

2013

THE SAINT LUCIA CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION POLICY

Adapting one individual, one household, one
community, one ENTERPRISE and one
sector at a time



FOREWORD

In 2002, Saint Lucia's Cabinet of Ministers approved a National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan (NCCPAP). This was the first such policy of its type in the Caribbean and, for some time, the only one.

At the time, the awareness of climate change and its impacts was only just beginning to emerge in the English-speaking Caribbean. For this reason, interest in this phenomenon was then confined largely to a relatively small group of persons in government and academia. Consequently, the NCCPAP placed the responsibility for addressing climate change primarily on state entities.

A decade later, awareness of climate change has increased nationally and regionally. This heightened awareness has been accompanied by a growing recognition, in Saint Lucia, that climate change affects everyone and every sector and that, consequently, the response to this phenomenon is not just the responsibility of Government but rather, that of every citizen. Government, the private sector and civil society must therefore work hand in hand to face and respond to the climate change challenge.

In 2011, the NCCPAP was revised with resources made available under Phase 1 of the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR), funded under the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). The final outcome of the aforementioned review is this Climate Change Adaptation Policy (CCAP). The CCAP, while superseding the NCCPAP, endorses and builds on many of its principles and elements, including the idea of a cross-sectoral approach to adaptation, across many sectors.

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 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.

While the CCAP specifically addresses climate change adaptation, it is recognised that some activities provide meaningful adaptation, as well as mitigation, 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.

Given its recognition of the need to include all stakeholders and sectors, as well as the need to provide the basis for an integrated approach to climate change adaptation, it is expected that this CCAP will be consulted, and successfully implemented, by all of these actors, working in concert.

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PROLOGUE

The Third and Fourth Assessment Reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)¹ have demonstrated the importance and complexity of adaptation. Indeed, adaptation, long recognized as being critical for small island states, has become more urgent in the face of ever more dire predictions by the IPCC and the increasingly apparent progress of climate change. The economic rationale for adaptation has also been emphasized.²

Given the slow progress in establishing realistic, new legally binding emission targets for developed countries by the Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the growing realization among Small Island Developing States³ of their vulnerability to climate change, countries are considering the simultaneous development and implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures. They are also looking to mainstream climate change measures into development planning.

¹It is worthy of note that each successive IPCC Assessment Report has painted a progressively grim picture of the impact of climate change on small island states.

² See Nicholas Stern, *The Economics of Climate Change: The Stern Review* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007), 15; Asian Development Bank (ADB), *The Economics of Climate Change in Southeast Asia: A Regional Review* (Manila: Asian Development Bank, 2009); and World Bank, *The Economics of Adaptation to Climate Change - A Synthesis Report*, Final Consultation Draft (Washington, DC: World Bank, August 2010), 13.

³Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) Declaration on Climate Change, 2009

What is adaptation to climate change?

The concept of adaptation has been variously defined. The CCAP uses the 2001 IPCC⁴ definition of adaptation, i.e. “*adjustments in ecological, social or economic systems in response to actual or expected stimuli and their effects or impacts. This term refers to changes in processes, practices and structures to moderate potential damages or to benefit from opportunities associated with climate change*”. Adaptation hence involves adjustments to decrease the vulnerability of individuals, households, communities, enterprises, sectors, and nations to climate variability and change and in promoting sustainable development. Responding to this process thus calls for interdisciplinary and multiple expertise – a coalescing of researchers and practitioners in, *inter alia*, climatology, ecology, economics, management of natural resources, public health, disaster risk reduction, and community development.

In essence, adaptation refers to the measures taken in response to climate change, to reduce the adverse impacts or to take advantage of opportunities offered by such changes.⁵ Adaptation measures can be

⁴ IPCC 2001, *Climate Change 2001: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability*, McCarthy, J.J., Canziani, O.F., Leary, N.A., Dokken, D.J., and White, K.S., (eds.), Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

⁵ McCarthy, *Climate Change 2001*, supra, note 1, at 982. See also UNFCCC, *Climate Change: Impacts, Vulnerabilities and Adaptation in Developing Countries* (Bonn: UNFCCC, 2007), 10.

reactive or anticipatory.⁶ Reactive adaptation measures are implemented in response to current climate variability and observed impacts. Anticipatory adaptation measures, on the other hand, are undertaken before impacts are observed, to reduce exposure to future risks. Given the uncertainty surrounding climate change, the implementation of anticipatory measures is challenging, as they require in-depth information and knowledge about climate change.

Nevertheless, existing policies may be strengthened to accommodate adaptation concerns or altogether new policies may be formulated for this purpose. Adaptation measures may also be classified as:

- (i) short-term or long-term;
- (ii) technological, behavioural or managerial;⁷
- (iii) sectoral, cross-sectoral or multi-sectoral;⁸
- (iv) horizontal or vertical;⁹ or
- (v) at macro, meso or micro scales.¹⁰

⁶ R. Klein, “Adaptation to Climate Variability and Change: What is Optimal and Appropriate”, in C. Biupponni and M. Schecter (eds.), *Climate Change and the Mediterranean Region: Socioeconomic Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation* (Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2002), 32, at 34.

⁷ Tom J. Wilbanks, et al., “Industry, settlement and society” in IPCC, *Climate Change 2007*, supra, note 2, 357, at 380.

⁸ UNFCCC, *Climate Change*, supra, note 4, at 29.

⁹ Oran R. Young, *The Institutional Dimensions of Environmental Change: Fit, Interplay and Scale* (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 2002), at 23-24.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

Implications of climate change for Saint Lucia¹¹

Saint Lucia’s vulnerability to climate change is very high, and increasing. 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 and other events have claimed lives, caused severe damage to infrastructure and other economic assets and adversely impacted livelihoods. Importantly, these changes and their adverse consequences are projected to escalate in the near and longer terms.

Figure 1: Hurricane Tomas Hitting Saint Lucia



¹¹ Saint Lucia’s Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR): Under and Beyond the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR)

Saint Lucia, like other Small Island Developing States (SIDS), is highly prone to devastating natural 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 one of the highest-risk areas of the planet. These risks include, high volcanic and seismic activity, being situated in the tropical cyclone belts, and direct exposure to the forces of the oceans; and (c) its dependence on few sources of income (agriculture and tourism sectors) for a substantial part of its gross domestic product (GDP. These sources of income have been severely reduced for months on end by single catastrophic events. Another critical indicator of Saint Lucia's vulnerability is its limited capacity to reactivate the development process after a devastating weather event. The fragility of ecosystems, coupled with limited human resources, often preclude any possibility of developing and implementing meaningful disaster-mitigation programmes.

Box 1: Cost of Hurricane Tomas Damages

According to the United Nations' Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) Macro Socio-Economic Damage Assessment report (December 2010), the total impact from Hurricane Tomas represents 43.4% of Saint Lucia's GDP - nine times its agricultural GDP, three times its tourism GDP, 62% of exports of goods and services, 19% of its gross domestic investment and 47% of its public external debt.

Figure 2: Damage caused by Hurricane Dean, 2007



ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AF	Adaptation Fund
APF	Adaptation Policy Framework
CCAP	Climate Change Adaptation Policy
CALF	Climate Adaptation Loan Facility
CAT	Climate Adaptation Trust
CCCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CZM	Coastal Zone Management
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GGCA	Global Gender and Climate Alliance
GoSLU	Government of Saint Lucia
HDR	Human Development Report
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MALFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCC	National Climate Change Committee
NCCPAP	National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan
NEP/NEMS	National Environmental Policy/National Environmental Management Strategy
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
PPCR	Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience
SCF	Strategic Climate Fund
SDE	Sustainable Development and Environment
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SNC	Second National Communications
SPCR	Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience
UKCIP	UK Climate Impacts Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
V&A	Vulnerability and Adaptation
WEDO	Women and Environment Development
WRMA	Water Resources Management Agency

1. THE CONTEXT

1.1 Climate change in Saint Lucia¹²

Saint Lucia¹³ is situated in the Lesser Antillean Arc of the Caribbean Archipelago. The island is 42 km long and 22 km wide and has a land area of 616 km². It is volcanic in origin and is rugged in topography, with steep slopes cut by fast-flowing rivers. Most of the flat or gently sloping land is found along the narrow coastal belt.

