



REPORT

Launch Event for Panos Caribbean as a Regional Hub for Climate Change Information & Its New Online Database

Holiday Inn Sunspree Resort, Montego Bay, Jamaica
19 June 2014 – 20 June 2014

BACKGROUND

Panos Caribbean, a regional communication organisation engaged in project management across four programme areas — Climate Change, Livelihood and Gender; Children, Youth and Violence; Public Health and Human Rights; and Media Development — is a member of the Adaptation Fund NGO Network (AFN).

The network — the brainchild of international NGO and research think tank Germanwatch — sees partner countries engaged in a range of local activities — from baseline research to workshops, media relations and community mobilisation concerning climate change adaptation.

These activities are designed to ensure civil society involvement in the implementation and overall success of the Adaptation Fund-financed projects and programmes across the developing world.

In furtherance of that goal, Panos Caribbean convened, as part of its cadre of project activities under the network, a two-day workshop and launch event for its establishment as a regional hub for climate change information — with a focus on adaptation — and for its new online database that will, among other things, support the operations of the hub.

The online database — comprised of contacts and documents from within as well as outside of the Caribbean and with web conferencing capabilities — was made possible through funding support from the International Development Research Centre and the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund.

A site visit to Negril, where debate over the installation of breakwaters to arrest coastal erosion — as one component of the Jamaica Adaptation Fund Project — has persisted, also formed a part of the two days of activities.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES

- Launch Panos Caribbean as a regional hub for climate change information and its new online database — the Panos Information Portal.
- Bring stakeholders up to date on the progress, lessons learnt and role of the national implementing entity for the Jamaica Adaptation Fund Programme.
- Define strategic priorities for the Caribbean on climate change finance.
- Identify strategic priorities for Caribbean youth concerning their role in the region's climate change response.
- Determine how to strategically integrate the voices of the vulnerable in the Caribbean's climate change response.

Site visit objectives:

- Facilitate sharing and learning among stakeholders (local, national and regional) about climate change adaptation.
- Hear from Negril stakeholders, their concerns and/or recommendations relating to the Adaptation Fund Programme in Jamaica.
- Document the information gathered from local stakeholders for sharing with policymakers et al, in order to help foster its inclusion into the national decision on the installation of breakwaters as one feature of the Adaptation Fund Programme in Jamaica.
- Build trust and promote a spirit of cooperation among stakeholders (local, national and regional) concerning Adaptation Fund projects and/or programmes in Jamaica, as elsewhere in the Caribbean.

HIGHLIGHTS

... DAY 1

(June 19)

➤ **Welcome and Introductions**

Facilitator and Senior Programme Officer with Panos Caribbean Petre Williams-Raynor (PWR) welcomed participants to Montego Bay, providing insight into Panos' operations as a communication organisation working in Climate Change, Livelihood and Gender; Children, Youth & Violence; Public Health and Human Rights; and Media Development.

She predicted that the two-day meeting would, if nothing else, help to set the stage for deeper collaboration among stakeholders "within and outside of the room" — and from across the Caribbean — on an issue of critical importance to the region: climate change.

SESSION 1

➤ **Topic: Panos' Adaptation Fund NGO Network Project**

Speaker: Regional Coordinator (Haiti/Jamaica/Panos Caribbean Indi Mclymont Lafayette (IML).

She noted that the project and Panos' relationship with Germanwatch had its origins in an e-mail from the Environmental Foundation of Jamaica, regarding the AFN, three years ago.

Further, she revealed:

- Panos has worked in the Caribbean for over 20 years; its geographic mandate covers 25 independent countries and 13 dependent territories. Trying to reach 38 countries has presented a challenge and has required creativity in areas, such as media training, community mobilisation and cultural communication.
- A key way of addressing this has been forming strategic partnerships; for example, in 2010 with the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) and the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES), two regional organisations that have helped to bridge the gaps, under an agreement called Karipanou. Initially, the focus of this partnership has been fisheries issues and policies.
- Now, a new partnership with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) has resulted in this regional database called the Panos Information Portal (PIP), which covers more than eleven (11) islands. Adaptation is still an

emerging area in the Caribbean and much of the information is uncoordinated, duplicated and not easily available or shared. At this stage, Panos believes there is a great need to bring together all the climate change adaptation information in one regional hub, to be shared with stakeholders. Thus, PIP was conceived.

- Panos hopes that participants at the two-day launch event will help to support it and share information. As adaptation activities increase in the Caribbean, closer scrutiny will require greater transparency.

IML also noted two additional partnerships:

- 1) Earlier this year, Panos signed an agreement with the Canada-based Commonwealth of Learning to establish a regional centre of excellence for open & online learning and communication for development.
- 2) Panos is also a participant in the Caribbean Open Institute, which aims to use open data as a sustainable development tool.

IML said, too, that as the first country in the Caribbean to receive direct-access funding, Jamaica is “in the spotlight”.

Panos, she said, is aware of the challenges, but is committed to facilitating civil society engagement on the project and securing its successful implementation.

She concluded by herself offering welcome to participants and thanked them for their support.

➤ **Subject: Project Overview - Adaptation Fund NGO Network**

Speaker: Lisa Junghans (LJ), Policy Officer – Climate Impacts and Adaptation at Germanwatch and Project Coordinator, Adaptation Fund NGO Network (AFN).

She noted that:

- The AFN is a coalition of NGOs and interested stakeholders following the development of the Adaptation Fund and its funded projects.
- AFN partners engage in specific activities according to the national focus of respective countries.
- Established in 2010, AFN seeks to support vulnerable populations and Direct Access adaptation projects.

- AFN offers mechanisms for civil society feedback for the Adaptation Fund.
- The German Government's Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety supports the AFN.
- Goals up to 2016 are: Advancing project implementation at the Adaptation Fund level, with the aim of developing regional hubs; tracking adaptation implementation at the national level; and influencing national adaptation policies.
- Germanwatch plans to share experience in adaptation policies.
- Germanwatch will participate in the First African National Implementing Entity (NIE) workshop in Nairobi, Kenya, July 1-4.

➤ **The Adaptation Fund and its Processes**

Speaker: Mikko Ollikainen (MO), Senior Climate Change Specialist, Adaptation Fund Secretariat.

He noted:

- The Adaptation Fund was established under the Kyoto Protocol of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- The Fund is one of several international climate funds.
- Aim of the Adaptation Fund is to increase resilience through concrete programmes with "visible and tangible impacts".
- Focus is on most vulnerable countries and communities. Cap is US\$10 million per country.
- Sixteen NIEs have been accredited through the Direct Access mechanism.
- Since 2010, the Adaptation Fund has approved US\$226 million for 34 adaptation projects in vulnerable developing countries.
- Projects cover various sectors: agriculture, coastal zone management, water management, disaster risk reduction, among other things.
- Direct Access helps to cultivate ownership of the project by NIEs and ensures results and mutual accountability. It is proving that NIEs can successfully manage projects at lower cost and more speedily.
- Explained accreditation process – an independent review procedure to assess applicants to the Adaptation Fund.
- Provided details of the review process. All proposals are posted on the Adaptation Fund website for the public to view.
- All proposals are screened against a list of environmental and social principles:

MO added that he is “proud of the innovative features” introduced by the Fund, noting conventional ways of accessing funds are via the UN and other multilateral agencies.

