

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)
First Joint Mission (IDB-WB)
August 26 - 27, 2010

Aide-Memoire

A. Introduction

1. The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) is the only adaptation funding window of the Climate Investment Fund (CIF), which was established by the multilateral development banks (MDBs) to finance climate change support for their developing member countries (DMCs). PPCR seeks to mainstream climate change adaptation into national development planning processes through a long-term programmatic approach which, ideally, frames all donor climate change adaptation interventions. To date, nine countries and two regions have been invited to participate in the global PPCR program. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is part of Caribbean regional pilot, with an added national element. There are six countries involved in the Caribbean component, including: Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and as already mentioned Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

2. The objective of the PPCR is to provide incentives for scaled-up action and transformational change through pilot projects that demonstrate how to integrate climate risk and resilience into core development planning, while complementing other ongoing development activities in pilot countries. The PPCR program will be country-led, and will enable pilot countries to transform country-specific plans and investment programs to address climate risks and vulnerabilities, building on national adaptation plans and policies as well as other relevant country studies, plans and strategies.

3. Under the PPCR, up to US 1.5 million will be allocated for the Caribbean region and split between the six pilot countries for the preparation of the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR), and up to US \$60 million will be made available for implementation of the Caribbean pilot program in the identified key vulnerable sectors, with approximately half of the funds available for grant financing and the remaining funds, in the form of highly concessional loans. Regional pilots may be granted additional financing upon request in order to adequately cover additional transaction costs. Pilot countries will not be obliged to accept concessional loan financing as a condition for receiving grants.

4. The PPCR process is divided into two phases. In Phase I, a SPCR and related Investment Plan will be developed, and specific projects that are proposed in the SPCR will be implemented in Phase II, which can be up to five years- depending on the required time to implement the program presented in the SPCR. . The indicative timeframe for Phase I is in the range of three to twelve months, with an understanding that most countries will be able to achieve the aims of the process within four months from the time of the First Joint Mission. The key activities leading up, to and executed, during Phase I include:

- Joint Scoping Mission to initiate the development of the draft proposal for Phase I;
- First Joint Mission to finalize the proposal for Phase I;
- Tasks related to Phase I including the development of the SPCR;
- Second Joint Mission to review and finalize the SPCR; and
- Submission of the final SPCR and correlating Investment Plan as the output of Phase I.

5. Following a scoping mission by the WB and IDB February 4-5, 2010, a Joint Mission led by the WB and IDB visited Saint Vincent and the Grenadines from August 26-27 2010. The Joint Mission held discussions with relevant government line ministries, development partners and key stakeholders (see Appendix 1: List of Persons Met) to: (i) finalize the PPCR Phase I proposal, and subsequently seek its rapid approval from the PPCR Sub Committee and release of funds; (ii) finalize terms of reference for the consultant(s) for Phase 1 of the PPCR, and (iii) meet with stakeholders to increase awareness and understanding of the PPCR process.

6. This Aide Memoire summarizes the First Joint Mission's findings and recommendations, as well as the immediate next steps for Government and WB-IDB to take, leading to the completion of the design of the Phase 1 and the subsequent submission of the Phase 1 Proposal to the CIF. The Joint Mission discussed this Aide Memoire with: The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, the Project Coordinating Division under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and the Meteorological Office.

B. Mission Findings

1. Climate Resilience in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

7. Small Island Developing States (SIDS) such as Saint Vincent and the Grenadines are characterized by unique circumstances that pose serious challenges to their sustainable development. Among these are their relatively small size; remoteness; limited natural resource base; limited human capacity and resources; limited technological capability; open economies, with a heavy dependence on imports; and fragile ecosystems. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, like many other Caribbean SIDS, is susceptible to the vagaries of international trade, exogenous economic and financial shocks, and natural hazards, including hurricanes and other extreme weather events. The onset of the climate change phenomenon imposes new hazards on Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and exacerbates existing ones.

