SAINT LUCIA'S NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP)
LEVERAGING LIMITED RESOURCES

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OUTLINE

• Climate impacts

• International, regional & national climate change framework

• Saint Lucia’s NAP & process

• NAP supplements
Expected impacts of climate change

- Decreased water availability
- Increased flooding events from intense & unpredictable rainfall
- More intense storms
- Increased pests and disease
- Higher temperatures & longer dry periods

Sea level rise

- Loss of revenue
- Decreased food security
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Economic Impact (US$ millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>December Trough</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>99.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane Tomas</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>336.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane Dean</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>18.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane Ivan</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Storm Lily</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>20.00</td>
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INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE FRAMEWORK

• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), ratified by Saint Lucia in 1993

• Paris Agreement (PA), ratified by Saint Lucia in 2016
• **Implementation Plan** for the CARICOM Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change: *2011-21*

• Defines the region’s strategic approach for coping with climate change

• Based on a CARICOM Head of State mandate to the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (5Cs)
Climate Change Adaptation Policy (CCAP) of 2015

• Provides a framework for addressing the impacts of climate change, in an integrated manner, across all key sectors

• **Adaptation Facilitation**: creating the appropriate enabling environment: e.g. policy, legislative & institutional environment; e.g. this National Adaptation Plan

• **Adaptation Financing**: putting in place measures to ensure adequate & predictable financial flows; e.g. Climate Adaptation Financing Facility (CAFF) with SLDB (DVRP/WB)

• **Adaptation Implementation**: taking concrete actions on-the-ground to prepare for or respond to the impacts of climate change; e.g. rainwater harvesting systems

• Promotes actions with mitigation co-benefits
COST OF INACTION TO SAINT LUCIA

At least 12.1% of its GDP by 2025, rising to 24.5% by 2050 and 49.1% by 2100

SAINT LUCIA’S NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN
NAP-2018-2028

• Identifying adaptation needs, and developing & implementing strategies, programmes to address those needs-across sectors

• Transparency in process of engagement of donor agencies to optimize resource utilization

• Engaging and channelling donor support through NDA for accountability

• Designation of a focal agency to provide leadership in the process

• Establishment of a Coordinating Mechanism (The National Climate Change Committee NCCC)
NAP-SLU PROCESS

- **CONSULTATION AND COLLABORATION** with multi-stakeholders including private sector
- **ENGAGEMENT OF POLICY MAKERS** and sector administrators (NAP Assembly)
- **PRIORITIZATION** of sectors for action and resource allocation
- **SECTORAL ADAPTATION STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS PLANS DEVELOPED** (SASAPs) for priority sectors
- **DONOR SYMPOSIUM** April 2018
- **APPROVAL BY CABINET OF MINISTERS IN JUNE 2018**
NAP-SLU PROCESS CONT’D

• Built on previous processes & products

• Multiple planning, broad stakeholder & focus group sessions
  • Water - June and July 2017; October 2017; February 2018
  • Agriculture – June, July, August & October 2017; February 2018
  • Fisheries – June & October 2017; February 2018

• Focus group sessions & NAP validation workshop - February 2018
Saint Lucia & its people, their livelihoods, & the country’s social systems & environment are resilient to the risks and impacts of climate change through continuous, coordinated & effective adaptation efforts.
OUTPUT OF CONSULTATIVE PROCESS

- 40 CROSS SECTORAL MEASURES
- 271 SECTORAL MEASURES
- 70 WATER – 19 PROJECT CONCEPT NOTES
- 45 AGRICULTURE – 11 PROJECT CONCEPT NOTES
- 31 FISHERIES – 10 PROJECT CONCEPT NOTES
- 20 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
- 16 INFRASTRUCTURE 11 EDUCATION
- 26 HEALTH 21 TOURISM
OVERARCHING GOALS

To **enhance the national enabling environment** for climate-related adaptation & risk-reduction action within & across development sectors.

