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ESTABLISHMENT OF A CARIBBEAN CLIMATE CHANGE CENTRE

***A CONCEPT PAPER***

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## **A CONCEPT PAPER FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CARIBBEAN CLIMATE CHANGE CENTRE**

### **Background: Challenges Facing Caribbean Small Island Developing States**

Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS),<sup>1</sup> like other SIDS, share a number of socio-economic challenges, such as a heavy dependence upon narrow resource bases, susceptibility to the vagaries of international trade, lack of economies of scale, high transportation and communication costs, grave vulnerability to natural disasters, scarce land resources, limited availability of human capacity and the means to manage and use natural resources on a sustainable basis, and ever increasing pressures on coastal and marine environments and resources.

These special needs and circumstances were recognised at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Brazil in 1992 and embodied in Agenda 21 which, *inter alia*, called for “periodic regional and global meetings on sustainable development of small island developing states with the first global conference on the sustainable development of small island developing states, to be held in 1993”. That Global Conference was in fact held in Bridgetown, Barbados in 1994. Its principal outcome was the Barbados Programme of Action (BPOA) which translated Agenda 21 into specific policies, actions and measures to be taken at all levels (national, regional and international) to enable SIDS to achieve sustainable development. Thus the BPOA contained a blueprint for the sustainable development of SIDS. At that Conference as well, the international community concluded that SIDS have very specific environmental and developmental needs because they are ecologically fragile and vulnerable and because they face particular constraints in their efforts to achieve sustainable development.

In 1999 the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), meeting as a Preparatory Body for the UN 22<sup>nd</sup> Special Session, reviewed the BPOA. It highlighted as one of the key areas for action by SIDS in their quest for sustainable development, the formulation of national and regional sustainable development strategies and policies that will allow for a more effective use of national and regional human, institutional, financial and natural resources, together with cooperation at the regional and inter-regional levels. In the context of the review of the BPOA, it was agreed that the development of these comprehensive and collaborative national and regional strategies could also provide a solid basis for the more efficient and cost effective implementation

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<sup>1</sup> The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, which monitors the progress made in the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS, currently includes 41 SIDS : Africa (Cape Verde, Comoros, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles); West Asia (Bahrain); Asia and the Pacific (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu); Europe (Cyprus, Malta); Latin America and the Caribbean (Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, United States Virgin Islands)..

of donor-assisted programmes and projects. This was deemed to be especially the case if these strategies are conceived as action-oriented, allowing for a process of step-by-step improvements and adjustments, and as an instrument to promote broader participation by all relevant groups and civil society.

Five years after the adoption of the BPOA, the UN General Assembly convened a Special Session (September 1999) to review the progress made in the implementation of the BPOA. The UN Secretary General's report on the status of the implementation of the BPOA for SIDS highlighted two key constraints related to institutional capacity building: the limited availability of human resources and a lack of financial resources for developing and strengthening institutions and their mechanisms.<sup>2</sup> Both of these constraints restrict the extent to which effective and timely action to address global environmental challenges such as Global Climate Change (GCC) can occur in individual Caribbean SIDS.

The most serious environmental challenge facing Caribbean SIDS and low lying coastal States is that of GCC. Indeed, in the BPOA, the item "Climate Change and Sea-level Rise" was treated as the first of 14 priority areas for the achievement of sustainable development. Adverse effects of GCC such as sea-level rise with associated coastal erosion and salt water intrusion, an escalation in the frequency and intensity of hurricanes and typhoons, and disruptions in precipitation and fresh-water supply threaten the very existence of island nations and low lying coastal states of the Caribbean. Deforestation, chemical contamination, destructive agricultural and land-use patterns, and ineffective waste management are environmental threats that may compound any impact of climate change. Heavily dependent on the revenues from tourism, many Caribbean small island nations have sought to develop their fragile coastal areas rapidly. But aggressive coastal development is one of the factors along with over-fishing, pollution and the introduction of exotic species that play a major role in the destruction of valuable marine ecosystems.

