



**CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY
CLIMATE CHANGE CENTRE**

Building Resilience. Securing Our Future.

Annex 7: Stakeholder Engagement Plan & Summary of Consultations

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This Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Summary of Consultations was prepared for the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre to support the development of the funding proposal and annexes for submission to the GCF for “Climate Actions for Building Resilience in Coastal Communities (CABRIC) in the Caribbean.”

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Abbreviations

ART	Agency for Rural Transformation
BAMSI	The Bahamas Agriculture and Marine Science Institute
BBCC	Bahamas Baptist Community College
BEST	Bahamas Environment, Science and Technology
BFREE	Belize Foundation for Research and Environmental Education
BPAF	Bahamas Protected Area Fund
BREEF	Bahamas Reef Environment Educational Foundation
BSHRM	The Bahamas Society for Human Resource Management
CABRIC	Climate Actions for Building Resilience in Coastal Communities in the Caribbean
CANARI	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute
CARE	Centre For Adolescent Renewal
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CATCH	Choiseul Association of Craft and Heritage Tourism
CCCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CEI	Cape Eleuthera Institute
CIWiL	Caribbean Women in Leadership
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
CYEN	Caribbean Youth Environment Network
DAE	Direct Access Entity
DMVDF	Dennerly/ Mabouya Valley Development Foundation
EDA	Enhanced Direct Access
EE	Executing Entity
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental Social Safeguards
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FS	Feasibility Study
GAAP	Gender Assessment and Action Plan
GAPs	Gender Action Plans
GAs	Gender Assessments
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEDSI	Gender, Equality, Diversity and Social Inclusion
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFC	Grenada Fund for Conservation
GI	Group Interviews
GFC	Grenada Fund for Conservation
GRENCODA	Grenada Community Development Agency
GRENEP	Grenada Education & Development Programme
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GSDTF	Grenada Sustainable Development Trust Fund
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organisations

IP	Indigenous Peoples
ITDRC	IT Disaster Resource Center
J-FLAG	Jamaica Federation for Lesbian And Gays
JYAN	Jamaica Youth Advocacy Network
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LAs	Local Authorities
LIFE	Local Initiative Facility for the Environment
LGBTQIA+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning, intersex, asexual
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NCTFJ	National Conservation Trust Fund of Jamaica
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDCs	National Determined Contributions
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
OEF	One Eleuthera Foundation
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
Pfs	Pre-feasibility Studies
PETAL	People Experiencing Trauma And Loss
PWD	Persons with disabilities
SATIIM	Sarstoon Temash Institute for Indigenous Management
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	Southern Environmental Association
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SLISBA	St. Lucia Industrial and Small Business Association
SLUNCF	Saint Lucia National Conservation Trust Fund
SMEs	Small-medium Enterprises
SPECTO	St. Patrick's Environmental & Community Tourism Org
SPYO	St. Patrick's Youth Organisation
TA	Technical Assistance
TREES	The Toucan Ridge Ecology and Education Society
UB-ERI	University of Belize Environmental Research Institute
UBRI	University of The Bahamas Research & Innovation
UNDP SGP	United Nations Development Programme Small Grant Programme
VALIRI	Vaughan A. Lewis Institute for Research and Innovation
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WINDREF	Windward Islands Research & Education Foundation
YEAC	Youth Emergency Action Committee

Glossary

Affected Communities - Refers to groups of people living near a project that could potentially be impacted by a project (“Stakeholders,” in contrast, refers to the broader group of people and organizations with both interest and influence on the project).

Consultation - The process of gathering information or advice from stakeholders and taking these views into account when making project decisions and/or setting targets and defining strategies.

Engagement - A process in which a company builds and maintains constructive and sustainable relationships with stakeholders impacted over the life of a project. This is part of a broader “stakeholder engagement” strategy, which also encompasses governments, civil society, employees, suppliers, and others with an interest in the Project.

Environmental and Social Management Plan - An assessment comprising various social and environmental studies which aim to identify project impacts and design appropriate mitigation measures to manage negative impacts, and to enhance positive ones.

