

**PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE  
ANNUAL REPORT- JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2017**

**GRENADA**



Submitted by Ronnie S. Theodore: October 1, 2018

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## Introduction

The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) was established in 2008, and is the first program developed and operational under the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), which is part of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). The PPCR aims to pilot and demonstrate ways in which climate risk and resilience may be integrated into core development planning and implementation. In this way, the PPCR provides incentives for scaled-up action and initiates for transformational change. The pilot programs and projects implemented under the PPCR are country-led, build on National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPA) and other relevant country studies and strategies. They are strategically aligned with other donor funded activities to provide financing for projects that will produce experience and knowledge useful to designing scaled-up adaptation measures.

Given Grenada's vulnerability and limited capacity to adapt to climate change, its experience in dealing with natural disasters, and its commitment to mainstreaming climate change in its policies and planning, the country was nominated to participate in the PPCR. As a PPCR pilot country, Grenada is eligible to receive financial and technical assistance to support its efforts to build climate resilience. The pilot program adopts a consultative approach that involves all relevant stakeholders and facilitates an enabling environment for multi-lateral development Banks (MDBs) and bilateral donors to work together in close collaboration with the Government of Grenada (GOG) both in designing and implementing interventions. Grenada is part of the Caribbean regional pilot, with an added national element. There are six countries involved in the Caribbean component: Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

The monitoring and reporting framework developed by the CIF requires each pilot country to report annually on the progress made in integrating climate resilience into national development planning and implementation. This monitoring and reporting (M&R) system supports recipient countries in their efforts to track progress in climate resilience action. Pilot countries are required to report progress using five core indicators, which capture data on planning initiatives at the national and policy level, as well as data at the project/program level. The first two indicators focuses on climate resilience objectives at the national level, while the last three monitors progress made at the project level. The PPCR core indicators are:

1. Core Indicator 1: Degree of Integration of Climate Change into National Planning;
2. Core Indicator 2: Evidence of Strengthened Government Capacity & Coordination Mechanism to Mainstream Climate Resilience;
3. Core Indicator 3: Quality of and Extent to which Climate Responsive Instruments/Investment Models are developed and tested;
4. Core Indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, business and public sector services use improved PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies, activities to respond to climate variability and climate change; and
5. Core Indicator 5: Number of People supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of Climate Change.

## Coordinating Mechanism

The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) acts as the main advisory body to the Government of Grenada on any matters related to climate change. The Committee consists of thirteen (13) members, including the Chairman. Members are assigned to different working groups for which they are responsible. Within these working groups, services from members of civil society, private sector, academia and government officials are designated. Meetings of the working groups are organized by the respective NCCC working group member(s).

The Priority Tasks of the National Climate Change Committee are as follows:

- Act as the main advisory body to the Government of Grenada on any matters related to climate change;
- Guide the development and implementation of national adaptation and mitigation plans for Grenada;
- Advise on the incorporation of climate change considerations into relevant national development plans, budgets as well as sector plans (“Climate-proofing”) and monitor implementation;
- Develop and provide guidance in the selection of climate change related projects for submission to international funding agencies;
- Monitor and provide guidance for the implementation of climate change projects and programmes in Grenada to ensure coherence
- Monitor and provide guidance for the implementation of climate change projects and programmes in Grenada to ensure effectiveness
- Consult on a regular basis with civil society, the private sector, academia and relevant Ministries
- Member of the Committee act as the focal points for climate change in their respective organizations and;
- Promote public awareness and capacity building on climate change in Grenada

The Committee meets on a monthly basis, or as required; and the Climate Change Focal Point of the Environment Division provides Committee Secretariat duties. The working groups consult with relevant stakeholders for their respective area and report on these consultations in the Committee. The working groups report monthly to the National Committee. The Secretariat, via the Chair, reports monthly to the Senior Management Board, and quarterly to Cabinet. The Committee is required to prepare a report about the Committee’s activities during the financial year, including any advice given or recommendations made to the Minister/Cabinet.

The Secretariat support is provided by the Climate Change Focal Point within the Environment Division, and the role of the NCCC Secretariat is to:

- Provide administrative support in preparation of and during Committee meetings and working group sessions as required;
- Coordinate communications to Committee members;
- Support the Chair as required (e.g. preparing agenda)

- Support the Chair in preparing monthly reports for the Senior Management Board and quarterly reports for the Cabinet;
- Report monthly to the Sustainable Development Council (SDC);
- Prepare draft annual report for Cabinet, based on monthly and quarterly reports.

## **Responding to Climate Change at the Policy Level**

The state of Grenada, a small island developing state, is particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Located in the Caribbean, Grenada is exposed to the onslaught of hurricanes, which are becoming more intense as they develop off the coast of West Africa. Projections indicate a strong likelihood of reduced annual rainfall, as well as sea level rise. Despite the already existing trend of reduced annual rainfall, occurrences of extreme rainfall events are becoming more prevalent, resulting in rivers overflowing their banks and negatively impacting communities.

Faced with these challenges and adverse effects of climate change, Grenada continues to adapt and develop necessary policies and strategies for addressing climate change. In the month of May 2018, while speaking at the opening of the Caribbean Development Bank's 48<sup>th</sup> annual Board of Governors in Grenada, Grenada's Prime Minister Dr. Keith Mitchell, announced that the Government of Grenada has created a new ministry to deal with the effects of climate change and climate change resilience. The Ministry of Climate Change, Environment, Fisheries, Forestry and Disaster Management will ensure that Grenada's development is up to speed on addressing climate change.

Grenada has been recently invited to co-convene the Global Commission on Adaptation, which will be launched in The Hague on October 16 of this year. The invitation praised Grenada's leadership in the area of climate change adaptation, stating that "Grenada has played and continues to play a pivotal role in the fight against climate change". The Government of Grenada has accepted the invitation. The Global Commission on Adaptation will be overseen by the 8th Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon, Co-chair of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Bill Gates, and World Bank CEO Kristalina Georgieva. The Commission's objective is to elevate the political visibility of adaptation and will focus on solutions, catalyzing a global adaptation movement and accelerating action.

Grenada's continued efforts to adapt to climate change is also evident in its quest to have its capital, the town of St. George, the region's first climate resilient city. This project is to be funded by the Green Climate Fund, which will also provide support in setting up a Climate Change Training Centre in Grenada, in collaboration with local, regional and international institutions.

Additional achievements in Grenada's climate change adaptation plan includes the following:

1. Introduction of Climate Relevance Assessment for the Public Sector Investment Plan in 2016.
2. From 2017, disaster mitigation began to be built into projects- CCORAL is used for climate resilience decision making.
3. National Climate Change Committee was reactivated in 2015 and has been active since then.
4. Public Finance Regulations of 2015 require that all public investment projects are to be assessed for climate change relevance to determine extent to which mitigation measures are to be built in.
5. Increased engagement of development partners resulted in continued reduction of overlaps in project initiatives.
6. Lessons learned from implementation of the PPCR's RDVRP are being incorporated into planning process of other climate change projects.
7. Heightened awareness of the need and importance of Monitoring and Reporting.
8. The importance and benefits of identifying all stakeholders and beneficiaries is better appreciated.
9. Increased interaction with stakeholders and beneficiaries.
10. More engagement and consultations with stakeholders in planning process.
11. Excellent support and guidance from WB and PPCR on methodology of data collection.

## **Responding to Climate Change at the Project Level**

While there are several projects and programs in Grenada that are aimed at climate change adaptation and resilience, the Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (DVRP) is the only project that is being implemented under the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) and the PPCR. The Government of Grenada (GoG) entered into financing arrangements with the World Bank, the proceeds of which are allocated towards the financing of the DVRP. The Support from Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) and World Bank under the RDVRP is aimed at providing Grenada with financial and technical assistance to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change impacts. The main objectives of the DVRP are:

***Improving resilience of public infrastructure-*** roads, bridges, schools, landslip and rockfall mitigation, flood mitigation and water supply;

***Improving water resource management-*** high resolution topography models, high resolution forest cover mapping, high resolution soils mapping, modernization of the national hydromet network, capacity building for watershed analysis and modelling, institutional strengthening and capacity building in forest resources management.

