

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan of Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Planning Process



From
the People of Japan



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Monitoring and Evaluation Plan of Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Planning Process

Prepared under the guidance of:

Department of Sustainable Development

With the support of:

Government of Japan, through the United Nations Development Programme's Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership (UNDP J-CCCP)

Suggested citation: Government of Saint Lucia. (2018). Monitoring and Evaluation Plan of Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Planning Process. Department of Sustainable Development, Ministry of Education, Innovation, Gender Relations and Sustainable Development.

Saint Lucia National Adaptation Plan logo by Alexandra Grant.

©Government of Saint Lucia, 2018



From
the People of Japan



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Foreword

Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) has been defined as a ten (10)-year process (2018-2028), consisting of priority cross-sectoral and sectoral adaptation measures for eight key sectors/areas and a segment on the 'limits to adaptation', complemented, incrementally, with Sectoral Adaptation Strategies & Action Plans (SASAPs). Priority sectors for adaptation action include: Tourism; Water; Agriculture; Fisheries; Infrastructure and spatial planning; Natural resource management (terrestrial, coastal and marine); Education; and Health. Other key sectors will be identified through a cyclical, iterative NAP process.

Saint Lucia's NAP process is spearheaded by the Sustainable Development and Environment Division (SDED) of the Department of Sustainable Development, currently housed within the Ministry of Education, Innovation, Gender Relations and Sustainable Development. The NAP process has benefitted from the inputs of multiple stakeholders, comprising public, statutory, academic and private sector bodies. Indeed, this process has involved State and non-State actors, such as media personnel, who play an important role in helping efforts to positively influence thinking, mould outcomes, change behaviour and instigate action across the populace, at all levels.

Saint Lucia's overarching NAP continues to be supplemented by several documents:

- *Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan Stocktaking, Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Report*
- *Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan Roadmap and Capacity Development Plan 2018-2028*
- *Saint Lucia's Climate Change Communications Strategy*
- *Saint Lucia's Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Water Sector (Water SASAP) 2018-2028*
- *Saint Lucia's Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Agriculture Sector (Agriculture SASAP) 2018-2028*
- *Saint Lucia's Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Fisheries Sector (Fisheries SASAP) 2018-2028*
- *Saint Lucia's Portfolio of Project Concept Notes for the Water Sector 2018-2028*
- *Saint Lucia's Portfolio of Project Concept Notes for the Agriculture Sector 2018-2028*
- *Saint Lucia's Portfolio of Project Concept Notes for the Fisheries Sector 2018-2028*
- *Monitoring and Evaluation Plan of Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Planning Process*
- *Guidelines for the Development of Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans: Saint Lucia's experience under its national adaptation planning process*

This process also supported a climate change website, an animated video and training for government entities and journalists in communicating about climate change. A NAP Assembly and Donor Symposium were also all made possible under this process, through the support of several entities.

Specifically, the process has benefited from the financial support of the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Japan- Caribbean Climate Change Partnership (JCCCP). Technical and financial support for Saint Lucia's NAP process has also been provided through the United States (U.S.) In-Country NAP Support Programme (NAP-SP), implemented by the International Institute for

Sustainable Development (IISD). Technical support for the chapter on the 'limits to adaptation' in the NAP was provided under the IMPACT project, funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), as part of the International Climate Initiative (IKI). The IMPACT project is jointly implemented by Climate Analytics, the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and Charles and Associates (CAA) Inc. The Department extends its thanks to all of the foregoing and takes this opportunity to recognise the consultant, Ms. Clara Ariza, for her tireless efforts in Saint Lucia's NAP process, under the able guidance of SDED.

Saint Lucia looks forward to forging partnerships and alliances that will assist in developing additional SASAPs and implementing the measures, programmes, projects and activities outlined in its NAP, SASAPs and other support documents. Saint Lucia is prepared to welcome support, that is, finance, technology transfer and capacity building, from a variety of sources, including public, private, bilateral, multilateral and alternative sources, all in an effort to help the country build climate resilience and address the seemingly insurmountable phenomenon of climate change.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	2
2. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN SAINT LUCIA	2
3. SAINT LUCIA'S NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) PROCESS	3
4. SAINT LUCIA'S NAP MONITORING AND EVALUATION	6
4.1. NAP M&E objectives	6
4.2. Implementation	7
5. NAP REVIEW AND UPDATING PROCESS.....	8
ANNEX 1. Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policy (2015)	9
ANNEX 2. Indicative template for monitoring the implementation of the NAP process	10
ANNEX 3. Indicative Template for monitoring the implementation of the sectoral adaptation measures in the NAP	13
ANNEX 4. Indicative template for monitoring the implementation of cross-sectoral measures in the NAP	16

1. INTRODUCTION

Countries place elevated expectations on their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) to help build the climate resilience of their development pathways by a) enhancing national and institutional capacities to take the most appropriate and “climate-smart” development decisions in a changing and uncertain environment; and, b) guiding the identification, prioritisation, planning and implementation of concrete, practical activities to reduce climate risks and produce other clear adaptation benefits. Considering the potentially devastating consequences that not addressing climate change in an effective and timely manner could bring to vulnerable countries, tracking progress in national adaptation has become a necessity. It demands that both the NAP process and the adaptation measures undertaken in the framework of the NAP are monitored and, if necessary, adjusted, for reaching the goals established at the outset. This can be achieved through the design and implementation of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) frameworks tailored to national circumstances, priorities and capacities. This document outlines an M&E plan for Saint Lucia’s NAP.

2. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN SAINT LUCIA

Recognising the challenges that climate change poses to its population, natural resources and economy, the Government of Saint Lucia (GoSL) has taken considerable measures to identify and address, to the extent possible, current and future climate risks at the policy and operational level.

With the approval of an updated **Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policy (CCAP)** in 2015, the GoSL set the national vision for adaptation; recognised the fundamental linkages between development and adaptation; confirmed the role of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) as the coordinating mechanism for adaptation activities in the country and outlined broad priorities and expected outputs for the 2013-2022 period, including the clear identification of national adaptation priorities and where potentially required, local Adaptation Plans. The CCAP endorses the principles of a cross sectoral approach to climate adaptation and concretely addresses: 1) adaptation facilitation- (appropriate policy, legislative and institutional environment); 2) adaptation financing (measures to ensure adequate and predictable financial flows) and, 3) adaptation implementation (concrete actions to prepare for, or respond to, the impacts of climate change). **Annex 1** offers more information on the CCAP.

