Report of the
First Consultation Workshop to Develop a Climate Change Policy for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

under the
Organisation for Eastern Caribbean States Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project
Contract No: 1732/2018

December 11, 2018
National Insurance Services, Kingstown, Saint Vincent

1. Introduction

This report presents the main findings and recommendations of the first stakeholder consultation workshop to develop a Climate Change Policy for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG). The workshop was held at the National Insurance Services, Kingstown, Saint Vincent on December 11, 2018.

The Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) facilitated the workshop as part of technical assistance to the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, Sustainable Development and Information Technology for the "***Development of a Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Implementation Plan for SVG***". The aim of the technical assistance project is to mainstream climate change resilience into development planning in SVG. It is being supported under the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project funded by the World Bank and the Climate Investment Fund's Pilot Program for Climate Resilience.

This report provides an overview of the workshop objectives, methodology and the key needs, priorities and recommendations from stakeholders based on the discussions held.

2. Participants

Government, civil society and private sector representatives with an interest in climate change, including adaptation and mitigation, were invited to attend the workshop. A total of 25 participants attended as well as two members from the CANARI team. See Appendix 1 for the list of participants.

3. Workshop goal and objectives

The overall goal of the workshop was to enable stakeholder input into the development of a Climate Change Policy for SVG.

The main objectives were:

1. To review the policy context and emerging opportunities and issues for consideration in addressing climate change risks, impacts and vulnerabilities and developing new Climate Change Policy for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.
2. To determine the structure, guiding principles and goals for the Climate Change Policy.
3. To refine or identify priority sectors and measures for climate change adaptation and mitigation for inclusion in the Climate Change Policy.
4. To determine the arrangements and process for implementation of the Climate Change Policy, including stakeholder roles and responsibilities in coordination, implementation, financing and monitoring and evaluation.
5. To enhance stakeholder awareness and capacity for analysis of climate change impacts, vulnerability and potential climate change actions for mainstreaming climate change in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

See Appendix 2 for the detailed workshop agenda and objectives.

4. Methodology

The workshop was designed to engage all participants from government agencies, civil society organisations (CSOs) and the private sector in sharing their insights and experiences to provide strategic guidance through identification of a vision and goal, priority areas and sectors to target, and appropriate measures for adaptation and mitigation to inform the new Climate Change Policy. The workshop included short facilitator overviews of key topics, presentations, plenary discussions and small group exercises.

5. Discussion and findings

5.1 Overview of climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and current initiatives to build resilience

A brief overview was provided by EPSDD of key climate change impacts and vulnerabilities and current initiatives to build resilience in SVG to give context for further stakeholder discussions and development of the Policy (see Appendix 3 for the slide presentation). The key initiatives highlighted included:

- The Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) which seeks to enhance climate risk management in SVG through:
    - building community resilience to climate related hazards;
    - enhancing data collection, analysis and information management to inform climate change decision-making;
    - strengthening the institutional framework to address climate change; and
    - designing and implementing a public education and capacity building programme to increase climate change awareness and actions within the public and private sectors.
- The development of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP), sectoral adaptation plan for the agriculture sector and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) for the transport sector under the Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership (J-CCP).
- The development of a sectoral adaptation plan and ten-year investment plan for the water sector under the US Government's Programme of Support for the Eastern Caribbean through the NAP Global Network.
- The Green Climate Fund (GCF) readiness project to strengthen the National Designated Authority, the Department of Economic Planning, Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, Sustainable Development and Information Technology, and develop a strategic framework for GCF engagement and country programme;
- The updating of the National Physical Development Plan and building codes; and
- The design of new curriculum on climate change and disaster risk reduction for secondary schools.

5.2 Key needs, opportunities and constraints in addressing climate change

A summary of the key needs, opportunities and constraints in mainstreaming climate change into the development agenda in SVG was provided by CANARI (see Appendix 4 for slide presentation). This summary drew on findings from the Climate Change Issues Paper[1], which

[1] CANARI. 2018. Climate Change Issues Paper: Towards the Development of a Climate Change Policy, Strategy and

served as the basis for discussions and analysis in this first round of stakeholder consultations. The Climate Change Issues Paper was developed based on a comprehensive desk review and targeted interviews with government, civil society and private sector stakeholders from key economic sectors.

Key needs and gaps to be considered in developing a new Climate Change Policy for SVG included the following:

- Strengthening of institutional frameworks is needed, especially via updating existing legislation, policies and plans to include climate change considerations.
- There are limited mechanisms for intersectoral coordination and enabling wide stakeholder participation.
- Technical and organisational capacity building to support climate change mainstreaming in sectors is critical.
- A comprehensive system of research, monitoring and knowledge management is needed, including databases and decision support tools to help provide reliable data for decision-making.
- Limited funding is available through the Government to support the added responsibilities and measures needed to address climate change, and additional financing will need to be identified and mobilised to enable climate change adaptation and mitigation.

These key cross-cutting issues will need to be addressed along with other specific sectoral issues. Synergies between the policy development process and other key climate change initiatives, including the development of a NAP and the GCF readiness process, also need to be leveraged to ensure policy coherence and that each build on lessons learned from the other processes.

5.3 Vision, goal and guiding principles for the Climate Change Policy

The importance of developing a shared vision and specific goals and objectives to provide overarching guidance for SVG's climate change response, including adaptation and mitigation, was highlighted. The vision should express the highest level of impact that stakeholders hope to achieve with the new policy, while the goals and objectives will articulate how this impact will be achieved. See Appendix 4 for slide presentation.

Taking into account the vision of other key policies, including the NAP (2018 draft) and National Economic and Social Development Plan, participants proposed the following ideas for vision for the policy:

- A resilient, sustainable and thriving Vincentian economy and a society where all citizens, including women, youth and the elderly, are able to achieve a high level of human well being and quality of life
- Incorporating climate change considerations in the spatial development of critical infrastructure and communities
- Leveraging socio-economic opportunities from our resources in a manner which protects said resources for use by future generations

Implementation Plan for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Prepared under the OECS Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project, November 2018.

- Creating climate change awareness and incorporating climate change into sector development plans and policies in an effort to reduce climate risks in the most vulnerable areas and sectors
- Creating a culture of resilience - resilience from within
- A connection to our environment and among our communities
- Engaged, empowered and educated citizens to fight climate change
- Continuation of normal trade and commerce
- Resilient + environmentally sound/conscious + sustainable + people based
- Safe + secure + resilient + thriving

Based on the discussion above on the vision, participants proposed the following goals and objectives for the policy:

- To enable harmonisation across existing policies and plans on climate change
- To catalyse technology change (e.g. in transport and energy)
- To integrate climate change into physical planning and development processes
- To conserve and effectively manage the natural resources of the country
- To ensure a clean, safe and healthy environment
- To prevent/reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including from maritime sector (e.g. concession duty on water storage units)
- To promote low carbon development and energy efficiency
- To promote a blue economy
- To enable ongoing capacity building and sensitization – starting from ground up and in schools – on how to deal with changes and CPR and other skills for disaster management

Participants also noted the following as guiding principles for the new policy:

- Protection of vulnerable communities
- Gender considerations
- Public education and awareness for stakeholder engagement
- Preservation of cultural and natural heritage
- Precautionary principle
- Promotion of “ridge to reef” and ecosystem-based approaches
- Creating linkages between climate change and disaster risk management
- “Low regret” approaches that benefit not only climate change but sustainable development

It was agreed that the final wording for the vision, goals and objectives, and guiding principles would be refined by CANARI and presented in the draft policy document for review and further discussion in the second stakeholder consultation.

Figures 1 and 2: Participants engaged in discussions to identify vision, goals and objectives for Climate Change Policy

5.4 Identification of priority areas for action in Climate Change Policy

The need to identify the priority areas to focus on for adaptation and mitigation within the Climate Change Policy was discussed (see Appendix 4 for slide presentation). Currently, SVG's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) identifies the energy and transport sectors as the main focus for climate change mitigation, accounting for approximately 68% of SVG's greenhouse gas emissions in 2010[2] with projected further growth through to 2025. Land use change and forestry are also a focus as a means to enhance carbon sinks and reduce greenhouse gas emissions via afforestation, reforestation and forest conservation. Seven areas and sectors are highlighted in the NDC and NAP as highly vulnerable and the focus for climate change adaptation, including agriculture (farming, forestry and fisheries), coastal zone, health, settlements and infrastructure, tourism, water and waste management.

Participants identified the following **priority areas for mitigation** for inclusion in the policy:

1. Energy
2. Transport (with separate focus on vehicular transport and maritime shipping)
3. Land use change and forestry
4. Waste management (including reduction of fossil fuel-derived plastics)
5. Consideration of refrigerant gases (e.g. hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs))

Participants also identified the following **priority areas for adaptation** for inclusion in the policy:

1. Agriculture and food security (crops, livestock and fisheries)
2. Coastal and marine zone
3. Energy
4. Finance and banking
5. Forests and terrestrial areas
6. Human health
7. Settlements and infrastructure
8. Tourism
9. Transport
10. Water
11. Waste management

Participants noted, in particular, that forestry should be addressed separately to agriculture (crops, livestock and fisheries) in the Climate Change Policy although it has been treated collectively in the NAP and sectoral adaption plan for agriculture. Participants argued this position from the standpoint that forests play a key role in integrated water resource management and watershed management, which benefits freshwater, coastal and marine resources, thus having significance beyond food security and livelihood concerns.