The funding arrangement totalling USD\$35M comprise of USD\$13M in grants from PPCR and SCF; an IDA credit of USD\$10M and loans totalling USD\$12M from PPCR and World Bank. At the end December, 2017, 79% of funds were disbursed to the implementation of the DVRP. Provisions are being made to have project's closing date extended from December 2018 to December 2020, to complete implementation.

The DVRP's Indicator Scorecard is presented below.

## Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Program- Grenada

### Indicator Scorecard at June 30, 2018

Description of Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Current Value as at June 30, 2018	End Target Value (December 2018)	Status	Comments
<b>Program Development Objectives (PDO)</b>						
Reduced risk of Grenada's population to failure of public infrastructure due to natural hazards or climate change impacts	Number	444 people at risk	200	0		Public infrastructure under this indicator are: <b>La Sagesse and Beausejour communities infrastructure upgrade, Holy Cross RC and St. Patrick's Angilcan Schools.</b> Construction works at St. Patrick's Angilcan School; and La Sagesse and Beausejour communities are 100% completed. Holy Cross R.C School construction is 75% completed.
Number of Government officials from Public Works;; Agriculture; Forestry; NAWASA able to set up and run watershed analysis software	Number	0	0	15		
Direct project beneficiaries	No. of persons	0	110,000	110,000 <sup>1</sup>		Some infrastructure works completed. This include three landslip/ erosion control projects and one rockfall mitigation project. Completed, investments at MBIA. Rebuilding of Hubble and Lance bridges was completed . <b>Entire population benefits</b>

<sup>1</sup> Population of Grenada

Female beneficiaries	No. of persons	0	54,000	54,000 <sup>2</sup>		Some infrastructure works completed. This include three landslip/ erosion control projects and one rockfall mitigation project. Completed, investments at MBIA. Rebuilding of Hubble and Lance bridges was completed . <b>Entire femail population benefits</b>
Relocated low income households with access to safe infrastructure addressed under the project	No. of households	0	41	41		Construction works at both La Sagesse and Beausejour resettled communities are 100% completed.
<b>Intermediate Results</b>						
Operations manual prepared and action plan of activities updated annually to ensure preparation to facilitate disbursement in the event of an emergency	Yes/ No	No	Yes	Yes		
Number of Government officials trained in spatial data analysis under the Project in Grenada	Number	0	0	15		
Number of Government officials trained in forest management under the project in Grenada	Number	0	0	8		
Increased seedling holding capacity within rehabilitated nurseries in Grenada	Number	0	0	50,000		Design of the forest plants nursery facility completed and approved. Tendering process to begin.
Number of functional hydromet stations providing data to a shared platform in Grenada	Number	0	0	TBD <sup>3</sup>		Evaluation of bids for supply and installation hydromet network in progress
LiDAR mapping for the entire territory of Grenada completed and available on a shared platform	Yes/ No	No	Yes	Yes		Topographical spatial data handed over to Government of Grenada
Public building geo-spatial information collected	No. of buildings	0	0	150		
Designs and Pre-engineering/ geotechnical studies completed for road	Number	0	6	6		

<sup>2</sup> Female population of Grenada

<sup>3</sup> Target to be determined pending hydromet baseline assessment to be commissioned under the project

protection and bridges rehabilitation under the project						
Grenada's infrastructure made less vulnerable to natural hazard and climate change impacts in project areas	Percentage	0	66	100 <sup>4</sup>		66% infrastructure works completed. This include three landslip/ erosion control projects, one rockfall mitigation, one bridge, one school rehabilitated and two community infrastructure upgraded.
Number of gallons increase of water storage capacity as a result of the Project	Number	0	550,000	550,000		Two tanks constructed and commissioned
Increased capacity of communities to respond to disaster events	Number	0	0	6		
<b>Component 5 Level Result (Payment of CCRIF Insurance Premium)- Intermediate Results</b>						
<i>Intermediate Result Indicator One:</i> Country is eligible for insurance payment (and has received payment) in case of an insured event	Yes/No	No	Yes	Yes		Annual payment made

### Scorecard Key

Status of Activity	Colour Code
Completed	
Investment/ civil works contract activity not yet started	
Investment / civil works contract activity in progress	

<sup>4</sup> Targets: YR 5-16%, YR 6- 34%, YR 7- 66%, YR 8 – 100%

## **Grenada's Performance under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience**

The five core indicators used to monitor and track performance of the PPCR are explained below.

**Core Indicator 1: Degree of Integration of Climate Change into National Planning:** This indicator is designed to capture the extent to which considerations of climate resilience (risks, opportunities) are integrated into planning processes at national and sectoral levels. It is relevant to interventions intended to build country capacity to address climate resilience through the development of climate plans, strategies, and mainstreaming mechanisms and systems.

**Core Indicator 2: Evidence of Strengthened Government Capacity & Coordination Mechanism to Mainstream Climate Resilience:** This outcome indicator is important to demonstrate that the PPCR's support to pilot country governments results in improved institutions and institutional frameworks for mainstreaming climate resilience. Additionally, this indicator aims to assess whether the PPCR is strengthening government capacity and a coordination mechanism for mainstreaming climate resilience

**Core Indicator 3: Quality of and Extent to which Climate Responsive Instruments/Investment Models are developed and tested:** This optional indicator seeks to estimate the extent to which the PPCR identifies and implements climate-responsive investment approaches. The estimation is based on documenting the instruments and models that have been developed and tested with PPCR support and assessing their quality.

**Core Indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, business and public sector services use improved PPCR-supported tools, instruments, strategies, activities to respond to climate variability and climate change:** This indicator measures the extent to which the PPCR is strengthening the adaptive capacities of targeted stakeholders in a country or region, based on their uptake of the climate-responsive tools, instruments, strategies, and activities that the PPCR supports.

**Core Indicator 5: Number of People supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of Climate Change:** This indicator determines whether PPCR projects/programs for climate resilience action reach and support people as intended. It is linked to PPCR policy priorities as articulated in the PPCR Design Document and seeks to understand how projects/programs contribute to PPCR transformative impact goals of increasing the resilience of households, communities, businesses, and sectors; supporting people on the ground; and rendering society more resilient in the face of climate variability and climate change.

## Methodology used for Data Collection

In order to obtain data to monitor performance at the national level, a capacity development and scoring workshop was held on September 4, 2018. Key representatives from the sectors that contribute to the PPCR's objectives were invited to this workshop. The PPCR and its objectives were explained and lessons learned thus far from the DVRP's implementation and the PPCR's initiatives were presented and discussed. Participants were guided through the PPCR's indicators and the scorecard's rubric and scoring mechanism, with specific focus on indicators 1 and 2. At the end of the presentations stakeholders were given the opportunity to score, and further consult with workshop facilitators to gain clarity on indicators and scoring criteria. Stakeholders who did not score at the workshop were given 4 days to complete and submit scores. Some one-on-one interviews were also held with some stakeholders who did not attend the workshop. Where necessary follow up calls were made to obtain scores.

To gather data for indicators 3, 4 and 5, interviews were held with the Acting Project Coordinator of the Project Coordination Unit and the DVRP's Project Engineer. Progress on the projects within the DVRP's portfolio was documented and scoring of the respective indicators was completed.