Grievance Redress Mechanism - A process for receiving, evaluating, and addressing project-related complaints from citizens, stakeholders and other affected communities.

Non-governmental Organizations - Private organizations, often not-for-profit, that facilitate community development, local capacity building, advocacy, and environmental protection.

Partnership - In the context of engagement, partnerships are defined as collaboration between people and organizations to achieve a common goal and often share resources and competencies, risks and benefits.

Stakeholders - Persons or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those who may have interests in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively (IFC’s Handbook on Stakeholder Engagement (2007)); workers, local communities directly affected by the project and other stakeholders not directly affected by the project but that have an interest in it, e.g. local authorities, neighboring projects, and/or nongovernmental organizations, etc.

Stakeholder Engagement Plan - A plan which assists the project and its investors with effectively engaging with stakeholders throughout the life of the project and specifying activities that will be implemented to manage or enhance engagement.

1. Introduction to the study

The objectives of this report are:

- To detail the findings gathered at a series of stakeholder engagement events and meetings
- To identify all stakeholders involved directly or indirectly in the programme and assess the nature and extent of their interests and influence, based on the consultations;
- To identify relationships for effective information sharing and communication between stakeholders as well as ways to consult them in a meaningful manner throughout the implementation of the programme;
- To specify procedures and methodologies for stakeholder consultations and feedback in the implementation stage - this will form the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP); and,
- To establish an accessible, transparent, and responsive grievance mechanism for the project.

1.1 Project Overview

This report consists of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Summary of Consultations and has been developed to support the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre as part of work to prepare the funding proposal and annexes required to be submitted to the GCF regarding “Climate Actions for Building Resilience in Coastal Communities (CABRIC) in the Caribbean”

a) Outcomes

The proposed project has three outcomes:

- **Outcome 1:** Strengthened institutional and operational capacity for Gender, Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) integrated climate responsive planning
- **Outcome 2:** Improved social and livelihood climate resilience through addressing multidimensional vulnerability to climate risks in coastal communities
- **Outcome 3:** Enhanced regional knowledge equity and transparent sharing of community-led climate risk information and adaptation lessons

b) Beneficiaries

There are multiple beneficiaries of this CABRIC Caribbean programme, depending on the required programme activities:

- For Output 1.1 Community-owned coastal climate adaptation priorities and project pipelines developed in priority high risk areas.
- For Output 1.2 Climate resilience and GEDSI mainstreamed national climate resilient coastal policy frameworks.
- For Output 1.3 Institutional capacity to implement and adaptively manage gender transformative climate resilient livelihood and social projects increased.

- For Output 2.1 Grants are provided to priority climate resilient livelihood and socially inclusive health & climate information projects.
- For Output 3.1 Strengthened ecosystems for sharing GEDSI-integrated climate risk data and community-led solutions.
- For Output 3.2 Empowered community agency and inclusive awareness of climate-resilient and gender-transformative responses.
-

1.2 CABRIC stakeholder engagement history

In the previous stakeholder engagement conducted in 2019 for the CABRIC Caribbean programme, ENCO designed SEP to ensure that all consultations undertaken have (where possible) involved all key national stakeholders which included government ministries, departments and agencies; private sector organizations; civil society organizations; non-governmental organizations (NGOs); Local authorities (LAs) universities and/or research institutions; and regional organizations, as appropriate. The ENCO team has also reviewed strategic documents to support the production of other contracted deliverables, notably the EDA Risk Register (including Environmental and Social Impact Assessments reports for EDA projects in the region), the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Report, the Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan (GSIAP) plus other similar donor project activities within the 5 countries, where information has been provided or sourced via the internet.

For each of the target countries visited, the role of national stakeholders was examined, influences, and concerns have been summarised into matrices.