In 2017, the GoSL initiated the formulation of its National Adaptation Plan, seeking to facilitate effective mid and long-term climate adaptation planning and to enable the integration of climate change adaptation considerations into relevant national and sectoral policies, strategies, programmes, projects and other development planning instruments. Through the NAP process, efforts to address critical climate change-related risks and development priorities will take place in an integrated and coordinated manner, utilising existing and future synergies. The NAP process is expected to reduce existing vulnerabilities by building adaptive capacity and resilience in multiple sectors and at all levels of society.

3. SAINT LUCIA'S NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) PROCESS

Saint Lucia's NAP has been defined as a 10-year process, consisting of a Plan with key cross-sectoral and sectoral adaptation measures for 8 sectors/areas (7 sectors/areas prioritised by stakeholders in 2017 and tourism). The NAP will be complemented with Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans (SASAPs) for water, agriculture, fisheries, infrastructure and spatial planning, natural resource management (terrestrial, coastal and marine), education and health sectors/areas, ranked in this order by stakeholders as the sectors that most urgently require adaptation action*. The SASAPs will be elaborated, as funding becomes available and will include detailed priority measures within sector-specific thematic areas and activities, with indicative outputs to support the design of projects for the implementation of the prioritised measures. The NAP and formulated SASAPs contemplate the implementation of priority activities to start in the short-term (2018-2021), medium-term (2021-2024) and long-term (2024-2028), according to their urgency, with short-term being the most urgent. Saint Lucia's NAP Strategy is schematically represented in **Figure 1**.

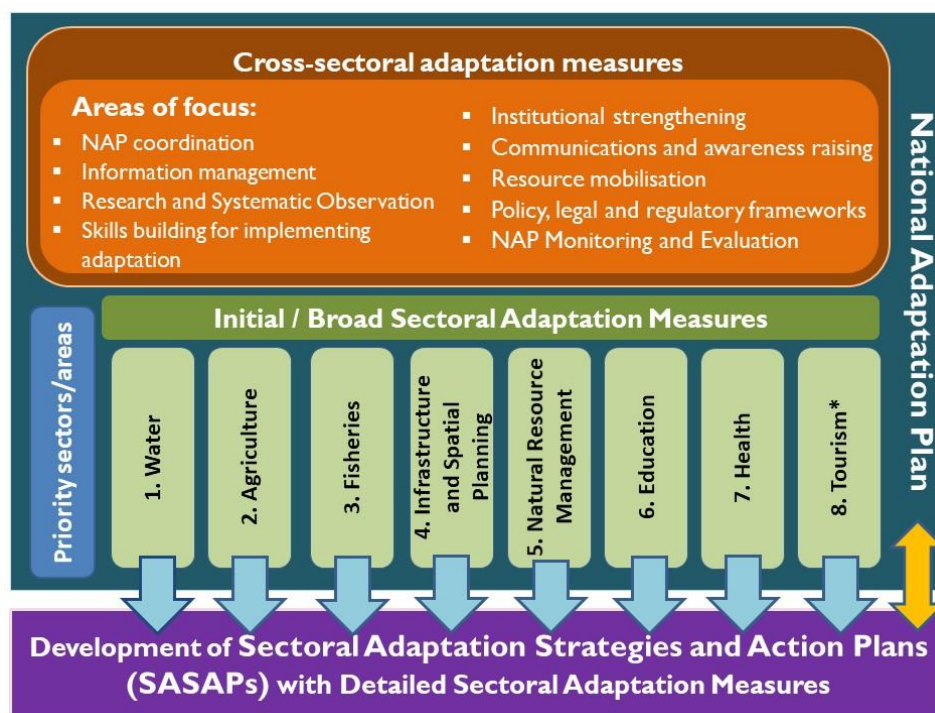


Figure 1. NAP strategy

* In 2015, prior to the NAP process being officially undertaken in Saint Lucia, the GoSL developed an Impact Assessment and National Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the Tourism Sector (NASAP). The NAP extracted some of the measures presented in this strategy, which have not yet been implemented, and included them in a dedicated section, to ensure coordination and coherence with the other 7 sectors. Only tourism-specific measures were extracted. The NASAP recognises that measures are meant to either directly enhance the tourism product or support sectors on which tourism depends for its viability. The NASAP recommends that monitoring and evaluation be done on an annual basis, led by the Ministry with responsibility for Tourism, in conjunction with all lead and partner agencies referred to in the NASAP.

Saint Lucia’s NAP (2018-2028) is therefore the starting point for the implementation of coordinated adaptation action at the national level. The Plan is the product of broad stakeholder consultations, exhaustive literature reviews and participative planning sessions. It was prepared under the leadership of the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD), at the Ministry of Education, Innovation, Gender Relations and Sustainable Development and with the technical and financial support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership.

Concretely, in 2018, the NAP includes 40 cross-sectoral, and a total of 271 adaptation measures for the 7 sectors/areas prioritised in 2017 and tourism. The measures are deemed critical for strengthening Saint Lucia’s capacity to prepare for, withstand and recover from the impacts of climate variability and climate change and for tapping into opportunities to address climate change. The measures, endorsed by relevant stakeholders, offer solutions to information, technical, institutional, financial, regulatory and policy limitations hampering climate change adaptation in the country.

The adaptation measures presented in the NAP contribute to the achievement of a series of strategic objectives that contribute to attaining **6 cross-sectoral and 26 sectoral outcomes and 2 overarching NAP goals** (see **Table 1**).

It is expected that the achievement of the overarching NAP Goal 1 will occur largely through the implementation of cross-sectoral measures in the areas of focus presented in **Figure 1** and that attaining the overarching Goal 2 will be possible through the implementation of sectoral adaptation measures included in the NAP, or in the SASAPs, when these are available.