Responding to global environmental problems such as GCC within the context of an increasingly globalized world economy is a particularly difficult challenge for the fragile economies of small Caribbean States. Though the Caribbean SIDS and low lying coastal states have benefited from some of the many global environmental conferences held, not sufficient concrete attention has been paid to understanding and supporting the political, technical and institutional processes by which those nations and states respond to environmental problems in general and GCC in particular. In many cases, national programmes and projects relating to issues such as integrated coastal zone management, ozone depletion and the protection of coral reefs have been externally funded. In this connection, three major regional projects are noteworthy. The first is the Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (CPACC), about which more will be said later. The second is a UNDP Capacity 21 Programme activity initiated in 1994 entitled "Strengthening capacity for Sustainable Development in the English-speaking

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<sup>2</sup> UN Economic and Social Council, "Report of the Secretary General: Addendum, National Institutions and Administrative Capacity in Small Island Developing States," p.5. and "Report of the Secretary General: Addendum: Regional Institutions and Technical Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of Small Developing States (E/CN.17/199)," pp. 5 and 6.

Caribbean". The Project focussed on Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica and St. Lucia. The third is a World Bank and GEF funded Waste Management Project for the OECS countries.

Furthermore, several countries have received assistance from multilateral financial institutions (MFIs) and from bilateral donors, governmental and non-governmental, for projects in a number of areas including the establishment of national environmental action programmes, forestry, biodiversity, national protected area systems as well as the establishment of environmental protection/management agencies. Meanwhile the Caribbean States themselves have been taking initiatives at the national level to develop and enhance their programmes and policies relating to the protection of the environment.

Assessments of country experiences in institutional and administrative capacity building have highlighted a number of constraints in SIDS. Those shared by most of them include: limited availability of human resources, lack of training, and a shortage of financial resources. The majority of SIDS have very small populations, which seriously restrict their ability to staff specialized resource and environmental management institutions at the national level. Additionally, the brain drain from many SIDS, has hindered efforts at institutional and administrative capacity building. Lack of adequate training has further weakened the local capacity to deal with complex issues. In several SIDS that have established or upgraded institutions charged with resource conservation and environmental protection, inadequate national budgets have seriously limited the scope of their operations. Even in situations where local expertise exists for dealing with environmental protection and resource management problems, shortages of funds hinder effective and timely action.

### **Global Climate Change and the Caribbean**

Global Climate Change (GCC) has emerged in the past few years as one of the world's major long-term challenges. Anticipated global warming and consequent changes in sea level, sea-surface temperatures, precipitation and wind and ocean currents have a serious impact on the sustainable development of the SIDS and low lying coastal states of the region. It is therefore imperative that these countries formulate effective policy and implement appropriate measures that would allow them to respond and adapt to GCC, especially to avoid its adverse impacts and to undertake measures that would reduce their vulnerability to these adverse impacts.

### **Caribbean: Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change**

In order to address the issue of climate change, a number of CARICOM member countries and the OAS took the initiative to have formulated a regional project - the Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (CPACC) project. The initiative was taken during the UN Global Conference on SIDS held in Barbados in 1994. In the result, twelve CARICOM member states now participate in the implementation of the project, which is GEF funded with the World Bank as the GEF Implementing Agency

and the Organization of American States and the University of the West Indies Centre for Environment and Development, (UWICED) as the executing agencies. The project was initiated in mid 1997 and will be completed in 2001. The project's overall objective is to support Caribbean countries in preparing to cope with the adverse effects of GCC, particularly sea-level rise in coastal areas, through vulnerability assessment, adaptation planning, and capacity-building linked to adaptation planning.

The Project follows a regional approach and is being executed through the cooperative effort of all 12 participating countries through a combination of national pilot/demonstration actions and regional training and technology transfer linked to adaptation planning. This approach seeks to strengthen regional cooperation and institutions and to provide cost-effective means for adaptation planning, data collection and storage, and skills. Project activities are focused on planning for adaptation to GCC in vulnerable areas, and includes the collection and management of regional sea/climate data impact and vulnerability studies, and the assessment of policy options through a series of regional activities and pilot studies. These enabling activities are being complemented by selective capacity-building activities, aimed at creating or strengthening endogenous conditions and capabilities necessary to prepare a long-term program for adaptation to GCC.

