

SAINT LUCIA
Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)
First Joint Mission (IDB-WB)
August 9 - 11, 2010

Aide-Memoire

A. Introduction

1. The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) is the only adaptation funding window of the Climate Investment Fund (CIF), which was established by the multilateral development banks (MDBs) to finance climate change support for their developing member countries (DMCs). The PPCR seeks to mainstream climate change adaptation into national development planning through a long-term programmatic approach which, ideally, frames all donor climate change adaptation interventions. To date, nine countries and two regions have been invited to participate in the global PPCR program. Saint Lucia is part of Caribbean regional pilot, with an overall regional track and a national track for each of the six participating pilot countries. The six countries involved in the Caribbean Pilot are Grenada, Dominica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Jamaica and Haiti.

2. The objective of the PPCR is to provide incentives for scaled-up action and transformational change through pilot projects that demonstrate how to integrate climate risk and resilience into core development planning, while complementing other ongoing development activities in pilot countries. The PPCR will be country-led, and will enable pilot countries to transform country-specific plans and investment programs to address climate risks and vulnerabilities, building on national adaptation plans and policies, as well as other relevant country studies, plans and strategies. In the context of global climate talks, it has been indicated that substantial programmatic resources will be made available to assist with the funding of the newly identified public and private sector investments needed for adaptation to climate change.

3. Under the PPCR, the Caribbean Regional program will benefit from US\$60-75 million in grant resources for the preparation (Phase I) and implementation (Phase II) of all seven Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience (SPCR), focused on key vulnerable sectors. Further, the project also allows for concessional loans at an initial ceiling of twenty percent of the total available concessional finance amount per pilot program.¹

4. The PPCR process is divided into two phases. In Phase I, a SPCR will be developed, and specific projects/programs that are proposed in SPCR will be implemented in Phase II. The indicative timeframe for Phase I is in the range of 3 to 18 months, with an understanding that most countries will choose and be able to achieve the aims of the process within a year from the time of the First Joint Mission. Indeed, for Saint Lucia, from the point of receipt of funds, it is envisaged that Phase I will operate for 6 to 8 months. The key activities leading up to, and executed, during Phase I include:

¹ Summary of the Co-Chairs, PPCR Sub-Committee Meeting, June 23, 2010

- Scoping Mission for project introduction, planning and preparation;
- Initial Joint Mission to finalize a proposal for Phase I;
- Tasks related to the development of the SPCR;
- Second Joint Mission to review and finalize the SPCR; and
- Submission of the final SPCR with specific investment recommendations as the output of Phase I.

5. Following scoping missions by the World Bank (WB), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) in December 2009, a First Joint Mission led by the WB, including representatives from the IDB, the Department for International Development (DFID) and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Secretariat visited Saint Lucia from August 9-11, 2010. The Joint Mission held discussions with relevant government line ministries, development partners and private sector stakeholders (see Appendix 1: List of stakeholders consulted) to: (i) finalize the PPCR Phase I proposal, and subsequently seek its rapid approval from the PPCR Sub Committee and release of funds; (ii) finalize terms of reference for the consultant(s) for Phase 1 of the PPCR, and (iii) meet with stakeholders to increase awareness and understanding of the PPCR process. The outcomes of this First Joint Mission included: a finalised proposal for the release of Phase I funds; an Aide-Memoire on activities undertaken, with details of consultations held prepared jointly by the WB, IDB and the Government of Saint Lucia; technical input for the development of the SPCR and Investment Plan and enhanced awareness and understanding of the PPCR Project.

6. This Aide-Memoire summarizes the Joint Mission's findings and recommendations, as well as the immediate next steps for Government and WB-IDB to take, leading to the completion of the design of PPCR Phase 1 and the submission of the Phase 1 Proposal to CIF. The Joint Mission discussed this Aide-Memoire with: The Ministry of Finance, the Project Coordinating Unit under the Ministry of Finance and the Sustainable Development and Environment Section of the Ministry of Physical Development.

B. Mission Findings

1. Climate Resilience in Saint Lucia

7. Small Island Developing States (SIDS) such as Saint Lucia are characterized by unique circumstances which pose serious challenges to their sustainable development. Among these are their relatively small size; remoteness; limited natural resource base; limited human capacity and resources; limited technological capability; open economies, with a heavy dependence on imports; and fragile ecosystems. Saint Lucia like many other Caribbean SIDS, is susceptible to the vagaries of international trade, exogenous economic and financial shocks, and natural hazards, including hurricanes and other extreme weather events. The onset of the climate change phenomenon imposes new hazards on Saint Lucia, and exacerbates existing ones.