Table 1. Saint Lucia’s NAP overarching goals, cross-sectoral and sectoral outcomes

Overarching NAP Goals	
1. To enhance the national enabling environment for climate-related adaptation and risk reduction action within and across development sectors	2. To accelerate the implementation of climate adaptation and risk reduction actions critical to safeguard the country’s socioeconomic and environmental systems
Cross-sectoral outcomes	
1. Improved national, legal and regulatory framework to facilitate climate adaptation across sectors	4. Strengthen national capacities for integrating climate adaptation considerations into national development agendas, programmes and projects
2. Increased generation and use of climate information in national and sectoral decision-making	5. Strengthened preparedness to climate variability and extremes at the sectoral and national levels
3. Increase capacities to design and implement climate adaptation projects across sectors	6. Increased funding for climate adaptation action
Sectoral outcomes	
Water	Agriculture
1. Enhanced enabling environment and improved behaviour for water-related climate adaptation action	1. Enhanced enabling environment for climate adaptation action in the agriculture sector
2. Increased water access, availability and quality	2. Enhanced nutrition, food availability, quality and security through adaptation in the agriculture sector
3. Increased water efficiency and conservation	

4. Strengthened preparedness to climate variability and extremes	3. Strengthened partnerships for scaling up climate resilient agriculture 4. Strengthened preparedness to climate variability and extremes in the agriculture sector
Fisheries	Infrastructure and Spatial Planning
1. Enhanced enabling environment for climate adaptation action in the fisheries sector 4. Enhanced nutrition, food availability, quality and security through adaptation in the fisheries sector 5. Strengthened partnerships for building sustainable and resilient fisheries in a changing climate 6. Strengthened preparedness to climate variability and extremes in the fisheries sector	1. Enhanced enabling environment for climate adaptation in infrastructure and spatial planning 2. Strengthened infrastructure to withstand climate impacts 3. Enhanced infrastructure-based climate adaptation 4. Strengthened preparedness to climate variability and extremes
Natural Resource Management (Coastal, Marine and Terrestrial)	Education
7. Enhanced enabling environment for Ecosystem-based adaptation and natural resource management under a changing climate 8. Increased ecosystem quality and coverage 9. Strengthened ecosystem based adaptation	1. Enhanced enabling environment for climate adaptation education 2. Improved and expanded climate change education as the basis for effective adaptation 3. Professional capacities built for leading future climate adaptation planning implementation 4. Strengthened preparedness to climate variability and extremes
Health	Tourism*
1. Enhanced enabling environment for health-related climate adaptation action 2. Improved public health under a changing climate 3. Strengthened preparedness to climate variability and extremes	1. Viable and productive tourism sector through direct interventions and collaborations and synergies with all other sectors

The NAP will be implemented within the organisational structure of the GoSL, in partnership with non-state actors, as applicable. To promote ownership and the progressive integration of climate adaptation considerations into sectoral development activities, the formulation and execution of SASAPs and the implementation of adaptation measures outlined in the NAP for the priority sectors will be the responsibility of the line ministries and agencies with the mandate for managing those sectors. However, as the NAP follows an integrated approach, sectoral adaptation issues and priorities will also be communicated, discussed, advocated for and linked to the national policy and decision-making level. This will be achieved through the active participation of line ministries and agencies in the NCCC, the NAP coordinating mechanism. The NCCC will take, among its responsibilities, the lead in the coordination and implementation of all cross-sectoral activities. Funding for the NAP is expected

* Note that the outcome presented here for the tourism sector is representative of the following three sub outcomes in the NASAP:

1. Improved policy, legal, regulatory and institutional framework for the tourism sector;
2. Improved technical and institutional capacity for the tourism sector;
3. Enhanced and improved training and awareness in relation to climate change and the tourism sector.

to be derived from both national and international sources; and implementation is expected to mostly occur through the inclusion and execution of NAP components, future SASAPs and adaptation measures in individual national and regional development and climate change-focused projects and programmes.

4. SAINT LUCIA'S NAP MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The M&E system for Saint Lucia's NAP, presented in this section, focuses on **tracking the implementation of the cross-sectoral and sectoral measures included in the NAP (and SASAPs)**, assuming that over time, the successful implementation of these measures will increasingly contribute to attaining the outcomes and overarching goals of the NAP (see **Table 1**).

The M&E system will also track progress on the implementation of:

1. the NAP process (by following the formulation, review and update of SASAPs and the review and update of the NAP itself).
2. the CCAP core elements (facilitation, implementation and finance).

This M&E is simple and can be immediately used, as it does not require additional GoSL staff resources. Its simplicity is also expected to encourage its long-term implementation. The system uses some of the information that since 2012, is collected by the PPCR programme* in Saint Lucia to monitor the integration of climate change considerations into policy and practice and the capacity of GoSL institutions for undertaking this integration. Recent reflections on the M&E system used for the PPCR indicate that it is too time consuming for its use to be sustained without additional future support. It is expected, therefore, that the NAP M&E will solve this issue and take the lead in tracking national adaptation in Saint Lucia, building on the lessons from monitoring and evaluation under the PPCR.

4.1. NAP M&E OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this NAP M&E system is **to enable the GoSL to track the progress made in the planning and delivery of effective cross sectoral and sectoral climate adaptation solutions** through the NAP process.

In practical terms, the M&E will:

- Review progress in, and steer the implementation of, the NAP process, identifying gaps and solutions to address shortcomings*;

* Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) under the Climate Investment Funds: for more information, refer to: <https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/fund/pilot-program-climate-resilience>

* For example, analysing and proposing interventions for better addressing the needs of vulnerable groups, which may include the collection of relevant gender-differentiated information.

- Monitor the implementation of cross-sectoral and sectoral measures included in the NAP and requisite SASAPs;
- Become an instrument for the M&E of the CCAP;
- Make the activities conducted as part of the NAP more effective and efficient;
- Increase the visibility of the NAP throughout its implementation, by producing and communicating NAP implementation reports once a year;
- Contribute to reporting to international development partners (e.g. Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and others, when relevant).