CARICOM Governments have given their full support to the implementation of the CPACC project. At the national level, National Implementation Coordinating Units (NICUs) have been established. These NICUs contain representatives from several government agencies and in some cases include representatives from the private sector and non-governmental organisations. In many respects CPACC responds to the prescriptions for regional action on climate change and sea level rise contained in the BPOA. These are as follows:

- I. Create and/or strengthen programmes and projects to monitor and improve predictive capacity for climate change, climate variability and sea level rise, and to assess the impacts of climate change on marine resources, freshwater and agricultural production, including pests.
- II. Develop and/or strengthen mechanisms to facilitate the exchange of information and experiences among small island developing states, and to promote technology transfer and training in those States in response to climate change, including preparedness response.
- III. Provide technical assistance for ratification or accession to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and assist those Parties that have ratified the Framework Convention in assuming their major responsibilities under it.
- IV. Support national efforts aimed at developing strategies and measures on adaptation to climate change as well as the development of technical guidelines and methodologies to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change.”

The CPACC project is designed to assist national governments and UWICED to:

- 1) Strengthen the regional capability for monitoring and analyzing climate and sea-level dynamics and trends, seeking to determine the immediate and potential impacts of GCC;
- 2) Identify areas particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and sea-level rise;
- 3) Develop an integrated management and planning framework for cost-effective response and adaptation to the impacts of GCC on coastal and marine areas;
- 4) Enhance national and regional capabilities to prepare for the advent of GCC through institutional strengthening and human resource development; and
- 5) Identify and assess policy options and instruments that may help to initiate the implementation of a long-term programme of adaptation to GCC in vulnerable coastal areas.

A Regional Project Implementation Unit (RPIU) has been established at the Cave Hill campus of the University of the West Indies in Barbados under the aegis of UWICED. The RPIU functions as the regional coordinating and implementing mechanism for CPACC. Under the agreements established between UWICED, the OAS and the World Bank for the implementation of CPACC, the technical and institutional capacity developed as part of project implementation is to be integrated into the structure of the UWICED at the end of the CPACC project.

A recently conducted mid-term review of the project by the World Bank concluded that implementation performance throughout the first half of the project was satisfactory and constituted a sound basis on which to continue CPACC activities. The review team was of the opinion that CPACC had:

- Made good progress towards the achievement of the expected technical and institutional outputs
- Provided critical inputs to improved knowledge on mitigation and adaptation issues in the region.
- Contributed to increased awareness of CARICOM countries and their participation in the global fora on climate change.
- Through the institutional capacity-building aspect of the project, played a major role in support of regional consultation process for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

## **Towards a Permanent Regional Capacity in the Area of Climate Change**

From the outset CPACC had as one of its objectives the sustainability of regional climate change activities at the conclusion of the project. As the implementation of the project progresses and understanding and awareness of the region's vulnerability grows, the main question that remains unanswered is how Caribbean SIDS will manage and respond to the specific technical and policy-related problems associated with global climate change and its adverse impacts. The current spate of negotiations within the ambit of the UNFCCC and the outcome of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol indicate that Caribbean SIDS, like their counterparts in other regions of the world, need to be significantly better prepared at the technical and policy-related levels to derive substantive and long term benefits from these negotiations.

Given the serious impacts of GCC on the future of the region, it is increasingly becoming clear that a Caribbean Climate Change Centre should be established. It should focus solely on addressing the specific problems associated with GCC, and should be country-driven if it is to succeed.

The First Caribbean Ministerial Meeting on the implementation of the SIDS/BPOA, convened in November 1997, recommended, *inter alia*, that Caribbean states support the development of the necessary institutional mechanism to ensure that critical activities crucial to the region's future environmental and economic well-being, are sustained beyond the lifetime of CPACC. To pursue this mandate, a small exploratory Committee was established consisting of representatives of the University of the West Indies, the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH), and PETROTRIN (the Petroleum Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago). The Committee met twice and recommended that the feasibility assessment for establishing a regional climate change centre be undertaken.

Additionally, the team carrying out the mid-term review of CPACC recommended that further efforts be made to ensure the long-term sustainability of the project, and in this respect supported initiatives for the establishment of a Caribbean Climate Change Centre suggesting that possible funding support from *inter alia*, the World Bank Institute be explored.

