

Sample Project

The following is a sample of our work.

Dominica's *Low Carbon Climate Resilient Development Strategy* and *Strategic Program for Climate Resilience* (SPCR).

CLIENT: CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS (CIF), WORLD BANK, GOVERNMENT OF DOMINICA

Date: July 2011 to June 2012

Based on recommendations of an independent Expert Group, Dominica was selected as one of the countries to participate in the *Pilot Program for Climate Resilience* (PPCR) which is part of the *Strategic Climate Fund* (SCF), a multi-donor Trust Fund within the *Climate Investment Funds* (CIF). The Caribbean PPCR has seven components: country activities in six countries (Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines) and a region-wide component. The PPCR provided financing through the multilateral development banks (MDBs) to support programs in the selected pilot countries. Proposals for PPCR funding will be prepared jointly by the recipient country and the relevant MDBs.

The goal of the *Pilot Program for Climate Resilience* (PPCR) is to help countries ***transform to a climate resilient development path, consistent with national poverty reduction and sustainable development goals***. In its nature as a pilot program and supporting learning-by-doing, PPCR implementation ultimately aims to result in an *increased application of knowledge on integration of climate resilience into development*. The PPCR complements, yet goes beyond, currently available adaptation financing in providing finance for *programmatic approaches*

to upstream climate resilience in development planning, core development policies, and strategies.

Dominica was provided Technical Assistance (TA) by the World Bank to undertake the design and development of their *Strategic Program for Climate Resilience* (SPCR), under which **de Romilly and de Romilly Limited** provided the services of a Team Leader/Climate Change Adaptation Specialist to support and guide the process.

The preparation of Dominica’s SPCR and related investment plan has involved a comprehensive country-driven process. SPCR preparation was initiated with an exhaustive desk-top study of existing national and regional climate change and development policies, plans and programs, including, *inter alia*, the Initial and Second National Communications to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Dominica’s Climate Change Adaptation Policy and Action Plan (2002), the Special Program for Adaptation to Climate Change (SPACC), the Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Project, and the Organization for Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)’ Saint George’s Declaration (SGD) - Principles for Environmental Sustainability (2006). This exercise also included a review of climate change risks and a comprehensive review of Dominica’s Climate Change Adaptation Policy and Action Plan (2002).

DOMINICA - SUMMARY OF CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS

Event Risks and <i>Outcome Risks</i>	Ranking of Risks (10 highest)
Increase in extreme events and climate variability (Cumulative Risks) - <i>Physical damage to crops and agricultural access roads, impact on agricultural and fisheries productivity, increase of pests/disease, impact on livelihoods and food security</i>	10
Increase in extreme events - <i>More frequent economic setbacks, prolonged recovery periods, stress on economy (including increase in loss of life, impact on tourism arrivals, impact on agricultural production, food security, forest cover), and less attractive environment for foreign investment due to cumulative destruction of critical infrastructure for tourism, manufacturing, agriculture, trade</i>	10
Increase in extreme events (increased intensity of hurricanes, flooding, landslides) - <i>Increased damage to houses, human settlements, critical infrastructure, business and other properties</i>	10

