




OAS SEMINAR
WASHINGTON D.C, Jan. 18th,
2007



Caribbean Approaches to Capacity
Building for Adaptation

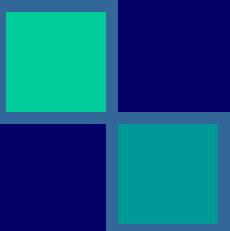



CLIMATE CHANGE- CARICOM PERSPECTIVE

- CARICOM countries' contribution to global GHG emissions budget negligible.
 - However particularly vulnerable to impacts of climate change.
 - Already region vulnerable to present day risks from climate variability.
 - Incumbent on region to build capacity to adapt to climate change.
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UNFCCC

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- UNFCCC recognizes the need for countries to “adapt”
 - INC of IPCC recommended 3 stages for Adaptation in developing countries:
 - Stage 1 – building capacity for adaptation
 - Stage 2 – further capacity building
 - Stage 3 – identifying & implementing Adaptation measures.
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CARICOM INITIATIVES

- Caribbean Governments have initiated regional action to address issue which was accorded top priority in BPOA:
 - CPACC (1997 – 2001)
 - ACCC (2001- 2004)
 - MACC (2004 – 2008)
 - CCCCC establishment (2004)
 - SPACC (2007 – 2010)
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CARIBBEAN INITIATIVES

- GEF projects implemented by WB
 - Executing Agency
 - OAS (CPACC)
 - CARICOM Secretariat (ACCC)
 - CCCCC(MACC, SPACC)
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CARICOM INITIATIVES

- Suite of activities designed to determine:
 - the extent of risk arising from climate change to which region will be exposed in future.
 - The vulnerability of the region's natural and socioeconomic systems to climate change.
 - The impacts of CC on the natural and socioeconomic systems of the region.
 - Regional response to mitigate those impacts and costs for implementing.
 - Implementation of mitigative actions (ADAPTATION)
 - Building regional capacity to carry out the above actions
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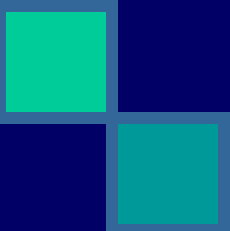



Defining the risk

- Expected to answer the following:
 - What is expected change in-
 - Temperature
 - Sea level
 - Frequency of weather extremes – El Nino, La Nina
 - Frequency and intensity of hurricanes
 - Frequency in return periods of extreme events – floods , droughts
 - Patterns and intensity of precipitation.
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CPACC

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- Twelve countries participated in the project: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago.
 - Project duration – approximately five years
 - Start date: April 2007
 - End date: December 2001
 - Project budget: US\$6.3 Million
 - OAS executing agency for CPACC
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CPACC

- Specific achievements of the project are:
 - The establishment of Climate Change Committees / Focal Points: ***all countries have NFPs and NICUs and in some countries, National Committees have been established to address climate change.***
 - The establishment of a sea-level and climate monitoring system that contributes to global and regional assessment issues.
 - Improved access to and availability of data.
 - Increased appreciation of climate change issues at the policy-making level and technical support to the regional positioning at the conference of the parties (COP).
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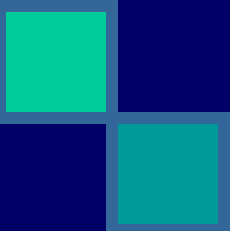



CPACC

- Meeting of country needs for expanded vulnerability assessment and economic evaluation techniques.
 - The Establishment of:
 - methodology for vulnerability assessment.
 - coral reef monitoring protocols
 - **Development of National Climate Change Adaptation policies and action plan.**
 - Creation of a network for regional harmonization.
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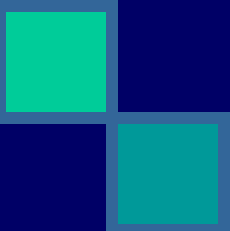



CPACC

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- As a multi-country, multi-component project, CPACC presented several unique challenges in its implementation. Among these was getting the participating countries to buy in and maintaining interest throughout the entire period of the project. ***The NFPs and NICUs helped to alleviate this difficulty.***
 - *The NFPs and NICUs have also emerged as prominent sources of expertise and advocacy for climate change issues nationally, regionally and internationally.*
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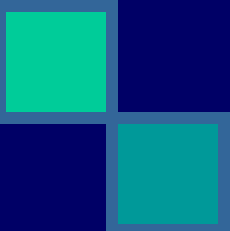



