

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 27, 1998

TO: Mr. Kenneth King, Assistant Deputy CEO, GEF Secretariat
For "Operations Coordination"

FROM: Lars O. Vidaeus, GEF Executive Coordinator 

EXTENSION: 34188

SUBJECT: **Climate Change Enabling Activity Proposal - St. Vincent and the Grenadines**

Please find attached the final version of the above-mentioned Enabling Activity Proposal. The proposal incorporates comments received from the FCCC Secretariat and the GEF Secretariat, as follows:

- a) the formal linkages between the EA proposal and CPACC are now spelled out (page 5, Component 1 (i));
- b) the baseline year for the GHG inventories has been specified (page 7, Component 4 (iii));
- c) the website address has been corrected (page 7, Component 5 (i));
- d) the framework for preparing the initial communication report has been clarified, in line with FCCC and GEFSEC guidance (page 8, Component 6, first paragraph); and
- e) the mysterious case of the disappearing annexes has been solved, and the missing pages have been inserted (Annexes 3, 4, and the first page of Annex 5).

We hope that with these changes, the Secretariat staff will be able to recommend approval of the St. Vincent and Grenadines EA proposal. We look forward to receiving the CEO's approval letter in the near future.

Attachment

cc: Messrs./Mmes

Vaish (GEF); Clark (LCC3); Alderman, Sprissler (LCSES); Vermeiren, Volonte (OAS); Kimes, Feinstein, Beg, Bossard (ENVGC).

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THE WORLD BANK
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Proposal Document for Review

Country:	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Project Title:	Enabling St. Vincent and the Grenadines to Prepare its First National Communication in Response to its Commitments to the UNFCCC
GEF Focal Area:	Climate Change
Country Eligibility:	December 2, 1996 (March 2, 1997 into force) Eligible under financial mechanism of the UNFCCC
GEF Financing:	US\$349,500
Counterpart Financing:	N/A
GEF Implementing Agency:	The World Bank
Executing Agency:	General Secretariat of the Organization of American States
Local Counterpart Agency:	Ministry of Health and the Environment
GEF/FCCC Focal Point:	Dr. Reynold Murray
Estimated Starting Date:	June 1998
Project Duration	36 months (including participation in CPACC)

Description: This proposal will enable St. Vincent and the Grenadines to prepare its initial national communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and to facilitate its full participation in the Caribbean: Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (CPACC) project. The components of the Project are: (1) start-up activities; (2) establishment of an Information Network and a Web Site; (3) preparation of a report on national circumstances; (4) preparation of a greenhouse gases (GHG) inventory following the guidelines adopted by the UNFCCC; (5) planning for adaptation to global climate change, concentrating on impacts on coastal areas (through CPACC) and agricultural and water supply sectors; and (6) preparation of the Initial National Communication to UNFCCC. The project is expected to enhance general awareness and knowledge on climate change related issues and to strengthen the dialogue, information exchange and cooperation among all the relevant stakeholders including government, non-government, academic and private sector entities.

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Background and Project Context

Country Information

St. Vincent and the Grenadines consists of over 30 islands, inlets and cays. The largest island, St. Vincent is located at latitude 13°15' N, longitude 61°12' W. The remaining islands extend south for 45 miles. St. Vincent and the Grenadines are part of the Windward Island chain in the Lesser Antilles. Neighboring islands include Grenada to the south, St. Lucia to the north, and Barbados to the east.

The climate of St. Vincent and the Grenadines is tropical with temperature ranges from 18 to 33°C at E.T. Joshua Airport on St. Vincent. Temperatures on the interior of St. Vincent tend to be cooler at higher elevations. Annual precipitation varies from 150 centimeters in the extreme south to 381 centimeters in the interior of St. Vincent resulting in a number of microclimates especially on the main island.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a Constitutional monarchy that gained independence from the United Kingdom on 27 October 1979. The country is a member of the British Commonwealth, CARICOM, and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States as well as other international organizations.

Environment

The islands encompass 345 square kilometers with approximately 84 kilometers of coastline. The main island of St. Vincent is mountainous rising 1234 meters to the volcanic cone of Soufriere. The volcano last erupted in 1979 and has now erupted four times since European presence began in the early 18th Century. The 1902 eruption killed 1565 people. A second volcano named "Kick 'em Jenny" located 160 meters below the sea and seven kilometers north of Grenada is one of the most active volcanoes in the Lesser Antilles (CCA 1991).

The island is characterized by rugged terrain with wet upland forests, numerous rivers and black sand beaches reflecting their volcanic origin. The island's soils are fertile with ample rainfall supporting a wide variety of agricultural commodities of which bananas are the most important cash crop. Yet because of a scarcity of prime agricultural land, encroachment into steep slopes at higher elevations is contributing to land slides and increased sediment transport. At the same time, building patterns along the immediate coast are increasing vulnerabilities in coastal villages and resort communities.

The Grenadines are much smaller and as a rule less rugged than St. Vincent. They are more likely to have white sandy beaches due to coral reef deposition. The protected waters of Tobago Cay are designated as a marine sanctuary. More intensive tourism development is affecting water quality and placing stress on near shore coral reefs in both the Grenadines and St. Vincent.