4.2. IMPLEMENTATION

The process of monitoring and evaluating the NAP will be led by the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD), with the support of the NCCC. Through very simple questionnaires (see templates in **Annex 1**), NCCC partners will be requested to provide information on the implementation of NAP measures and non-NAP-specific adaptation initiatives. The questionnaires may be complemented by one-on-one or focus group interviews, as necessary. The questionnaire will be administered simultaneously with the yearly request for information to monitor progress under the PPCR.** There may also be the opportunity, during the same time frame, for in-person progress reports via NCCC meeting(s), to supplement the information in the questionnaires. The DSD will collate all inputs received, analyse the data, assess the progress made at the sectoral and national levels, and in each of the three core areas of the CCAP (adaptation facilitation, adaptation implementation and adaptation financing see **Annex 1**). An annual NAP Performance Report will be prepared by DSD for review and approval by the NCCC.

The NAP performance report will assess progress on:

- The implementation of the **NAP process** based on the information collated in the indicative template in **Annex 2**.
- The strengthening of sectoral capacities for adaptation planning and implementation based on the synthesis of **sectoral adaptation action**, reported by partner agencies to DSD, using the indicative template presented in **Annex 3**. The template includes questions on the implementation status of the measures included for each sectoral strategic objective in the NAP or where possible, in a SASAP.
- The strengthening of national (cross-sectoral) capacities for adaptation planning and implementation based on a review of progress made in the execution of the NAP **cross-sectoral measures** conducted by the NCCC partners and DSD, using the indicative template presented in **Annex 4**.

This information will be representative of progress, gaps and challenges for implementing the CCAP's core elements during the NAP implementation period. The information collected and analysed for all

** It is the intention of the GoSL to continue with the NAP M&E beyond the lifetime of the PPCR programme. Annual reports under the PPCR are due by June 30, pertaining to the previous calendar year. The NAP performance report is expected to retain a similar reporting period and deadline.

indicators at the end of 2018 will be used as the baseline going forward. Because the implementation of the NAP and SASAPs largely depends on uncertain external financial support, except for a few broad indications, targets have not been specifically assigned to the M&E indicators in the templates. However, based on continuous engagements and developments with potential donors, DSD and other lead line and sectoral agencies, are expected to plan their work in a manner that gives due consideration to targets.

5. NAP REVIEW AND UPDATING PROCESS

Adapting to climate change is a continuous process, and requires the periodical review of plans, as vulnerabilities change, new or additional information on climate change emerges, national environmental, social and economic conditions vary, and policies are implemented. The NAP and SASAPs must therefore be reviewed and updated periodically. It is proposed that annual NAP updates are undertaken by DSD to replace broad sectoral adaptation measures for prioritised sectoral adaptation measures for the sectors that develop a SASAP during the year.

It is expected that aside from the annual monitoring and evaluation of NAP progress, **the NAP and SASAPs will be reviewed overall at least once during the 2018-2028 period.** Ideally, two reviews should occur: in 2021 (end of the period prescribed for initiating the implementation of short-term activities); and in 2024 (end for medium term activities). However, the ability to undertake these will be resource-dependent.

The NAP review(s) will help steer the adaptation process, reflecting on what has worked and the sectors/areas that need more support. The reviews will also permit replacing the broad-sectoral measures in the NAP with the more specific measures of the SASAPs that have been developed since the NAP was issued (or since the last review). A NAP review is also a moment to reinvigorate the NAP process, engaging with the media in producing new NAP-related communication products explaining the achievements made and elaborating the way forward.

The Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policy (CCAP) of 2015 outlines the general strategy for understanding and addressing the risks posed by climate change. It seeks to “ensure that Saint Lucia and its people, their livelihoods, social systems, and environment are resilient to the risks and impacts of climate change.” The Policy endorses the principles of a cross sectoral approach to climate adaptation and concretely addresses: 1) adaptation facilitation- (appropriate policy, legislative and institutional environment); 2) adaptation financing (measures to ensure adequate and predictable financial flows) and, 3) adaptation implementation (concrete actions to prepare for, or respond to, the impacts of climate change).

The CCAP’s execution will encompass activities geared towards building the resilience of households, communities, vulnerable groups, enterprises, sectors and ultimately, the nation, with efforts directed towards achieving the following objectives by 2022: a) Priority adaptation measures to the adverse effects of climate change developed and implemented at all levels; b) Identification of vulnerable priority areas and sectors and appropriate adaptation measures using available and appropriate information, recognising that such information may be incomplete; c) Adaptation measures in vulnerable priority areas supported by existing data sets and traditional knowledge, or new data developed as necessary; and d) Appropriate adaptation measures integrated into national and sectoral development strategies and linked as far as national circumstances will allow, to the national budgeting process.

In terms of facilitation, the CCAP proposes actions related to strengthen inter-agency and inter-sectoral collaboration, for example, identifying a suitable mechanism for strengthening the nexus between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and formalising the relationship between the NCCC and other coordinating bodies, as appropriate.

Among the actions that the CCAP outlines for implementation, is the development of NAPs. Importantly, the CCAP puts specific focus on:

- Protecting freshwater resources, promoting watershed management and implementing rainwater harvesting and storage;
- Establishing integrated coastal management and adaptation measures to increase the resilience of coastal systems, communities, critical infrastructure, and economic activities;
- Protecting human health from climate change-related diseases;
- Diversifying economic opportunities in agriculture and fishing, biodiversity conservation and management;
- Formulating appropriate building and zoning codes and promoting integrated early warning and response systems; and
- Promoting strategic partnerships between the public sector, private sector and civil society in the implementation of adaptation measures.

Importantly, while focused on addressing climate change adaptation, the CCAP recognises that some mitigation activities provide meaningful adaptation co-benefits and increase resilience. Increasing the use of renewable energy sources (e.g. solar) in public hospitals, health centres and schools is an example of this, as it reduces greenhouse gas emissions and provides a sustainable energy supply that can rapidly be restored. This, in turn, enables the use of these facilities after extreme weather events disrupt the national electrical grid.

ANNEX 2. INDICATIVE TEMPLATE FOR MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAP PROCESS

Instruction: This indicative template will be completed by DSD based on cross sectoral and sectoral data (e.g. **Annexes 3 and 4**). The overall, final NAP performance report must be completed and distributed by June 30 of each year, representing the **previous calendar year**.