In addition to these sectoral issues, there was discussion of **cross-cutting areas** to be addressed in the policy. These included:

- Capacity building and engagement of stakeholders, including a focus on public education and awareness

[2] St. Vincent and the Grenadines 2010 Mitigation Assessment (forms part of the Second National Communication Report)

- Data collection, sharing and management, including the need for ongoing research and monitoring to support evidence-based decision-making
- Financing and investment to support planning and implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures, especially how to leverage private sector financing
- Weak institutional frameworks and need to improve monitoring and enforcement of existing laws and regulations, especially around land use, physical development and building codes.
- National security, including migration, displacement and other security issues associated with climate-related disasters

5.5 Identification of policy objectives and measures within the priority areas

Participants reviewed the key climate change threats and needs facing each of the priority areas and sectors, and identified specific objectives to address these threats and possible adaptation and mitigation measures based on the NDC, NAP and other relevant sectoral plans. See Table 1 below for summary of discussions for each priority area.

Table 1: Summary of key climate change threats and proposed objectives and measures for adaptation and mitigation for the priority areas

Key climate change threats/needs	**Proposed policy objectives and measures**
Coastal and Marine Zone	
• Damage and loss of coastal infrastructure due to sea level rise, storm surge and coastal flooding	• To climate proof infrastructure to prevent further damage and degradation using revetments, sea walls and ecosystem-based solutions
• Degradation of coastal and marine ecosystems (beaches, coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass etc.) due to sea level rise, storm surge, wave action and increased run-off from heavy rainfall	• To establish zoning and marine spatial planning that takes into account fishing, MPAs, shipping and transport concerns • To improve environmental legislation to protect coastal and marine resources • To establish/upgrade collection ponds and waste management to reduce run-off and related pollution To develop and implement land use plans that address human settlements and development
• Lack of baseline data to support planning and decision-making due to capacity constraints and poor documentation, management and sharing of existing data	• To sensitise and engage local communities and other groups for data collection and sharing • To acquire needed resources (technical, financial, equipment etc.) for data collection, management and sharing • To establish a clearinghouse for data management and sharing • To establish guidelines on collecting baseline data

	To conduct systematic monitoring to address data gaps (including reviewing, amending and updating current databases and monitoring programmes)
• Lack of human capacity with limited training in line with international standards and national needs, and lack of funding for small groups/CSOs	• To enhance technical training in schools and within organisations (government agencies and CSOs), particularly in marine fields • To institute strategies to retain human resources and for succession planning • To provide training in proposal writing, financial management, etc. for small groups/CSOs
Energy	
• Energy security, including availability, demand and supply, and effects of external factors (e.g. disaster events, costs of imported fossil fuels) • Energy efficiency • Increasing GHG emissions • Lack of knowledge and public awareness • Data issues • Adverse impacts on health and well-being • Adverse impacts on the environment	*Adaptation:* • To improve the energy mix to include decentralised and local energy sources (e.g. geothermal, wind, expanding PV for businesses and households) • To climate proof infrastructure for both energy storage and supply (including electric grid) • To strengthen building codes to improve energy efficiency and promote climate smart/green buildings (cool roofs, natural lighting, etc.) • To improve human and technical capacity, institutional arrangements and funding *Mitigation:* • To upgrade machinery/equipment to reduce GHG emissions • To target poor to improve livelihoods and reduce reliance on fossil fuel sources especially for domestic use (e.g. cooking with gas and charcoal) • To increase uptake of renewable energy through financial incentives for persons to transition to solar PV, hot water, wind, biogas etc. • To increase funding to support mitigation in sector
Human Health	
• Rise in temperatures resulting in vector borne diseases, heat stress/heatstroke, skin conditions and extreme	• To raise awareness for protective/preventative measures To introduce improved water and sewage treatment methods (e.g. for domestic and commercial/industrial use)

weather events that will lead to water contamination	
• Decline in food and nutrition security, including reduced access to food, increased prices and food safety concerns	• To enhance food procurement and warehousing facilities • To reduce reliance on food imports and promote buying local
• Compromised sanitation systems	• To upgrade and enforce building regulations/ codes for improved, climate proofed sanitation systems
Settlements and Infrastructure	
• Persons located in vulnerable areas (coasts, rivers and steep hillsides)	• To upgrade and enforce building codes and other planning laws • To facilitate resettlement of persons from vulnerable locations where necessary
• Road and telecommunication networks and facilities linked to provision of food and water vulnerable to sea level rise and extreme weather events	• To maintain connectivity for trade, emergency and relief services etc. • To ensure effective communications and information sharing • To increase basic needs reserves e.g. food stores, water storage etc.
• Limited access to medical assistance/emergency services and need for emergency response planning	• To ensure a safe, secure and healthy population • To maintain synergies and effectively coordinate emergency response
• Lack of environmental impact assessments (EIAs)	• To build more resilient communities through advanced planning and analysis using EIAs
Tourism	
• Extreme climate events leading to infrastructure damage, degradation of coastal assets/resources and higher operating costs due to need for additional disaster preparedness and recovery	• To promote eco-tourism, heritage tourism and agro-tourism as alternative to beach tourism • To develop a climate sensitive National Physical Development Plan • To promote renewable energy and energy efficiency programmes • To establish breakwaters to reduce wave energy (by hotels and other guesthouses) • To control water flow and reducing risks from flooding and landslides (e.g. using gabion baskets)

	• To establish green infrastructure and technologies for coastal defence such as mangrove protection and replanting
• Threats to coastal development	• Same objectives as above
• Water quality and supply issues	• To institute concessions on water tanks to promote rainwater harvesting • To promote integrated watershed and water resources management
• Lack of up-to-date Tourism Policy which is cognisant of climate change issues	• To update the Tourism Master Plan with considerations for cross-sectoral linkages and climate change
• Weak linkages with other key related sectors (e.g. agriculture, energy, water sectors)	
• Pollution of coastal and marine environment which adds to stressors and degradation	• To promote "ridge to reef" approaches that reducepollution, including plastic and debris, and run off into coastal and marine zone
• Lack of awareness of climate change impacts	• To enhance public awareness and education on climate change impacts and solutions for sector
Transport	
• High and increasing GHG emissions	• To improve mechanisms to increase energy efficiency and use of renewable energy through adoption of energy efficient/low emission vehicles To improve strategies to reduce reliance on private transport/low occupancy vehicles and promote public transport
• Damage to road/transport infrastructure from sea level rise and extreme weather	• To climate proof transport infrastructure (e.g. roads, airport, sea ports etc.)
• Energy wastage	• To improve energy efficiency and reduce losses and wastage
• Adverse impacts on health and the environment	• To promote renewable and energy efficient technologies that are sustainable and environmentally friendly

Water	
• Reduced/more variable rainfall - drought and more high intensity events leading to flash flooding and landslides •	• To improve water storage systems (e.g. storage tanks managed by CWSA, rainwater harvesting systems for households and key institutions like schools, community and health centres) • To examine water pricing • To explore groundwater supplies as an alternative water resource • To strengthen and enforce regulations and zoning plans to protect key watersheds and groundwater resources • To establish desalination plants in Grenadines in areas of water scarcity • To climate proof water transmission lines/pipes (e.g. placing pipes in less vulnerable locations under riverbeds or along roads instead of across streams) • To establish redundancies and interconnectivity in water supply network • To ensure key water infrastructure/assets are insured or covered by the contingency fund for disasters • To establish disaster plans, including arranging for equipment and supplies like bulldozers and tanker trucks for community distribution afterdisaster events
• Reduced water quality	• To construct and/or upgrade water treatment plants • To improve surveillance of forested watersheds and enforcement of protected area regulations for forested areas, to secure water supplies and reduce encroachment • To strengthen regulations and enforcement for pesticide control and chemicals management • To promote farmer education and engagement to implement best practices for sustainable, eco-friendly farming practices • To improve river water quality, which is main key source of water in St. Vincent, through testing, waste management, community awareness and engagement

Waste	

• Indiscriminate and improper waste disposal that contributes to GHG emissions	• To improve the garbage collection system
	• To promote integrated waste management:
	  ○ Start by reviewing what we import (e.g. ban import of used tyres)
	  ○ Increase recycling
	  ○ Evaluate PoPs and uPOPs in consumer goods
	  Note: above will reduce GHGs and air quality issues associated with burning of garbage in yards and landfills
	• To reduce consumption of fossil fuel derived plastics (ban single use plastics)
	• To explore use of new waste to energy technologies that can be used on small scale (e.g. biodigesters to produce energy on farms) and larger scale (e.g. biogas from landfill)
	• To establish industrial scale composting – link to agriculture sector supply chains e.g. use of wood chips, biofertilisers, organic farming

• Post-disaster waste management	• To identify and establish locations for temporary waste collection sites in disaster events • To collaborate with regional agencies to establish mechanisms for export or transhipment of post-disaster waste (e.g. scrap metal, tyres etc.) • To develop strategy for hazardous waste management in a disaster event (e.g. oil spill, paint, batteries, agro-chemicals)

Figures 3 and 4: Participants working in small groups to identify key needs, objectives and potential measures to address climate change for the priority areas

5.6 Defining implementation arrangements for the Climate Change Policy

For effective implementation, it is critical to identify the mechanisms for coordination, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and financing of the new Climate Change Policy, including specific roles and responsibilities for stakeholders from government, civil society and the private sector.

Participants agreed that EPSDD should serve as the focal point for coordination and oversight of the policy given their current role and responsibility as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) focal point that leads on the NDC, NAP and monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) processes for SVG. Participants also noted that a coordinating mechanism, such as a National Climate Change Committee, is needed that includes government, civil society and private sector representatives. This committee could serve as an advisory body, which is Cabinet appointed and responsible for facilitating the implementation of the policy and related action plans and strategies for adaptation and mitigation, such as the NAP and NDC. This model has been used in a number of OECS countries, including Barbados, Grenada and Saint Lucia, where there is a broad multi-sectoral committee and smaller sub-committees to address specific issues e.g. food security or establishing research and M&E programmes.