8. The rugged terrain of St. Vincent is covered with wet upland forests, numerous rivers and black sand beaches reflecting their volcanic origin. The island's soils are fertile with rainfall supporting a wide variety of agricultural commodities of which bananas are the most important cash crop. Yet, a scarcity of flat agricultural land, among other things, has caused encroachment into steep slopes at higher elevations, contributing to land-slides and increased sediment transport. At the same time, the pattern of coastal settlements has enhanced our vulnerabilities to storm surge. The Grenadine islands are much smaller and less rugged than St. Vincent. They are lined with white sandy beaches due to coral reef deposition. These islands are severely vulnerable to rising sea-levels.

9. Regional Climate Models have projected increasing air and sea surface temperatures. The models also point to decreasing overall precipitation, but a higher *proportion* of precipitation in more intense showers. Recent scientific studies project an average increase in hurricane intensity and a peak in the ratio of higher-category hurricanes by around 2025. In addition to changes in temperature, rainfall and other meteorological parameters, there is growing concern about increasing climate variability. This change in temperature has contributed to coral bleaching and other adverse effects to the underwater habitat. Meanwhile, more intensive tourism development is affecting water quality and placing stress on near shore coral reefs in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

10. The Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines took special care to ensure that PPCR interventions align with ongoing national climate change adaptation and disaster risk management mainstreaming initiatives. The government's well-defined programmatic approach has encouraged donor

coordination under the PPCR umbrella as well as the regional Caribbean framework. The country-determined and country-driven approach has taken special measure to ensure that all proposed activities are harmonized with existing government and donor adaptation/disaster risk management initiatives.

11. Based on past, present and planned climate change activities, and confirmed by the recent intensive consultative process undertaken as part of the Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments under the Second National Communications Project (SNC), the most vulnerable areas to climate change are: water, tourism, coastal zone, agriculture and the supporting biodiversity. Other vulnerable areas include insurance and financial services, fisheries, energy and infrastructure. The SPCR under the PPCR will thus focus on these areas - particularly the recommendations that have emerged from the Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment Report which are aimed at addressing the adverse impacts of climate change in St. Vincent and the Grenadines

2. Stock-taking of Climate Change Activities

12. Over the last two decades, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has undertaken, with assistance from development partners, a number of initiatives to respond to climate change. During this timeframe, several assessments were conducted and subsequent policy documents were created to inform stakeholders about climate change issues and to establish climate resilience and mitigation targets. These documents include the Initial National Communication (INC) in 2000 and current Second National Communication (SNC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); Disaster Management Plans (DMPs); Medium Term Economic Strategy Papers (MTESPs) and the National Economic and Social Development Plan 2010-2025 for St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

13. It was also noted during the Joint Mission that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines currently hold over 29 years of data concerning rainfall concentration and change in rainfall, terrestrial temperature, number and severity of landslips and water supply. This data has been digitized and is currently stored in an excel format. However, many of the instruments used to collect this data have not been properly maintained and are therefore lack observational status. It was agreed that this information could be very useful, particularly the 2007 Study on Landslides, and should be included in the stock-taking of climate change activities of the Phase 1 Proposal.

C. Mission Recommendations

1. PPCR Focus

14. Given the wide range of potential activities for the PPCR in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Joint Mission and Government agreed that the PPCR will focus on areas that will be clearly identified in the SPCR, which will be developed using a bottom-up, country-driven approach, and have wide stakeholder participation. The aim of this approach is to facilitate transformed social and economic development that incorporates climate resilience through the integration and mainstreaming of climate change into its development processes – all of which can be realized through a successful pilot program up-scaled with additional CIF PPCR or other funding.

15. Past process that the PPCR is built upon as well as specific factors that will inform decision making for Phase I and Phase II include:

(i) country needs/priorities outlined in the National Climate Change Adaptation Policy, the Second National Communications (SNC) Project, the National Economic and Social Development Plan 2011-2025 and the Medium-term Economic Strategy Paper (MTESP) 2010-2012;

(ii) Disaster and climate change related documents such as Disaster Management Plans (DMPs), the Second National Communication on Climate Change (SNC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the St. Georges declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability in the OECS, the Mauritius Strategy for the Development of Small Island States, the Barbados Plan of Action and any other documents stipulated by the National Emergency Management Organisation (NEMO) or members of the Technical Working Group.

