impacts of Climate Change (CLICC) initiative aims to facilitate understanding of country-level climate impacts to support climate action. Additional information is available from sean.khan@unep.org

Closing ceremony

The following provides a summary of the closing remarks given by panellists in the closing ceremony.

- **Cheryl Jeffers, Conservation Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Marine Resources, Cooperatives, Environment and Human Settlement, Saint Kitts and Nevis** appreciated the networking opportunity and the information provided during the workshop, which can be fed back into government processes in Saint Kitts and Nevis. In particular, she welcomed the new information gained on cost-benefit analysis, as a means to help prioritise investment of limited resources; and information gained on the health sector and adaptation. Learning about the similar opportunities and challenges faced by other countries of the region was particularly beneficial and enables furthering actions based on lessons learned.
- **Nataly Plet, Environmental Policy Officer, Cabinet of the President, Suriname**, welcomed the workshop approach that included a focus on implementation and mobilization of finance. The session on legal frameworks was a good reminder on the importance of supportive legislation for implementation. NAPs are relevant for all sectors and the link to adaptation needs to be made relevant cross-sectorally.
- **Janelle Christian, Head, Office of Climate Change, Ministry of the Presidency, Guyana** learned from the experience of other countries with regards to bottom-up approaches that integrated communities, including with regards to dissemination of information and joint planning and implementation. She appreciated the information provided by partner organisations and looked forward to continued collaboration. The important follow-up would

be for countries to move from their respective NAP stages to the next, focusing on implementation.

- **Dr. Mark Griffith, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, UN Environment** thank everyone who had contributed to the success of the workshop, including partner agencies, the Government of Guyana, and all participating countries. He encouraged countries to request technical assistance, including from UN Environment, and to move forward to implementation of NAPs.

Annex 1. Agenda

DAY 1 – Adaptation planning in the Caribbean: a stocktake and lessons learned

Time	Title/Format	Who
8 – 8.30 a.m.	Registration	
8.30- 9 a.m.	Official Opening	
		Government of Guyana UN Environment UNDP
	Introduction to the workshop	
8.55 a.m.	PowerPoint	Facilitator
9 – 10 a.m.	Session 1: Introduction to the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) process Objective: Provide a recap on the NAPs process and introduce the NAP Technical Guidelines	
9.00 a.m.	Presentation: Overview of NAPs process and introduction of NAP Technical Guidelines	Paul Desanker, UNFCCC
9.30 a.m.	Presentation: NAP Global Support Programme	Angela Lentisco, UN Environment
9:40 a.m.	Group exercise: What do you understand by NAPs?	Facilitator; all participants
10:00-10:15 a.m.	Coffee break	
10:15a.m.	Group exercise continued	
10.30 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.	Session 2: Developing NAPs: a stocktake Objective: Learn about on-going NAP processes in the region	
10:30 a.m.	Presentation: Policy and legal frameworks relating to NAPs	Angela Lentisco, UN Environment
10:45 a.m.	Presentation: Policy and legal frameworks in Dominica	Lloyd Pascal, Dominica
11:15 a.m.	Group work: Country level NAP processes	All participants
12:10 p.m.	Presentation: NAP process in Antigua and Barbuda	Ruth Spencer, Antigua and Barbuda
12.30 – 1.30 p.m.	Lunch	
1:30 – 4p.m.	Session 3: NAPs in the Caribbean: lessons learned	

	Objective: Countries reflect on where they are at in terms of national adaptation planning and learn about NAP processes in other countries	
1.30 p.m.	Quick post-lunch energiser (TBD)	Facilitator
1:45 – 2:45 p.m.	Group discussion: Lessons learned on NAPs in the Caribbean	All participants
2.45 – 3.15 p.m.	Coffee break	
3.15 p.m.	Feedback from group discussions	
3.45 p.m.	Wrap up and end of Day 1	