People

St. Vincent and the Grenadines has an estimated population of 111,105. Of that total, 102,375 residents (91.4 percent of the total) live on mainland St. Vincent. The remaining 8,730 residents (8.6 percent) live on the Grenadines (SVGG 1997). The population is

predominantly Afro-West Indian with some remnants of indigenous Carib Amerindian assimilated into the majority population. Whites of European decent and East Indians comprise the majority of the remaining population.

The population is young with 60.0 percent of the population under 20 years of age (SVGG 1991). The average life expectancy is 68 years for males and 73 years for females. Since 1960, the infant mortality rate has fallen substantially from 145.0 to 13.7 per thousand births, while the rate of natural increase has been more than halved from 34.1 to 16.6 percent. The population is projected to increase to 130,765 by the year 2021, an increase by 17.7 percent above the current population (SVGG 1998).

Economy

St. Vincent and the Grenadines remains heavily dependent on agriculture for its economic base. Although the share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) accounted for by agriculture has declined from 21.2 percent in 1990 to 12.6 percent in 1996, agriculture continues to employ over half of the workforce.

The economy has prospered in the recent past with annual growth rates from the late 1970s through the early 1990s averaging 13.3 percent (SVGG 1998). A favorable external environment, concessional aid, and preferential market access that lead to high banana prices were the primary impetus to economic expansion. A fall in banana prices beginning in 1992 followed by unfavorable weather conditions led to a substantial decline in the value of agricultural output. Revenues from banana exports fell from \$170.3 million in 1990 to \$20.2 million in 1995.

Currently, the GDP amounts to \$630.95 million (EC\$). Of this figure, 12.6 percent is derived from agriculture, 8.5 percent is from manufacturing, 15.4 percent is from trade, and 17.3 percent is from government services (SVGG 1998). Annual per capita income is currently \$5673 (EC\$). The unemployment rate is estimated at 22.0 percent, while the inflation rate is currently running at 3.6 percent. The value of imports has remained fairly constant in recent years now totaling \$355.9 million, but the value of exports has fallen from \$210.9 million in 1992 to \$125.3 million in 1996. As a result, the trade deficit has increased by 58 percent during this time period (SVGG 1998).

Long-term trade prospects are threatened by the potential loss of preferential access for key export commodities due to international trade agreements including GATT, the integration of the European Common Market, and NAFTA. Particularly damaging is the possible loss of European preferences for Caribbean bananas after the year 2001.

Transportation

St. Vincent and the Grenadines has 1000 km of roadways in its surface transportation system. Of this total, 400 km are improved roadways and 300 km are paved roadways. No rail lines exist on either St. Vincent or the Grenadines.

The country has six airfields of which four airfields have permanent surface runways. The E.T. Joshua Airport at Arnos Vale on St. Vincent is the largest airfield and the only one of the six airfields to have a runway in excess of 1200 meters.

The primary port is located at Kingstown which handles container cargo and passenger traffic. A new passenger terminal is under construction along the south side of Kingstown harbor.

Energy Sector

Electric power for St. Vincent and the Grenadines is provided by VINLEC, St. Vincent Electricity Services, Ltd. VINLEC operates diesel power stations on St. Vincent, Bequia, Canouan, and Union Island along with five hydro power stations on St. Vincent. Generating capacity is 16,600 kW. Annual power generation is 62,738,735 kWh of which 69.2 percent is derived from diesel generating plants and 30.8 percent is derived from hydro power plants (VINLEC 1994). Per capita power consumption is 555 kWh as of 1992.

No domestic sources for fossil fuels exist resulting in import dependency for the bulk of current energy requirements. Petroleum products distribution is provided by private distributors. Alternative fuels have been considered with some potential existing for geothermal power generation.

Land Use

The land area of St. Vincent and the Grenadines consists of 345 square kilometers. Of that total 139 km. (40.3 percent) are allocated to agricultural usage with 121 km. (35.0 percent) in forest land. The remaining land uses include natural vegetation (14.1 percent) and built area (10.1 percent). All figures are based on 1992 land use patterns (SVGG 1992).

Prime agricultural lands are located predominantly along the windward side of the island below the 1000 foot contour designated for agricultural usage. Built up areas are located primarily along the coast at lower elevations with the heaviest concentration of development on the southern leeward side of the island, in and around Kingstown.

Agriculture and Industry

Primary agricultural products include: bananas; root crops including: dasheen, eddoes, yams, and sweet potatoes; arrowroot; citrus fruit; coconut; and mango. Bananas continue to be the most important agricultural commodity with 8000 acres allocated to fresh banana production. Bananas account for 65.7 percent of agricultural exports down from 92.6 percent in 1990 when fresh banana exports were valued at \$170 million.

St. Vincent is the world's largest producer of arrowroot used for flour, meal, and starch. Collectively, root crops are important domestically and for export to neighboring Caribbean islands. Industrial activity consists of food processing, cement, furniture, clothing, and starch production.

Tourism activity in St. Vincent and the Grenadines has lagged behind that in other Caribbean destinations. Inaccessibility and the lack of white sandy beaches particularly on St. Vincent have proven to be problematic in terms of tourism development. Still, visitor arrivals have increased by 37.1 percent since 1990. The greatest increases have occurred at Bequia and Canouan in the Grenadines where visitation is up two and three-fold, respectively.

