**PPCR Annual M&E Report**

**(January to December, 2017)**

**June 30, 2018**

**“*One person, one household, one enterprise, one community, one sector at a time*”**

Prepared by the

Sustainable Development and Environment Division, Department of Sustainable Development, Ministry of Education, Innovation, Gender Relations and Sustainable Development

in collaboration with the

National Climate Change Committee

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# 1.0 BACKGROUND

Like other Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Saint Lucia is highly prone to the devastating impacts of disasters. Its vulnerability can be attributed to (a) its small geographical area, which accounts for the fact that disasters take country‐wide proportions; (b) its location in some of the highest risk areas of the planet, such as mid‐ocean ridges with strong volcanic and seismic activity, tropical cyclone belts, and direct exposure to the forces of the oceans; and (c) the fact that it is dependent on few sources of income, in the agricultural sector or in tourism, for a substantial part of its gross national product (GNP). These sources of income have been severely reduced for months by a single catastrophic event. Another critical factor which highlights Saint Lucia’s vulnerability is its limited capacity to reactivate the development process. The fragility of ecosystems, coupled with limited human resources, often preclude any possibility of developing and implementing meaningful disaster‐mitigation programs. The onset of climate change poses another major threat to Saint Lucia’s development and will impact on every major economic sector and social group. Saint Lucia’s vulnerability to climate change and variability is also influenced by several non-climatic drivers, such as global financial crises, rising commodity prices and poverty.

Increases in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather and climate events, such as heavy rainfall, strong winds, drought and high sea temperatures and levels, are already occurring. These events, which reflect weather and climatic changes resulting primarily from emissions of “greenhouse gases” (GHGs) into the atmosphere as a consequence of human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels—have claimed lives, caused severe damage to infrastructure and other economic assets, and caused adverse effects on livelihoods. Importantly, these changes and their adverse consequences are projected to escalate in the near and longer terms, especially when slow onset events are factored in[[1]](#footnote-2)

It is against the background described above, that Saint Lucia is participating in the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR). The PPCR is designed to provide programmatic finance for climate resilient national development plans to facilitate transformational, catalytic and scaled-up support for both the development and implementation of such climate-related plans.  Furthermore, its purpose is to provide lessons over the next few years that might be incorporated and replicated by countries, the development community and the future climate change regime. This experience will be gained through scaled-up interventions covering the full range of sectors and sources of financing, and with sufficient resources to move quickly from planning to action. The PPCR will also create a platform to complement other ongoing development activities in other PPCR-pilot and non-pilot countries in the Caribbean region.

This report elaborates on the overall implementation progress of the Saint Lucia Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) over the period January to December, 2017, and highlights the status and overall progress of the Government of Saint Lucia’s climate resilience vision beyond the PPCR. Specifically, Section 2 provides an overview of the policy framework related to climate change in Saint Lucia; Section 3 presents a brief on the SPCR; Section 4 provides details on the investment plan; and Section 5 expands on the PPCR Summary Report, providing the details on the scoring process and lessons learned during the period under review.

# 2.0 Policy Framework

The National Climate Change Adaptation Policy (2015) and National Energy Policy (2010) provide the overarching policy framework for climate resilience. The Department of Sustainable Development previously deserved as the focal point for both policies, but in a recent move, the Renewable Energy Division is now part of the Department with responsibility for Infrastructure, Ports and Energy and Labour.

**National Climate Change Adaptation Policy (CCAP)**

The Vision of the CCAP is that Saint Lucia and her people, their livelihoods, social systems and environment are resilient to the risks and impacts of climate change. The CCAP duly recognizes the respective roles of Government, the private sector and civil society. For this reason, it bears the strap-line “*Adapting, one individual, one household, one community, one enterprise and one sector at a time*”.

The objectives of the CCAP are:

1. Creating the strategic direction and process for on–going climate adaptation and resilience-building;

2. Creating the appropriate enabling policy, legislative and institutional environment;

3. Mainstreaming climate change and climate variability into development processes, strategies and plans;

4. Engaging in and supporting capacity and awareness building activities that promote climate change adaptation and mitigation responses;

5. Providing the necessary incentives and economic instruments for on-going adaptation and resilience-building; and

6. Identifying/establishing and accessing, mechanisms for on-going adaptation and resilience-building.

The CCAP provides a framework for addressing the impacts of climate change, in an integrated manner, across all key sectors. It also takes into account the fact that successfully adapting to climate change involves three interconnected processes, namely:

* Adaptation Facilitation, which entails creating the appropriate policy, legislative and institutional environment;
* Adaptation Financing, which involves putting in place measures to ensure adequate and predictable financial flows; and
* Adaptation Implementation, which entails taking concrete actions on the ground to prepare for or respond to the impacts of climate change.

The CCAP provides that NCCC with a coordinating role, including facilitating monitoring and evaluation of the policy implementation. The recommended scope of the monitoring and evaluation of the CCAP are:

* *Thematic areas*: 1) agriculture/food security; 2) water resources and quality; 3) public health; 4) disaster risk management; 5) coastal zone development; and 6) natural resources management.
* *Adaptation processes:* 1) planning; 2) capacity development and awareness-raising; 3) information management; 4) design and decision-making for investments; and 5) risk reduction practices/livelihood activities and/or resource management.
* *Indicator types*: 1) coverage (quantitative); 2) impact (quantitative, qualitative, survey-based, narrative); 3) sustainability (quantitative, qualitative, survey-based, narrative); and 4) replicability (quantitative). Indicators are expected to be developed to focus on one of two aspects of monitoring and evaluating adaptation: to facilitate monitoring of progress in developing and implementing adaptation measures in particular (process-based indicators), or to measure the effectiveness of such adaptation measures in general (outcome-based indicators).

While the CCAP specifically addresses climate change adaptation, it srecognizes that some mitigation activities provide meaningful co-benefits, thereby increasing resilience in the face of existing and emerging climate change impacts. As such, adaptation and mitigation efforts can be mutually reinforcing.

**National Energy Policy (NEP)**

The NEP enunciates that a secure and sustainable energy supply is critical to national development. Energy services are required for a number of activities including, *inter alia;* electricity generation, water supply, agriculture production, transportation and telecommunications. All of these services are integral to the development of Saint Lucia and to the well-being and advancement of its people.

Saint Lucia is a net importer of fossil-based energy, with the power and transport sectors relying exclusively on imported oil derivatives. All economic sectors have been affected by increasing oil prices in recent times. Thus, the effects of energy supply interruptions and oil price shocks on economic performance are of major concern, given the island’s almost complete dependence on imported energy.

The objective of the NEP is to create an enabling environment, both regulatory and institutional, for the introduction of indigenous renewable energy to the national energy mix, thus achieving greater energy security and independence.

**Coordinating Mechanism**

In 1998, the Cabinet of Ministers established an interagency coordinating mechanism to facilitate climate change adaptation. This committee, the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), comprises a number of public and private sector agencies, and coopts agencies or individuals as is needed. Over the years, the NCCC has helped to guide national efforts relating to: climate change adaptation and building resilience; national climate change action plans and mitigation strategies; and education, training, and public awareness campaigns designed to engage the general populace on the adverse impacts associated with climate change.

It is worth noting that the NCCC may appoint members on an ‘as needed’ basis. As such, in cognizance of the key role of the private sector in building climate resilience, and Saint Lucia continues to make the effort tons to engage them in the implementation of the PPCR and the broader frame work of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Likewise, efforts continue to be made toward coopting civil society as an integral part of the process.

The composition of the NCCC is purposed to engender equitable participation of the various sectors and societal groups in the climate change dialogue and thereby facilitating more effective mainstreaming of climate change issues at the sectoral level. More so, it provides a platform to facilitate knowledge management and, with the option to co-opt other members, further extends the reach of knowledge sharing. See **Annex I** for list of NCCC members.

# 3.0 STRATEGIC PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE (SPCR)

The PPCR process is divided into two phases: During Phase 1, which has been completed (2013), a Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR), through a highly consultative process, was developed and approved. This five-year program aims to build the country’s resilience to climate change impacts, by prioritizing the following areas: 1. Human Welfare and Livelihood Protection; 2. Integrated Natural Resource Protection, Conservation and Management to Promote Sustainable Development; 3. Building Resilience through Business Development, Innovation and Productivity Enhancement; 4. Capacity Development/Building and Institutional/ Organizational Strengthening; 5. Reducing Risk to Climate-Related Disasters.

The SPCR enunciates that every Saint Lucian, in every walk of life, will be affected by climate change, and consequently, must play a part in the national response to it. It further notes that Government, the private sector and civil society will need to work in partnership to this end. For this reason, Saint Lucia’s SPCR will be implemented under the under theme/strap-line: “*One person, one household, one enterprise, one community, one sector at a time*”.

Because the PPCR will have a finite lifetime, the SPCR is seen as a critical component of a larger blueprint for the “PPCR and Beyond” that extends beyond the lifetime of the PPCR and that is intended to guide investments in climate resilience-building well into the future. This means that it provides the broad project/program areas for all sectors, themes and areas, in pursuit of enhanced climate resilience, well beyond the timeframe of, or funding available under, the PPCR. The SPCR and associated Investment Plan comprises a suite of projects with a climate change adaptation (CCA) focus, representing various sectors, themes, levels and areas of society, involving the public, private sectors and civil society – the “blueprint” for national investment in climate change resilience-building, well into the future. This blueprint is expected to allow for identification with, and ownership by, all the citizenry, serving as an overarching guide of national significance for addressing climate change, to which all organizations can refer, in their preparation and implementation of project proposals/programs for building climate resilience. **Table 1** provides the SPCR expected results and success indicators.

**Table 1: SPCR Expected Results and Success Indicators**

| **Result** | **Success Indicator(s)** |
| --- | --- |
| 1. *Strengthened Climate Resilience of Communities and Critical Infrastructure* | * Reduced incidence of losses of buildings , communities and livelihoods located in coastal and other vulnerable areas * Reduced economic costs of coastal, critical and community infrastructure * Reduced downtime in economic activities in vulnerable sectors, e.g. tourism * Number of lives lost/injuries annually from climate extreme and variability events (as % of population) * Number of private/public buildings damaged in extreme weather events * Number of critical buildings retrofitted or climate-improved * Decrease in the number of days without access to potable water |
| 1. *Improved Public Sector Capacity* | * Climate-resilient policy, legal, fiscal measures adopted and implemented/enforced. * National budgetary processes and allocations reflect capital costs for climate change adaptation. * Functioning institutional mechanism for collaboration and coordination of climate resilience building * Increased integration of climate change considerations in sectoral work programmes and plans * Increased data and information management systems and expertise in government ministries/departments and agencies * Increased retrieval and use of climate related data in decision making |
| 1. *Strengthened Knowledge and Awareness of Climate Risk Management* | * Increased use of climate resilient technologies by households, communities, businesses and the public sector * Number of private sector enterprises undertaking vulnerability assessment to prepare adaptation plans * Number of communities trained in and using vulnerability assessments to reduce climate related risks |
| 1. *Enhanced integration of Learning and Knowledge Management in Climate Resilience Building* | * Meetings/workshops, shared databases and electronic   documentation, and other information sharing mechanisms |
| 1. *Increased Civil Society and Private Sector Participation* | * Number of Public Private Partnerships in climate adaptation investments * Climate Adaptation Loan Facility created and capitalised * Uptake of concessional loan funding X% of which should be by vulnerable groups |
| 1. *Increased Integration of Social Vulnerability* | * Risk maps and profiles of vulnerable groups * Increased number of targeted programmes |

The specific projects/programs that are approved under the SPCR Investment Plan are being implemented in Phase 2 of the PPCR which is currently underway. Given the cross-cutting nature of many of the interventions to be undertaken, the activities under the strategic program areas are being implemented using three modalities:

1. Adaptation Facilitation;

2. Adaptation Implementation and

3. Adaptation Financing.

**Component 1: Adaptation Facilitation**

The Government of Saint Lucia (GOSL) recognizes that the policy and legal frameworks, institutional structures and capacity for implementing climate-compatible development measures are currently inadequate. Further, building capacity and the knowledge base at all levels (systemic, institutional and individual) of the society is a key requirement for climate change resilience building. In particular, agency capacity with regard to a science base of information for validating, monitoring and linking climate change with indicators of climate change requires strengthening. Accurate climate detection instruments, data management, including development or expansion of computerized databases, and capacity to undertake predictive analysis also needs to be addressed.

Moreover, the GOSL recognizes that an optimal level of understanding of climate change in Saint Lucian communities can only be fruitfully and effectively realized if the stakeholders are adequately educated to understand the values underpinning sustainable development and to participate in relevant and appropriate action on climate change. Even more so, public education and awareness are prerequisites for behavioral change and for gaining support among the general public for climate resilience building.

In light of the foregoing, the SPCR seeks to develop new capacities and ways of working since many aspects of climate-compatible development require coordination and collaboration of existing institutions. This component therefore seeks to contribute to the creation of an enabling environment for building climate resilience, by strengthening the existing policy, legislative, institutional and fiscal framework. Measures are also being implemented to build on existing institutional capacity for research and systematic observation. Capacity building at the community and sector level are targeted at empowering stakeholder groups with climate-relevant knowledge and skills. Special emphasis will be placed on public education and outreach, with the objective of empowering the general public to take meaningful action to build climate resilience.

**Component 2: Adaptation Implementation**

Support is required to allow structural and non-structural flood and landslide risk reduction interventions, along with the implementation of climate adaptation measures to improve Saint Lucia’s resilience to current and future climatic shocks. As such, this Component focuses on the implementation of tangible climate resilience-building measures at the community and national levels. This component will entail investment in proven and innovative adaptation. The works selected for implementation were based on a high risk of structural failure to the 10-year event in the case of buildings and bridges, or when annual flooding occurs in the case of flood management and urban drainage. The infrastructure selected to be either repaired or rebuilt are in critical conditions and some have surpassed their lifetime, and so are more vulnerable to climate hazard conditions. Moreover, it is intended that this Component engender the use of the ‘build back better’ approach and foster appropriate change at the policy and operational levels.

**Component 3: Adaptation Financing**

It is envisaged that many of the climate resilient building measures promoted through policy and public awareness will be taken up by the private sector, civil society and individuals. However, in order to become climate resilient, the private sector, civil society and individuals will require access to funds with affordable interest rates. Sustainable financing to generate investment in adaptation and to build resilience to climate change is critical to the success of climate change adaptation and resilience building in Saint Lucia. A number of barriers were identified during Phase 1 of the PPCR in consultations held with the private sector and civil society. The primary barrier identified was the high costs of early entrants (the additional costs associated with being among the first players to implement a project in a given sector, under new regulations or working through unprecedented systems); or higher input costs because economies of scale have not been achieved for the technology. As such, this component is piloting a Climate Adaptation Financing Facility (CAFF), through the Saint Lucia Development Bank, to provide the private sector, civil society and private citizens with access to financing at concessionary interest rates for climate building resilience.

In addition, due to the high risk of a catastrophic event in Saint Lucia, a provisional sum of USD1.0 million, the Contingent Emergency Response (CER), is included in this Component to facilitate rapid response upon occurrence of an adverse natural event, allowing for rapid reallocation of the loan during an emergency, under streamlined procurement and disbursement procedures. The emergency mechanism component would be triggered only following an adverse natural event and a subsequent declaration of a national emergency by the GOSL.