	Indicator reported for the requisite calendar year	Answer for requisite calendar year	Cumulative progress in execution since 2017 baseline	Means of verification	Comments
1	Number of SASAPs completed during the requisite calendar year*			e.g. SASAP documents	
3	NAP updated or reviewed during the requisite calendar year**			e.g. Updated NAP document	
4	Yearly NAP M&E reporting conducted***			e.g. NAP performance reports	
5	Proportion of all legislation, policies, strategies, plans, standards, guidelines, criteria, etc. drafted or reviewed for the requisite calendar year, explicitly including climate adaptation considerations			e.g. Policies (drafts or reviews) including CCA and the list of all policies drafted and reviewed during the year	
6	Proportion of all major programmes and projects approved during the requisite calendar year and which explicitly include climate adaptation considerations			e.g. Programme and project documents, including CCA. List of all programmes approved	

* It is expected that 6 SASAPs will be formulated during the NAP period (2018-2028)

** Annual NAP updates include the replacement of broad sectoral adaptation measures for prioritised sectoral adaptation measures for the sectors that develop a SASAP during the year.

*** It is expected that 9 or 10 NAP performance reports will be elaborated during the NAP period (2018-2028)

Indicator reported for the requisite calendar year	Answer for requisite calendar year	Cumulative progress in execution since 2017 baseline	Means of verification	Comments
7	Total number of the cross sectoral adaptation measures included in the NAP initiated during the requisite calendar year		e.g. Project documents	
8	Total number of cross sectoral adaptation measures (included in the NAP) initiated in previous reporting periods that are ongoing , but not completed at the end of the requisite calendar year		e.g. Project documents	
9	Total number of cross sectoral adaptation measures included in the NAP, completed during the requisite calendar year		e.g. Project documents	
10	Number of the sectoral adaptation measures included in the NAP/SASAPs NAP initiated during the requisite calendar year		e.g. Project documents	
11	Total number of sectoral adaptation measures (included in the NAP/SASAPs) initiated in previous reporting periods that are ongoing but not completed at the end of the requisite calendar year		e.g. Project documents	
12	Total number of sectoral adaptation measures included in the NAP/SASAPs NAP completed during the requisite calendar year		e.g. Project documents	
13	Vulnerable groups specifically targeted in the sectoral and cross-sectoral		e.g. Project documents	

Indicator reported for the requisite calendar year	Answer for requisite calendar year	Cumulative progress in execution since 2017 baseline	Means of verification	Comments
	measures completed during the requisite calendar year			
14	Total number of gender-specific sectoral and cross-sectoral measures completed during the requisite calendar year		e.g. Project documents	
15	Total funding secured for NAP-related initiatives during the requisite calendar year		e.g. Project documents (MoUs, agreements, contracts, etc.)	
16	Number and type of new partnerships for climate adaptation established between the GoSL and non-state national actors (e.g. private sector, other) during the requisite calendar year		e.g. Partnership documentation (e.g. PPPs, MoUs)	
17	Number and type of new partnerships for climate adaptation established between the GoSL and non-state international actors (e.g. multilateral and bilateral institutions) during the requisite calendar year		e.g. Partnership documentation (e.g. PPPs, MoUs)	

ANNEX 3. INDICATIVE TEMPLATE FOR MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE **SECTORAL ADAPTATION MEASURES** IN THE NAP

Instructions: The NAP contains sectoral and cross sectoral measures. The sectoral measures in the NAP correspond to those prioritised in the SASAPs in cases where SASAPs have been developed. Sectoral measures in the NAP are not prioritised in cases where SASAPs have not been developed, but are expected to be refined, expanded and prioritised once the corresponding SASAP is developed. The template presented here is for illustrative purposes only. In recognition that a NAP and SASAPs are living documents and given the large number of sectors and measures, sectoral measures are not listed here. In completing templates and reporting, NCCC members/agency representatives are expected to consult their NAP and respective SASAP to assist in responding to particular questions on measures outlined therein.*

The overall, final NAP performance report must be completed and distributed by June 30 of each year, representing the **previous calendar year**.

Questions pertaining to requisite calendar year	Answer	Means of verification (if applicable)	Comments
1 Was a SASAP elaborated for your sector/area during the requisite calendar year? Yes/No			
2 How many instruments, including legislation, policies, strategies, plans, standards, guidelines, criteria, etc. were drafted or reviewed in your sector/area for the requisite calendar year?			
3 List the instruments, including legislation, policies, strategies, plans, standards, guidelines, criteria, etc. drafted/reviewed in your sector during the requisite calendar year that include climate change adaptation considerations			

* In the case of tourism, the NASAP of 2015 contains measures that either directly enhance the tourism product or support sectors on which tourism depends for its viability. Therefore, the annual report from other sectors would also be representative of tourism. To reduce double reporting, it is recommended that the agency with responsibility for tourism refer specifically to this NAP, where only the tourism-specific (direct) measures are represented, as extracted from the NASAP. This will facilitate more focused reporting on the tourism sector.

Questions pertaining to requisite calendar year	Answer	Means of verification (if applicable)	Comments
<p>4 Were major non-climate specific programmes and projects approved in your sector/area during the requisite calendar year? If yes, please list</p>			
<p>5 List the major programmes and projects approved in your sector/area in the year that integrate climate adaptation considerations?</p>			
<p>6 Did your sector implement any of the adaptation measures included in the NAP/SASAP for your sector/area of focus during the requisite calendar year? If yes, please respond to the following 5 questions:</p>			
<p>a. How many (and which) measures were initiated during the requisite calendar year? Please provide details on implementation</p>			
<p>b. How many (and which) measures initiated in previous reporting periods were ongoing, but not completed at the end of the requisite calendar year? Please provide details on implementation</p>			
<p>c. How many (and which) measures were completed during the requisite calendar year? Please provide details on implementation</p>			
<p>d. Of the measures that were completed during the requisite calendar year, which vulnerable groups were specifically</p>			

Questions pertaining to requisite calendar year	Answer	Means of verification (if applicable)	Comments
	targeted? List initiative(s) and vulnerable group(s).		
	e. Of the measures that were completed during the requisite calendar year, which, if any, specifically targeted men or specifically targeted women? List initiative(s) and gender targeted.		
7	Has your sector/area secured funding for NAP/SASAP related initiatives since during the requisite calendar year? If yes , please respond to the following 2 questions:		
	a. How much funding was secured?		
	b. From which sources?		
8	Have entities in your sector/area established new partnerships for climate adaptation between the GoSL and non-state national actors (e.g. private sector, other) during the requisite calendar year? If yes, please specify, which and for what purpose.		
9	Have entities in your sector/area established new partnerships for climate adaptation with non-state international actors during the requisite calendar year? If yes, please specify which and for what purpose.		