The Jamaica Adaptation Fund project, he said, is “ground breaking”.

- The Jamaica project is just under US\$10 million and is called “Enhancing the Resilience of the Agricultural Sector and Coastal Areas to Protect Livelihoods and Improve Food Security”.
- The NIE is the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ).
- Executing Entities are the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA), the National Works Agency (NWA), the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Ministry of Tourism & Entertainment.
- Stressed the Fund’s strict fiduciary standards and the importance of transparency and risk management processes in country organisations. The Planning Institute of Jamaica’s responsibilities are “just the same” as the World Bank’s would be.
- The Fund receives nature conservation proposals but to be considered, they must be related to climate change adaptation.
- There are “no priority sectors or approaches”; this is up to the country.
- Projects must also include a knowledge/information component.
- Also important for any funded project are gender and human rights considerations, as well as civil society involvement.
- The Fund also encourages South-South co-operation.
- The value of emission reduction credits, the Fund’s original main source of income, dropped drastically three years ago; the Fund needs more income sources. The Fund also receives income from governments and the private sector and now donations are main income source.

Benefits and lessons learnt from Direct Access projects, MO said, include:

- ✓ Improved collaboration among stakeholders – civil society has a voice.
- ✓ NIEs have ownership of the project and, therefore, an increased sense of responsibility.
- ✓ The approval process is considerably shorter; there is a nine-week turn-around period for approvals, compared to a year for conventional projects.
- ✓ Ideally, NIEs should be strong, broad-based organisations. In reality, in many developing countries, such organisations do not exist. Local NGOs often have human resource constraints and are used to handling much smaller projects.

- ✓ The AFB has started considering a more “tailored approach” for funding smaller projects.

SESSION 1: Q&A

- LJ emphasised the importance of the in-country partner organisations.
- LJ noted the 16-member Adaptation Fund Board (AFB), representing parties to the Kyoto Protocol, meets three times annually.
- The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is preparing to replace the GEF post-2020.
- Germanwatch is developing a tool for country partners to work with to track adaptation finance.
- Gerald Lindo (GL), Senior Technical Officer – Mitigation for Climate Change Division, Jamaica, asked whether there could be two NIEs.
- MO responded that this was still under discussion and no decision had yet been made.
- GL asked whether the Adaptation Fund's income is likely to increase.
- MO: This will depend on the outcome of the Conference of Parties (COPs) in Lima, Peru (December 1-12, 2014) and Paris, France (30 November – 11 December, 2015).
- LJ: Country negotiators have discussed this issue.

MO pointed to five Direct Access projects funded that are governed by NIEs. The first project in Senegal (NIE: Centre de Suivi Ecologique) is due to end this year.

LJ: Germanwatch will be studying NIEs in Africa at a special meeting in Nairobi. She offered to share the report after this meeting with participants. Tracking adaptation of implementation is a priority of Germanwatch and the aim is to further develop the methodology for this.

MO: Climate change impacts occur over long periods and projects cover a short period. The Adaptation Fund is looking at proxies – for example, indicators and capacity building – since it is often hard to track the real impact.

Clifford Mahlung (CM), Manager/Climate Branch of the Met Service of Jamaica and the Latin America/Caribbean representative of the Adaptation Committee of the UNFCCC, said discussions on funding are “still up in the air”. He added the GCF is “now open for business as we speak” and the aim is to divide funds equally between mitigation and adaptation.

Reginald Burke (RB), National Resources Management Consultant/Caribbean Policy Development Centre expressed frustration at the regulations. He said the bureaucracy made it difficult to access money – “almost like non-tariff barriers to trade”.

PWR: Asked whether Adaptation Fund-approved projects can be modified.
MO: Situations – political climates, etc – change. There is flexibility to modify projects, but if the budget is modified by more than 10 per cent, the project has to be resubmitted and reapproved.

Responding to a question regarding the Fund’s possible consideration of capacity building for NGOs to help them manage larger projects, MO responded that adaptation was originally the only focus. Other agencies, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Readiness Fund and others, support capacity building, and the Fund does not want to overlap with them.

PWR: Asked for clarity on what are “tangible and visible impacts” as a requirement for project/programme approval by the Adaptation Fund.
MO: The Fund is seeking clear, tangible results. A rule of thumb is that these are on-the-ground projects that don’t disappear after the project funds are spent – “more material things”. These are generally engineering and natural management measures at the community level. CM supported this focus.

SESSION 2

➤ **Jamaica's Adaptation Fund Programme: Progress, Lessons Learnt and the Role of the National Implementing Entity**

Speaker: Shelia McDonald-Miller (SMM), Programme Manager, PIOJ

- The PIOJ's key responsibility as NIE is fiduciary. She noted there is no commingling of funds (separate bank accounts). PIOJ is responsible for overall management, coordination and monitoring.
- Public stakeholder consultations are ongoing on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Negril breakwaters project (available online). A public consultation (required by law) will take place on July 2.
- A national consultation is planned for this year. Everything is aligned with the national "Vision 2030".
- Gender mainstreaming and environmental protection are taken seriously and integrated into training.
- Negril breakwaters project (Component 1) - goals are to increase resilience of the coastline; protection of livelihoods (tourism, fishing etc); and improve hazard reduction of critical ecosystems.
- Contract has been signed for pre-construction phase; modeling and testing have been conducted; EIA completed and consultations undertaken.
- Next steps: public consultations; procurement of contractor; establishment of Local Monitoring Committee; and procurement of engineer and enforcement officers.
- Improvement of Land/Water Management Systems (Component 2) - goals are to establish and strengthen Water User Groups; construct and rehabilitate micro dams; establish and rehabilitate soil conservation and land husbandry infrastructure; and improve on-farm irrigation facilities.
- Baseline survey has been completed; 43 communities short-listed for rainwater harvesting and drip irrigation systems; eight community

sensitisation meetings conducted; 30 irrigation systems procured and 8 installed; demonstration plots established.

- Regarding the micro-dam project in North Manchester, there were delays because of issues regarding ownership of the land that was to be the location.
- Capacity Building/Better Environmental Management (Component 3): Agricultural sector (farmer field schools, demo plots and training in climate-smart techniques); Strengthening Development Planning (Climate Risk Atlas, coastal adaptation training, tools and standards; and Communication and Training of communities in Disaster Risk Reduction and Natural Resources Management, Climate Change Awareness Education, Knowledge Management). Hazard map is complete; consultant on sea level rise and storm surge modeling hired.
- Governance: There is a Project Steering Committee (PSC) that includes NGOs (three representatives from Negril), relevant government ministries, a representative of the University of the West Indies (UWI) Disaster Risk Reduction Centre, and a Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica (PSOJ) representative (Eleanor Jones, herself an environmental professional).
- Programme components are linked at three levels: Policy Level (Vision 2030's goal of promoting integrated coastal zone/watershed management; Economic Level (agriculture providing food security/livelihood to tourism, other sectors); and Management Level (integrated approach to ecosystem management).
- Eight target parishes for the project: Westmoreland, Clarendon, Manchester, Hanover, St. Mary, St. Ann, St. Thomas, & St. Catherine.
- Executing entities are the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries (with support from the National Irrigation Commission and the Rural Agricultural Development Authority), NWA, NEPA and the Ministry of Tourism (with support from the Office of Disaster Preparedness & Emergency Management – ODPEM and NEPA).
- Capacity building: The PIOJ has conducted training in Procurement, Risk Management and Gender Awareness/Integration (UWI's Institute

of Gender & Development Studies). The PIOJ has hired a consultant in storm surge modeling.