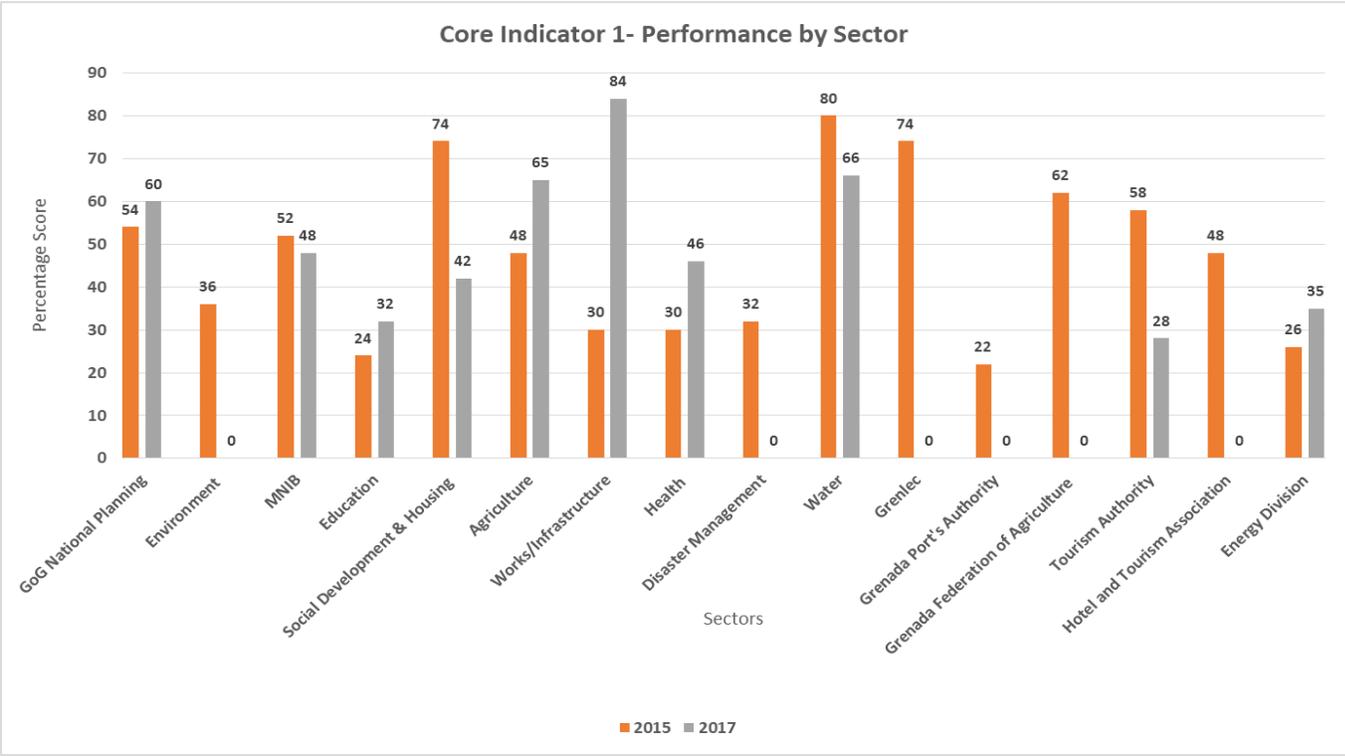
## Challenges and Shortcomings

1. While the level of participation and interaction at the capacity development scoring workshop was commendable, not all sectors were represented. Additionally, despite several follow-ups and reminders, not all sectors provided scores up to the time this report was written.
2. Scores provided by some sectors indicated an overall decline in the scores and performance of the sector for indicators 1 and 2.
3. Up to the time of report development, scores for the 2016 reporting period were not received from the PPCR focal point, The Department of Economic and Technical Cooperation. These scores were required for analysis and comparison to scores received for the 2017 reporting period. As a result 2017 scores were compared to those of 2015.
4. Explanation and justification of scores were not provided despite being requested in some instances
5. M&E is not institutionalized and there is limited consistency in stakeholder/sector involvement. In some instances dedicated personnel within each sector are not assigned to champion the PPCR agenda and report on country level indicators.

## **Grenada's Performance on Five PPCR Core Indicators**

### **PPCR Core Indicator 1: Degree of Integration of Climate Change into National Planning**

When compared to 2015, National Planning and the sectors combined recorded a 3.7% increase in performance. The Works and Infrastructure sector saw the largest increase of 54%, while National Planning improved by 6%. Some sectors reported a decline in the number of persons or institutions assigned to integrate climate resilience into planning; notable in this claim is the Marketing and National Importing Board (MNIB), whose score in this regard dropped from 9 in 2015 to 2 in 2017. In addition to the MNIB, the Water, Social Development & Housing and Tourism Sectors all provided lower scores for persons assigned to deal with climate resilience planning. The four sectors have all declined in performance on indicator 1, with the latter two leading at 32% and 30% in the decline respectively. A summary of the sectors performance on indicator 1 is provided in the bar chart below. Reasons for the decline in scores were not provided.



## PPCR Core Indicator 1- Scorecard for Period January 1 to December 31, 2017

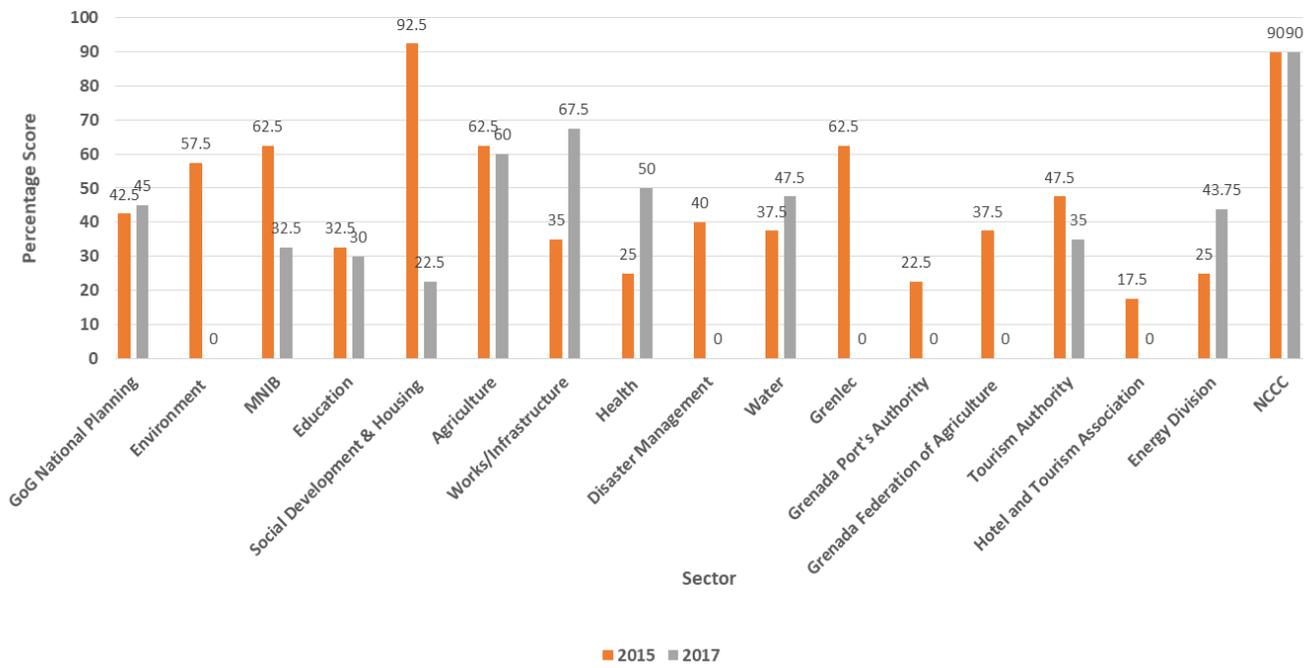
PPCR Core Indicator 1: Data Collection Method:		Degree of integration of climate change into national planning Data scored at the country level									
GRENADA		PPCR Investment Plan									
Reporting Period:		From: January 1, 2017					To: December 31, 2017				
Complete below the sectors identified as a priority in the PPCR investment plan. Insert other priority sectors or ministries below(optional)		Is there an approved climate change plan for the nation/ sector?		Have climate resilience strategies been embedded in the central government's/ sector's principal planning documents?		Has responsibility been assigned to institutions or persons to integrate climate resilience planning?		Have specific measures to address climate resilience been identified and prioritized? e.g. investments and programs		Do all planning processes routinely screen for climate risks?	
a	b		c		d		e		f		
	Score-2015 reporting period	Score-2017 reporting period (new)	Score-2015 reporting period	Score-2017 reporting period (new)	Score-2015 reporting period	Score-2017 reporting period (new)	Score-2015 reporting period	Score-2017 reporting period (new)	Score-2015 reporting period	Score-2017 reporting period (new)	
GoG/National Planning	7	6	5	6	7	6	6	6	2	6	
Ministry of the Environment	7		2		2		2		5		
	Did not report		Did not report		Did not report		Did not report		Did not report		
MNIB	0	4	6	7	9	2	8	6	3	5	
Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development	0	0	3	4	3	2	3	5	3	5	
Ministry of Social Development & Housing	2	0	8	3	9	6	9	9	9	3	

Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry, Fisheries & the Environment	4	7.5	4	4	6	4	6	9.5	4	7.5
Ministry of Works/Infrastructure	2	8	5	10	2	6	2	8	4	10
Ministry of Health	0	4	6	4	7	5	2	5	0	5
National Disaster Management Agency	6		6		2		0	0	2	
		Did not report		Did not report		Did not report		Did not report		Did not report
NAWASA	6	6	10	8	10	4	10	9	4	6
GRENLEC	9		4		8		9		7	
		Did not report		Did not report		Did not report		Did not report		Did not report
Grenada Port's Authority	2		5		2		0		2	
		Did not report		Did not report		Did not report		Did not report		Did not report
Grenada Federation of Agriculture and Fisheries Organization	8		6		5		7		5	
		Did not report		Did not report		Did not report		Did not report		Did not report
Grenada Tourism Authority	6	0	4	4	7	4	7	4	5	2
Energy Division, Ministry of Finance	3	0	4	3.5	2	7	2	7	2	0

## **Core Indicator 2: Evidence of Strengthened Government Capacity & Coordination Mechanism to Mainstream Climate Resilience**

A 3% increase in performance was recorded for all sectors combined, with the Works and Infrastructure sector making the largest improvement of 32.5%. The water sector's performance increased by 10%, however MNIB, Social Development & Housing and the Tourism sectors all reported a drop in overall performance of 30%, 70% and 12.5% respectively. Reasons for the decline in scores were not provided.

### Core Indicator 2- Performance by Sector



## PPCR Core Indicator 2- Scorecard for Period January 1 to December 31, 2017

<b>PPCR Core Indicator 2:</b>		<b>Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience</b>							
<b>Data Collection Method:</b>		Data scored at the country level							
<b>GRENADA</b>		<b>PPCR Investment Plan</b>							
<b>Reporting Period:</b>		From:		<b>January 1, 2017</b>		To:		<b>December 31, 2017</b>	
<b>Government Capacity</b> Complete below the sectors identified as a priority in the PPCR investment plan. Insert other priority sectors or ministries below (optional)		Are information, studies and assessments addressing climate change, variability and resilience available?		Is the necessary climate change expertise available?		Do national/sector incentives and legislative policies expressly address climate change and resilience?		Does the government/sector participate in the coordination mechanism?	
a		b		c		d		e	
		<b>Score-2015 reporting period</b>	<b>Score-2017 reporting period (new)</b>	<b>Score-2015 reporting period</b>	<b>Score-2017 reporting period (new)</b>	<b>Score-2015 reporting period</b>	<b>Score-2017 reporting period (new)</b>	<b>Score-2015 reporting period</b>	<b>Score-2017 reporting period (new)</b>
<b>GoG/National Planning</b>		5	5	5	4	0	5	7	4
<b>Ministry of the Environment</b>		5		5		5		8	
		Did not report		Did not report		Did not report		Did not report	
<b>MNIB</b>		9	3	6	7	3	0	7	3
<b>Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development</b>		3	2	2	4	3	2	5	4
<b>Ministry of Social Development &amp; Housing</b>		9	0	9	1	9	3	10	5

Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry, Fisheries & the Environment	7	6	5	8	5	6	8	6
Ministry of Works/Infrastructure	4	7	2	6	4	6	4	8
Ministry of Health	3	7	2	3	3	5	2	5
National Disaster Management Agency	4		4		4		4	
	Did not report		Did not report		Did not report		Did not report	
NAWASA	6	6	3	5	0	2	6	6
GRENLEC	9		9		4		3	
	Did not report		Did not report		Did not report		Did not report	
Grenada Port's Authority	1		2		3		3	
	Did not report		Did not report		Did not report		Did not report	
Grenada Federation of Agriculture and Fisheries Organization	1		6		4		4	
	Did not report		Did not report		Did not report		Did not report	
Grenada Tourism Authority	4	6	8	4	3	0	4	4
0								
Energy Division, Ministry of Finance	4	0	3	4	1	6	2	8
0								

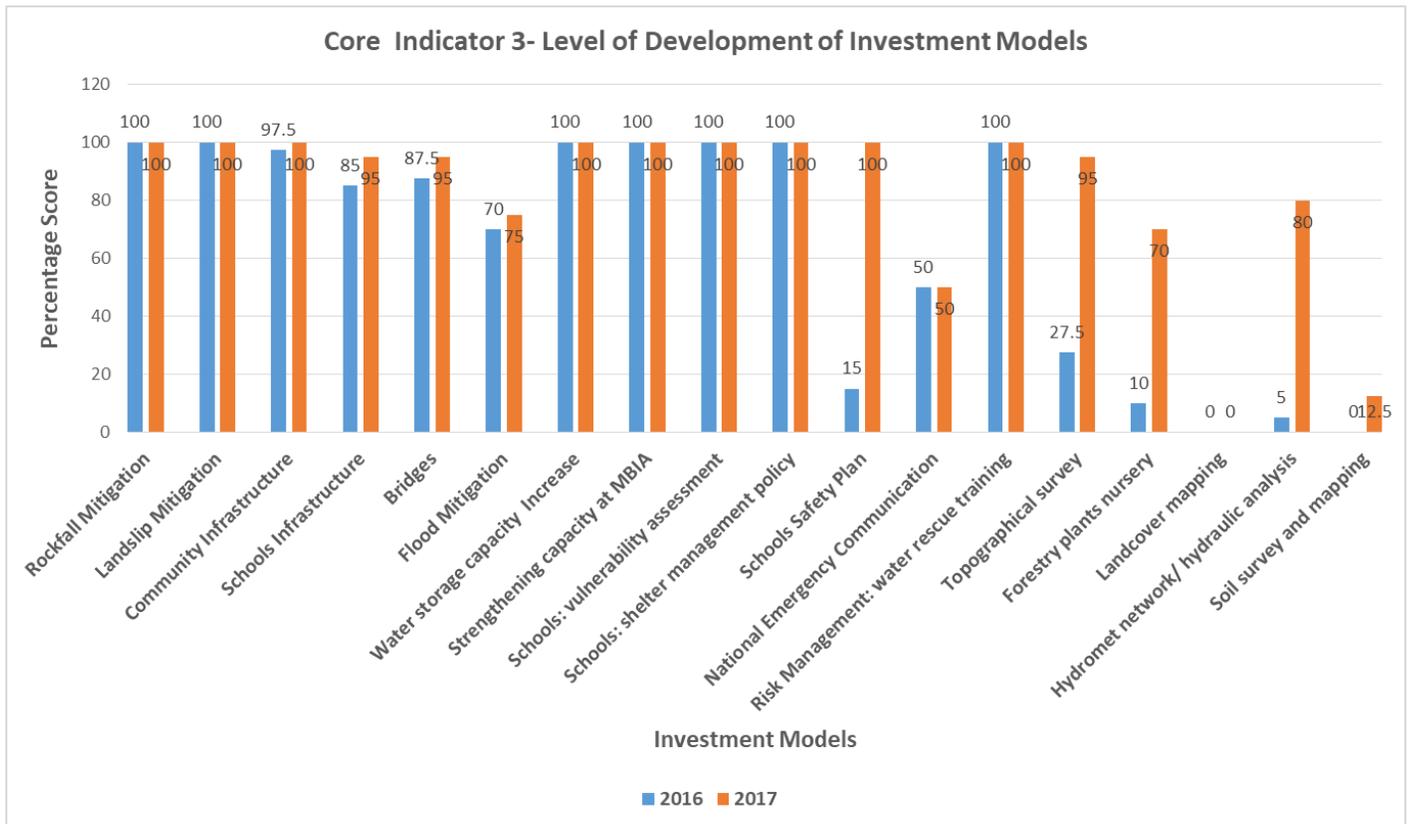
Coordination Mechanism Name the coordination mechanism below	Is the coordination mechanism functional e.g., established, effective and efficient?		Does it coordinate climate resilience interventions other than those funded by PPCR?		Is there a broad set of non-governmental stakeholders involved?		Is the relevant climate resilience information in the public domain?		Are females and males participating equally?	
	Score reported in 2015	Score in 2017 (new)	Score reported in 2015	Score in 2017 (new)	Score reported in 2015	Score in 2017 (new)	Score reported in 2015	Score in 2017 (new)	Score reported in 2015	Score in 2017 (new)
National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)	10	10	10	10	10	10	6	6	10	10
<i>How do you justify the increase (or decrease) in scores between scores reported in the 2015 reporting period and scores reported in the 2016 reporting period? Please explain!</i>	The National Climate Change Council is fully functional. Mechanisms are still be put in place for improved efficiency		The National Climate Change Council have been affectively engaged in other activities other than the PPCR		The stakeholder participation have improved drastically in recent times and all sectors, non state actors now actively involved		There is information in the public domain about climate change however there is room for greater sensitization		The government is fully represented at the National Climate Change Council level	