Sea level rise – combined with increased incidents of storm surges - <i>Damage to coastal infrastructure (roads, ports, jetties, storage, processing, packing, landing sites) used for agricultural trade and access to markets</i>	9
Increased frequency of extreme events - <i>Water shortages due to increased drought and storms</i> (Note: includes loss to crops)	9
Sea level rise – combined with increased incidents of storm surges - <i>Damage to coastal tourism facilities (beaches, hotels, airports, cruise ship terminals)</i> (NOTE: Includes impacts on Carib Territory and lost income to farmers)	8
Sea level rise and storm surge - <i>Loss of coral reefs – loss of protection to coastal areas and impact of marine ecosystem and associated effect on livelihoods and food security</i>	8
Climate variability - <i>Loss and impact on marine and terrestrial biodiversity which is key pillar for tourism</i>	8
Changes in rainfall intensity - <i>Increased coastal marine habitat degradation and damage to fisheries infrastructure</i>	8
Increased climate variability - <i>Changes in fish and marine mammal migration patterns affecting food security and tourism</i>	8
Changes in rainfall patterns - <i>Increased incidents of landslides affecting houses, human settlements and infrastructure, in addition to costs for insurance and building loans</i>	8
Increase in extreme events – <i>Damage to coastal property and infrastructure due to storms surges</i>	7
Increase in extreme events - <i>Reduced availability of international donor funding due to increased demand for emergency assistance from vulnerable countries</i>	7
Changes in national and local temperatures regimes - <i>Increased damage to buildings and water cisterns from extreme dry conditions</i>	7
Sea level rise – combined with increased incidents of storm surges - <i>Increased costs for insurance, re-insurance and costs to banks providing loans for coastal infrastructure</i>	6
Increased climate variability - <i>Increased land degradation</i> (variation in temperature) (Note: impact on food production, water quality, health and nutrition)	6
Changes in rainfall patterns - <i>Impact on water quality/supply and costs of water treatment/delivery and damage to water/communication infrastructure</i> (NOTE: hotels and restaurants at tipping point and loss of income due to lack of water could put them out of business)	6
Increased climate variability - <i>Decline in tourism visitor arrivals</i>	6

<i>due to more mild conditions affecting winter tourism market</i>	
Sea level rise and storm surge - <i>Damage to coastal infrastructure from sea level rise and higher storm surges and associated impact on tourism (hotels, dive industry, yachting)</i> (Note: Significant cultural loss in Carib Territory and loss of beaches for recreation)	6
Increase in extreme events - <i>Increase cost of coastal resources management</i>	6
Increase in extreme events - <i>Damage to water infrastructure and impact on costs for water supply</i>	6

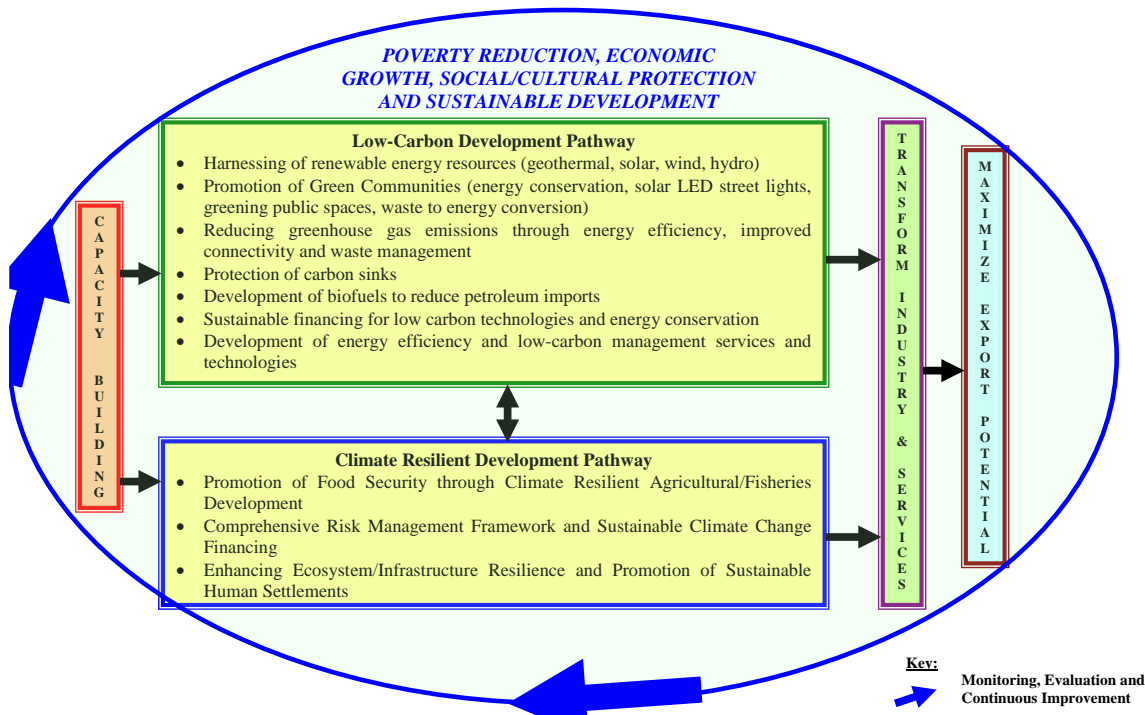
The SPCR preparation process also included: 1) national consultations, assessments by sector technical working groups, meetings with small focus group and one-on-one meetings held with key national stakeholders, policy makers, civil society including the private sector and prospective beneficiaries about the pilot program, to confirm the strategic focus of the SPCR; 2) an in-depth assessment of climate change impacts and risks; 3) adaptation capacity assessments at the national, sectoral and community levels; 4) the identification of priority interventions; and 5) a cost benefit analysis for potential SPCR public and private sector interventions. Additionally, there was a thorough stock-taking of relevant past, planned and ongoing climate change adaptation projects by the Government, Multi-lateral Development Banks (MDBs), development partners, the private sector and Civil Society (NGOs / CBOs) to ensure the coordination and added value of activities.