8. Regional Climate Model runs for the Caribbean, project increasing air and sea surface temperatures. The models also point to decreasing overall precipitation, but a higher *proportion* of precipitation in more intense showers. Recent scientific studies project an average increase in hurricane intensity and a peak in the ratio of higher-category hurricanes by around 2025. Sea-level rise is also expected to be a major issue of concern. In addition to changes in temperature, rainfall and other meteorological parameters, there is growing concern about increasing climate variability.

9. Saint Lucia's vulnerability context is a major concern. Saint Lucia boasts diverse coastal resources that include coral reefs, mangrove swamps, sea grass beds and sandy beaches. These protect the coastline from erosion and wave energy and provide habitat nurseries and nesting sites for various commercially important fisheries. Increases in sea surface temperature can result in coral bleaching and, in some cases, to coral death. In 2005, Saint Lucia experienced a major bleaching event, from which some reefs never recovered. As a consequence, the island fell several places down from its position among the top five dive destinations in the world. Other key vulnerabilities include: Water Resources; Coastal and Marine Resources and Ecosystems/Fisheries; Human Health; Agriculture; Infrastructure and Human Settlements; Tourism; Forestry and Biodiversity; Disaster Management, Education, Energy and the Financial Sector.

10. The Government of Saint Lucia took special care to ensure that PPCR interventions align with ongoing national development climate change adaptation and disaster risk management mainstreaming. A well-defined programmatic approach should encourage donor coordination under the PPCR umbrella, and the approach should be country-determined and country-driven. Furthermore, the PPCR should build on, or harmonize with, existing government and donor adaptation/disaster risk management initiatives.

11. Based on past, present and planned climate change activities, confirmed by the recent intensive consultative process undertaken under the Second National Communications (SNC) Project, the following vital sectors were assessed under the Vulnerability and Adaptation component of the SNC, as they were seen as being susceptible to climate change: Agriculture; Coastal and Marine Resources; Financial Sector; Forestry; Biodiversity; Health; Human Settlement; Critical Infrastructure; Tourism; Water; Disaster Management. Areas of focus for the Mitigation Analysis component of the GHG included: Agriculture; Energy; Industry, Solvent and Other Product Use; Land-use Change and Forestry; and Waste. Of equal significance is the Chapter of the SNC on "Other Relevant Information", which addresses critical issues such as: Steps taken to integrate climate change considerations into national development and policy formulation; Activities related to transfer of environmentally sustainable technologies; Information on climate change research and systematic observation; Information on climate change education, training, and public awareness; Measures to promote information exchange and networking; Gender, youth, children and poverty; and, Information on capacity building activities, options and priorities. The Chapter of Saint Lucia's SNC on "Constraints, Gaps and Related Financial, Technical and Capacity Needs" is also expected to yield valuable information, which will inform the PPCR process.

The SPCR under the PPCR will thus focus on these areas - particularly the priority areas and recommendations that have emerged from the SNC reports aimed at addressing climate change issues and building climate resilience in Saint Lucia.

2. Stock-taking of Climate Change Activities

12. Over the last two decades, Saint Lucia has undertaken, with assistance from development partners, a number of initiatives to respond to climate change. Firstly, Saint Lucia participated in the discussions that culminated in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Saint Lucia ratified the Convention in 1993 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2003. In addition, the country has had a functioning, Cabinet-appointed National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) since 1998, comprising governmental and non-governmental organizations that meet periodically to discuss climate change matters. Finally, since 1999, conferences, workshops and other forums have been organized, at both the national and sectoral levels to exchange information on and to formulate responses to, climate change.

13. Saint Lucia completed and submitted its Initial National Communication in 2001. Work commenced on the Second National Communication (SNC) in 2006, under a consultative, collaborative process that seeks to enhance national capacity to plan for, mitigate, and adapt to, climate change and, to support the incorporation of climate change considerations into national sustainable development planning and decision-making.