### Core Indicator 3: Quality of and Extent to which Climate Responsive Instruments/Investment Models are Developed and Tested

In 2017, the PPCR’s DVRP achieved an 18% increase in the level of implementation, development and testing of investments. The DVRP has had major success, with a 79% disbursement rate at the end of December 2017. The major successes of the project at the end of the reporting period were:

- Risk reduction for regional interconnectivity through investment at the Maurice Bishop International Airport, with the procurement of state of the art equipment, such as fire trucks, runway friction testing equipment and landscaping machinery. Rescue boats were also procured and over sixteen persons were trained in water rescue operations.
- Infrastructure upgrade projects were completed, and these included mitigation of landslip and rock fall at five crucial sites; and reconstruction of two bridges (Lance and Hubble) in the town of Gouyave that were vulnerable and aged.
- Water storage capacity at NAWASA was increased by 550,000 gallons.
- Rehabilitation /upgrade of one primary school completed, another primary school is currently under construction, and was about 70% completed at the end of December 2017. These schools are being built to withstand hurricane conditions and will be used as shelters in the event of a hurricane or other natural disaster.
- Completed upgrade and improvement of infrastructure at two vulnerable communities. These infrastructure upgrades included roads, retaining walls, drainage, and sewage systems.

- Development of a shelter management policy and locational vulnerability assessments for schools
- Topographic survey using LiDAR, bathymetric analysis- LiDAR survey completed. Data handed over to the Government during the second quarter of 2018.
- Development of a geodetic control network was completed.



## PPCR Core Indicator 3- Scorecard for Period January 1 to December 31, 2017

<b>PPCR Core Indicator 3: Quality of and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested</b>						
Data Collection Method: Scored at the project-level and compiled at the PPCR Investment plan level						
<b>PPCR Invest ment Plan Country Aggregate Report</b>						
<b>GRENADA</b>						
Reporting Period: From: <b>January 1, 2017</b> To: <b>December 31, 2017</b>						
Project Title	#	Climate responsive instrument/ investment models identified:	Has the instrument/ investment model been developed and tested?	Has the instrument/ investment model been implemented to the scale proposed?	Has the instrument/ investment model appropriately incorporated the needs of both females and males into its design and implementation?	Has the instrument/ investment model incorporated the needs of vulnerable populations into its design and implementation?
a	#	b	c	d	e	f
<b>Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (DVRP)</b>	<b>1</b>	Reduce Risk of climate change via mitigation of rock fall at the Sendall Tunnel. This tunnel is used by motorist and pedestrians alike. There is a very dangerous rock face on the exit end of the tunnel that needed to be stabilized to prevent falling rocks and debris which can cause injury and damage to pedestrians and vehicles.	10	10	10	10

		<i>Briefly comment on each score</i>	Designs to mitigate rock fall were completed and approved by Client and World Bank. A drapery mesh system bolted to the rock face was used in design. Some retaining walls were designed for erection at the crest in specific areas also. Similar systems have been installed successfully in other locations. This system was therefore tested.	The Instrument/investment was successfully implemented to the scale proposed. The risk of rockfall has now been mitigated.	Users of the tunnel are both male and female	The tunnel is a main artery in the capital of Grenada and is used by all the population. The needs of vulnerable populations (whether as pedestrians or via public transportation) are incorporated in the designs of the mitigation measures.
	2	Reduce risk of climate change by mitigation of landslips and landslides at eight locations along major roads/motorways. In two locations the erosion and landslips are along river embankments	10	10	10	10
		<i>Briefly comment on each score</i>	Designs to mitigate landslides and embankment erosion were completed and approved by Client and World Bank. The landslip mitigation investment model is to install reinforced concrete retaining walls that will prevent land slippage. This type of design/mitigation measure is proven and tested for such landslip situations	All investments have been successfully installed and commissioned.	The landslip mitigation measures will protect roads that are used by both males and females.	The roads along these embankments that were slipping/unstable are main arteries that support the commute of vulnerable populations. Mitigating land slippage along these roads incorporated the needs of the vulnerable populations.

	3	Reduce climate change risk in two communities by improving infrastructure such as roads, drainage, waste and waste water treatment systems and retaining walls	10	10	10	10
		<i>Briefly comment on each score</i>	Designs completed and approved for implementation by Client and World Bank, prior to tendering for suitable civil works contractors. Similar road designs have been used for construction of roads and infrastructure in similar geological and topographical conditions	Investments were fully implemented and infrastructure was upgraded to the expected scope and scale.	The infrastructure upgrade undertaken at the two communities (La Sageesse and Beasejour resettlements) will satisfy the needs of both males and females alike. The communities are inhabited by both genders.	The persons at both communities are vulnerable. These households were relocated to these sites to make way for a development project in the areas they previously occupied.
	4	Rehabilitation/ Rebuilding of two Schools to reduce climate change risks and vulnerability to natural hazards. Buildings are to be constructed to meet Hurricane and earthquake design standards.	10	8	10	10
		<i>Briefly comment on each score</i>	All engineering designs were completed and approved for construction. Due to Project Cost Management and budget shortfalls only the two schools were approved for construction	One school, the St. Patrick's Anglican Primary School was fully rehabilitated as designed. Construction of the second school was about 70 % completed at the end of December, 2017	The students of the schools are of both genders.	Some students are from vulnerable populations. Needs of these vulnerable groups will be satisfied with the rehabilitation of buildings. The schools will also be used as Hurricane Shelters for both males and females. Access for the disabled also built into designs.

5	Construction of two Climate Resilient Bridges	10	8	10	10
	<i>Briefly comment on each score</i>	Designs for both bridges were developed, reviewed and approved for construction. Climate change resilience was built into designs.	One bridge was successfully completed during 2016 reporting period. The second bridge was 80% completed at the end of 2017.	Bridges will be utilized by both male and female users.	Bridges will allow vulnerable populations to better commute/travel. Both bridges were designed with suitable pedestrian sidewalks.
6	Construction of Flood Mitigation infrastructure along lower portion of St. John's River area (about 1.5 km)	10	0	10	10
	<i>Briefly comment on each score</i>	Designs and scope of works were revised to avoid land acquisition and reduce social impact. Designs and specifications are finalized and approved	No works started during the period	Both females and males in the communities and the nation at large will benefit from the implementation.	The communities in the area of the flood mitigation works have vulnerable households. The flood mitigation works aim to significantly reduce the effects of a flood event and mitigate against loss of / damage to property of these households and users of the public infrastructure in the area.
7	Increase water storage capacity of National Water and Sewage Authority (NAWASA)	10	10	10	10
	<i>Briefly comment on each score</i>	Designs/model fully completed and approved. Designs are well tested and its use documented. Glass coated steel tanks were designed.	Water storage capacity increased by 550,000 gallons. Two storage tanks were successfully erected along with supporting infrastructure.	The water will serve the needs of households with both genders	Vulnerable populations will benefit from the increased water capacity.