# 4.0 APPROVED ACTIVITIES UNDER SPCR INVESTMENT PLAN

Notably, the GOSL collaborated with the World Bank to develop the Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (DVRP). The DVRP aims to measurably reduce Saint Lucia’s vulnerability to natural hazards. The SPCR notes that strategic climate adaptation program areas are closely interwoven with the broader fabric of disaster risk reduction. As such, a synergistic blend of financial resources made available from IDA and PPCR through the World Bank for the DVRP would facilitate up-scaling of activities defined under the SPCR.

At this stage, financial resources made available from IDA and PPCR through the World Bank have been blended into a joint project, titled DVRP. Thus the DVRP therefore reflects activities identified under the SPCR, as well as investments in the area of disaster vulnerability reduction. The DVRP is being implemented by the Ministry of Education, Innovation, Gender Relations and Sustainable Development and the Ministry of Economic Development, Housing, Urban Renewal, Transport and Civil Aviation, through the Sustainable Development Department (SDD) and the Project Coordination Unit (PCU), respectively.

Refer to **Annex II** for the blended Results and Monitoring Framework. This framework includes the development objective of the DVRP and related indicators; as well as the connection between the DVRP indicators and the 5 core indicators of the PPCR.

Approved activities under the DVRP are listed in **Table 2** below:

**Table 2: Components and Activities of Saint Lucia’s DVRP**

|  |
| --- |
| **BUILDING NATIONAL CLIMATE RESILIENCE, ONE PERSON, ONE HOUSEHOLD, ONE ENTERPRISE, ONE COMMUNITY, ONE SECTOR AT A TIME** |
| **COMPONENT 1: ADAPTATION FACILITATION** |
| * Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening for MIPS&T (US$750,000) * Development of Bridge Maintenance Management System (US$400,000) * Equipment for Institutional Strengthening of Materials Laboratory at MIPS&T (US$400,000) * Development of a climate resilient Watershed Management framework and Plan for specific watersheds prone to flooding (US$200,000) * Development of National Wastewater Management Strategic Plan (US$200,000) * Rain Water Harvesting Pilot Program (US$100,000) * Climate Change Public and Education Awareness Strategy (US$890,000) * Sea Level Rise Modelling and Flood and Erosion Risk Mapping (US$1.5 million) * Capacity Building for Meteorological Services, including design and deployment of a meteorological, hydrological, and monitoring network, training and procurement of equipment (US$1.9 million) * Design and deployment of a sea level rise monitoring networks to provide high resolution hydrological data (US$100,000) * Evaluation of the health of coral reef systems and rapid monitoring methods for water quality and coral reef (US$500,000) * Collection of high resolution LiDAR data and creation of a high resolution digital topographic and bathymetric model for Saint Lucia (US$775,000) * Management of the GeoNode (US$600,000) * Strengthening of the country’s GIS analysis capacity to maintain risk and spatial data management system, through technical assistance, training and procurement of equipment (US$500,000) * Development of Landslide Hazard Maps (US$600,000) * Environmental Health Surveillance System with a focus on Climate Change (US$125,000) * Support to NEMO, including review of operations and allied services (US$350,000) * Enhancing the capacity of the Fire Department (US$600,000) * Development of maintenance policy and strategy (US$200,000) * Project management and implementation support (US$3 million) |
| **COMPONENT 2: ADAPTATION IMPLEMENTATION** |
| * Rehabilitation of Marchand Riverbank Protection (US$2.6 million) * Slope stabilization and road rehabilitation along the Western Road (Sections between La Croix Maingot and Anse La Raye, and between Anse La Raye and Canaries), and Bagatelle and Old Victoria Roads (US$5.45 million) * Road Rehabilitation along the East-Coast Highway (Sections between Vieux-Fort and Micoud) (US$10 million) * Improved Drainage Systems along select roads in Flood Prone Areas (US$2.2 million) * Rehabilitation of Choc Bridge (US$6.2 million) * Building stock of emergency Bailey-type bridges (US$1 million) * Integrated Slopes, Landslides and Riverbank Stabilization at various locations (Forestry) (US$1.7 million) * Retrofitting of Select Priority Emergency Shelters (US$1.5 million) * Rehabilitation or retrofitting of Water Supply Systems (US$2.0 million) * Re/construction or Rehabilitation of Schools and Health Centers (US$11.5 million) * Flood Mitigation works at the Hewanorra International Airport (US$4.3 million) |
| **COMPONENT 3: ADAPTATION FINANCING** |
| * Climate Adaptation Financing Facility (US$5.0 million) * Contingent Emergency Response Mechanism (US$1.0 million) |

The funding sources for these activities are shown in the **Table 3** below:

**Table 3: Financing Sources for DVRP/PPCR Investment Plan**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Financing Source** | **Amount(US$M)** |
| International Development Association (IDA) | 24.00 |
| Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) Grant | 12.00 |
| Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) Credit | 15.00 |
| Crisis Response Window | 17.00 |
| **Total** | **68.00** |

# 5.0 PPCR COUNTRY LEVEL MONITORING AND REPORTING

## 5.1 Instrument/Investment Models

While several interventions are being conducted under the SPCR Investment Plan, for project level monitoring, 12 climate responsive instrument/investment models have been selected for the monitoring of overall implementation progress:

1. Flood mitigation (enhancement of storm drainage)
2. Critical Buildings (schools, emergency shelters, health centers) improved re climate resilience
3. Improved disaster and climate risk information: Meteorological, hydrological and SLR monitoring stations;
4. Improved disaster and climate risk information: LiDAR mapping of entire country (topographic and bathymetric data)
5. Climate adaptation financing facility (CAFF)
6. Policies, strategies and studies to guide/inform decisions
7. Roads made more climate resilient
8. Slope stabilization (Forestry) – bioengineering
9. Meters for non-revenue water program
10. Public awareness campaign
11. Environmental Health Surveillance System
12. Grass root activities (community led interventions)

**Annex III** presents a brief summary of the status of these aforementioned instrument/investment models.

## 5.2 Process for 2017 Scoring and Lessons learned

The Department of Sustainable Development, Ministry of Education, Innovation, Gender Relations and Sustainable Development, serves as the technical focal point for the PPCR and as such, this Department leads the reporting process for the PPCR scorecard. A participatory approach is employed to ensure broad participation by stakeholders in reviewing the status of activities under the blended Implementation Plan and subsequently completing the PPCR Scorecard annually.

During the period May to June 2018 the Department held meetings with various agencies to undertake scoring of their respective areas for the period January to December 2017. Criteria used for scoring were those which had been developed by the NCCC in June 2014.

During the meetings, agencies discussed achievements for the year 2017 and determined if these achievements warranted a change in the previous year’s scores for Indicators 1 and 2. Agencies also examined the status of investments being implemented by their respective agencies under the DVRP and provided a score for the respective instrument/investment model with respect to Indicator 3.

The information generated by these series of meetings was collated by the Department in the form of a draft evaluation report and presented to the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) on May 24, 2018, for discussion, verification and finalization. The NCCC was reminded of the PPCR M&E process and this was followed by plenary discussions to verify and finalize scores for the various indicators. See **Annex IV** for list of agencies/persons who participated in scoring and verification exercises.

Based on comments received at the verification exercise, a revised draft was prepared and submitted to the World Bank for review and acceptance on July 13, 2018 Refer to **Annex V** for Criteria and Scores to date (Baseline-2012; 2013-6).

## 5.3 Supporting Points for Scores

This section provides a synopsis of points raised in support of the scores provided. Other points raised, but not captured in this synopsis can be found in **Annex VI**

**PPCR Core Indicator 1: Degree of Integration of Climate Change in National and Sector Planning**

***National Planning***

The scores received for this indicator did not differ from the previous year; however, the following points were raised in discussions:

Saint Lucia is one of eight countries receiving support from the Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership (JCCCP) in advancing the process of low-emission risk-resilient development by improving energy security and integrating medium to long-term planning for adaptation to climate change. One of these activities is the preparation of a National Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) in the energy sector of Saint Lucia, the objective of which is to increase renewable energy and energy efficiency solutions and technologies in schools:

Component 1 – Energy efficiency: reducing energy input, focusing on lighting, ventilation, air conditioning, computers/internet access and cooking.

Component 2 – Renewable energy: increase the share of renewables with a focus on using photovoltaic systems.

* + Component 3 – Training and capacity building: Knowledge and skills for pupils required to contribute meaningfully to sound environmental management and the sustainable development.

In addition, under the JCCCP, activities continued with regard to the development of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and Sectoral Adaptation Plans (which was concluded in 2018:

Prioritisation of sector plan development & adaptation actions according to national needs, development priorities & climate vulnerabilities

Development of a national adaptation roadmap

Development of a NAP & monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan for adaptation, building on the existing SPCR.

* + Development of one sector specific adaptation strategy and investment plan

The preparation of a Best Practice Guide for Green Building Design to inform the Department of Physical Planning is also being undertaken.

* The SPCR is seen as a critical component of a larger blueprint for the “PPCR and Beyond” that extends beyond the lifetime of the PPCR and that is intended to guide investments in climate resilience-building well into the future. This means that it provides the broad project/program areas for all sectors, themes and areas, in pursuit of enhanced climate resilience, well beyond the timeframe of, or funding available under the PPCR, and thus forms the foundation on which Saint Lucia’s NAP was prepared. Assistance for the NAP preparation was provided by the United Nations Development Program (UNEP)-J-CCCP and the United States (U.S.) In-Country NAP Support Programme (NAP-SP), implemented by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD). Technical support for a chapter on the ‘limits to adaptation’ in the NAP was provided under the IMPACT project, funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), as part of the International Climate Initiative (IKI). A consultant was engaged to assist in the preparation of this plan under the supervision of the Department.
* The Government is in the process of preparing a long-term National Development Plan and it was noted that this plan is being built on the following 7 pillars:

1. Building productive capacity & expanding growth opportunities;
2. Building strong institutions that are a platform for growth & development;
3. Infrastructure, connectivity & energy;
4. Adaptation for environmental sustainability and climate change;
5. Social transformation, building social resilience and social capital;
6. Enhancing the labor force through: education, training & workforce development;
7. Improving health and wellness.

Pillars 1 and 2 aim at restructuring for competitiveness. Pillar 1 focuses on the real economic growth sectors and effective export development including manufacturing, tourism, culture and heritage and non-financial services. Pillar 2 focuses on the institutional and regulatory environment in which growth and development takes place.

Pillar 3 aims at enhancing the efficiency of production, transportation and communication environment in which growth and development takes place, considering that the accessibility and quality of infrastructure help investment decisions. This will be complemented with access to efficient and affordable energy. Pillar 4 looks at the creation of pathways towards the development of a Green Economy and a focus on economic and social vulnerability management attached with environmental risks, disaster and change risk management.

Pillar 5 aims to build social resilience and social capital, including integrated approaches to poverty reduction, improve health outcomes and promote crime reduction. It also looks at re-discovering and re-defining Saint Lucia’s identity, building community and social capital.

Pillar 6 examines the quality and relevance of education, education infrastructure, inequality and gender inequality as well as competence among youth and development of a technically qualified trained workforce to meet national, regional and international needs of the industry, businesses and institutions.

Finally, pillar 7 focuses on strengthening health systems to address both communicable and non-communicable diseases. It also encompasses the promotion of wellness and preventative care.

It is expected that the NAP will be reviewed at least once during its first ten-year cycle and that reporting on its implementation will occur yearly. Monitoring and periodic review of NAP implementation progress will ensure that best practices are collected and that the process is being steered to incorporate activities to solve unforeseen problems and gaps that jeopardise the NAP from achieving its goals; or activities to tap into emerging funding opportunities.

**Table 4: Scores for National Planning (detailed criteria in Annex IV)**

| **PPCR Core Indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into national planning** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Complete below the sectors identified as a priority in the SPCR. 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, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience been identified and prioritized? | Do all planning processes routinely screen for climate risks? |
| **National Planning** | | | | | | |
| **Baseline** | **2012** | 8 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
|  | **2013** | 8 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
|  | **2014** | 8 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 |
|  | **2015** | 8 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 |
|  | **2016** | 8 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 |
|  | **2017** | 8 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 |

**Figure 1: National Planning and Integration of Climate Change**

***Water***

While there were no changes to the scores, the following point was noted:

* The Strategy and Action Plan for the Water Resources Management Agency (WRMA), which is a 5 year plan, concluded at the end of 2017.

**Table 5: Scores for Water Sector (detailed criteria in Annex IV)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Complete below the sectors identified as a priority in the SPCR. 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, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience been identified and prioritized? | Do all planning processes routinely screen for climate risks? |
| **Water Sector** | | | | | | |
| **Baseline** | **2012** | 6 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
|  | **2013** | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 3 |
|  | **2014** | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 3 |
|  | **2015** | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
|  | **2016** | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
|  | **2017** | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 4 |

**Figure 2: Water Sector and Integration of Climate Change**

***Health***

The scores were not adjusted above that of the previous year.

**Table 6: Scores for Health Sector (detailed criteria in Annex IV)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Complete below the sectors identified as a priority in the SPCR. 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, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience been identified and prioritized? | Do all planning processes routinely screen for climate risks? |
| **Health Sector** | | | | | | |
| **Baseline** | **2012** | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
|  | **2013** | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
|  | **2014** | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
|  | **2015** | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
|  | **2016** | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
|  | **2017** | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 |

**Figure 3: Health Sector and Integration of Climate Change**

***Coastal and marine resources***

No adjustments were made to these scores; however, it was noted that the Coastal Zone Management Unit was actively seeking funding to support the revision and updating of the Coastal Zone Management Policy (2004) and Coastal Zone Management Strategy and Action Plan (2006).

**Table 7: Scores for Coastal and Marine Resources (detailed criteria in Annex IV)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Complete below the sectors identified as a priority in the SPCR. 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, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience been identified and prioritized? | Do all planning processes routinely screen for climate risks? |
| **Coastal and Marine Resources** | | | | | | |
| **Baseline** | **2012** | 4 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
|  | **2013** | 4 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
|  | **2014** | 4 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 3 |
|  | **2015** | 4 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 3 |
|  | **2016** | 4 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 3 |
|  | **2017** | 4 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 3 |

**Figure 4: Coastal and Marine Sector and Integration of Climate Change**

***Tourism***

While the scores remained the same under this area, it was noted that in 2017:

* Sixteen (16) tourism accommodation establishments were granted incentives for renewable energy under the Tourism Stimulus and Investment Act No. 12 of 2014
* Provided technical advice and on the submission of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for three major tourism projects (proposed)
* The Department is the Lead agency for the Project: 'Transforming tourism value chains in developing countries and SIDS to accelerate resource efficiency and encourage low-carbon development
* Conducted Training for Tourism Stakeholders in the Multi-hazard Contingency Training (9 participants)
* Training conducted for 25 hoteliers on the use of an Energy Benchmarking Tool. Currently, four properties have implemented the tool

Currently happening as components of the above:

* Village Tourism – Institutional Frame work- 4-year lifespan
* National Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (NASAP)- development of a workplan for implementation is ongoing
* Concessions continue to be granted under the Tourism Stimulus and Investment Act (TSIA) and Tourism Incentives Act (TIA)
* Sustainable Tourism Plan (previous expired) – Terms of Reference (TOR) for Consultancy prepared, and tendered
* Numerous requests for Site Developments that need to give due consideration to climate change; e.g. Island Sweet Farms Proposal
* Reviewing Nature Heritage Nature Tourism Policy
* New tool to measure energy consumption is being developed (Anse Chastanet, Jade Mountain)

**Table 8: Scores for Tourism Sector (detailed criteria in Annex IV)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Complete below the sectors identified as a priority in the SPCR. 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, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience been identified and prioritized? | Do all planning processes routinely screen for climate risks? |
| **Tourism Sector** | | | | | | |
| **Baseline** | **2012** | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
|  | **2013** | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
|  | **2014** | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
|  | **2015** | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 |
|  | **2016** | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 |
|  | **2017** | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 |

**Figure 5: Tourism Sector and Integration of Climate Change**

***Successes when integrating climate change into national and sector planning***

Sectors are continuing to include climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in the justification of their various activities, and also continuing to collaborate with affiliate agencies, including the Ministry with responsibility for technical coordination/facilitation of climate resilience efforts. Refer to **Annex VI** for points raised in discussions on the various agency efforts.