Projects Related to Climate Change

Several earlier projects have set the stage for this project. A thorough environmental profile of St. Vincent and the Grenadines was compiled in 1990 through the Caribbean Conservation Association with funding from USAID (CCA 1991). This project was one of six environmental profiles compiled for Eastern Caribbean countries to provide a basis for sustainable development. In addition, a vulnerability study supported by OAS identified and mapped areas of particular concern (OAS 1993). That study provides an initial foundation for the vulnerability assessment within this project.

In 1994, a National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) was prepared for St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVGG 1994). The plan establishes environmental priorities including: solid waste management, land use planning, coastal and marine resources management, water pollution, noise pollution, and national parks and protected areas. Legal instruments and institutions were examined, and a strategy for environmental action is provided.

In terms of energy alternatives, a recent assessment of distillate fuel generating options for St. Vincent and the Grenadines concluded that geothermal energy might be a viable option for meeting new power requirements in terms of physical capacity and economic feasibility. Solar collectors have been used for some time for localized power generation and hot water heating. Alternative energy options will be explored still further as a means of meeting long-term energy needs within the country.

National Institutions Dealing with Climate Change Related Issues

St. Vincent and the Grenadines has assigned staff and resources from the Ministry of Health and the Environment to implement the Climate Change Work Programme. A National Environmental Advisory Council has been established. A listing of Council members affiliation appears in the table below.

National Environmental Advisory Council:

CARIPEDA
Meteorological Office
Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Commerce and Works
Ministry of Health and Environment
Ministry of Planning
Ministry of Trade and Industry
National Advisory Council
National Youth Council
WINFA

Measures Undertaken

St. Vincent and the Grenadines ratified the UNFCCC on 2 December 1996.

Representatives from St. Vincent and the Grenadines are participating in COP meetings as well as local and regional meetings which address climate change in their agenda.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines will be participating in the regional project entitled Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (CPACC). This initiative is funded by the Global Environment Facility. Early results of this project will be incorporated into the Initial National Communication on Climate Change.

A National Environmental Advisory Council has been established, and a workshop was held in February 1998 with ministry representatives to discuss the proposed project and to solicit information on areas of particular concern .

Project Objectives

There are two primary objectives of this project. The first objective is to assist St. Vincent and the Grenadines in meeting its UNFCCC national communication obligations, especially relating to the development, publication and periodic update of their national greenhouse gases (GHG) inventory of sources and sinks. In addition the final report will describe the steps taken or envisaged by the Government to implement the Convention.

The second project objective is to provide the financial resources for St. Vincent and the Grenadines to fully participate in the on-going GEF funded project, Caribbean: Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (CPACC). Extensive human resource and institutional capacity enhancement will take place.

In particular the project is expected to increase general awareness and knowledge on climate change related issues in St. Vincent and the Grenadines and to strengthen the dialogue, information exchange and cooperation among all the relevant stakeholders including government, non-government, academic and private sector entities.

Project Description

The following components were identified during project preparation¹:

1) Start-up Activities: coordination and consultants

- (i) As a pre-requisite to participate in the project, the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines will designate a National Implementation Coordinating Unit (NICU) and a National Focal Point (CPACC NFP) to coordinate general activities related to the Government's Climate Change Work Program and, in particular, activities related to this project and the country's incorporation into CPACC. In addition, the Government will be requested to sign a Cooperative Agreement with the OAS to define the

¹ Annex 2 presents the "Activity Matrix" as suggested in the GEF *Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communications from Non-Annex-1 Parties*, dated February 1997. Annex 3 presents a time table for the different components and activities.

responsibilities of each party, and describe the products and services to be provided during project execution. The NICU will act as the national liaison and coordinator, working closely with CPACC's regional unit and the OAS.

- (ii) In consultation with the project Executing Agency the National Focal Point will select an international expert and a local consultant to assist in the implementation of the project.
- (iii) A project planning workshop will be held to introduce the project, to solicit input from representatives from each of the government ministries, and to discuss project coordination and information exchange.

2) Establishment of an Information Network and a Web Site

The National Focal Point will establish an information center/network with adequate equipment, provided by the project funds, to facilitate an effective exchange of information between the participating institutions at the national level, as well as to assist them in gaining internationally available information on climate change related issues. A national web site on climate change will be established for St. Vincent and the Grenadines in coordination with and assisted by the CPACC regional unit, UNDP's Sustainable Development Network Programme and UNFCCC Secretariat's CC:INFO/Web initiatives.

3) Prepare National Circumstances

The international expert assisted by the local consultant will prepare a report that details national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances on the basis of which the country will address climate change and its adverse impacts. This report will build on recent projects including: the Country Environmental Assessment, the National Vulnerability Assessment, and the National Environmental Action Plan.

4) Greenhouse Gases (GHG) Inventory

- (i) Review the current IPCC-GHG inventory methodology used at the international and national levels to assess the applicability of and to streamline this methodology for conducting national GHG emission inventory of sources and sinks for St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Special attention should be paid to work already completed in other related projects, the data on any national inventory already submitted to the IPCC and other relevant national and international work completed in this area which introduces methodological adaptations appropriate for small island countries. The effort in St. Vincent and the Grenadines will coordinate activities with other CPACC participants in terms of methodological framework and reporting consistency.
- (ii) Conduct a national training workshop on preparation of GHG inventories. The workshop will pull together all of the relevant national actors

related to GHG sources and sinks. A standard reporting form will be prepared with opportunity for refinement as appropriate based on workshop discussion.

