

Summary

Outcome 1

- Gap assessment reports have been developed for the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in Saint Lucia and Suriname. Initial stakeholder consultations have been conducted in Suriname, participated by 44 national counterparts (17 man and 27 women).
- 1st Stakeholder consultations for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) were held in Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Grenada where the total of 100 national counterparts (54 man and 46 women) discussed their scope of NAMAs, potential interventions and institutional framework.

Outcome 2

- All countries except Guyana submitted their pilot project proposals by 31 March 2017. 41 pilot projects are developed in total.
- Six Project proposals (three from St. Vincent and the Grenadines and three from Suriname) have been approved. One project from Jamaica was approved by the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) with conditions.
- Four project proposals (one from Jamaica, two from St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and one from Suriname) were submitted to the TAG for review and waiting for further revisions; and 28 project proposals (one from Belize, four from Dominica, twelve from Grenada, one from Jamaica, four from Saint Lucia, four from St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and two from Suriname) were submitted to the Project Management Unit (PMU) for initial screening.
- Fifteen proponents from Grenada as well as the National Focal Points (NFPs) built their capacities to develop project proposal documents through webinars conducted by the PMU and a Gender Specialist from UNDP Barbados and the OECS on 12 January and 10 March 2017.

Outcome 3

- Knowledge, Attitude and Practices/Behaviours (KAP/S) studies and Communication Strategies were developed in all eight countries.
- The three projects in St. Vincent and the Grenadines were officially launched in February 2017. The media launch also incorporated site visits to demonstration plots for the project “Promoting the adoption of climate smart agriculture practices among small-scale producers” implemented by IICA and “Irrigation capacity improvement to improve climate change resilience among small farmers” implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture. Six media houses provided coverage of this activity.

Project Management

- The Annual Work Plan 2017 was approved by the 4th Project Board in February 2017.
- The request for a no-cost extension to the Government of Japan was approved on 7 February 2017. The project therefore has a new end date of 31 December 2018.

A detailed status of each Outcome is mentioned as follows:

Outcome 1 - *NAMAs and NAPs to promote alternative low-emission and climate-resilient technologies that can support energy transformation and adaptation in economic sectors are formulated and institutionalised*

NAP Development

Four countries are currently in the NAP Development process with the fifth country in the final stages of procurement for the consultant. See table below for progress update on the NAP Development for each country. In Jamaica, the project discussed to support Climate Change Division improve the coordination mechanism as Jamaica has already started their NAP process.

| Country | Status | % progress (work completed) | Remarks |
|-------------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| Belize | Inception report completed. Next Deliverables delayed. | 17% | The consultant requested to terminate the contract, mainly as she was not able to hold sub-contractors whom she relied on for parts of the tasks. |
| Guyana | Draft GAP Assessment and Training Needs and Capacity Development Plan will be submitted in April 2017. | 17% | The first consultation will be held in early June 2017. |
| Saint Lucia | Inception report completed. Draft NAP Assessment and Climate Risk Reports will be submitted in April 2017. | 14% | The first consultation will be held in early May 2017. |
| Suriname | Inception report completed. Stakeholder consultations completed in March 2017. | 33% | Questionnaire to be disseminated in order to complete GAP Assessment report. |
| St. Vincent | To be contracted in April | | |
| Jamaica | The TOR of the National Coordination Officer was finalized. Recruitment process started. | | The advertisement of the recruitment will be closed in April. |

NAMA Development

Five countries are currently in the NAMA Development process with four of these countries completing or currently in progress of conducting stakeholder consultations. See table below for progress update on the NAMA Development for each country.

| Country | Status | % progress (deliverable) | Remarks |
|-------------|--|--------------------------|---|
| Grenada | Stakeholder consultation completed in March 2017. | 20% | First consultation report to be finalized in April. |
| Guyana | Inception report was completed. | 20% | First consultation is scheduled in April 2017 |
| Saint Lucia | Stakeholder Consultations completed in February 2017. Consultation report was completed. | 40% | Awaiting for necessary data from the government counterparts to develop a draft NAMA. |
| St. Vincent | Stakeholder Consultations completed in February. Consultation report was completed. | 40% | Awaiting for necessary data from the government counterparts to develop a draft NAMA. |
| Suriname | Inception report was completed. | 20% | First consultation is scheduled in April 2017. |

NAP Training

The project is partnering with the NAP Global Network for Phase II of the NAP Training held last year. Planning for this training is in the initial stages, however it is expected that this training will be held in the third quarter of 2017. Phase II will focus on the Monitoring and Evaluation aspect of the NAP process.