However, it was noted that there have been difficulties in ensuring the long-term engagement in national multi-sectoral committees and buy in from stakeholders due to logistical, funding and time constraints. There is potential for building on existing mechanisms, such as the National Disaster Committee, which is legally mandated under the National Disaster Policy and includes all the relevant agencies. It was noted though that this Disaster Committee is high level, comprising of Ministers and Permanent Secretaries (PS's), and only required to meet once a year which is not sufficient for coordinating an effective climate change response. Participants discussed ways to address these issues in the composition and set up of the proposed committee, including:

- having directors/heads of government departments and their alternates serve on the committee, rather than high level officials e.g. Minister/PS who don't have time for meetings
- having meetings on quarterly basis to maintain momentum but not overburden committee members
- ensuring focus is on addressing practical actions to maintain interest and commitment
- creating sub-working groups for committee that tackle specific issues e.g. mitigation, adaption, loss and damage, climate finance
- enabling flexibility and easy access through virtual meetings and hosting some meetings in Grenadines
- considering stipends to compensate for committee members' time, especially for civil society and private sector representatives

Participants further highlighted the need to share responsibilities and ensure that other agencies and line ministries, besides EPSDD and the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, Sustainable Development and Information Technology, take ownership of process and lead relevant sectoral efforts to mainstream climate change into development planning. They recommended the appointment of Climate Change Focal Points in each government agency,

who would be responsible for oversight and reporting on sectoral climate change initiatives. These focal points should sit on the National Climate Change Committee or serve as alternates to the directors/heads of Departments. For additional oversight and accountability, it was also suggested that each department engaged in climate change initiatives could be audited periodically to assess progress against their sectoral plans and re-align their budgets to include climate change and other sustainable development goals (SDGs) under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In terms of financing and mobilising resources to support policy implementation, participants noted the following options:

- Multi-lateral – Adaptation Fund, Climate Investment Fund, GCF, Global Environment Facility
- Bi-lateral – Canada, European Union, Japan (e.g. J-CCCP), Germany (GIZ, KfW, IKI), Italy, United States
- National level – Climate Resilience Levy based on that goes into Contingency Fund to support rebuilding and recovery from climate related disasters
- Private sector investment – this could include corporate social responsibility programmes, debt for nature swaps, public-private partnerships, private financiers, charitable foundations

Participants agreed that further discussions on potential implementation arrangements, stakeholder roles and responsibilities and climate financing should be held as part of the second round of consultations before finalisation, including ways to ensure the input of the most vulnerable groups into decision-making, promoting intersectoral collaboration and sustaining buy in over the long term.

6. Next Steps

The CANARI team outlined the next steps for policy development. Stakeholder comments and recommendations from this first consultation will be synthesised and use to prepare a draft Climate Change Policy. The draft policy will be circulated for review by EPSDD and the other key stakeholders. A second round of consultations, including targeted interviews and a series of workshops across SVG, will then be organised in early 2019 to facilitate further stakeholder input. After this second consultation and a wider process for public comment, CANARI would then further revise and finalise the policy for submission to Cabinet by May 2018.

7. Reflections and evaluation of workshop

In reviewing what had been accomplished in this first workshop to develop a Climate Change Policy for SVG, participants reflected on the following questions:

- What lessons will you will take away from this workshop?
- What aspects of the workshop you enjoyed?
- What aspects of the workshop could be improved?

Participants highlighted the following as lessons:

- The need for a cross-cutting and collaborative approach to addressing climate change that takes into account multi-sectoral and multi-island impacts that are interconnected and complex

- The importance of sharing knowledge and perspectives to enable joint problem solving and learning to address complex development challenges like climate change

Participants highlighted the following as aspects of workshop they enjoyed or to improve:

- The level of interactiveness and ability to discuss in small groups, learn from other participants and share different opinions in open atmosphere
- The flexibility of the approach and having sufficient time to complete each activity
- The right balance between plenary discussion and small group work
- The Grenadines islands were factored into discussions, which often tend to be focused on mainland
- Civil society well represented and had a strong voice at the workshop
- There were concerns over the timing of activities not strictly following the agenda and the lower than expected turnout for the workshop

Appendix 1: Participants List

Name	Position	Organisation/Affiliation	Contact Information	
			Email	Phone
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Appendix 2

Workshop for the
Development of a Climate Change Policy for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Draft Agenda
December 11, 2018
Conference Room, National Insurance Services, Kingstown, Saint Vincent

Project background
The Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, Sustainable Development and Information Technology, wishes to develop a National Climate Change Policy to mainstream climate change resilience into development planning.

This process is being supported under the Regional Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project funded by the World Bank and the Climate Investment Fund's Pilot Program for Climate Resilience. The Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) has been contracted to provide technical assistance to facilitate stakeholder consultations and develop a Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Implementation Plan for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines under this project.

Workshop goal
To enable stakeholder input into the development of a National Climate Change Policy for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Workshop objectives
1. To review scientific and local knowledge on climate change risks, impacts and vulnerabilities for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.
2. To determine the structure, guiding principles and goals for the National Climate Change Policy.
3. To refine or identify priority sectors and measures for climate change adaptation and mitigation for inclusion in the National Climate Change Policy.
4. To determine the arrangements and process for implementation of the National Climate Change Policy, including stakeholder roles and responsibilities in coordination, implementation, financing and monitoring and evaluation.
5. To enhance stakeholder awareness and capacity for analysis of climate change impacts, vulnerability and potential climate change actions for mainstreaming climate change in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Agenda for Stakeholder Consultations in the "Development of a Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Implementation Plan"

8:30 am	Registration	
9:00 am	Welcome and prayer	
9:05 am	Opening remarks	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, Sustainable Development and Information Technology
9:20 am	Overview of the activity, consultation process and objectives of the workshop	CANARI
9:40 am	Overview of climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and current initiatives to build resilience in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Economic Planning and Sustainable Development Division
10:00 am	COFFEE BREAK	
10:30 am	Presentation of findings, including key needs, opportunities and constraints, from the Climate Change Issues paper	CANARI
11:00 am	Plenary discussion to identify the structure, guiding principles and goals for the National Climate Change Policy	CANARI
11:45 am	Small group work and presentations to refine and identify priority sectors and climate change adaptation and mitigation measures for inclusion in the National Climate Change Policy	CANARI
12:30 pm	LUNCH	
1:30 pm	Small group work and presentations to refine and identify priority sectors and climate change adaptation and mitigation measures for inclusion in the National Climate Change Policy (continued)	CANARI
2:15 pm	Plenary discussion on implementation arrangements for the National Climate Change Adaptation Policy: coordination, stakeholder roles and responsibilities in implementation, financing, monitoring and evaluation	CANARI
3:15 pm	Wrap up and next steps for drafting the National Climate Change Policy	CANARI
3:40 pm	Reflections and evaluation of the workshop	CANARI
3:55 pm	Thanks and closing remarks	Economic Planning and Sustainable Development Division
4:00 pm	End of workshop	

Climate Change in St Vincent and the Grenadines: vulnerabilities, impacts and resilience efforts

Nyasha K. K. Hamilton
Environmental Management Department

11 December 2018

Outline

- Definitions
- Causes
- How do we know?
- Common hazards
- Our vulnerabilities
- Impacts
- Our efforts

Definitions

Weather is what is happening in the atmosphere at any one time – i.e. how warm, windy, sunny or humid it is.

Climate is the description of the average weather we might expect at a given time, usually taken for several decades to average out year to year variability. Variability might be due to a particularly hot summer or very cold winter.

Here's a simple way to think about it: climate is what we expect (e.g. hot summers) and weather is what we get (e.g. rain).

Definitions cont'd

- **Climate change:** refers to a change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g., by using statistical tests) by changes in the average and/or the variability of its properties, and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. Climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external factors.

- **Impacts:** primarily referring to the effects on natural and human systems of extreme weather and climate events and of climate change.

Definitions cont'd

- **Vulnerability:** the tendency to be negatively affected. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts and elements including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt.

- **Exposure:** the presence of people, livelihoods, species or ecosystems, environmental functions, services, and resources, infrastructure, or economic, social, or cultural assets in places and settings that could be adversely affected.

Definitions cont'd

- **Hazard**: the potential occurrence of a destructive event that may cause loss of life, injury, or other health impacts, as well as damage and loss to property, infrastructure, livelihoods, service provision, ecosystems, and environmental resources.

- **Resilience:** the capacity of social, economic, and environmental systems to cope with a hazardous event or trend or disturbance, responding or reorganizing in ways that maintain their essential function, identity, and structure, while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation.