To **accelerate the implementation of climate adaptation** & risk reduction actions critical to safeguarding the country’s socioeconomic & environmental systems.
Development of Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans (SASAPs) with detailed Sectoral Adaptation Measures

Cross-sectoral adaptation measures

Areas of focus:
- NAP coordination
- Information management
- Research and Systematic Observation
- Skills building for implementing adaptation
- Institutional strengthening
- Communications and awareness raising
- Resource mobilisation
- Policy, legal and regulatory frameworks
- NAP Monitoring and Evaluation

Priority sectors/areas:
1. Water
2. Agriculture
3. Fisheries
4. Infrastructure and Spatial Planning
5. Natural Resource Management
6. Education
7. Health
8. Tourism*

Initial / Broad Sectoral Adaptation Measures

National Adaptation Plan

Development of Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans (SASAPs) with detailed Sectoral Adaptation Measures
• DEVELOPED WITH SUPPORT FROM…
• The Government of Japan through the United Nations Development Program’s Japan Caribbean Climate Change Partnership (UNDP/JCCCP)
• The United States In-Country National Adaptation Plan Support Program through International Institution for Sustainable Development (IISD)
Saint Lucia is highly vulnerable to climate change due to its low-lying coastline, frequent storms, and heavy rainfall. The Government of Saint Lucia has developed the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2018–2028 to strengthen its resilience and adapt to climate change impacts. The plan focuses on four sectors: Agriculture, Fisheries, Water, and General Infrastructure.

**Agriculture (SASAP) 2018–2028**

Climate change threatens Saint Lucia's agriculture through the direct effects on crop production of increasing temperatures, changes in precipitation patterns (including more frequent and intense drought episodes, increased storm intensity and flooding), and high winds. Shifts in crop suitability of agricultural land and increased incidence of pests, weeds, and diseases, along with water stress and increased salt intrusion, are also expected to negatively affect the sector in the coming decades.

**The Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for Agriculture Sector 2018–2028**

**STRAtegy**

1. Adaptation measures are prioritized for implementation.
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10. Adaptation measures are prioritized for implementation.

**The Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Fishing Sector 2018–2028**

Saint Lucia’s Fisheries SASAP seeks to drive the implementation of effective adaptation actions for strengthening the sustainability of the country’s fisheries and fishery-dependent businesses and the security of fisheries-dependent livelihoods under a changing climate.

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**The Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Water Sector 2018–2028**

Climate change threatens water availability and quality. The increasing warmer temperature, lower annual rainfall, but stronger rain events, more intense tropical storms, more frequent flooding and landslides, and recurrent drought expected in the coming decades impact the availability and sustainability provision of the fresh water needed for people and the national economy. Additionally, multiple water-related climate change impacts will have an effect on the productive sectors and will affect water resource groups. The measures include dam construction and reservoir viability restoration, reticulation on all vulnerable areas, and improved hydropower capacity.

**The Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Water Sector 2018–2028**

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HOW WILL THIS BE FUNDED?

Government through National Budgetary Allocations

• Green Climate Fund-GCF
• Adaptation Fund
• Private Sector

• Multilateral & bilateral arrangements
COORDINATING MECHANISM

• Strengthened Cabinet-appointed National Climate Change Committee - NCCC – operating since 1998 (revised and strengthened in 2017)

• Department of Sustainable Development - Saint Lucia's climate change focal point.

• The implementation of sectoral adaptation measures in the NAP and Sectoral Strategies & Action Plans (SASAPs) will be led by institutions in charge of respective sectors.
LIVING DOCUMENTS; LIMITATIONS

• Complemented, AS FUNDING BECOMES AVAILABLE, with Sectoral Adaptation Strategies & Action plans (SASAPs) for key priority sectors/areas

• The NAP & SASAPs will be reviewed during the 10-year time frame

• Implementation will be monitored & evaluated

• Limits to adaptation (IMPACT project)
A CONTINUOUS PROCESS

A. Lay the groundwork and address gaps
B. Preparatory Elements
   - Assessing climate vulnerabilities
   - Reviewing adaptation options
   - Compiling and communicating adaptation plans (sectoral, national, etc.)
   - Integrating climate change adaptation into planning
C. Implementation Strategies
D. Reporting, Monitoring and Review

Initiate and launch the NAP process

Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process

Stocktaking information on gaps and needs of the enabling environment

Analyzing climate risks
Addressing climate change: One community, one sector, one household, one enterprise, one person at a time

http://www.climatechange.govt.lc/