ANNEX 4. INDICATIVE TEMPLATE FOR MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CROSS-SECTORAL MEASURES IN THE NAP

Instructions: This indicative template should be filled in by NCCC member agencies and partners, with the support of DSD.

The template presented here is an extract from the 2018 NAP. In completing this template and reporting, NCCC members/agency representatives are expected to refer to the most updated version of the NAP. This is especially important in light of the fact that the NAP is a living document.

The overall, final NAP performance report must be completed and distributed by June 30 of each year, representing the **previous calendar year**.

OUTCOME 1. IMPROVED NATIONAL, LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK TO FACILITATE CLIMATE ADAPTATION ACROSS SECTORS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1. ACCELERATE POLICY, LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY PROCESSES INDISPENSABLE FOR ADAPTATION PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION ACROSS SECTORS

Adaptation measures	Indicative Outputs	Alignment with the CCAP	Implementation status during the requisite calendar year (initiated, ongoing, completed, not initiated)	Comments
1 Accelerate the formal approval of the Land Use Policy	- Land use policy updated including climate-change adaptation considerations and endorsed.	Facilitation		
2 Develop a National Land Use Plan to ensure that it addresses watershed degradation, protection of critical and sensitive ecosystems, saline intrusion, SLR and groundwater use.	- National Land Use Plan developed and addressing watershed degradation, protection of critical and sensitive ecosystems, saline intrusion, SLR and groundwater and providing guidance on the intensive use of land for development. - Execution of the Revised National Land Use Plan initiated.	Facilitation		
3 Develop comprehensive land use and development maps informed by	- Study on land use conducted, including: a) analyses on recent trends, b) potential	Facilitation		

Adaptation measures	Indicative Outputs	Alignment with the CCAP	Implementation status during the requisite calendar year (initiated, ongoing, completed, not initiated)	Comments
strategic social and environmental assessments	<p>changes under the implementation of current and planned projects and policies and, c) updated land use maps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Results of the study available in a report and communicated. - Updated land use and development maps produced. 			
4 Revise development standards / guidelines and integrate climate adaptation considerations (“make them climate-smart” e.g. coastal setbacks, river/ravine buffers; requirements for open spaces and conservation reserves; land purchases by government for adding to the land bank).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development standards/guidelines revised and including climate change adaptation considerations. 	Facilitation		
5 Explore and consider establishing an autonomous body for the environment, including climate change, such as a Sustainable Development Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Autonomous body for the environment, including climate change established. 	Facilitation and implementation		

OUTCOME 2. INCREASED GENERATION AND USE OF CLIMATE INFORMATION IN NATIONAL AND SECTORAL DECISION-MAKING

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1. IMPROVE ACCESS AND USE OF CLIMATE, SOCIOECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION RELEVANT TO ADAPTATION.

Adaptation measures	Indicative outputs	Alignment with the CCAP	Implementation status during the requisite calendar year (initiated, ongoing, completed, not initiated)	Comments
6 Create a new or strengthen an existing portal to centralise climate, environmental and socioeconomic data, as well as mapping resources and reports relevant to adaptation in general and to the NAP process in particular.	Portal created, populated with the relevant information and offering interfaces for its dissemination to various audiences.	Facilitation		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2. GENERATE CLIMATE, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC DATA AND SCIENCE-BASED INFORMATION CRITICAL TO ADAPTATION ACROSS SECTORS

Adaptation measures	Indicative outputs	Alignment with the CCAP	Implementation status during the requisite calendar year (initiated, ongoing, completed, not initiated)	Comments
7 Develop high resolution climate-related hazard maps, including landslide, flood, fire and erosion risk maps)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hazard assessments conducted information analysed in reports and communicated. - High resolution flood risk maps produced. - High resolution erosion risk maps produced. - High resolution landslide risk maps produced. - High resolution fire risk maps produced. 	Facilitation		

Adaptation measures	Indicative outputs	Alignment with the CCAP	Implementation status during the requisite calendar year (initiated, ongoing, completed, not initiated)	Comments
8 Develop a climate change research agenda for areas such as hydrology, meteorology, oceanography and biodiversity.	- Climate change research agenda developed.	Facilitation		
9 Establish mechanisms to promote, encourage and support climate change research (including formal partnerships with academia)	-Study to identify potential mechanisms to promote encourage and support climate change research in Saint Lucia conducted. -Mechanisms implemented	Facilitation and implementation		
10 Model and map the risk of climate-sensitive disease with climate change scenarios to support long-term planning.	- Study conducted for modelling and mapping the risk of disease with climate change scenarios, based on improved data, up-to-date climate projections and epidemiological information; results of the study analysed, presented in a report and communicated - Disease risk maps with climate change scenarios elaborated.	Facilitation		
11 Model and map coastal flooding under SLR to be assessed and updated periodically	- Study on coastal flooding under various SLR scenarios conducted, information analysed in report and communicated. - Coastal flooding maps under SLR produced.	Facilitation		
12 Improve data collection and analysis for modelling and mapping climate-related disease	- Analysis of current data collection systems for disease conducted, with recommendations on how the different sectors can contribute to decrease risks (e.g. modifications in land-use, land-planning, construction, water storage, etc.)	Facilitation		