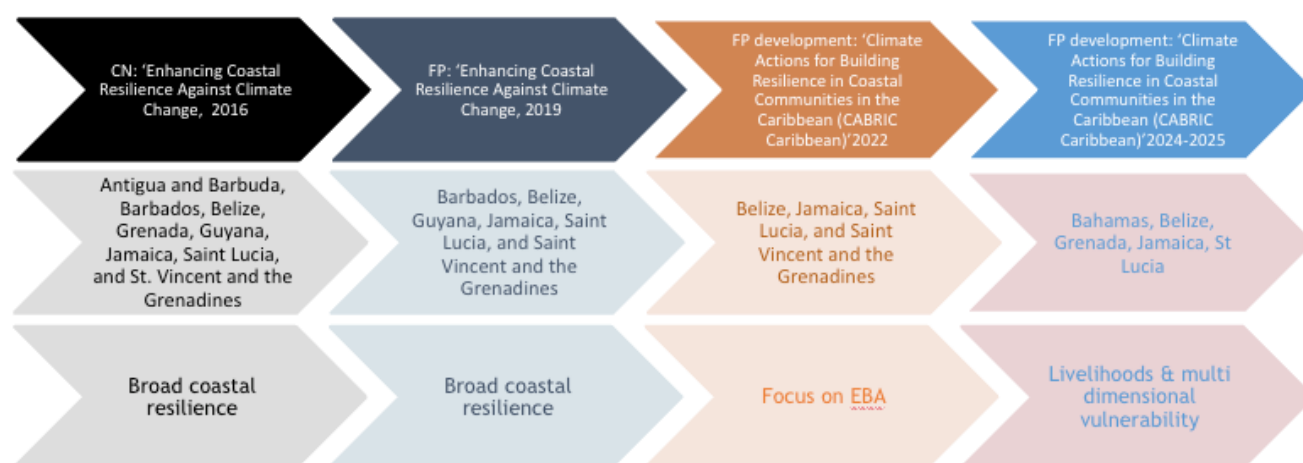


Figure 1 CABRIC timeline and history

1.3 Role of stakeholders in regional EDA programmes

Civil society around the world has actively contributed to the effective implementation of funded activities in recent decades, particularly regarding:

- Relaying information by elevating local voices to shape national and international policies, and ensuring these policies effectively address local realities;
- Promoting responsible and equitable decision-making and implementation processes at the global and national levels; and
- Cost-effectively planning and executing projects, often reaching underserved communities, while fostering creative solutions.

Although the importance of stakeholder involvement and ownership in funding decisions is widely recognized, it has often not been sufficiently operationalized by existing financial entities. Most of them have some level of participation by global stakeholders, but hardly any by local stakeholders, whose lives are most affected by the funded activities. They often focus on ‘horizontal’ stakeholder participation (at the global level) rather than strengthening vertical participation (at the national and local level). Yet, stakeholder participation is critical at the level of implementation.

GCF-funded projects have empirically demonstrated three critical objectives that ought to be considered:

1. To foster robust community engagement and build strong relationships between decision-makers and the stakeholders who will be impacted by the funded projects (bottom-up approach). Civil society networks facilitate information flow between global, national, and local levels, ensuring timely access to funding opportunities (for instance, on what funds are available and how to access them quickly and efficiently); and from the local level to decision-makers at the national and global level (for instance, on barriers and successes in implementation).
2. To consider ways in which stakeholder participation (in identifying, planning, implementing and monitoring funded activities) can be funded, without compromising their important role as a “watchdog”. A portion of the funding provided to nations must be designated for establishing and sustaining independent, accountable, and transparent civil society networks.
3. To establish readily available grievance redress channels at each decision-making level, accessible to all stakeholders. Importantly for public accountability, the public should have access to every stage of the redressal process.

1.4 Methodology

The CABRIC Caribbean programme, as an EDA, needs to be built around the grassroots actors and community beneficiaries that it seeks to serve, NGOs, CSOs and LAs level stakeholder engagement has been prioritized in the preparation stage, with a strong focus on NDA engagement, for governmental alignment and support. This report captures these stakeholder consultations as part of the project preparation phase.

The data and information collected as part of this exercise has allowed for assessment of coastal community’s climate resilience and adaptation needs, barriers, as well as information on capacity and technical support needed by the involved NGOs, CSOs and LAs to properly implement the localized grants through the projects under the EDA programme, along with the most effective structure for disbursement of funds within each country. All to improve the project design and operational arrangements. These consultations included a specific focus on gendered aspects of vulnerability to climate change as well as opportunities for the project to support gender transformational livelihoods.