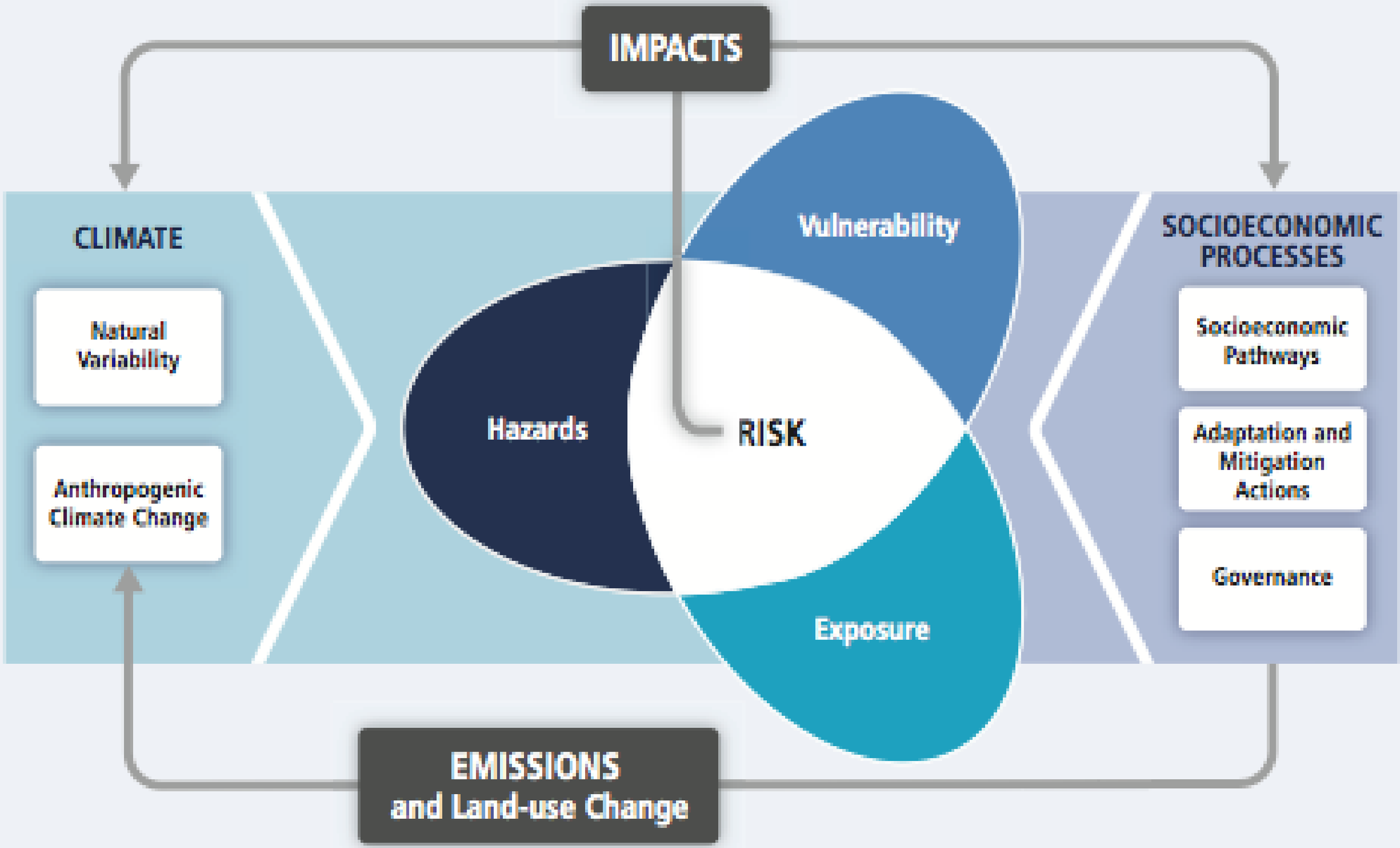
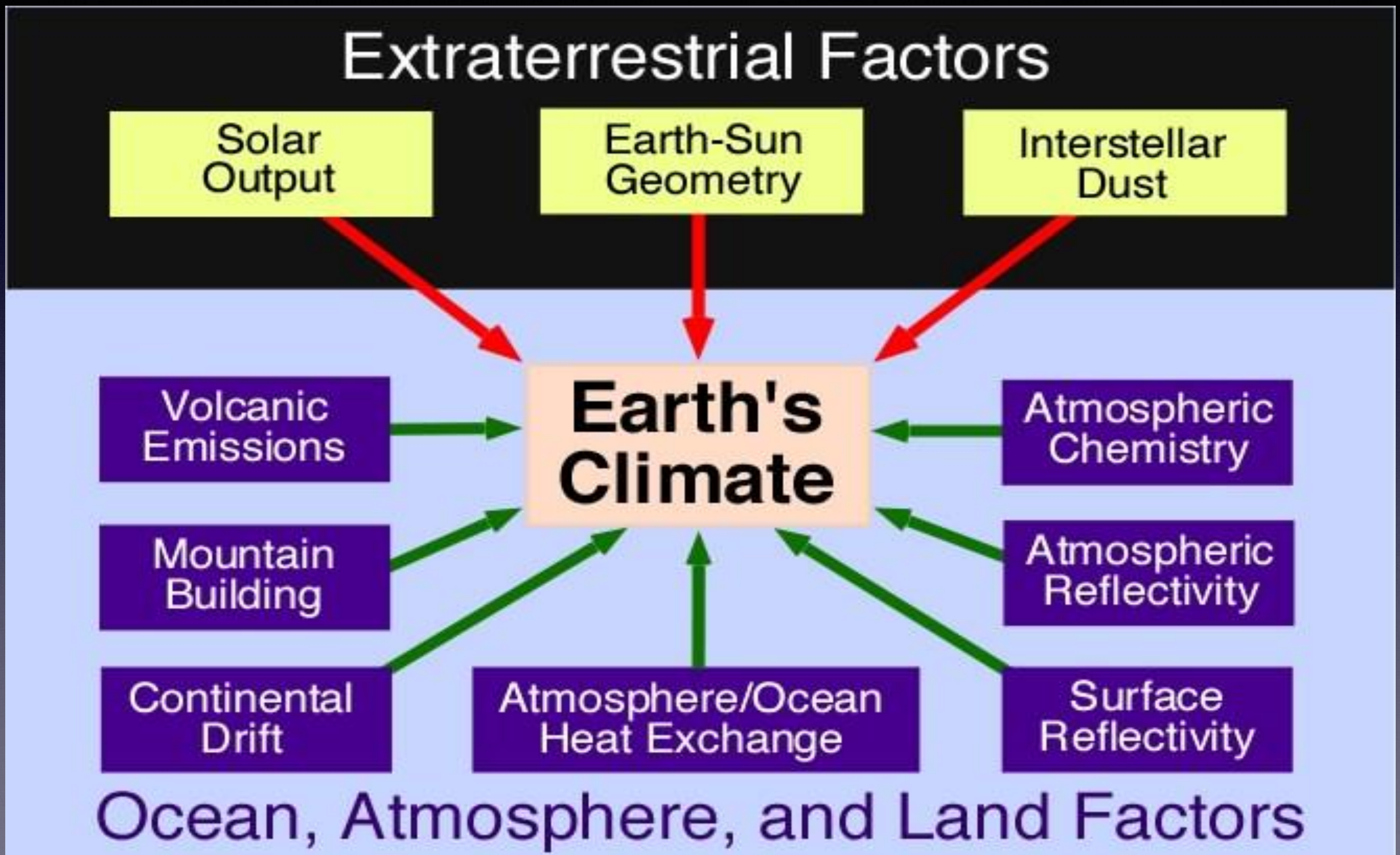
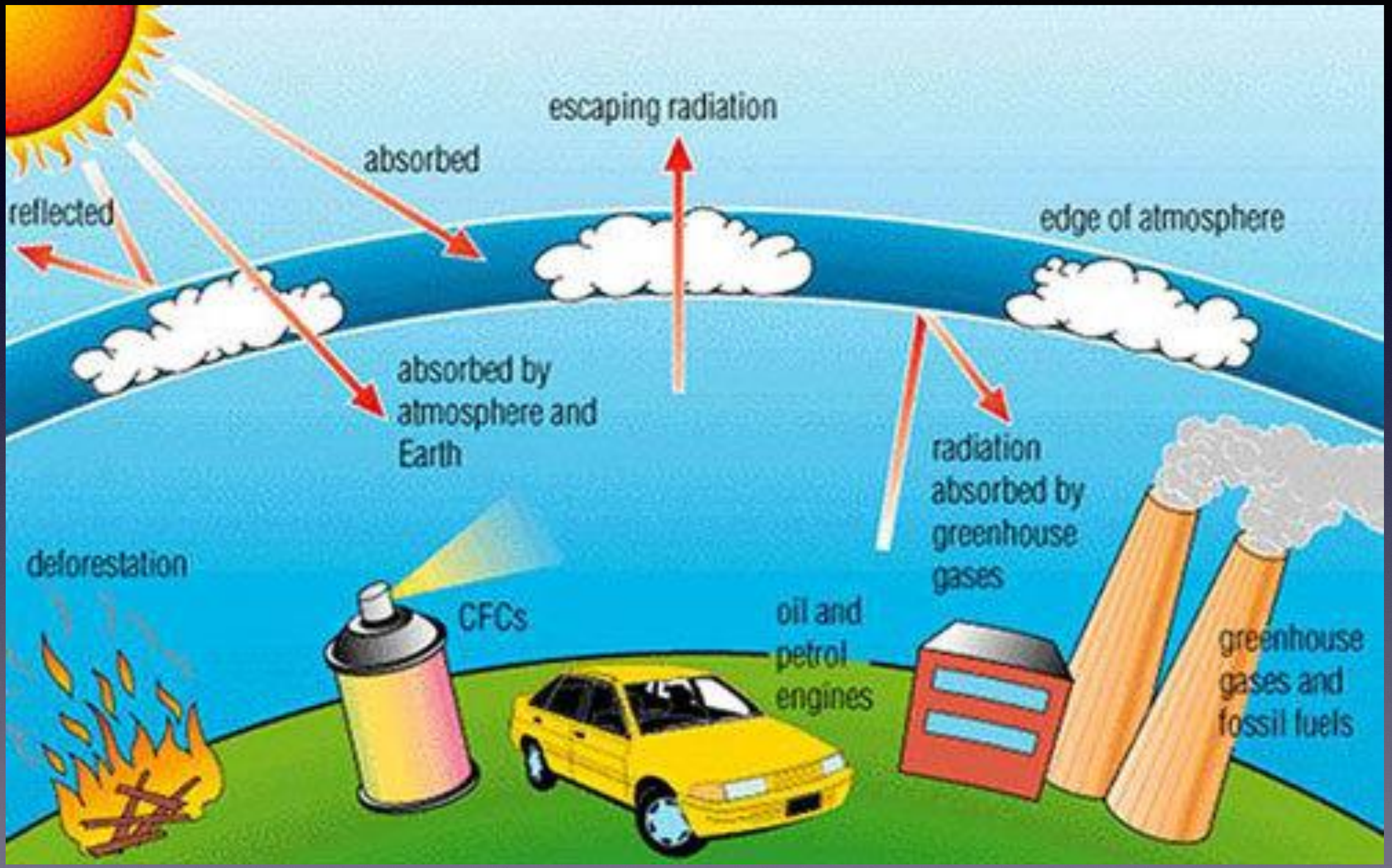


Illustration of the core concepts of the WGII AR5. Risk of climate-related impacts results from the interaction of climate-related hazards (including hazardous events and trends) with the vulnerability and exposure of human and natural systems. Changes in both the climate system (left) and socioeconomic processes including adaptation and mitigation (right) are drivers of hazards, exposure, and vulnerability.