14. From 1997 to 2001, Saint Lucia participated in the regional Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change (CPACC) Project, designed to build capacity in the Caribbean Region for adaptation to climate change impacts, especially sea level rise. From 2001-2004, Saint Lucia was part of the Adapting to Climate Change in the Caribbean (ACCC) Project, to sustain activities instituted under CPACC and to address issues of adaptation and capacity building not undertaken under CPACC. This was followed by the Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change (MACC) Project (2004-2009), which sought to mainstream adaptation strategies into the sustainable development agendas of small islands and low-lying states of CARICOM and to further strengthen institutional capacity and knowledge base.

15. Reference must also be made to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP)-implemented Climate Change Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) Project undertaken in 2005-2006 to test a practical approach to vulnerability and adaptive capacity assessment, capturing community-based issues and approaches in the context of changing climatic conditions. The first-ever Climate Change Knowledge, Attitude and Practices survey was conducted in Saint Lucia as part of the MACC and the VCA Projects. It is proposed that the survey be re-conducted, with the intention of facilitating a national dialogue on climate change and the risks it poses to livelihoods, and expand it to other areas, which would assist in directing planning and implementation of climate change activities in Saint Lucia.

16. Worthy of mention for its potential for expansion under the PPCR Project is a Coastal Habitat Mapping Project undertaken in Saint Lucia under the European Union-Special Framework for Assistance Project (EU-SFA 2003), locally implemented under the regime of the Banana Industry Trust (BIT). In 2008 and 2009, Fugro GEOID SAS and WS Atkins International Joint Venture consultant team worked together with staff from the Coastal Zone Management Unit (CZMU) in Saint Lucia to collect a variety of spatial datasets of coastal habitats and resources. The team worked to compile data through a series of collection exercises on the ground, both in the water and from the air. The outcome of efforts has been to produce a digital database of coastal habitats and resources *"to establish the basis for better informed planning, development and management decision making in respect of Saint Lucia's coastline."* The geographic study area limits are: West Coast (Caribbean Sea)-Roseau Bay to Moule-a-Chique Point; and on the East Coast (Atlantic Ocean) to Moule-a-Chique Point to Saltibus Pointe. The data have been integrated into a flexible spatial database that can adapt to changing information technology requirements. The resultant database is compliant with other Geographic Information System (GIS) systems, Saint Lucia's national GIS and/or future Spatial Database Infrastructure or information management systems on the island. The Project also included training components and was guided through a participatory process involving the Cabinet-authorized Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee (CZMAC).

17. Saint Lucia is also part of the World Bank-funded Second Saint Lucia Disaster Management Project (DMP II). The objective of DMP II is: to further reduce the country's vulnerability to adverse natural events (such as hurricanes, floods etc.) through investing in risk management activities; and, to strengthen the institutional management and response capacity of the respective ministries and agencies for disaster management through the provision of facilities, critical equipment, technical assistance and training.

18. Currently, Saint Lucia is undertaking the Global Environmental Facility (GEF)-World Bank-funded Special Program on Adaptation to Climate Change (SPACC) Project (2007-11), executed regionally by the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre. This Project is focused on the

implementation of select adaptation measures designed to address climate change impacts on biodiversity and land degradation. The Strengthened Critical Coastal Infrastructure sub-component of the Project seeks to demonstrate the design and implementation of appropriate interventions to reinforce critical infrastructure to the effects of intensified hurricanes. The second sub-component focuses on the Sustainability of Water Resources and Supply and seeks to complement the national water supply program by establishing adaptation measures that would result in increased resilience of surrounding coastal ecosystems to the impacts of climate change and variability. Both include demonstration projects in selected areas.

19. Saint Lucia is likewise a pilot country in the UNDP-implemented Project on Investment and Financial Flows (IFF) which seeks to conduct an assessment of investment and financial flows to address climate change in Saint Lucia. In so doing, it is hoped that the Project will build national capability to project future adaptation and mitigation needs and thus, to facilitate their inclusion into the budgetary/development process. This Project is ongoing.

20. The country is also part of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC) Project on the Review of the Economics of Climate Change (RECC). This Project seeks to build on past and current initiatives directed towards estimating the cost of adapting and mitigating key elements of climate change, based on climate change scenarios for the next 20-50 years or more, and to identify and assess the expected economic impacts that may result from the projections. It is expected that at the end of this Project, key decision-making stakeholders in the Caribbean will be aware of the projected impacts on the economies of their countries and therefore be empowered to take collective action in planning for these impacts.