***Challenges and opportunities for improvements***

Progress continues to be slow, as agencies (with limited capacity) chart their way forward to building climate resilience in an era of climate change. Notably, while agencies accept that climate change impacts their sectors adversely, some are still not clear as to how they should address this specifically or how best to tackle the mainstreaming effort. The completion of the National Adaptation Plan should serve to provide direction towards adaptation and building climate resilience. Interestingly, Saint Lucia used the SPCR as a platform for preparing its National Adaptation Plan, which includes the elaboration of prioritized Sector Adaptation Plans. Support has been obtained from a Japan/Caribbean climate change initiative and the NAP Global Network to prepare the NAP and Sector Adaptation Plans for three high priority sectors.

Moreover, under the DVRP Public Awareness Campaign and Implementation Plan, an assessment of relevant Ministry/Department operations will be conducted for each Ministry/Department and guidelines for mainstreaming climate change adaptation and disaster vulnerability reduction into the relevant Ministry/Department operations will be prepared. In this regard, preliminary engagement of the Ministries/Departments in discussions on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction has commenced.

**PPCR Core Indicator 2: Evidence of Strengthened Capacity and Coordination Mechanism to Mainstream Climate Resilience**

***National Planning***

There was no adjustment of the score; however, it was noted that new information continues to become available. For example, Saint Lucia completed and submitted its Third National Communications (TNC) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The TNC provides an update on the following: national circumstances, national greenhouse gas inventory, steps taken towards adaptation and mitigation, and other relevant information (integration of climate change into national plans, environmentally sound technologies, research and systematic observation, information on research programs, education training and public awareness, capacity building, and information and networking). Prior to 2017, a report on the National Circumstances Component was prepared; several persons were trained in the use of Non Annex I Inventory Software for Greenhouse Gas Inventory; a mitigation assessment was completed; and a Technology Needs Assessment commenced and was completed in 2017.

**Table 9: Scores for National Planning (detailed criteria in Annex IV)**

| **PPCR Core Indicator 2:**  **Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Government Capacity** Complete below the sectors identified as a priority in the SPCR. 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? |  |
| **National (Government)** | | | | | |  |
| **Baseline** | **2012** | 4 | 3 | 3 | 7 |  |
|  | **2013** | 5 | 4 | 3 | 7 |  |
|  | **2014** | 6 | 4 | 3 | 7 |  |
|  | **2015** | 6 | 4 | 3 | 7 |  |
|  | **2016** | 6 | 4 | 3 | 7 |  |
|  | **2017** | 6 | 4 | 3 | 7 |  |

**Figure 6: National Planning and Capacity**

***Water***

The scoring for this sector remained the same in the area of available information. However, it was noted that the Water Resources Management Agency (WRMA) was engaged in a number of projects which include:

* Dennery North Water Supply Re-development Project with phase one completed in March 2018 Vieux-Fort Water Supply Development Project
* John Compton Dam rehabilitation Project
* Watershed Management
* Development of Watershed Management Guidelines
* Vieux Fort Watershed Management Plan
* Flood Early Warning and Hydrological Data Collection Systems in Saint Lucia (Korean Project)
* Optimization of Hydro – Meteorological Network (DVRP World Bank)
* Water Conservation and Rainwater Harvesting (DVRP World Bank)
* GCF proposal– Building Water resilience in Saint Lucia

**Table 10: Scores for Water Sector (detailed criteria in Annex IV)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Government Capacity** Complete below the sectors identified as a priority in the SPCR. 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? |  |
| **Water Sector** | | | | | | |
| **Baseline** | **2012** | 4 | 3 | 2 | 7 |  |
|  | **2013** | 5 | 4 | 2 | 7 |  |
|  | **2014** | 5 | 5 | 2 | 7 |  |
|  | **2015** | 6 | 5 | 2 | 7 |  |
|  | **2016** | 6 | 5 | 2 | 7 |  |
|  | **2017** | 6 | 5 | 2 | 7 |  |

**Figure 7: Water Sector and Capacity**

***Health***

The scoring for this sector was not adjusted for this period under review. However, it was noted that the Ministry of Health and Wellness is receiving support from the Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO) in upgrading a number of health facilities across Saint Lucia. The project, funded by the UK Department for International Development, aims to improve the safety of selected health facilities against natural hazards and promote Green practices - with sustainable practices and climate resilient installations.

**Table 11: Scores for Health Sector (detailed criteria in Annex IV)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Government Capacity** Complete below the sectors identified as a priority in the SPCR. 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? |  |
| **Health Sector** | | | | | | |
| **Baseline** | **2012** | 3 | 3 | 1 | 7 |  |
|  | **2013** | 3 | 4 | 1 | 7 |  |
|  | **2014** | 5 | 4 | 1 | 7 |  |
|  | **2015** | 6 | 4 | 1 | 7 |  |
|  | **2016** | 6 | 4 | 1 | 7 |  |
|  | **2017** | 6 | 4 | 1 | 7 |  |

**Figure 8: Health Sector and Capacity**

***Coastal and marine resources***

No adjustments were made to the scores as it was felt that the areas being assessed remained unchanged throughout 2017. However, plans are underway for the revision of the Coastal Zone Management Policy, the Coastal Zone Management Strategy and Action Plan and the development of a SASAP for the sector.

The Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector Project (CC4FISH), funded by The Global Environment Facility/ Special Climate Change Fund launched in June 2017 and has three (3) components:

* Component 1: Understanding and awareness of climate change impacts and vulnerability in the fisheries sector
* Component 2: Increasing fisherfolk, aquaculturists and coastal community resilience to climate change and variability
* Component 3: Mainstreaming of climate change adaptation in multi-level fisheries governance

**Table 12: Scores for Coastal and Marine Resources (detailed criteria in Annex IV)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Government Capacity** Complete below the sectors identified as a priority in the SPCR. 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? |  |
| **Coastal and Marine Resources** | | | | | | |
| **Baseline** | **2012** | 3 | 3 | 2 | 7 |  |
|  | **2013** | 3 | 3 | 2 | 7 |  |
|  | **2014** | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 |  |
|  | **2015** | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 |  |
|  | **2016** | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 |  |
|  | **2017** | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 |  |

**Figure 9: Coastal and Marine Sector and Capacity**

***Tourism***

The scores for this sector remained the same in the area of availability and usability of information.

**Table 13: Scores for Tourism Sector (detailed criteria in Annex IV)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Government Capacity** Complete below the sectors identified as a priority in the SPCR. 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? |  |
| **Tourism Sector** | | | | | | |
| **Baseline** | **2012** | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 |  |
|  | **2013** | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 |  |
|  | **2014** | 3 | 5 | 3 | 7 |  |
|  | **2015** | 4 | 5 | 3 | 7 |  |
|  | **2016** | 4 | 5 | 3 | 7 |  |
|  | **2017** | 3 | 5 | 3 | 7 |  |

**Figure 10: Tourism Sector and Capacity**

**National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)**

It was noted that while the NCCC continues to serve as a coordinating body, there were still areas in need of improvement; for example, meeting more regularly to more effectively dispense its advisory role, and involving an even broader range of stakeholders. However, it was also noted that agencies that are part of the NCCC continue to coordinate on various climate change initiatives to ensure collaboration and joint implementation. The NCCC met in various forms to collaborate on several initiatives, including preparation of Saint Lucia’s Third National Communication to the UNFCCC, Climate Change Legislation and National Adaptation Plan; and advancing Saint Lucia’s Nationally Determined Contribution.

**Figure 11: Coordination Mechanism**

***Successes when strengthening government capacity and coordinating mechanism***

The NCCC is well established (in operation since 1998) and recognized by relevant agencies, and as such, participation of members (including co-opted) at meetings is generally high. Formalization of this Committee (i.e. established by the Cabinet of Ministers) has likely contributed to its recognition and acceptance. Further, the staff of the Sustainable Development and Environment Division (Secretariat of NCCC) continually call on various agencies and facilitate collaboration on various initiatives, including those related to climate change adaptation. In essence, the culture of involvement in this regard has become established.

***Challenges and opportunities for improvements***

The regularity of meetings of the NCCC is adversely influenced by constraints within key agencies as a number of activities being implemented compete for the attention of a limited number of personnel. However, it is noted that, while not under the aegis of the NCCC, the agencies represented on this committee are regularly engaged and consulted on activities related to formulation of policies, strategies, plans and project proposals related to climate change adaptation and general sustainable development issues. A GCF readiness proposal on strengthening the National Designated Authority, department of Economic development, was under development in 2017, which was completed and endorsed by the GCF in 2018. This also included recognizing the NCCC as Saint Lucia’s GCF coordinating body and strengthening it. The project is expected to kick off by mid-2018.

**PPCR Core Indicator 3: Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investments models are developed and tested**

Scores for this indicator are still generally low given that many of the project activities remain in preliminary phases. However, it should be noted that once implemented, many of the instrument/investment models will have impacts at the national level, benefiting both genders alike, vulnerable persons and the public at large. **Annex II** presents a brief summary of the status of instrument/investment models.

**Core Indicator 4: Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability or climate change**

Notably, under the DVRP, concrete, on-the-ground adaptation measures or interventions are targeted at vulnerable areas.

In 2017, a total of 726 persons were directly engaged in discussions on climate change and disaster risk reduction. This number comprised approximately 67.36.2% females and 32.64% males from businesses, schools, youth groups, vulnerable communities, among others. In addition, drainage works along the Marchand River and road works at Canelles have provided benefits to approximately 1095 and 57,546 persons, respectively.

According to the Poverty Assessment Report 2005/6, 28.8% of Saint Lucia’s population were estimated to be poor of which, 1.6% was found to be indigent. Based on this Assessment, the number of persons below the national poverty line who were supported by the PPCR to cope with effects of climate change is 26,325.

**PPCR Core Indicator 5: Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change**

An estimated total of 59,599 persons have directly benefited in 2016 from DVRP activities. It must be noted however, that data for 2017 is incomplete as not all agencies were able to report in a timely manner. Data for specific projects were however captured and the results are as follows:

* 726 from public awareness - note that a wider audience was actually reached given that interviews to highlight climate change issues were conducted on media shows: 2 different media shows (1 radio station and 1 television station).
* 57,546 beneficiaries from road works - the number of vehicles crossing the Canelles road daily is 28,773. The categories of vehicles include motorcycles, cars, buses and trucks and as such, with a conservative average of 2 persons per vehicle, these works benefitted approximately 57,546 persons.
* 1095 persons from drainage works in Marchand community - According to the 2010 Population Census, there are 6 settlements in the Marchand area. Four of these settlements in closest proximity to the Marchand River have been included in this report as beneficiaries, comprising a total of 1095 persons (531 males and 564 females). Note however, that the beneficiaries of these drainage works are likely to be higher than estimated, as several settlements fall along the banks of the Marchand River and include the following: Entrepot, Marchand, Waterworks, Ravine Toutrelle, and Lower Castries.
* 439 beneficiaries, representing 34 staff members and 405 trainees who have completed training at the new National Skills Development Centre from May 2016 when it was opened to September 2017
* 211 beneficiaries with the completion of the construction of the Dennery Infant School (total students – 198: female - 92, female – 106, total teachers – 13: male - 1, female – 12)
* 646 beneficiaries with the construction of the extension of the Choiseul Secondary School (total students – 595: male - 294, female – 301, total teachers – 51: male - 13, Female - 38).
* 10 beneficiaries (staff members) from roof repairs at NEMO

The total cumulative number of beneficiaries recorded since the baseline (2012) is 65,034, representing 38.5% of the targeted number of beneficiaries.

**Figure 12: Progress: Number of Actual vs Target Beneficiaries (as at December, 2017)**

Persons below the national poverty line supported by the PPCR to cope with effects of climate change

Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of climate change

In general, beneficiaries are expected to continue to increase as implementation of the DVRP progresses. The Canelles road was opened to the public in January 2016 and as such, the related number of beneficiaries is reflected in this report and accounts for just over 90% of the beneficiaries for the year under review.

## 5.3 Conclusion

While progress has generally been slow, some progress has been noted since the baseline (2012) for Core Indicators 1 and 2, especially in the following areas:

* **Core Indicator 1** (Integration of Climate Change), specifically criteria, *Has responsibility been assigned to institutions or persons to integrate climate resilience planning?* and
* **Core Indicator 2** (Strengthened Capacity), specifically criteria, *Are information, studies and assessments addressing climate change, variability and resilience available?*

See Figures 13 and 14.

**Figure 13: Progress Re Degree of Integration of Climate Change into National Planning**

**Figure 14: Progress Re Evidence of Strengthening Capacity for National Planning**

For the calendar year, it was noted that a number of investment models are still planned for completion. Notwithstanding this, to date, the number of beneficiaries under the DVRP has increased during 2017: from 37.7% to 38.5% of the total number of target beneficiaries (169,000). Moreover, these figures are likely underestimated given the broad reach of the public awareness program through mass media. Further, while some investments are targeted at specific communities, and the populations of these communities are recorded as the beneficiaries, benefits are received broader afield. For example, in the case of the Marchand drainage works, the beneficiaries of these drainage works are likely to be higher than estimated, as several other settlements fall along the banks of the Marchand River and include the following: Entrepot, Waterworks, Ravine Toutrelle, and Lower Castries.

Further, for road works, while the beneficiaries are based on commuter numbers, the beneficiaries are again broader afield. For example, the Cannelles road, which was made more climate resilient after it was damaged during the December 2013 Storm, is one of the main access roads that connects the north to the south and provides direct access to the international airport, indirectly benefitting the entire population through trade, tourism and air transport, among others.