- (iii) Prepare National GHG Sources and Sinks Inventory. Undertake in association with national counterparts, the work necessary to prepare national GHG inventories. The year 1994 will be used as the baseline date for the GHG inventories. Simultaneously develop a plan of action to institutionalize at the national level the capacity to produce annual national GHG inventories and to establish an abatement program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to enhance removals by sinks.
- (iv) Conduct a national training workshop to present results of the inventory, to determine what elements to include in the national communications and to discuss a plan of action for implementation of recommendations and follow-up activities as well as for education and public awareness.

5) Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change

- (i) Vulnerability assessment of sea level rise impacts on coastal areas. The project will provide the necessary funding for St. Vincent and the Grenadines to be incorporated as a full member of the CPACC project (see Annex 4 for a summary description of CPACC and its components, or consult CPACC's web site for further details: <http://www.cpacc.org>). As with other CPACC countries, St. Vincent and the Grenadines will directly participate in all activities undertaken in the four regional components: (1) design and establishment of sea level/climate monitoring network; (2) establishment of databases and information systems; (3) inventory of coastal resources and use; and (4) formulation of a policy framework for integrated coastal and marine management.

Representatives of national agencies from St. Vincent and the Grenadines will participate in the regional training workshops and attachments sponsored under the implementation of CPACC's four pilot components: (1) coral reef monitoring for climate change; (2) coastal vulnerability and risk assessment; (3) economic valuation of coastal and marine resources; and (4) formulation of economic/ regulatory proposals. These workshops have the objective of sharing and transferring methodologies and results from pilot countries to the rest of CPACC countries.

- (ii) Vulnerability assessment of agriculture and water resource sectors. In place of one of the four pilot components and to complement the assessment of coastal vulnerabilities as part of the CPACC project, St. Vincent and the Grenadines will conduct an assessment of inland vulnerabilities. Primary vulnerabilities include: more frequent and more intense tropical storms, inland flooding, land slides, and changes in rainfall patterns. The

principal focus will be on vulnerabilities caused by climate change and with an impact on agriculture and water supply.

A national consultant will be identified and contracted to conduct a vulnerability assessment of the agriculture and water resources sectors according to UNEP's *Handbook on methods for climate change impact assessment and adaptation strategies*. These sectors are not covered under CPACC. This assessment will in turn be shared with other participants in the CPACC project.

6) Initial National Communication of St. Vincent and the Grenadines to UNFCCC

The initial communication report from St. Vincent and the Grenadines will be prepared following guidelines developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). In particular, the report will be in accordance with decision 10 of the COP at its second session (decision 10/CP2) on "Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention: Guidelines and Facilitation of Process for consideration".

The draft report will be sent to the UNFCCC Secretariat previous government endorsement. Given that some of the inputs necessary for this report will come from the CPACC project which will not be completed until the end of the year 2000, it is proposed that an interim communication will be submitted by mid 1999.

Rationale for GEF Support

The proposed project undertakes activities to enable St. Vincent and the Grenadines to meet their UNFCCC communications obligations and thus is eligible for GEF financing since this international entity has been entrusted to operate as the financial mechanism for the UNFCCC on an interim basis.

The project is consistent with GEF Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities in providing coordinated and timely assistance to developing countries to fulfill their commitments to the UNFCCC. The project will lead to the submission by St. Vincent and the Grenadines of its first national communication to the COP within the time required by this convention.

Sustainability and Participation

The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines fully supports the objectives of this project giving a high priority to this undertaking. As designed, project activities and implementation arrangements enhance the likelihood of sustainability over the long-term. Specifically: (i) the project will not create a separate organization to plan for global climate change, but rather strengthen existing government institutions; (ii) the project, together with other enabling activities implemented by other organizations, will support and further develop a permanent nucleus of expertise and capability for adaptation planning and GHG inventory assessment that will sustain the planning process initiated with this project; and (iii) the project will be linked to national planning efforts with respect to development and the environment.

To ensure wide participation in this effort, the National Environmental Advisory Council has been established. The Council will be kept informed of project implementation at their regular meetings from the National Focal Point. In addition to the National Advisory Council, working groups are being established to work with representatives of government and non-government entities building on existing institutions, experiences, and initiatives. The project team will serve as liaison with regional climate change intergovernmental bodies such as the IPCC, CPACC, UNDP's Pacific Island Climate Change Assistance Programme (PICCAP); UNDP's enabling activities in the Caribbean; and the US Country Studies Program.

Lessons Learned

The lessons learned from reviews of other enabling projects highlight specific characteristics that are necessary to ensure successful implementation of projects such as the project proposed here: (i) emphasis on training, institutional strengthening and awareness-raising to build capacity within the country; (ii) emphasis on facilitating national and regional cooperation and collaboration; (iii) well-developed national and regional networks of experts and organizations; (iv) provisions for exchange of information at national and international levels; and (v) well-focused and targeted activities, which are channeled to meet reporting obligations under the UNFCCC.