The NAP Global Support Programme (global initiative by UNDP and UNEP) is also planning to hold a training workshop in the second quarter of this year. The project discussed the contents of the training with the NAP Global Support Programme to avoid duplications and build synergies with our previous and future training programmes.

Standardised Baseline

The project coordinated with UNFCCC and five countries (Belize, Guyana, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname) to establish standardised baselines for their relevant NAMAs with the support from the UNFCCC. The project also initiated discussions with UNFCCC to plan a training workshop for the methodology of calculation for the baseline in grid emission and transportation sectors.

Outcome 2

The Baseline Assessment

This activity has been completed in all countries. Confirmation of country acceptance from Guyana and St. Vincent and the Grenadines is pending.

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Status of Pilot Project Development

As of 31 March, 2017, there were forty-one (41) pilot project proposals in pipeline.

The below is the summary of proposals by focus area:

| Focus Area | No. of proposals |
|--|------------------|
| 2.1 Water Resource Management | 11 |
| 2.2-2.4 Sustainable Agriculture | 21 |
| 2.5 Community Based Climate Resilient Infrastructure | 4 |
| 2.6 Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency | 5 |
| Total | 41 |

Status of the proposals development/review process is as follows:

| Status | No. of proposals | Country |
|--------------------------|------------------|---|
| Approved | 6 | SVG(3), SUR(3) |
| Approved with conditions | 1 | JAM(1) |
| TAG Review | 4 | JAM(1), SVG(2), SUR(1) |
| PMU Initial Screening | 28 | BZE(1), DOM(4), GRN(12), JAM(1), SLU(4), SVG(4), SUR(2) |
| Proposal Development | 2 | GUY(2) |
| Total | 41 | |

Two project proposals from Guyana were pending for submission. One of them was under development with substantial inputs from the expert and will be submitted shortly. A consultant will be engaged to develop the other project proposal as Guyana requires technical support to finalize the proposal development.

Please see the Annex 1 showing the list of projects and status. These projects are outlined below according the respective focus areas.

Capacity Development

The PMU undertook two webinars in January and March 2017.

The first webinar was held on 12 January to provide guidance to potential project proponents from Grenada on the requirements for completion of the Pilot Proposal Template. This session was attended by 16 persons (8 men and 8 women) from various NGOs and government organisations. The webinar provided the information requirements for key sections of the template including the Results Framework and Workplan and Budget and the Situational Analysis. Guidance was also provided on the best methods of data collection to support the development of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. Further, the UNDP Barbados and the OECS Gender Focal Point provided insight on the integration of gender considerations in the project development process and its importance in development work and project sustainability. It should be noted that the PMU plans to coordinate capacity building seminars on gender

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mainstreaming with the project proponents and National Focal Points (NFPs) from each country in the second quarter of 2017. These planned training sessions will be developed and administered by the UNDP Gender Focal Point.

Another webinar was held with the seven NFPs on 16 March to provide guidance on the Pilot Project Proposal Template and particularly highlight areas that proponents should pay special attention to and ensure that the appropriate responses are submitted including for the Sections on the Situational Analysis and the Results Framework. This also provided clarity for the NFPs to understand what is expected from the Proponents and conduct a more effective preliminary review of the pilots before they are sent to the PMU for official review. Additional questions were also raised and clarified during this session.

Outcome 3

Communications Strategies and Campaigns

Communication Strategies have been completed for all eight countries. Communication Campaign and collateral development have commenced in three countries (Belize, Dominica and Grenada) with testing and dissemination planned for the second quarter of 2017. As of the reporting date, the development of these communication strategies is approximately 43% completed with completion dates expected for September 2017.