The aims of the consultations included:

- To gather relevant data and information about climate vulnerabilities for coastal communities, and priority needs to be addressed through the thematic areas of the programme;

- To collect information on capacity and technical support needs to enable a successful implementation of the grants from the project's grant facility;
- To discuss the main barriers and risks of the programmes to mitigate them;
- To identify opportunities to enhance equitable participation in and benefits from programme activities; and
- To collect other information required to complement the technical studies and Annexes to the funding proposal.

Based on the GCF's Locally Led Climate Action (LLCA) guidance, the CABRIC programme incorporates a multi-layered participatory Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) system designed to empower local actors in tracking progress and defining success. Matching the "First Layer" of the LLCA guidance—which calls for tracking community-defined outcomes through local structures—CABRIC mandates that grantees managing large grants must present project updates as standing agenda items at existing community governance bodies (e.g., Village Councils) or host open community meetings at least twice a year to ensure downward accountability and gather feedback. Furthermore, aligned with the LLCA's emphasis on horizontal knowledge sharing, CABRIC's Activity 1.3.3 facilitates cross-project peer learning exchanges and site visits, while Activity 3.1.2 produces multimedia knowledge products (video documentaries and case studies) to capture lived experiences and lessons learned beyond standard quantitative metrics. See the CABRIC Feasibility Study for more regarding the project activities.

To ensure these participatory processes are grounded in local reality from the onset, the inclusion of a participatory Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) is essential. Relying on global data models often leads to inaccuracies regarding local priority areas; therefore, CABRIC utilizes facilitated local workshops and dialogues (Activity 1.1.2) where CSOs and NGOs play a facilitative role to help communities validate climate risks and co-design solutions during implementation. This ensures that the CABRIC model does not adopt a top-down approach. This participatory CRVA process allows communities to recall past events and identify differential exposures to hazards, ensuring that the resulting pipeline of adaptation projects—such as early warning systems or resilient livelihoods—genuinely reflects local needs and incorporates traditional knowledge

This program will have strong stakeholder engagement throughout the lifespan to ensure that stakeholders (and importantly, affected communities, as distributed above) are being informed and consulted both prior and during project implementation and are given the opportunity to influence and when possible, participate in project activities (which will be defined when grants are released through the EDA mechanism).



Figure 2 Flow chart of NDA consultation process

1.5 SEP Assumptions

It is understood that a successful EDA programme must engage stakeholders in honest, open, and meaningful dialogue early and often throughout the course of any programme design. Key elements to this approach include:

- Identifying all stakeholders who could have an interest in the project;
- Identifying priority issues with community members where time allows and is possible;
- Engaging community leaders early to build understanding of the project's purpose, need, and benefits, and provide updates as the project progresses;
- Meeting with project-affected communities in appropriate forums and using suitable methods to better understand local context-specific issues and demonstrate a commitment to public involvement;
- Providing stakeholders with clear, accurate, and comprehensible information materials in advance of, and during consultation events;
- Providing adequate notice of all public meetings and other such public outreach efforts;
- Providing stakeholders with a mechanism to seek remedy if the project causes harm to them or the environment;
- Gathering and documenting input from stakeholders and considering this input into the overall project development process;
- This programme integrates gender considerations, detailing their implementation in the GAAP and ESMF. As per the GCF's Gender Policy, it is recommended that attempts are made at the individual project level (development of projects) to ensure that stakeholder consultations are gender equitable.

2. Approach to stakeholder consultations

2.1 Stakeholder consultation principles

The project team ensured that the consultation process followed the best practices and basic principles that guide public consultation and stakeholder engagement in similar projects for well recognized international institutions. The aim was to promote a constructive relation among the different stakeholders involved, including beneficiaries, government agencies and other relevant parties.