The First Joint Mission consultation provided useful insight into the possible way forward with the PPCR pilot for Saint Lucia. Annex 1 provides the list of participants for the Joint Mission and Annex 2 contains the Agenda for the Joint Mission. Day one of the Joint Mission centered on the review of the Draft Phase I proposal with the Mission Team. Considerations from key data entities in Saint Lucia, including the Department of Statistics, the Corporate Planning Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries and the Meteorological Department of the Ministry of Communications, Works, Transport and Public Utilities, were included in the draft of the Phase I proposal. Day two allowed for the participation of a wider cross-section of individuals from the public and private sectors in the refinement of the Phase I proposal. During this consultation, presentations were made by the staff of the Sustainable Development and Environment Section on, *inter alia*, past, current and planned climate change projects in Saint Lucia, the PPCR process, the draft proposal for Phase I, and coastal zone management in Saint Lucia in the context of climate change and in consideration of data needs. Resulting from a break-out group exercise (See Annex 3), a number of activities were proposed for both phases of the program. Phase I activities proposed were largely related to assessing data and information needs that would lead to improved Research and Systematic Observation (RSO) and data management. Primary activities discussed included largely soft (policy, institutional and related) interventions, which are predicated on the recommendation of valid and practical options from this phase for implementation in Phase II. The policy and institutional framework was deemed critical to the success of the PPCR pilot for Saint Lucia. Issues pertaining to data acquisition and infrastructure were also discussed, in relation to Phase II of the PPCR pilot for Saint Lucia. It was agreed that interventions for Phase II would be more clearly articulated after the various components were conducted in Phase I, and following a rigorous process of consultation, filtering and prioritization. The need to build upon relevant past, existing and planned projects, programs and activities was underscored. Day three of the Joint Mission allowed development partners, along with the Sustainable Development and Environment Section, to review the input of the past two days. In order, to incorporate interventions from a wider cross-section of key GIS/data technicians from the Government of Saint Lucia, a further data management meeting was held with personnel from the Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment, which is expected to be the host of a national GIS. The Joint Mission

Team also provided specific recommendations for the finalization of the Phase I proposal and for the effective and efficient operation of the PPCR as a whole. There was also discussion and agreement on the next steps for Saint Lucia in the PPCR process.

C. Mission Recommendations

1. PPCR Focus

21. Given the wide range of potential activities for the PPCR in Saint Lucia, the Joint Mission and Government of Saint Lucia agreed on *focused interventions* that would deliver a "transformational" change through a successful pilot program. Saint Lucia's proposal to be submitted for approval contains details of its planned areas of focus for Phase I.
22. Some factors informing the decision on the focus were:
 - (i) Country needs/priorities, as outlined in the National Climate Change Adaptation Policy; the Second National Communications (SNC) Project; and other relevant policies and initiatives.
 - (ii) Phases 1 and 2 resource envelopes for Saint Lucia for Phase I and II is likely to be US \$5-10 million.
 - (iii) CIF guidelines suggesting that PPCR should complement existing/planned MDB investments and government activities, and build on climate resilience donor/regional organization/NGO initiatives; and
 - (v) Consideration of what is the best added value of MDBs in climate risk and resilience mainstreaming, since they are the CIF-designated implementers of PPCR (for WB, infrastructure, focusing on multi-sectoral disaster risk management).

2. Implementation Arrangements

23. **Government Implementing Agencies.** The institutional responsibility of climate change is under the environment portfolio and managed by the Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment. The arrangements for the administration and implementation of the PPCR have been agreed with the government and donor partners. The Ministry of Finance will be responsible for *overall* fiduciary activities, mobilizing of additional resources, and liaising with multilateral agencies, as appropriate. The Project Coordinating Unit under the Ministry of Finance will have *day-to-day* responsibility for fiduciary aspects. The Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment will assume day-to-day administrative responsibility for the programme. Through its Sustainable Development and Environment Section, the Ministry will also assume operational responsibility, leading programme preparation and implementation from a technical standpoint. This will include coordination with key national stakeholders and co-opting line ministries when needed. National consultants will be hired, who will report to the Chief Sustainable Development and Environment Officer, who is also Saint Lucia's Technical Focal Point on climate change. The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) will perform an advisory role for the program. The members comprise: Biodiversity Unit; Department of Agriculture; Department of Fisheries; Department of Forestry; National Insurance Council of Saint Lucia; Meteorological Services Department; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Tourism; National Emergency Management Organization; Physical Planning Department; Saint Lucia Bankers Association; Environmental Health Division of the