Project Financing and Budget

As an enabling activity under the UNFCCC related to preparing the national communication for St. Vincent and the Grenadines and to planning for climate change, the agreed full incremental costs of the project, US\$349,500, will be funded by GEF. This amount includes the cost of (i) activities associated with preparation of St. Vincent and the Grenadines' first national communication; (ii) St. Vincent and the Grenadines' full participation in CPACC regional and pilot activities; and (iii) incremental CPACC management costs of the Regional Project Implementation Unit (RPIU) resulting from St. Vincent and the Grenadines' participation in the project. The "General Description of Steps" category exceeds recommended cost norms due to the inclusion of the aforementioned CPACC enabling activities related to planning for adaptation. The budget is included as Annex 5 following the "Activity Matrix" format.

Institutional Framework and Project Implementation

The national counterpart agency for the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines will be the Ministry of Health and the Environment. Project oversight and advisement will be provided by the National Environmental Advisory Council. The General Secretariat of the Organization of American States (GS/OAS) as the Grant Recipient/Executive Agency for the project will be responsible for disbursements to the CPACC Regional Project Implementation Unit (RPIU), technical supervision and overall project quality assurance. The CPACC/RPIU has been established to ensure effective coordination and management of project activities at the regional level, as assigned by the GS/OAS. The project will also collaborate with other government and non-government entities through both the Advisory Council and a series of working groups being established to address specific information gathering and assessment elements of the project.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of this project will be undertaken in accordance with the guidelines established for the CPACC project and agreed to between the OAS and the World Bank. In particular, a set of key indicators has been developed to evaluate the CPACC's project components performance and to facilitate the introduction of adjustments when necessary (see Annex 6).

List of References

Caribbean Conservation Association. 1991. *Country Environmental Profile for St. Vincent and the Grenadines*. St. Michael, Barbados.

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St. Vincent and the Grenadines. 1991. *Census of Population*. Prepared by Statistical Office. Central Planning Division. Ministry of Finance and Planning. Kingstown, St. Vincent.

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St. Vincent Electricity Services Limited. 1994. *Annual Financial Report*.

Annex 1

Ref. No. HTH/169E
In replying the date and
number above of this letter
should be quoted.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH & THE ENVIRONMENT
Ministerial Building
Kingstown
ST. VINCENT & THE GRENADINES

16th March, 1998.

Lars Vidaeus
Chief, Global Environment Division,
The World Bank
Washington, D.C. 20433,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Vidaeus,

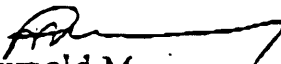
**Project Proposal to Enable St. Vincent and the Grenadines to Prepare its
First National Communication Response to its Commitments to the United Nations
Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**

The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines is pleased to endorse and support the attached project proposal on the Enabling Activities for the First National Communication in Response to the UNFCCC. The economy and livelihood of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and its people is very much dependent on the natural resources of this archipelago, mainly coastal and agricultural resources. Global climate change forecasts, particularly increases in the frequency and intensity of hurricanes and droughts, and their impacts could have severe impacts and could make our country even more vulnerable.

We would therefore be grateful for the proposed budget of US\$350,000 to be supported by the GEF to assist us in fulfilling the mandated requirements from the UNFCCC and in preparing to cope with these future changes. This estimate takes into account the specific issues and identification of requirements for compliance with the UNFCCC, and the need for financial assistance to allow St. Vincent and the Grenadines to join the rest of the CARICOM countries as a full member and beneficiary of the on-going Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (CPACC) project.

The Government expects that the proposed project will produce the required initial national communication within one year after approval of the proposed funding.

Yours sincerely,


Reynold Murray
GEF Focal Point &
Environmental Services Coordinator
Ministry of Health & The
Environment

Annex 2

Coverage of the Activities in St. Vincent and The Grenadines to Prepare The Initial National Communication

Enabling Activity	Description	Planning and Execution	Data Gathering and Research	Capacity Building	
				Institutional Strengthening	Training and Education
1. National Circumstances	Report detailing national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances on the basis of which the country will address climate change and its adverse impacts	X	X	X	X
2. Greenhouse gas inventory (incl. CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O) for:					
- all energy sources	(i) Review of IPCC-GHG inventory methodology and application to St. Vincent and the Grenadines	X	X	X	X
- industrial processes	(ii) Training workshop on preparation of GHG inventories				
- agricultural process	(iii) GHG sources and sinks inventory				
- land use change and forestry	(iv) Training workshop to present results and define plan of action				
- other sources					
3. General description of steps take or envisaged to implement the Convention including, as appropriate:					
(a) Programs related to sustainable development, research, and public awareness.	Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (i) Vulnerability assessment of sea level rise impacts on coastal areas: incorporation of St. Vincent and the Grenadines as a full member to CPACC. <u>Regional CPACC components:</u> (1) Design and establishment of sea level/climate monitoring network; (2) Establishment of databases and information systems; (3) Inventory of coastal resources and use; (4) Formulation of a policy framework for integrated coastal and marine mgt. <u>Pilot CPACC components</u> by sending representatives to regional workshops and attachments: (5) Coral reef monitoring for climate change; (6) Coastal vulnerability risk assessment; (7) Economic valuation of coastal and marine resources; and (8) Formulation of economic/ regulatory proposals.	X/CPACC	X/CPACC	X/CPACC	X
(b) Policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts					
(c) Policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies					
(d) Building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning					
(e) Programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including abatement and sink enhancement					
	(ii) Vulnerability assessment of agriculture and water resources	X	X	X	X
4. Other information	Based on the results of the implementation of the three major activities: GHG inventories, CPACC and vulnerability assessment of agriculture and water sectors.	X/CPACC	X/CPACC	X/CPACC	X/CPACC
(a) Material relevant for calculation of global emission trends					
(b) Financial and technological needs and constraints for project financing, national communications, vulnerability assessment and adaptation.					
5. Compilation and Production of the Initial National Communication	Preparation and publication of the national communication, including the preparation of an exec. summary.	X/CPACC	X/CPACC	X/CPACC	X/CPACC