(iii) climate variability and impact data captured over the last thirty years, and relevant assessments. Additionally, to support existing data and assessments, hazard mapping and data knowledge sharing will be implemented during Phase I and throughout Phase II, including the opportunity to implement a data sharing platform¹ that facilitates collaboration and includes technical assistance (training of trainers and technical support);

(iv) the best utilization of Phase I grants funds (up to US\$300,000) to develop a national Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR) and a corresponding Investment Plan as quickly as possible in order to access Phase II funding and begin implementation of identified investments.. During phase II of the PPCR, SVG has USD \$5 million in grant funds for implementation of the SPCR developed during Phase I. Additional funding in the form of highly concessional financing of 0.25% is also available during for Phase II; and ..

(v) CIF guidelines suggesting that PPCR should complement existing/planned Multi-lateral Development Bank investments and government activities, and build on climate resilience donor/regional organization/NGO initiatives.

2. Implementation Arrangements

16. **Government Implementing Agencies.** The Central Planning Division under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning is the focal point for the PPCR. This Division will coordinate all activities of the PPCR working in tandem with the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines PPCR Technical Working Group (TWG). The TWG is comprised of line ministries, the Meteorological Office, the National Emergency Management Organisation (NEMO), the Central Water and Sewage Authority (CWSA), the National Trust as well as non-governmental organizations and chaired by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. It was recommended that the TWG should keep an open membership in order to grow its membership and expertise, subject to the discretion of the Director of Planning. It will convene at regular intervals to receive updates and more importantly provide guidance on the PPCR process as well as to report on the implementation of the PPCR activities.

¹ The GeoNode is an open source web-based geospatial data sharing platform that has been developed by the World Bank as a part of the CAPRA initiative. It serves to provide a system to break down the barriers to data sharing and collaboration within and between institutions and governments. The GeoNode is currently in its final testing phases and will be ready for deployment in the near future.

17. In addition to the Government arrangements, it is vital for PPCR success that political leadership on a whole-of-government cross sectoral climate change adaptation mainstreaming approach through utilizing existing and creating new government-non government, civil society and private sector partnership mechanisms to facilitate a participatory PPCR-decision making process.

18. **MDB Arrangements for Phase 1.** As outlined in the Final Phase 1 Proposal, the Central Planning Division under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (with support from the PCU) will be responsible for mobilizing additional resources, and liaising with multilateral and regional agencies, as appropriate. Phase I of the PPCR will be executed by the World Bank.

19. **Phase 1 Consultancy Team.** A team of consultants will be procured to undertake activities during Phase 1 and formulate the SPCR and related Investment Plan. The consultancy team is expected to be comprised of a Team Leader with extensive experience in climate change and managing integrated teams, a GIS / Data Specialist, an Infrastructure Engineer with a strong background in environmental engineering, a Coastal Management Specialist, and a Watershed Management Specialist. The Team Leader will be contracted for the entirety of Phase 1, meanwhile the specialist consultants will be contracted for specific timeframes based on their area of expertise. All the consultants will liaise with the Team Leader and report directly to the Central Planning Division under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. The Team Leader will be responsible for managing and delivering all the proposed deliverables / activities under Phase 1 – most importantly, the SPCR and the Investment Plan. The terms of reference for the Phase 1 Consultancy Team will be highly integrated, and drafted based on the agreed Phase 1 activities and CIF SPCR template. Phase 1 will be executed by the World Bank.