DAY 2 – Technical aspects of NAPs process and support programmes

Time	What	Who
9:00	Recap of Day 1 and introduction to Day 2	
9:05 – 10:00 a.m.	Session 4: Financing NAPs	
	Objective: Identifying different sources of financing for developing and implementing NAPs	
9:05 a.m.	Financial support to NAPs: an introduction	Vincent Sweeney, UN Environment
9:10 a.m.	Support to NAPs by Green Climate Fund	Jessica Jacob, GCF (virtual)
9:40 a.m.	National budgeting and adaptation	Avery Green, Barbados Kimberly Westby, Belize
10:00 – 10:15 a.m.	Coffee break	
10:15 – 11:15 a.m.	Session 5: NAPs and integrating sectors	
	Objective: Increase understanding on how sectors can be integrated into national adaptation planning	
	Panel discussion: Integrating sectors into NAPs	Melissa Colquhoun, Jamaica Steve Daniels, Barbados Marcus Mayr, UN-Habitat Chubillal Ramsarup, Guyana
11:15 a.m.– 12:30 p.m.	Session 6: Technical aspects of elaborating NAPs: integrating gender	
	Objective: Strengthening capacities in technical aspects of elaborating NAPs: integrating gender	
11:15	Presentation: Mainstreaming gender in NAPs Q&A	Angela Lentisco, UN Environment
11:45	Group exercise and discussion: NAPs and gender	All participants
12:30 a.m. – 1.30 p.m.	Lunch	
1:30 p.m. – 3 p.m.	Session 7: Technical aspects of elaborating NAPs: Prioritising adaptation options and cost-benefit analysis	

	Objective: Strengthening capacities in technical aspects of elaborating NAPs: cost-benefit analysis	
1:30 p.m.	Presentation: Appraising adaptation options using cost-benefit analysis	Jose Alberto Lara
2 p.m.	Group exercise: appraising adaptation options for decision-making	All participants
3- 3:15 p.m.	Coffee break	
3:15 – 4 p.m.	Session 8: Support programmes for NAPs	
	Objective: Identifying different support programmes for developing and implementing NAPs	
	Panel discussion: Support Programmes for NAPs	Sebastian Rodriguez, UN Environment Yoki Ebisawa, J-CCCP, UNDP Sebastian Rodriguez, CTCN Mark Bynoe, CCCCC Martina Duncan, FAO Adrianus Vlugman, WHO/PAHO

DAY 3 – Community of Practice for NAPs and next steps

Time	What	Who
9:00	Summary of Days 1 and 2; introduction to Day 3	
9:05 – 10:30 a.m.	Session 9: Caribbean Regional NAPs Community of Practice	
	Objective: Learn about the initiative and receive inputs and ideas for content from participants	
9:05 a.m.	Presentation: Communities of Practice and REGATTA	Sebastian Rodriguez, UN Environment
9:15 a.m.	Presentation: Introduction to the NAPs Community of Practice	Lili Ilieva, Practical Action
9:45 a.m.	Group work: priority topics for the Caribbean Community of Practice	All participants
10:15 – 11:00 a.m.	Coffee break	Side event: CLICC tool Sean Khan, PROVIA/CLICC
11:00 – 11:30	Group work: continued	
11:30 – 12:15	Official closing	Country representatives, UN Environment
12:30 a.m. – 1:30 p.m.	Lunch	

Annex 2. List of Participants

Delegates from Participating Countries		
1.	Antigua and Barbuda	Ruth Spencer Board Member MEPA Trust Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) rvspencer@hotmail.com
2.	Antigua and Barbuda	Sharon Dalso Community Development Division Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) deleandrs1@gmail.com
3.	Barbados	Gina Belle Ministry of Environment and Drainage gina.belle@barbados.gov.bb
4.	Barbados	Avery Green Chief Project Analyst (Ag.) Public Investment Unit (PIU) Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs greenavery@gmail.com ; avery.green@barbados.gov.bb
5.	Barbados (Health representative)	Steve Daniel Environmental Health Officer Ministry of Health and Environment steve.daniel@health.gov.bb
6.	Belize	Colin Mattis Climate Change Officer Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries and Sustainable Development csmattis@yahoo.com
7.	Belize	Kimberley Westby Ministry of Economic Development, Commerce, Industry and Consumer Protection kimberley.westby@med.gov.bz

8.	Dominica	Cindy Robin Economist Macro Policy Unit Ministry of Finance Robinc@dominica.gov.dm
9.	Dominica	Lloyd Pascal Director of Environmental Coordinating Unit Ministry of Health and Environment ecu@dominica.gov.dm
10.	Dominica (Health representative)	Sylvester St. Ville Senior Environmental Health Officer Ministry of Health and Environment ericstvillesylvester@yahoo.com
11.	Grenada (Health representative)	Dhanraj Ramkhelawan Environmental Health Officer Ministry of Health, Social Security & International Business deryck_3@hotmail.com
12.	Guyana	Geoffrey Vaughn Permanent Secretary Ministry of Public Infrastructure gvaughn@publicinfrastructure.gov.gy ; jam22no@yahoo.com
13.	Guyana	Emil McGarrell Permanent Secretary Ministry of Communities (including, Housing, Water, Local Government and Municipalities) permsecmc@gmail.com
14.	Guyana	Dawn Maison Independent Consultant d1075190@gmail.com
15.	Guyana	Yasmin Bowman Communications Specialist Office of Climate Change Ministry of the Presidency yasmine_b12@hotmail.com ; Yasmin.Bowman.occ@motp.gov.gy
16.	Guyana	Sumana Bhattachrya National Adaptation Plan Consultant sumana@ioraecological.com
17.	Guyana	Janelle Christian Head, Office of Climate Change Ministry of the Presidency