# ANNEX 1: National Climate Change Coordinating Committee

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Organisation \*[[2]](#footnote-3) | Key Department, Division, Section, Unit Engaged from Organisation |
| Ministry with responsibility for Sustainable Development | * Sustainable Development and Environment Division\*\*[[3]](#footnote-4) (Secretariat) * Renewable Energy Division\*\*\* * Protected Areas Management |
| Ministry with responsibility for Agriculture | * Agriculture * Fisheries * Forestry * Water |
| Ministry with responsibility for Physical Planning | * Physical Planning * Surveys and Mapping * Architecture |
| Ministry with responsibility for Health | * Environmental Health Division * Engineering |
| Ministry for Education | * Sir Arthur Lewis Community College * Gender Relations * Corporate planning/Curriculum |
| Ministry with responsibility for Tourism | - |
| Ministry with responsibility for Finance | - |
| Office of the Prime Minister | * National Emergency Management Organisation |
| Ministry with responsibility for Infrastructure | * Meteorological Services Department * Public Utilities Division * Engineering |
| National Insurance Council of Saint Lucia | - |
| Saint Lucia Bankers Association | - |
| National Conservation Authority | - |
| Saint Lucia Electricity Services Limited | - |
| Saint Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority | - |
| Saint Lucia Air and Sea Ports Authority | - |
| Water and Sewerage Company | - |

# ANNEX II: PPCR/DVRP BLENDED RESULTS AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

| Project Development Objective: The proposed Project Development Objective (PDO) is to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change impacts in Saint Lucia. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PDO Level Results Indicators\*** | | **Core** | **Unit of Measure** | **Baseline** | **Cumulative Target Values\*\*** | | | | | | **Frequency** | **Data Source/**  **Methodology** | **Responsibility for Data Collection** | **Description (indicator definition etc.)** |
| **YR 1** | | **YR 2** | **YR3** | **YR 4** | **YR 5** |
| **Indicator One**: Number of direct project beneficiaries  (male/female) | |  | Number | 0 | TBD | | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Semi-Annual | Semi-annual Project Progress Reports | PCU, SDD | **This PDO level indicator aligns with PPCR Core Indicator 5: “Numbers of people supported by the PPCR to cope with effects of climate change.”** |
| **Indicator Two:** Number of days of interrupted traffic due to landslips, flooding and other climate-related events in project areas | |  | Number | 0 | TBD | | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Semi-Annual | Semi-annual Project Progress Reports;  MIPS&T Supervision Reports | PCU; MIPS&T | Measure of decrease in road vulnerability due to climate hazards, landslips, flooding and other natural disaster events |
| **Indicator Three**: Percentage of schools/emergency shelters with reduced vulnerability to landslips, flooding and other climate-related events; | |  | Percentage | 0% | TBD | | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD | Semi-Annual | Semi-annual Project Progress Reports;  MIPS&T Supervision Reports | PCU; MIPS&T, Ministries of Health, Education and Social Transformation | Measure of decrease in vulnerability of school facilities and shelters due to climate hazards, landslips, flooding and other natural disaster events.  Confirmation upon independent external technical audit by a licensed engineer |
| **Indicator Four:** Climate risk analysis reflected in transport and drainage infrastructure design | |  | Yes/No | No | No | | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Semi-annually | Semi-Annual Project Progress Reports | PCU, MIPS&T, WASCO | Measurements of increased Government/agency capacity to understand, capture, and manage climate data as well as utilize hazard information for improved decision making and engineering analysis. Agencies will include MIPS&T, NEMO, MoPP, WRMA  **This indicator aligns with PPCR Core Indicator 2: “Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience”** |
| **INTERMEDIATE RESULTS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| **Intermediate Result (Component One): Risk Reduction and Adaptation Measures** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Intermediate Result indicator One*:** Roads rehabilitated, Non-rural |  | | Kilometers | 0 | 0 | 0 | | TBD | TBD | TBD | Semi-annual | Semi-annual Project Progress Reports;  MIPS&T Supervision Reports | PCU; MIPS&T | Kilometers of all non-rural roads reopened to motorized traffic, rehabilitated, or upgraded under the project. Non-rural roads are roads functionally classified in various countries as Trunk or Primary, Secondary or Link roads, or sometimes Tertiary roads. Typically, non-rural roads connect urban centers/towns/settlements of more than 5,000 inhabitants to each other or to higher classes of road, market towns and urban centers. Urban roads are included in non-rural roads. |
| ***Intermediate Result indicator Two:*** Storm drains constructed under the project |  | | Meters | 0 | 0 | 0 | | TBD | TBD | TBD | Semi-annual | Semi-annual Project Progress Reports; MIPS&T Supervision Reports  MoPW progress reports | PCU; MIPS&T | Measurement of the length of drains constructed with improved design standards in the island’s most vulnerable areas  **This is aligned with PPCR Core Indicator 3: Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/ investment models are developed and tested.** |
| **Intermediate Result (Component Two) – Technical Assistance for Improved Assessment and Application of Disaster and Climate Risk Information in Decision-Making** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Intermediate Result indicator One*:** Increased capacity of public sectors workers to identify and monitor climate and disaster risk and associated impacts.  [4(a)] Total number of official policies produced by public sector workers which reference climate change-related DRM studies, technical assessments, standards and guidelines generated from the Project |  | | Number | 0 | 0 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 3 | Semi-Annual | Semi-annual Project Progress Reports; | PCU; SDD, MoPP | Measurement of increased national capacity to understand, capture, and manage climate data as well as utilize hazard information for improved decision making. **This indicator aligns with PPCR Core Indicator: “Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience.” 2(c) in particular, aligns with PPCR Core Indicator 1: “Degree of integration of climate change in national, including sector planning.”** |
| ***Intermediate Result indicator Two*:** Number of Government ministries/agencies connected to a spatial data sharing platform |  | | Number | **0** | 3 | 4 | | 6 | 6 | 8 | Semi-annual | Semi-annual Project Progress Reports | PCU; Ministry of Physical Planning; ICT | Measurement of increased national capacity to capture and manage hazard and climate risk data  **This indicator aligns with PPCR Core Indicator 2: “Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience”**  **This indicator could also be counted under PPCR Core Indicator 4: *“Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses, and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate variability or climate change.”*** |
| ***Intermediate Result indicator Three*:** Number of Government officials trained in spatial data management and data analysis under the Project |  | | Number | 0 | 10 | 20 | | 40 | 50 | 50 | Semi-annual | Semi-annual Project Progress Reports  Inventory report of instrumentation/software installed | PCU; Ministry of Physical Planning | Measurement of increased national capacity to capture, manage and analyze hazard and climate risk data  **This indicator aligns with PPCR Core Indicators 2: “Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience”** |
| ***Intermediate Result indicator Four*:** Meteorological, hydrological, and sea level rise monitoring stations installed and active |  | | Number | 0 | TBD | TBD | | TBD | TBD | TBD | Annually | Semi-annual Project Progress Reports | PCU; Met Services, SDD, and WRMA | **This indicator aligns with the PPCR core Indicator 3: “Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/ investment models are developed and tested.”** |
| ***Intermediate Result indicator******Five*:** mapping of the entire country completed |  | | Yes/No | No | No | No | | Yes | Yes | Yes | Annually | Semi-annual Project Progress Reports | PCU; Ministry of Physical Planning | Measure of the successful completion of a high resolution topographic and bathymetric model to support data management and analysis systems under the project.  **This indicator aligns with the PPCR core Indicator 3: “Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/ investment models are developed and tested.”** |
| **Intermediate Result (Component Three): Climate Adaptation Financing Facility** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| ***Intermediate Result indicator One*:** CAFF portfolio is fully disbursed in the form of climate adaptation loans |  | | Percentage | 0% | TBD | TBD | | TBD | TBD | TBD | Semi-annually | Semi-annual Project Progress Reports; SLDB report | PCU; SLDB, SDD | This indicator aligns with core MSME indicators and is meant to measure the outreach efficiency of the CAFF. |
| ***Intermediate Result indicator Two*:** Number of active and fully repaid adaptation loan accounts  [3.2.a] Total number of approved borrowers  [3.2.b] Female borrowers |  | | Number  Percentage | 0  0 | TBD  TBD | TBD  TBD | | TBD  TBD | TBD  TBD | TBD  TBD | Semi-annually | Semi-annual Project Progress Reports; SLDB report | PCU; SLDB, SDD |  |
| ***Intermediate Result indicator Three*:** Average volume of adaptation loans |  | | Dollar amount | 0 | TBD | TBD | | TBD | TBD | TBD | Semi-annually | Semi-annual Project Progress Reports; SLDB reports | PCU; SLDB, SDD |  |
| **Intermediate Result (Component Four): Contingent Emergency Response** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| ***Intermediate Result indicator*** ***One***: Operations Manual for this component prepared to facilitate disbursement in the event of an emergency |  | | Yes/No | No | No | Yes | | Yes | Yes | Yes | Semi-annually | Semi-annual Project Progress Reports | PCU; Ministry of Finance; NEMO | Measure of the Government’s preparation plan in the event of an emergency including a list of vetted contractors, critical imports and priced supplies |
| ***Intermediate Result indicator*** ***Two*:** Time taken to disburse funds in the event of an eligible emergency. |  | | Weeks | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 4 | 4 | 4 | In the event of an emergency |  | PCU |  |

# ANNEX III: STATUS OF DVRP ACTIVITIES AS at DECEMBER 31, 2017

| **BUILDING NATIONAL CLIMATE RESILIENCE, ONE PERSON, ONE HOUSEHOLD, ONE ENTERPRISE, ONE COMMUNITY, ONE SECTOR AT A TIME** | |
| --- | --- |
| **COMPONENT 1: ADAPTATION FACILITATION** | |
| **PPCR supported tool, instrument, strategy, activity** | **Status at December 31, 2017** |
| Policies, strategies and studies to guide/inform decisions:   * Development of a climate resilient Watershed Management framework and Plan for specific watersheds prone to flooding * Development of National Wastewater Management Strategic Plan * Evaluation of the health of coral reef systems and rapid monitoring methods for water quality and coral reef | * Technical assistance was brought on board in May 2016 to commence work. The guidelines for development of watershed management plans was scheduled for February 2017. * A draft national Waste Water Management Policy and Strategic Plan was prepared and reviewed through consultation. These outputs were finalized in 2017. * A request for Expressions of Interest (EOIs) was issued in October 2016 to facilitate procurement of technical services. |
| Public awareness campaign:   * Implementation of Climate Change Public and Education Awareness Strategy | Public awareness implementation plan was completed in 2014 using a broad interagency approach. The Plan was submitted to the World Bank for no objection 2015. The Plan received a no objection from the Bank in August 2016. While the plan awaited approval, public awareness was ongoing through presentations to schools, community groups and businesses, among others. There was no new developments in 2017 with regard to the plan.  Interviews on radio and television programs were also held to inform on disaster and climate change issues, as well as the DVRP and pending benefits. To date, 5661 individuals—representing more than 100 agencies/groups—have benefitted from face-to-face interactions and discussions on climate change issues and the government’s efforts to strengthen the country’s resilience to climate-related disasters in the form of DVRP. |
| Improved disaster and climate risk information:   * Collection of high resolution LiDAR data and creation of a high resolution digital topographic and bathymetric model for Saint Lucia * Meteorological, hydrological and SLR monitoring stations installed | * ToRs were prepared to procure technical assistance to develop the requisite technical specifications. Expressions of interest were evaluated in December, 2016. * A hydro-meteorology assessment was conducted by the World Bank in 2014. * In October, 2016 an in-depth assessment of both national users’ needs and priorities, as well as capacities of the other data producers to respond to these demands was undertaken. * During December, 2016 work commenced to assess the economic benefits of improving the hydro-meteorological network and services. * In 2018, a consultant was contracted to develop the ToRs for contracting the firm/individual who will be tasked with producing the LiDAR data. |
| Environmental Health Surveillance System with a focus on Climate Change | Given the spatial data and technical requirements needed for this activity, the ToRs for this activity has been incorporated into the ToRs for services to develop a national policy on spatial data management and preparation of a road map for implementation of the policy through National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI). Recommendations emanating out of the consultancy will include capacity needs of the Ministry of Health in relation to an environmental health surveillance system.  Two proposals were received in 2018 which are which are currently being evaluated. |
| **COMPONENT 2: ADAPTATION IMPLEMENTATION** | |
| **PPCR supported tool, instrument, strategy, activity** | **Status at December 31, 2017** |
| Flood mitigation (enhancement of drainage)   * Rehabilitation of Marchand Riverbank Protection Improved Drainage Systems along select roads in Flood Prone Areas | The Ministry with responsibility for Infrastructure completed the design for sixteen retaining walls and associated drainage works to be undertaken along the Marchand River. Work was completed on walls 1, 3A, 5 and 10 (as they required no land acquisition). As of December 2017, all works associated with the project had been completed. |
| Roads made more climate resilient:   * Road Rehabilitation along the East-Coast Highway (Sections between Vieux-Fort and Micoud) * Rehabilitation of Choc Bridge * Building stock of emergency Bailey-type bridges | * Road works were completed on the East-Coast Highway. * Designs were completed for Choc Bridge; however, all activities surrounding this project have been halted. * Bailey bridges were received from the supplier. The Bailey bridges were in storage; however, after the passage of Hurricane Maria, the bridges were deployed to Dominica to assist with post disaster relief efforts. One bridge (two- lane Bailey bridge) remains on island. |
| Critical Buildings (schools, emergency shelters, health centres) improved re climate resilience | Several critical buildings have been selected for structural work to make these facilities more climate resilient. These buildings include the roof of the National Emergency Management Organization’s (NEMO) Office and a mix of schools, community centres and health facilities. Notably, the schools and community centres also serve as emergency shelters.  Work on the NEMO’s office has been completed. Work was also completed at one school and commenced at another. With respect to other buildings, assessments and designs are still being conducted or prepared, respectively. |
| Slope stabilization:   * Integrated Slopes, Landslides and Riverbank Stabilization at various locations (bio-engineering) | Four (4) firms have been shortlisted; however no selection has yet been made. Clarification is being sought from the World Bank on issues which arose. |
| Installation of meters for non-revenue water program | Meters were procured in 2015 and are to be installed. |
| Grass root activities (community led activities) | Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) has developed a community level disaster management tool and this investment seeks to test it. In 2015, ToRs were prepared to develop Community Disaster Plans for 6 climate vulnerable communities. The plans will inform climate change adaptation investments to be implemented under the DVRP and other relevant projects. Previous and ongoing projects, for example, under the OECS Disaster Management Program, have contributed to building resilience at the community level using this CDEMA model (community level disaster management planning). |
| **COMPONENT 3: ADAPTATION FINANCING** | |
| **PPCR supported tool, instrument, strategy, activity** | **Status at December 31, 2017** |
| Climate Adaptation Financing Facility (CAFF) | The CAFF was effected in December 2016. The first set of loans were issued in 2017. However, the expected disbursements has been lower than expected. It is expected that with the planned public relations campaign, that loan applications will increase. |