D. Next Steps


20. To keep the desired schedule, the Government and the Joint Mission agreed on the following next steps:

	Action/Agreement	Date	Responsibility
1	Joint Mission Aide Memoire submitted to PS of Finance	September 24, 2010	Central Planning Division, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
2	CIF SPCR Template sent to the Central Planning Division	September 3, 2010	World Bank
3	Final Draft of Phase 1 Proposal submitted to IDB and World Bank	September 30, 2010	Central Planning Division, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
4	Comments on Final Draft of Phase 1 Proposal submitted to the Central Planning Division	October 1, 2010	IDB and World Bank
5	Phase 1 Proposal submitted to PS of Finance	October 5, 2010	Central Planning Division, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
6	Draft TORs for Phase 1 Consultant Team submitted to IDB and World Bank	October 4, 2010	Central Planning Division, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

	Action/Agreement	Date	Responsibility
7	Submission of the Phase 1 Proposal to the CIF Secretariat	October 10, 2010	Central Planning Division, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
8	Finalize SPCR and Investment Plan for initiation of appraisal process	February 15, 2010	Central Planning Division, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

21. The Joint Mission wishes to express its appreciation to the Government, particularly the Central Planning Division, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, for the assistance provided to the Joint Mission. In accordance with CIF guidelines, a publicly available report of the Joint Mission will be prepared and forwarded to CIF.

.....

For the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines:
Ms. Laura Anthony-Browne
Director
Central Planning Unit
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

.....

For the Joint Mission:
Mr. Niels Holm-Nielsen
Hazard Risk Management Specialist,
Latin America and Caribbean Region
The World Bank

Date: September 24, 2010

ANNEX 1: People and Agencies Met

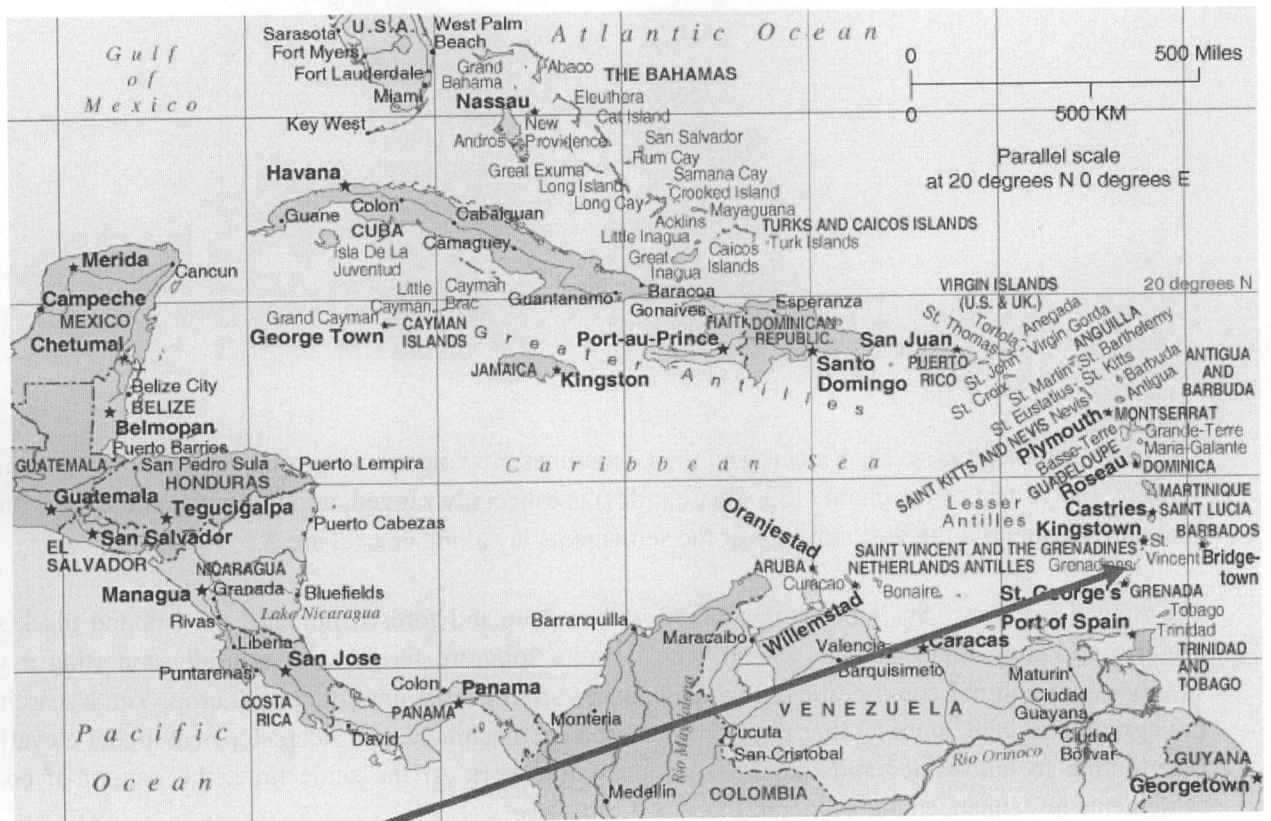
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	
Name	Title
Laura Anthony Browne	Director of Planning, Central Planning Division
David Telesford	Financial Management Specialist, Central Planning Division
Decima Corea	Deputy Director of Planning, Central Planning Division
Trelson Mapp	Economist, Planning, Central Planning Division
Ronette Jordon	Project Officer, Central Planning Division
Roxanne John	Project Officer, Central Planning Division
Deanna Ralph	Social Policy Coordinator, Central Planning Division
Berisford George	Senior Economist, Central Planning Division
Nerissa Pitt	Intern, Central Planning Division
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	
Fitzgerald Providence	Forestry Department
Ministry of Tourism	
Andrew Lockhart	Superintendent of Marine and terrestrial parks, National Parks Authority
Andrew Wilson	Director of National Parks, Beaches and Rivers Authority
Meteorological Office	
Antonio Joyette	Director of SVG Meteorological Office
National Emergency Management Organization	
Michelle Forbes	Director, National Emergency Management Organisation
Ministry of National Mobilization and Social Development	
Roger Young	Community Development Supervisor
Ministry of Health and the Environment	
Edmund Jackson	Director, Environment Management Unit
Yasa Belmar	Resource Analyst, Environment Management Unit
Physical Planning Unit	
Dorret Hull	GIS Officer