Ministry of Health; National Conservation Authority; Public Works Department of the Ministry of Communications and Works; Saint Lucia Electricity Services Limited; Saint Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority; Sir Arthur Lewis Community College; Saint Lucia Air and Sea Ports Authority; and Water and Sewerage Company. Additionally, a Climate Resilient Programme Steering Committee will be declared as a sub-committee of the Cabinet-appointed NCCC, and will function as the decision-making body/driver of the PPCR. It is envisaged that such a committee will comprise representatives from the Ministry of Finance; the Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment; the Ministry of Communications and Works; and the Office of the Prime Minister.

24. In addition to the Government arrangements, it is vital for PPCR success that a whole-of-government approach for climate change adaptation mainstreaming be adopted. It will also be necessary to continue to include, civil society and private sector partnership mechanisms to facilitate a participatory PPCR-decision making process. A political champion would also assist with successfully steering the program forward.

25. **MDB Arrangements for Phase 1.** The Ministry of Finance (with support from the Project Coordinating Unit) will be responsible for mobilizing additional resources, and liaising with multilateral agencies, as appropriate, in collaboration with the Sustainable Development and Environment Section. Phase I of the PPCR will be executed by the World Bank.

D. Next Steps

26. To keep the desired schedule, the Government and the Joint Mission agreed on the following next steps:

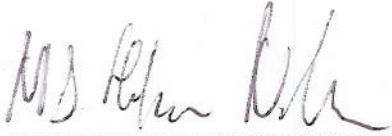
	Action/Agreement	Date	Responsibility
1	SDES ² and Land and Surveys Sections will meet to discuss and resolve the location of the national focal point for data management within the PPCR.	August 16, 2010	Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
2	Summary of GeoNode ³ and CAPRA and their benefits circulated to Joint Mission Meeting participants	September 01, 2010	World Bank
3	Process initiated for Phase 1 Proposal and Joint Mission Aide-Memoire to be submitted to PS of Finance through PS Physical Development	September 03, 2010	Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
4	SDES will respond within two weeks of receipt of the GeoNode summary with decision on whether such technical support will be requested	September 15, 2010	Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
5	Finalize and circulate TORs to carry out the respective assessments	September 17, 2010	Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
6	Submission of the Phase 1 Proposal to the CIF Secretariat	September 17, 2010	Ministry of Finance
7	Grant agreement request under Phase 1	September 30, 2010	Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment / Ministry of Finance
8	Initiation of appraisal process for package of works that could be financed in part during phase 2	November 15 2010	Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
9	Finalize SPCR and Finalize Investment Plan	February 21, 2011	Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment / Ministry of Finance

27. The Joint Mission wishes to express its appreciation to the Government of Saint Lucia, particularly the Sustainable Development and Environment Section of the Ministry of Physical

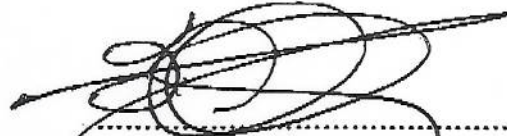
² Sustainable Development and Environment Section

³ The GeoNode is an open source web-based geospatial data sharing platform that has been developed by the World Bank as a part of the CAPRA initiative. It serves to provide a system to break down the barriers to data sharing and collaboration within and between institutions and governments. The GeoNode is currently in its final testing phases and will be ready for deployment in the near future.

Development and the Environment, for the assistance provided to the Joint Mission. In accordance with CIF guidelines, a publicly available report of the Mission will be prepared and forwarded to CIF.