- PIOJ has developed a Communications Strategy and Action Plan.

Positives so far:

- The PSC (project steering committee) has engendered good governance and greater efficiency; regular team meetings and knowledge sharing; stakeholder consultations; integration of gender considerations; greater inter-agency collaboration.

Some negatives:

- Delays in starting up projects (technical issues); competing organisational priorities – staff over-stretched; procurement delays; stakeholder concerns.

Session 2: Q&A

There was a fairly lengthy discussion on civil society engagement in this Q&A session. There were concerns over public stakeholder consultations – many residents (according to Negril stakeholder Mary Veira [MV]) were unaware of them and said there was inadequate notice (this concern was echoed later in the day during the site visit). Regarding the Negril location, there were complaints that there were no proper facilities at the venue.

SMM referred to a “very vibrant” meeting with stakeholders in Runaway Bay. She said the NIE is reaching those who would be affected by the project. The PIOJ has taken on board feedback from farmers.

She added that the Negril discussion was “very robust”. The PIOJ’s partners have their “weaknesses and strengths” and there were some pre-existing issues with some partners who were acting as liaison with community members.

LJ: Is civil society engaged in any other way on the Negril issue?

SMM: Said that an NGO (the Negril Area Environmental Protection Trust – NEPT) is on the PSC.

MV, also of Couples Resorts, Negril, described the meeting referenced as a “disaster”, noting that having a meeting does not constitute a consultation. She said the NEPT representative had not relayed any information from the PSC to the community.

Keisha Spencer (KS), Project Officer at NEPT, said it was difficult to share information. She said issues arising at the PSC meetings had been shared with NEPT board members (representing different organisations), with the expectation that they would get the word out. This had not transpired.

IML: This was not the first time consultation issues have arisen. Panos had shared a Consultation Guide, and had visited Negril to talk to fishermen ahead of the start of the project. The voices of these stakeholders must be heard more clearly, she said, adding that there is a “communication gap”.

MV: Alleged that the NEPT office is often closed and the NGO is “dysfunctional”.

Anthony McKenzie (AM), Director of Environmental Management and Conservation: Said that opposing and diverse views often emerge at public meetings. The key factor is to correctly identify the stakeholders.

La-Jean Powell (LP), Disaster Preparedness Coordinator/Manchester Parish Council: Said there had been many logistical concerns with the micro-dam in her parish. She noted the important role played by North Manchester potato farmers, who are key stakeholders in the agricultural resilience project.

SMM: Said the Ministry of Agriculture had recommended the micro-dam as a key food security project.

Janice Cumberbatch (JC), Lecturer and Researcher/UWI Cave Hill, Barbados: Stressed the importance of consultations being included in all project timelines. On the importance of civil society engagement, she referred to the "Boys on the Block" (unattached youth in Barbados) who are often a good way to reach people at the grassroots level going. Going out on the road to reach these groups that are normally disengaged from society is often the best way (in Barbadian talk, this is "slapping tar") to approach civil society engagement.

Ingrid Parchment (IP), Executive Director/Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation – C-CAM: "Government's idea of consultation is far from that of NGOs and civil society." She added that Government does not devote enough time to in-depth inclusion of civil society. C-CAM makes such consultations a part of its regular, ongoing work in the communities it serves in the Portland Bight Protected Area.

LP: Suggested more regional/parish consultations, and asked whether youth are actively involved in such discussions.

SMM: In Manchester, the PIOJ has engaged a junior high school and a youth organisation that rehabilitates drug addicts, Teen Challenge.

SESSION 3

➤ Status of Jamaica's National Adaptation Plans and the Integration of Vulnerable Groups

Speaker: Albert Daley (AD), Director/Climate Change Division, MWLECC.

- There is no overall national plan, but the Government is working on plans by sector.
- The Climate Change Division of the Ministry is very new. It got started in September 2013. So far, it has 67 per cent of the technical staff that it needs. Budget restrictions have affected its start-up.
- Priority actions for 2012-2015 are to develop the policy framework for climate change; to develop adaptation project proposals; to improve public education; and to target most vulnerable communities.
- The aim is to mainstream climate change into policy, planning and decision-making.
- Conceded that not all executive managers of public sector agencies were fully convinced about climate change, initially, but are now "on board".
- The Green Paper on the Climate Change Policy was approved by the House of Representatives in late 2013 and is now under revision, taking into account feedback from stakeholder consultations in several parishes.
- The Climate Change Focal Point Network, consisting of 27 representatives of Government ministries and agencies will help to implement the policy.
- Jamaica's Second National Communication to the UNFCCC listed five sectors of highest priority: Human Health; Agriculture; Water; Tourism and Coastal Resources/Human Settlement.
- Other important sectors listed: Transportation, Forestry (Terrestrial Resources and Biodiversity), Energy, Finance, Waste Management, and Fisheries.
- The IDB is to fund FY 2015/2016 adaptation project focusing on Health, Water, Tourism, and Coastal Resources in a vulnerable watershed.
- The EU has approved funding of vulnerability assessment and sectoral plan for fisheries, slated for 3rd quarter.
- USAID will fund a project focusing on Transportation, Energy and Finance, starting 4th quarter of 2014.
- JA REEACH (funded by USAID) will develop an adaptation strategy for the agricultural sector.

- Outlined main steps in developing Strategy and Action Plan for funded projects.
- Key components of the Division's flagship programmes are public education, building awareness, behaviour change and climate change and health impacts. All programmes are integrated and mainstreamed into Vision 2030. Policymakers and corporate planners are required to see projects through a "climate change lens".

SESSION 3 Q&A

MO: Noted activities are by sector. Are there inter-sectoral activities or mechanisms?

AD: Overlapping issues will be examined during the ongoing data collection and diagnostic phases. Vision 2030 is designed as an inter-sectoral, long-term plan.

CM: Pointed out parish disaster coordinators cut across sectors.

In response to a question regarding youth involvement, AD noted the importance of identifying vulnerable groups. This is ongoing. The Caribbean Youth Environment Network (Jamaica Chapter), he said, is engaged, along with the Jamaica Youth Advocacy Network (JYAN).

JB: Disagreed; said "Youth is not cross-cutting". There is the question of continuity and sustainability, preparing for the future. Youth involvement must go beyond schools; "involve them in these kinds of dialogues".