ANNEX 2: Terms of Reference for the First Joint Mission for the Pilot Programme on Climate Resilience (PPCR)

Background

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a multi-island state located in the Eastern Caribbean. It lies approximately 61° west of the Prime Meridian and 13° north of the Equator; approximately 1,508 miles (2,427 kilometres) to the south of Miami, Florida, 415 miles (667 kilometres) to the north of Venezuela and 109 miles (175 kilometres) to the West of Barbados, 21 miles (34 kilometres) to the south of St. Lucia.

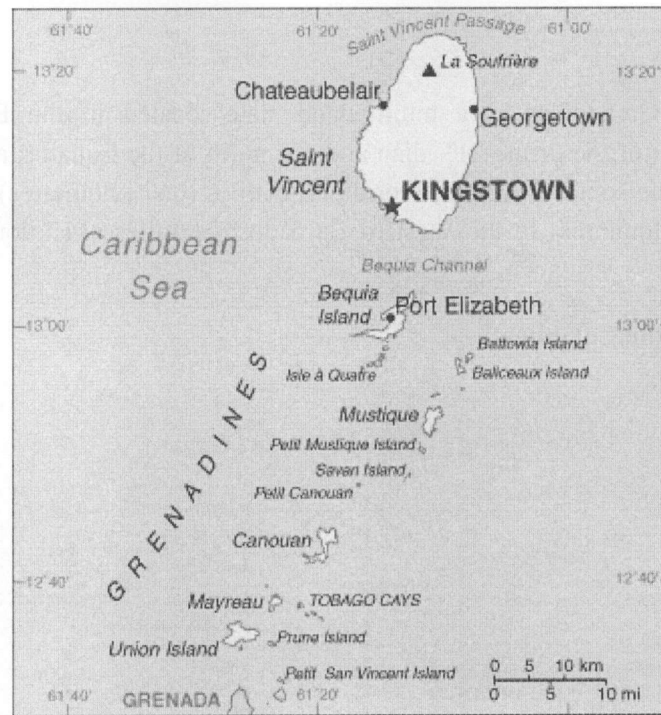
Figure 1: Map of the Caribbean.