		jnel910@gmail.com
18.	Jamaica	Melissa Colquhoun Director Water Policy Water Policy and Monitoring Division Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation Melissa.Colquhoun@mwlecc.gov.jm
19.	Jamaica	Andre Wiltshire Technical Programme Analyst Ministry of Finance and Public service andre.wiltshire@mof.gov.jm
20.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Cheryl Jeffers Conservation Officer II Department of Environment Ministry of Agriculture, Marine Resources, Cooperatives, Environment and Human Settlement jeffers31@gmail.com
21.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Graeme Browne Asst. Physical Planning Officer Department of Physical Planning St. Kitts mastergraeme@hotmail.com
22.	Saint Lucia	Jeanel Volney Sustainable Development and the Environment Officer Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment jeanel.volney@govt.lc
23.	Saint Lucia	Macricia Auguste- Bushell Department of Economic Planning and National Development mauguste@gosl.gov.lc
24.	Suriname	Sagita Jaggan Senior Sector Coordinator Ministry of Finance sagita.jaggan@finance.gov.sr
25.	Suriname	Nataly Plet Environmental Policy Officer Cabinet of the President Coordination for Environmental Policy nataly_plet@yahoo.com
Delegates from participating organizations		
26.	UN Environment Latin America and the Caribbean	Elena Pita Programme adaptation Officer Climate Change Unit

		Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean UNEP- UN Environment elena.pita@unep.org
27.	UN Environment Latin America and the Caribbean	Sebastian Rodriguez Claros Adaptation consultant Climate Change Unit Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean UNEP- UN Environment Sebastian.rodriguez.affiliate@pnuma.org
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29.	UN Environment Latin America and the Caribbean	Mark Griffith Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean UNEP- UN Environment mark.griffith@unep.org
30.	UN Environment Caribbean Sub- Regional Office	Vincent Sweeney Head Caribbean Sub-Regional Office UN Environment vincent.sweeney@pnuma.org ; vincent.sweeney@unenvironment.org
31.	UN Environment PROVIA/CLICC	Sean Khan Programme Officer Science Division UN Environment UNEP-UN Environment Sean.Khan@unep.org
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34.	UNDP Barbados & and OECS	Donna Gittens Technical Specialist, Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership (J-CCCP) UNDP Barbados & the OECS donna.gittens@undp.org

35.	UNDP Barbados & and OECS	Yoko Ebisawa Project Manager, Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership (J-CCCP) UNDP Barbados & the OECS yoko.ebisawa@undp.org
36.	UNFCCC	Paul Desanker Manager of the Adaptation Programme UNFCCC Secretariat PDesanker@unfccc.int
37.	UN- Habitat	Marcus Mayr Climate Change Planning Unit Urban Planning & Design Branch United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN- Habitat) marcus.mayr@unhabitat.org
38.	PAHO/WHO	Adrianus (Ton) Vlugman Senior Advisor, Water, Sanitation and Environmental Health Caribbean Office of Caribbean Program Coordination PAHO/WHO vlugmana@paho.org
39.	FAO	Martina Duncan Climate Change and Risk Management Officer Subregional Office for the Caribbean Martina.Duncan@fao.org
40.	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)	Mark Bynoe Assistant Director and Head Project Development and Management Unit CCCCC mbynoe@caribbeanclimate.bz
41.	CARICOM	Ronnie Brathwaite Deputy Programme Manager Agricultural Development CARICOM SECRETARIAT Ronnie.Brathwaite@Caricom.org
42.	Civil Defense Commission	Colonel Chabilall Ramsarup Director General Civil Defense Commission chubbyr@hotmail.com
43.	Practical Action Consulting	Lili Ilieva Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Specialist Practical Action Consulting Latin America Lili.Ilieva@solucionespracticas.org.pe

44.	Independent Consultant	Jose Alberto Lara Economist expert on cost-benefit analysis in Latin America jose.alberto.lara@gmail.com
FACILITAROR		
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OTHER CONTACTS		
46.	Green Climate Fund	Jessica Jacob Latin American and Caribbean Coordinator Country Programming Division jjacob@gcfund.org
47.	CTCN – UN Environment	Marta Moneo CTCN Regional Coordinator for Latin America and the Caribbean Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) Marta.moneo.affiliate@pnuma.org