The principles include:

a) People have a right to be consulted

Following Article 19 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), everyone has the right to know about the project, its outcomes, and impacts, as well as the right to express their opinion and be heard. People, including beneficiaries and relevant parties to the project, should be able to receive accurate, comprehensible information about the objectives, scope, timing, potential impacts, and risks associated with the project. Stakeholder consultations are an opportunity to offer a forum to explain the project and benefit from local knowledge that can be an important addition to the project design.

b) Consultation is a two-way process

Consultations should not be a simple formal meeting. Rather, it is a process of informing and listening that can determine the success or failure of the future project. Consultations require a proactive approach and effective engagement with people, using appropriate media and language to present information, at times and in places where people can participate. They are a critical step during project design and an important opportunity to include local knowledge to avoid and mitigate potential impacts and maximize project outcomes.

c) All people affected/benefiting from the project should be heard

The starting point of the consultation process is identifying the different groups, organizations, and other actors that may be affected or are related to the project. In essence, a good consultation process will hear the concerns and opinions of all the people that may be affected or can benefit from the project. These stakeholders and beneficiaries of the project include different types of groups, with different needs, cultural understandings, and would require different methods to reach them. Marginalized groups or ethnic minorities, for example, might be more difficult to reach and require an additional effort to be engaged. However, it is important that the consultation process ensures that all stakeholders are treated fairly, with every reasonable effort being made to hear their opinion and include them into the project design.

In practice, it is often difficult to reach all the people that may be affected or may potentially benefit from the project. Therefore, in these cases, selection methods should be used to identify representatives of the people and sectors involved in the project. It is essential to ensure that a broad range of people from different sectors and socio-economic or ethnic groups are involved, especially women, young people or the elderly, and people who may be particularly vulnerable.

Stakeholder engagement is an ongoing process

Consultation and stakeholder engagement should not be understood as just a step in the process of project approval; they are an ongoing process and an important factor in the project's success. Consultation with stakeholders should take place at all levels of project design and implementation, until its completion and evaluation. A strong stakeholder engagement plan is an important tool to demonstrate commitment, define responsibilities, and ensure that stakeholders are engaged throughout the project cycle.

2.2 Stakeholder identification

All the relevant stakeholders were identified prior to any attempt to engage. Stakeholder identification for the CABRIC programme was conducted from three starting points; 1 - a list of CSOs and NGOs previously consulted for the CANARI climate finance capacity assessment conducted as part of the GCF readiness programme 'Enhancing Caribbean Civil Society's Access and Readiness for Climate Finance' in year 2020-2022ⁱ, 2 - through NDA focal points, and 3 - desk-based research. Through such entry points, a preliminary list of stakeholders was developed and enhanced through the consultation process using a snowball approachⁱⁱ. Snowball sampling entails obtaining referrals from initial stakeholders/subjects, to generate additional stakeholders. Snowball approaches create chains of referrals from stakeholders that can be quickly identified to those more difficult to contact and find; these may be women's machineries, market vendor associations and faith groups). Stakeholders were identified by answering the following questions: Stakeholders were identified by answering the following questions:

- Who has the best knowledge to support the outputs of the project interventions?
- Who has the power to enable project interventions to achieve the impacts aimed at?
- Who has the power to block them?
- Who might be disadvantaged or lose out as a result of this project?

As per the GCF IP Policy, Indigenous Peoples are defined as distinct social and cultural groups who self-identify as Indigenous at the individual and collective levels and are recognized by others, often sharing an experience of colonisation or marginalisation.¹ They possess historical continuity within a region prior to colonization, maintain distinct social, economic, cultural, or political institutions separate from mainstream society, and preserve distinct languages, spiritual traditions, and knowledge systems. Furthermore, these groups maintain a collective entitlement or attachment to ancestral lands, territories, and natural resources

Regarding the scope of application of the CCCCC Indigenous Peoples Policy,² it encompasses all forms of engagement, projects, programs, partnerships, and internal practices supported, financed, or implemented by the CCCCC and its partners—regardless of the funding source or scale—where Indigenous Peoples are present or where their rights, territories, resources, or cultural heritage may be impacted. Additionally, this scope applies to communities that maintain a collective attachment to distinct habitats or ancestral territories, as well as those who have lost this attachment within their lifetimes due to forced severance, conflict, dispossession, government resettlement, or natural disasters. This preliminary list of stakeholders was enhanced through beneficiary identification during the stakeholder consultation process.