St. Vincent and the Grenadines

The total land area is 150 square miles, approximately 96,000 acres and is seen as one of the biodiversity hotspots of the Caribbean. In addition, the country has an exclusive economic zone covering 10,000 square miles.

Figure 2: Map of St. Vincent and the Grenadines



The islands that comprise St. Vincent and the Grenadines are volcanic in origin. As a result, mainland St. Vincent, the largest of the chain (133 square miles) is especially rugged, and not much endowed with flat lands. Consequently, the vast majority of the settlements lay along coastal areas.

The rugged terrain of St. Vincent is covered with wet upland forests, numerous rivers and black sand beaches reflecting their volcanic origin. The island's soils are fertile with rainfall supporting a wide variety of agricultural commodities of which bananas are the most important cash crop. Yet, a scarcity of flat agricultural land, among other things, has caused encroachment into steep slopes at higher elevations, contributing to land-slides and increased sediment transport. At the same time, the pattern of coastal settlements has enhanced our vulnerabilities to storm surge.

The Grenadine islands are much smaller and less rugged than St. Vincent. They are lined with white sandy beaches due to coral reef deposition. These islands are severely vulnerable to rising sea-levels. In addition, the marine biodiversity, which is important to our livelihood, is hampered by changing water temperatures. This change in temperature has contributed to coral bleaching and other adverse effects to the underwater habitat. Meanwhile, more intensive tourism development is affecting water quality and placing stress on near shore coral reefs in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. As an initial response, the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines has instituted measures to protect the biodiversity Tobago Cays, an area heavily visited by yacht. The area was also designated as a marine sanctuary.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines has an open, developing economy which is heavily dependent on tourism and agriculture, which along with the following make St. Vincent and the Grenadines vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. These include:

- (a) geographic location within the hurricane belt and with strong observed fluctuations on rainfall seasonality;
- (b) small size. The total land mass is 150 square miles (389 km²);
- (c) location of main population centers, 85 percent of the population, lie on a narrow coastal strip less than 5 m above sea level and less than 5 km from the high-water mark;
- (d) location of infrastructure to support these population centers -- roads, telephone and electricity lines, transmission centers, water lines, airports, and marine centers accounting for more than 80 percent of the island's total infrastructure base -- fall within this area;
- (e) rugged and steep topography. As a result, the islands are prone to landslides and sediment flow.
- (f) limited access to international financial resources.

Climatologists have warned that climate change is likely to affect the intensity and frequency of Natural disasters such as hurricanes. Further, according to the World Development Indicators 2006, and as cited in the St, Vincent and the Grenadines Article IV consultation by the IMF, the country is extremely vulnerable to natural disasters. Using data from 1970-2005, the researchers compiled an index to convey and rank vulnerability of countries across the globe to natural disasters. In terms of land area, SVG was ranked as 2nd most disaster prone country in the world. In terms of population, it was ranked fifth. *See Table 1.* Combined with our small size, a single disaster event can be devastating to an entire country.

Table 1: World Incidence of Natural Disasters, 1970-2005

Worldwide Incidence of Natural Disasters, 1970-2005

	All Recorder Disasters				
	Number of Events	Number of Events Divided by Land Area		Number of Events Divided by Population	
		Index	Rank	Index	Rank
All countries	7,963	100	93	100	93
Advanced economies	1,601	10	103	37	113
Caribbean	272	631	23	400	29
ECCU	50	784	7	786	7
Antigua and Barbuda	7	679	7	717	6
Dominica	9	512	12	1,037	3
Grenada	6	753	5	467	11
St. Kitts and Nevis	7	829	4	1,210	2
St. Lucia	9	619	10	451	12
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	12	1,312	2	836	5
Other Caribbean	222	540	34	168	43
Other	6,090	55	98	77	96

Sources: EM-DAT for data on natural disasters; World Bank Indicators for data on land area and population

In light of the aforementioned, the Pilot Programme on Climate Resilience is an excellent mechanism to allow St. Vincent and the Grenadines to create an effective climate resilience framework. It also allows St. Vincent and the Grenadines to enhance existing climate change programmes thereby improving its resilience to climate change.