Saint Lucia lies within the north-east Trade Wind belt and has a tropical maritime climate characterized by warm air temperatures averaging near 28 degrees Celsius, but rarely rising above 33 degrees C or falling below 20 degrees C. The island's weather is influenced by synoptic weather systems, including the Atlantic High Pressure system (Bermuda Azores), the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone, surface, mid and upper level low pressure systems, tropical waves and cyclones and the occasional frontal system.

Saint Lucia is highly vulnerable to all the anticipated impacts of global climate change. These vulnerabilities are a consequence of, and exacerbated by, the island's location, small land mass, topography, limited human and financial resources, location of social and

economic infrastructure and dependence on primary production and the service industry.

The Saint Lucian Challenge

Weather-related events since the preparation of the Initial National Communications have exposed some of the key vulnerabilities and the impact these may have on sustainable national and human development. Two key events are the drought conditions in 2009/10 and hurricane Tomas in October 2010. The drought, which was the worst in approximately 40 years, caused severe damage to the Agriculture sector, and in particular the banana industry. It also exposed the inadequacies of the water sector, particularly as they relate to storage. Hurricane Dean in 2007, and more recently Hurricane Tomas in 2010, exposed other vulnerabilities of the country and its human and economic systems. Extensive landslides, severe flooding and damage to housing and critical infrastructure point to the urgency with which land use, development control and building and design standards need to be addressed. The cost of hurricane Tomas to the economy was **estimated** to be in excess of three hundred and fifty million United States dollars.

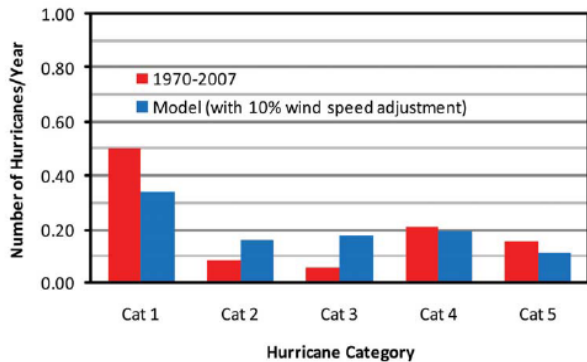
Source: Government of Saint Lucia Vulnerability & Adaptation Assessment Synthesis Report for the Second National Communication to the UNFCCC, 2012

¹²Most of the information for this section was obtained from the various Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments that had been conducted for the preparation of the Second National Communication.

¹³Government of Saint Lucia, 2010. Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience – Saint Lucia's Proposal for Phase 1.

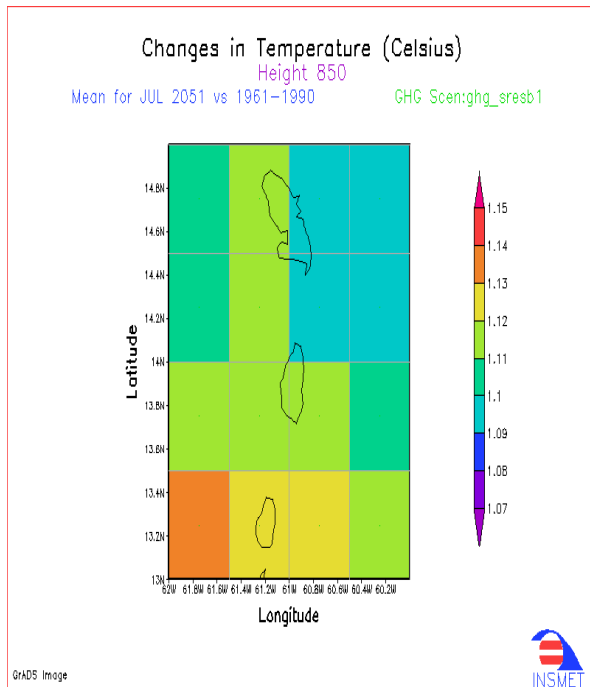
Saint Lucia: CURRENT CLIMATE and FUTURE PROJECTIONS

Figure 3: Wind speed model



Source: P.J. Vickery Applied Research Associates, Inc (2008). The Impact of Climate Change on Design Wind Speeds in Saint Lucia. Prepared for: International Code Council, Inc. Washington DC. [Graph on the upper left hand corner]

Figure 4: Regional Climate Model



Source: Regional Climate Model. Available at http://200.32.211.67/php/climatemodel_cbz.php?country=Saint%20Lucia

- There is evidence to suggest that the climate of Saint Lucia is changing.
- Minimum temperatures have increased at a rate of $\sim 0.16^{\circ}\text{C}$ per decade, and maximum temperatures at $\sim 0.20^{\circ}\text{C}$ per decade.
- There is no statistically significant trend in historical rainfall which shows considerable inter-annual variability.
- The warming trend is expected to continue. The country is projected to be warmer by up to 1°C by the 2020s, 2°C by the 2050s and 3°C by the 2080s.
- The projected rate of warming is marginally more rapid for December, January, February (DJF) and September, October, November (SON).
- The frequency of very hot days and nights will increase, while very cool days and nights will decrease.
- There is a likelihood that the country will be drier (in the mean) by the end of the century. GCMs show a median decrease of up to 22% for annual rainfall while the RCM suggests a decrease of up to 57% by the end of the century.
- Median GCM decrease in rainfall is 4-6% by the 2030s, 5-10% by the 2050s and 10-23% by the 2080s.
- The proportion of total rainfall that falls in heavy events also decreases in most GCM projections, changing by -26% to +6% by the 2090s.
- Climate change will likely make the dry period early in the year and June-July drier.
- Hurricane intensity is likely to increase (as indicated by stronger peak winds and more rainfall) but not necessarily hurricane frequency.
- Caribbean sea levels are projected to rise by up to 0.24 m by mid-century.
- Sea surface temperatures in the Caribbean are projected to warm, perhaps up to 2°C by the end of the century.

Source: McSweeney, C, M. New and G. Lizcano (N.D.) UNDP Climate Change Country Profiles: Saint Lucia. Available at <http://country-profiles.geog.ox.ac.uk>

Saint Lucia has an open economy, which is exposed to international pressures and impacts, such as the global financial crisis of 2008, which is having serious implications for the local tourism industry. Similarly, the local banking and insurance sectors are tied to the international financial systems and respond to anomalies at the global level.

Figure 5: Saint Lucia's Water Woes in 2010 - The Dry John Compton Dam



The global nature of these events places them beyond the reach of the national policy environment, legal structures or political influence, but there are opportunities to make those sectors more resilient to the related impacts. Global trading arrangements have eroded traditional markets for primary products and cheaper imports are threatening local industries.

Unemployment remains high, particularly among the youth, who make up over 56% of the population.

Figure 6: Figure 5: The effect of Hurricane Tomas in October 2010, on poor land use planning



Poor land use planning and associated squatter developments, deforestation and developments in disaster-prone areas have exacerbated vulnerabilities, while the absence of approved building codes and standards has resulted in a housing stock prone to the damage by floods, landslides and high winds. The island already suffers from a water deficit in some areas and the number of proposed golf courses and other large tourism and other developments will exacerbate this situation. Plans to develop large hotel plants close to the sea and marinas along the rough east (Atlantic) coast will, if realized, add to the economic vulnerability of the island, as a whole, and tourism industry, in particular.