# ANNEX IV: LIST OF NCCC PARTICIPANTS AT VERIFICATION EXERCISE HELD May 24, 2018

Meeting of the Saint Lucia National Climate Change Committee

Thursday May 24, 2018

**Attendance Register**

|  | **NAME OF ORGANISATION** | **DESIGNATION** | **NAME** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | **Department of Agriculture, Fisheries, Natural Resources & Cooperatives** | Database Systems Engineer | Luther Tyson |
| 2 |  | Chief Extension Officer | Kemuel JnBaptiste |
| 3 | **Department of Forestry** | Forest Officer | Elomina Adonis |
| 4 | **Department of Economic Development, Housing, Urban Renewal** | Chief Economist | Nadia Wells-Hyacinth |
| 5 |  | Economist | Charlin Louisy |
| 6 | **Department of Education, Innovation & Gender Relations** | Teacher Assigned | Edith Emmanuel |
| 7 | **Department of Health & Wellness** | Environmental Health Officer | Arthur Antoine |
| 8 |  | Building Technician | Macoy Mathurin |
| 9 | **Department of External Affairs** | Foreign Service Officer | Fercinta Louisy |
| 10 | **Meteorological Services Department** | Meteorologist | Andre Joyeux |
| 11 | **Ministry of Tourism** | Senior Tourism Officer | Deepa Girdari |
| 12 | **Water Resources Management Agency** | Water Resource Specialist | Miguel Montoute |
| 13 | **Department of Physical Planning** | Physical Planning Officer | Jasmine Weekes |
| 14 | **St. Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority** | Education & Public Information Manager | Emlyn Jean |
| 15 | **National Conservation Authority** | Operations Manager | Nehemiah Charles |
| 16 | **St. Lucia Electricity Services Ltd.** | Health & Safety Officer | Priscilia Stanislas |
| 17 | **Water & Sewerage Company Inc. (WASCO)** | Strategic Planning | Nicholai Hyacinth |
| 18 | **St. Lucia Development Bank** | Manager – Business Development & Marketing | Philbert Francis |
| 19 | **Caribbean Youth Environment Network (CYEN)** | Member | Cathy Louis |
| 20 | **Department of Infrastructure, Ports & Energy** | Civil Engineer III | Shian Edwin |
| 21 | **Meteorological Services** | Meteorologist | Andre Joyeux |
| 22 | **Energy Division** | Energy Officer | Benise Joseph |
| 23 | **Department of Sustainable Development** | Legal Officer | Kate Wilson |
| 24 | **SDED** | Acting Deputy Permanent Secretary | Caroline Eugene |
| 25 | **SDED** | Chief Sustainable Development & Environment Officer | Annette Rattigan-Leo |
| 26 | **SDED** | Deputy Sustainable Development and Environment Officer | Dawn Pierre-Nathoniel |
| 27 | **SDED** | Project Manager | Teshia JnBaptiste |
| 28 | **SDED** | Communication Officer DVRP/PPCR | Lucius Doxerie |
| 29 | **SDED** | Administrative Officer DVRP/PPCR | Marcia Sharon Charles |
| 30 | **SDED** | Professional Cadet | Snaliah Mahal |
| 31 | **SDED** | Project Assistant | Angela St. Denis |
| 32 | **SDED** | SDE Officer | Shanna Emmanuel |
| 33 | **SDED** | SDE Officer | Lavina Alexander |

**ABSENT**

|  | **NAME OF ORGANISATION** |
| --- | --- |
| **1** | **Office of the Prime Minister** |
| **2** | **Saint Lucia National Trust (SLNT)** |
| **3** | **Ministry of Equity, Social Justice, Empowerment, Youth Development, Sports and Local Government** |
| **4** | **Department of Equity** |
|  | **Insurance Council of Saint Lucia** |
| **7** | **PCI Media Impact** |
| **8** | **Sir Arthur Lewis Community College** |
| **9** | **CARPHA** |
| **10** | **NEMO** |
| **11** | **Department of Fisheries** |
| **12** | **Saint Lucia Air & Sea Ports Authority** |

# ANNEX V: CRITERIA AND SCORES FOR PPCR CORE INDICATORS 1, 2 AND 3

| **PPCR Core Indicator 1: Degree of integration of climate change into National Planning** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **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, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience been identified and prioritized?** | **Do all planning processes routinely screen for climate risks?** |
|  | a | b | c | d | e | **f** |
| **Score** | **2012 (baseline)** | 8 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
|  | **2013** | 8 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
|  | **2014** | 8 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 |
|  | **2015** | 8 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 |
|  | **2016** | 8 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 |
|  | **2017** | 8 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 |
| 0 | **Criteria:** | No national climate change policy exists | No climate resilience strategies have been embedded | Responsibility for climate resilience issues not assigned to any person/agency | No specific measures, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience have been identified and prioritized | No screening for climate risks |
| 1 | Directive given to prepare national climate resilience policy | Directive given to commence embedding climate resilience strategies into planning (or mainstreaming climate change) | Focal point agency for climate resilience identified and functioning | Some specific measures, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience have been identified with some level of prioritization | Some level of screening at project/program planning level |
| 2 | Policy drafted | Climate resilience strategies embedded in some critical planning documents (land policy; water policy; and development control policies) | Inter-agency coordinating mechanism established |
| 3-4 | Policy approved by Cabinet of Ministers | Climate resilience strategies embedded in all critical planning documents (land policy; water policy; and development control policies) | Inter-agency coordinating mechanism established and functioning (including meeting regularly) | Some implementation of identified measures undertaken | Routine screening at project/program planning level |
| 5-6 | National policy on climate change/ climate resilience reviewed regularly to incorporate new and emerging issues | Climate resilience strategies embedded in some sectors (environmental; social; and economic) plans | Assigned person(s)/unit/section in some key planning agencies (national development planning; sustainable development; physical development) responsible for integrating climate change into planning | Plan of action for climate resilience, detailing specific measures, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience prepared | Some level of screening at sector planning level in some sectors |
| 7-8 | Some policy priorities integrated into national, sectoral and operational plans | Climate resilience strategies embedded in most sectors (environmental; social; and economic) plans | Assigned person(s)/unit/section in most key planning agencies (national development planning; sustainable development; physical development; social development planning; economic planning) with responsibility to integrate climate change into planning | M&E Plan prepared to monitor progress on implementation of plan of action for climate resilience | Some level of screening at sector planning level in most sectors |
| 9-10 | All policy priorities fully integrated into national, sectoral and operational plans | Climate resilience strategies embedded in all sectors (environmental; social; and economic) plans | Assigned person(s)/unit/section in all key planning agencies (national development planning; sustainable development; physical development; social development planning; economic planning) responsible for integrating climate change into planning | National plan of action for climate resilience (including M&E plan to monitor progress) detailing specific measures, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience being implemented | Screening for climate risks is routine at all levels of planning in all sectors |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Core Indicator 1: Degree of Integration of Climate Change into the Water Sector** | | | | | | |
| **2012 (baseline)** |  | 6 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| **2013** |  | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 3 |
| **2014** |  | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 3 |
| **2015** |  | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| **2016** |  | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| **2017** |  | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| **Score** |  | **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, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience been identified and prioritized?** | **Do all planning processes routinely screen for climate risks?** |
| 0 |  | No national water policy exists | Directive given to commence embedding climate resilience strategies into water sector plans | Responsibility for climate resilience issues not assigned to any person/unit/dept. | No specific measures, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience in sector have been identified and prioritized | No screening for climate risks |
| 1 |  | Policy exists, but does not address climate resilience | Strategies have been identified to build climate resilience in the sector | Responsibility for climate resilience assigned | Some specific measures, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience been identified with some level of prioritization for the sector | Some level of screening at project planning level |
| 2-3 |  | Policy drafted and speaks to climate resilience | Some climate resilience strategies have been incorporated into principle sector policy | Active representation on the climate resilience inter-agency coordinating mechanism |
| 4-5 |  | Policy approved by Cabinet of Ministers | Climate resilience strategies have been incorporated into some sector programs and operational plans | Some level of integration of climate resilience into sector planning | Some implementation of identified measures undertaken in the sector | Routine screening at project/program planning level |
| 6-7 |  | Some policy priorities integrated into sectoral and operational plans | Climate resilience strategies have been incorporated into most sector programs and operational plans | High level of integration of climate resilience into sector planning | Operational plan to build climate resilience prepared and includes an M&E component to monitor progress of implementation | Some level of screening at sector planning level |
| 8-10 |  | All policy priorities fully integrated into sectoral and operational plans | Climate resilience strategies have been incorporated into all sector programs and operational plans | Actively integrating climate resilience into sector related planning and implementation | Operational plan being implemented | Routine screening at all levels of planning in the sector |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Core Indicator 1: Degree of Integration of Climate Change into the Health Sector** | | | | | | |
| **2012 (baseline)** |  | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| **2013** |  | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| **2014** |  | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| **2015** |  | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| **2016** |  | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| **2017** |  | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| **Score** |  | **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, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience been identified and prioritized?** | **Do all planning processes routinely screen for climate risks?** |
| 0 |  | No national health policy exists | Directive given to commence embedding climate resilience strategies into water sector plans | Responsibility for climate resilience issues not assigned to any person/unit/dept. | No specific measures, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience in sector have been identified and prioritized | No screening for climate risks |
| 1 |  | Policy exists and while it does not specifically refer to climate resilience, it addresses aspects related to building resilience | Strategies have been identified to build climate resilience in the sector | Responsibility for climate resilience assigned | Some specific measures, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience been identified with some level of prioritization for the sector | Some level of screening at project planning level |
| 2-3 |  | Some climate resilience strategies have been incorporated into principle sector policy | Active representation on the climate resilience inter-agency coordinating mechanism |
| 4-5 |  | Policy revised to incorporate climate resilience and approved by Cabinet of Ministers | Climate resilience strategies have been incorporated into some sector programs and operational plans | Some level of integration of climate resilience into sector planning | Some implementation of identified measures undertaken in the sector | Routine screening at project/program planning level |
| 6-7 |  | Some policy priorities integrated into sectoral and operational plans | Climate resilience strategies have been incorporated into most sector programs and operational plans | High level of integration of climate resilience into sector planning | Operational plan to build climate resilience prepared and includes an M&E component to monitor progress of implementation | Some level of screening at sector planning level |
| 8-10 |  | All policy priorities fully integrated into sectoral and operational plans | Climate resilience strategies have been incorporated into all sector programs and operational plans | Actively integrating climate resilience into sector related planning and implementation | Operational plan being implemented | Routine screening at all levels of planning in the sector |

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| **Core Indicator 1: Degree of Integration of Climate Change into the Marine/Coastal (including Fisheries) Sector** | | | | | | |
| **2012 (baseline)** |  | 4 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| **2013** |  | 4 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| **2014** |  | 4 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| **2015** |  | 4 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| **2016** |  | 4 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| **2017** |  | 4 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| **Score** |  | **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, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience been identified and prioritized?** | **Do all planning processes routinely screen for climate risks?** |
| 0 |  | No national policy re marine/coastal resources and development exists | Directive given to commence embedding climate resilience strategies into water sector plans | Responsibility for climate resilience issues not assigned to any person/unit/dept. | No specific measures, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience in sector have been identified and prioritized | No screening for climate risks |
| 1 |  | Policy exists and while it does not specifically refer to climate resilience, it addresses aspects related to building resilience | Strategies have been identified to build climate resilience in the sector | Responsibility for climate resilience assigned | Some specific measures, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience been identified with some level of prioritization for the sector | Some level of screening at project planning level |
| 2-3 |  | Some climate resilience strategies have been incorporated into principle sector policy | Active representation on the climate resilience inter-agency coordinating mechanism |
| 4-5 |  | Policy revised to incorporate climate resilience and approved by Cabinet of Ministers | Climate resilience strategies have been incorporated into some sector programs and operational plans | Some level of integration of CR into sector planning | Some implementation of identified measures undertaken in the sector | Routine screening at project/program planning level |
| 6-7 |  | Some policy priorities integrated into sectoral and operational plans | Climate resilience strategies have been incorporated into most sector programs and operational plans | High level of integration of CR into sector planning | Operational plan to build climate resilience prepared and includes an M&E component to monitor progress of implementation | Some level of screening at sector planning level |
| 8-10 |  | All policy priorities fully integrated into sectoral and operational plans | Climate resilience strategies have been incorporated into all sector programs and operational plans | Actively integrating climate resilience into sector related planning and implementation | Operational plan being implemented | Routine screening at all levels of planning in the sector |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Core Indicator 1: Degree of Integration of Climate Change into the Tourism Sector** | | | | | | |
| **2012 (baseline)** |  | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| **2013** |  | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| **2014** |  | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| **2015** |  | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| **2016** |  | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| **2017** |  | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| **Score** |  | **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, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience been identified and prioritized?** | **Do all planning processes routinely screen for climate risks?** |
| 0 |  | No national policy re marine/coastal resources and development exists | Directive given to commence embedding climate resilience strategies into water sector plans | Responsibility for climate resilience issues not assigned to any person/unit/dept. | No specific measures, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience in sector have been identified and prioritized | No screening for climate risks |
| 1 |  | Policy exists and while it does not specifically refer to climate resilience, it addresses aspects related to building resilience | Strategies have been identified to build climate resilience in the sector | Responsibility for climate resilience assigned | Some specific measures, e.g. investments and programs, to address climate resilience been identified with some level of prioritization for the sector | Some level of screening at project planning level |
| 2-3 |  | Some climate resilience strategies have been incorporated into principle sector policy | Active representation on the climate resilience inter-agency coordinating mechanism |
| 4-5 |  | Policy revised to incorporate climate resilience and approved by Cabinet of Ministers | Climate resilience strategies have been incorporated into some sector programs and operational plans | Some level of integration of CR into sector planning | Some implementation of identified measures undertaken in the sector | Routine screening at project/program planning level |
| 6-7 |  | Some policy priorities integrated into sectoral and operational plans | Climate resilience strategies have been incorporated into most sector programs and operational plans | High level of integration of CR into sector planning | Operational plan to build climate resilience prepared and includes an M&E component to monitor progress of implementation | Some level of screening at sector planning level |
| 8-10 |  | All policy priorities fully integrated into sectoral and operational plans | Climate resilience strategies have been incorporated into all sector programs and operational plans | Actively integrating climate resilience into sector related planning and implementation | Operational plan being implemented | Routine screening at all levels of planning in the sector |