Transfer of Knowledge

The Needs Assessment for knowledge transfer was completed and a presentation ascertaining relevant innovations and applicable technologies from Japan which could be adopted in the Caribbean was presented to the PMU. These activities will facilitate North-South cooperation and have informed the Request for Proposal (RFP) for facilitation of the Study Tour which is scheduled for early 2018. It is expected that RFP will be completed and disseminated in the third quarter of 2017.

Partnership Building

The project is partnering with Jamaica Rural Economy and Ecosystems Adapting to Climate Change (Ja REEACH) project which is funded by USAID aimed at increasing climate change resilience of targeted livelihoods and eco-systems to undertake activities under Outcome 3 – namely a Caribbean Youth Climate Change Conference. In this way, the project is also partnering with Sophia University in Japan to engage 10 students in knowledge sharing through the Conference.

The project also discussed with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) the possibility of partnering to facilitate an international conference on climate change for the Caribbean to be hosted in September 2017. Details are currently being finalised.

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Furthermore, the project continues to partner with UNDP Low Emission Capacity Development (LECD) programme and UNFCCC to support NAMA developments, and partner with the NAP Global Network and the NAP Global Support Programme to support NAPs process.

Project Management

Fourth Project Board Meeting

The 4th meeting of the Project Board was convened on 2 February 2017 in Kingston, Jamaica. Members (or alternates) from four beneficiary countries were physically present while the other members attended virtually. Dominica, Saint Lucia, Guyana and Jamaica were represented physically with Resident Representative of Barbados and the OECS Subregional Office and the Director of UNDP Regional Hub co-chairing the meeting. The representative from the Embassy of Japan in Jamaica and counterparts from Jamaica also joined the meeting. The key outcomes of the meeting were as follows:

1. The review of 2016 was executed.
2. The 2017 work plan had been approved.
3. The recommendation to remove the Project Board from the approval process of pilot projects under Outcome 2 had been accepted on the basis of TAG's satisfaction with the proposal. The Board expects to be updated regularly.
4. The project for St. Vincent and the Grenadines on irrigation capacity to improve climate resilience had been approved. Suriname would be required to have further discussions with the Government.

No-Cost Extension

The request for a no-cost extension to the Government of Japan was approved on 7 February 2017. The project therefore has a new end date of 31 December 2018.

Key milestones

| | Apr | May | Jun |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| Outcome 1 | | | |
| NAP Development | | | |
| 1 st Consultation in Saint Lucia | | | |
| 1 st Consultation in Guyana | | | |
| NAMA Development | | | |
| 1 st Consultation in Suriname | | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 1 st Consultation in Guyana | | | |
| Standardised Baseline development and Training (tbd) | | | |
| Outcome 2 | | | |
| Review of Pilot Project Proposal | | | |
| Capacity Development (Gender Mainstreaming) (tbd) | | | |
| Outcome 3 | | | |
| Capacity Building for Media Practitioners | | | |
| Media Campaign | | | |
| Belize | | | |
| Dominica/Grenada | | | |
| Project Management | | | |
| 4 th Project Board meeting | | | |
| Monitoring Missions | | | |

Lessons Learned

| No. | Description | Application |
|-----|---|---|
| 1 | It is critical to receive timely guidance on processes and requirements in accordance with UNDP regulations and guidelines which are necessary for project implementation. | The project will share the relevant information of their planned activities well in advance so that direction or guidance can be provided without delaying implementation. In addition, the PMU will raise issues and challenges to the senior management and seek their guidance more quickly and frequently to expedite them. |
| 2 | It is essential to ensure that the project has necessary capacity in place to ensure implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluating activities necessary for project success/completion are executed. | It is recommended to include a M&E officer for complicated projects like the J-CCCP from the project development stage. A designated procurement officer for the project will also be necessary for the volume and complexity of the procurement associated with the project and its pilots. |
| 3 | The project requires adequate time for project proposal review and approval considering the limitation of proponents' capacity and providing the necessary feedback to ensure quality submissions. | It is recommended to include capacity development to the potential proponents and provide relevant experts during the project designing stage. |