CPACC

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- The overarching lesson drawn from the CPACC project is that for small developing countries with scarce human resources and weak adaptive capacity, the most effective use of resources can be made by their adapting a regional approach to meeting their obligations especially under the multilateral environmental agreements to which they are a party.
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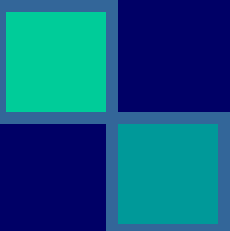



ACCC

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- **Establishing a MSc programme at UWI Cave Hill campus with a specialty in Climate Change.**
 - **Completion of preliminary climate change impact studies on the water, agriculture and health sectors.**
 - **Development of guidelines for incorporating climate change adaptation in Environmental Impact Assessments.**
 - **Development of a risk management guide for incorporation of climate risks in planning.**
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ACCC

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- **Promotion of links between climate change research communities in the South Pacific and the Caribbean.**
 - **Pilot regional agreement for establishment of the CCCCC**
 - **Development of a business plan for the CCCCC.**
 - **Development of a regional Public Education and Outreach strategy for climate change.**

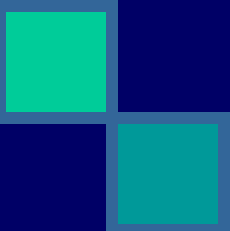



MACC

- Monitoring
 - Sea-level and coral reef monitoring
 - Climate modeling – PRECIS
 - Statistical downscaling of global models
 - Development of regional CC scenarios
 - Vulnerability Assessment
 - Tourism
 - Agriculture
 - Water
 - Ecosystem
 - Sectoral impact studies
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MACC

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- Adaptation measures
 - Tourism
 - Agriculture
 - Water
 - Mainstreaming Adaptation into National Policy & Planning
 - Regional CC Strategy and implementation plan.
 - Regional consensus for COP
 - Public Education and outreach.
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SPACC

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- 2007-2011: The GEF sponsored SPACC project which support efforts by three island states (Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) to *implement specific pilot adaptation measures addressing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and land degradation*, thus achieving a high level of integration between these different conventions at a practical field level.
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SPACC



Component 1


- **This component seeks to identify, prioritize and evaluate, and design appropriate adaptation options and measures that would address biodiversity and land-degradation issues at the community level**
 - **Total cost US\$1.0 million:**
 - **Expected GEF funding US\$0.5 million)**
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SPACC



Component 2

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- **In this component the project will support the implementation on a pilot basis, of selected adaptation measures in seven sites in the participating countries thereby enhancing the resilience of insular ecosystems under significant threat from climate change and land degradation.**
 - **Total Cost of this component is US\$2 million**
 - **Expected GEF funding is US\$1.45 million**




SPACC



- **Component 3**

This component would finance goods and services required to:

- **Develop and establish (in at least one country) the operational frameworks (legal, institutional and management structures) for addressing multiple convention objectives in accordance with national priorities within the “ecosystem approach” as adopted by the three governments and promoted by UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD;**
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SPACC