Natural Causes



Human/anthropogenic Causes

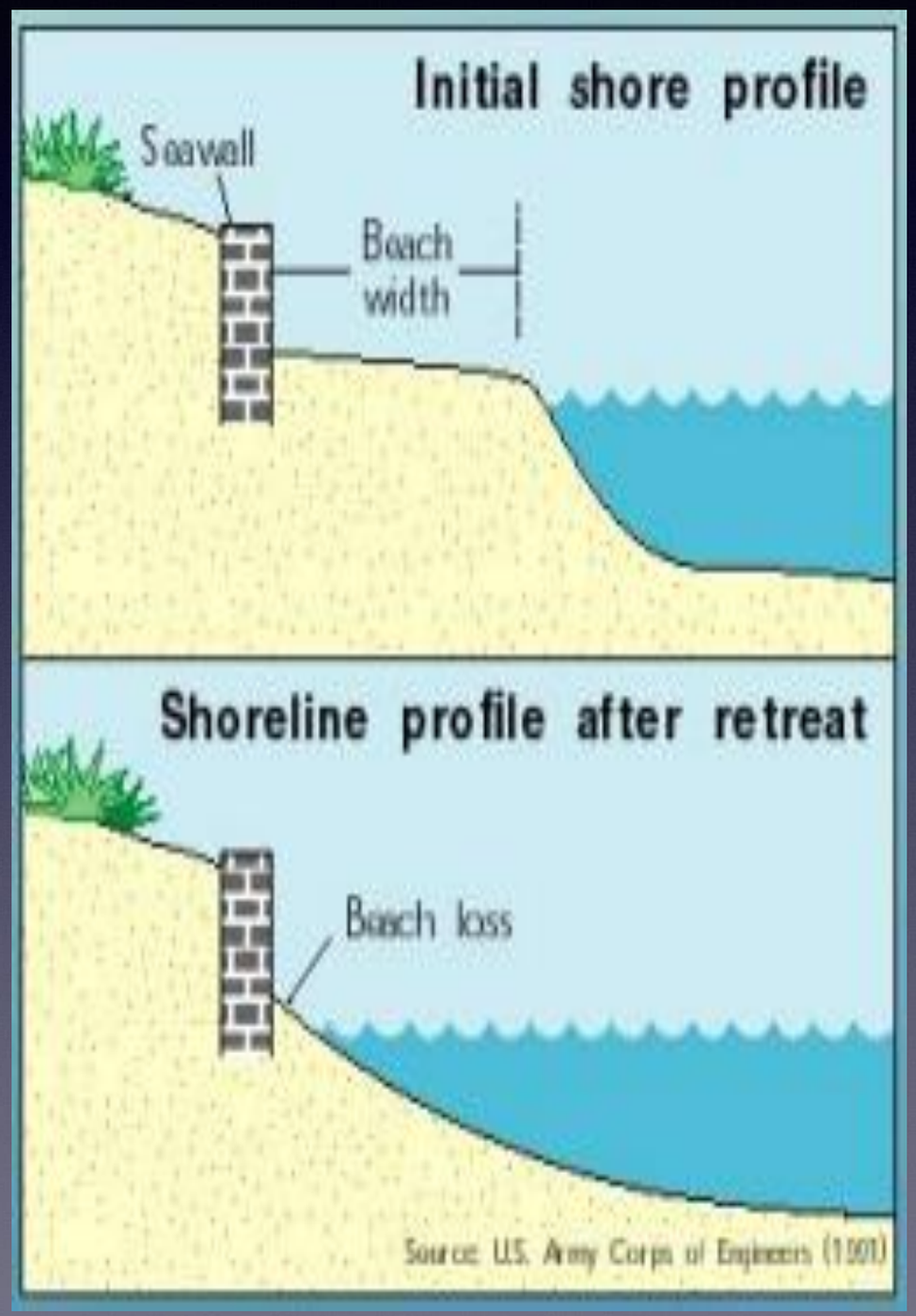


Mitigation

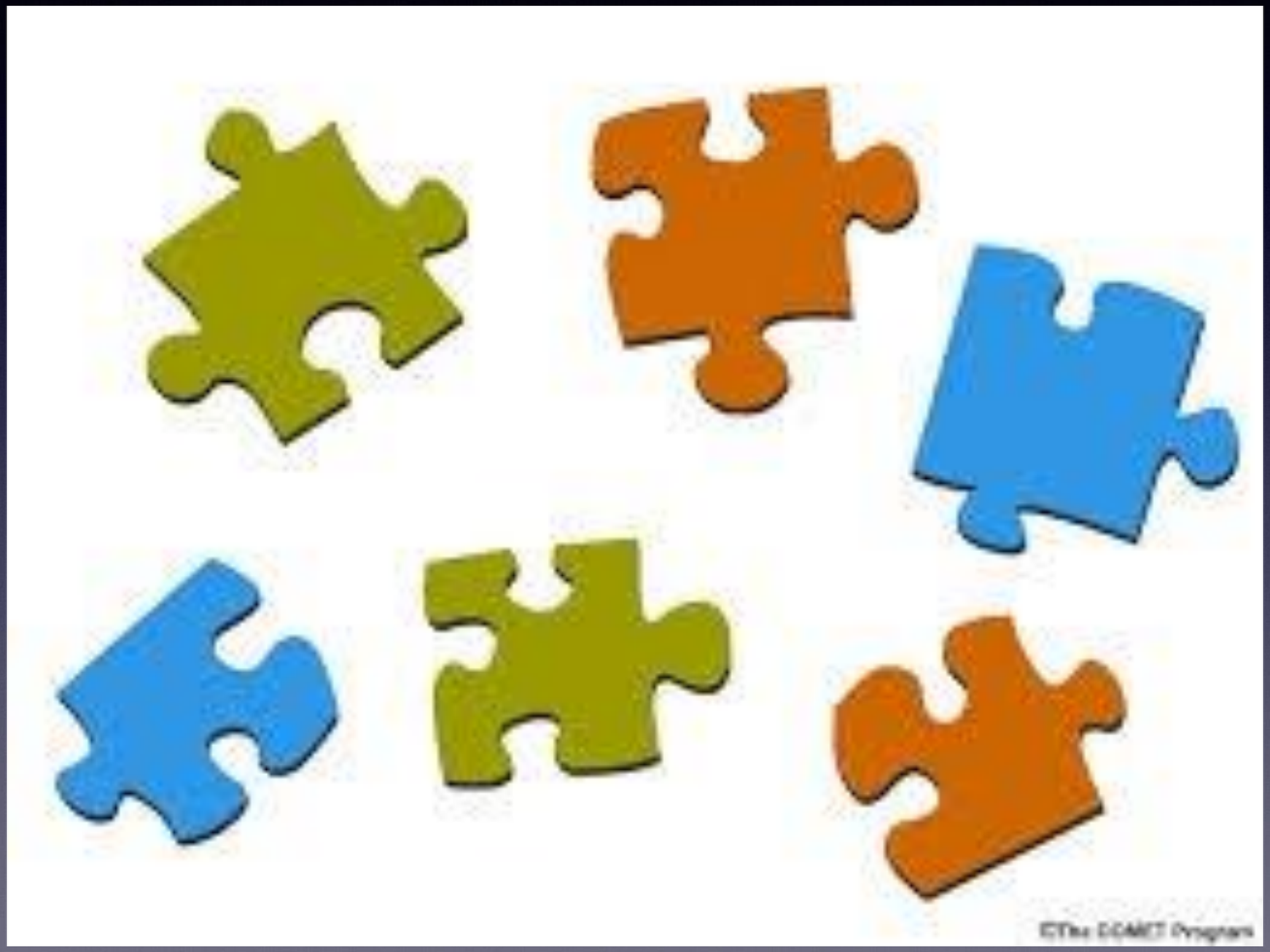
- A human intervention to reduce the sources, or enhance the sinks, of greenhouse gases (GHGs).