Updated Risk Log

| # | Description | Type | Impact & Probability | Countermeasures / Mngt response | Status |
|---|---|------------------|---|--|-----------|
| 1 | Community not supportive of proposed interventions | Social/Political | Most of the interventions identified have not been validated with community level stakeholders. P = 2, I = 5 | UNDP has developed a visibility, communication and stakeholder engagement strategy which will ensure that all community based actions are implemented with the free, prior and informed consent of all stakeholders at community level. | No Change |
| 2 | Slow financial delivery due to limited national absorption capacity | Financial | Slow financial delivery can result in disrupting the project's timeframe and result in inability to achieve results on time P = 3, I = 4 | UNDP has decided to use the Direct Implementation Modality, which gives greater control for organisation or project outputs. | No Change |
| 3 | Natural hazard impact | Environmental | Hazard impact such as from a hurricane could severely delay project activities and result in inability to deliver project activities or even cause destruction to infrastructure. It would also divert national priorities and resources to response, recovery and reconstruction efforts. | In compliance with its corporate policy, the operation of PMU in Barbados will be covered by UNDP's Barbados Business Continuity Plan. This is also applicable to other project operations in other UNDP offices'. This would provide an opportunity for demonstrating the value of the project investment in execution of the capacities built; or through support | No Change |

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| # | Description | Type | Impact & Probability | Countermeasures / Mngt response | Status |
|---|--|-------------|---|---|--|
| | | | P = 5, I = 5 | from the wider region in applying such capacities to the affected country if not yet built locally. | |
| 4 | Change in Government | Political | Change in government can mean new priorities and, in some cases unwillingness to continue with development initiatives of a previous administration P = 3, I-5 | UNDP is undertaking wide consultations with national actors and ensuring alignment between project priorities and national development needs. | Change in government in Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Belize resulted in delay of project progress. However, the priorities remain the same after the new administration. (Updated June 2016) |
| 5 | Unclear management and monitoring of the project between UNDP Regional Hub in Panama, Barbados and the OECS Subregional Office (SRO) and other Country offices | Operational | The unclear division of responsibilities for management and monitoring will impact the overall transparency/effectiveness in delivering services P = 3, I = 4 | SRO will clarify the roles and responsibilities among offices with guidance from RBLAC. | No change |
| 6 | Unclear processes and delays with process guidance relating to pilot project | Operational | There are processes that require guidance in order to proceed with pilot project activities and the delay with receiving the guidance can cause significant delays with the project P=4, I = 3 | RBLAC will clarify the process and communicate the correct way forward for these processes/requirements. | Added in March 2017 |

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Financial Overview

Financial Overview by Outcomes

| Outcome | Expenditure Jan-Mar* | Planned Apr-Dec | Total Budget 2017 |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Outcome 1 | 71,511.40 | 933,995.43 | 1,005,506.83 |
| Outcome 2 | 239,951.14 | 3,696,626.11 | 3,936,577.25 |
| OECS | 180,986.27 | 1,558,714.17 | 1,739,700.44 |
| Jamaica | 10,794.54 | 573,035.46 | 583,830.00 |
| Belize | 26,425.56 | 581,128.44 | 607,554.00 |
| Suriname | 9,326.20 | 497,288.84 | 506,615.04 |
| Guyana | 12,418.57 | 486,459.20 | 498,877.77 |
| Outcome 3 | 84,918.41 | 1,046,771.91 | 1,131,690.34 |
| Project Management | 100,872.18 | 463,735.43 | 564,607.61 |
| Total | 497,253.15 | 6,141,128.88 | 6,638,382.03 |

