

Summary

Outcome 1

- NAMAs
 - Final NAMA for St Lucia approved and awaiting official validation.
 - Final NAMA for Grenada sent for approval of country stakeholders.
 - Draft NAMAs for Guyana and Suriname currently being reviewed by stakeholders.
- NAPs
 - Final NAP for St. Lucia was approved by the Cabinet.
 - Final NAP for St. Vincent is awaiting final approval from country counterparts.
 - Draft NAP Suriname would be submitted in early July.
- NAP Symposium was co-organised in April to present National Adaption Plans and priorities of Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines to members of the donor community who are active in the Caribbean. The NAP Peer Learning Session was also held after the symposium for St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Jamaica and Grenada give St Lucia and St. Vincent the opportunity to share ideas, experiences and lessons learned surrounding their NAP.

Outcome 2

- Over 50% of the pilot projects have contributed to both output and outcome results. As of June 30 2018, it is noted that at least 12 projects are above 50% completion (as per project schedule).
- Special focus will be on the 20+ projects which have only expended 10% or less of their budget. The UNDP will be working closely with these projects on strategies for fast-tracking and it is expected that by end of Q3 that all projects will be at 40% or above expenditure.

Outcome 3

- St. Lucia embarked on an innovative and exciting [communication campaign](#) during this quarter. This included the production of a [calypso \(song\)](#) as well as a competition for the youth focused on climate change.
- The [Japan-Caribbean Study Tour](#) was held in early April and with 21 participants – representative farmers and technical agriculture experts. During this two-week tour participants were exposed to innovative advancements including hydroponics/vertical farming, nature farming and membrane and hydrogel technologies.
- Project stories were captured in Belize, Jamaica, Suriname and Saint Lucia during this quarter with interviews of some of the project beneficiaries and stakeholders.
- The J-CCCP partnered with the NAP Global Network (NAP GN) to facilitate a NAP Donor Symposium and peer learning session for Saint. Lucia and St. Vincent in April 2018.

Project Management

- The Technical Advisory Group held its 6th meeting in June where updates on project progress (especially pilot project progress) were presented and discussed. Lessons Learned were also presented and comments were received.

A detailed status of each Outcome is 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

St. Lucia and St. Vincent have completed the Final NAPs with St. Lucia’s being approved by their Cabinet. St. Vincent’s should be approved by the country in the next quarter. A NAP Assembly (in collaboration with NAP GN) was held on April 17, 2018 (in St. Lucia) where the NAP and the Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plans for the Water and Agriculture and Fisheries Sectors was presented to the Ministers of Parliament and Permanent Secretaries. St. Vincent also held a NAP Assembly in April 2018 along with the final consultation for the NAP.

A firm (Integrated Sustainability) has been contracted for the NAP in Belize and Guyana. It is expected that their first deliverable, the Inception Report will be submitted in the next quarter.

In Jamaica, the National Coordination Officer has supported the establishment of a work space and collaborative platform (Slack) for the Climate Change Focal Point Network (CCFPN) as well as a Twitter account (CC_focalpointJA). The focal point members were also interviewed regarding their work on the CCFPN. A tour of the Blue and John Crow Mountains to observe the adaptation efforts was also conducted.

Country	Status	% progress (work completed)
Belize	The contract with a consulting firm was finalised. The inception report is expected in the next quarter.	
Guyana		
Saint Lucia	The Final NAP and Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans (SASAP) for Water sector were approved by Cabinet (validated)	100%
Suriname	The climate risk and vulnerability report was submitted was reviewed and approved. The Draft NAP will be submitted in the next quarter.	66%
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	The Final NAP and NAP Agriculture Strategy and investment Plan (NAP-Ag) has been submitted and is currently awaiting for review and approval.	86%
Jamaica	A collaborative platform (Slack) for the Climate Change Focal Point Network (CCFPN) was established	N/A

NAMA Development

The Final NAMA document for Saint Lucia was approved this quarter. The Final NAMA for Grenada was submitted and awaits approval from stakeholders. The draft NAMA document for Suriname was also submitted and a stakeholder consultation is to be held in July for their review.

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Final NAMA for Guyana is expected in Quarter 3 (Q3). The emission modelling is expected to be completed by early July and the Final NAMA was submitted to the counterpart for their final clearance. Data collection required for baseline calculation was concluded in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Data collection has been conducted in Jamaica and will be commenced in Belize in this quarter.

See table below for progress update on the NAMA Development for each country.

Country	Status	% progress (deliverable)
Belize	The data collection work is expected to be commenced in July 2018.	40%
Grenada	The final draft NAMA was developed, awaiting final approval.	80%
Guyana	The final draft NAMA was developed, awaiting final approval.	80%
Saint Lucia	Final NAMA document submitted and approved. Awaiting validation.	100%
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Data collection concluded, and Final NAMA should be submitted by Q3.	80%
Suriname	Draft NAMA submitted. The second consultation will be held in July 2018.	60%
Jamaica	Data collection ongoing from key agencies and support for calculation of the SBL requested from UNFCCC.	40%

Standardised Baseline for NAMAs

The project continues to work with UNFCCC to ensure that the standardised baselines (SBL) for their respective NAMAs are established for the five identified countries (Belize, Guyana, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname). The workshops for St. Vincent and Belize are scheduled for Q3 after key data is collected and modelling for the sector initiated.