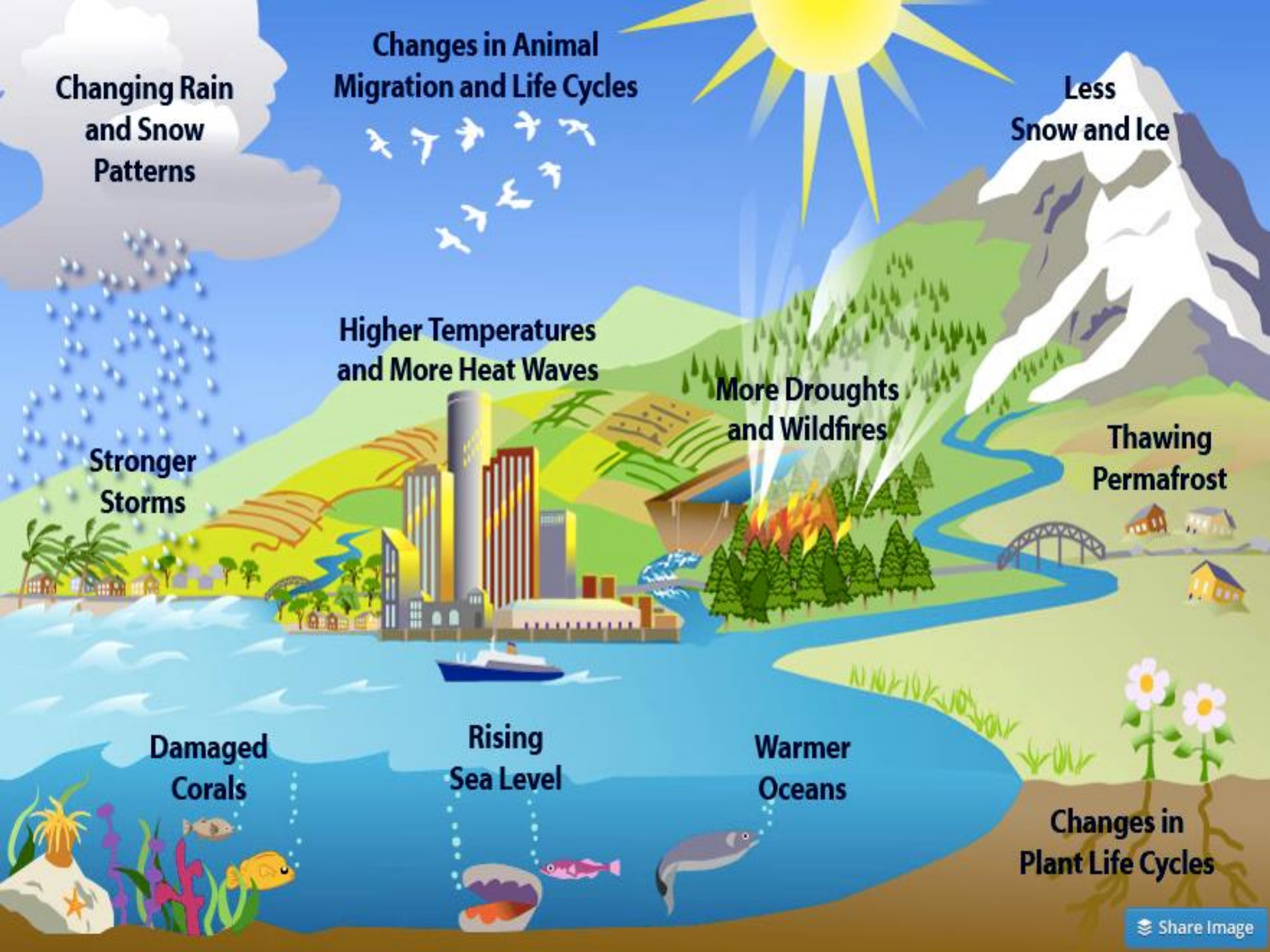
Adaptation

- adjustments in ecological, social, or economic systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli and their effects or impacts. It refers to changes in processes, practices, and structures to moderate potential damages or to benefit from opportunities associated with climate change.



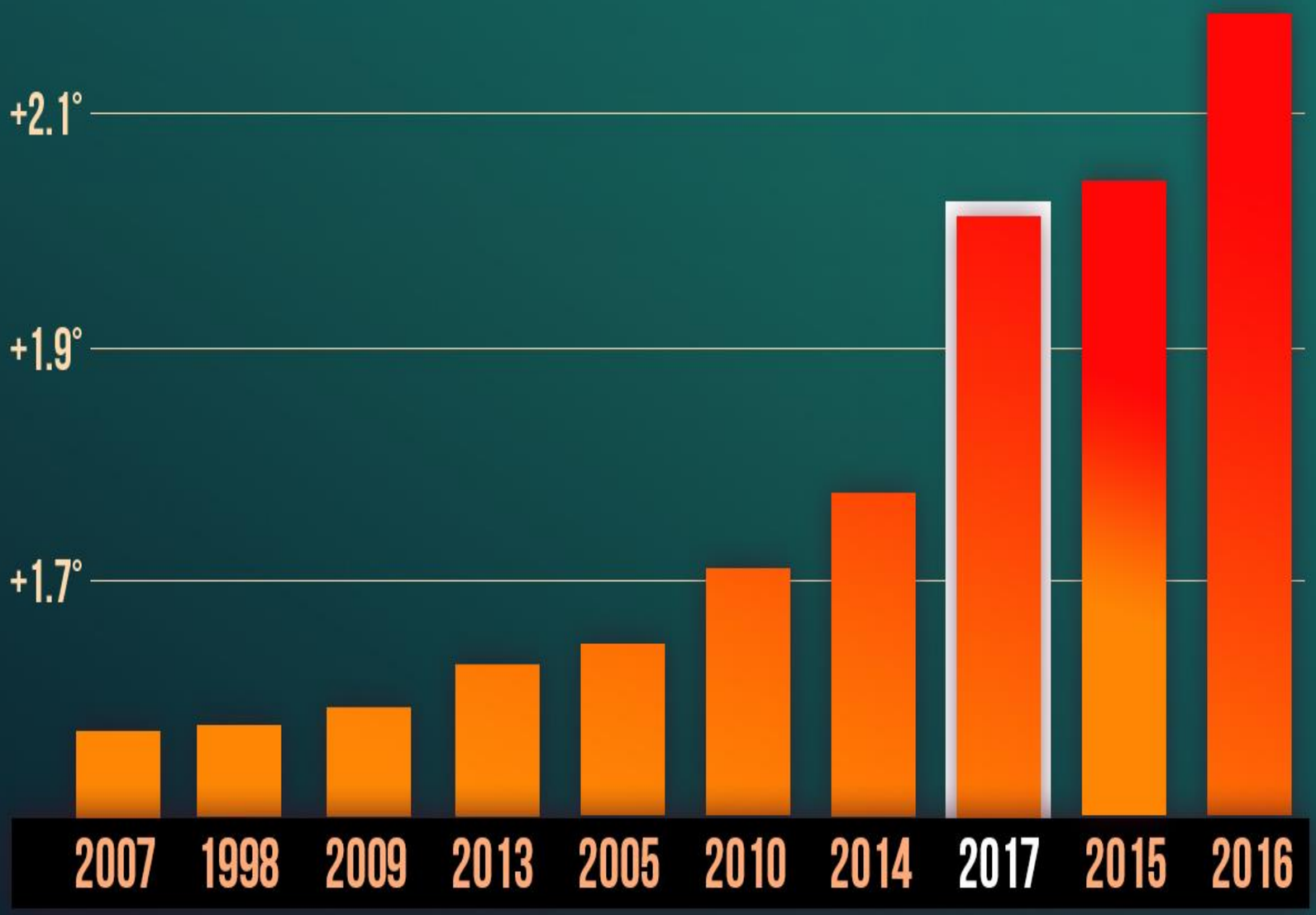
How do we know?




Changing Rain and Snow Patterns
Changes in Animal Migration and Life Cycles
Less Snow and Ice
Higher Temperatures and More Heat Waves
More Droughts and Wildfires
Thawing Permafrost
Stronger Storms
Damaged Corals
Rising Sea Level
Warmer Oceans
Changes in Plant Life Cycles
Share Image

10 HOTTEST YEARS GLOBALLY

TEMPERATURE ANOMALY (°F)



Source: NASA GISS & NOAA NCEI global temperature anomalies (°F) averaged and adjusted to early industrial baseline (1881-1910). Data as of 1/18/18.

CLIMATE CENTRAL

Common Hazards

- Droughts
- Floods
- Landslides
- Storm surges
- Tropical storms and hurricanes
- Accelerated erosions
- Increased vector-borne diseases

Factors contributing to vulnerability

- Size of the country – a single event could be catastrophic

- Location - in the tropics, directly in hurricane path

- Geography - topography, economy, population, settlement patterns, etc.