The central challenge and most effective response consists in building the required technical and institutional capacity in a regional entity. The proposed entity would have as its purpose to stimulate and facilitate development capacity and the operation of institutions and organizations involved in activities relevant to climate change mitigation and/or adaptation in the region. In particular, this entity would promote effective policy responses within the Caribbean, develop data and monitoring networks for weather, climate and sea-level rise, and strengthen legal and institutional mechanisms for addressing the challenge of GCC.

Previous examples from renewable energy projects developed in response to the petroleum crisis of the 1970's and 1980's provide concrete evidence of the need for

regional coordination. According to information from the Caribbean Energy Information System (CEIS) support for renewable-energy projects over the period was in excess of US\$20 million but the long-term impact and residual benefits are minimal. The problems that are being encountered in the implementation of the ongoing national communication projects funded by the GEF through the UNDP provide additional evidence in support of the need for, and importance of, regional coordinating mechanism.

### **Experience of Regional Action in the Caribbean**

CARICOM States have a substantial history of working together at the regional level to promote their socio economic development and to advance their cooperation in functional fields. They have, more recently, taken such cooperative action in the field of the environment. Thus for example the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute, which became a legal entity in 1988, emerged out of a Caribbean Environment Health Strategy approved earlier by a CARICOM Conference of Ministers of Health. It was then recognised that “a regional approach to the solution of environmental problems will not only be most effective but also aid the integration effort in a meaningful manner.” Other examples of action leading to the creation of regional institutions include the NGO, Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA), the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology and the Caribbean Meteorological Organisation. Regional action at an intergovernmental level however took a leap forward in 1989 when the first CARICOM Ministerial Conference on the Environment was held. That Conference reached a number of major conclusions including the following:

- A CARICOM perspective should be developed with a view to influencing international decisions on the environment
- CARICOM should articulate a viable strategy for the protection, management and sustainable utilization of the Caribbean environment.
- Regional efforts should focus on assistance to states “to effectively address their national priorities and coordinating them to make a technical and intellectual contribution at the global level”.

Limited human, institutional and financial capacity both at the national level and at the level of existing regional institutions seriously impair the ability of small island Caribbean nations to meet the challenges of GCC. Many of these small nations depend on regional mechanisms and institutions for responding to environmental problems. Caribbean SIDS have realized that the limitations in their size make it all the more necessary for them to develop effective regional institutions and administrative capacity in order to meet the multitude of challenges arising from the problem of GCC and from the related imperatives of effective resource conservation and environmental protection.

### **Learning from the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)**

SPREP is a regional organization established by the governments and administrations in the Pacific “to promote cooperation in the South Pacific region and to provide assistance in order to protect and improve its environment and to ensure

sustainable development for present and future generations”. Comprising 26 members – 22 Pacific Island countries and territories and four developed countries with direct interests in the region – SPREP was established as a separate organization to highlight the importance of the environment for the South Pacific region, and to allow SPREP itself to serve as a conduit for concerted action in this area at the regional level. Originally conceived at a workshop on nature conservation in 1969, SPREP became an autonomous regional organization located in Apia, Samoa, in 1992. SPREP aims at developing and implementing a regionally coordinated comprehensive range of activities, which includes a specific focus on climate change and integrated coastal management.

### **CARICOM and Regional Co-ordination**

In this regard, the CARICOM Secretariat has the general role of coordinating activities of member countries, most of which participate in CPACC at the regional level to implement decisions taken by the various policy organs - Heads of Government Conferences, Ministerial Meetings etc. The Secretariat also cooperates with the various regional institutions that have been established by CARICOM as well as those institutions whose activities intersect with policies and programmes that have been adumbrated at the policy level in CARICOM. Specifically as regards the environment, at the Second Ministerial Meeting of Ministers of the Environment held in 1990, a Task Force was appointed to prepare a Caribbean position for the then forthcoming 1992 UNCED as well as to advise on other major environmental conferences/matters. The Task Force was comprised of resource persons who were representatives of governments, regional organizations and national and regional NGOs. Additionally, as a mechanism of coordination on matters environmental, the President of Guyana, now the Prime Minister of Belize, was assigned portfolio responsibilities for Environment. These mechanisms functioned well for sometime. However, resource constraints have negatively affected the capacity of the first mechanism to function effectively.

