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#### The Role of the Centre:

1. The Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre coordinates the Caribbean region's response to climate change.

 The Centre is the key node for information on climate change issues.
 It is the repository and clearing house for regional climate change information and data and provides climate change-related policy advice and guidelines to the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Member States through the CARICOM Secretariat.

4. The main goal of the Centre is to improve the ability of Caribbean people living in communities at risk from climate change to adopt more sustainable lifestyles. It does this through the provision of **services** designed to improve knowledge of climate change and foster adaptation to the effects of climate change.

#### These services include:

- 1. Clearing House The Clearing House is a proactive information exchange which engages stakeholders in accessing and sharing information. The Centre collects climate change information from global and regional sources, ensuring that the information is available to key national and regional organizations, agencies, and individuals.
- 2. Community Projects The Centre's expertise is used to facilitate projects for communities-at-risk and to expedite community "buy-in" and adaptation measures. The Centre seeks to conceptualize, develop, and implement projects which result in behavior change through a participatory process involving the communities as partners. The Centre is particularly interested in the areas of Health, Tourism, Agriculture, and Renewable Energy.
- 3. Joint Programmes Regional and international agencies, educational institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other civil organizations will find a ready and receptive partner for climate change projects at the Centre. The Centre has a network of experts who are available for all stages of project design and management.

**4. Environmental Scanning –** The Centre has access to the necessary information and expertise to identify climate-related threats. It uses this information to help its stakeholders, including regional governments, private sector businesses, financial institutions, and voluntary organizations, to develop and implement adaptation strategies based on scenarios developed by the Centre. The Centre would also be an integral part of any regional early-warning system.

**5. Climate Change Curricula –** Climate change is increasingly becoming a field of specialization within the realm of environmental and sustainable development. The Centre has access to the expertise to take curricula-related programmes from concept to implementation. The Centre can also monitor and evaluate existing and new programmes.

6. **Training –** The Centre will develop appropriate courses for different organizations and levels of management in issues related to climate change. This includes technical areas, like proposal writing and negotiations.

7. Consultancy Services – Using its network of expert consultants, the Centre can provide services for a wide range of situations and projects. It can conceptualize, plan, develop, implement, monitor, and evaluate projects and programmes in areas related to climate change. Such areas range from biodiversity to alternate energy.
8. Trust Fund – The Centre has established a Trust Fund as a mechanism to provide support in situations where external funds are not readily available, or are difficult to mobilize within the allotted time frame. In some situations, regional priorities may not be supported by existing international programmes. There may also be times when countries may wish to develop projects prior to a formal request to a funding agency, but lack the resources for project development. In this case, the Trust Fund will provide the bridging finance.

Relevant On Going CCCCC **Programmes** (Selected Activities): • EU-GCCA (EC) PPCR-SPCR (CIF) • DMS (IDB)



### Coral Reef Early Warning System Network



### Table 1: List of Hydro/Meteorological Stations to be installed under the EU project(\$2,2 M)

No.	Country	Hydrological Station		Met Station		Coral Reef Early Warning Monitoring Station	
		No. of	Cost	No. of	Cost	No. of	Cost
		Stations	(Euros)	Stations	(Euros)	Stations	(Euros)
1	Antigua & Barbuda			1	12,000		
2	Bahamas			5	30,000		
3	Barbados			2	20.000	1	110,000
4	Belize	4	80,000	1	40,000	1	110,000
5	Cuba	10	200,000			1	110,000
6	Dominica	2	24,000				
7	Dominican	5	100,000			1	110,000
	Republic						
8	Grenada			1	12,000		
9	Guyana	10	200,000				
10	Haiti	5	100,000				
11	Jamaica	2	24,000				
12	Saint Kitts &			1	12,000		
	Nevis						
13	Saint Lucia			1	12,000	1	110,000
14	Saint Vincent &			1	12,000		
	Grenadines	-		_			
15	Suriname	7	140,000				
16	Trinidad &	2	24,000			1	110,000
	Tobago						
	Total	47	892,000	13	150,000	6	660,000

### Station Instrumentation

Hydro-meteorological:

- Wind Direction and Speed
- Air Temperature and Relative Humidity
- Barometric Pressure
- Rainfall
- Solar Radiation
- Water Levels (Sea, River or Catchment Level) CREWS:
- Above Meteorological Variable
- Water Quality Sensors to monitor
  - Conductivity
  - Water Temperature
  - Dissolved Oxygen
  - ≻ pH
  - > Turbidity
  - Fluorescence
  - Current Velocity and Waves

### **PPCR-SPCR**

Component 1(\$2.4M): Improving Geospatial Data and Management for Adaptation Planning, Sea Level Rise and Storm Surge Impact Analysis

Main Objectives: Improve the collection of topographic and bathymetric data and aerial imagery, and development of Digital Elevation Model For Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Dominica, and Grenada.

#### Main Sub-component activities:

- 1. Collection and generation of coastal topographic and bathymetric data, and aerial imagery DEM for the selected areas.
- 2. Data gap analysis to identify and prioritize the other types of data acquisition.
- 3. Training in GIS and data management in participating PPCR countries
- 4. Sharing of information and lessons learned with PPCR and non-PPCR participating Caribbean countries.

### **PPCR-SPCR**

Component 2 (\$1.0M): Consolidating and Expanding the Regional Climate Monitoring Network and Global Platform Linkages.

Main Sub-component Activities:

- 1. Support for regional connectivity and data interpretation and use for the existing hydro-meteorological networks region wide.
- 2. Consolidation of coastal topography and bathymetry data
- 3. Expansion of region's linkage and connectivity with GCOS. GLOSS, GOOS



Seven countries were proposed as the pilot beneficiary countries for this "Regional Public Good" project; these being Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Guyana, St. Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago.

**Component 1:** Gap Analysis and Regional Plan of Action involving the following activities

- Gap analysis of existing geospatial infrastructure, including a survey of existing regional and national sensors deployed across the Caribbean, planned deployments, and desired deployments.
- Development of a regional plan to address identified gaps in hydrographic capacity and tidal and geospatial framework.

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## Thank You

Questions ???