Timeframe

The first joint mission for the PPCR project in St. Vincent and the Grenadines is scheduled for the period **August 26th to 27th 2010**. This period should be sufficient to undertake this joint mission, given the magnitude of work already conducted by stakeholders and the level of consensus built.

Objectives of Mission

The objectives of this joint mission are:

1. To build consensus between the goals of the CIF funding team and the PPCR stakeholders in St. Vincent and the Grenadines;
2. To highlight the prerequisite actions to aid St. Vincent and the Grenadines to formulate a Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR);
3. To finalize Terms of Reference for the Consultant(s) for Phase 1 of the PPCR;
4. To consult with the TWG and other Stakeholders on the Phase 1 proposal;
5. To finalize phase 1 proposal.

Scope of Work

In light of the aforementioned objectives, the joint mission is expected to, *inter alia*:

1. Conduct a preliminary assessment of activities in St. Vincent and the Grenadines as it relates to climate resilience.
2. Assess the institutional capacities of the implementation stakeholders of the PPCR.
3. Conduct discussions with the focal point of the PPCR in St. Vincent and the Grenadines as well as members of the Technical Working Group (TWG) and other stakeholders.

Expected Mission Outcomes

1. Phase 1 proposal would be finalized;
2. An aide memoire on activities undertaken with details of consultations held during the joint mission in St. Vincent and the Grenadines would be produced;
3. Documentation of input for the development of an Investment Plan;
4. Documentation of input for SPCR component of this project;
5. Enhanced awareness and clarity of the PPCR project;

6. Consensus on goals and objectives of the PPCR project between financiers and implementation partners;
7. Identification of areas of overlap between the PPCR project, the World Bank funded Disaster Reduction project, and the Sustainable Financing Mechanism of Eastern Caribbean Ecosystems project;
8. A schedule of target areas of cooperation between these three (3) above-mentioned projects;
9. Establishment of collaborative mechanisms between the three (3) above-mentioned projects.

Composition of Mission

St. Vincent and the Grenadines anticipates that the cadre of personnel that comprise the mission team should, among other things, include the following skills:

1. Geographic Information System mapping;
2. Storm Surge monitoring and modeling;
3. Meteorological modeling;
4. Coastal Zone Management;
5. Climate change monitoring;
6. Disaster Management.

Composition of Local Accompanying Team

1. Representatives from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
2. Representatives from the Ministry of Health and the Environment
3. A representative from the National Emergency Management Organisation

Local Agencies for discussions

1. Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
 - Director of Planning
2. SVG Hotel and Tourism Association
3. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

- Chief Agricultural Officer
 - Forestry Division
 - Fisheries Division
4. Ministry of Health and the Environment
 - Environmental Management Department
 5. Ministry of Tourism
 - St. Vincent and the Grenadines' National Parks Authority
 - St. Vincent and the Grenadines' Tourism Authority
 6. Ministry of Social Development.
 7. National Emergency Management Organisation (NEMO)
 8. Ministry of Housing, Informal Human Settlements, Physical Planning, Lands and Surveys.
 9. Central Water and Sewage Authority
 10. St. Vincent and the Grenadines' Meteorological Office
 11. St. Vincent and the Grenadines' National Trust

ANNEX 3: Agenda for Vincent and the Grenadines' First PPCR Joint Mission



World Bank

Inter-American
Development Bank

FIRST JOINT MISSION (26 AND 27 AUGUST, 2010)
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES PILOT PROGRAMME FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE

- Coordination and operational details of PPCR Programme;
- Discussion on PPCR Progress;
- Discussion on Terms of Reference for the Consultant(s) for Phase 1 of the PPCR;
- Discussion of climate related activities;
- Discussion of Phase 1 activities;
- Highlight the prerequisite actions to aid St. Vincent and the Grenadines to formulate a Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR); and
- Assess the institutional capacities and arrangements of the implementation stakeholders of the PPCR.