- ❖ main island characterised by a steep, rugged interior with a narrow coastal strip
- ❖ economic dependence on natural resources - i.e. farming, tourism, etc.
- ❖ 85% of the population resides on narrow coastal strip which lies < 5m above sea level
- ❖ 80% critical infrastructure located on this narrow strip
- ❖ 90% economic investments on the mainland are also located on this narrow strip
- ❖ unregulated residential construction

Global impacts

- 2017 – 17 storms, 10 hurricanes, 6 major hurricanes (Cat 3+), estimated damage ≥ $281.8 billion (2017 USD)

- 2016 – 15 storms, 7 hurricanes, 4 major hurricanes, estimated damage ≥ $16.1 billion (2016 USD)

- 2015 - 11 storms, 4 hurricanes, 2 major hurricanes, estimated damage ≥ $731.8 million (2015 USD)

Past destructive events

- Hurricane Lenny, 1999
- Tropical Storm Lili, 2002
- Hurricane Ivan, 2004
- Hurricane Emily, 2005
- Hurricane Dean, 2007
- Hurricane Omar, 2008
- Hurricane Tomas, 2010

Other destructive events

- droughts in 2003, 2005, 2010, 2014
- floods in 2004, 2011, 2013, 2016

Hurricane Tomas 2010

- destruction of agricultural products - livestock and crops - and damage to fisheries infrastructure
- damage to infrastructure - i.e. roads, electrical and water utilities, etc.
- significant damage to natural environment
- total damage in excess of $165 million

Christmas trough system, 2013

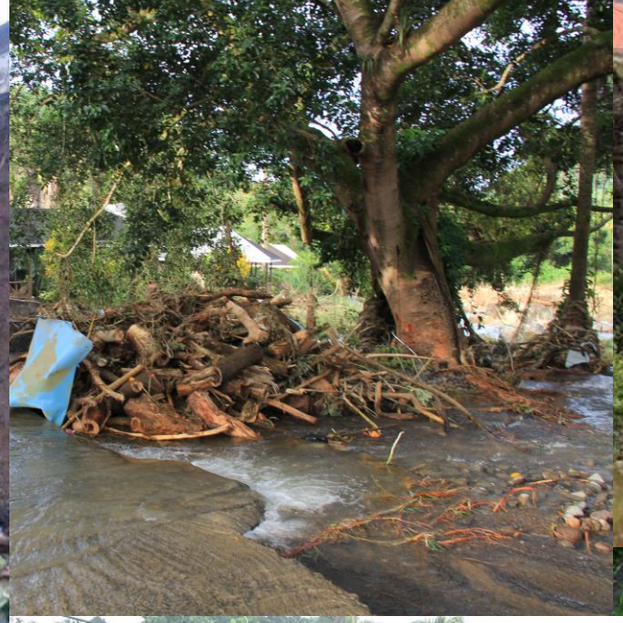
- 13 dead
- more than 10, 000 persons directly affected
- Disaster areas declared - Vermont to Buccament, Rose Bank, Chateaubelair, Fitzhughes, Richmond Vale, Spring Village, Gordon Yard, Cumberland, Troumaca, South Rivers, O'Briens Village and Spring Village in Georgetown
- Total damage in excess of EC$291.4 million - approximately 15% GDP (possibility of 15% increase after full assessment)

Damage and loss

- Transport sector - EC$222.1 million
- Housing sector - EC$24.6 million
- Electricity sector - EC$23 million
- Water sector - EC$12 million
- Health sector - EC$5.5 million
- Agriculture sector - EC$12 million
- Productive sector - EC$520k

Floods in November 2016

- Intense rainfall from September through November
- 2 trough systems 9 & 28 November
- 1 death reported in Bequia
- damage and loss totalling more than $98 million (infrastructure - $69m, social - $16m, productive - $13m)
- lower-income communities particularly affected



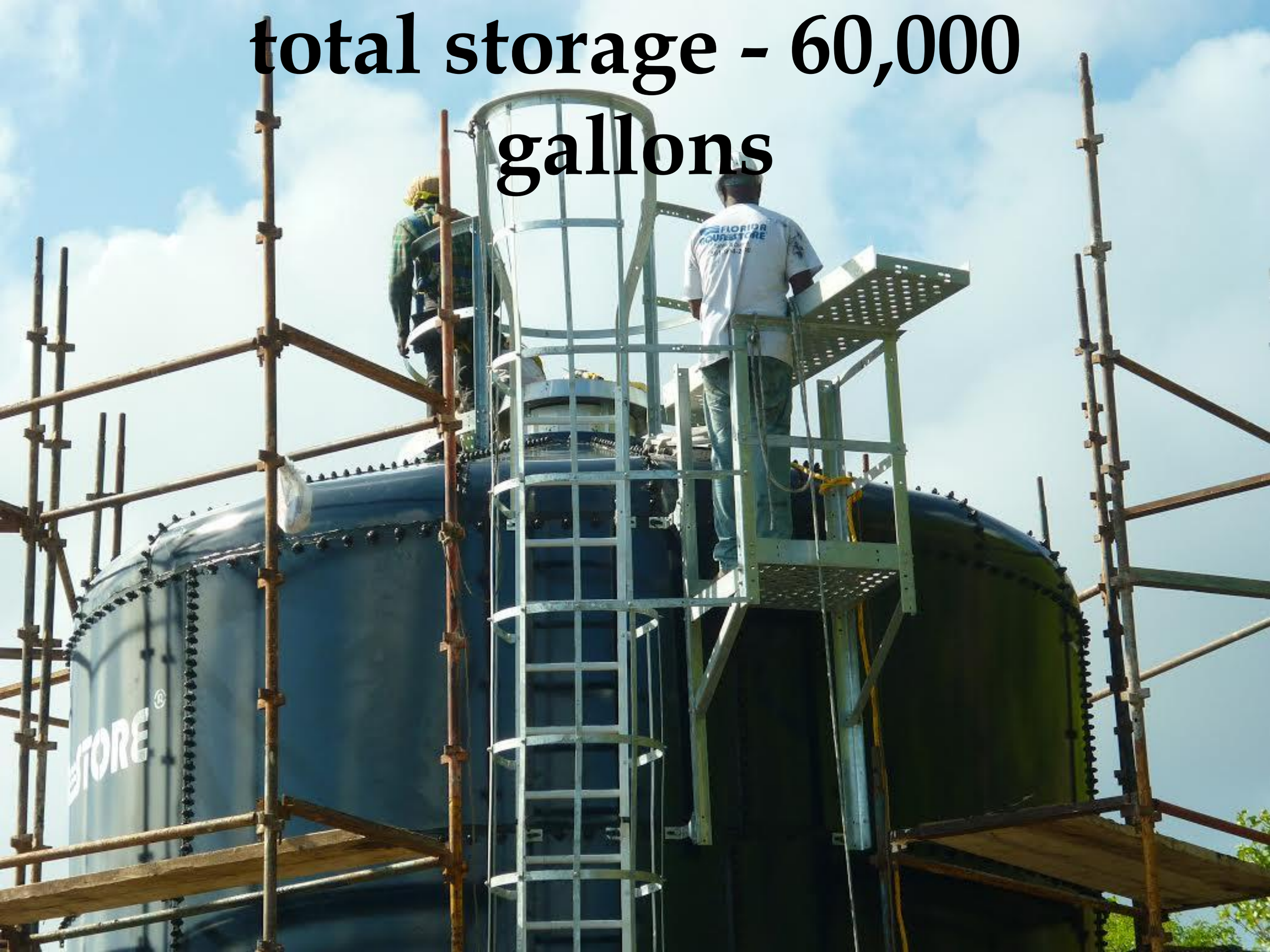



What is SVG doing?

Rainwater harvesting on emergency shelters

Desalination plant in Bequia

total storage - 60,000 gallons



Satellite warehouses


SULLAIR


NO ENTRY
CAMPARI

J-CCCP Pilot Projects

- Enhanced irrigation capacity to improve climate change resilience among small farmers
- Promoting the adoption of climate smart agriculture practices among small-scale producers
- Climate change adaptation project for livestock production
- Building climate change resilience in the co-operative sector of St. Vincent and the Grenadines for sustainable livelihood, job creation, poverty reduction and food security
- Strengthening community resilience within selected poor vulnerable communities on mainland St. Vincent
- Dickie Village slope stabilisation and road improvement project
- Adapting to the effects of drought through increasing water storage capacity to address climate change on Mayreau

CPCCA Project

- South Coast marine and coastal rehabilitation adaptation project to improve ecosystem health and build resilience to climate change

- Restoring Ashton Lagoon's ecosystem to promote nature-based adaptation to climate change while creating sustainable livelihood opportunities for the people of Union Island

Ongoing

- National Climate Change Policy
- National Adaptation Plans
- Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action for the transport sector
- Curriculum on climate change and disaster risk reduction for secondary schools
- Watershed rehabilitation in Cumberland and Perseverance
- Revision of building codes
- Development of National Physical Development Plan


THANK YOU


Any
Questions

Nyasha Hamilton
485 6992
nhamilton@svgcpd.com

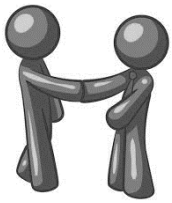
Development of a
National Climate Change Policy
for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

December 11, 2018
NIS Conference Room, Kingstown

Welcome!!!

Thanks for being here for the Climate Policy Workshop!

Introductions



Your Facilitators:

Natalie and Ainka from the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)

About CANARI

CANARI is an independent, technical, non-profit organisation working for over 25 years across the Caribbean islands

Map taken from: http://www.beachbum-paradise.com/maps-jamaica-costa-rica-caribbean/

Our Mandate

Promoting and equitable participation and effective collaboration in managing Caribbean natural resources

Participatory management of natural resources:

- Communication/dialogue among stakeholders
- Ensuring all stakeholders have a voice
- Promotes economic equity and social justice
- Active **engagement** range of stakeholders in particular civil society in natural resources management
  - make decisions,
  - design and implement projects and programmes.

Climate Policy work here in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

- Furthers our mandate
  - Participatory policy and strategy development
  - Participatory decision making –giving a voice to stakeholders like civil society
  - Role in decision making
- Aligned with our programme areas

Programme areas

- Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction
- Forests, Livelihoods and Governance
- Coastal and Marine Livelihoods and Governance
- Green Economy; Green Enterprises, Rural Livelihoods
- Civil Society and Governance
  - Internal governance and operational systems

Other synergistic climate specific work in SVG

- FAO- Strategic Alliance to build climate resilience in the Caribbean Forestry Sector
- FAO-Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) in coastal and fishing communities under the Climate Change Adaptation in the Fisheries Sector of the Eastern Caribbean Project (CC4FISH).

Other synergistic work in SVG

- PISCES- Powering Innovations in Civil Society and Enterprises to support innovative actions by civil society and coastal community small enterprises for biodiversity conservation sustainable and resilient livelihoods
- **SVG target country/SUSGREN one of the implementing partners**

Continuing with Introductions- tell us about yourselves

Project overview

- The principle objective of this technical assistance project is to develop a National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Implementation Plan in support of mainstreaming climate change resilience into development planning in SVG.