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General Results for Outcome 1 are highlighted in the below (excerpt from Results Framework and Monitoring Tool)

Indicator	2018		Cumulative Results	End of project target
	Q2 - Results	Details		
1A. Number of countries where implementation of comprehensive measures - plans, strategies, policies, programmes and budgets - to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient development objectives have improved (SP1.4.2)	1 country with Final NAMA (awaiting approval)	Grenada	2 countries with Final NAMAs (awaiting validation) – GND; SLU	6 countries with developed and validated NAMAs (supported under this initiative)
1B. Number of countries with disaster reduction and/or integrated disaster reduction and adaptation plans (disaggregated by gender responsiveness), and dedicated institutional frameworks and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms (SP5.2.1)	0		8 countries with increased capacity to develop adaptation plans <i>Workshops on NAMAs in BEL; GRN; GUY; SLU; SVG; SUR – 6 countries (155 persons trained)</i> <i>NAP Assemblies – 8 countries represented</i>	8 countries with increased capacity to develop adaptation plans
1C. Number of national/sub-national development and key sectoral plans that explicitly address disaster and/or climate risk management being implemented, disaggregated by those which are gender responsive	1 country with Cabinet approved NAP (validation)	St Lucia	2 countries with Final NAPs (1 country approved)	5 countries have country approved NAPs or NAP Road Maps, which explicitly address disaster and climate risk resilience and gender impacts.

Outcome 2 - Selected mitigation and adaptation technologies transferred and adopted for low emission and climate resilient development in the Caribbean

Status of Pilot Project Implementation

All funds have been transferred and all pilot projects commenced.

Approximately 32% (12) of the pilot projects are more than 50% completed as per their project schedule. These projects have also been contributing to the results matrix with outcome results relating to area of farmland with implementation of climate smart agriculture practices as well as number of people with improved access to water. (Please see the pilot project progress chart in Annex 1 highlighting percentage completion of all pilot projects as per project implementation plan/schedule).

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The project remains concerned that approximately 70% of the projects have expended less than 10% of this budget as at June 2018. The PMU has outlined parameters and plans of action for these projects and will be working on possible facilitation of additional support for some of these projects that are still below 40% expenditure as at the beginning of Q4, which are deemed by the Project Board to be able to continue. (Please see Annex 2 Status of Expenditure Pilot Project chart and List of project below 10% Expenditure). It is expected that Q3 will see a significant increase in this expenditure as well as completed works (per implementation plan).

Please see excerpt from Results matrix as it relates to Outcome 2 below.

Indicator	2018		Cumulative Results	End of project target
	Q2 - Results	Details		
2A. Number of agriculture sites implementing climate adaptation and sustainable production methods which expand or diversify the productive base based on the use of sustainable production technologies	72	JM2-4H project (70 sites) JM1-Clarendon (2 school gardens)	101	50 agricultural sites implementing climate adaptation and sustainable production methods
2B. Number of people with improved access to water that meets international drinking standards with % female-headed households benefitting from this access	0	No projects in this area were completed in this quarter	370 people	3,000 people with improved access to water with 40% of female-headed households benefitting from this access
2C. Area of farmland where climate smart agriculture technologies have been adopted (e.g. reduced tillage, permanent crop cover etc.)	7.02ha	JM2-4H pilot project 70 sites with approximate ¼ acre each	9.07ha	5ha of farmland where climate smart agriculture technologies have been adopted (e.g. reduced tillage, permanent crop cover etc.)
2D. Area of farmland with adaptive and improved grazing techniques	0	These projects have not started implementation as yet	0	2ha of grazing area with adaptive and improved grazing techniques
2E. Number of communities where sector-specific risk reduction measures are being	0	SV6-Communities: 2 (Fair Hall, Barrouille) SV7-Dickie: 2 (Dickie and Glebe village)	4	15 communities implementing risk reduction measures,

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implemented disaggregated by urban and rural areas				disaggregated by urban/rural area
2F. Number of people with improved access to energy with % of female-headed households benefitting from improved access to energy	0			2,000 people with improved access to energy with 40% of female-headed households benefitting from improved access to energy

Implementation of the Pilot Projects

Belize

Sustainable agriculture in climate smart landscapes (B1)

During April to June of 2018, the land preparation, the installation of irrigation system and the transplanting of seedlings were carried out at the Valley of Peace Demonstration site. Farmer field school trainings were implemented at Valley of Peace on land preparation, seedling nursery, calibration, installation of irrigation system and the transplanting of seedlings and nutrition.

On May 22, 2018, the geomembrane pond liner was installed, and the gutters were installed in the main building and the garage.

Product 3: Imagery collection on level contours with 1m as vertical interval on agriculture zones was submitted and approved by the Ministry of Agriculture on June 12, 2018.

A draft extension training curriculum on Climate Smart Agriculture and Disaster Risk Management and Manual/Guide were presented to the Ministry of Agriculture on April 26, 2018 and May 17, 2018, respectively. The final version of Training curriculum and Manual/Guide were presented to the Technical Working Group on June 14, 2018.

Procurement for the consultancy "development of drafting instructions for the Legislative drafting of Regulations for the implementation of the National Integrated Water Resources Act (NIWRA)" was finalised and contract with the consultant Ms. Cherie Pounder was signed on June 29, 2018.

Dominica

All funds were transferred and procurement commenced on most projects. The National Focal Point (NFP) had numerous meetings with various stakeholders relating to specifications and scope over this quarter. The Bagatelle pilot (D1) was able to complete a number of key activities in this quarter with the purchase of equipment. This pilot expended approximately 29% of its budgeted amount as at the end of the quarter. It was difficult to contact one of the main stakeholders for the Morne Prosper project (D2) and as such key activities for this only commenced at the end of the quarter. The water truck has been finalised and will be shipped at the beginning of Q3. The final report on structural assessment for the shelter at Morne Rchette was submitted and circulated for comments. Based on the results, critical decisions will be made regarding the process forward on this project, noting the estimated costs for remediation of structural

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weaknesses which exceeds the pilot budget. The expenditure reports for these projects are expected to be submitted early in Q3.