NEGRIL SITE VISIT & STAKEHOLDERS MEETING

THE TOUR

- MV conducted a tour of an area in the centre of the small town of Negril, near the South Negril River. MV noted it was created when the Morass was dredged some years ago. Prior to that, it was a “small creek”.
- MV asserted the building of breakwaters would have negative impacts on the community – pointing to a nearby entertainment area where tourists interact and socialise with locals. She noted that a Community Park has already been closed with a barbed-wire fence.
- MV also pointed to an area with a small beach used by locals, which would be dumped and backfilled with marl during the breakwaters’ construction.
- MV said stakeholders are concerned that construction would virtually cut off the only route to the West End, causing great disruption to traffic and the tourism sector.
- AM said the Negril Marine Park still exists, but only has two rangers; funds have been inconsistent. NEPA received no funds for fisheries protection for one year. NEPT receives a subvention from NEPA and the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries.
- As a heavy downpour began, the group visited a nearby fishing village on the opposite bank of the South Negril River, where fishermen bring in their catch. Most were not there at that time, but it was an opportunity for short informal conversations with local people involved in fisheries and to share information on climate change with them through conversations and handouts. Participants also informed people of the upcoming community meeting on July 2 at the community centre on the same compound; some said that the time was not convenient, but they were urged to come and to share information on the meeting.

STAKEHOLDERS MEETING

- The group then moved to Couples, Negril. Stakeholders included hoteliers (Jackie's on the Reef and others) and other businesspeople, residents and a local representative of the National Works Agency (NWA) as well as participants in the Panos launch — including a rep from the NIE. The meeting was well attended, quite lengthy, lively and highly focused.
- IML welcomed everyone and explained Panos Caribbean's role in the discussion. She stressed the importance of having a "constructive, solutions-oriented dialogue".
- Lee Issa (LI), Chairman of Couples Resorts, opened the discussion. He said the breakwaters would cause "irreversible" damage, suggesting breakwaters have not been effective in other countries in preventing beach erosion.
- He and other stakeholders are proposing a "soft solution" – beach nourishment, which LI concedes would be short-term. Two representatives from Van Oord, a Dutch firm (a contractor for dredging, marine engineering and offshore energy projects) will make a presentation at Couples on Monday, June 23 to explain the system.
- Responding to a question, LJ confirmed that the Adaptation Fund would not be able to fund such a project.
- LI also suggested that the beach should perhaps be left alone altogether. "Leave nature to do its job," he added, noting the beach has "been here for 2,000 years" and regularly recedes and reappears.
- IML informed the meeting that the NWA would monitor the breakwaters project. A representative was there to talk to stakeholders and confirmed as much.
- MV suggested the breakwaters might become unstable, with boulders between 9 and 13 tons each. She cited the example of a breakwaters in Portugal that broke.

- The NWA representative said he was unaware of such a case. He said globally “breakwaters have served the purpose they were designed for”. The NWA will give contractors exact specifications and ensure they are adhered to. He said in some lab tests at the University of Delaware (UDel), some boulders moved but this was “one rock out of 300 moving”. He said improvements were subsequently made to the design. Since then, the NWA has hired a consultant. Testing of the design has been “very rigorous”.
- AM said NWA engineers had gone to UDel. NEPA has continuous data since 1988 (Hurricane Gilbert) on the impacts of storms, etc., on beaches, noting it is a “yearly cyclical thing”. There are several other environmental issues that have impacted Negril’s famous beach, including sewage and phosphates from agricultural run-off.
- The NWA representative added climate change is what is impacting the beach. Storms are becoming increasingly frequent – “every two years there is a significant impact” and the beach does not have time in between these events to regenerate naturally. So leaving nature alone will not be effective in the years going forward.
- Negril businessman (Ray Arthurs) said he is over seventy (70) years old and a founding member of the Negril Chamber of Commerce. Yet, he said, he has never been invited to any consultations. “We live here!” he said passionately. After the project is complete, “We are the ones who have to live with it,” he added.
- Stakeholders, including LI, also raised the issue of the sewage plant, which they asserted was “built in the wrong place”.
- LI and other stakeholders urged the need for more dialogue and urged, “We mustn’t let money be the factor” (that is, the available funding) for going ahead with the project. More discussion is needed before going ahead, they insisted.
- JC told the meeting about Barbados’ experience with breakwaters. She said the Barbados Government had created an integrated coastal plan for the entire coastline of the island ten years earlier. Breakwaters and boardwalks erected to protect the coast had so far been successful. These had also been modeled at UDel.

- JC also said these solutions were “not cheap”, observing that the Negril breakwaters project was relatively small at US\$5.4 million. She questioned whether this was adequate for the project to be successfully completed; would the money run out before the breakwaters were built?
- JC also said she was getting a “sense of finality” from the Jamaican Government agencies and this was “not realistic at all”. She urged greater dialogue.
- A resident said she had gone door-to-door for two weeks to determine how much local residents knew about the project. Businesspeople in the West End, who would be affected by the construction, knew nothing, she said, expressing concern that it would “affect the whole town for one year”.
- NWA representative said 24 truckloads passing through the town each day was “not significant”, noting this would be two or three trucks per hour. Residents strongly disagreed with his assertion.
- LI noted the composition of every beach is different. Long Bay, where the breakwaters would be built, was mostly very calm, he added, expressing the fear that the breakwaters would affect the quality of the water, which might become too stagnant.
- LI asked whether the Government could guarantee to stakeholders that the beach and marine environment would not be affected. If there are negative impacts, he asked whether stakeholders would be compensated. He also suggested the breakwaters would be expensive to maintain.
- LI repeated that he had “always promulgated the soft solution”.
- NWA representative did not comment on the first part, but said he could not confirm whether maintenance of the breakwaters would be expensive.
- Jackie, from Jackies-on-the-Reef said since 2004 (Hurricane Ivan), stones and large boulders had been coming on shore. Her small hotel is 13 miles outside the town centre. She expressed concern about the stability of the breakwaters.

- KS from NEPT asked whether stakeholders' concerns would be considered at subsequent meetings.
- SMM from the PIOJ affirmed the "dialogue has to continue... Jamaica belongs to all of us". She said the Jamaican Government is "interested in solutions for all Jamaicans", as envisaged in Vision 2030. She noted there were "many issues" to address.
- A resident opined that it is not so much what the Government communicates, but how it communicates with stakeholders that is most important.
- SMM said she fully agreed, adding "we must engage each other from here on". She stressed the importance of partnerships.
- KS mentioned a US\$3-million grant from the GEF to restore the morass. She said she had not heard anything about it and asked if anyone knew what the situation was.
- Responding to a stakeholder's question, the NWA representative said the boulders in the breakwaters would have high permeability (limestone). It might be possible to coat them with a substance to make corals grow.
- MV raised the issue of "aesthetics". There was some discussion about whether the breakwaters would spoil the view of the sea and how far it would rise above the water's surface. Negril is a place famous for its sunsets; locals and tourists alike position themselves on the beach to watch and photograph it. This issue was not properly clarified.
- Stakeholders agreed on the "need to have proper process". They were not willing to agree on anything unless all the information was presented to them, they asserted. They are concerned at the lack of knowledge, not just among those around the table but in Negril generally.
- SMM said the residents had time to get their questions together and prepare for the July 2 community meeting with Government representatives.
- IML suggested that a cost-benefit analysis of the breakwaters vs beach nourishment solutions might be helpful. She asserted that climate

change is indeed affecting the beach and that it could not be left alone to regenerate. A solution must be found that everyone would be at least comfortable with.