X: Enabling Activity

X/CPACC: Specific issues to be dealt with by CPACC through EA

Annex 3

Time Table for Project Implementation

Activity	1998	1999	2000	2001
(1) Start-up activities: coordination and consultants	XX			
(2) Establishment of an Information Network and a Web Site	XX	XX		
(3) Prepare National Circumstances	XX			
(4) Greenhouse Gases (GHG) Inventories	XXXXX			
(5) Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change				
(i) Vulnerability assessment of sea level rise impacts on coastal areas (CPACC)	XX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXX
(ii) Vulnerability assessment of agriculture and water resources sectors.	XX	XXX		
(6) Initial National Communication of St. Vincent and the Grenadines to UNFCC				
(i) Interim report		X		
(ii) Final report				X

Annex 4

Description of CPACC and its components

With this enabling activity, St. Vincent and the Grenadines will join eleven other members of CARICOM participating in the regional project entitled Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change Project (CPACC). The overall objective of the project is to support Caribbean countries as they prepare to deal with adverse effects related to global climate change (GCC). The project will assist national governments of the region to: (i) strengthen capabilities for monitoring and analyzing climate and sea level dynamics and trends, seeking to determine immediate and potential impacts of GCC, (ii) identify areas that are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change and sea level rise, (iii) develop an integrated management and planning framework for cost-effective response and adaptation to the impacts of GCC on coastal and marine areas, (iv) enhance regional and national capabilities for preparing for the advent of GCC through institutional strengthening and human resource development, and (v) identify and assess policy options and instruments that may help initiate the implementation of a long-term program of adaptation to GCC in vulnerable coastal areas.

The project will follow a regional approach with a cooperative effort among participating countries through a combination of national pilot/demonstration actions and regional training and technology transfer linked to adaptation planning. Project activities will focus on planning for adaptation to GCC in vulnerable areas including: regional sea/climate data collection and management, impact and vulnerability studies, and assessment of policy options through a series of regional activities and pilot studies. These enabling activities will be complemented by selective capacity-building activities, aimed at creating and/or strengthening endogenous conditions and capabilities necessary to prepare a long-term program for adaptation to GCC. The program will involve a comprehensive program of human resource development for upgrading the skills of technicians and officials from participating countries in areas relevant to GCC and adaptation planning.

Project execution will take four years involving both regional and pilot-based components. The four regional components include:

1. design and establishment of sea level/climate monitoring network,
2. establishment of databases and information systems,
3. inventory of coastal resources and use, and
4. formulation of a policy framework for integrated coastal and marine management.

The pilot-based components include:

1. coral reef monitoring for climate change,
2. coastal vulnerability and risk assessment,
3. economic valuation of coastal and marine resources, and
4. formulation of economic/regulatory proposals.

ANNEX 5

Budget (in US\$) for Expedited Processing of the Enabling Activity Proposal for Preparing the Initial National Communication of St. Vincent and The Grenadines

Enabling Activity	Description	Planning and Execution ²	Capacity Building		Total Costs in US\$
			Institutional Strengthening ³	Training and Education	
1. National Circumstances	Report detailing national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances on the basis of which the country will address climate change and its adverse impacts	\$3,000	\$1,000	---	\$4,000
2. Greenhouse gas inventory (incl. CO2, CH4, and N2O) for:					
- all energy sources - industrial processes - agricultural process - land use change and forestry - other sources	(i) Review of IPCC-GHG inventory methodology and application to St. Vincent and the Grenadines	\$2,000	\$1,000	---	\$3,000
-	(ii) Training workshop on preparation of GHG inventories	---	---	\$13,000	\$13,000
-	(iii) GHG sources and sinks inventory	\$30,000	\$15,000	---	\$45,000
-	(iv) Training workshop to present results and define plan of action	---	---	\$13,000	\$13,000
	Subtotal	\$32,000	\$16,000	\$26,000	\$74,000

² Includes cost of data gathering and research and technical assistance by international experts

³ Includes cost of technical assistance by local experts and equipment

Annex 5 (cont.)

