

Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre

Climate change in the Caribbean

Strengthening the science to services interface

Climate Change Science – regional overview.

Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 28th – 29th November

Summary of the CARICOM Programme of Adaptation (1997 – 2011)

MACC

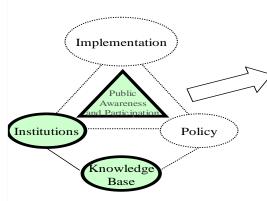
SPACC

Adaptation

ACCC

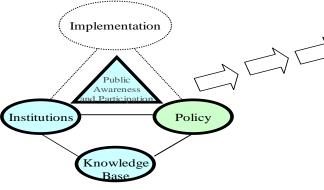
CFACC

Building awareness and strengthening knowledge base

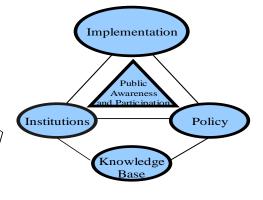


- · Building Awareness.
- Building monitoring and analysis capability
- Building planning capacity in institutions

Creating an enabling environment for adaptation



- Developing national policy framework for adaptation.
- Mainstreaming climate change issues into key sector activities.
- Preparation of pilot adaptation projects.
- Further strengthening of awareness and participation.
- Further strengthening of knowledge base



- Policy framework for adaptation in place
- Projects being implemented.
- Awareness and participation high.
- Monitoring, analysis and planning integrated throughout all national and sectoral planning.

INITIATIVES IN PROGRESS

Suite of activities to determine:

- extent of risk arising from climate change to which region will be exposed in future.
- vulnerability of the region's natural and socioeconomic systems to climate change.
- impacts of CC on the natural and socioeconomic systems of the region.
- regional response to mitigate those impacts and costs for implementing.
- implementation of mitigative actions (ADAPTATION)
- building regional capacity to carry out the above actions

ADAPTATION SEQUENCE

Downscaling

Regional climate change projections

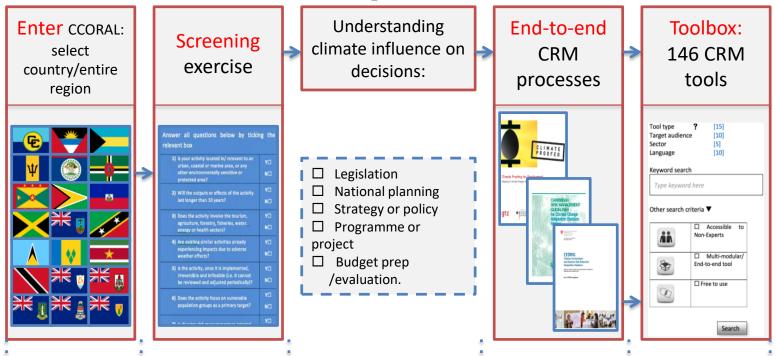
Regional climate change scenarios

• (c) + impact models (crop, hydrology models)

ADAPTATION SEQUENCE

Impacts of extreme events under different climate scenarios Climate impact scenarios Adaptation options G Cost benefit analyses of options Implementation of selected option

CCORAL – Caribbean Climate Online Risk & Adaptation Tool



Information and links to data relevant to your country of interest and the Caribbean.

Quick identification of whether your activity is climate-influenced, and a priority for further assessment.

Guidance on how and why climate is relevant and can be integrated into the decisions organisations make. Information tailored to the experience of the user.

Guidance on undertaking a complete climate risk management (CRM) process. A searchable toolbox to find the most appropriate tools to support your project and experience.

NEGOTIATIONS

- Annual updates from National HydroMet Services on regional temperature rise, annual temperature compared to previous records, and other met and hydro extremes.
- Cost of extreme events
- Impacts of climate and extreme events to ecosystems such as coral reefs, beaches, forests, protected areas, etc.
- Attribution of extreme events to climate change.
- Loss & Damage

SLOW ONSET EVENTS

- SLR
- >> Temperature
- Ocean Acidification
- Glacial Retreat & related impacts
- Salinization
- Land and forest degradation
- Loss of biodiversity
- Desertification

AOSIS PROPOSAL (2008) • Proposal for a mechanism for risk reduction,

- Proposal for a mechanism for risk reduction, management & sharing – 3 components:
- a) A risk management and prevention component to promote risk assessment and RM tools & strategies at all levels with a view to facilitating & supporting the implementation of risk reduction and risk management measures
- b) An insurance component to address climate related extreme weather events, and risks to crop production, food security and livelihoods
- c) A rehabilitation and compensation component to address progressive –ve impacts that result in Loss & Damage.

Assessing the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change

- 1. What are the data and information requirements for assessing impacts and climate risk, at different levels and for a broad range of sectors and ecosystems? What data are available and where are the gaps?
- 2. What methods and tools are available for risk assessment, including their requirements, strengths and weaknesses, and can they address social and environmental impacts?
- 3. What are the capacity needs for applying risk assessment methods on the ground, including for facilitating their application in developing countries?
- 4. How can the results of risk assessments be optimally formulated in order to support decision-making? What are the desired methods for presenting the results of risk assessment exercises so that they drive decision-making?

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AOSIS PILOT PROPOSAL

- At the *International Level* Engage international modeling firms to:
- Conduct risk assessments through loss analysis, hazard analysis, vulnerability analysis of assets, and which provides parameters used in the modeling development.
- Develop proprietary models for hazards, assets and loss modeling to create proprietary models, which can help reduce the cost of development of the facility.
- Design risk management/transfer instrument(s) for small island states.
- Design financial instruments to address assets and services that are not compatible with risk management instruments.
- Determine kinds of assets (e.g. beaches) that lend themselves to risk management and risk transfer instruments.



Let's Connect!

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