| **PPCR Core Indicator 2:**  **Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience National (Government)** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Government Capacity** Complete below the sectors identified as a priority in the SPCR. 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?** |  |
| **2012 (baseline)** |  | 4 | 3 | 3 | 7 |  |
| **2013** |  | 5 | 4 | 3 | 7 |  |
| **2014** |  | 6 | 4 | 3 | 7 |  |
| **2015** |  | 6 | 4 | 3 | 7 |  |
| **2016** |  | 6 | 4 | 3 | 7 |  |
| **2017** |  | 6 | 4 | 3 | 7 |  |
| **Criteria:** | 0 | No information, studies and assessments are available | No climate change expertise available | National incentives and legislative policies do not address climate change and climate resilience | No government agencies participate |  |
| 1-2 | Limited information, studies, assessments for key areas are available, especially long term data sets | Climate change expertise available within focal point agency (Sustainable Development Division) only | Some national incentives and legislative policies expressly address climate change and climate resilience | Some government agencies participate |  |
| 3-4 | While there are still limitations regarding long term data sets, accessibility to existing information and usability of information, studies and assessments conducted over the last decade, or so, are available | Some level of expertise is available in other agencies/sectors |  |
| 5-7 | Available studies and assessments are sometimes used to inform intervention designs and decision making. | Some level of expertise is available in most agencies/sectors | climate change and climate resilience are incorporated into most relevant national incentives and legislative policies (including those relating to lead economic sectors: tourism and agriculture) | All key government agencies participate (environmental, social and economic sectors) |  |
| 8-10 | Limitations have improved, and relevant studies and assessments are being conducted and used on a regular basis to inform intervention designs and decision making. | Required level of expertise is available in other agencies/sectors | climate change and climate resilience are incorporated into all relevant national incentives and legislative policies | All key government sectors, private sector, civil society participate |  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PPCR Core Indicator 2:**  **Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience in the Water Sector** | | | | | | |
| **Baseline** | **2012** | 4 | 3 | 2 | 7 |  |
|  | **2013** | 5 | 4 | 2 | 7 |  |
|  | **2014** | 5 | 5 | 2 | 7 |  |
|  | **2015** | 6 | 5 | 2 | 7 |  |
|  | **2016** | 6 | 5 | 2 | 7 |  |
|  | **2017** | 6 | 5 | 2 | 7 |  |
| **Criteria:** | **Score** | **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?** |  |
| 0 | No information, studies and assessments are available | No climate change expertise available to the sector | National incentives and legislative policies do not address climate change and climate resilience | No government agencies participate |  |
| 1-2 | Limited information, studies, assessments for key areas are available, especially long term data sets | Climate change expertise available for support/advice from within focal point agency (Sustainable Development Division) | Some national incentives and legislative policies expressly address climate change and climate resilience | Some government agencies participate |  |
| 3-4 | While there are still limitations regarding long term data sets, accessibility to existing information and usability of information, studies and assessments conducted over the last decade or so are available | Initiatives being undertaken to improve availability of expertise in the sector is highly inadequate |  |
| 5-7 | Available studies and assessments are sometimes used to inform intervention designs and decision making. | Some level of expertise is available in the sector | Climate change and climate resilience are incorporated into most relevant national incentives and legislative policies (including those relating to lead economic sectors: tourism and agriculture) | All key government agencies participate (environmental, social and economic sectors) |  |
| 8-10 | Limitations have improved, and relevant studies and assessments are being conducted and used on a regular basis to inform intervention designs and decision making. | Required level of expertise is available in the sector | Climate change and climate resilience are incorporated into all relevant national incentives and legislative policies | All key government sectors, private sector, civil society participate |  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PPCR Core Indicator 2:**  **Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience in the Health Sector** | | | | | | |
| **Baseline** | **2012** | 3 | 3 | 1 | 7 |  |
|  | **2013** | 3 | 4 | 1 | 7 |  |
|  | **2014** | 5 | 4 | 1 | 7 |  |
|  | **2015** | 6 | 4 | 1 | 7 |  |
|  | **2016** | 6 | 4 | 1 | 7 |  |
|  | **2017** | 6 | 4 | 1 | 7 |  |
|  |  | **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?** |  |
| **Criteria:** | 0 | No information, studies and assessments are available | No climate change expertise available to the sector | National incentives and legislative policies do not address climate change and climate resilience | No government agencies participate |  |
| 1-2 | Limited information, studies, assessments for key areas are available, especially long term data sets | Climate change expertise available for support/advice from within focal point agency (Sustainable Development Division) | Some national incentives and legislative policies expressly address climate change and climate resilience | Some government agencies participate |  |
| 3-4 | While there are still limitations regarding long term data sets, accessibility to existing information and usability of information, studies and assessments conducted over the last decade or so are available | Initiatives being undertaken to improve availability of expertise in the sector is highly inadequate |  |
| 5-7 | Available studies and assessments are sometimes used to inform intervention designs and decision making. | Some level of expertise is available in the sector | Climate change and climate resilience are incorporated into most relevant national incentives and legislative policies (including those relating to lead economic sectors: tourism and agriculture) | All key government agencies participate (environmental, social and economic sectors) |  |
| 5-10 | Relevant information is available for the sector; and studies and assessments have been conducted as needed for the sector | All required climate change expertise available | Climate change and climate resilience are incorporated into all relevant incentives and legislative policies | All key government agencies participate |  |
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| **PPCR Core Indicator 2:**  **Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience in the Marine/Coastal (including Fisheries) Sector** | | | | | | |
| **Baseline** | **2012** | 3 | 3 | 2 | 7 |  |
|  | **2013** | 3 | 3 | 2 | 7 |  |
|  | **2014** | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 |  |
|  | **2015** | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 |  |
|  | **2016** | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 |  |
|  | **2017** | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 |  |
| **Criteria:** |  | **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?** |  |
| 0 | No information, studies and assessments are available | No climate change expertise available to the sector | National incentives and legislative policies do not address climate change and climate resilience | No government agencies participate |  |
| 1-2 | Limited information, studies, assessments for key areas are available, especially long term data sets | Climate change expertise available for support/advice from within focal point agency (Sustainable Development Division) | Some national incentives and legislative policies expressly address CC and climate resilience | Some government agencies participate |  |
| 3-4 | While there are still limitations regarding long term data sets, accessibility to existing information and usability of information, studies and assessments conducted over the last decade or so are available | Initiatives being undertaken to improve availability of expertise in the sector is highly inadequate |  |
| 5-7 | Available studies and assessments are sometimes used to inform intervention designs and decision making. | Some level of expertise is available in the sector | Climate change and climate resilience are incorporated into most relevant national incentives and legislative policies (including those relating to lead economic sectors: tourism and agriculture) | All key government agencies participate (environmental, social and economic sectors) |  |
| 5-10 | Relevant information is available for the sector; and studies and assessments have been conducted as needed for the sector | All required climate change expertise available | Climate change and climate resilience are incorporated into all relevant incentives and legislative policies | All key government agencies participate |  |
|  |

| **PPCR Core Indicator 2:**  **Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience in the Tourism Sector** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Baseline** | **2012** | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 |  |
|  | **2013** | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 |  |
|  | **2014** | 3 | 5 | 3 | 7 |  |
|  | **2015** | 3 | 5 | 3 | 7 |  |
|  | **2016** | 3 | 5 | 3 | 7 |  |
|  | **2017** | 3 | 5 | 3 | 7 |  |
|  |  | **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?** |  |
| **Criteria:** | 0 | No information, studies and assessments are available | No climate change expertise available to the sector | National incentives and legislative policies do not address climate change and climate resilience | No government agencies participate |  |
| 1-2 | Limited information, studies, assessments for key areas are available, especially long term data sets | Climate change expertise available for support/advice from within focal point agency (Sustainable Development Division) | Some national incentives and legislative policies expressly address climate change and climate resilience | Some government agencies participate |  |
| 3-4 | While there are still limitations (regarding long term data sets, accessibility to existing information and usability of information), studies and assessments conducted over the last decade, or so, are available | Initiatives being undertaken to improve availability of expertise in the sector is highly inadequate |  |
| 5-7 | Available studies and assessments are sometimes used to inform intervention designs and decision making. | Some level of expertise is available in the sector | Climate change and climate resilience are incorporated into most relevant national incentives and legislative policies (including those relating to lead economic sectors: tourism and agriculture) | All key government agencies participate (environmental, social and economic sectors) |  |
| 5-10 | Relevant information is available for the sector; and studies and assessments have been conducted as needed for the sector | All required climate change expertise available | Climate change and climate resilience are incorporated into all relevant incentives and legislative policies | All key government agencies participate |  |
|  |

| **PPCR Core Indicator 2:**  **Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience** | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2012 (baseline)** | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 |  |
| **2013** | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 |  |
| **2014** | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 |  |
| **2015** | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 |  |
| **2016** | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 |  |
| **2017** | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 |  |
| **Coordination Mechanism: National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)** | **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?** |  |
| 0 | No coordination mechanism established | Only coordinates PPCR/DVRP interventions | Limited private sector and civil society involvement | Active dissemination of information on climate resilience into the public domain commenced with PPCR/DVRP | Less than 10 percent of females or males |  |
| 1-2 | Informal coordination mechanism in place |  |
| 3-4 | Formal coordination mechanism established | Coordinates CR interventions, some other than PPCR/DVRP | Some private sector and civil society involvement | Systems for dissemination of information on climate resilience into the public domain existed prior to the DVRP/PPCR | 10-20 percent of females or males |  |
| 5-7 | Mechanism includes various public sector, private sector, NGO, CBO representatives, *inter alia*. | Coordinates all CR interventions initiated by the Government | Most private sector and civil society interests involved | Some information on climate resilience has been disseminated and is in the public domain | 20-30 percent male or female |  |
| 8-10 | Mechanism functioning (e.g. regular meetings, sharing of information, creating linkages and synergies) | Coordinates or participates (advisory or other) in all climate resilience interventions being implemented by Government, Civil Society or private Sector | All key private sector and civil society interests involved | There is a long term system in place that facilitates ongoing dissemination of information to the public domain | Approximately equal number of females and males participate |  |

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| **Flood mitigation (drainage enhancement):**  **Marchand River** | | **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 males and females into its design and implementation?** | **Has the instrument/ investment model adequately incorporated the needs of vulnerable populations into its design and implementation?** |
|  | **Baseline: 2013** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2014** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2015** | **2** | **0** | **5** | **5** |
|  | **2016** | **5** | **4** | **5** | **5** |
|  | **2017** | **7** | **4** | **10** | **6** |
|  | **Criteria** | Designs/ToRs/Work Plans prepared (0-2) | Implemented 60% or less of proposed scale (0-6) | No males or no females beneficiaries (0) | No (0) |
|  |
|  | Instrument/model development underway (3-6) | Implemented more than 60% of proposed scale (7-10) | <30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (1-6) | 60% or less of the investments incorporated such needs (1-6) |
| Instrument/model testing underway (7-10) |  | >30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (7-10) | Over 60% of the investments incorporated such needs (7-10) |

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| **Road/Bridges Resilience:**  **Choc Bridge** | | **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 males and females into its design and implementation?** | **Has the instrument/ investment model adequately incorporated the needs of vulnerable populations into its design and implementation?** |
|  | **Baseline: 2013** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2014** | **2** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2015** | **2** | **0** | **5** | **5** |
|  | **2016** | **2** | **0** | **5** | **5** |
|  | **2017** | **2** | **0** | **5** | **5** |
|  | **Criteria** | Designs/ToRs/Work Plans prepared (0-2) | Implemented 60% or less of proposed scale (0-6) | No males or no females beneficiaries (0) | No (0) |
|  |
|  | Instrument/model development underway (3-6) | Implemented more than 60% of proposed scale (7-10) | <30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (1-6) | 60% or less of the investments incorporated such needs (1-6) |
| Instrument/model testing underway (7-10) |  | >30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (7-10) | Over 60% of the investments incorporated such needs (7-10) |

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| **Road/Bridges Resilience:**  **Canelles/Volet** | | **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 males and females into its design and implementation?** | **Has the instrument/ investment model adequately incorporated the needs of vulnerable populations into its design and implementation?** |
|  | **Baseline: 2013** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2014** | **2** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2015** | **5** | **9** | **5** | **5** |
|  | **2016** | **10** | **10** | **10** | **10** |
|  | **2017** | **10** | **10** | **10** | **10** |
|  | **Criteria** | Designs/ToRs/Work Plans prepared (0-2) | Implemented 60% or less of proposed scale (0-6) | No males or no females beneficiaries (0) | No (0) |
|  |
|  | Instrument/model development underway (3-6) | Implemented more than 60% of proposed scale (7-10) | <30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (1-6) | 60% or less of the investments incorporated such needs (1-6) |
| Instrument/model testing underway (7-10) |  | >30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (7-10) | Over 60% of the investments incorporated such needs (7-10) |

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| **Road/Bridges Resilience:**  **Bailey Bridges** | | **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 males and females into its design and implementation?** | **Has the instrument/ investment model adequately incorporated the needs of vulnerable populations into its design and implementation?** |
|  | **Baseline: 2013** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2014** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2015** | **2** | **0** | **5** | **5** |
|  | **2016** | **5** | **5** | **5** | **5** |
|  | **2017** | **6** | **6** | **6** | **6** |
|  | **Criteria** | Designs/ToRs/Work Plans prepared (0-2) | Implemented 60% or less of proposed scale (0-6) | No males or no females beneficiaries (0) | No (0) |
|  |
|  | Instrument/model development underway (3-6) | Implemented more than 60% of proposed scale (7-10) | <30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (1-6) | 60% or less of the investments incorporated such needs (1-6) |
| Instrument/model testing underway (7-10) |  | >30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (7-10) | Over 60% of the investments incorporated such needs (7-10) |

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| **Improved Data/Information:**  **LiDAR** | | **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 males and females into its design and implementation?** | **Has the instrument/ investment model adequately incorporated the needs of vulnerable populations into its design and implementation?** |
|  | **Baseline: 2013** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2014** | **1** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2015** | **2** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2016** | **2** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2017** | **2** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **Criteria** | Designs/ToRs/Work Plans prepared (0-2) | Implemented 60% or less of proposed scale (0-6) | No males or no females beneficiaries (0) | No (0) |
|  |
|  | Instrument/model development underway (3-6) | Implemented more than 60% of proposed scale (7-10) | <30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (1-6) | 60% or less of the investments incorporated such needs (1-6) |
| Instrument/model testing underway (7-10) |  | >30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (7-10) | Over 60% of the investments incorporated such needs (7-10) |

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| **Slope Stabilisation:**  **Forestry (bioengineering)** | | **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 males and females into its design and implementation?** | **Has the instrument/ investment model adequately incorporated the needs of vulnerable populations into its design and implementation?** |
|  | **Baseline: 2013** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2014** | **1** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2015** | **2** | **0** | **0** | **2** |
|  | **2016** | **2** | **0** | **0** | **2** |
|  | **2017** | **2** | **2** | **1** | **2** |
|  | **Criteria** | Designs/ToRs/Work Plans prepared (0-2) | Implemented 60% or less of proposed scale (0-6) | No males or no females beneficiaries (0) | No (0) |
|  |
|  | Instrument/model development underway (3-6) | Implemented more than 60% of proposed scale (7-10) | <30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (1-6) | 60% or less of the investments incorporated such needs (1-6) |
| Instrument/model testing underway (7-10) |  | >30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (7-10) | Over 60% of the investments incorporated such needs (7-10) |

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| **Meteorological and hydrological monitoring stations:**  **National Installations** | | **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 males and females into its design and implementation?** | **Has the instrument/ investment model adequately incorporated the needs of vulnerable populations into its design and implementation?** |
|  | **Baseline: 2013** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2014** | **1** | **0** | **7** | **2** |
|  | **2015** | **2** | **0** | **7** | **2** |
|  | **2016** | **2** | **0** | **7** | **2** |
|  | **2017** | **2** | **0** | **7** | **2** |
|  | **Criteria** | Designs/ToRs/Work Plans prepared (0-2) | Implemented 60% or less of proposed scale (0-6) | No males or no females beneficiaries (0) | No (0) |
|  |
|  | Instrument/model development underway (3-6) | Implemented more than 60% of proposed scale (7-10) | <30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (1-6) | 60% or less of the investments incorporated such needs (1-6) |
| Instrument/model testing underway (7-10) |  | >30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (7-10) | Over 60% of the investments incorporated such needs (7-10) |