¹ GCF IP Policy.

² CCCCC IP Policy.

During the project's inception phase and the consultations onwards, engagements needs were adhered to.

3. Stakeholder Consultations

3.1 Country NDA consultations

3.1.1 Miami workshop - December 2024

The aim of the meeting was to bring together the NDAs of the countries involved in the development of the CABRIC Caribbean programme to consult on the revised design. The main objectives were to confirm a path forward to define the:

- Countries in the programme;
- Thematic areas & projects;
- Local actors & locations of highest climate risk;
- Programme operations for country ownership and effective delivery of climate finance to coastal communities via grassroots actors;
- CABRIC Caribbean programme long term sustainability; and
- Risks and mitigation strategies

Those in attendance included Charles Hamilton (Bahamas); Carlos Pol (Belize); Ms. Peron Johnson and Safiya Sawney (Grenada); Omar Alcock and Eleanor Terrelonge (Jamaica); Mr. Paul Hilaire and Eulampius Frederick (Saint Lucia); Ritesh Sardjoe, Narain Radjindreadath, Dr. Donneil Cain and Ezra Christopher (CCCCC); and Ellie La Trobe-Hogan (E Co.).

Following the presentation, the slides are attached [here](#) an open discussion was held. The first half of the session focused on the thematic areas and goals of the programme; and the second on operations and implementation.

Thematic areas:

- **Bahamas** - Confirmed that the areas aligned with country needs and highlighted how tourism was now one of the major livelihoods in the country, and this should be more explicit in the thematic areas and project designs. It was also noted that in terms of climate related health issues, mental health issues from the pressing climate challenges and labour issues from heatwaves should also be included in project types.
- **Belize** - Confirmed the areas aligned with their country needs, but emphasised the importance of complementing existing programmes.
- **Grenada** - Confirmed that the areas aligned with country needs, but highlighted that along with health, social resilience in general was an issue, including education.
- **Jamaica** - Raised additional emphasis for thematic areas, including; Ecosystem restoration - seagrass and mangroves, fish sanctuaries, Ecosystem based Adaptation for coastal restoration and resilience, tourism sector, seaweed circular economy projects.
- **St Lucia** - Confirmed the thematic areas aligned with priorities, and emphasised the interest in health projects, particularly those that focus on mould infection of buildings. St. Lucia representatives also raised the issue of plastics, and their contribution to ecosystem vulnerability, and would favour the inclusion of these projects in the design.

During the conversation E Co. consultant, Ellie La Trobe-Hogan proposed that a simplification of the number of thematic areas would be beneficial to have a more focused approach in the design. Whilst there was a mutual agreement of this, it was not possible during the short meeting to conclude this, and so the following methodology was proposed to achieve this:

- **Bottom up:** Through consultations with NGOs and CSOs understand the financing gaps and needs.
- **Top down:** Evaluation on projects and pipeline projects against the thematic areas to understand the gaps in financing. This desk-based evaluation requires that countries provide a pipeline and present climate finance project list. Following the discussions CCCCC and E Co. team propose that this is complemented by a statement from country NDA teams on their priorities for increasing the flow of finance in coastal communities.
- **Combining the two evaluations:** The final thematic areas will be defined with a combination of the two evaluation methods.

Other aspects of the design:

- **Policy frameworks for climate resilience in coastal communities** - It was proposed and supported by other country representatives that in addition to the projects, that the enabling environment of the policy and regulatory landscape of the country should be enhanced to develop supportive structures and processes that will further the impact and long term sustainability of the programme in coastal areas for the communities that are based there.
- **Data and research** - It was noted by the Jamaica NDA that data and research is needed on the impact of climate change to the coastal zone. This includes fishery, ecosystem, and climate indicators that could be further used to better understand the climate solutions for projects in the future. Data and research was also highlighted by St Lucia for the health sector, and a lack of data was preventing the development of appropriate projects.
- **Capacity building** - It was highlighted by CCCCC how much support would be needed by CSOs and NGOs to develop projects. This was acknowledged by the design of the programme in the development of the country project pipelines would need a lot of support and be complemented by training to build capacity.
- **Learn from previous programmes** - Grenada NDA highlighted the importance of learning from ENGENDER and other EDA programmes experience.