- PWR, in wrapping up the meeting, provided a recap, identifying five issues, with suggested solutions, on the way forward:
 - ✚ **Sustainability of the breakwaters:** Comparative analysis.
 - ✚ **Trust in the NWA:** Have the NWA consultant attend the July 2 meeting to help assuage concerns.
 - ✚ **Traffic disruption at the town centre:** The proposed traffic plan should be clearly explained, with local stakeholders given the opportunity to meaningfully weigh-in.
 - ✚ **Need for a contingency plan:** Explore and report back to local community, the possibility of insurance for the breakwaters, in the event that problems arise.
 - ✚ **Monitoring and evaluation:** Clearly explain the M&E plan and give stakeholders the opportunity to meaningfully engage on same.

The meeting ended with informal conversations among residents and participants in the Panos programme.

HIGHLIGHTS

... DAY 2

(June 20)

➤ **Recap:**

Emma Lewis (EL), Blogger and Rapporteur for the event, provided the recap of activities and issues covered on Day 1.

SESSION 1

➤ **Panos Caribbean as a Regional Hub for Climate Change Information**

Speaker: IML

- She pointed to Panos Caribbean's engagement nationally (60 per cent) and regionally (40 per cent), pointing out its presence in Haiti (Head Office), Jamaica and Dominican Republic (where there is a part-time representative).
- Panos aims to create a 50/50 national/regional focus as soon as possible. IML mentioned the significance of strategic regional partnerships (for example, with CANARI, and Canada's Commonwealth of Learning, currently chaired by Jamaica's Burchell Whiteman). The Panos Information Portal (PIP) will help the organisation to fulfill its mandate of being truly regional and inclusive.

➤ **The Panos Information Portal**

Speaker: Dr. Maurice McNaughton (MM), Director/Centre of Excellence, Mona School of Business and Management, UWI.

- Took participants through the features of PIP. He noted the value, not simply of information, but also of openness and sharing. The value of PIP, he said comes from combining data in the way that is most useful to its subscribers.
- The link for the Panos Information Portal is <http://panosip.org> or via Panos website <http://www.panoscaribbean.org>
- The value of information "increases with its use". Social media plays a very important role as part of Panos' communications and media portfolio. PIP is "more than contacts... it is a community".

- PIP is an online data management system to include organisations, individuals and institutions: researchers, journalists/media houses, policy makers, etc.
- PIP includes an indexed, searchable catalog of electronic resource materials: uploadable electronic documents and other multi-media.
- PIP is a constituency/contact management system, to include targeted mailings based on interests, groups or categories, and event management tools – invitations, online registration etc.
- PIP has a web conferencing facility, enabling virtual learning, sharing of PDF/PPT slides, video, chat, audio conference, webinars and video streams of recorded virtual events. Ad hoc video conferencing for staff meetings and virtual office is also facilitated.
- 'Institutions', 'Media', 'People' and 'Electronic Catalogue' are now becoming populated in the database. There are flexible search categories for each.
- MM showed screen shots of the Search Screen, Search Result and an example of Contact Management, Event Management and the Document Library.
- The most exciting aspect of PIP is its flexibility: Panos can conduct online surveys and crowdsourcing, and facilitate peer-to-peer sharing, interaction and exchange.

Q&A: REGIONAL HUB AND ONLINE DATABASE LAUNCH

- CM expressed his full support and congratulated Panos on the launch.
- Responding to a question, IML said it was important to include the concerns of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) – especially at COPs – in the database.
- RB said climate change issues must be interpreted for all levels of society – fishermen, youth, children, farmers, etc., but must include accurate information. PIP’s document library could serve as the basis for this.
- PWR: A feature of the database is a summary and abstract of documents that are upload to afford users the opportunity to choose what to consume.
- IML: Panos has developed a children’s storybook, cartoons, drama, music videos, etc. All these can be stored in the new database and used by partners. All kinds of audio-visual material can form part of the database.
- Translating materials into other Caribbean languages (Spanish, French, Kreyol, Dutch) will take some time.
- PWR: The plan is to have the home page, at least, translated into three languages (French, English, Spanish) while content to be made available will be diverse, coming from across the region and, therefore, available in the language of the source country.
- PWR: Panos will market PIP through its various media channels — and with support from its partners.
- IML: Sharing on regional hub and database can be done through the next Conference of the Parties to be held in Lima, Peru. Plans will be put in place to see how to best accommodate this.
- LJ: Indicated that Germanwatch would collaborate with Panos on the sharing at the next COP.

- LJ: expressed the hope/expectation that the database can reflect Panos' experience with the Adaptation Fund process, since Jamaica is the first Caribbean country to receive Direct Access funding.
- EL: Asked whether an online forum/bulletin board would be possible.
- MM: Suggested "FAQs" could also be a possibility.

Participants suggested possible future regional events might include a Hackathon, competitions, etc.

SESSION 2

➤ Inflows of Climate Change Finance into the Caribbean

Speaker: Sharon Lindo (SL), Policy Officer/Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)

- Among key concerns: Pledges to climate funds in 2013 were 71 per cent lower than in 2012.
- Public funding has not yet attracted as much private investment as expected.
- Despite many meetings, it is still not yet clear where long-term finance for climate change is coming from.
- Inflows into the Caribbean from 1991 – 2010 have made up a tiny fraction of global inflows.
- Mitigation continues to be a priority. SIDS, LDCs and Africa remain underserved.
- GCF – expected to become the main global fund for climate finance - was established at COP-16 in Cancún, Mexico. It is governed by a 24-member Board in Songdo, South Korea. The World Bank is interim trustee. Operational guidelines have just been approved.
- GCF's ambitious goals include strengthening developing countries' resilience to climate change.
- There is a lack of understanding of SIDS issues at the international level (NB This year is the International Year of SIDS – what is happening?)
- Donors focus on larger emerging economies.
- The Caribbean voice is not heard in international forums.

Q&A - FINANCE

IML observed that the Caribbean is often subsumed into the “Latin America and the Caribbean” regional identification, which creates problems for speaking in international forums.

CM: Much of the funding for climate change projects is undertaken on a bilateral basis. Donors look for strong institutions in developing countries. The Climate Change Division in Jamaica has attracted donors. “Countries must do things for themselves.”

CM: Noted progress made on the energy front in the Caribbean. But he added: “Scepticism across the region has held us back”. For example, the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) still does not support climate change projects.

RB: Money is not the “be all and end all” in climate change considerations. There is an urgent need (as stated throughout the meeting) for civil society to get involved and stand up for itself. The PIP will help facilitate this.

GROUP WORK

Group work was themes based:

- ✚ Integrating Civil Society Voices into Climate Change Adaptation in the Caribbean.
- ✚ Tapping into Climate Change Financial Inflows for the Caribbean.
- ✚ The Role of Youth in Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation.

Facilitator: PWR, through a “World Café” format.

- **Integrating Civil Society Voices into Climate Change Adaptation in the Caribbean**
 - Key concerns: Who is civil society and how do you effectively mobilise its members?
 - There’s a lack of understanding of climate change. People will ask: “What’s in it for me?”
 - The “messenger” must have credibility. People are often suspicious of political and other “agendas.”