These developments will also threaten important marine and terrestrial ecosystems and will erode the resilience of natural systems to the impacts of climate change.

CASTRIES, Saint Lucia, January 20, 2010 – Saint Lucians have been put on warning that the island is being threatened by the possibility of a drought.

Citizens have already been put on notice that in coming days, they will be affected by shortages in their water supply as authorities attempt to conserve and manage the depleted stock of water at various catchment sites.

Source: caribbean360.com

1.2. Constraints and opportunities to adaptation

Saint Lucia faces a number of constraints in trying to mainstream climate change into its development strategies and plans. These include the country's limited resources, especially given the indivisibilities of overhead expenditures and hidden costs involved in adaptation measures, particularly in infrastructural projects.

As the impacts of climate change become increasingly evident, Saint Lucia will be confronted with the need to implement adaptation strategies with greater urgency. However, for these strategies to be effective, they have to reflect the fact that natural and human systems in Saint Lucia are being simultaneously subjected to other non-climate stresses, including population growth, competition for limited resources, ecosystem degradation and the dynamics of social change and economic transformation. Therefore, responses to climate change need to be properly coordinated and integrated with socio-economic development policies and environmental conservation. The enhancement of resilience at various levels of society, through capacity building, efficient resource allocation and the mainstreaming of climate risk management into development policies at the national and local scale, will also constitute a key element of the adaptation strategy.

The understanding of adaptive capacity and adaptation options is still at an early stage of development in Saint Lucia. Although several potential constraints on, as well as opportunities for, adaptation have been identified, two features have become apparent. The application of some adaptation measures poses particular challenges in the Saint Lucian setting. Examples include insurance, where there is

Tourism could be disrupted through the loss of beaches, coastal inundation, degradation of coastal ecosystems, damage to critical infrastructure, and the bleaching of coral reefs. Physical loss and damage to coasts and infrastructure in Saint Lucia, coupled with the projected milder winters in North America and northern Europe, would threaten the tourism industry by reducing the appeal of the island as a favourable destination. In addition, the tourism industry has already seen the effects of climate change mitigation measures, such as levies on aviation emissions, which have increased the cost of air travel out of the UK.

a small population pool, although the propensity for natural disasters is high; and the possible undermining of local resilience by economic liberalisation. With respect to technical measures, Saint Lucia will pay closer attention to the traditional technologies and skills that have allowed the communities to cope successfully with climate variability in the past. However, as it is uncertain whether the traditional technologies and skills are sufficient to address the adverse effects of climate change, these will be combined with modern knowledge and technologies, where appropriate.

Local capacity will be strengthened in the areas of environmental assessment and management, modelling, economic and social development planning related to climate change, and adaptation. These objectives will be pursued through the

application of participatory approaches to capacity building and institutional change.

Although the economic, social and environmental linkages between climate change and sustainable development, and their implications for poverty alleviation in Saint Lucia, have not been fully understood, these linkages have been highlighted in various other studies^{14, 15} and these are relevant to Saint Lucia. Most recently, one of the 'key findings' of a major study suggested that climate change poses such a serious threat to poor, vulnerable developing countries that, if left unchecked, it will become a "...major obstacle to continued poverty reduction".¹⁶

The combined experience of many international organisations suggests that the best way to address climate change impacts is by integrating adaptation measures into sustainable development strategies. A similar argument has already been advanced for Saint Lucia in the NCCPAP. It is clear that the most desirable adaptive responses are those that augment actions which should be taken even in the absence of climate change, due to their contributions to sustainable development. Adaptation measures are conducive to sustainable development, even without the connection with climate change. The link between adaptation to climate change and sustainable development, which leads to the lessening of

pressure on natural resources, improving environmental risk management and increasing the social well-being of the poor may not only reduce Saint Lucia's vulnerability, but also put the country on the path towards sustainable development.

One of the principal channels of support for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the area of climate change is the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund. With resources made available through this channel, but also using resources of their own and those obtained from multilateral and bilateral sources, Saint Lucia has been able to undertake a number of important activities designed, not only to meet its reporting obligations under the Convention, but also to take early action in the area of climate change.

Saint Lucia has sought and obtained resources for building its national capacities and institutions in areas relevant to climate change. These resources have also been used to establish a National Climate Change Committee that has helped to guide national efforts in this area; develop national climate change action plans and mitigation strategies and initiate education, training, and public awareness campaigns designed to engage the general populace on the problem of climate change.

Supported by this institutional setup, Saint Lucia has been active in developing and participating in a number of regional cooperation activities designed to help build capacity for conducting vulnerability and adaptation assessments, to mainstream climate change consideration into developing planning, to cope and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change and to pursue sustainable energy options.

¹⁴ Hay, J., N. Mimura, J. Cambell, S. Fifita, K. Koshy, R.F. McLean, T. Nakalevu, P. Nunn and N. deWet, 2003: Climate Variability and Change and Sea level Rise in the Pacific Islands Region: A Resource Book for Policy and Decision Makers, Educators and Other Stakeholders. South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Apia, Samoa.

¹⁵Huq, S. and H. Reid, 2004: Mainstreaming adaptation in development. IDS Bull.-I. Dev. Stud.35

¹⁶ Stern, N., 2007: The Economics of Climate Change: The Stern Review. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

2. THE CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION POLICY (CCAP): THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Aim

The aim of this Climate Change Adaptation Policy (CCAP) is to foster and guide a national process of addressing the short, medium and long term effects of climate change in a co-ordinated, holistic and participatory manner in order to ensure that, to the greatest extent possible, the quality of life of the people of Saint Lucia, and opportunities for sustainable development, are not compromised.

Vision

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.

Objectives

The Vision will be achieved through the following Objectives:

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.

Principles

The CCAP will be guided by the following principles:

1. Adaptation is a process by which individuals, communities and countries seek to cope with the consequences of climate change.
2. Adaptation to climate change is a complex and multi-faceted process that presents a number of challenges¹⁷.

¹⁷Climate change impacts are already affecting small island States, particularly the poor and most vulnerable, because they have fewer social, technological and financial resources for adaptation. Climate change also affects the sustainable development of countries, as well as their abilities to achieve the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDG) by 2015. The 2007/8 Human Development Report (HDR) warned that the achievements of a number of MDG targets, most notably in poverty reduction, will be compromised by five climate change-induced human development tipping points: reductions in agricultural productivity; heightened water insecurity; exposure to extreme

3. Successful adaptation strategies require action at different levels: community, national, regional and/or international.
4. Adaptation is closely linked with development and this linkage is critical to reducing vulnerability to climate change.
5. Most development processes that are sustainable and equitable will also be able to bridge the “adaptation deficit”—i.e., the gap between the adaptation that is possible without additional policy or projects and the level that is needed to avoid adverse effects of climate change¹⁸. The adaptation deficit describes the additional effort needed to manage the impacts of climate change in order to make up for the failures in managing existing climate variability,
6. Mainstreaming adaptation into development relates to different approaches¹⁹ to adaptation across sectors.

7. Some mitigation measures may also yield adaptation benefits and responses and the simultaneous implementation of projects and programmes with both components often have significant benefits.