8	Strengthen capacity at Airport (MBIA) to reduce risk for regional interconnectivity. Investments include: 2 rescue boats, 3 fire trucks, runway friction measuring equipment, 2 tractors with mowers, and fire detection and alarm system design.	10	10	10	10
	<i>Briefly comment on each score</i>	All investment models identified and known to be applicable and appropriate	All investments are successfully installed and commissioned	The needs of both genders are adequately satisfied	The airport and its services directly or indirectly impact all Grenadians, and as such all the investments are beneficial to the entire population, including vulnerable persons. Additionally the impact of the investments will be regional.
9	Locational Vulnerability assessment of Schools infrastructure	10	10	10	10
	<i>Briefly comment on each score</i>	A vulnerability assessment study was completed. The Assessment Report will be used by the Ministry of Education	The report is being fully utilized by the Ministry of Education for schools assessment, analysis and decision making.	Both male and female students are beneficiaries	Needs of students in vulnerable communities are met.
10	Shelter Management Policy for Schools	10	10	10	10
	<i>Briefly comment on each score</i>	The Policy and its framework completed	Policy completed and adapted	Both males and females will benefit from the availability of schools as shelters during/ after natural disasters such as hurricanes.	Needs of vulnerable persons will be addressed
11	Safety Plans for schools	10	10	10	10

	<i>Briefly comment on each score</i>	Safety plan model was developed and tested. A safety plan was developed for a school at Primary, Secondary and Tertiary level. These three plans were then reviewed and approved by the three pilot schools and Ministry of Education.	Each of the three pilot schools were then trained in the use and execution of the respective safety plans. Plans were then implemented. A cadre of persons were then trained and these trained personnel were then used as Trainers in the implementation and development of plans for all schools.	Both male and female students are beneficiaries	The vulnerable population will benefit
<b>1</b>	Emergency Communication Equipment/systems for NaDMA	10	0	5	5
<b>1</b>	<i>Briefly comment on each score</i>	Investment plan fully developed. Specifications and designs for communication equipment already developed and approved for implementation.	To be implemented by others due to limited budgeted funds	Both genders will benefit	Vulnerable populations will benefit from the establishment of an island-wide communication network.
	Increasing disaster risk management capacity: Training in: Water rescue operation; risk, crisis and disaster management; community based disaster management; and GIS and data management	6	6	10	10
	<i>Briefly comment on each score</i>	Training needs in water rescue operations completed. Investment model developed	Training in water rescue operations completed.	Potential rescue operations will meet the needs of males and females.	Yes
	Topographical & Bathymetry, and Geodetic Network baseline data for Grenada Carriacou and Petit Martinique-Water Resource Management	10	8	10	10

<i>Briefly comment on each score</i>	The investment model completed, with scope of work and specifications well defined. Bathymetry baseline data was developed by the UKHO, under separate funding.	Topographical data was captured using LiDAR technology. Processing of data was ongoing at the end of 2017. Contractor handed over data package to Government in July 2018. Geodetic survey was almost completed at end of year.	Both genders will benefit. This baseline data will be used in water resource management and planning, as well as inform decisions when building climate resilience into the Public Sector Investment Plan.	Vulnerable populations will benefit from the application and use of this baseline data in planning and decision making.
Increasing capacity of plant nursery for Forestry Department	8	0	10	10
<i>Briefly comment on each score</i>	Designs were developed for a forestry nursery facility. Designs are to be reviewed and approved for implementation. These designs incorporate accepted and tested designs used worldwide.		Forestry management is a critical aspect of water resource management, which positively impacts both genders through improved availability of water.	
Conduct Forest Inventory and Land cover mapping	0	0	0	0
<i>Briefly comment on each score</i>				
Baseline Hydraulic analysis and system optimization data study and management	10	2	10	10
<i>Briefly comment on each score</i>	Design and specifications for hydromet/rain gauge network completed and approved for procurement of services and equipment.	Tendering for provision of good and services began.		
Soil Survey / Soil mapping data and system	5	0	10	10

	Briefly comment on each score	Scope and specifications for conducting soil survey and collecting soil mapping data in progress.			
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## PPCR Core Indicator 4- Scorecard for Period January 1 to December 31, 2017

<b>PPCR Core Indicator 4:</b>	Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, activities to respond to Climate Variability and Climate Change		
<b>Data Collection Method:</b>	Data collected for each project and compiled at the PPCR investment plan level		
<b>Country Aggregate Report</b>			
<b>Reporting Period:</b>	<b>From:</b>	<b>January 1, 2017</b>	<b>To: 31-Dec-17</b>

### A- Tools/instruments developed for the Households

#	Name of the tool/invest model	Project Title	Number of Households		Please describe how the tools, instruments, strategies, and activities developed by the project have help households increase their adaptive or resilience capacity.  Please provide 1 example from the project for each of the tools/instruments identified
			Actual results (Cumulative since project started)	Expected Results	
1					
2	Reduce climate change risk in two communities by improving infrastructure such as roads, drainage, waste and waste water, and retaining walls	RDVRP	86	86	Households will have access to better and safer roads and sanitation services. Reduce risk of land slides and erosion.
	Rehabilitation/ Rebuilding of two Schools to reduce climate change risks and vulnerability to natural hazards		262	349	Approximately 349 students and administrative staff will benefit from new and improved climate resilient facilities. Schools will also be used as hurricane shelters for community.
3	Construction of Flood Mitigation infrastructure along lower portion of St. John's River area		0	144	

	Increase water storage capacity of National Water and Sewage Authority (NAWASA)		5000	5000	Approximately 1000 household will benefit from the additional water storage at Observatory with improved water supply. About 4000 households will have improved water supply from the Old Westerhall Water tank installation.  15 Persons already trained in water rescue operations and basic seamanship to respond to disasters at sea. 23 persons to be trained in disaster management and 15 persons in GIS / data management.
	Increasing disaster risk management capacity: Training in: Water rescue operation; risk, crisis and disaster management; community based disaster management; and GIS and data management.		16	53	
	Topographical & Bathymetry, and geodetic baseline data for Grenada Carriacou and Petit Martinique		0	40213	
	Increasing capacity of plant nursery for Forestry Department		0	40213	
	Conduct Forest Inventory and Land cover mapping		0	40213	
	Baseline Hydraulic analysis and system optimization data study and management		0	40213	
...	Soil Survey / Soil mapping data and system		0	40213	

**B: Tools/instruments developed for the Communities**

#	Name of the tool/invest model	Project Title	Number of Communities		Please describe how the tools, instruments, strategies, and activities developed by the project have help communities increase their adaptive or resilience capacity.  Please provide 1 example from the project for each of the tools/instruments identified
			Actual results (Cumulative since project started)	Expected Results	
1	Reduce climate change risk in two communities by improving infrastructure such as roads, drainage, waste and waste water and retaining walls	RDVRP	2	2	Essential services now have easier access to the communities. Improved waste management. Better drainage and erosion control. These two communities are located at La Sagesse in St. George and Beausejour in St. David.

2	Reduce Risk of climate change via mitigation of rock fall at the Sendall Tunnel.		8	8	The parishes in Grenada, along with Carriacou and Petite Martinique (eight), are considered communities in this case. The entire population of Grenada will benefit from the rockfall mitigation investment, since entire population use the tunnel to commute.
3	Reduce risk of climate change by mitigation of landslips and landslides.		120	120	Improved safety of road users to and from communities. Ensures road accessibility for commuters and motorist along some main roads that lead to major tourist attractions.
	Rehabilitation/ Rebuilding of two Schools to reduce climate change risks and vulnerability to natural hazards		1	2	Schools are built to hurricane resilience standards and will be used as shelters to community members. The St. Patrick's Anglican Primary School is completed. The Holy Cross R.C Primary was about 70% completed at the end of 2017.
	Construction of two climate resilient bridges (Lance and Hubble)		5	5	The communities of Gouyave, Victoria, Sauters, and other surrounding areas use these bridges to commute daily to and from school, work and other business activities. Wider and more resilient bridges will result in more effective and sustainable commute.
	Construction of Flood Mitigation infrastructure along lower portion of St. John's River area.		0	1	The Community of River Road will be the direct beneficiary of the project investment. However other communities depend on the Road along the flood prone area to commute daily.
	Increase water storage capacity of National Water and Sewage Authority (NAWASA)		3	3	Improved and more reliable water supply to three communities, including the town and St. George, its surroundings and Westerhall in St. David
	Strengthen capacity at Airport (MBIA) to reduce risk for regional interconnectivity. Investment include: 2 rescue boats, 3 fire trucks, runway friction measuring equipment, 2 tractors with mowers, and fire detection and alarm system design		8	8	For this investment, countries are considered as communities. Countries include Grenada, some regional countries, USA, Canada and UK. These "Communities have direct flights to Grenada and the investments will reduce the risk and natural hazards that can affect air travel.
	Locational Vulnerability assessment of Schools infrastructure, Shelter management Policy and Safety Plans for schools		8	8	The communities in this case are considered to be the six parishes in Grenada, plus the islands of Carriacou and Petit Martinique. These communities will benefit from having better guidelines and policies to guide the process of shelter management, and improved safety management.
....					