Grenada

Procurement for all projects has commenced. After a lengthy process, two of the three projects in Carriacou have commenced; namely, the refurbishment of the Grand Bay Cistern and Construction of the Gazebo at the Princess Royal Hospital. Implementation has also begun on the La Sagesse and Bacolet Projects. The hydroponics consultant is on board and work has begun on the design of the system. The Work Supervisor and Administrative Officer for GFAFO have been hired and the next phase will see the contracting of a firm to undertake the civil works activities. With regards to Chambord and Mirabeau, greenhouses have been procured for both and contracting a consultant for the Water Study at Chambord is ongoing, which will inform the decision on the pond placement. The CSA Project at the St. Andrew's Anglican Secondary School has been in a lull given the time of year - school is on recess until September and so are the staff members. However, the NFP will advance the procurement process continuing with the leads provided by the proponents before the recess.

It is noted that all procurement for these projects will be undertaken by the UNDP Barbados office directly and in some cases there has been some delay with this. This has been due to the lack of responses to most of the launched cases, which has led to a series of re-launches. Another delay factor is slow response/action time from the proponents. In the majority of cases the proponents are understaffed and/or lack capacity to respond in a timely manner or provide the technical feedback that is need in some cases. It is expected that implementation will reach 40% in at least five of the eight projects by the end of Q3.

Guyana

For the solar project in Bartica (GY2), it is anticipated that contract for the provision of the solar PV system and installation of energy efficient measures in the targeted school with the provider will be signed early in Q3. Toolkits, inclusive of items such as screwdrivers, plyers etc. as well as a solar PV toolkit (with panels etc.) were procured and handed over to the OCC. These are to be used for training purposes and will be utilised during an upcoming training being planned for August 2018. This training will be conducted by the Guyana Energy Agency and will include training on the maintenance of PV systems. The tools will then be handed over to the town for use to this end.

Jamaica

All three pilot projects are under implementation. Key achievements/updates for the quarter are summarised below:

Project Code	Details
JM1-Clarendon	Two concrete water catchment tanks have been rehabilitated in the rural communities of Victoria and Richmond Park in Clarendon. Plastic water tanks are also being installed above ground to assist in controlling the water use and enhance the distribution of water during extended periods of drought. The rehabilitation work is completed, and the system is being sanitised and tested before regular potable access to water is commissioned. The systems at both project sites are approximately 90% completed with full commissioning expected by September 2018.

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JM2-4H	All 70 locations at various institutions of learning islandwide, have been retrofitted with water harvesting and storage systems (tanks, guttering and drip irrigation). The training at these sites have commenced and will be reported on the next quarter.
JM3-St. Ann	A draft design of the irrigation, conveyance and storage system has been completed which is being finalised for installation. The project is delayed but it is planned that activities will be accelerated in the next quarter based on the finalised design.

Saint Lucia

The funds were transferred and approximately 90% of the funds transferred were expended. The apiculture project (SL1) completed its training programme while the aquaponics (SL2) project focused on the purchasing of materials and equipment for the construction of the ponds. There were also activities relating to promotion of the activities and construction of the prototype. The GAPP (SL4) project undertook the construction of tank pedestals as well as promotion of the project during this period. It is expected that significant work will be completed on these three projects in Q3.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Please note the highlights for this period in the pilot project matrix below:

Project Code	Details
SV1-Mayreau	Work was completed on the installation of the water tanks and estimates prepared for the remaining works. Two workshops were held on May 26 and 27 where an average of 40 persons attended. Several topics were covered including climate change, water harvesting, cleaning and maintaining of water tanks among others.
SV2-Irrigation-Govt	The contractor finished the works undertaken at the Langley Park Site which entailed the repairing of the intake and the repairing of the river crossing. The MOA would have undertaken pressure testing and the replacement of water filters along the irrigation path. Work was done and is still being done on the repairing of the “farm lines”. One greenhouse bought under the project was erected at the MOA Rivulet Station. The erection presented several challenges as this type of greenhouse is new to the engineering team. The structure is 70% completed. This greenhouse is to be used for the propagation of Citrus. The remaining inputs were received from the suppliers and the water tanks distributed to the recipients who are now awaiting the team for the MOA to do the installation.
SV3-Irrigation IICA	At present, work is being carried out in the construction of irrigation sites (platform construction, tank installation, etc). Two 1-day workshops were done in conjunction with the MOA
SV4-Livestock	14 goats were sourced from Barbados and are currently held at the Belmont Livestock Station. The installation of two bio-digesters was completed on two farms. There were two series of training on bio-digesters locally and one Extension Officer (Garfield Bowman) was sent to Grenada for further training.
SV5-Cooperatives	No work was done physically; contracts prepared.
SV6-Comm Resilience	Two footpaths were completed, with one each in Barrouallie and Fair Hall. Additional works with respect to the construction of a 120 foot-slipper drain was done in Barrouallie.

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SV7-Dickie Village	Dr. Reynold Murray completed an Environmental Impact Study on the sites and this was submitted and accepted by the SDU. The River at Calliaqua/Glebeland was dredged and cleaned. This work was done by Mr. Austin Bullock.
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Suriname

Please note the highlights for this period in the pilot project matrix below:

Project Code	Details
SU2 – Maroon Asigron	The installation of the platforms, water tanks and piping of the 10 extra households was finalised simultaneously with the installation of the first flush systems. In total 66 households have been supplied with water harvesting systems. In the third week of July, the Public Health Bureau (BOG) will disinfect the systems so the community can start using them.
SU3 - Maroon Lombe	A field visit with potential bidders for the establishment of the new water well was conducted on June 29, so the service providers can have a better idea of the situation in the field. They are now given the opportunity to submit a more specific quotation which will be evaluated in the third week of July.
SU4 - Children	The first greenhouse is finalised at the children’s home Maria Hoeve. In August, the official launch of this project will take place at this location. The contractor commenced the works for the second greenhouse at the children’s home Odoniti.
SU5 - PET	The first harvest took place and the children of the 5th and 6th grade each took a plant home to take care of it. The tests, to validate the knowledge the children gained with the different training sessions were also completed successfully.
SU6 - Women	The batteries for the standalone solar energy system finally arrived and were transported to Tepu. Now the people of Tepu have access to 24 hours reliable energy. This project will be launched on July 10.