Enabling Activity	Description	Planning and Execution	Capacity Building		Total Costs in US\$
			Institutional Strengthening	Training and Education	
3. General description of steps take or envisaged to implement the Convention including, as appropriate:					
(a) Programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness.	Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (i) Vulnerability assessment of sea level rise impacts on coastal areas: incorporation of St. Vincent and the Grenadines as a full member to CPACC. <u>Regional CPACC components:</u> (1) Design and establishment of sea level/climate monitoring network; (2) Establishment of databases and information systems; (3) Inventory of coastal resources and use; (4) Formulation of a policy framework for integrated coastal and marine mgt. <u>Pilot CPACC components</u> by sending representatives to regional workshops and attachments: (5) Coral reef monitoring for climate change; (6) Coastal vulnerability risk assessment; (7) Economic valuation of coastal and marine resources; and (8) Formulation of economic/regulatory proposals.				
(b) Policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts		\$8,000	\$18,000	\$13,000	\$39,000
(c) Policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies		\$2,500	\$14,000	\$6,000	\$22,500
(d) Building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning		\$20,000	\$18,000	\$20,000	\$58,000
(e) Programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including abatement and sink enhancement		\$9,000	---	\$13,000	\$22,000
		---	---	\$10,000	\$10,000
		---	---	\$10,000	\$10,000
		---	---	\$10,000	\$10,000
(f)		(ii) Vulnerability assessment of agriculture and water resources	\$21,000	\$6,000	---
	Subtotal	\$60,500	\$56,000	\$92,000	\$208,500
4. Other information	Based on the results of the implementation of the three major activities: GHG inventories, CPACC and vulnerability assessment of agriculture and water sectors.	\$6,000	---	---	\$6,000
(a) Material relevant for calculation of global emission trends					
(b) Financial and technological needs and constraints for project financing, national communications, vulnerability assessment and adaptation.					
5. Compilation and Production of the Initial National Communication	Preparation and publication of the national communication, including the preparation of an exec. summary.	\$5,000	\$1,000	---	\$6,000
Project Management (RPIU)		\$27,000	\$12,000	\$5,000	\$44,000
Monitoring/Evaluation (incremental cost to CPACC)		\$4,000	---	---	\$4,000
Contingencies		\$7,000	---	---	\$7,000
Total		\$141,500	\$85,000	\$123,000	\$349,500

ANNEX 6
Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Activities	Inputs Resources provide for project activities	Outputs Goods and services produced by the project	Timing Start Finish	Outcomes and Impacts
Greenhouse Gas Inventory				
Develop framework for inventory of greenhouse gases according to revised IPCC and the Second COP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review IPP-GHG inventory methodology with application to Caribbean region and St. Vincent and the Grenadines in particular. Technical assistance, consulting services and training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training workshop on preparation of GHG inventories. Survey instrument for compiling greenhouse gas inventory based on international guidelines and local input. 	7/98 6/98	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framework for assessing GHG emissions. Institutional capacity for maintaining and updating GHG inventory.
Conduct GHG inventory by sector for primary GHG constituents including: CO ₂ , CH ₄ , and N ₂ O.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compile greenhouse gas inventory grouped by major constituents and GHG sources and sinks. Delineate inventory by sector including: energy, industrial processes, agricultural processes, and land use change and forestry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory by primary greenhouse gases and economic sector. Compilation of major sources and sinks of greenhouse gases. Workshop to present findings. 	8/98 11/98 5/99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National inventory of GHG emissions for national as well as regional and international planning purposes. Improved institutional framework for maintaining and updating GHG inventory.
Assess options to abate GHG emissions and to adapt to impacts associated with climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey of abatement options and adaptation alternatives to address GHG impacts. Technical assistance, consulting services and training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop to solicit local input on abatement options and adaptation alternatives to address GHG impacts. Preparation of national action plan for effective response measures to address implications of climate change. 	5/99 6/99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National action plan based on GHG inventory to: 1) assess current conditions and trends, 2) examine abatement options, 3) identify vulnerabilities, and 4) assess adaptation alternatives. Public awareness and education programs on climate change and adaptation options.

Activities	Inputs	Outputs	Timing	Outcomes and Impacts
<p>Design and establishment of sea level rise /climate monitoring network</p>	<p>Resources provide for project activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sea level/climate observation unit with state-of-the-art tidal gauge as part of CPACC regional network. Technical assistance, consulting services and training. Regional data acquisition, archiving, and dissemination system for sea level and climate related variables. 	<p>Goods and services produced by the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tidal gauge installed collecting data on sea level and other related climate variables. Trained national and regional staff in monitoring and analysis of sea level and climate data. Geocentric fixing bench marks. Action Plan for continued operation of gauging station. 	<p>Start Finish</p> <p>6/98 10/98</p> <p>6/98 3/01</p> <p>1/98 6/99</p> <p>3/01</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancement of Caribbean sea level gauge and related climate variables network. Improved sea level and related climate variables data available regionwide. Institutional and human capacity strengthened at both regional and national levels in the monitoring and analysis of sea level and climate data as well as in the O&M of tidal gauges. Long-term funding for maintenance of Sea Level/Climate Monitoring Network.
<p>Establishment of databases and information systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Computer hardware and software for database management and analysis with INTERNET communication. Technical assistance, consultant services, and regional and national training courses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Computer based network providing linkage to regional and international institutions, especially the RPIU and NICUs. Databases using data /information generated by project activities. Training. 	<p>6/98 10/98</p> <p>11/98 3/01</p> <p>1/99 3/01</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical and human capacity for data management and analysis strengthened at regional and national levels. Improved communication and data sharing between national and regional institutions. Availability of data related to climate systems and sea level as a means to further understanding and reduce the remaining uncertainties regarding the causes, effects, magnitude, and timing of climate change and sea level rise.