Operational issues and implementation structure

- **Conservation Trust Funds** - One of the main points from this part of the discussion was that the GEF Small Grants Programme is not the only on-granter of small grants, Conservation Trust Funds exist in each of the other countries and efforts should be made to harmonise with structures and processes.
- **UNDP Small Grants Programme (SGP)** - There were mixed feelings about the UNDP SGP, some countries had very positive experiences, and favoured a country board structure that connected with the existing one. Others had negative experiences, St. Vincent and the Grenadines is in the process of developing a relationship with Conservation International to manage the GEF small grants.
- **Use existing country level boards** - Building on the prior two points, where small grants are already being screened, NDAs expressed desire to synchronise and maybe even combine effort.
- **NDA role and personnel** - whilst it is important for the NDA to have oversight on the approved and funded projects it is important to design the operational structure so that

the NDAs are not over committed. It was recommended that less senior members of the NDA teams were utilised for oversight.

- **Country level facilitators** - Following a discussion on the country level facilitators it was concluded that the appointed country facilitators should sit within the NDA. This was agreed by all countries. The relationship of country level facilitators with CANARI needs clarification, as does the communication with the board.
- **NGO and CSO vetting** - Concern was raised over ensuring that approved lists of NGO and CSO were used to issue the call for proposals and provide capacity building too. A governmental ministry / agency responsible for non-governmental organisations should be involved in the process, and be built into the requirements.
- **Working with NGOs and CSOs** - There was discussion around the range of sizes and experience of NGOs and CSOs, CCCCC proposed a model where a larger NGO / CSO worked in association with smaller NGOs and CSOs, they act as hubs for application and finance for projects implemented by sole / partnership coastal resilience projects.
- **Resource flow** - In addition to working through larger NGOs / CSOs who can coordinate with smaller, the size of on granting is needed to be well defined. CCCCC proposed a tiered subfund approach, with an emphasis on efficiency through provision of lower numbers of larger amounts to projects that offer greater impact. This could be encouraged through the provision of support to design projects that bring collectives of CSOs and NGOs together to target a particular coastal community or sector.
- **Financial tracking** - Requests were made by all countries for the flow of finance to have Public Sector Investment Programme integrations. Debate was had on whether funding needed to come through each of the country's governments for this. Jamaica requested that it did not, highlighting the importance of financing going directly to local actors. Grenada requested that it do so for PSIP purposes, however if another way was found for this to be accounted for that would be acceptable.

Risks and mitigation strategies

- **Operational capacity of CSOs and NGOs** - Mitigate through building capacity through implementation support as built into project design.
- **High turnover of staff** - In addition to capacity of personnel, institutional capacity will be built into the design.
- **Climatic impact during project implementation** - A budget line will be added as a buffer fund for projects to request additional funding in the event of a storm or hurricane reversing any physically implemented activities.
- **Procurement issues** - Whilst both cost and timelines can be affected by procurement issues, there is potential to mitigate some of the cost issues through joint procurement between projects. Again, the budget line for unexpected events could include requests for additional funding to projects should costs rise unexpectedly due to external events.
- **Equity** - Ensuring that both beneficiary groups and local actors have equal access to the finance and benefits of the outcomes and impacts of projects is very important for the programme. Processes will be built around the Gender Assessment and Action Plan, Environmental and Social Safeguarding Framework and Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework for the programme. This will be integrated into the processes for selection of projects and operationalisation of the overall programme.
- **Expectations of local actors** - The Bahamas highlighted this as a very important risk to address for CSO and NGOs and beneficiaries. To mitigate this, consultation during the programme design phase needs to be very explicit on the length of time development

takes, and during inception of the programme realistic timelines need to be communicated for project design and approval.