Please see tables and charts in Annexes 1-3 regarding status of activities completed as well as status of expenditure of pilot projects

Outcome 3 – Knowledge networks strengthened in Caribbean to foster South-South and North-South cooperation through sharing of experiences surrounding climate change, natural hazard risk and resilience

Japan Study Tour

During this period the [Japan study tour](#) was facilitated. Twenty-one participants representing farmers and technical agriculture experts across 11 Caribbean countries learned agricultural practices and technologies including organic and nature farming, permaculture, and protected agriculture such as vertical farming, solar plant factories and light plant factories. They were also exposed to innovative advancements including membrane and hydrogel technologies. [Lessons learned](#) were also captured.

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Capturing Stories

Project stories were captured in Belize and Saint Lucia during this quarter with interviews of some 26 project beneficiaries and stakeholders. The project was able to summarise the many activities relating to pilot projects and in some cases to encapsulate the potential impact of the interventions.

Communications Campaigns

The communications campaign in Saint Lucia was also a major focus in this quarter. The [climate change calypso](#) was an innovative method which saw almost 10,000 views on YouTube for the quarter. The month of June also saw the official close to the communication campaign under Outcome 3 for Saint Lucia in a [prize giving ceremony](#) under the auspices of the Minister for Sustainable development and Education. During the course of the ACT NOW Campaign, a calypso and accompanying video, electronic posters, TV and radio adverts were produced, along with media competitions targeting 1) primary schools and 2) higher education institutions and the general public. During the competition, [45 students were trained](#) in developing quality media content on climate change. A total of 432 persons were directly reached by this campaign including, performing artists and artistes, teachers, media managers, youth representatives and students.

During this second quarter the project continued to maintain a presence on social media with 90,907 persons reached.

St. Vincent also commenced their campaign activities this quarter but will be launching the campaign officially in July.

Promotion of the virtual game in Jamaica will be undertaken in August and September 2018.

Partnership Building

The project partnered with NAP Global Network to co-host a NAP Donor Symposium in April in Barbados. Two countries (namely, St. Lucia and St. Vincent) with completed NAP documents were given the opportunity to present the main elements of the guiding documents and to discuss possible funding opportunities towards the implementation of prioritised adaptation actions. There was significant interest and the participating countries were able to present eight donors, four of whom expressed direct interest in the implementation of specific areas of the NAP.

The project also co-hosted a Peer Exchange workshop with these two countries as well as two other countries with completed NAPs (Grenada and Jamaica). This workshop created the opportunity to share experiences on areas such as challenges, lessons learned, financing of the NAP as well stakeholder engagement. It also allowed St Lucia and St. Vincent to understand the “next steps” better and the way forward with implementation.

Generally, Outcome 3 achieved the following results during this period:

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Indicator	2018		Cumulative Results 2016-2018 Q2	End of project Target
	Q2-Results	Details		
3A. Number of new partnership mechanisms with exposure to funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste at national and/or sub-national level (SP1.3.1)	0	No new partnerships but partnered with UNFCCC again	4 partnerships	3 partnership mechanisms agreed
3B. Number of case studies disseminated and available on regional knowledge platforms	0	No case studies disseminated during this period. It is noted that videos were produced "capturing stories" during this period	0 case studies	10 case studies disseminated and available on regional knowledge platforms
3C. Number of persons and number of targeted communities with a strengthened understanding and awareness of climate change risks and adaptation measure	48,486 432 persons 5 targeted communities	Persons viewing targeted videos and campaign materials online No communications campaigns during this period	61,518 persons accessed/viewed communication campaigns 1,132 persons across 14 communities with a strengthened understanding	11,000 persons across 20 communities with a strengthened understanding and awareness of climate change risks and adaptation measure
3D. Number of persons benefitting from knowledge-sharing and targeted South-South and North-South cooperation	122	21 on study tour 101 reached from presentation from study tour participants	810	800 persons benefitting from knowledge-sharing and targeted South-South and North-South cooperation

Project Management

The Technical Advisory Group (TAG) meeting was held 25 June 2018. The Project Manager updated on progress of the project as well as status of all pilot projects. The TAG shared their concerns relating to the pilot projects that were below 20% completion. The Lessons Learned were also presented and TAG appreciated the compilation of these and added two more lessons to be learned from project implementation.

Financial audit of the project was conducted in May and June by the UNDP Headquarters. The report will be shared in Q3.

The Gender and Monitoring and Evaluation Training sessions were rescheduled for Q3.

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Key milestones

	Jul	Aug	Sep
Outcome 1			
NAP Development			
Approval of Final NAP for St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG)			
Inception Report – NAP Development Belize and Guyana			
Approval of Final NAP for Suriname			
NAMA Development			
Official NAMA Validation – Grenada			
Data Collection and emissions Modelling – SVG & Belize			
Approval of Draft NAMA documents for Guyana and Suriname			
Data collection and draft NAMA document – Jamaica			
Outcome 2			
Pilot Project Fund activities			
Capacity Development (training on monitoring and reporting)			
Outcome 3			
Communications Campaigns			
St. Vincent and Jamaica			
Project Management			
Project Board meeting			
Gender training – Saint Lucia			
Financial Audit (DIM Audit)			
Monitoring Missions			
St. Vincent			
Guyana			
Grenada			

Lessons Learned (Apr – June 2018)

See Annex 3 (Presentation on J-CCCP Lessons Learned – July 2018)