Central to the CCAP is building capacities at the individual, household, community, enterprise and sectoral levels. It is, however, recognised that irrespective of the level at which they take place, climate change adaptation interventions vary considerably in scope, breadth and appearance. At one end of the spectrum are actions that respond directly to climate change, such as erecting coastal embankments in areas threatened by rising sea levels. These are impact-centric options²⁰. At the other end of the spectrum are adaptation interventions which are approached as an integral part of ‘good development’. The premise here is that addressing the underlying drivers of poverty and vulnerability will help people and communities to respond more generally to changing shocks and trends, including climate change.^{21, 22}

events; collapse of ecosystems; and increased health risks. See United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2007/08 – Fighting Climate Change: Human Solidarity in a Divided World*, United Nations Development Programme: 2007.

http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_20072008_EN_Overview.pdf&DocumentID=6505. Accessed on April 27 2011.

¹⁸Burton, I., B. Challenger, S. Huq, R. Klein, G. Yohe (2007) ‘Chapter 18: Adaptation to Climate Change in the Context of Sustainable Development and Equity’, IPCC Working Group II contribution to the Fourth Assessment Report, Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.

¹⁹Measures to adapt now may need to be adjusted in the future in response to changes, including environmental, social, political and financial. Framing adaptation in this way also explains why adaptation is not a tangible outcome that can be

measured exhaustively at any given time, but an evolving objective.

²⁰ Jones, Lindsey, Eva Ludi and Simon Levine (December 2010), Towards a characterisation of adaptive capacity: a framework for analysing adaptive capacity at the local level. Overseas Development Institute Background Note.

²¹Riché, B. et al. (2009) *Climate-related vulnerability and adaptive capacity in Ethiopia’s Borana and Somali communities*. Manitoba: International Institute for Sustainable Development (www.iisd.org/pdf/2010/climate_ethiopia_communities.pdf). Accessed on April 26 2011.

²²Bapna, M. and McGray, H. (2008) *Financing Adaptation: Opportunities for Innovation and Experimentation*. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute (www.brookings-tsinghua.cn/~media/Files/Programs/Global/brookings_blum_roundtable/2008_bapna_mcgray.pdf). Accessed on April 26 2011

Scope of the CCAP

This Policy builds on Saint Lucia's National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Plan that was endorsed in 2002. It provides a strategic platform not only for use by policy and decision makers at all levels, but also for the development and strengthening of partnerships for implementation of national and regional initiatives by all stakeholders.

The Policy will be in effect from 2013 to 2022 and this timeframe is consistent with those of the *Millennium Declaration*, the *Johannesburg Plan of Implementation*, the *Mauritius Plan*, the *OECS SGD*, and the subsequent work of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development. It does not create legal rights or impose obligations under international law.

The Policy will promote links with, but will in no way supersede, more specific international, regional and national instruments and plans across specific sectors that pertain to weather and climate including: water, agriculture, energy, forestry and land use, health, coastal zone management, marine ecosystems, ocean management, tourism, and transport. Nevertheless, addressing the issues of climate change requires an integrated, multi-stakeholder approach. Furthermore, Saint Lucia intends to undertake a strategic, programmatic approach in pursuing initiatives which fall within the ambit of this policy, rather than an increase in stand-alone project initiatives.

The schema of the CCAP is provided in **Figure 7** below.

Strategic elements of the CCAP

The CCAP, as schematised in **Figure 6**, is supported by three types of adaptation processes: *Facilitation*, *Implementation*, and *Financing*.

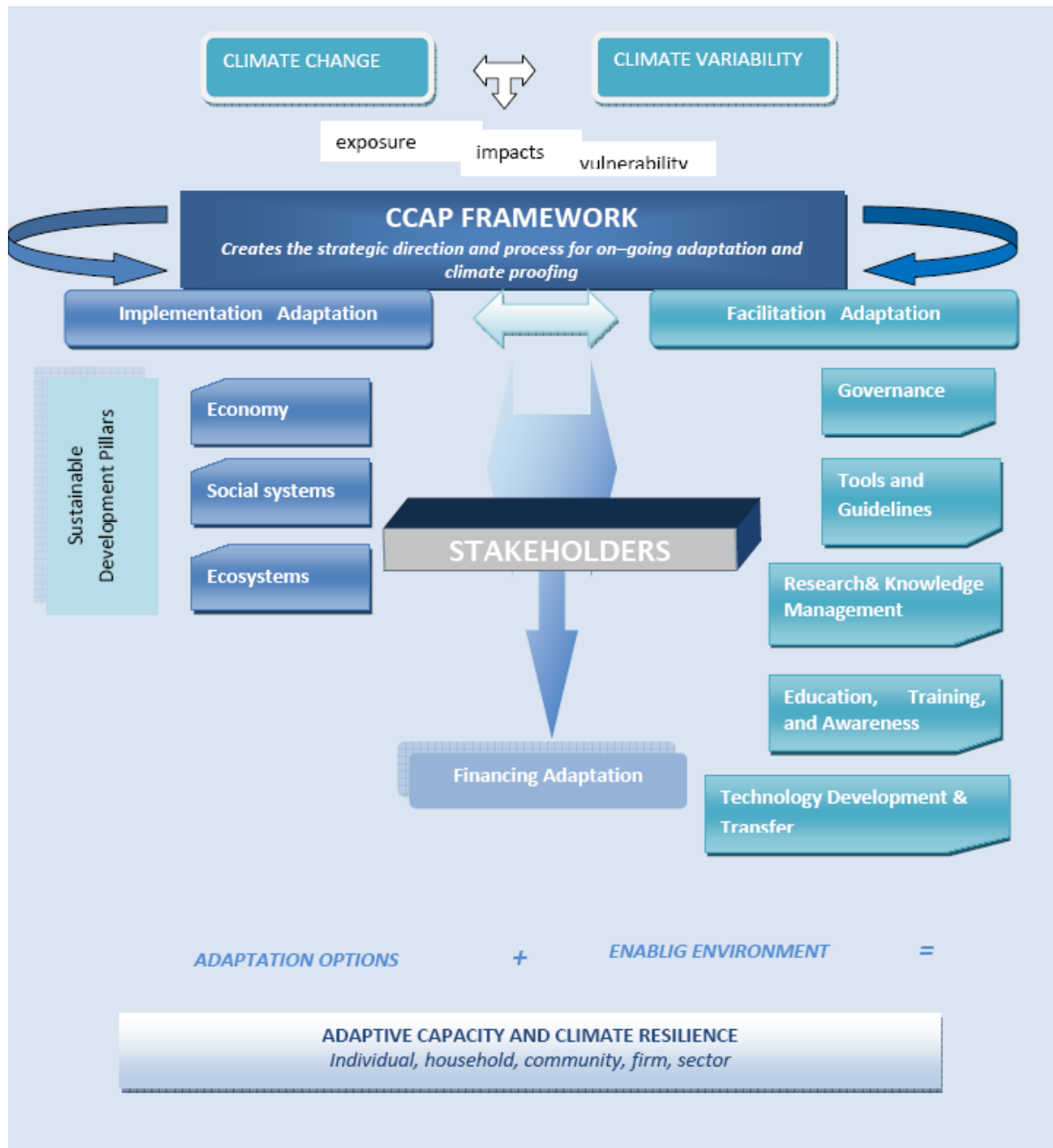
Facilitation encompasses activities that provide the enabling environment and enhance adaptive capacity, for example in awareness- and capacity-building, institutional and governance structures, policies and legislative frameworks, fiscal and economic incentives, knowledge management and dissemination and others, thereby improving conditions for the capacities and awareness at all levels of society; and implementation of adaptation measures.