Solutions:

- Clearly identify stakeholders (a very diverse group) and tailor messages accordingly.
- Find points of entry into different sectors of civil society. Follow up and obtain regular feedback essential.
- Involve civil society in pre-COP planning.
- Key message should be “Climate change is everybody’s concern.”
- Must translate the knowledge and science on adaptation into “normal speak”.
- Choose the media in which you communicate with different sectors of civil society carefully. Include climate change messages on local TV shows.
- Make climate change issues “real” – as was done in the HIV/AIDS campaign.
- Climate change is a complex problem, and solutions are not simple; show civil society alternative solutions.
- Get civil society directly involved in PSC (project steering committee) meetings, donor interface and service providers – for example, insurance companies – to ensure mutual understanding and greater synergies.
- Encourage and train civil society to become watchdogs, holding the Government accountable.

- Expand climate change in the CXC and CAPE curriculum and to other areas of education, not just examinations: e.g. children's books, teacher's aids, short online courses, videos on YouTube ("Massa God fish cyan done").
- Make greater use of ALL creative arts to get the message across – theatre, music, etc. Strengthen linkages with media, artists, playwrights, dancers, etc., and key popular culture figures.

Best practices:

SEA – an NGO working with fishing groups in Belize. Involvement of civil society in Marine Protected Areas in Belize.

- **Tapping into Climate Change Financial Inflows for the Caribbean**
 - Challenges: Knowledge of the application process is weak.
 - Coordinated regional approach is lacking.
 - Lack of governmental support.
 - Historical performance.
 - "Reactive" approach of civil society.
 - Main financing sources identified: GEF, IDB, World Bank, Adaptation Fund, CIDA, USAID, Commonwealth.
 - Other possible sources: EU, EDF, UK (DIFID), Australia (Australia Aid), UNDP, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) – German NGO. The only new source of international funding is the GCF.
- ❖ **Solutions:**
 - Seek more in-kind and non-financial support.
 - Ensure there is a dedicated project development team to source funds.
 - Improve use of local knowledge and capacity building.
 - NIE should increase partnership building with local community.
 - CCCCC should provide greater technical support – consultants, etc.
 - Seek to strengthen and build capacity of local consultants. Always have a local partner consultant on projects.
 - Greater sharing of knowledge and lessons learned across the region.
 - Employ a bi-national approach to seeking funds – for example, a Belize partnership to protect the Barrier Reef.
- **The Role of Youth in Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation:**
 - What is "youth"? UN definition is ages 15 to 24.

- What are the strengths of youth? What roles do you see them playing in climate change?
- Public education and awareness campaigns: use of entertainment and popular culture.
- Project implementation – “sweat equity” – action programmes.
- Peer-to-peer networking and information sharing (social media, word of mouth).
- Innovation, creativity, and ‘thinking outside the box’.
- IT skills and interests.
- Forming social groups.
- How can we mainstream youth into existing or upcoming climate change activities?
- Encourage volunteering in general, especially climate change or environmentally related.
- Work through schools – existing environmental and science clubs, but also infuse/mainstream climate change awareness into school culture (not only in taught curriculum).
- Incorporate youth (and children’s) components into the design of climate change projects, especially those at the community level. “Youth” must be a box that is always checked when planning and designing projects.
- Encourage and train youth to educate peers AND adults (parents, family, etc.) on climate change and adaptation activities they can practice.
- Translate climate change issues into language youth can understand.
- Integrate and strengthen existing youth networks, nationally and regionally.

❖ **Some concrete ideas:**

- ✓ Train community-based climate change “ambassadors” – youth leaders who can become peer educators. Not just to teach but also to initiate sustainable climate-change related, local action projects. Create a network of these “ambassadors”.
- ✓ Initiate a “climate change solutions” competition for different age groups. Could be high or low tech, or both: video games, animation or something simple, sustainable, less costly. Prizes must include an internship or partnership with the local private sector to develop and market the solution. Get private sector sponsorship.
- ✓ Create a social media campaign with an authentic youth voice.

- ✓ Have dedicated “windows” for youth involvement – not as a “token youth” but have them actively involved in meetings such as with Government officials and donor agencies. Include a “youth” category/theme in PIP.

❖ **Concerns:**

- Younger youth (under 15) must be involved in directed climate change activities – probably mainly through schools and youth clubs?
- Youth are the future – the key to sustainability. The “baton” is being passed to them! Teach them a sense of responsibility for the future of the island and the planet.

WRAP-UP AND NEXT STEPS

IML facilitated the wrap-up and next steps session. Among the identified next steps were:

- Ensuring that all workshop participants are on PIP.
- Continuing to build the PIP with contacts, institutions and documents.
- Look at creating synergy between the new Panos online database and the existing system of the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre.
- Use the new Panos database for a monthly listing of climate events from across the region.
- Collaborative action involving Panos, the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre and the Caribbean Policy Development Centre, among others, to enhance civil society representation on government delegations to the COP.
- Pressing for and participating in stakeholder consultations: the public meeting in Negril on July 2, as well as a planned meeting on June 27 with the Minister of Tourism (Panos).
- Prepare for the upcoming COP in Lima (does civil society have a position and will it have a stronger voice?)
- Collaboration between Panos and Germanwatch to present the new online database at the upcoming COP scheduled for Lima in Peru.

PWR concluded the session by thanking participants for their attendance, focus and hard work.

The PIP is now officially launched!

PARTICIPANTS' NAMES AND INITIALS

AD	Albert Daley, Director/Climate Change Division, Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change
AM	Anthony McKenzie, Director, Environmental Management and Conservation, National Environment and Planning Agency, Jamaica
CM	Clifford Mahlung, Manager/Climate Branch of the Meteorological Service of Jamaica; Latin America/ Caribbean representative on the Adaptation Committee of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
GL	Gerald Lindo, Senior Technical Officer for Climate Change, Ministry of Water, Land, Environment & Climate Change, Jamaica
EL	Emma Lewis, Birds Caribbean representative; Independent Blogger; Rapporteur for Panos Caribbean
IML	Indi Mclymont Lafayette, Regional Coordinator (Haiti/Jamaica), Panos Caribbean
IP	Executive Director, Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation, Jamaica
JC	Dr. Janice Cumberbatch, Lecturer and Researcher, UWI Cave Hill, Barbados
KS	Keisha Spencer, Project Officer, Negril Environmental Protection Trust, Jamaica
LH	Lisa Junghans, Policy Officer – Climate Impacts and Adaptation at Germanwatch; Project Coordinator, Adaptation Fund NGO Network
LI	Lee Issa, Chairman, Couples Resorts; Negril stakeholder, Jamaica
LP	La-Jean Powell, Disaster Preparedness Coordinator, Manchester Parish Council, Jamaica
MM	Dr. Maurice McNaughton, Director, Centre of Excellence, Mona School of Business, UWI Mona, Jamaica
MO	Mikko Ollikainen, Senior Climate Specialist, Adaptation Fund
MV	Mary Veira, Stakeholder; Couples Resorts, Negril, Jamaica
PWR	Petre Williams Raynor, Senior Programme Officer, Panos Caribbean