Laura Anthony-Browne

Director of Planning

Ministry of Finance and Planning;

Decima Corea

Deputy Director of Planning

Ministry of Finance and Planning;

Trelson Mapp

Economist

Central Planning Division;

David Telesford

Financial management Specialist

Central Planning Division.

World Bank Team

Discussion:

- Presentation on preliminary climate impact assessments in St. Vincent and the Grenadines;
- Data capture and data management needs;
- Assess the institutional capacities and arrangements of the implementation stakeholders of the PPCR;
- Highlight the prerequisite actions to aid St. Vincent and the Grenadines to formulate a Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR);
- Discussion on goals and objectives of the PPCR project between financiers and implementation partners;
- Discussion of Phase 1 proposal;

10:30 am - 12:30pm

Edmund Jackson

Director

Environmental Management Unit

Ministry of Health & the Environment;

Kris Isaacs

Research Analyst

Fisheries Division

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries;

Morrison Baisden

Consultant/Expert on Climate Related Matters;

Time	Session
09:00 – 09:10	Welcome Remarks: Deputy Director of Planning, Ministry of Finance
09:10 – 09:15	Introduction of Participants
09:15 – 09:45	Overview of PPCR & Draft PPCR Phase 1 Proposal: Presentation and Questions – Economist, Ministry of Finance, Planning Division
09:45 – 10:00	Data Management Platform: Presentation – World Bank
10:05 – 10:25	B R E A K
10:25 – 11:15	Break Out Sessions: Ideas towards Refinement of Phase 1 and Implementation of Phase 2
11:15 – 12:15	Group Presentations
12:15 – 01:15	L U N C H
01:15 – 01:25	Group Presentations Continued
01:25 – 02:00	Discussion on Draft PPCR Phase 1 Proposal
02:00 – 02:30	Discussion on Next Steps
02:30 – 02:45	Closure-Ministry of Finance, Planning Division
End of Session	

ANNEX 4: Break-Out Group Exercise

Break-Out Groups

Group	A	B	C	D
Composition	Agriculture	Coastal Zone	Health	Data, Research & Systematic Observation
	Marine	Tourism	Water Supply	
	Biodiversity	Critical Infrastructure	Social Planning	
	Forestry/Watershed Management	Disaster Risk Management		
Focus	Capture of the ecosystem and biodiversity issues	Capture of the coastal interface, physical planning issues	Capture of Social/ Goods issues	Capture of data in a more integrated way, without prejudice to the data needs identified in the other three groups

Note:

- **Prior to discussions:**
 - Each group must select a facilitator
 - Each group must select a reporter
 - Mission Team members and SDES staff to divide themselves among groups

- **Each group is to discuss:**
 - Ideas towards refinement of Phase 1 activities presented
 - Ideas for implementation of Phase II (bulk of discussion)

- Groups should not hesitate to include cross sectoral issues such as data, education, etc.; for example, the implications of water resources in agriculture

TASKS – Break Out Groups

Below is a list of desired skills/qualifications of the proposed team for Phase 1 consultancy. Kindly peruse and answer the questions that follow.

- Project Management;
- GIS/Data Specialist;
- Infrastructural Engineer;
- Coastal Management Specialist;
- Watershed Management.

1. **Are these the right people to put together the Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience?**
2. **What activities should they undertake during Phase 1?**
3. **Who do they need to consult to undertake the activities?**
4. **What sources of information/data/assessment is necessary to undertake the work?**
5. **Establish a timeframe and budget for the identified activities.**
6. **What are the requisite institutional arrangements for the success of the project?**