Activities	Inputs	Outputs	Timing	Outcomes and Impacts
Inventory of coastal resources and use	<p>Resources provide for project activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment to create or upgrade existing Geographic Information System (GIS) capability. • Training on GIS. • Technical assistance, consultant services and training. 	<p>Goods and services produced by the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate and consolidate natural resource inventory and upgrade digital information system. • Improve database for other project activities. • Training on techniques for resource inventory preparation and management. • Inventory of physical and biological resources in coastal areas, their current use and users. Country-specific mapped outputs for use in ICZM and planning. 	<p>Start Finish</p> <p>9/98 2/99</p> <p>1/99 12/99</p> <p>9/98 9/98</p> <p>1/99 12/99</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved institutional framework, technical capacity, and equipment for the inventory and analysis of coastal zone resources, their condition and utilization. • Increased regional and national information on coastal zone resources, their condition, and utilization.
Develop a policy framework for preparation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) legislation that will incorporate mechanisms for adaptation to climate change such as land use planning and contingency planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance, consultant services and regional workshop. • In- and between-country consultations on generic framework with adaptation to specific country needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and analysis of existing institutional and legal mechanisms, including regulatory framework for integrated coastal and marine management. • Draft framework for preparation of ICZM legislation. • Training on policy framework. • Public awareness and education program. 	<p>7/98 10/98</p> <p>11/98 11/99</p> <p>12/98 5/99</p> <p>8/98</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework legislation for addressing issues in the coastal and marine areas, particularly adaptation to climate change. • Support the development of a policy framework for the preparation of ICZM legislation at the national and regional scale. • Increased national and regional level capacity in ICZM policy formulation through regional workshops and public awareness and education programs. • Public awareness and education programs on climate change and adaptation options.

Activities	Inputs	Outputs	Timing	Outcomes and Impacts																
<p>Participate in CPACC pilot projects related to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) coral reef monitoring, 2) coastal vulnerability and risk assessment, 3) economic valuation of natural resources, and 4) design and use of economic and regulatory approaches for environmental protection. 	<p>Resources provide for project activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance, consultant services and sub-regional meetings and regional workshops. • Study tours for participants. • Educational material. 	<p>Goods and services produced by the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study results relating to areas of common concern including the status of coral reefs and coastal vulnerabilities. • Draft adaptation strategy for participating countries. • Assessment and review of resource valuation techniques. • Training and information dissemination on coastal management options. 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Start</td> <td>5/99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Finish</td> <td>7/99</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Start</td> <td>1/00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Finish</td> <td>2/00</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Start</td> <td>2/00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Finish</td> <td>4/00</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Start</td> <td>1/99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Finish</td> <td>2/99</td> </tr> </table>	Start	5/99	Finish	7/99	Start	1/00	Finish	2/00	Start	2/00	Finish	4/00	Start	1/99	Finish	2/99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved regional institutional capacity for long-term monitoring of Caribbean coral reef systems. • Strengthened capacity in coastal vulnerability and risk assessment at the national and regional levels. • Regional and local capacity strengthened for resource valuation, environmental accounting and investment decision-making. • Improved decision-making approach incorporating economic-based instruments within regulatory framework for the preparation of national environmental policy.
Start	5/99																			
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<p>Conduct vulnerability assessment for agriculture and water resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance, consulting services and training. • Data gathering and information processing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary assessment of upland vulnerabilities related to climate change. • Draft adaptation strategy to focus on immediate and longer-term vulnerabilities. • Dissemination of information to other participating countries within the region. • Public awareness and educational programs. 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Start</td> <td>8/98</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Finish</td> <td>6/99</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Start</td> <td>8/99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Finish</td> <td>6/99</td> </tr> </table>	Start	8/98	Finish	6/99	Start	8/99	Finish	6/99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better information on upland vulnerabilities related to climate change especially related to agriculture and water resources. • Improved capacity for identifying inland vulnerabilities and for risk assessment. • Identification of options for adapting to upland vulnerabilities both current and long-term. • General public informed and educated about vulnerabilities associated with climate change. 								
Start	8/98																			
Finish	6/99																			
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Finish	6/99																			

Activities	Inputs Resources provide for project activities	Outputs Goods and services produced by the project	Timing Start Finish	Outcomes and Impacts
Compilation and Production of the Initial National Communication				
Preparation and publication of the national communication.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Input of national circumstances, greenhouse gas inventory, initial vulnerability assessment for agriculture and water resources, preliminary findings from CPACC project. Updated information particularly with respect to CPACC component on coastal vulnerabilities and adaptive measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interim communication report submitted pending input from CPACC project. Revised Initial National Communication submitted incorporated input from CPACC project. 	8/99 1/01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National policy with respect to greenhouse gas emissions based on thorough GHG inventory, identification of sources and sinks, examination of abatement options, identification of vulnerabilities, and assessment of adaptation alternatives. Fulfills national reporting obligations to UNFCCC and is consistent with GEF Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities. Public awareness and education programs on climate change and adaptation options.

Adapted from Global Environment Facility. *Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change*. Project Document, January 1997.