Adaptation measures	Indicative outputs	Alignment with the CCAP	Implementation status during the requisite calendar year (initiated, ongoing, completed, not initiated)	Comments
	<p>and on how to improve disease outbreak surveillance systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved data collection and surveillance systems for disease outbreaks set-up. - Study conducted for modelling and mapping the risk of climate-sensitive disease outbreaks with climate change scenarios, based on improved data collection. Results of the study analysed, presented in a report and communicated - Disease outbreak risk maps with climate change elaborated. 			
<p>13 Update water, forest and marine resource assessments to improve natural resource management under changing climate conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Studies conducted, assessing a) current resource status b) observed trends, c) potential climate change impacts on resources under various scenarios, d) other pressures over resources, e) opportunities for safeguarding the resources in the long-term and f) concrete recommendations for policy-makers and decision-makers in the various development sectors involved. - Updated national water resource assessment report produced and communicated. - Updated national forest resource assessment report produced and communicated. 	<p>Facilitation</p>		

Adaptation measures	Indicative outputs	Alignment with the CCAP	Implementation status during the requisite calendar year (initiated, ongoing, completed, not initiated)	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Updated marine resources assessment report produced and communicated. 			
14 Expand the National Poverty Assessment to include climate vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Updated national poverty assessment including climate vulnerability published in report and communicated. 	Facilitation		
15 Conduct a national climate vulnerability assessment to inform decision-making processes on human groups and geographic areas to be prioritised for targeted adaptation action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate vulnerability study conducted to determine the populations and groups most vulnerable to climate impacts. The study should: a) be based on the updated poverty assessment, the most updated environmental and hazard risks information and climate projections; b) map the most vulnerable locations to climate change (based on single and multi-hazard approaches) and, c) provide recommendations to decision-makers in the various development sectors on interventions to reduce vulnerability and the geographic areas and groups to target the interventions. - Results of the study presented in a report and communicated in various formats to multiple stakeholders to inform adaptation action. 	Facilitation		

Adaptation measures	Indicative outputs	Alignment with the CCAP	Implementation status during the requisite calendar year (initiated, ongoing, completed, not initiated)	Comments
16 Establish human resource and training expertise in non-governmental organisations NGOs (e.g. SMMA) and community-based organisations (CBOs) to support the GoSL's efforts to monitor and manage natural resources (e.g. water quality monitoring, alien species monitoring, reef protection measures, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training workshops, courses and hands-on learning activities for NGOs and civil society organisations to support government-led and other water resource management and water monitoring activities. 	Facilitation		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3. ENHANCE RESEARCH AND SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATION (RSO) IN THEMES THAT ARE CRITICAL TO CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

Adaptation measures	Indicative outputs	Alignment with the CCAP	Implementation status during the requisite calendar year (initiated, ongoing, completed, not initiated)	Comments
17 Conduct relevant research and systematic observation to inform adaptation measures under the priority sector/area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research agenda established for each of the priority sectors/areas - Research agenda implemented 	Facilitation and implementation		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4. STRENGTHEN PUBLIC COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH EFFORTS ON ADAPTATION

	Adaptation measures	Indicative outputs	Alignment with the CCAP	Implementation status during the requisite calendar year (initiated, ongoing, completed, not initiated)	Comments
18	Develop a NAP communications and outreach strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NAP communications strategy designed and implemented. - Media engaged and reporting on NAP activities and milestones. 	Facilitation		
19	Set up a climate change web portal for Saint Lucia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Saint Lucia’s Climate Change website launched and updated periodically, including updates on NAP activities and results. 	Facilitation		
20	Strengthen the knowledge and interest of national media for the communication of information on climate change risks, challenges and solutions and for the wide dissemination of information on the progress and results of NAP activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training sessions with media representatives on climate change adaptation conducted periodically. - Awards for good reporting on climate change adaptation created. - A series of programmes on climate change adaptation created and running, in local media, to promote simple actions people can take at the household and community level to reduce risks. 	Facilitation		
21	Strengthen the capacity of GoSL representatives to communicate climate adaptation issues effectively and at various levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Periodic short training on public climate change communication delivered to technical officers and higher-level officials. 	Facilitation		
22	Establish communications champions as a subcommittee of the NCCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A communications champions subcommittee of the NCCC established. 	Facilitation		

OUTCOME 3. INCREASE CAPACITIES TO DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT CLIMATE ADAPTATION PROJECTS ACROSS SECTORS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1. STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES TO UNDERTAKE RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT

	Adaptation measures	Indicative outputs	Alignment with the CCAP	Implementation status during the requisite calendar year (initiated, ongoing, completed, not initiated)	Comments
23	Conduct training workshops on results-based management, targeting Heads of Department, line managers, team leaders and technical officers engaged in climate change adaptation initiatives at all ministries and departments.	- Training conducted periodically, and including modules on a) project design, b) budgeting, c) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), d) reporting and communicating results, e) resource mobilisation and f) organisational skills (planning, scheduling, deadline setting and time management)	Facilitation		
24	Develop public service operations guidelines that give consideration to climate change	- Public service operations guidelines developed	Facilitation		
25	Promote better integration of climate change considerations into proposal writing, implementation and monitoring	- The use of CCORAL or a simpler instrument is established and promoted for better integration of climate change considerations into proposal writing.	Facilitation		
26	Include a communications/awareness raising component in all emerging NAP-related initiatives	- Communications/awareness raising included in all emerging NAP-related initiatives (projects).	Facilitation		
27	Organise peer-exchange workshops for Heads of Department, middle managers and team leaders to learn from best experience in adaptation management and mainstreaming.	- Series of peer-exchange short workshops organised and undertaken. - Best practices adopted and exchanged within departments and agencies and with the NCCC.	Facilitation		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2. STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES TO ENGAGE CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN ADAPTATION EFFORTS

	Adaptation measures	Indicative outputs	Alignment with the CCAP	Implementation status during the requisite calendar year (initiated, ongoing, completed, not initiated)	Comments
28	Conduct training sessions for technical officers, CBOs and NGOs on Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) approaches and tools for community-based adaptation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training conducted periodically. - Concerns and needs of communities integrated in NAP-related activities. - Communities actively engaged in adaptation action (spontaneous and NAP-driven adaptation activities) 	Facilitation		
29	Conduct training sessions for private sector representatives in the integration of climate change adaptation into their operations and investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training sessions conducted periodically. - Private sector 	Facilitation		
30	Develop incentives for the private sector to engage in climate change adaptation efforts and in the creation of Public-Private Partnerships for adaptation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incentives developed for private sector engagement in climate adaptation efforts - PPPs for adaptation created 	Finance		