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Updated Risk Log

#	Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mgt 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. P = 5, I = 5	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 from the wider region in applying such	Hurricane Maria severely affected Dominica in September 2017 which result in delaying the project activities significantly. (updated October 2017)

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#	Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mgt response	Status
				capacities to the affected country if not yet built locally.	
4	Election processes and possible 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 = 5, 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) <i>There has been a change in department representations in Grenada after the March 2018 elections. This will involve updating of the project progress to these new stakeholders. These added processes can result in delays in the pilot project implementation process. (Updated March 2017)</i>
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

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#	Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mgt response	Status
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
7	Capacity of project proponents regarding technical quality and reporting on pilot projects	Operational	The project has been spending significant time in project review and amendment stage which is causing delays with implementation P=2, I=4	The hiring of technical experts in the specific focal areas has been used to assist with the proposal development and ultimately build capacity in that area The hiring of the Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst to support capacity development as it relates to reporting and M&E on the pilots	Ongoing
8	Difficulty in obtaining data required for NAPs/NAMAs development	Operational	The project needs to spend significant time in collecting data which cause delays with implementation, or the project rely on the estimate, which results in developing NAPs/NAMAs with inaccurate baseline. P=3, I=4	The project will coordinate closely with relevant counterparts to ensure that requested data is delivered to the relevant consultants on time. UNDP will support relevant counterparts to obtain required data if such data is not readily available.	Added in June 2017
9	Change in key government focal points and decision-making workflows	Political and operational	Change in key focal points and decision-making workflows can mean new priorities, new	UNDP is undertaking wide consultations with national actors and ensuring	Added in June 2017 Change in focal points in Grenada resulted in delay of

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#	Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mgt response	Status
			<p>reporting lines and, in some cases unwillingness to continue with development initiatives of a previous administration</p> <p>P = 4, I=5</p>	alignment between project priorities and national development needs.	<p>project progress. However, the priorities remain the same after the new administration. Mitigation measures in Belize have minimised delays caused by similar changes in focal points, namely the identification of the National Climate Change Office (NCCO) as the focal point for mitigation actions. However, the capacity of the NCCO will be taxed due to the additional responsibilities of representing several J-CCCP components under their national portfolio which may result in delays in implementation the future.</p>
10	Significant delays in key procurement processes and implementation of pilot activities	Operational	<p>There has been limited capacity to support procurement processes using DIM modality. For example the project has generated over 50 procurement cases simultaneously and the support for the process remains within one unit with a single procurement officer to</p>	<p>The PMU has met with both the Procurement Unit and Senior Management to discuss the issues. Capacity support in this area is expected in Quarter 3.</p>	Ongoing

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Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership
Business unit: UNDP1
 UNDP Barbados and the OECS



#	Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mgt response	Status
			<p>undertake all required processes. This has resulted in substantive delays and can lead to uncompleted pilot pilots (given the time constraints of the project)</p> <p>P = 4; I = 5</p>		
11	Extensive delays with national delivery regarding advances for pilots	Operational	<p>This has impacted financial reporting processes for the PMU and undermined the successful completion of the pilot projects and reconciliation of expenditure.</p> <p>P=4; I=4</p>	<p>Recruitment of additional capacity to be undertaken in Quarter 3 with a focus on supporting national expenditure reporting and reconciliation of expenditure. Recent meetings undertaken with Senior Government officials from relevant countries towards advancing prioritisation of national reporting and reconciliation.</p>	Ongoing

Project: Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership
Award No.: 00088096 **Business unit:** UNDP1
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Financial Overview

Financial Overview by Outcomes

Outcome	Expenditure Jan-Jun*	Planned Jul-Dec	Total Budget 2018**
Outcome 1	236,532.46	355,329.01	591,861.47
Outcome 2	977,519.46	2,365,378.30	3,342,897.77
OECS	492,410.32	1,396,709.42	1,889,119.75
Jamaica	212,636.64	165,386.04	378,022.68
Belize	83,596.58	190,818.46	274,415.04
Suriname	158,883.68	301,392.77	460,276.45
Guyana	29,992.24	311,071.61	341,063.85
Outcome 3	340,800.44	158,783.42	499,583.86
Project Management	336,479.46	165,226.53	501,705.99
Total	1,891,331.82	3,044,717.26	4,936,049.08

*Tentative figures, retrieved from Combined Delivery Report (CDR) on 16 July 2018