RB	Reginald Burke, National Resources Management Consultant, Caribbean Policy Development Centre, Barbados
SL	Sharon Lindo, Policy Officer, Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, Belize
SMM	Shelia McDonald Miller, Program Manager, Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ)

Organisations/acronyms

AFB	Adaptation Fund Board
AFN	Adaptation Fund NGO Network
CANARI	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute
C-CAM	Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation, Jamaica
CCCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, Belize
CEPF	Critical Eco-system Partnership Fund
CERMES	Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies
COP	Conference of Parties
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
MWLECC	Ministry of Water, Land, Environment & Climate Change, Jamaica
NEPA	National Environment and Planning Agency, Jamaica
NEPT	Negril Environmental Protection Trust, Jamaica
NIE	National Implementing Entity
NWA	National Works Agency, Jamaica
PIP	Panos Information Portal
PIOJ	Planning Institute of Jamaica
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
UDel	University of Delaware
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UWI	University of the West Indies

RELEVANT WEBSITES

<http://www.panoscaribbean.org/en> Panos Caribbean

<https://www.adaptation-fund.org> Adaptation Fund

<http://af-network.org> Adaptation Fund NGO Network

<http://www.scscb.org> Birds Caribbean (formerly the Society for the Conservation & Study of Caribbean Birds) AND please see Facebook page

<http://canari.org> Caribbean Natural Resources Institute

<http://www.ccam.org.jm> Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation (also has an excellent Facebook page)

<http://www.caribbeanclimate.bz> Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre

<http://www.cepf.net> Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund

<http://cermes.cavehill.uwi.edu> Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies

https://unfccc.int/meetings/lima_dec_2014/meeting/8141.php UNFCC
Conference of Parties: Lima, Peru

<http://www.gcfund.org> Green Climate Fund

<http://www.thegef.org> Global Environment Facility

<http://www.jamentrust.org> Jamaica Environment Trust

<http://www.mwh.gov.jm> Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change, Jamaica

<http://www.nepa.gov.jm> National Environment & Planning Agency, Jamaica

<http://www.negrilepa.com> Negril Environmental Protection Trust, Jamaica

<http://www.nwa.gov.jm> National Works Agency, Jamaica

<http://www.pioj.gov.jm> Planning Institute of Jamaica

<http://www.sidsnet.org> UN Conference on Small Island Developing States

<http://unfccc.int/2860.php> UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Participants List



Participants List
Panos Caribbean-Germanwatch
Launch of Regional Hub and Online Database
19 June 2014 – 20 June 2014
Montego Bay, Jamaica

	NAME	ENTITY	POSITION	EMAIL	T E L
1	Clifford Mahlung (Jamaica)	Met Office	Manager, Climate Branch	cliffmah2000@yahoo.com metja@metservice.gov.jm	876-929-3694
2	Albert Daley (Jamaica)	Climate Change Division	Principal Director	albert.daley@mwlecc.gov.jm	876-633-7354
3	Gerald Lindo (Jamaica)	Climate Change Division	Senior Technical Officer - Mitigation	gerald.lindo@mwlecc.gov.jm	876-633-7354
4	La-Jean Powell (Jamaica)	Manchester Parish Council	Disaster Preparedness Coordinator	ljn_powell@yahoo.com	876-363-3068
5	Anthony McKenzie (Jamaica)	NEPA	Director, Environmental Management and Conservation	AMcKenzie@nepa.gov.jm	876-754-7540 876-478-7666
6	Dr. Conrad Douglas (Jamaica)	Climate Change Advisory Committee	Chair	conradgdouglas@gmail.com	876-929-0023
7	Hugh Dixon (Jamaica)	Southern Trelawny Environmental Agency	Executive Director	hughmdix@gmail.com	876-610-0818 876-393-6584
8	Ingrid Parchment (Jamaica)	Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation	Executive Director	iparchment@yahoo.com ccamfngo@gmail.com	876-289-8253 876-986-3344
9	Mary Veira (Jamaica)	Couples Negril	Negril Stakeholder	mary@couple.com	876-881-8698 876-957-4061
10	Sophie Grizzle Roumel (Jamaica)	Charella Inn	Negril Stakeholder	grizzle@cwjamaica.com chareca@cwjamaica.com	876-957-4648
11	Keisha Spencer (Jamaica)	NEPT	Project Officer	nept_negril@yahoo.com	876-957-3736
12	Horace Fisher (Jamaica)	Clarendon	Clarendon stakeholder	horacefisher@yahoo.com	876-388-7432
13	Dr. Maurice McNaughton (Jamaica)	Centre of Excellence, Mona School of Business and Management	Director	maurice.mcnaughton@uwimona.edu.jm	876-977-7174
14	Petre	Panos Caribbean	Senior	petre@panoscaribbean.org	876-920-0070-1

	Williams-Raynor (Jamaica)		Programme Officer		
15	Adene Chung (Jamaica)	Panos Caribbean	Logistics Coordinator	adene@panoscaribbean.org	876-920-0070-1
16	Indi Mclymont Lafayette (Jamaica)	Panos Caribbean	Regional Coordinator (Haiti and Jamaica)	indi@panoscaribbean.org	876-920-0070-1
17	Sharon Lindo (Belize)	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	Policy Officer	sharon.lindo@gmail.com slindo@caribbeanclimate.bz	501-822-1104
18	Kerry Belisle (Belize)	Protected Areas Conservation Trust	Associate Director – Finance	info@pactbelize.org kbelisle@pactbelize.org	501-822-3637
19	Dr. Janice Cumberbatch (Barbados)	Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies	Lecturer/ Researcher	janice.cumberbatch@cavehill.uwi.edu	246-417-4316
20	Reginald Burke (Barbados)	Caribbean Policy Development Centre	Natural Resources Management Consultant/ Caribbean SIDS & Civil Society Organisation Expert	riburke@gmail.com	246-437-6055 246-231-7263
21	Jamilla Sealy (Barbados)	CYEN	Project Coordinator	cyebarbados@gmail.com jksealy@gmail.com	246-437-6055
22	Shelia McDonald Miller (Jamaica)	PIOJ	Programme Manager	Shelia_McDonald-Miller@pioj.gov.jm	876-618-7465
23	Nadine Brown (Jamaica)	PIOJ	Manager, Sustainable Development and Regional Planning	nbrown@pioj.gov.jm	876-618-7465 876-935-5058
24	Le-Ann Roper (Jamaica)	PIOJ	Programme Specialist	lroper@pioj.gov.jm	876-935-5051 876-807-4789
25	Lisa Junghans (Germany)	Germanwatch	Policy Officer – Climate Impacts and Adaptation	junghans@germanwatch.org	011-49-176-8326-8253 (tele) 011-49-228-608-9244 (c)
26	Mikko Ollikainen (Germany)	Adaptation Fund	Senior Climate Specialist	mollikainen@adaptation-fund.org	
27	Horace Hines	Jamaica Observer	Reporter	hinesh@jamaicaobserver.com	880-4427
28	Emma Lewis	Birds Caribbean	Independent Blogger/ Social Media Advocate	petchary@gmail.com	876-894-3772

Appendix 2: Logistics Sheet (s)



**Launch of Panos Caribbean as a Regional Hub for Climate Change Information and the
Panos Information Portal (PanosIP)
June 19 – 20, 2014
Montego Bay, Jamaica**

Logistics, Agenda and Practical Information Sheet
--

1 Event objectives

Overall objectives of the workshop:

- Launch Panos Caribbean as a regional hub for climate change information and its new online database — the Panos Information Portal.
- Bring stakeholders up to date on the progress, lessons learnt and role of the national implementing entity for the Jamaica Adaptation Fund Programme.
- Define strategic priorities for the Caribbean on climate change finance.
- Identify strategic priorities for Caribbean youth concerning their role in the region's climate change response.
- Determine how to strategically integrate the voices of the vulnerable in the Caribbean's climate change response.