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| **Critical buildings:**  **Piaye Community Centre** | | **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 males and females into its design and implementation?** | **Has the instrument/ investment model adequately incorporated the needs of vulnerable populations into its design and implementation?** |
|  | **Baseline: 2013** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2014** | **1** | **0** | **5** | **5** |
|  | **2015** | **1** | **0** | **5** | **5** |
|  | **2016** | **1** | **0** | **5** | **5** |
|  | **2017** | **1** | **0** | **5** | **5** |
|  | **Criteria** | Designs/ToRs/Work Plans prepared (0-2) | Implemented 60% or less of proposed scale (0-6) | No males or no females beneficiaries (0) | No (0) |
|  |
|  | Instrument/model development underway (3-6) | Implemented more than 60% of proposed scale (7-10) | <30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (1-6) | 60% or less of the investments incorporated such needs (1-6) |
| Instrument/model testing underway (7-10) |  | >30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (7-10) | Over 60% of the investments incorporated such needs (7-10) |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Critical buildings:**  **Roblot Community Centre** | | **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 males and females into its design and implementation?** | **Has the instrument/ investment model adequately incorporated the needs of vulnerable populations into its design and implementation?** |
|  | **Baseline: 2013** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2014** | **1** | **0** | **5** | **5** |
|  | **2015** | **1** | **0** | **5** | **5** |
|  | **2016** | **1** | **0** | **5** | **5** |
|  | **2017** | **1** | **0** | **5** | **5** |
|  | **Criteria** | Designs/ToRs/Work Plans prepared (0-2) | Implemented 60% or less of proposed scale (0-6) | No males or no females beneficiaries (0) | No (0) |
|  |
|  | Instrument/model development underway (3-6) | Implemented more than 60% of proposed scale (7-10) | <30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (1-6) | 60% or less of the investments incorporated such needs (1-6) |
| Instrument/model testing underway (7-10) |  | >30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (7-10) | Over 60% of the investments incorporated such needs (7-10) |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Critical buildings:**  **Dennery Infant School** | | **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 males and females into its design and implementation?** | **Has the instrument/ investment model adequately incorporated the needs of vulnerable populations into its design and implementation?** |
|  | **Baseline: 2013** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2014** | **1** | **0** | **7** | **2** |
|  | **2015** | **2** | **0** | **7** | **2** |
|  | **2016** | **5** | **5** | **7** | **5** |
|  | **2017** | **6** | **10** | **10** | **10** |
|  | **Criteria** | Designs/ToRs/Work Plans prepared (0-2) | Implemented 60% or less of proposed scale (0-6) | No males or no females beneficiaries (0) | No (0) |
|  |
|  | Instrument/model development underway (3-6) | Implemented more than 60% of proposed scale (7-10) | <30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (1-6) | 60% or less of the investments incorporated such needs (1-6) |
| Instrument/model testing underway (7-10) |  | >30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (7-10) | Over 60% of the investments incorporated such needs (7-10) |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Critical buildings:**  **Choiseul Secondary School** | | **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 males and females into its design and implementation?** | **Has the instrument/ investment model adequately incorporated the needs of vulnerable populations into its design and implementation?** |
|  | **Baseline: 2013** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2014** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2015** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2016** | **2** | **0** | **5** | **5** |
|  | **2017** | **5** | **6** | **6** | **6** |
|  | **Criteria** | Designs/ToRs/Work Plans prepared (0-2) | Implemented 60% or less of proposed scale (0-6) | No males or no females beneficiaries (0) | No (0) |
|  |
|  | Instrument/model development underway (3-6) | Implemented more than 60% of proposed scale (7-10) | <30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (1-6) | 60% or less of the investments incorporated such needs (1-6) |
| Instrument/model testing underway (7-10) |  | >30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (7-10) | Over 60% of the investments incorporated such needs (7-10) |

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| **Critical buildings:**  **Soufriere Hospital/Polyclinic** | | **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 males and females into its design and implementation?** | **Has the instrument/ investment model adequately incorporated the needs of vulnerable populations into its design and implementation?** |
|  | **Baseline: 2013** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2014** | **1** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2015** | **2** | **0** | **7** | **3** |
|  | **2016** | **2** | **0** | **7** | **3** |
|  | **2017** | **2** | **0** | **7** | **3** |
|  | **Criteria** | Designs/ToRs/Work Plans prepared (0-2) | Implemented 60% or less of proposed scale (0-6) | No males or no females beneficiaries (0) | No (0) |
|  |
|  | Instrument/model development underway (3-6) | Implemented more than 60% of proposed scale (7-10) | <30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (1-6) | 60% or less of the investments incorporated such needs (1-6) |
| Instrument/model testing underway (7-10) |  | >30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (7-10) | Over 60% of the investments incorporated such needs (7-10) |

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| **Critical buildings:**  **NEMO Head Quarters** | | **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 males and females into its design and implementation?** | **Has the instrument/ investment model adequately incorporated the needs of vulnerable populations into its design and implementation?** |
|  | **Baseline: 2013** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2014** | **1** | **0** | **7** | **2** |
|  | **2015** | **5** | **2** | **7** | **5** |
|  | **2016** | **7** | **10** | **10** | **10** |
|  | **2017** | **7** | **10** | **10** | **10** |
|  | **Criteria** | Designs/ToRs/Work Plans prepared (0-2) | Implemented 60% or less of proposed scale (0-6) | No males or no females beneficiaries (0) | No (0) |
|  |
|  | Instrument/model development underway (3-6) | Implemented more than 60% of proposed scale (7-10) | <30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (1-6) | 60% or less of the investments incorporated such needs (1-6) |
| Instrument/model testing underway (7-10) |  | >30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (7-10) | Over 60% of the investments incorporated such needs (7-10) |

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| **Financial Instruments:**  **Climate Adaptation Financing Facility (CAFF)** | | **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 males and females into its design and implementation?** | | **Has the instrument/ investment model adequately incorporated the needs of vulnerable populations into its design and implementation?** |
|  | **Baseline: 2013** | **0** | | **0** | **0** | | **0** |
|  | **2014** | **1** | | **0** | **1** | | **1** |
|  | **2015** | **4** | | **0** | **1** | | **1** |
|  | **2016** | **5** | | **0** | **5** | | **5** |
|  | **2017** | **6** | | **3** | **6** | | **6** |
|  | **Criteria** | CAFF Designs/Operational Manual prepared (0-2) | | CAFF Implemented 60% or less of proposed scale (0-6 – based on percent loan disbursement) | No males or no females beneficiaries (0) | | No (0) |
|  |
|  | CAFF Instrument/model development underway (3-6) | | CAFF Implemented more than 60% of proposed scale (7-10 - – based on percent loan disbursement) | <30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (1-6) | | 60% or less of the investments incorporated such needs (1-6 – based on lending criteria) |
| CAFF Instrument/model testing underway (7-10) | |  | >30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (7-10) | | Over 60% of the investments incorporated such needs (7-10 – based on lending criteria) |
| **Climate resilient policies/strategic plans:**  **Watershed Management Plan** | | | **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 males and females into its design and implementation?** | **Has the instrument/ investment model adequately incorporated the needs of vulnerable populations into its design and implementation?** | |
|  | **Baseline: 2013** | | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | |
|  | **2014** | | **2** | **0** | **0** | **5** | |
|  | **2015** | | **2** | **0** | **7** | **5** | |
|  | **2016** | | **3** | **1** | **7** | **5** | |
|  | **2017** | | **7** | **1** | **7** | **5** | |
|  | **Criteria** | | Designs/ToRs/Work Plans prepared (0-2) | Implemented 60% or less of proposed scale (0-6) | No males or no females beneficiaries (0) | No (0) | |
|  |
|  | Instrument/model development underway (3-6) | Implemented more than 60% of proposed scale (7-10) | <30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (1-6) | 60% or less of the investments incorporated such needs (1-6) | |
| Instrument/model testing underway (7-10) |  | >30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (7-10) | Over 60% of the investments incorporated such needs (7-10) | |

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| **Climate resilient policies/strategic plans:**  **Artificial Reef Policy** | | **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 males and females into its design and implementation?** | **Has the instrument/ investment model adequately incorporated the needs of vulnerable populations into its design and implementation?** |
|  | **Baseline: 2013** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2014** | **2** | **0** | **7** | **2** |
|  | **2015** | **2** | **0** | **7** | **2** |
|  | **2016** | **2** | **0** | **7** | **2** |
|  | **2017** | **2** | **0** | **7** | **2** |
|  | **Criteria** | Designs/ToRs/Work Plans prepared (0-2) | Implemented 60% or less of proposed scale (0-6) | No males or no females beneficiaries (0) | No (0) |
|  |
|  | Instrument/model development underway (3-6) | Implemented more than 60% of proposed scale (7-10) | <30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (1-6) | 60% or less of the investments incorporated such needs (1-6) |
| Instrument/model testing underway (7-10) |  | >30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (7-10) | Over 60% of the investments incorporated such needs (7-10) |

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| **Climate resilient policies/strategic plans:**  **Wastewater Strategy and Policy** | | **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 males and females into its design and implementation?** | **Has the instrument/ investment model adequately incorporated the needs of vulnerable populations into its design and implementation?** |
|  | **Baseline: 2013** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2014** | **2** | **0** | **0** | **5** |
|  | **2015** | **3** | **3** | **7** | **5** |
|  | **2016** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **8** |
|  | **2017** | **7** | **8** | **10** | **10** |
|  | **Criteria** | Designs/ToRs/Work Plans prepared (0-2) | Implemented 60% or less of proposed scale (0-6) | No males or no females beneficiaries (0) | No (0) |
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|  | Instrument/model development underway (3-6) | Implemented more than 60% of proposed scale (7-10) | <30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (1-6) | 60% or less of the investments incorporated such needs (1-6) |
| Instrument/model testing underway (7-10) |  | >30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (7-10) | Over 60% of the investments incorporated such needs (7-10) |

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| **Climate resilient policies/strategic plans:**  **Grassroot Activities** | | **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 males and females into its design and implementation?** | **Has the instrument/ investment model adequately incorporated the needs of vulnerable populations into its design and implementation?** |
|  | **Baseline: 2013** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2014** | **4** | **0** | **1** | **4** |
|  | **2015** | **4** | **0** | **2** | **4** |
|  | **2016** | **4** | **0** | **2** | **4** |
|  | **2017** | **4** | **0** | **2** | **4** |
|  | **Criteria** | Designs/ToRs/Work Plans prepared (0-2) | Implemented 60% or less of proposed scale (0-6) | No males or no females beneficiaries (0) | No (0) |
|  |
|  | Instrument/model development underway (3-6) | Implemented more than 60% of proposed scale (7-10) | <30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (1-6) | 60% or less of the investments incorporated such needs (1-6) |
| Instrument/model testing underway (7-10) |  | >30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (7-10) | Over 60% of the investments incorporated such needs (7-10) |

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| **Climate resilient policies/strategic plans:**  **Health Surveillance System** | | **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 males and females into its design and implementation?** | **Has the instrument/ investment model adequately incorporated the needs of vulnerable populations into its design and implementation?** |
|  | **Baseline: 2013** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2014** | **2** | **0** | **2** | **2** |
|  | **2015** | **2** | **0** | **7** | **3** |
|  | **2016** | **2** | **0** | **7** | **3** |
|  | **2017** | **2** | **0** | **7** | **3** |
|  | **Criteria** | Designs/ToRs/Work Plans prepared (0-2) | Implemented 60% or less of proposed scale (0-6) | No males or no females beneficiaries (0) | No (0) |
|  |
|  | Instrument/model development underway (3-6) | Implemented more than 60% of proposed scale (7-10) | <30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (1-6) | 60% or less of the investments incorporated such needs (1-6) |
| Instrument/model testing underway (7-10) |  | >30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (7-10) | Over 60% of the investments incorporated such needs (7-10) |

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| **Climate resilient policies/strategic plans:**  **Non-revenue water meters** | | **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 males and females into its design and implementation?** | **Has the instrument/ investment model adequately incorporated the needs of vulnerable populations into its design and implementation?** |
|  | **Baseline: 2013** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
|  | **2014** | **1** | **0** | **0** | **5** |
|  | **2015** | **7** | **0** | **7** | **5** |
|  | **2016** | **7** | **0** | **7** | **5** |
|  | **2017** | **7** | **0** | **7** | **5** |
|  | **Criteria** | Designs/ToRs/Work Plans prepared (0-2) | Implemented 60% or less of proposed scale (0-6) | No males or no females beneficiaries (0) | No (0) |
|  |
|  | Instrument/model development underway (3-6) | Implemented more than 60% of proposed scale (7-10) | <30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (1-6) | 60% or less of the investments incorporated such needs (1-6) |
| Instrument/model testing underway (7-10) |  | >30% of beneficiaries were females (or males) (7-10) | Over 60% of the investments incorporated such needs (7-10) |

# ANNEX VI: OTHER POINTS RAISED IN STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

This summarizes activities undertaken in, or underway from, 2017. In some cases, activities planned or underway in 2018 are also included.

**Caribbean Youth Environment Network**

Informed that during 2017 they have focused on receiving training on various social issues, increased advocacy on environmental issues such as climate change, while increasing awareness of the public and communities in youth and environmental issues of importance through coastal clean-up campaigns where they engaged with communities in Canaries, Vieux Fort, Reduit, Soufriere, Fond D’Or, Pigeon Island, Choc, Beausejour and Esperance. The approach utilized in 2017 by CYEN has been a collaborative approach in which they partner and invite other nongovernmental organizations and the private sector such as Babonneau Youth Synergy Vieux Fort Primary School Environmental Club, Project-Can and Saint Lucia National Trust, National Conservation Authority, Soufriere Marine Management Association and Dive Saint Lucia. Members of CYEN partnered with these organizations to host International Coastal Cleanup Campaigns around the island.

**Department of Forestry**

Informed on planned DVRP related activities (slope stabilization using bio-engineering and rehabilitation of forestry nursery), noting that four (4) firms had been shortlisted and some issues which arose will have to be clarified with the World Bank. A firm was selected for a feral pigs project in 2017; however, the contract has yet to be signed.

**Department of Infrastructure**

* Provided a status of some of the works being undertaken under the DVRP, noting that many of the investment models being monitored are included in these works. Some of the ongoing works, for example Choiseul Secondary School, have been designed to include both seismic and hurricane resistant considerations.
* Indicated that the agency was also retrofitting public buildings such as the Dennery Workshop and the Micoud Secondary School.

**Department of Physical Planning**

The following were highlighted:

Under the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States Global Climate Change Alliance Sustainable Land Management Climate Change Adaptation Project (OECS GCCA SLM CCA) initiative, a review of the Land Policy was approved.

Under the same project, the administrative section of the OECS Building code is being developed; contract signed last year and initiated in January 2018.

Review of the land policy in 2017 and submitted and approved by Cabinet in 2018

Acquisition of LiDAR and aerial photography, using spatial data for decision making, which falls under the DVRP.

Developing the institutional framework for national spatial data infrastructure, sent out RFPs for firms interested. This is a project which is also under the DVRP.