Currently the Caribbean lacks a regional institution that is able to provide comprehensive technical and policy support to individual countries on environmental issues and that is able to spearhead regional environmental initiatives. In short, there is no Caribbean regional institution or mechanism whose scope and mandate are analogous to those of SPREP. There are, however, a number of specialized regional institutions that provide technical assistance and coordinate activities on specific environmental issues such as:

- Caribbean Environmental Health Institute
- Various units of the University of the West Indies
- Natural Resources Management Unit of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
- Caribbean Conservation Association
- Caribbean Natural Resource Institute

It is worth noting that in the Caribbean there is a notable absence of any regional coordinating mechanism or institution dealing with global climate change. While it may not be necessary to replicate an institutional mechanism like the SPREP within the

Caribbean region, what Caribbean nations are realizing is that concerted technical and policy assistance on this issue is imperative. This has led to a growing regional recognition that a focused coordinating and implementing institution/organization is the best mechanism for helping the Caribbean region to respond and adapt effectively to the problem of GCC and its adverse impacts.

Whether or not the CARICOM Secretariat can in time overcome the abovementioned constraints, it is the case that its capacity to function as a coordinating mechanism in climate change matters will be considerably enhanced by the establishment of a Centre specialised for dealing with this issue in all its plenitude. In this regard, CARICOM at a political level has given support to the establishment of such a Centre. The VIII Meeting of COTED held in February 2000:

**“Also endorsed** the need and urgency for the Region to develop the capacity to deal with the consequences of global climate change and to develop feasible adaptation options:

**Also noted** the efforts being made by the Region to address climate change impacts and the progress to date of the CPACC project;

**Fully endorsed** the present initiative to establish a regional Climate Change Centre;

**Authorised** the present implementation team for CPACC, viz, CARICOM, UWICED, OAS and the World Bank to submit a request to the GEF for a grant for the development of a full proposal for the establishment of the Centre;

**Urged** Member States to encourage international donor agencies and the regional corporate sector to give their full support to the Region’s efforts to establish the Centre.”

The establishment of the Centre has also been endorsed by the OAS General Assembly and the Inter-American Commission for Sustainable Development. As well, the Declaration, adopted by the UN 22<sup>nd</sup> Special Session called on “the international community to provide support for capacity-and institutional-building programmes and projects in small island developing states” and, “where appropriate, to support the establishment of training centres and other relevant capacity building efforts.”

Furthermore, the Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean, at their 8<sup>th</sup> meeting held in Barbados in March 2000, endorsed the establishment of the centre.

### **CPACC and the Private Sector**

It will be necessary to develop awareness in the Private Sector – Tourist, Hotel, Banking, Energy, Transport Sectors – in the work of CPAAC since climate change is likely to can have negative impacts on some activities in all these sectors. In this regard, additional programmes have been envisaged to attract greater private sector interest in the

work of CPACC and in the activities which flow from it. To date the Petroleum Company of Trinidad and Tobago (PETROTIN) has evinced great interest in participating in the establishment and the work of a Climate Change Centre.

### **Outcomes of CPACC and their Impact**

CPACC has already had beneficial results at the national level of the participating countries as well as at the regional level; and some of its outcomes have attracted attention beyond the region. CPACC has been particularly effective in the area of training and capacity building at the national and regional levels. Regional Institutions dealing with climate change related activities, have also been involved in some of the outputs of CPACC.