Site visit objectives:

- Facilitate sharing and learning among stakeholders (local, national and regional) about climate change adaptation.
- Hear from Negril stakeholders, their concerns and/or recommendations relating to the Adaptation Fund Programme in Jamaica.
- Document the information gathered from local stakeholders for sharing with policymakers et al, in order to help foster its inclusion into the national decision on the installation of breakwaters as one feature of the Adaptation Fund Programme in Jamaica.
- Build trust and promote a spirit of cooperation among stakeholders (local, national and regional) concerning Adaptation Fund programmes in Jamaica as elsewhere in the Caribbean.

2 Event Agenda

The agenda describes the overall flow of the meeting. Each session — complete with a Question and Answer segment — is designed to inform the next. At the end of the two days of activities, we will arrive at a decision on next steps and you will be required to do an evaluation.

Day 1: How did we get here?

Morning: The story so far

- The Panos-Germanwatch Project: Genesis and Elements
- The Adaptation Fund and Its Processes
- Jamaica's Adaptation Fund Programme
- Jamaica's National Adaptation Plan

Expected result: Participants brought up-to-speed on Jamaica's efforts concerning climate change adaptation and their understanding of the Adaptation Fund and its processes enhanced.

Afternoon: Negril Site Visit

- First-hand look at one of Jamaica's Adaptation Fund Programme sites & dialogue with local stakeholders

Expected results: Enhanced understanding of the Jamaica Adaptation Fund Programme — including opportunities and challenges — among stakeholders with takeaways for regional stakeholders.

Day 2: Launch of Panos Caribbean's Regional Hub and Online Database, Climate Finance & the Way Forward

Morning: Launch of Panos' regional hub and online database,

- Development and operation of the regional hub and online database
- Climate finance in the Caribbean

Expected results: Stage set for concrete next steps and greater collaboration among stakeholders concerning the Caribbean's response to climate change.

Afternoon: Decision on priorities and draft action plan

- Group work focused on climate finance, youth and civil society involvement in climate change

Expected results: Concrete next steps arrived at on strategies around climate finance for the Caribbean, and youth and civil society involvement in climate change response.

3 Schedule

On Thursday, the workshop will run from 8:30 A.M. to 2:00 P.M., with the site visit set for 2:30 P.M. to 6:30 P.M. On Friday, it will run from 8:30 A.M. to 3:00 P.M.

There will be a break of 1:15 hours for lunch and a coffee break each day.

We request that participants respect the schedules in order to fulfil the proposed event objectives.

4 Facilitation

The discussions will be facilitated by Petre Williams-Raynor and Indi Mclymont-Lafayette, both of Panos Caribbean. Logistics will be handled by Ms. Adene Chung.

5 Event Location Information

Hotel and Venue

The event meeting will be held at Holiday Inn Resort and Spa.

The hotel is located in Montego Bay, 10 minutes away from Sangster International Airport in the western resort city and four hours from Kingston by bus. On the website, you will find detailed information about its facilities and services and the "All Inclusive" package. There is also information about the check-in and check-out times for the hotel.

Address is: Holiday Inn Resort & Spa (aka Holiday Inn Sunspree Resort), Rosehall Parish, Post Office Box 480, Morgan Rd, Montego Bay, St James
Telephone: (1-876) 953-2485, Fax (1-876) 940 8426
Web: <http://www.caribbeanhi.com/>

The event is organised by Panos Caribbean with funding from Germanwatch, under the Adaptation Fund NGO Network Project. The online database is brought to you through the financial support of the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund and the International Development and Research Centre.

Simultaneous interpretation and translations

The event language is English. No translation available.

Clothing

Dress for workshop sessions is **CASUAL and COMFORTABLE**. However, you are advised to bring something warm for the meetings since the temperature in closed rooms with air-conditioning tend to be low.

Access to Internet:

Internet access is freely available.

What to bring:

We ask that you come prepared to contribute constructively to the event objectives. And do not hesitate to bring something typical from your community that you want to share — whether to eat, drink or dance to.

Accommodations

Snippets

Where: Holiday Inn Resort & Spa, Montego Bay, Jamaica

Country language: English

Climate: Tropical

Water: Water is

Participants will stay at the Holiday Inn Resort & Spa (aka Holiday Inn Sunspree Resort) in Montego Bay. Participants are accommodated under "All Inclusive" modality). Check-in time is 3:00 pm and check-out 11:00 A.M. If you want to check out later, please inform the hotel front desk in advance.

Hotel booking/reservation

We are making reservations for all participants.

If you want to stay extra days or book extra activities, let us know and our travel agent (Leisure for Pleasure) will help you. E-mail Judith James at leisureholidaysja@gmail.com.

Transportation

A bus will leave from Kingston **at 1:00 P.M. on Wednesday, June 18, 2014.**

A bus will leave from the hotel **at 5:00 P.M. on Friday, June 20, 2014.**

Arrival at the Airport

Participants coming in from overseas should take a taxi from the airport to the hotel. The cost is an estimated US\$20.

If you have any problems, please call our logistics coordinator Ms. Adene Chung.

On the day of your return flight, participants should take a taxi to the airport. The cost is an estimated US\$20.00.

Arrival at the Hotel

Upon checking in at the Holiday Inn Resort and Spa (aka Holiday Inn Sunspree Resort), please include the following information on the check-in card:

C/o Panos Caribbean – 22 Westminster Road, Kingston 10
Tel: 876-920-0070-1

Confirmation of flights and connections:

Please bring your ticket or the itinerary (if electronic ticket) the first day of the meeting in order to have us confirm your return flights and connections. In the event that you want to make a change to your itinerary, please request this as soon as possible.

Travel airfare for international sponsored participants

International economic airfare has been booked and paid in advanced for some participants. You must keep and submit to us, the original boarding passes.

Key Phone Numbers

Logistics:

Adene Chung –
Cel: (1-876) 546-9763

**Holiday Inn
Resort & Spa,**
(1-876) 953-2485

Appendix 3: PIP Flyer

**Panos Information Portal
(PanosIP)****<http://www.panosip.org>***We have your climate and other information needs covered — through strategic collaboration*

- Climate Change Adaptation
- Climate Change Mitigation
- Climate Finance
- Climate Change Education
- Public policy documents
- Biodiversity
- HIV/AIDS
- Media
- Agriculture
- Gender

**Regional Communication NGO**

[Address]

• Phone: [phone]

- Climate Change, Livelihood & Gender • Children, Youth & Violence
- Public Health & Human Rights • Media Development