*tentative figures, retrieved from Combined Delivery Report on 12 April 2017

Annex 1: List of Pilot Projects

| Focal Area | Country | Name of Pilot Project | Project Development | | | Approval Status | | |
|--|---------|---|---------------------|---------|----------|-----------------|-----|----------|
| | | | Idea | Concept | Proposal | PMU | TAG | approved |
| 2.1 Water Resource Management | DOM | Bagatelle alternate water harvesting & storage | | | | √ | | |
| | GND | Princess Royal Hospital Rainwater Harvesting Project | | | | √ | | |
| | | Grand Bay Community Cistern Refurbishment Project | | | | √ | | |
| | GUY | Improved access to water in drought-prone rural communities | | | √ | | | |
| | JAM | Rehabilitation and construction of water harvesting infrastructure in upper Clarendon | | | | | | √ |
| | SLU | Increasing community resilience to the impact of natural disasters by using a solar desalination plant with the water capacity of 20,000 gallons, for the community of Loborie, Saint Lucia | | | | √ | | |
| | SVG | Adapting to the effects of drought through increasing water storage capacity to address climate change on Mayreau (CSO) | | | | √ | | |
| | | Central Water and Sewerage Project | | | | √ | | |
| | SUR | Infra Hub: a center of practical knowledge (CSO) | | | | √ | | |
| | | Enhancing access to drinking water for the Maroon community of Asigron, Brokopondo | | | | | | √ |
| Climate resilient access to drinking water for the Maroon community of Nw. Lombé, Brokopondo | | | | | | √ | | |
| 2.2 – 2.4 Sustainable Agriculture | BLZ | Sustainable agriculture in climate smart landscapes | | | | √ | | |
| | DOM | Improving seasonality and diversity of vegetable production in Morne Prosper | | | | √ | | |
| | | Promoting Sustainable Agriculture at the Dominica Community High School | | | | √ | | |
| | GND | Rain Water Harvesting and Greenhouse farming as a means of climate change adaptation: Happy Hill R.C School 4H Club | | | | √ | | |
| | | Rain Water Harvesting and Green House farming as a means of climate change adaptation - Calliste Govt School 4H Club | | | | √ | | |
| | | Building Resilience to Climate Change and Weather Variations at Mirabeau Propogation Station | | | | √ | | |
| | | Chambord Water Rehabilitation Project (CSO) | | | | √ | | |
| Carroacpi Pasture Improvement and Paddocking Project | | | | | √ | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bacolet Juvenile Rehabilitation and Treatment Centre Hydroponics/Aquaaponics Project | | | | √ | | |
| | | The St. Andrew's Anglican Secondary School Climate Smart Model Agricultural Project | | | | √ | | |
| | | Resource Small Farmers Sustainable Agricultural and Environmental Rehabilitation and Capacity Building Project (CSO) | | | | √ | | |
| | JAM | Promoting climate smart technologies in schools through enhancement of the 4H supported school gardens programme | | | | | √ | |
| | | Demonstrating climate smart technologies for the enhanced agricultural production and sustainable livelihoods in rural farming communities of St Ann | | | | √ | | |
| | SLU | Building the resilience of the honey sector to the impacts of climate change through genetic security and improved management. | | | | √ | | |
| | | Using aquaponics to increase farmer resilience to the impacts of climate change | | | | √ | | |
| | SVG | Irrigation capacity improvement to improve climate change resilience among small farmers | | | | | | √ |
| | | Promoting the adoption of climate smart agriculture practices among small-scale producers (IGO) | | | | | | √ |
| | | Climate change adaptation project for livestock production | | | | | | √ |
| | | Building climate change resilience in the co-operative sector of St. Vincent and the Grenadines | | | | | √ | |
| | SUR | Encouraging children's homes to grow crops and fish for food security and climate change resilience | | | | | | √ |
| | | Everyday food: growing vegetables no matter what weather - Education on simple sustainable agricultural methods at selected primary schools through the use of second hand PET-bottles | | | | √ | | |
| 2.5 Community Based Climate Smart Resilient Infrastructure | DOM | Enhanced functionality of the Morne Rchette Emergency Selter and Resource Centre | | | | √ | | |
| | GND | La Sagesse Flood Project (CSO) | | | | √ | | |
| | SVG | Strengthening community resilience within selected poor vulnerable communities on mainland St. Vincent | | | | | √ | |
| | SVG | Dickie village sloop stabilisation and road improvement project | | | | √ | | |
| 2.6 Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency | GND | Program and 'living' lab on sustainable and renewable energy systems | | | | √ | | |
| | GUY | Piloting Solar-Photovoltaic (PV) Systems and Energy Efficient Streetlights in Bartica, Region Seven | | | √ | | | |

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|-----|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| SLU | Green Architecture Promotion Pilot (GAPP) toward Building Resilience to the Adverse Effects of Climate Change | | | | √ | | |
| SVG | The Pass it on Sustainable Model Gardens Project (CSO) | | | | √ | | |
| SUR | Women Empowerment & Renewable Solar Energy (CSO) | | | | | | √ |