OUTCOME 4. STRENGTHEN NATIONAL CAPACITIES FOR INTEGRATING CLIMATE ADAPTATION CONSIDERATIONS INTO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDAS, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1. IDENTIFY AND UTILISE OPPORTUNITIES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION INTEGRATION AT THE POLICY AND ACTION LEVEL

Adaptation measures	Indicative outputs	Alignment with the CCAP	Implementation status during the requisite calendar year (initiated, ongoing, completed, not initiated)	Comments
31 Establish within the NCCC a system for members and partners to inform on opening entry points on a regular basis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - System for NCCC partners to inform on opening entry points established and operating. - NAP Roadmap adjusted periodically to include emerging entry points. 	Facilitation		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2. STRENGTHEN SKILLS REQUIRED FOR ADAPTATION INTEGRATION AT ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

Adaptation measures	Indicative outputs	Alignment with the CCAP	Implementation status during the requisite calendar year (initiated, ongoing, completed, not initiated)	Comments
32 Conduct training sessions on climate change adaptation integration into policy, programmes and projects for technical officers, team leaders and higher-level officials from all Ministries and Departments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training conducted periodically during the NAP cycle. The training agendas include: a) basic climate change science; b) climate change and development linkages; c) why and how to integrate adaptation into policy; d) costing, assessing and financing adaptation measures; e) how to increase institutional capacity for adaptation integration. 	Facilitation		
33 Establish a series of short seminars on strategic climate change leadership for Ministers and Permanent Secretaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Series of short-term seminars on strategic climate change leadership for Ministers and Permanent Secretaries delivered. 	Facilitation		

Adaptation measures	Indicative outputs	Alignment with the CCAP	Implementation status during the requisite calendar year (initiated, ongoing, completed, not initiated)	Comments
34 Organise a NAP workshop for policy makers in Saint Lucia to help raise awareness of the process and its progress and increase high level ownership and leadership for adaptation in the country.	- NAP workshop for policy makers organised and executed, at least twice during the NAP cycle	Facilitation		

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3. STRENGTHEN COORDINATION OF ADAPTATION PLANNING AND ACTION

Adaptation measures	Indicative outputs	Alignment with the CCAP	Implementation status during the requisite calendar year (initiated, ongoing, completed, not initiated)	Comments
35 Assess and address the technical capacity and membership needs of the NCCC to drive the NAP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical capacity needs identified and a plan to fill those needs elaborated and put in place. - The needs of NCCC members to drive the NAP analysed and addressed through the configuration of NAP workgroups/committees, where missing sectors/groups are invited to participate. 	Facilitation		
36 Increase the frequency and efficiency of NCCC meetings and set-up reporting and follow-up procedures (from the NCCC meetings to the line ministries and vice-versa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial resources to hold more frequent meetings secured. - Frequency of NCCC meetings increased to meet the increasing workload brought by NAP implementation. - Procedures identified, agreed upon, set-up and used. 	Facilitation		

Adaptation measures	Indicative outputs	Alignment with the CCAP	Implementation status during the requisite calendar year (initiated, ongoing, completed, not initiated)	Comments
	- Increased flow of information between GoSL agencies and stakeholders.			
37 Encourage the active participation of the private sector and vulnerable groups in NAP-related activities of the NCCC, to better facilitate their needs and interests being integrated in the relevant NAP interventions.	- Participation of the private sector and all vulnerable groups secured through their participation in NCCC committees/workgroups.	Facilitation		

OUTCOME 5. STRENGTHENED PREPAREDNESS TO CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND EXTREMES AT THE SECTORAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1. INCREASE NATIONAL HUMAN CAPACITY TO ASSESS AND ADDRESS CLIMATE-RELATED VULNERABILITY AND RISK

Adaptation measures	Indicative outputs	Alignment with the CCAP	Implementation status during the requisite calendar year (initiated, ongoing, completed, not initiated)	Comments
38 Deliver training on Comprehensive Risk Management/Integrated Climate Risk Management and tools for Heads of Department, Middle Managers, Team Leaders and Technical Officers.	Training delivered periodically during the NAP cycle, with the training agenda including: a) basic climate change science, b) climate change modelling approaches, c) risk, vulnerability and resilience concepts and measures; d) tools and resources available to assess vulnerability and risk, screen climate risks in projects and	Facilitation		

Adaptation measures	Indicative outputs	Alignment with the CCAP	Implementation status during the requisite calendar year (initiated, ongoing, completed, not initiated)	Comments
	activities and establish acceptable risk thresholds; e) Risk management options.			

OUTCOME 6. INCREASED FUNDING FOR CLIMATE ADAPTATION ACTION.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1. INCREASE NATIONAL CAPACITY TO SECURE FUNDING FOR ADAPTATION

Adaptation measures	Indicative outputs	Alignment with the CCAP	Implementation status during the requisite calendar year (initiated, ongoing, completed, not initiated)	Comments
39 Identify all climate and development funding streams and institutions that could be used for the implementation of NAP activities and make information accessible to NCCC/line Ministries.	Study conducted on major climate change and development funding options for the implementation of NAP activities (including climate finance, bilateral and multilateral development funds, private foundation grants and others). The study report includes a) an overview and analysis of the funding opportunities reviewed; b) recommendations for funding each NAP measure, c) deadlines, formats and other funding requirements and, d) recommendations on the aggregation of measures for the submission of proposals to major funders (donors).	Facilitation		
40 Deliver training on climate finance for adaptation projects	-Hands-on training delivered (periodically during the NAP cycle), with modules on: a) the	Facilitation		

Adaptation measures	Indicative outputs	Alignment with the CCAP	Implementation status during the requisite calendar year (initiated, ongoing, completed, not initiated)	Comments
to technical officers at all Ministries and Departments.	international climate finance landscape, b) potential climate finance sources and mechanisms accessible to Saint Lucia's government and, c) building a climate adaptation proposal (hands-on preparation of a log frame and concept note for submission to a funding source). - Training on project proposal development, specifically targeting GCF delivered			