- **Develop National Sustainable Development Strategy (in at least one country) which integrates climate change, biodiversity conservation, and land degradation management within national development planning framework;**
 - **Establish a single national reporting framework for UNFCCC, CDB, and UNCCD so as to reduce the burden on limited resources available in the three countries, while pioneering a harmonized report structure that would integrate climate change, biodiversity and land degradation issues.**
- **The total cost of this component is US\$2.95 million**
- **Expected GEF funding US\$0.1 million**
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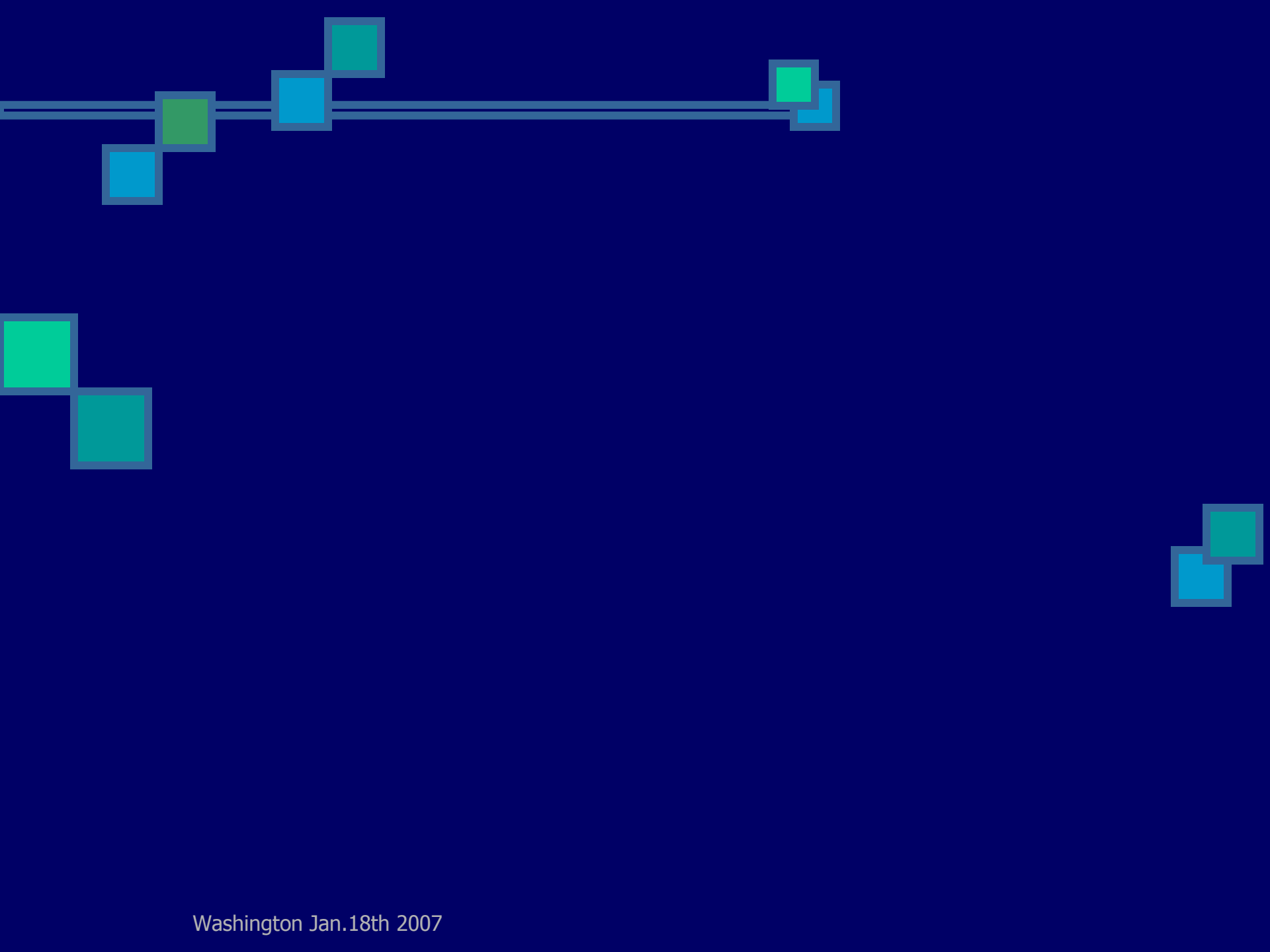
POSSIBLE AREAS FOR OAS SUPPORT

- Capacity building
 - Postgraduate programme at UWI
 - PhD programme support
 - Short courses e.g.
 - Impact studies
 - Statistical downscaling
 - Trend Analyses
 - Use of EIA guidelines
 - Clearing House function of the CCCCC
 - Develop common tools for Disaster Mitigation & CC Adaptation.
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POSSIBLE AREAS FOR OAS SUPPORT

- Costing adaptation in region (Stern report)
 - CDM institutional arrangements – Energy sector
 - Energy efficiency
 - Renewable energy
 - Biofuels
 - Landfill gas (waste management)
 - Clean Technology
 - Ethanol – transformation of sugar industry
 - South- South transfer of technology
 - Consensus building for global debate (GRULAC)
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