Consultation process

- Preparation of Climate Change Issues Paper
- **Targeted interviews and workshop in-country**
- Preparation of draft Climate Change Policy document
- Second round of stakeholder consultations - targeted interviews, community meetings and workshops in-country
- Revision of draft Climate Change Policy and dissemination for public comment
- Finalisation and submission of Climate Change Policy for Cabinet approval

Workshop goal

To enable stakeholder input to develop the National Climate Change Policy

Workshop objectives

- To review policy context and emerging opportunities and issues for consideration in addressing climate change
- To determine the policy structure, guiding principles and goals
- To refine or identify priority sectors and measures for climate change adaptation and mitigation for inclusion
- To determine the arrangements and process for implementation of the Climate Change Policy, including stakeholder roles and responsibilities in coordination, implementation, financing and monitoring and evaluation.

Agenda

9:20 am	Overview of the project, consultation process and objectives of the workshop	CANARI
9:40 am	Overview of climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and current initiatives to build resilience in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Economic Planning and Sustainable Development Division
10:00 am	COFFEE BREAK	
10:30 am	Presentation of findings, including key needs, opportunities and constraints, from the Climate Change Issues paper	CANARI

11:00 am	Plenary discussion to identify the structure, guiding principles and goals for the National Climate Change Policy	CANARI
11:45 am	Small group work and presentations to refine and identify priority sectors and climate change adaptation and mitigation measures for inclusion in the National Climate Change Policy	CANARI
12:30 pm	LUNCH	
1:30 pm	Small group work (continued)	CANARI
2:15 pm	Plenary discussion on implementation arrangements for the National Climate Change Adaptation Policy: coordination, stakeholder roles and responsibilities in implementation, financing, monitoring and evaluation	CANARI
3:15 pm	Wrap up and next steps for drafting the Policy	CANARI
3:40 pm	Reflections and evaluation of the workshop	CANARI
3:55 pm	Thanks and closing remarks	Economi

Current nationally-stated #climatechange mitigation ambitions as submitted under the #ParisAgreement would fail to limit global warming to 1.5°C. In fact, they are cumulatively tracking toward 3-4°C of warming by 2100, with the potential for further warming thereafter.

This is Panos Caribbean's #1point5toStayAlive Day 5 Message to the COP24.

SHARE WIDELY!

Thoughts, Questions, Concerns?

Group agreement for working together

- cell phones on silent,
- active listening with respect,
- debate the idea don't criticise the person,
- speak up to share your knowledge and perspective,
- Be mindful of time and schedule and give everyone a chance to contribute.
- **Anything else?**

We want your feedback!

- Natalie@canari.org
- Ainka@canari.org

Overview of Climate Change Issues Paper

Issues paper provides a synthesis of:

- Policy and institutional context
- Key gaps and needs
- Opportunities and constraints for consideration in policy development

Policy context

- multilateral environmental agreements, including UNFCCC and Paris Agreement and SDGs
- regional policies and plans, including CARICOM Regional Climate Change Strategic Framework and Implementation Plan
- national and sectoral policies, plans and legislation

Sectoral issues and vulnerabilities

Agriculture | Coastal and marine zone | Energy | Health

Water | Tourism | Transport | Waste Management

Sustainable Land Use

Key cross-cutting concerns

- Strengthening of institutional frameworks is needed, especially via updating existing legislation, policies and plans to include climate change considerations.
- There are limited mechanisms for intersectoral coordination and enabling wide stakeholder participation.
- Technical and organisational capacity building to support climate change mainstreaming in sectors is critical.

Key cross-cutting concerns

- A comprehensive system of research, monitoring and knowledge management is needed, including databases and decision support tools to help provide reliable data for decision-making.
- Limited funding is available through the Government to support the added responsibilities and measures needed to address climate change, and additional financing will need to be identified and mobilised to enable climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Potential synergies

New Climate Change Policy should build on:

- National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and sectoral NAPs for agriculture and water
- Green Climate Fund (GCF) readiness project intended to strengthen the National Designated Authority in SVG and develop country strategic framework for investment

Developing a Vision

Rationale for vision statement

- Provides a positive and inspiring image of success to guide stakeholders on WHAT they want to achieve through the policy
- Make clear to everyone (government, civil society and private sector stakeholders and donors) where the policy process is going

Qualities of a good vision statement

Describes where you see SVG in the long term (e.g. in 20 years)

- Simple and easy to understand
- Memorable/inspiring
- Responsive to change
- Fully supported by stakeholders

Vision for SVG's Climate Change Policy

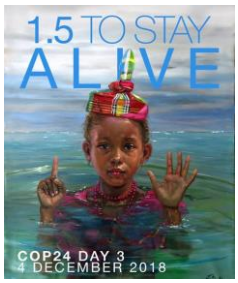
Where do you see SVG in next 10-20 years?

Possible Guiding Principles

- Enhanced stakeholder participation
- Addressing human and financial capacity constraints
- Decision-making based on scientific and local knowledge
- Sustainable use and management of the environment and natural resources

Possible Guiding Principles

- Preservation of cultural heritage
- Gender equity https://youtu.be/RtuVGXjWG9w Gender Day at COP24 on Tuesday 11 December



Possible Guiding Principles

- Enhanced intersectoral coordination
- Precautionary principle
- Adoption of a "low regret" approach
- Additionality
- Integrity and good governance
- Promotion of regional cooperation

Priority sectors

Mitigation:

- Energy generation
- Transport
- Agriculture (crops and livestock, forestry)
- Settlements and physical infrastructure
- Waste management

Priority sectors

Adaptation:

- Agriculture and food security (crops and livestock, forestry, fisheries)
- Coastal and marine zone
- Human health
- Settlements, physical infrastructure and land management
- Tourism
- Water security

Priority cross-cutting areas

- Information management, research and M&E
- Institutional and legislative framework
- Intersectoral coordination
- Integrated adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction
- Investment and economic planning
- Stakeholder capacity building

Refining climate change objectives and strategies for the priority sectors

Objectives & strategies for priority sectors

Group activity (20 mins):

- Review the key issues affecting your sector
- Define main objectives for adaption or mitigation for your sector based on these issues

Objectives & strategies for priority sectors

Table 2. Example for settlements and physical development

Key Climate Change Issues	Objective
90% of infrastructure in narrow, flat coastal belt at risk from: - Hurricanes, storms and storm surge - Flash flooding - Sea level rise	E.g. Adaptation: Climate proofing new and existing infrastructure
Buildings and infrastructure development contribute to GHG emissions	E.g. Mitigation: Reduce emissions through improved energy efficiency and green building practices

Objectives & strategies for priority sectors

Group activity (30 mins):

- Review the key issues affecting your sector
- Define main objectives for adaption or mitigation for your sector based on these issues
- **Review and/or identify strategies for adaptation and mitigation (where relevant) for your sector**
- **Select the top 3 strategies from those listed as priorities**

Objectives & strategies for priority sectors

Table 2. Example for settlements and physical development

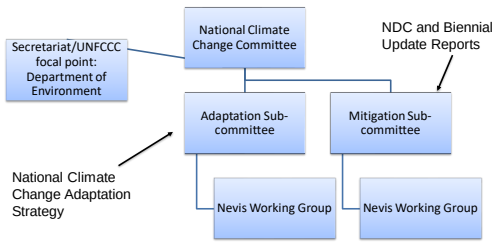
Key Climate Change Issues	Objective	Strategies
90% of infrastructure in narrow, flat coastal belt at risk from: - Hurricanes, storms and storm surge - Flash flooding - Sea level rise	E.g. Adaptation: Climate proofing new and existing infrastructure	E.g. Develop coastal defences (e.g. mangroves and sea walls) Revise building codes to withstand more extreme weather
Buildings and infrastructure development contribute to GHG emissions	E.g. Mitigation: Reduce emissions through improved energy efficiency and green building practices	E.g. Introduce energy performance standards for buildings

Cross-cutting issues

- Information management, research and M&E
- Institutional and legislative framework
- Intersectoral coordination
- Integrated adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction
- Investment and economic planning
- Stakeholder capacity building

Review of implementation framework

Proposed institutional arrangements



Implementation roles

- **National government** (ministries and sectoral agencies) and **local government** (town and village councils) – mainstreaming adaptation into development agenda and leading on planning, implementation, M&E and resource mobilisation
- **Civil society organisations (CSOs)** – involved in planning, implementation and M&E
- **Private sector**, including small and micro enterprises (SMEs) – involved in planning, implementation, M&E and financing
- **Academic and research institutions** - involved in planning, implementation and M&E
- **Regional and international multilateral agencies** – technical support and financing

Resource mobilisation

1. **Domestic funding sources**, including:
   - government budgetary allocations
   - revenue from fees, fines and taxes
   - seed financing (e.g. line ministries)
   - private investment

   These can be allocated via:
   - direct budget support (to achieve high level transformative changes in policy and practice)
   - sector support (to provide additional support for mainstreaming of climate change actions into programmes);
   - project support (for implementation of initiatives to deliver specific results)
   - extra-budgetary support (e.g. investment funds, special funds, trust funds)

Resource mobilisation

External funding sources, including:

- bilateral financing from donor countries
- multilateral funds such as the Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- private investments (recognising that these are often stimulated by public financing)

Any additional comments or questions…?

Next Steps

- Workshop report synthesising findings and recommendations from this first consultations
- Draft Climate Change Policy document by end of January 2019
- Disseminate draft policy document for stakeholder review and input
- Second round of stakeholder consultations in March 2019

For more information

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http://www.canari.org/svgclimatepolicy