C: Tools/instruments developed for the Public services

#	Name of the tool/invest model	Project Title	Number of Ministries and Public Institutions		<p><i>Please describe how the tools, instruments, strategies, and activities developed by the project have help Public services increase their adaptive or resilience capacity.</i></p> <p><i>Please provide 1 example from the project for each of the tools/instruments identified</i></p>
			Actual results (Cumulative since project started)	Expected Results	
1	Locational Vulnerability assessment of Schools infrastructure, Shelter management Policy and Safety Plans for schools		146	146	Ministry of Education; and 145 schools. Of the 145 schools, 57 are primary, 21 are secondary and the remaining are pre-primary schools. The Instruments will be used for decision making when integrating climate resilience into the education sector. Better climate resilience knowledge and capacity. Better risk management.
2	Topographical and Bathymetry baseline data; and geodetic network for Grenada Carriacou and Petit Martinique		4	4	Baseline topographical data will provide data for strategic planning and decision making in building climate resilience. The four main public service institutions that will use this data are: The Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries; Ministry of Works/ Physical Planning Unit; National Water and Sewage Authority; and Meteorological Office.
	Increasing capacity of plant nursery for Forestry Department		0	1	
	Conduct Forest Inventory and Land cover mapping		0	1	
3	Baseline Hydraulic analysis and system optimization data study and management		0	2	
....	Soil Survey / Soil mapping data and system		0	1	

D: Tools/instruments developed for the Businesses

## PPCR Core Indicator 5- Scorecard for Period January 1 to December 31, 2017

<b>PPCR Core Indicator 5:</b> <b>Data Collection Method:</b>		<b>Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change</b> Data collected for each project and compiled at the PPCR Investment Plan level					
<b>GRENADA</b> <b>Country Aggregate Report</b> <b>Reporting Period</b> <b>From:</b> January 1, 2017 <b>To:</b> December 31, 2017							
		Direct beneficiaries		Indirect beneficiaries		Total beneficiaries	
		Actual results (Cumulative since project started)	Expected Results	Actual results (Cumulative since project started)	Expected Results	Actual results (Cumulative since project started)	Expected Results
Project Title	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (DVRP)	Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	106667	106667			106667	106667
	Females supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change	52769	52769			52769	52769
Grenada (aggregation)	Total number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change in the country						
	Total number of females supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change in the country						

### Main Achievements during Implementation and Development of Investment Models

1. In general stakeholder and end user buy-in was satisfactory from conceptualization of investment models through development and implementation. End-users expressed satisfaction with the investments and recognized the importance of these investments in building resilience.
2. Local contractors were trained in bid preparation in order to improve competitiveness and build capacity locally. This training has resulted in noticeable improvement in the quality of bids submitted, with an increase in responsive bids, this increasing the probability of obtaining a successful bid, without having to re-tender or re-scope.
3. Better monitoring and evaluation of project activities resulted in management of scope creep with no contract cost overruns to date.
4. Clarity of reporting structure and project communication has resulted in better contract management during project implementation
5. Increased level of project monitoring has resulted in better risk management and higher levels of compliance to specifications and scope of works.

## Recommendations for Improving Project Implementation and PPCR Monitoring and Reporting

1. Project managers should be contracted as early as projects conceptualization and project budget development. This will allow for better budgeting and project planning
2. Cost of land acquisition and other safeguard related cost should be built into project funding.
3. Cost of monitoring and Reporting on PPCR Indicators should be budgeted and including in funding.
4. Effective communication and follow up with project affected persons and project beneficiaries is critical during and post implementation.
5. The CIF and PPCR should assist with financing support for establishment and continued operations of a Monitoring and Evaluation Unit.
6. Assignment of a dedicated PPCR focal point within each stakeholder ministry and agency is recommended.
7. A mechanism to continuously engage PPCR stakeholders should be developed and more frequent workshops and knowledge sharing considered.
8. Development of a knowledge management platform to share information and receive feedback from stakeholders.

## Participants Feedback and Evaluation of Capacity Development and Scoring Workshop

Workshop participants were engaging and offered suggestions for improving the PPCR Monitoring and Reporting. These suggestion include the following:

1. Establish a Monitoring and Evaluation Committee.
2. The Department of Economic and Technical Cooperation need to strengthen its relationship with the various sectors.
3. Findings of the M&R exercise should be disclosed and meaningful change must be effected.
4. There needs to be more sector wide participation in the process.

Participants were asked to evaluate the workshop. The results are shown below:

Questions asked	YES	SOMEWHAT	NO
Was the information in the workshop presented in a clear and concise manner?	83%	17%	0%
Has your knowledge of the PPCR/SPCR/RDVRP improved?	83%	17%	0%
Was the workshop helpful?	92%	8%	0%

## Annex 1

### List of Participants- Capacity Development and Scoring Workshop and Interviewed

	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Organization</b>
1	Mr. Daniel Lewis	Chief Technical Office	Ministry of Agriculture
2	Mr. Allan Neptune	Production & Quality Manager	National Water and Sewage Authority
3	Mr. Titus Antoine	Project Officer	Ministry of Economic Development, Planning Trade, Cooperatives and International Business
4	Mr. Rickie Morain	Project Officer	Ministry of Economic Development, Planning Trade, Cooperatives and International Business
5	Ms. Tisha Victor	Gender Analyst	Ministry of Social Development
6	Mr. Hubert Whyte	Manager, Meteorological Office	Maurice Bishop International Airport
7	Mr. Sylvan McIntyre	Deputy Coordinator	National Disaster Management Agency
8	M. Joseph Antoine	Representative of IAGDO	Inter-Agency Group of Development Organizations (IAGDO)
9	Mr. Ian Noel	NCC member	Grenada Ports Authority
10	Mr. Christopher Joseph	Energy Officer	Energy Division, Ministry of Finance
11	Ms. Jenny Alexander	Project Coordinator	Project Coordination Unit
12	Mr. Fabian Purcell	Chief Planning Officer/NCCC member	Physical Planning Unit
13	MS. Samantha Thomas-Clyne	Product Development Officer	Grenada Tourism Authority
14	Ms. Lotten Haagman		Grenada Hotel and Tourism Association

	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Organization</b>
15	Mrs. Margaret Belfon	Financial Analyst	Ministry of Education
16	Mrs. Ntaba Francis		GIZ-Integrated Climate Change Adaptation Strategies, Ministry of Agriculture
17	Mr. Roderick St.Clair		Marketing and National Importing Board
18	Mr. Maurice A. Cox		GIZ- Department of Economic and Technical Cooperation
19	Mr. Dhanraj Ramkhelawan		Ministry of Health
20	Mr. Dexter Telesford	Project Officer	Ministry of Finance
21	Mr. Simeon Grainger	Community Liaison Officer	National Disaster Management Agency
22	Ms. Terah Antoine	Assistant Project Manager	Basic Needs Trust Fund
23	Ms. Akeza Charles	Junior Professional	Ministry of Finance
24	Mr. Tim Pfefferle	Junior Professional	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

## Annex 2 Scoring Criteria

### Criteria for Scoring Indicator 1

1. Degree of Integration of Climate Change into sector planning					
Score	<i>Is there an approved climate change plan for the Sector?</i>	<i>Have climate resilience strategies been embedded in the central government's/ sectors principal planning documents?</i>	<i>Has responsibility been assigned to institutions or persons to integrate climate resilience planning?</i>	<i>No measures currently under consideration</i>	<i>Do all planning processes routinely screen for climate risks?</i>
<b>0</b>	No plan exists.	No climate resilience strategies available.	No person assigned	No specific investment program measures have been identified to address climate resilience.	There is no screening for climate risks nor is there any mandate to do so.
<b>1 - 2</b>	There is a concept for plan.	Climate resilience strategies exist but not embedded into sector's principal planning document.	A focal point has been identified	Measures to address climate resilience have been identified but they have not been prioritized.	Planning processes should be routinely screened for climate risks but this is not being done.
<b>3 - 4</b>	Plan exists in draft form, but improvement is needed.	Limited climate resilience strategies are being used in planning decisions.	Responsibility has been assigned to institutions/persons but the degree of integration of climate resilience planning into sector planning is minimal.	Specific measures, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience have been identified and prioritized with limited application.	Some planning processes are screened for climate risks but there is no routine.
<b>5 - 6</b>	Plan exists and is approved by cabinet.	Climate resilience strategies are fully embedded and utilized in sector planning decisions.			Some planning processes are routinely screened for climate risks.
<b>7 - 8</b>	Approved plan exists with some implementation.				Screening of all planning processes is mandated but only some are routinely screened for climate risks.
<b>9-10</b>	Strong planning exists and is updated as necessary	Climate resilience strategies are integrated in the central government's/sector's planning documents.	Responsibility has been assigned to a competent institution/person and there is a high degree of integration climate resilience planning into sector planning.	Specific measures, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience have been identified, prioritized and are being applied.	Screening is mandated for all planning processes, and is applied across all departmental activities.

