

May 11, 2012

Comments from the United Kingdom on the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience for the Caribbean Program – Regional Track

The SPCR aligns well with overall PPCR objectives, national and regional frameworks (in particular the Caribbean Resilience Implementation Plan) and supports the sharing of information and lessons learned from pilot activities with non-participating Caribbean countries. It focuses on improved technical information sets and access for decision making and replication of specific adaptation measures.

Improvements we would like to see addressed in implementation phase include:

Gaps in addressing particular needs of vulnerable people, gender and role of private sector have been identified and further studies to address these are included under the preparation grant. It is crucial that targeting at poor and vulnerable groups and other key groups/individuals is improved across the region and at national level. **Given regional data constraints, additional resources for collection, processing and reporting are likely for this and initiatives that boost as well as link to regional poverty assessments, national statistic and census work needs to be considered. How this is to be targeted to inform risk profiling work should also be elaborated on during detailed design.**

Coordination across countries

The ability to pull together the various components and link with the individual country tracks as complementary programmes will be challenging. **Careful consideration going forward of reporting requirements and roles is required. How will coordination functions be assessed? Complementarities between national and regional actions (outlined in Annex 4) should be elaborated on during the next stage and roll out to non PPCR countries further developed.**

Weaker aspects of the proposal pertain to links with governance arrangements for Regional IP but we understand this is still under development. The SPCR could provide useful building blocks. **Identifying local networks to support planning is also crucial and needs to be expanded upon.**

Results framework

A clear results framework is included but some more detail on methodology would be useful. The SPCR arrangement for soft monitoring, setting of baselines, inclusion of gender and evaluation should also be clearly articulated in detailed project preparation. Further clarification for example is needed on what is meant by number of adaptation finance mechanisms. The baseline provided is zero although Jamaica however now has a NIE for access to Adaptation fund resources.

Coordination with other programmes

PPCR focal point to note -The following new UK climate change investment projects in the region can now be added to Annex 1

Smart Health Care Facilities in the Caribbean	£913,750 <i>March 2012 and October 2013</i> <i>ARIES# 202614</i>
<p>Support PAHO to implement a programme of 'climate smarting' health facilities in the Caribbean. This would enable health care facilities to be both environmentally greener and safer against disasters and climate change impacts.</p>	
<p>The programme will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • produce a design supplement (Annex) to the regional building codes for design and construction of new smart-safe health buildings; • develop a toolkit to guide implementation of measures (retro-fitting) in existing health care facilities; • train health care professional champions from at least 10 countries and establish 3 national coordination committees / working groups to develop work programmes for implementation; • climate smart at least two health facilities as demonstration pilots in two states by 2013. This will provide essential lesson learning and cost benefit information to inform further work 	

Agricultural Catastrophic Hazard Insurance	£1.5m <i>March 2012</i> <i>Aries # 202609</i>
<p>To help develop and introduce affordable catastrophe weather insurance to protect farmers in the Caribbean against the impacts of natural disasters and climate change. Initially, the insurance will be offered to banana farmers in the Eastern Caribbean, but the intention is to expand to other crops and countries within four years.</p> <p>DFID will make a one-off payment to a multi-donor trust fund at the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) for the Agricultural Risk Insurance programme. The initiative will be managed by MiCRO, a micro-insurance organisation established with DFID support in March 2011. The trust fund will act as the capital base for the new insurance scheme, as well as meet the costs of developing, managing and</p>	

monitoring the new re/insurance product(s) and expanding its range to other crops and countries.

The project will achieve the following headline results:

- Within four years, up 15,000 farmers to have their livelihoods protected (equating to approximately 50,000 beneficiaries including dependents). The scheme will be operational for the 2012 hurricane season, initially offering insurance to WINCROP's existing client base of 3,000 banana farmers. All of the initial 3,000 would be attributable to DFID assistance, as well as the first phase expansion to other countries (for instance, banana farmers in Jamaica and Belize). As the insurance coverage spreads to new products and countries, the number of growers insured would increase. Other donors joining the scheme would affect the proportion attributable to DFID assistance (final attribution therefore to be confirmed).
- Demonstrate the effectiveness of parametric insurance as a disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation tool to protect and enhance agricultural livelihoods

To note linked insurance support for Fonkoze's Micro credit clients in Haiti

The UK provided a contribution of £955,000 in 2011/2012 to introduce affordable catastrophe insurance to protect almost 50,000 Fonkoze micro credit borrowers in Haiti against natural disasters (hurricanes, flooding and earthquakes). DFID provided a one-off payment of £955,000 to a multi donor trust fund managed by the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). The trust fund provided the capital base for a new micro-insurance institution (MiCRO) that started operations in Haiti but will expand to other countries and sectors in the Caribbean.

IFRC_ Improving climate change resilience in Caribbean communities

£540,508

March 2012 to 2013

ARIES 202614

Support to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRCS) to build climate change and disaster resilience of vulnerable communities. Safer building, flood and health protection measures will be implemented in three Caribbean states, . Antigua, Jamaica and Suriname. Methodologies demonstrating cost-benefit or value for money and the efficacy of community-based approaches to building resilience will be developed and expanded. Adoption of lessons learnt will strengthen community risk reduction efforts being undertaken by Red Cross National Societies and others in the region.

IDEAS Energy Enterprise Innovation Contest for the Caribbean

£1.46m

	<p><i>September 2011 to March 2015</i></p> <p><i>ARIES # 201986</i></p>
<p>Support to the Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP) to enable them to run a competition to select up to 12 innovative renewable and sustainable energy projects for the Caribbean, providing local benefits, green jobs and carbon savings as well as the potential to scale up to bring about much bigger impacts and policy changes.</p> <p>Current competition round closed 30 April 2012.</p>	