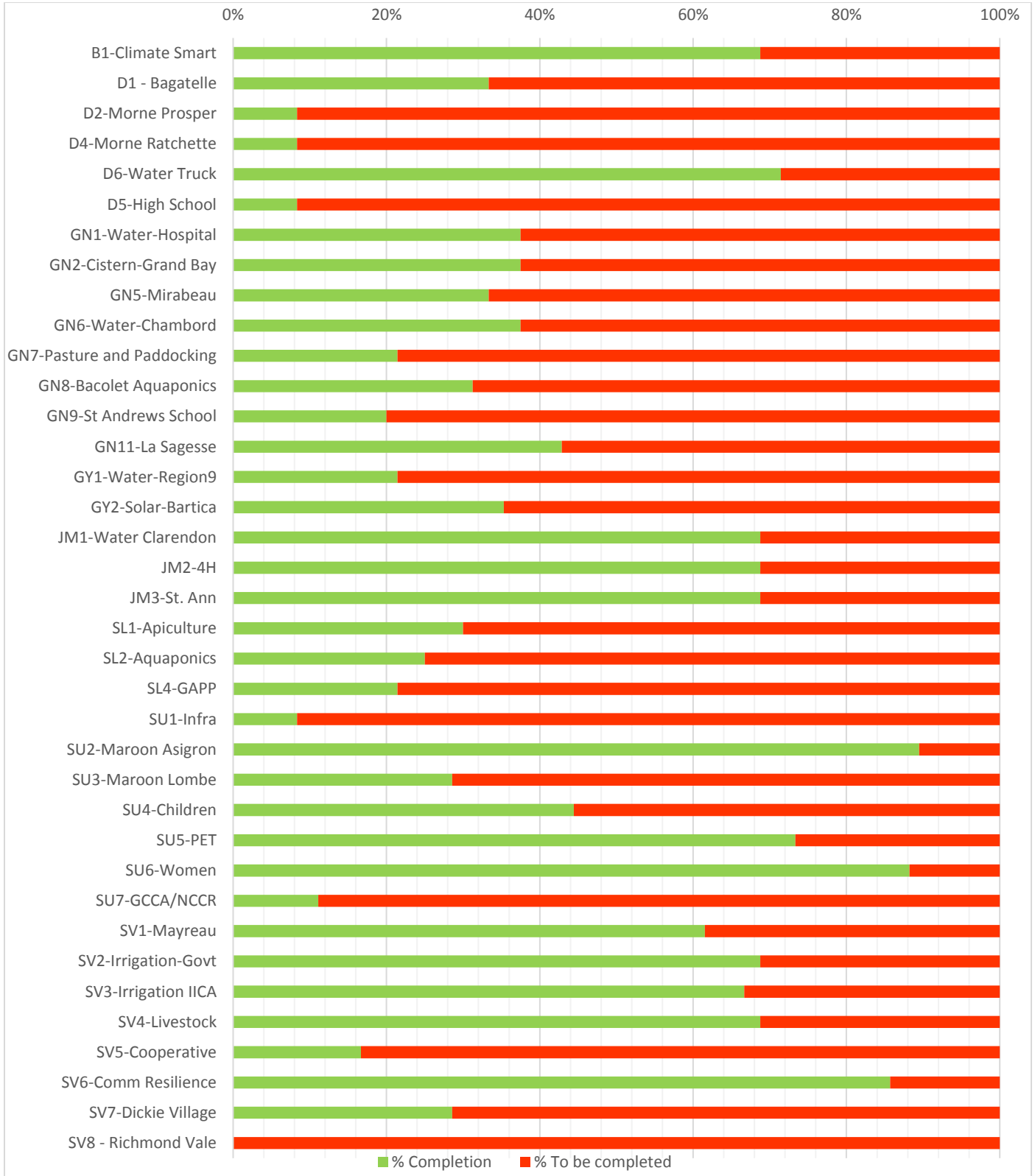
** Revised budget was approved in the Project Board on 3 July 2018.

Project:
Award No.: 00088096
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Annex 1: Percentage Completion of J-CCCP Pilot Projects



Project:
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Percentage of Completion (per schedule) for J-CCCP Pilot Projects

Code Name	Name of Pilot Project	% Completion
B1-Climate Smart	Sustainable agriculture in climate smart landscapes	69%
D1 – Bagatelle	Bagatelle alternate water harvesting and storage project	33%
D2-Morne Prosper	Improving seasonality and diversity of vegetable production in Morne Prosper	8%
D4-Morne Rachette	Enhanced functionality of the Morne Rachette Emergency Shelter and Resource Centre	8%
D6-Water Truck	Acquisition of a water truck for post disaster use in vulnerable communities	71%
D5-High School	Promoting Sustainable Agriculture at the Dominica Community High School	8%
GN1-Water-Hospital	Princess Royal Hospital Rainwater Harvesting Project	38%
GN2-Cistern-Grand Bay	Grand Bay Community Cistern Refurbishment Project	38%
GN5-Mirabeau	Building Resilience to Climate Change and Weather Variations at Mirabeau Propagation Station	33%
GN6-Water-Chambord	Chambord Water Rehabilitation Project	38%
GN7-Pasture and Paddock	Carriacou Pasture Improvement and Paddock Project	21%
GN8-Bacolet Aquaponics	Bacolet Juvenile Rehabilitation and Treatment Centre Hydroponics Project	31%
GN9-St Andrews School	The St. Andrew's Anglican Secondary School Climate Smart Model Agricultural Project	20%
GN11-La Sagesse	La Sagesse Flood Project	43%
GY1-Water-Region9	Improved access to water in drought-prone rural communities	21%
GY2-Solar-Bartica	Piloting Solar-Photovoltaic (PV) Systems and Energy Efficient Streetlights in Bartica, Region Seven	35%
JM1-Water Clarendon	Rehabilitation and construction of water harvesting infrastructure in upper Clarendon	69%
JM2-4H	Promoting climate smart technologies in schools through enhancement of the 4H supported school gardens programme	69%
JM3-St. Ann	Demonstrating climate smart technologies for the enhanced agricultural production and sustainable livelihoods in rural farming communities of St Ann	69%
SL1-Apiculture	Building the resilience of the honey sector to the impacts of climate change through genetic security and improved management.	30%
SL2-Aquaponics	Using aquaponics to increase farmer resilience to the impacts of climate change	25%

Project:
Award No.: 00088096
Implementing agency:

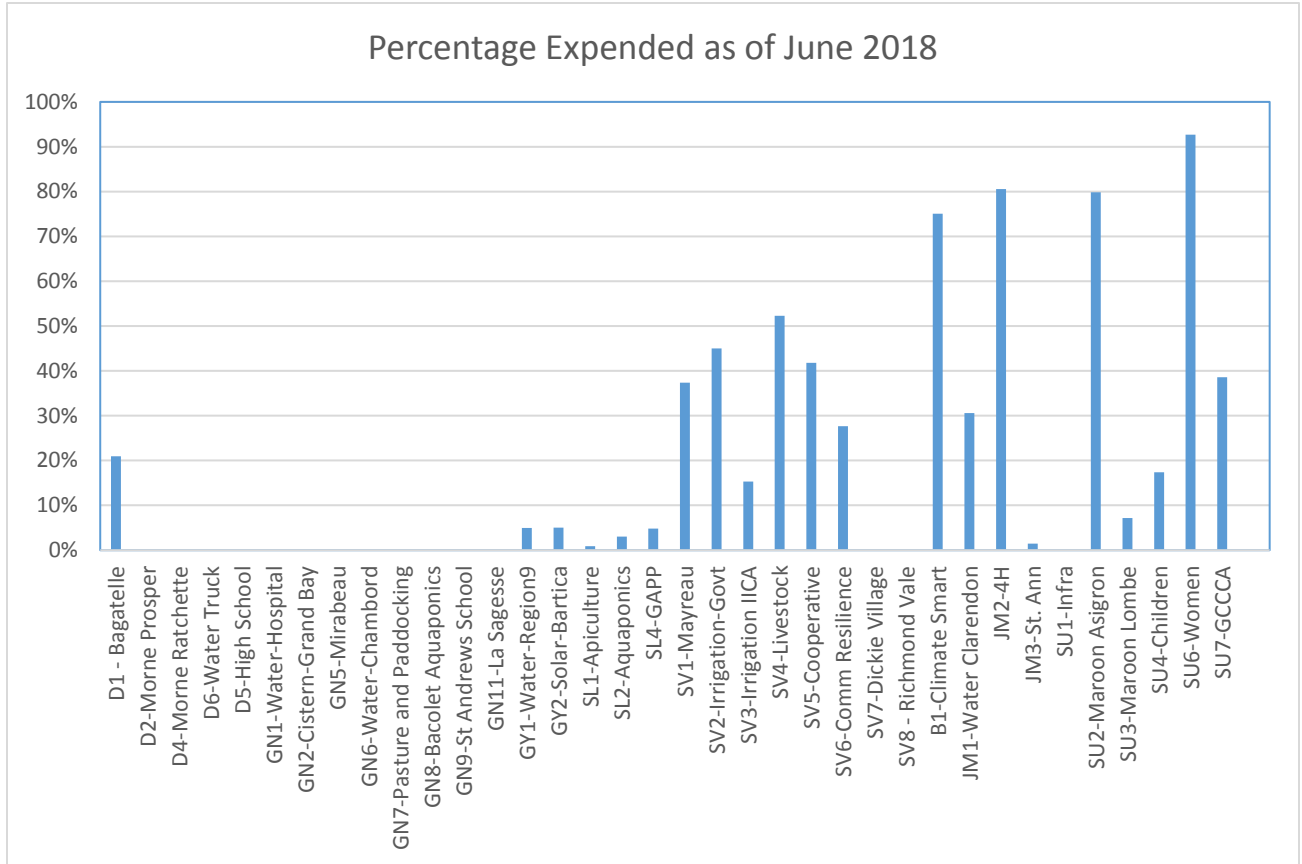
Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership
Business unit: UNDP1
 UNDP Barbados and the OECS



SL4-GAPP	Green Architecture Promotion Pilot (GAPP) toward Building Resilience to the Adverse Effects of Climate Change	21%
SU1-Infra	Infra Hub: a center of practical knowledge (CSO)	8%
SU2-Maroon Asigrón	Enhancing access to drinking water for the Maroon community of Asigrón, Brokopondo	89%
SU3-Maroon Lombe	Climate resilient access to drinking water for the Maroon community of Nw. Lombé, Brokopondo	29%
SU4-Children	Encouraging children's homes to grow crops and fish for food security and climate change resilience	44%
SU5-PET	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	73%
SU6- ACT Women	Women Empowerment & Renewable Solar Energy (CSO)	88%
SU7-GCCA	Enhancing the early flood warning system and disaster response mechanism in Suriname	11%
SV1-Mayreau	Adapting to the effects of drought through increasing water storage capacity to address climate change on Mayreau	62%
SV2-Irrigation-Govt	Irrigation capacity improvement to improve climate change resilience among small farmers	69%
SV3-Irrigation IICA	Promoting the adoption of climate smart agriculture practices among small-scale producers	67%
SV4-Livestock	Climate change adaptation project for livestock production	69%
SV5-Cooperative	Building climate change resilience in the co-operative sector of St. Vincent and the Grenadines for sustainable livelihood, job creation, poverty reduction and food security	17%
SV6-Comm Resilience	Strengthening community resilience within selected poor vulnerable communities on mainland St. Vincent	86%
SV7-Dickie Village	Dickie village slop stabilisation and road improvement project	29%
SV8 - Richmond Vale	The Pass it on Sustainable Model Gardens Project	0%

	Projects below 20% completion
	Projects above 70% completion

Annex 2: Percentage Expended (as per Budget for each J-CCCP Pilot)



Project:
Award No.: 00088096
Implementing agency:

Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership
Business unit: UNDP1
 UNDP Barbados and the OECS