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For the Joint Mission:
Mr. Niels B. Holm-Nielsen
Task Team Leader
World Bank



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For the Government of Saint Lucia:
Mr. Isaac Anthony
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Finance, Economic
Affairs and National Development

Date: September 17, 2010

ANNEX 1: Joint Mission Stakeholders Consulted

DAY ONE

Ministry of Finance, Project Coordinating Unit Conference Room

Monday, 9th August 2010

Participant List

Name	Agency
Crispin d'Auvergne	Sustainable Development & Environment Section, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
Dawn Pierre-Nathoniell	National Project Coordinator, Special Programme on Adaptation to Climate Change, Sustainable Development & Environment Section, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
Joanna Rosemond	Sustainable Development & Environment Section, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
Laverne Walker	Coastal Zone Management Unit, Sustainable Development & Environment Section, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
Luvette Louisy	Local Consultant (engaged under PPCR)
Neranda Maurice	Sustainable Development & Environment Officer, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
Data Management Invitees	
Luther Tyson	Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries
Sherma Lawrence	Saint Lucia Government Department of Statistics
Thomas Auguste	Ministry of Communications, Works, Transport and Public Utilities –Meteorological Services Department

Name	Agency
Venantius Descartes	Ministry of Communications, Works, Transport and Public Utilities –Meteorological Services Department
Mission Team	
Peter A. Murray	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States-Environment and Sustainable Development Unit
Niels Holm-Nielsen	World Bank (World Bank Team Leader)
Galen Evan	World Bank
Sahar Safaie	World Bank
Gerald Meier	World Bank
Justin Locke	World Bank

DAY TWO

Ministry of Communications and Works, Transport and Public Utilities Conference Room

Tuesday, 10th August 2010

Participant List

Name	Agency
Adams Toussaint	Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries –Department of Forestry
Alfred Grünwaldt	Inter-American Development Bank (Mission Team)
Allena Joseph	Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries –Department of Fisheries
Alva Francis	Saint Lucia Air and Sea Ports Authority
Andrew George	National Emergency Management Organisation, Office of the Prime Minister
Anita James	Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries – Biodiversity Unit
Bhaiya Sondawle	Financial Sector Supervision – Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs and National Development
Cassian Henry	Saint Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority
Crispin d’Auvergne	Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment – Sustainable Development and Environment Section
Dawn Pierre-Nathaniel	Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment – Sustainable Development and Environment Section
Denia George	Saint Lucia National Trust
Denise Collymore	National Conservation Authority
Gabriel James	Saint Lucia Electricity Services Limited

Name	Agency
Galen Evan	World Bank (Mission Team)
Gerald Meier	World Bank (Mission Team)
Jason Mathurin	Saint Lucia Air and Sea Port Authority
Jim King	Water and Sewerage Company
Joanna Octave-Rosemond	Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment – Sustainable Development and Environment Section
Justin Locke	World Bank (Mission Team)
Kimari Storey	Ministry of External Affairs, International Trade and Investment
Laverne Walker	Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment – Sustainable Development and Environment Section
Luvette Louisy	AGRICO Ltd. (consultant engaged under PPCR)
Myrtle Drysdale	Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs and National Development – Project Coordination Unit
Nadia Simeon	Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs and National Development - National Development
Neranda Maurice	Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment – Sustainable Development and Environment Section
Niels Holm-Nielsen	World Bank (Mission Team)
Peter A. Murray	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States- Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (Mission Team)
Phil Leon	Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment – Geographic Information System
R. Michael Flood	Ministry of Communications, Works, Transport and Public Utilities – Public Utilities

Name	Agency
	Department
Rosilia Joseph	Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs and National Development – Project Coordination Unit
Sahar Safaie	World Bank (Mission Team)
Samantha Charles	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation
Simone Banister	UK Department for International Development (Mission Team)
Tyrone Sankak	Sir Arthur Lewis Community College – Division of Agriculture
Venantius Descartes	Ministry of Communications, Works, Transport and Public Utilities – Meteorological Services Department

DAY THREE

Ministry of Economic Affairs, First Floor Conference Room

Wednesday, 11th August 2010

Participant List

Name	Agency
Crispin d'Auvergne	Sustainable Development & Environment Section, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
Dawn Pierre-Nathoniell	National Project Coordinator, Special Programme on Adaptation to Climate Change, Sustainable Development & Environment Section, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
Joanna Rosemond	Sustainable Development & Environment Section, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
Neranda Maurice	Sustainable Development & Environment Officer, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
Laverne Walker	Coastal Zone Management Unit, Sustainable Development & Environment Section, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment
Mission Team	
Alfred Grünwaldt	Inter-American Development Bank
Peter A. Murray	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States-Environment and Sustainable Development Unit
Niels Holm-Nielsen	World Bank (World Bank Team Leader)
Galen Eyan	World Bank
Gerald Meier	World Bank
Justin Locke	World Bank