## Criteria for Scoring Indicator 2

<b>2. Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience.</b>						
<b>Score</b>	<b><i>Are information, studies and assessments addressing climate change, variability and resilience available?</i></b>	<b><i>Is the necessary climate change expertise available?</i></b>	<b><i>Do national/sector incentives and legislative policies expressly address climate change and resilience?</i></b>	<b><i>Does the government/sector participate in a cross-sectoral coordination mechanism for climate change activities?</i></b>		
<b>0</b>	There are no existing studies/information or assessments available.	No climate change expertise available.	No national/sector incentives and legislative policies exist.	No cross-sectoral coordination mechanism for climate change activities exist.		
<b>1 – 2</b>	Some studies have been commissioned but not completed.	Some department officials have attended climate change training courses.	Draft national/sector incentives and legislative policies are being developed.	Yes, there is a cross-sectoral coordination mechanism however it is not being utilized.		
<b>3 – 4</b>	Some studies, assessments and information on climate change, variability and resilience exist, but the issues which they address and cover are very limited	There are a few persons who are trained in climate change resilience and have experience implementing climate change resilience projects.	Draft of national/sector incentives and legislative policies exist but not yet finalized.	A cross-sectional coordination mechanism for climate change activities exist with some level of participation		
<b>5 – 6</b>	Some studies, assessments and information on climate change, variability and resilience exist, but the issues which they address but they do not cover all issues.	Several persons in some departments/sectors have been trained and are qualified in climate change resilience	National/sector incentives and legislative policies that address climate change and resilience are finalized, approved and being implemented in a limited manner.	A cross-sectoral coordination mechanism for climate change activities exist with greater level of participation.		
<b>7 – 8</b>	There are many studies, assessments and information available which address climate change, variability and resilience. These studies cover all issues and are well understood by all departments.	There is at least one person in most departments who have been trained and is qualified in climate change resilience and also have experience working on climate change projects and programs.	Incentives and policies are wide ranging and cover, but can be strengthened	A cross-sectional coordination mechanism for climate change activities exist active sharing of information and some degree of coordinated planning		

9 – 10	There are many studies, assessments and information available which address climate change, variability and resilience. These studies cover all issues and are well understood by all departments.	There is adequate expertise in climate change available in most departments/agencies, and most experts have good experience working on climate change projects and programs.	Wide ranging national/sector incentives and legislative policies expressly address climate change resilience and are fully implemented and updated as necessary	A fully functional cross-sectoral coordination mechanism for climate change activities exist, with all required sectors/government agencies sharing information and coordinating on an ongoing basis.
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### Criteria for Scoring Indicator 3

<b>Quality of and Extent to which Climate Responsive Instruments/Investment Models are developed and tested</b>					
<b>Score</b>	<b>Is there an approved climate change plan for the Sector?</b>	<b>Have climate resilience strategies been embedded in the central government's/sectors principal planning documents?</b>	<b>Has responsibility been assigned to institutions or persons to integrate climate resilience planning?</b>	<b>Have specific measures, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience been identified and prioritized?</b>	<b>Do all planning processes routinely screen for climate risks?</b>
0	No plan exist	No climate resilience strategies available	No institutions or persons are assigned the responsibility to integrate climate resilience planning into sector planning	No specific measures have been identified	No there is no screening for climate risks nor is there any mandate to do so
1					Planning processes are to be routinely screen for climate risks but this is not being done
2	There is a concept for plan	Draft climate strategies exist and need to be finalized/ approved		Measures to address climate resilience have been identified but they have not been prioritized	
3	Plan exist in draft form				Some planning processes are screened for climate risks but there is no

					routine/ ad hoc.
4					
5	Plan exist and is approved by cabinet	Climate resilience strategies exist but not embedded into sector's principal planning document	Responsibility has been assigned to institutions/persons but the degree of integration of climate resilience planning into sector planning is minimal/limited	Specific measures, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience have been identified and prioritized	Some planning processes are routinely screened for climate risks
6					
7					Screening of all planning processes is mandated but only some are routinely screened for climate risks
8	Approved plan exist with some implementation				
9					
10	Yes, a plan exists and needs no significant improvement as it is being implemented well	Climate resilience strategies are embedded in the central government's/sector principal planning document	Responsibility has been assigned to institutions/persons and there is a high degree of integration of climate resilience planning into sector planning	Specific measures, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience have been identified and prioritized, and are being applied/ implemented.	Screening is mandated for all planning processes, and all planning processes routinely screen for climate risks

## Annex 3

### Project Photos



Excavation footing erection for retaining wall at landslide site at Constantine in the parish of St. George.



Finished section of landslip mitigation at Constantine.



Aerial view of Community in Beausejour, St. George showing extent of infrastructure upgrade done. Concreted roads can be seen.



Section of road in the community at La. Sagesse, St David showing infrastructure upgrade works. Retaining walls and concrete road, with drainage is shown.

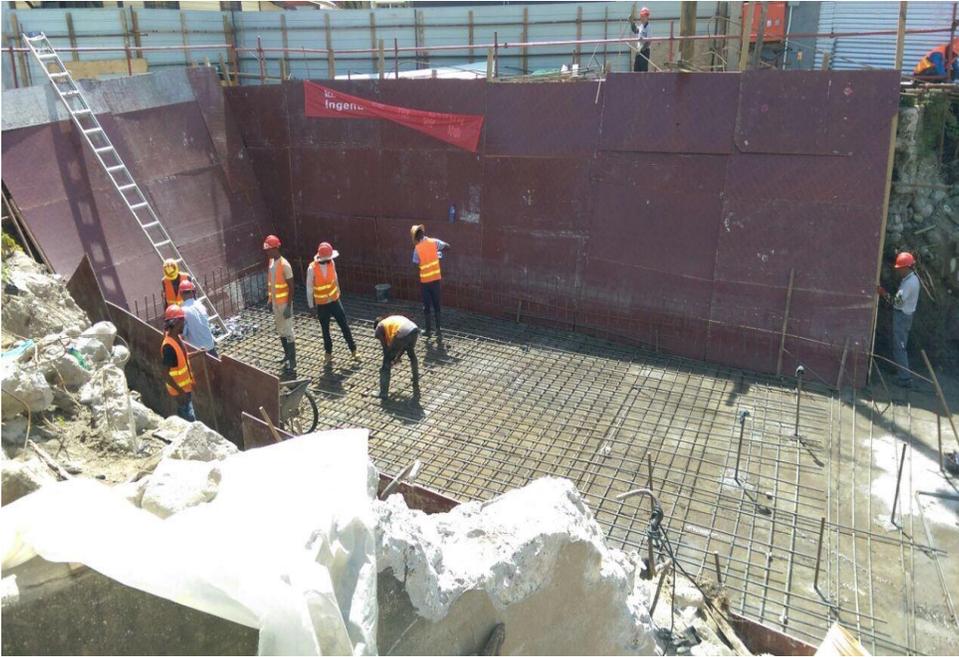


Mitigation of rockfall from rock face, which is located in the town of St. George. The rock face is adjacent to the exit end of Sendall Tunnel. A wire mesh was draped over the rock face and secured with bolts.



Another landslip mitigation/erosion control projects. This river embankment wall also supports a major road, in and out of city.

Another landslip/ erosion control project located in the parish of St. John. This project was completed.



Preparation of reinforcement prior to concrete pouring at an abutment for the Lance Bridge construction, located in the town of Gouyave in St. John



Photo showing completed Lance Bridge, looking north.



This photo shows the main building of the St. Patrick's Anglican Primary School during rehabilitation and construction.



The completed main building of the St. Patrick's Anglican Primary School. This school is located in The parish of St. Patrick.