List of Pilot Projects with less than 10% Expended as at June 2018

No.	Code	Project Name
1	D2-Morne Prosper	Improving seasonality and diversity of vegetable production in Morne Prosper
2	D4-Morne Ratchette	Enhanced functionality of the Morne Ratchette Emergency Selter and Resource Centre
3	D6-Water Truck	Acquisition of a water truck for post disaster use in vulnerable communities
4	D5-High School	Promoting climate smart agriculture at Dominica Community High School
5	GN1-Water-Hospital	Princess Royal Hospital Rainwater Harvesting Project
6	GN2-Cistern-Grand Bay	Grand Bay Community Cistern Refurbishment Project
7	GN5-Mirabeau	Building Resilience to Climate Change and Weather Variations at Mirabeau Propagation Station
8	GN6-Water-Chambord	Chambord Water Rehabilitation Project
9	GN7-Pasture and Paddocking	Carriacou Pasture Improvement and Paddocking Project
10	GN8-Bacolet Aquaponics	Bacolet Juvenile Rehabilitation and Treatment Centre Hydroponics Project
11	GN9-St Andrews School	The St. Andrew's Anglican Secondary School Climate Smart Model Agricultural Project
12	GN11-La Sagesse	La Sagesse Flood Project
13	GY1-Water-Region9	Improved access to water in drought-prone rural communities
14	GY2-Solar-Bartica	Piloting Solar-Photovoltaic (PV) Systems and Energy Efficient Streetlights in Bartica, Region Seven
15	SL1-Apiculture	Building the resilience of the honey sector to the impacts of climate change through genetic security and adoption of the best proven, climate smart production methods (SL1)
16	SL2-Aquaponics	Promoting aquaponics as a farming approach to increase farmer resilience to the impacts of climate change (SL2)
17	SL4-GAPP	Green Architecture Promotion Pilot (GAPP) toward Building Resilience to the Adverse Effects of Climate Change
18	SV7-Dickie Village	Dickie village slop stabilisation and road improvement project
19	SV8 - Richmond Vale	The Pass it on Sustainable Model Gardens Project
20	JM3-St. Ann	St Ann
21	SU1-Infra	Infra Hub: a center of practical knowledge
22	SU3-Maroon Lombe	Climate resilient access to drinking water for the Maroon community of Nw. Lombé, Brokopondo

Annex 3: Lessons Learned Presentation – June 2018 (updated)

Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership (J-CCCP)



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Lessons Learned

July 2018

United Nations Development Programme



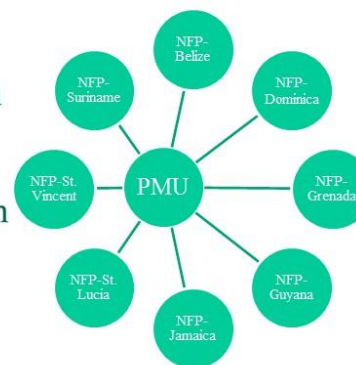
Lessons Learned - Project Management



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➤ Structure of project

- Local project representatives in each project country provided on-ground project presence, ready support and engagement for implementation of national activities
- This structure also called for more communication as a team so that a unified approach could be applied



Lessons Learned - Project Management



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➤ Structure of project *(continued)*

- Having two Outcomes (1 & 3) centrally managed lent well to the ability to share experiences and also offered a holistic view of project where best practices could be identified and emulated where possible. It also allowed for standardized and cohesive branding

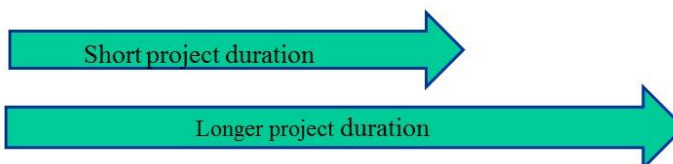
Lessons Learned - Project Management



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➤ Allocated duration and resources of project

- It was realized that given the complexities and scope of the project, the duration projected was not enough time to establish baselines in each project country; implement activities and then gather results. The gathering of baseline information took at least 6 months to a year (introduction of a zero year)





Lessons Learned - Project Management

➤ Pilot project implementation

- In the context of project duration and proponent capacity, actual shovel-ready projects (with already clear targets and budgets in place) should only be considered.
- Additionally, a more concise proposal template (as far the UNDP rules and reporting requirements allow) was also recommended, however one must ensure that it allows for the implementation of quality projects that capture the development perspective (inclusion of vulnerable groups etc)



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Lessons Learned - Project Management

➤ Pilot project implementation *(continued)*

- Include technical development component in the actual pilot project – allot time and budget for technical development of project proponents
- Limit the number of pilot projects submitted to allow for effective management of all sub-implementation given limited resources



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Lessons Learned - Project Management



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➤ Flexibility in processes regarding remote areas

- Where it is difficult to access (islands such as Mayreau and Carriacou) and also where business processes are lacking, the project needs to be flexible enough to respond to the proponents' needs in this context and build possible extra costs and time delays into projects in these areas



Lessons Learned - Human Factor



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➤ Establishment of communication matrices (with backups)

- With various in-country national stakeholders across eight countries it is important to establish and communicate the specific communication channels for the each level of project involvement

Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Belize• UNDP• National Climate Change Office• Project Board Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Guyana• UNDP• Office of Climate Change• Village Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• St. Lucia• Ministry of Agriculture• Ministry of Sustainable Development• Project Board Member



Lessons Learned - Project Results



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➤ Consideration of proponents capacity and allocate support

- It was recommended to include capacity development to the potential proponents and provide relevant experts during the project designing stage for pilots



Lessons Learned - Project Results



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➤ Complexity of some equipment needed

- The design and installation of some irrigation systems required the a specialized skillset, and as such should be prioritized for a longer procurement process as well for possible additional support that may be needed
- Where such support is necessary, agencies such as IICA; FAO; CARDI can assist with technical support

Lessons Learned - Project Results



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➤ Limitations of SIDS markets

- The difficulty in sourcing some unique equipment/services need to be acknowledged and mitigated against in these small markets.

Lessons Learned - Project Results



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➤ Collaboration with other agencies

- Collaboration with other regional and international agencies such as UNFCCC and NAP Global Network has allowed the project to benefit from a broad base of expertise and provision of technical support to a number of key project activities. This has also allowed for collaboration of regional events to reach a wider audience and creation of efficiencies in implementation.



Lessons Learned – Project Management



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- The timing of project activities should also consider other national activities and/or specific seasons where labour may be unavailable. It is important to consistently review calendar of major national events to avoid conflicts with planned timelines for project events and activities

Lessons Learned -



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➤ Change in weather patterns

- Unseasonably high rainfall amounts in the dry season has affected project implementation. With more instances of these changing and unpredictable weather conditions, certain processes may need to be fast tracked which will be affected by changes in weather conditions. E.g. land preparation period undertaken within a shorter timeline.