Additionally, a PPCR National Consultative Workshop was conducted in December 2011, which was facilitated by the Team Leader/Climate Change Adaptation Specialist from *de Romilly and de Romilly Limited*. The objectives of the National Consultative Workshop were to: 1) undertake the climate change risk assessment through a stakeholder evaluation of priority climate change risks and capacity constraints identified by sector technical working groups; 2) facilitate stakeholder identification of viable interventions to address sectoral priority risks and capacity constraints; 3) obtain feedback from consultations with vulnerable communities and facilitate discussions on priority intervention to address community needs; 4) facilitate report back on the findings of the National Adaptive Capacity Assessment and stakeholder evaluation of priority capacity needs; and 5) facilitate stakeholder ranking/rationalizing priority risks and needs.

In light of the need to develop a strategic approach to climate change management as identified by stakeholders during the comprehensive and country-driven SPCR planning process, the Team Leader/Climate Change Adaptation Specialist from *de Romilly and de Romilly Limited* TA supported the development of **Dominica's Low Carbon Climate Resilient Development Strategy** that constitutes a compendium first part to their SPCR.

DOMINICA'S LOW-CARBON CLIMATE-RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Key Pillars – Drawn from Dominica Medium-term Growth and Social Protection Strategy (GSPS)



Dominica's Low Carbon Climate Resilient Development Strategy was officially launched at an International Development Partners Meeting convened in Dominica during the 21st to the 23rd March 2012, which was attended by over 80 participants, including 30 representatives from international and regional agencies. Donor partners, civil society and regional institutions were represented by World Bank; Inter-American Development Bank, Caribbean Development Bank, United Nations Development Program, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Pan American Health Organization, Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, Caribbean Environmental Health Institute, Japanese International Cooperation Agency, Caribbean Environmental Health Institute, University of the West Indies, CaribSave and Organization of American States. During

the International Development Partners Meeting, which was facilitated by the Team Leader/Climate Change Adaptation Specialist from *de Romilly and de Romilly Limited*, in excess of US\$65 million was secured to support priority climate change initiatives under **Dominica's Low Carbon Climate Resilient Development Strategy**.

Dominica's Low Carbon Climate Resilient Development Strategy describes Dominica's development context and the constraints/challenges to sustainable development from climate change. It provides a review of climate change adaptation activities and how lessons learned from previous experiences are being used to foster an integrated strategic approach to address these vulnerabilities. Most importantly, **Dominica's Low Carbon Climate Resilient Development Strategy** articulates, for the first time in the country, a strategic vision with clearly defined goals/activities to support the country's transformation to a low-carbon climate resilient development path within the government's national development planning process.



[Download complete Strategy here](#)

Dominica's ***Strategic Program for Climate Resilience*** provides the rationale for PPCR support and the description of proposed US\$65 million SPCR investments, while also providing a detailed description of SPCR implementation and governance arrangements with specified roles and responsibilities of national agencies.