In order for adaptation measures to be implemented effectively and efficiently, they have to be situated within an appropriate enabling environment. The facilitating adaptation measures will include:

- Good governance and institutional strengthening;
- Modalities and mechanisms for mainstreaming adaptation into national policies and decision making at all levels and all sectors;
- Creation of partnerships between the public sector, the private sector, the financial services sector, civil society, communities and other stakeholders;
- Design and implementation of sustained and appropriately resourced education, training and awareness strategies aimed at building resilience;

- Establishment of a sound knowledge base on climate change through the creation of electronic portals and nodes which allow for easy storage
- Research and Systematic Observation.

Figure 7: Schema of the CCAP



Implementation encompasses activities geared towards building the resilience of households, communities, vulnerable groups, enterprises, sectors and, ultimately, the nation. Implementation measures will therefore be identified at the national and community levels, with regional and international support and backstopping provided through agreed modalities. Linkages will be maintained with regional and national projects. Adaptation measures and information on adaptation technologies will be compiled by SDED and listed and updated on a regular basis. In addition, community participation in planning, management and implementation of adaptation measures will be encouraged.

The expected outputs by 2022 are:

- a) Priority adaptation measures to the adverse effects of climate change developed and implemented at all levels.
- b) Identification of vulnerable priority areas/sectors and appropriate adaptation measures using available and appropriate information, recognizing that such information may be incomplete.
- c) Adaptation measures in vulnerable priority areas supported by existing data sets and traditional knowledge, or new data developed, as necessary.
- d) Appropriate adaptation measures integrated into national/sectoral development strategies and linked to the budgeting process.

Adaptation implementation measures supported by the CCAP shall be evaluated against the three pillars of sustainable development, i.e. economic systems; social

The CCAP will create new opportunities of engaging the Saint Lucian private sector through priority action areas:

- National planning and implementation of adaptation
- Assessment of risks, impacts and vulnerability and knowledge sharing
- Disaster risk management and insurance
- Technology development and transfer
- Financing adaptation activities

systems and ecosystems. It is, however, recognised that there are some adaptation implementation measures that may cut across all pillars. A good example is water²³.

²³The SNC V&A assessments have identified implementation adaptation measures for the tourism, and agricultural sectors both of which underpin the Saint Lucian economy and both of which suffered the effects of the 2009/2010 drought. During the PPCR consultations, community groups, including women and youth, also identified a number of implementation adaptation measures that focused on water and which were important for their quality of life – during the aforementioned drought and Hurricane Tomas of October 2010, many of these groups had to resort to obtaining water from springs and other water sources which were determined to be unsafe for health. Water quality is also important for maintaining healthy ecosystems. The Soufrière Marine Management Association had undertaken a coastal water quality monitoring programme through the GEF Small Grants Programme and discovered that the reefs which were important snorkelling sites were inundated by heavy sedimentation brought down by the Soufrière River because of poor husbandry practices along the entire length of the river. This, in turn, has impacted on the quality of the reefs and their function as important fisheries sites.

It is also recognised that while implementation adaptation measures are best designed in support of a particular pillar of sustainable development, the actual implementation may well be sectoral. Thus, inter-sectoral and inter-agency joint work programmes, coupled with electronic platforms and nodes for easy storage and retrieval of all climate-related data and knowledge will be advocated and supported.

Very importantly, the success of the CCAP will in part depend on the extent of stakeholder²⁴ ownership and participation, at all levels of society, in the conduct of vulnerability assessments, in the conduct of implementation adaptation interventions, in participation in facilitation adaptation interventions and in the monitoring and evaluation of these interventions to determine best practices and lessons learned.

Financing will be critical to the success of the CCAP. Five categories of financing and related options are proposed for the CCAP:

1. Affordable climate change-related loan financing for civil society and the general public
2. Economic Incentives
3. Private Sector Financing
4. International Funding
5. Mechanisms to realise sustainable financing for climate change adaptation.

These options will be supported by an enabling fiscal regime.

The CCAP recognises that effective adaptation to climate change requires sound risk management and strengthening business

resilience. Most Saint Lucian companies and enterprises are exposed, either directly or indirectly, to natural resource constraints, manufacturing or logistical interruptions and financial or economic crises, as a result of climate change. The level and type of response will depend largely on the exposure of the business: whether it is responding to direct risks to its core operations, or indirect risks via supply chain or other dependencies. Risks also often drive opportunities.

The CCAP further recognizes that private sector action is an important complement to secure commitments and concerted action by governments; and many areas of adaptation, including the need for technology development and transfer, finance and capacity building, will be implemented by or with the involvement of the private sector.

"Adaptation to climate change is no longer the exclusive ambit of the public sector. Investment in adaptation makes business sense, due both to the need for companies to climate-proof their operations, as well as to the new business opportunities opening in the area of adaptation. Companies that act on this vision place themselves in the forefront of sustainable entrepreneurship."

*Source: Christiana Figueres,
Executive Secretary of the
UNFCCC*

²⁴ Including women and other vulnerable groups

3. OUTCOMES OF THE CCAP

Implementation of the CCAP will require activities to deliver outcomes under each of the main principles. These will build on past activities, ensure synergies with ongoing related activities, and provide the basis for identifying gaps in the future. The following sections are based on the principles of the Framework and will provide guidance on how Saint Lucia will seek to achieve the expected outcomes of the Framework by 2022. Additional activities will be introduced, as appropriate, during the life of the CCAP. The Schema of the Strategic Outcomes of the CCAP is presented in **Figure 7** below.

OUTCOME 1: IMPLEMENTING ADAPTATION MEASURES

Adaptation measures will be identified at the national and community levels, with regional and international support and backstopping will be provided through agreed modalities. Linkages will be maintained with regional and national projects. Adaptation measures and information on adaptation technologies will be compiled by SDED on a climate change portal and listed and updated on a regular basis. In particular, community participation in planning, management and implementation of adaptation measures will be encouraged

Expected Outputs by 2022 are:

- a) Adaptation measures to address the adverse effects of climate change are developed and implemented at all levels.

- b) Identification of vulnerable priority areas/sectors and assets, and appropriate adaptation measures using available and appropriate information, recognizing that such information may be incomplete.
- c) Adaptation measures in vulnerable priority areas supported by existing data sets and traditional knowledge, or new data developed, as necessary.
- d) Appropriate adaptation measures integrated into national/sectoral development strategies and linked to the budgetary process.

Proposed Actions:

A step-by-step process will be identified according to national circumstances, so as to ensure that individual adaptation actions are consistent with national priorities. Such a framework will involve:

- Clearly identifying national adaptation priorities;
Engaging stakeholders in priority sectors to discuss impacts and appropriate adaptation responses;
- Conducting appropriate studies to understand the scope and breadth of vulnerabilities of certain groups, including poor children and the elderly, poor women and men in order to design appropriate response strategies;
- Developing National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and, where necessary, local, consistent with national priorities and as appropriate, regional policy or strategic objectives, with appropriate support from regional

organisations to implement these plans that address underlying vulnerabilities and support resilience building