Further,

- CPACC had a prominent role during the UNFCCC COP5 where it made a presentation on CPACC implementation, experiences and lessons learned. Participation in COP meetings proved to be an excellent opportunity to promote the visibility of the project, and to establish contacts with organizations working on climate change, donor organizations and key institutions.
- A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed by UWICED (representing CPACC) with the South Pacific Regional Environmental Program (representing PICCAP) to encourage exchange of information between the two regional programmes as well as possible exchange of personnel to promote technical assistance.
- US NOAA has enlisted the support of OAS and CPACC technical staff in the installation of a sea level and climate monitoring network for Central America similar to the installed under CPACC's programme. Experiences and lessons learnt during the implementation of the relevant programme activity persuaded US NOAA to contract OAS and CPACC expertise for this particular task. This network is part of the US contribution to the post-hurricane Mitch reconstruction efforts.
- The World Bank and GEF supported programme for Biological Corridors in Mesoamerica is presently considering adapting another of CPACC's activities, the coral reef monitoring protocol for this project.

### **The Caribbean Climate Change Centre**

In considering the functions and modus operandi of the Centre, account will be taken of the positive outcomes and achievement of CPACC including opportunities for promoting its financial sustainability.

The Centre will therefore maintain and consolidate institutional links established by CPACC and will be part of a constellation of regional climate change related institutions. On the basis of an analysis of the existing mandates of institutions, the work of which is climate change related, as well as funding of those institutions, the gaps will be identified and a niche determined for the Centre.

The Mission Statement of the Centre will encompass those sections of the BPOA dealing with Global Climate Change and related matters. It will be linked to the sustainable development agenda both at the regional and national levels. In this respect it should develop a close and collaborative relationship with the Regional Sustainable Development Centre if and when established. The Centre will be self-sustaining and will identify opportunities for synergies without the duplication of other efforts which are being undertaken in the region. Its ethos, shape and orientation will arise from national discussions in order to ensure country ownership. Additionally, in tactical terms the Centre will focus, as it develops, on the wider Caribbean, without eschewing institutional and other links with like-minded agencies on climate change related activities in the rest of Latin America and indeed beyond the hemisphere.

The Centre will have the following objectives:

- 1) Collect, analyze, and disseminate meteorological and sea level data relevant to the observation of climate change, and facilitate in collaboration with specialized Caribbean agencies about the impact of climate change on the sectors in the Caribbean.
- 2) Facilitate Caribbean positions on GCC and serve as an authoritative technical source for Caribbean countries to *inter alia* fulfill their responsibilities under the UNFCCC.
- 3) Assist countries as appropriate in realizing the equitable benefits resulting from the implementation of financial mechanisms under the Kyoto protocol.
- 4) Provide strategic assistance for public education and awareness campaigns at the national and regional levels to involve all regular stakeholders, both private and public.
- 5) In collaboration with relevant agencies, develop special programmes addressing implications in the region for CZM, Disaster Management, and potentially vulnerable sectors such as Tourism, Health, Agriculture and Insurance.
- 6) Promote resource sharing, technical cooperation and information exchange with other GCC initiatives, in particular in SIDS and Latin America.
- 7) Coordinate the development of regional research programmes, including adaptation of global climate and impact modeling efforts, and specialized training focussed on effective adaptation to GCC.

On the basis of these objectives the Centre will develop specific tasks for the achievement of each one of those objectives.

### **Implementation Process**

Several activities will lead to the full operationalization of the Climate Change Centre in the next three to four years. The following describes these activities within a time frame from the effectiveness of CPACC (1997) to 2005:

1. CPACC implementation: April 1997 to December 2001. Direct output from the BPOA, CPACC is assisting countries in the first step to adapt to impacts from climate change through capacity building in vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning.
2. Caribbean coordination of initial national communications (execution: January-June 2000). UWICED is presently coordinating the preparation of the initial national communications in the Caribbean as part of the UNDP/GEF Global Support Programme for National Communications.
3. New Projects as follow-up to CPACC: “Implementing Adaptation to Climate Variability and Global Change in the Caribbean” (IMPACC). Preparation with PDF – Block B July 2000-December 2001. The Climate Change Centre will be established during the preparation phase, using resources from PDF-B and other sources for its design. Implementation: January 2002-December 2005. The Climate Change Centre will be the executing agency for the project, which will concentrate on continuing support to Caribbean countries in the implementation of vulnerability assessments to climate change and more importantly in the implementation of stage 2 adaptation measures under the UNFCCC guidelines.
4. Caribbean coordination of second national communications (preparation and execution: January 2000-2002).