Buying equipment and software to enhance capacity to manipulate the data and some training; part of equipment includes tide gauges for monitoring tides.

Looking at the Development Control Authority (DCA) converting to a separate entity to ideally serve as a one-stop- shop and to accept electronic applications in order to harness the power of information technology to assist in making the agency more resilient.

Workshop funded by CDB, train the trainer, looking at construction techniques for residential buildings specifically, to build better, especially in light of hurricanes etc. and to pass on said training to other colleagues.

**Meteorological Services**

The agency noted:

* A satellite would be acquired
* A Coral Reef early Warning System (CREWS) had been installed in Soufriere.
* Work was being done for the optimization of the Hydro-Met network in a joint venture with WRMA under the DVRP project.
* The procurement of wind instruments for the manned stations at the two airports (DVRP).
* The procurement of a satellite data receiving station for the new GOES-16 Satellite. (DVRP).
* Installation of the Coral Reef early warning system (CREWS); joint venture with Fisheries.
* The upgrading of our Quality Management Systems to meet international standards and become ISO compliant.

**Renewable Energy Division**

The Division highlighted a number of projects which some of which started in 2017 and completed in 2018 and others which will commence in 2018.

Of those already completed are:

* A 3 MW solar farm was commissioned in Vieux Fort.
* A 25 kW solar PV system at Gros-Islet Secondary School.
* A 25 kW solar PV system at Sir Arthur Lewis Community College.
* The completion of the National Energy Transition Strategy which was endorsed by Cabinet.
* Purchase of three (3) electric vehicles.
* The construction of a 50 kW solar carport with charging station at the Department of Infrastructure carpark.

The projects to be started and or completed in 2018 are:

* The training of mechanics
* Green Architecture Project (being undertaken as part of the JCCCP) - The objective of the project is to improve national energy efficiency and reduce national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, through capacity building in green design and documentation and promotion of best practices in green design. Activities include preparation of a best practice guide for Green Building Design in Saint Lucia; undertaking a public awareness campaign and dissemination of the Best Practice Guide for Green Buildings; and completing the design of one school and one residential building applying the principles of Green Architectural Design; and Leadership in Energy and Environment Design (LEED) certification.
* Approval of 50 kW solar PV system at Dennery Schools
* Solar carport with charging stations and streetlights at Hewanorra International Airport.
* Geothermal Project – under legislative review. Prefeasibility study and ESIA completed and exploratory drilling expected in 2019.
* Lighting retrofit and electrical upgrade of the Greaham Louisy Administrative Building.
* Eastern Caribbean Energy Regulatory Authority Project is ongoing.

**Saint Lucia Development Bank**

* Informed on the status of the Climate Adaptation Financing Facility (CAFF), indicating that the facility became effective in December, 2016 and they were currently in the process of receiving and processing applications. A brief on the objectives and operations of the CAFF was also presented.
* Within the next month, the SLDB expects to launch an island-wide marketing campaign. There will be billboards around the island, posters, jingles, radio and television advertisements.
* Campaign will encourage persons to make use of funding at SLDB. Outreach campaign to vulnerable communities ongoing.
* Have undertaken island-wide outreach programme with vulnerability communities throughout the island.
* Challenges with CAFF with respect to limit for the business sector- it goes up to $150,000, but there are instances where enterprises require more money; after discussion with the World Bank, now given the opportunity to apply for no objection to go beyond that amount.
* Encourage persons to visit the SLDB; the funds are available.

**Department of Education**

Informed that:

* There was a Model Safe Schools Programme, with three (3) schools being piloted, principals trained and first aid training to be given to all educators to begin in 2018.
* Education Quality Improvement Project (Equip), a core component of which is the design (and future construction) of school infrastructure that is not only more socially inclusive, but also climate resilient. This project is being funded by the CDB.
* Plans are in place for the formation of a steering committee for the development of a Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the education sector.
* Funding has been sourced for the launch and implementation of the Department’s SDG Action plan. The Department is awaiting feedback from donor agencies.
* A smart climate resilient project funded by the UNDP is geared towards the design, construction, redesign or retrofit of school plants such that they become ‘smart schools’ or climate resilient.

**Saint Lucia Electricity Services Company**

Informed that the company:

* Had recently commissioned a 3 Mw Solar Farm at La Tourney; 6 more MWs by 2020.
* Working on Cul-de-Sac-Waste to Heat to cooling from power plant.
* Feasibility study on air-conditioning was being conducted.
* Informed on the wind farm project which was currently at a stalemate.
* Purchased 2 electric vehicles; work on charging ports commenced.
* Was working with the National Utilities Regulatory Commission (NURC).

**Saint Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority**

In 2017, Saint Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority completed Solid Waste Management Strategy. The Authority has highlighted a number of activities to be undertaken in the coming year.

* Comprehensive study to develop a master plan for waste management for Saint Lucia:

This will build upon the waste management strategy funded by UNEP and should include:

* + - Undertaking a solid waste characterization, complete with moisture content, calorific factor and seasonal variation – Solid Waste Management;
      1. Staff should be trained in order to replicate and monitor the change over time – information necessary for making a decision on waste to energy – Institutional Strengthening.
    - Assess the collection system with the aim of optimizing routes and/or reduction in vehicular transportation of garbage to possibly include:
      * 1. [Un-skilled/less fortunate] persons on foot to be utilized especially in unplanned areas where curbside collection cannot be employed/high incidents of indiscriminate dumping of garbage especially in rivers – Social Assistance and Development Programme.
        2. Use of transfer stations:

Informal sector can use for diversion of [useable] waste from the landfill - Social Assistance

Compiling of waste headed to a central location in the event all waste is needed to supply, for instance, a waste to energy plant - Solid Waste Management Improvement;

This could be modified to become sorting stations as well in the future and used to divert waste streams like plastics, glass, organics, fabrics etc. - Solid Waste Management Improvement.

* + - 1. Assess the true contribution of solid waste management to climate change – Climate Change Assessment.
      2. Collection system modification to reduce and optimize routes thereby reducing emissions [vehicle tracking] - Climate Change Mitigation.
    - Tailor waste collection education campaigns aimed at waste reduction/waste diversion/resources recovery in accordance to waste quantity and/or type collected – [Solid Waste Management] Education.
    - Waste generated per capita calculation in order to better address the issue of funding per capita and/or per tonne – Solid Waste Management.
* Landfill expert to assess and design plans for landfill operations till and, if possible, through closure:
  1. More efficient use of present space thereby prolonging the need for major capital expenditure;
  2. Environmental protection.
* Rehabilitation/remediation of Balancing Pond at Deglos Sanitary Landfill:
  1. Establish receiving chamber for silt collection prior to entering balancing pond, thereby preventing siltation which is expensive to desilt;
  2. Water to be used for firefighting purposes – Disaster risk reduction;
  3. Minimum level of treatment for water to be used for washing tires prior to shredding - Water conservation.
* Development of Strategic Plan for the Authority – Institutional/Organizational Strengthening;
  1. Review of existing Vision and Mission Statements; if necessary reviewing to suit the present situation.
  2. Revamping of organizational structure to suit facilitate a trajectory for better solid management.
  3. Development of a comprehensive information system to compile data to facilitate economic analysis of the cost of waste management in totality per unit and per capita.
  4. Review revenue generating initiatives.

**Water and Sewerage Company Ltd**

Under its programming on adaptation and resilience to climate change, the Company noted a number of initiatives:

* Non-Revenue Water Reduction:

Procurement of 72 bulk meters under the DVRP which would reduce water loss and revenue loss on the water distribution networks to improve overall, the energy efficiency and resource conservation and resilience to climate change.This commenced in 2015.

* Dennery North water supply system funded by the Government of Mexico.

Phase one of an investment in small modern treatment facility and abstraction and distribution water networks to adapt and as well as build resilience to climate variation and change.

* Vieux Fort water supply system International Water Steward Programme (IWaSP) (Phase 1). Investments in 3 storage facilities and infrastructure for vulnerable communities, La Haut in Laborie and Upper Grace and Pierrot in Vieux Fort, to build resilience to climate change, improved water security and energy efficiency. Storage Tank installed in La Haut in 2017.
* Millet Intake Upgrade: Feasibility Study

Under the DVRP; to provide resilience to climate variation and change and energy saving potential at the John Compton Dam (JCD) (pump station) Intake Feasibility Study work in progress.

* Back-up potable water supply

Supply and install 10 m3 of storage in 3 communities, Fond Campeche in Vieux Fort, Tete Chemin in Millet and Desbaras, to build resilience to climate change and improved water supply. Completed in 2017 and funded by the Canadian Government through the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development.

* Hill-20 pumping main upgrade

First phase of the improvement in water supply and build resilience to communities on the Hill-20 Treatment Plant Water Distribution Network with approximately 2.34 km of 10-inch water pipe to be laid.

* Canaries Water supply upgrade

Upgrade treatment facility and construct a 65 m retaining wall for pump house on river bank building resilience in water supply to the communities of Bouton and Belvedere with 94% overall works completed.

* John Compton Dam Rehabilitation

Rehabilitate the JCD reservoir to original capacity of 3 million Cubic meters of water to build resilience to climate change to be funded by the CDB and commence in 2018.

**Sustainable Development and Environment Division**

This Division highlighted several relevant initiatives that were underway or planned in 2017, including:

* ***OECS GCCA SLM CCA*** – The purpose of the project is to improve the region’s natural resource base resilience to the impacts of climate change, through 2 components: A. Effective and sustainable LM frameworks and practices; and B. Specific physical adaptation projects in relevant areas or sectors. The project runs from 2013 to 2018. Among other activities the following is being undertaken:
  + Revision of the Environmental Management Bill
  + Preparation of a Climate Change Bill
* Consultations were held in 2017 to advance the draft bills and continued in 2018, with completed draft Bills expected in the third quarter of 2018.
* ***Japan Caribbean Climate Change Project*** – This project provides support to eight countries, including Saint Lucia, in advancing the process of inclusive low-emission risk-resilient development by improving energy security and integrating medium to long-term planning for adaptation to climate change within, or aligned with, improved development planning and budgeting processes. During 2017, this project assisted in the preparation of a National Adaptation Plan for Saint Lucia and a Sector Adaptation Plan for the water sector, identified through national consultation.
* ***NAP Global Network Support*** – Under this initiative Saint Lucia is benefited from the preparation of a Sector Adaptation Plan for two high priority sectors (agriculture and fisheries) and training in the preparation of sector adaptation plans. In addition, benefits under this support include the development of a communications strategy for the NAP, including website, animated video and training; a NAP Assembly for Saint Lucia; and a media training seminar.
* ***Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)*** – Saint Lucia’s NDC was completed in 2015. It targets three sectors: Energy, transport and electricity generation. The targets defined are 16% of greenhouse gas reduction by 2025 and 23% by 2030. It is anticipated that this will be achieved by implementing interventions in the energy, electricity generation and transport sectors. These interventions will be based on a mix of solar, wind and geothermal energy initiatives. For example, one of the targets indicates that there will be a 35% penetration of renewable energy island wide by 2025 and will extend to at least 50% by 2030.
* An investment forum hosted by Saint Lucia in collaboration with the OECS will work together with development partners and private sector stakeholders to develop a pipeline of investible projects suitable for the region to draw investment for their key development initiatives.
* ***Multilateral Environmental Agreements Project*** – This project is being implemented from 2015-2019 and has the following planned outcomes:
* Establishment of a common data storage facility & online platform for improved MEA & sustainable development reporting and monitoring.
* Increased Saint Lucia’s capacity to use environmental information, science, data, tools to guide development planning, policy development & decision making.
* Increased public knowledge and participation in the collection and use of environmental information.

* ***Third National Communication*** – Saint Lucia finalized its Third National Communication to the UNFCCC. This process commenced in 2014 with the Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Mitigation Assessment being completed in 2015, and the National Circumstances and Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment completed in 2016. Other documents informing on Other Relevant Information, Technical Needs Assessment and Gaps and Constraints, as well as a Synthesis Report were completed in 2017 and submitted to the UNFCCC in 2017.
* ***Initial Biennial update Report (BUR)*** – Saint Lucia is in the process of preparing its initial BUR to the UNFCCC. This will be done over the next 24 months and will among other things, allow for more systematic greenhouse gas accounting.
* ***Adaptation Fund*** – The Department of Sustainable Development is the Designated National Authority for this Fund and Saint Lucia is currently accessing the fund through the Caribbean Development Bank (Implementing Agency). Under the Climate Finance Readiness Program, in 2014-2015, an agriculture sector diagnostic study was undertaken. The findings of this study were, *inter alia*:
* Access to water for agriculture is expected to be a major concern with high probability of loss in agriculture production resulting in adverse impacts on households (including livelihoods of rural persons especially those highly dependent on agriculture) and national food security.
* Agriculture will likely be the first sector to experience shifts in location and livelihoods due to climate variability and rainfall.
* Low incomes in agriculture have contributed to inter-generational poverty in rural populations and results in dis-interest by the youth in the sector.

A full project proposal has been prepared for support under the Adaptation Fund which is expected to be submitted to the Board. If approved, the project is expected to commence in January 2019. The project will facilitate the following:

* Promote adaptation practices in geographic areas to reduce vulnerabilities to climate change and increase climate resilience in sustainable production, productivity and incomes and to mitigate risks from weather related disasters, as an input to a cross-sectoral (crops and livestock and fisheries subsectors) management plan for agriculture for sector wide strategy.
* Adopt a sector wide strategy for water runoff harvesting using dedicated bare slopes in selected communities on the western and south western side of the island and expanding the practice on the farm using proper design and measures.
* Mainstream climate resilience in production, processing and agro-tourism to encourage investment through promotion and practical demonstration of green agro parks with linkages to tourism and agro-processing using alternative energy and rainwater harvesting to increase access to water for agriculture.

* + ***Green Climate Fund*** – The Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness Program builds countries' capacity to access the GCF, under the following support areas: National Designated Authority strengthening; strategic frameworks; support for direct access entities; and adaptation planning process.

Saint Lucia received approval for its readiness proposal document. This readiness proposal is a precursor to developing the intuitional infrastructure necessary to comply with the GCF’s disbursement guidelines.

In addition, as part of the GCF Readiness Program, Saint Lucia is developing a project titled, Water Security & Spatial Planning, for support under the GCF. This is being led by WRMA in collaboration with the NDA. The project falls under the GCF Results Area: Forestry and land use and is cross-cutting in nature. The projects aims to build capacity to enhance resilience in the water sector, through integrated water resources management and build climate resilience in Saint Lucia as a key component of the Island’s national sustainable development strategy. Actions planned will facilitate effective watershed management, enhanced water security and water efficiency, and protection of ecosystem services performed by both forests and land biomes.

1. Including sea level rise, increasing temperatures, ocean acidification, glacial retreat and related impacts, salinization, land and forest degradation, loss of biodiversity and desertification (Footnote 3, Decision 1/CP.16). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. \*Nomenclature of Ministries have changed over the years. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. \*\*Includes staff directly from the Climate Change team, but also, as needed, from Coastal Zone Management, Chemicals, Biodiversity and Small Island Development States (SIDS) Development agenda.

   \*\*\*Recently moved to Ministry with responsibility for Infrastructure. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)