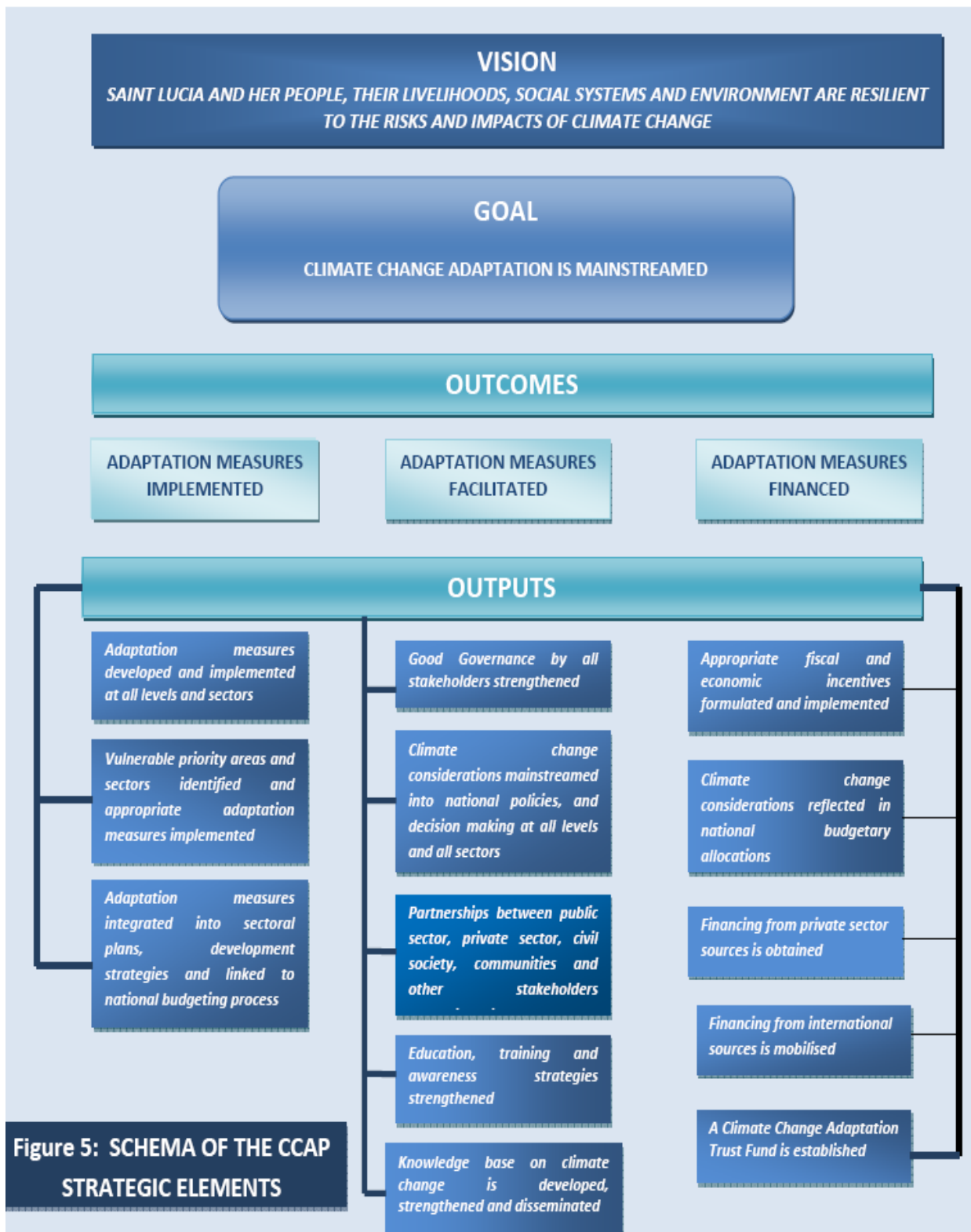
- Committing national budgets for adaptation programmes, as appropriate
- Promoting adaptation action at both the national policy level (top-down) and at the community level (bottom-up) and incorporating adaptation into national planning, policies and regulations;
- Promoting closer links between climate change team, environment agencies and budgeting agencies to realize a mutual enhancement of influence on funding decisions related to climate change;
- Promoting communication and coordination between all agencies, communities and groups involved in climate change adaptation measures;
- Requiring that risk assessments are carried out as part of project appraisals, including Environmental Impact Assessments, for all major infrastructure and economic development projects;
- Integrating technical data sets with relevant climatic, environmental, social and economic information and data sets, and traditional knowledge for risk management;
- Developing, and strengthening where, necessary, datasets and information required to underpin, strengthen and monitor vulnerable priority areas, sectors and adaptation measures; and

- Identifying, assessing and implementing suitable regulatory and incentive-based strategies and instruments to build climate resilience in households, vulnerable groups, communities, the private sector, and critical infrastructure and incorporate future climate risk into hazard mapping and decision making.

Other elements that the GOSL is considering as part of implementing adaptation measures include:

- Establishing integrated coastal management and adaptation measures to increase the resilience of coastal systems, communities, critical infrastructure, and economic activities;
- Protecting freshwater resources, promoting watershed management and implement rainwater harvesting and storage;
- Diversifying economic opportunities in agriculture and fishing, biodiversity conservation and management;
- Protecting human health from climate change-related diseases;
- Formulating appropriate building and zoning codes and promoting integrated early warning and response systems; and
- Promoting strategic partnerships between the public sector, private sector and civil society in the implementation of adaptation measures.

Figure 8: Expected Outcomes and Outputs of the CCAP



Regional organisations and international partners will be approached for the following support:

- Assisting with the design, financing and development of national adaptation measures, such as those referred to above;
- Providing capacity building and training for the implementation of national adaptation measures;
- Promoting regional adaptation projects that involve local communities and promote livelihoods; and
- Facilitating regional exchanges on best practices and lessons learned from adaptation activities that can be replicated within the Caribbean and SIDS context.

OUTCOME 2: FACILITATING ADAPTATION MEASURES

In order for adaptation measures to be implemented effectively and efficiently, they have to be situated within an appropriate enabling environment. The facilitating adaptation measures include:

- Good governance and institutional strengthening;
- Modalities and mechanisms for mainstreaming adaptation into national policies and decision making at all levels and in all sectors;
- Creation of partnerships between the public sector, the private sector, the financial services sector, civil

society, communities and other stakeholders;

- Design and implementation of sustained and appropriately resourced education, training and awareness strategies aimed at building capacities and awareness at all levels of society; and
- Establishment of a sound knowledge base on climate change through the creation of electronic portals and nodes which allow for easy storage and retrieval of knowledge for decision making.

Expected Outputs by 2022 are:

- Appropriate governance systems operational and in place by 2018
- Climate change considerations regularly mainstreamed into national policies and decision-making at all levels and in all sectors.
- Adaptation measures designed and implemented through strategic partnerships created between public sector agencies, the private sector, civil society, communities and other stakeholders.
- Individuals, households, firms, communities and sectors become aware of and sensitised to, the effects of climate change and to adequate adaptation measures, through sustained and broad-based education, training and awareness strategies.
- Adaptation measures are designed using sound technical information and knowledge which are readily

available in formats that are also easily understood by key stakeholders.

Proposed Actions

In order to establish the appropriate enabling environment to facilitate adaptation measures, the following activities will be considered:

- Identifying a suitable mechanism for strengthening the nexus between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction²⁵;
- Formalizing the relationship between the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) and the National Environment Commission (NEC);
- Strengthening the NCCC through broader participation of the private sector, community groups, vulnerable groups and other appropriate stakeholders;
- Providing the NCCC, through an appropriate mechanism, with the necessary legislative mandate to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of adaptation measures across sectors and agencies and at all levels of society;

²⁵For example, an Inter-Ministerial Committee on disaster management is proposed under disaster management legislation, comprising the following persons- the Prime Minister; and Ministers with responsibility for disaster management; national security; health; the environment; transport and works; housing; agriculture; finance; foreign affairs; and planning; any other Minister involved in disaster management or the administration of legislation relation to disaster management. The Prime Minister shall be the chairperson of the Committee.

- Building the capacity of the NCCC to regularly monitor and evaluate the implementation of the CCAP;
- Upgrading the Sustainable Development and Environment Division into a full-fledged, well-resourced agency with the appropriate legislative mandate;
- Promoting a *Private Sector Adaptation Initiative* that will allow for rigorous engagement of the private sector in climate change decision making at all levels of society, that strengthens the capacity of the private sector to respond to climate change and climate variability, and that makes use of existing schemes, such as the World Bank's Private Sector Competitiveness Project, to strengthen and support the private enterprises;
- Developing and implementing educational and awareness programmes on climate change and its effects; and
- Developing an education and information dissemination portal for easy public access to climate change information that is simple and easy to understand.