Annex 3. Successes, challenges and opportunities of adaptation planning and NAPs in the Caribbean

Successes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of the different instruments (NAPs, NDCs etc.) • Most countries include adaptation commitments in their INDC. • Integration of climate change into the national development processes (not only environment) and into other sectors • Suriname: initiation of the NAP process • Grenada: Advanced NAP Process; sectoral adaptation plans in place and integration of adaptation into other sectors; budget labelling; Climate Change Adaptation Plan and Climate Change Policy • Dominica: Climate Change Adaptation Policy since 2002; Low Carbon Climate Resilient Strategy (2012) encompassing all sectors; health vulnerability and adaptation assessment; Disaster Risk Reduction project to reduce vulnerability in all sectors; vector protection and climate research to build an Early Warning System for climate related conditions • Guyana: multi-sectoral National Climate Change Committee; Office of Climate Change since 2009; Climate Resilience Strategy and Action Plan (draft); Low Carbon Development Strategy; Green State Development Strategy mainstreaming DRR into water sector • Saint Lucia: NAP process initiated; Climate Change Adaptation Policy (2015); NDC includes adaptation; Disaster vulnerability reduction project; Strategic Program for Climate Resilience; National Climate Change Committee; • Belize: Climate Change Policy and Action Plan (2015); NDC with adaptation; National Adaptation Strategy for Agriculture; Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment (2014); National Climate Change Committee; • Barbados: National Climate Change Committee, multi-sectoral; draft Climate Change Policy, with sectoral adaptation strategies; NDC include adaptation; climate change integrated into National Development Plan, among sectors; early use of water harvesting (since 1990s) • St Kitts and Nevis: draft Climate Change Policy; Climate Change Adaptation Strategy under development; sectoral climate change strategies/plans for agriculture, water, tourism and health • Jamaica: Climate Change Division and Ministry of Climate Change; climate change focal points in different ministries (27 sectors); climate change included in National Development Plan; adaptation a priority in NDC • Antigua and Barbuda: integration of adaptation into sectoral plans and policies, on-going; Environmental Protection and Management Bill (2015), amendments to include climate change; • Regional: due to J-CCCP there is more collaboration and interchange of knowledge • Regional: CCCCC – Ccoral tool, to be used by all projects in the region • Regional: OECS Council of Ministers of Environment
Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of integration (inter-sectorial collaboration)

- Lack of legislation
- Lack of data and baseline information (evidence based decision-making)
- Difficulties setting relevant adaptation targets
- Changing political priorities- lack of continuous political policy/strategy
- Different agendas
- Lack of clear implementation strategies
- Lack of technical capacities (human resources)
- Inadequate resources (financial)
- Lack of integrated methods/ approaches for adaptation
- Limited stakeholder consultation and analysis of new groups
- Lack of educational opportunities and disseminating information in a timely manner for decision making
- Lack of sustained stakeholder interest
- Lack of effective and targeted communication
- Poor regional coordination and support (different legislation in countries)
- Lack of a framework for monitoring and evaluation
- Lack of capacity
- Lack of data management and indigenous knowledge
- Dealing with uncertainties and future conditions and how to prioritize and deal with them
- No clear idea of what implementation would look like
- Funds might not be used in issues addressing adaptation climate
- Capturing lessons learnt (good and bad) and applying them

Opportunities

- Integration of climate change adaptation into development planning
- Maximization of resources, consolidation of efforts, no duplication
- Funding opportunities
- More strategic and comprehensive planning
- Integration of all sectors and actors
- Opportunities to achieve SDGs
- Feeds into national sustainable development
- Economic development, economy activity
- Opportunity to aim planning at a more medium to long term period.

- Coordination across sectors
- Connecting with communities
- Integration of cross cutting issues like gender, biodiversity, traditional knowledge and practices, indigenous people, DRR in national planning
- An opportunity to enhance disaster risk resilience

- Adaption to climate change is something that makes things happen, it's an opportunity to change a frame from reactive to proactive.
- Deliver actual results.
- Find new solutions to sustainable development, innovation and the use of new technologies
- An opportunity to involve different solutions and examine a holistic approach
- Apply existing knowledge and practices and scale it up
- Multi-stakeholder approaches
- Networking, meeting new partners
- Chance to learn and exchange in the region

- Adaptation to climate change is an opportunity to strengthen services. It is a driver to improve health sector services. PAHO/WHO
- Evaluate the current status in terms of finding vulnerability (weaknesses and strengths)
- Access to financing and climate change financing
- Opportunity for individual growth, career development, new research, integrated knowledge, learning
- Opportunities to apply better practices