Expertise from regional organisations and international partners will be sought to provide the following technical and scientific support:

- The development of decision-making processes for prioritisation and resource allocation at the national level to reflect effects of climate change;
- The documentation and dissemination of best practices in the formulation of

national sustainable development strategies;

- Guidance on how to integrate climate change considerations into national sustainable development policies and strategies, through the use of risk management tools, economic and social assessment of options, prioritisation and decision-making process, scientific and technical assessment supporting capacity building; and
- The integration of links between all regional centres compiling data on climate change, extreme climatic events and sea level.

OUTCOME 3: FINANCING ADAPTATION MEASURES

The success of the CCAP will be dependent on national budgetary contributions, as well as support from regional agencies and programmes and international donor and financial institutions. Some of these resources will be used to enable the NCCC

and the SDED to monitor and enhance implementation of the CCAP.

Expected outputs by 2022 are:

- a) Implementation of appropriate economic and fiscal incentives to encourage climate change adaptation;
- b) Funds mobilized from the local, regional and international private sector to support the CCAP;
- c) Financing mobilized from international sources for implementation and facilitation actions; and
- d) The feasibility of a Climate Change Adaptation Trust Fund determined and this entity established if deemed appropriate.

4. FINANCING THE CCAP

Pursuant to the third outcome of the CCAP, four categories of financing options are proposed for the CCAP:

1. A Climate Adaptation Loan Facility
2. Private sector Financing
3. International Funding
4. A Climate Adaptation Trust Fund

CLIMATE ADAPTATION LOAN FACILITY (CALF)

Funds will be provided to a Development Bank and Credit Unions, as appropriate, for on-lending to their customers, based on the results of a feasibility study. The facility is expected to focus in rural communities and the business community with a view to making these groups more climate-resilient.

PRIVATE SECTOR FINANCING

The private sector will be encouraged and incentivised to play a critical role in financing adaptation interventions in Saint Lucia. These will include, *inter alia*:

- Designing, manufacturing and distributing goods and services that can help reduce the vulnerability of individuals and communities to climate change; and
- Providing risk management tools, including insurance.

REGIONAL & INTERNATIONAL FINANCING

There are many potential sources of regional and international funding, both bilateral and multilateral that the GOSLU would seek to tap into, as appropriate. These include facilities under the UNFCCC framework such as the Adaptation Fund (AF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF); the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), as well as other existing and newly emerging sources.

There is a gradual recognition that the current situation of financial support for climate change action in Saint Lucia — characterised by a large number of international funds with complex administrative processes, minimal transparency or accountability, and conflicting mandates that do not always address or respond to Saint Lucia's concerns or priorities—is untenable. It is against this background that the GOSLU is proposing the establishment of a Climate Adaptation Trust (CAT) Fund.

The CAT Fund, if established, will:

- Be a national funding entity which aims to develop innovative ways to link international financing sources with national investment strategies aimed at climate adaptation.
- Act as a catalyst to attract investment and to implement a range of alternative financing mechanisms for climate mitigation and adaptation programmes.
- Provide grants to support climate related interventions capacity development and institutional strengthening to prepare for and

mitigate climate change risks. The Fund will also help vulnerable groups by enhancing their resilience to climate change.

The proposed Saint Lucia CAT Fund is intended to be a multi-donor financial facility which provides grants for projects that will help Saint Lucia become climate resilient. The CAT Fund will be based on the following principles:

- Climate change must be given higher priority by the Government, public sector agencies, private sector firms, communities and individuals;
- Adaptation must be addressed within the context of Saint Lucia's development imperatives and must be integrated into the Medium Term Economic Strategy and all other development instruments; and
- Climate change is about people and their livelihoods. Hence, special emphasis must be placed on building the resilience of vulnerable groups in Saint Lucia.

In addition to the financing options identified above, the GOSLU will also design an incentives programme that will spur businesses to shift to more climate-friendly and climate-proof investments through:

- i. Construction of decentralised and multi-location storage facilities;
- ii. Facilitating and promoting innovation and new technologies;
- iii. Engaging in public awareness targeted specifically to climate change adaptation;
- iv. Implementing building design for construction of new commercial

buildings and maintenance and facilities management in keeping with climate change adaptation procedures;

- v. Training of new and existing employees so that they can develop the skills necessary for climate change adaptation which also ensure that the private sector keeps pace with the advancement;
- vi. Demonstrating corporate social responsibility by adopting communities, community centres, schools and health centres; and
- vii. Implementing pilot projects to deal with climate change adaptation.

5. SUPPORTING ELEMENTS OF THE CCAP

The successes of the CCAP and all the actions that will be implemented to give effect to this Policy will be supported by a suite of supporting elements. These are described in this chapter.

COMMUNITY GROUPS AND CIVIL SOCIETY:

Community Groups and civil society will be required to implement adaptation activities and therefore there must be a general awareness of the importance of changing climate. Community groups also present immense potential for the development of grassroots responses to the challenges of climate change. Therefore, the GOSLU will provide the relevant fiscal incentives to spur this sector to implement the desired changes.

Some of the incentives that will be considered are as follows:

- Soft loans to community groups and civil society for enhancing skills in climate change;
- Interest on climate change educational loans to be claimed as a tax credit;
- Tax credits and duty-free concessions to civil society and community groups who participate in rain water harvesting, storage and guttering programs;
- Tax credits and duty-free concessions to civil society who carry out retrofitting to their homes in order to make them more climate resilient;
- Tax credits and duty-free concessions for the use of energy saving and water saving fittings in the construction of new homes and refurbishment of existing homes;

Saint Lucia's draft Civil Society Agenda for Climate Change acknowledges the policy principle of the National Policy and Adaptation Plan of Saint Lucia (2002) that encourages:

"the participation of stakeholders in addressing climate change in a co-ordinated fashion that avoids duplication of effort and conflict and that ensures efficient use of resources and the creation of positive synergies"

The draft Civil Society Agenda also states that in their efforts to participate, the Saint Lucian Civil Society has identified threats to and gaps in attempts at boosting resilience.

VULNERABLE GROUPS

The CCAP recognises the importance of social vulnerability²⁶ and of including all vulnerable groups in the design and implementation of adaptation responses. The CCAP encourages exploring the vulnerability context, coping strategies and adaptation needs of *all* vulnerable groups in Saint Lucia. Though it appears obvious that simple coping would not help these groups to reduce their vulnerability, raising awareness regarding the anticipated elements of risks and early warning could facilitate them to strengthen their approaches to coping. However, such programmes will be tailor-made to cater to the needs of the target audience.

THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Adaptation is important for the private sector, which, in Saint Lucia, as elsewhere,

²⁶This includes people's differential access to, and control over, resources - land, money, livelihoods, credit, healthy and sound living conditions and personal mobility.

is not a single homogenous community. It includes large firms, transnational corporations, micro, and small and medium enterprises, and entrepreneurs.

The CCAP will create new opportunities for engaging the Saint Lucian private sector through four priority action areas:

- Assessment of risks, impacts and vulnerability and knowledge sharing;
- Disaster risk management and insurance;
- Technology development and transfer;
- Financing adaptation activities.

The private sector will be encouraged to lead and capitalize on new and innovative technologies, with the government providing the necessary fiscal incentives to spur them on.

The private sector will also be encouraged to play an important role in communications and capacity building. Communications would serve to build awareness and engage the relevant stakeholders in developing adaptation approaches. Training of the workforce is important to ensuring that employees are in tune with the effects of climate change and the approaches required for the adaptation process. GOSLU will provide fiscal incentives to the private sector for adopting public awareness and training for climate change adaptation.

PUBLIC- PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPPS)

The GOSLU will encourage PPPs²⁷ in order to overcome operational constraints, enhance performance and accelerate investment.

In applying private infrastructure schemes to climate change adaptation, the GOSLU will be guided by two main questions. The first question is how current and future PPPs can be adjusted to build the climate resilience of the investments they make. The second is whether these schemes are suitable to finance, build and operate dedicated critical infrastructure and climate protection schemes, such as flood barriers and coastal defences.

Box 2: Private Sector Constraints in Saint Lucia

One important constraint in private sector engagement in Climate Change projects in Saint Lucia, for both mitigation and adaptation, is the lack of capacity of financial institutions in both public and private sectors to evaluate projects. This lack of understanding of specific types of climate change investments and their risk profiles means that banks often find it difficult to develop and structure appropriate financial products. Most of the commercial banks in Saint Lucia rely on short-term deposit and an asset-liability mismatch also limits their ability and willingness to structure financial products with the longer tenure that are typically needed for climate change investments.

²⁷ PPPs are essentially about the efficient and fair allocation of risks (and rewards) between public and private partners. Climate change is just another risk factor, albeit an increasingly important one, that has to be taken into account alongside regulatory, commercial, macroeconomic and other risks.

INSURANCE

The CCAP considers insurance an instrument for incentivizing adaptations aimed at reducing climate risks. The GOSLU will work with the Saint Lucia Insurance Council to ensure that insurance premiums are properly set so that appropriate signals can be transmitted to policy holders to undertake adaptation measures to reduce exposure to various risks, including those posed by climate change. The GOSLU is also cognisant that poorly designed premiums that do not adequately reflect the underlying risk can actually impede adaptation.

FISCAL INCENTIVES

The GOSLU will consider different types of incentives. These will include:

- Capital/investment allowance
- Accelerated depreciation on fixed investment
- Import duty exemptions
- Duty free concessions
- Grants
- Tax credits
- Tax rebates
- Reduction of withholding taxes

It is envisaged that the Fiscal Incentives Programme will target the following sectors:

1. Private Sector (including SMEs)
2. Community Groups and Civil Society

3. Insurance Sector
4. Financial Sector (Banks and Credit Unions)
5. Public Sector

Insurance is an important adaptation tool. A high penetration of insurance allows economic stakeholders affected by a disaster to rebuild more rapidly and to therefore get the economy back on its feet more rapidly, limiting indirect economic losses. Moreover, the presence of insurance (particularly for operating costs) enables stakeholders to seize improvement opportunities, i.e., to reconstruct "better" rather than reconstructing "identically".

Source: Stephane Hallegatte et al. Designing Climate Change Adaptation Policies: An Economic Framework, Policy Research Working paper 5568, World Bank

FINANCIAL SECTOR:

The GOSLU will encourage the financial sector to make a concerted effort to understand the products and services that their customers will require in order to address the challenges and impact of climate change. The banks and credit unions will be encouraged to develop and deliver products/services, which will assist their customers to manage their exposure to this phenomenon. For example, in assessing the valuation of residential and commercial properties, the loans officers will be trained by appropriate government agencies to take into account the value of climate change adaptation that has been implemented.

6. MONITORING AND EVALUATING THE CCAP

Given the complexity and long-term nature of climate change, it is essential that adaptation be designed as a continuous and flexible process and subjected to periodic review. Thus, in addition to the convening of the proposed annual Saint Lucia Climate Change Roundtable the CCAP will be comprehensively monitored and evaluated so that a patchwork of uncoordinated targets, goals, and programmes is avoided. The evaluation will be undertaken at specific time intervals to be determined by the NCCC. The NCCC will:

- a. Determine how to make use of existing monitoring and evaluation systems to the extent possible;
- b. Determine how to engage broadly with stakeholders at all levels and in and across all relevant sectors; and
- c. Agree on mechanisms, institutions and criteria, including roles and responsibilities, for monitoring and evaluation.

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 activities management. practices/livelihood and/or resource management.

- *Indicator types*²⁸: 1) coverage (quantitative); 2) impact (quantitative, qualitative, survey-based, narrative); 3) sustainability (quantitative, qualitative, survey-based, narrative); and 4) replicability (quantitative). Indicators²⁹ 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).

²⁸ Refer to Frankel-Reed J, Brooks N, Kurukulasuriya P and Lim B. 2009. A Framework for Evaluating Adaptation to Climate Change. In: Van den Berg RD and Feinstein O (eds). *Evaluating Climate Change and Development*.

World Bank Series on Development Volume 8. New Brunswick: Transaction Publishers. pp. 285 - 298.

²⁹The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) recommends caution in using indicators, as their application may have unintended negative side effects. Using percentage of population living in a flood plain as an indicator of effective adaptation, for example (where a low percentage would be considered a step towards successful adaptation), could lead governments to adopt policies of resettlement and relocation, which, in some cases, may not actually benefit the households concerned. After the floods in Mozambique in 2000, many households were relocated away from the flood plains in which they lived. However, OECD found that many of the people concerned were not provided with new homes, sufficient farmland or adequate alternatives to their original livelihood strategies and have returned to the flood plains.

Some questions that the CCAP will consider for monitoring are:

1. Has there been an effort to integrate the CCAP into other relevant policy instruments so that it is compatible with other policy priorities? This is particularly important to ensure that policies from other sectors – e.g. tourism – , which traditionally have not integrated environmental nor climate considerations, could provide the wrong incentives for investment, leading to mal-adaptation.
2. Does the policy framework stimulate reflection and understanding across a broad cross-section of local stakeholders about how climate change and climate variability will affect the local communities?
3. Are planning structures in place nationally and sectorally to incorporate the strategic and supporting elements (refer to chapters 2 and 3) of the CCAP?
4. Is a climate lens³⁰ being used in development planning, irrespective of the sector or spatial and temporal scales?

³⁰ The application of such a climate lens at the national or sectoral level involves examining: (i) the extent to which a measure – be it a strategy, policy, plan or programme – under consideration could be vulnerable to risks arising from climate variability and change; (ii) the extent to which climate change risks have been taken into consideration in the course of the formulation of this measure; (iii) the extent to which it could increase vulnerability, leading to mal-adaptation or, conversely, miss important opportunities arising from climate change; and (iv) for pre-existing strategies, policies, plans and programmes which are being revised, what amendments might be warranted in order to address climate risks and opportunities

5. Does the CCAP recommend an appropriate mix of financial instruments that will guide private investment in economically efficient climate adaptation interventions at the household, community and national levels?
6. Does the CCAP provide the appropriate framework to allow for experimentation and innovation to take place in communities and how can the unique opportunities for community level interventions be incentivised?
7. Are targeted sectoral strategies addressing climate change?

Despite the limited experience, a number of lessons learned and good practices have been identified for developing and using a sound monitoring and evaluation system, including the application of indicators.

Although challenges exist, the benefits of developing and using indicators to monitor and evaluate adaptation are considerable. Indicators can be used to compare the situation after the adaptation measure was implemented with the initial conditions prior to implementation or with conditions of a control site that represents how the system would have performed in the absence of the measure.³¹

³¹More information can be found in World Bank. *Monitoring and Evaluation of Adaptation Activities. Guidance Note 8.* Available at <http://beta.worldbank.org/climatechange/content/te-8-monitor-and-evaluate-adaptationactivities>