- **Elections** - It was noted that elections will be held in Belize and Jamaica, in 2025. This makes it essential that programme design is completed before June 2025.
- **Alignment of projects to national priorities** - The programme needs to seek a balance between bottom up and top down. To ensure national priorities are aligned to, countries are asked to prioritise project types as part of the thematic areas.

Long term sustainability

- **Set the CABRIC Caribbean programme as a phase 1 for a broader phase 2** - CCCCC was noted to be developing a broader regional climate resilience financing facility. Such a facility would source multilateral and bilateral donor finance. It was proposed that such a facility may also be of interest to GCF at a phase 2 stage. Phase 2 could also utilise loans and other blended finance mechanisms to expand the local actor reach to SMEs.
- **Involvement of the private sector** - Jamaica representatives highlighted the potential of the private sector to be involved in a phase 2 of the CABRIC Caribbean programme. Both at the local level and at an international impact investment / finance level.

The following list summarises the key conclusions of the discussions:

1. All countries confirmed the approach of the CABRIC Caribbean programme and the thematic areas aligned with the needs and gaps of the countries.
2. Thematic areas shall be revised based on input from NDAs + gap assessment of climate finance projects + input from CSOs and NGOs on the ground coastal climate resilience financing gaps.
3. Overarching coastal climate resilience framework development and capacity building for implementation of policy and regulatory framework will be built into the revised design.
4. Coastal climate indicator collection and research will be expanded upon in the revised design.
5. Capacity building for development, implementation and evaluation will remain central to the programme design.
6. Lessons learnt will be further drawn on for programme design and implementation arrangements.
7. The country facilitator will be based in NDA offices, and clarification on role will be made on the relationship and communication with other partners such as CANARI, UNDP and other Conservation Trust Funds.
8. The process for NGOs and CSO approval shall be defined and re-consulted at a country level.
9. Financial flows will need to be clearly defined and re-consulted at a country level.
10. Project redesign will need to integrate measures to mitigate the risks identified by the country's NDAs.
11. Long term sustainability will be proposed as a long term regional on-granting facility for climate resilience for CARICOM member states.

3.1.2 Miami workshop - December 2025

The **CABRIC Caribbean Validation Meeting** took place on **December 4, 2025**, in Miami, Florida. The primary goal of the workshop was to present the design of the "Climate Actions for Building Resilience in Coastal Communities in the Caribbean" (CABRIC Caribbean) programme and receive feedback from **National Designated Authorities (NDAs)** to finalize the Funding Proposal for

submission to the **Green Climate Fund (GCF)**. Participation was made by all NDAs and Implementing Partners.

Table 1: Attendance for the CABRIC validation session

In person participants	Online participants
– Omar Alcock – Jamaica NDA focal point – Eleanor Terrelonge – Jamaica SIDAR Project Office – PS Anita Montoute – St Lucia NDA focal point – Donette Charlery – St Lucia Government – Rochelle Newbold – The Bahamas NDA focal point – Ryan Zuniga – CCCCC Head of Project Development – Ezra Christopher – CCCCC SIDAR technical coordinator – Ellie La Trobe-Hogan – E Co.	– PS Peron Johnson – Grenada NDA focal point – Dr Milton Clarke – JSIF – Anna Cadiz-Hadeed – Deputy Exec. Director CANARI – Rissa Edoo – Regional coordinator UNDP SGP – Dr Leandra Cho-Ricketts – Exec Director Belize Fund – Josue Oliva – Program Manager Belize Fund – Representative for Carlos Pol – Belize NDA focal point

Presentation on the CABRIC programme and the operation mechanism

The CABRIC programme is a **6-year initiative (2027-2032)** targeting the GCF's Enhanced Direct Access (EDA) window with a total budget of approximately **USD 48.86 million**. It focuses on five countries: **The Bahamas, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica, and St Lucia**.

The programme aims to accelerate locally led coastal resilience by addressing multidimensional vulnerabilities through three main outcomes:

- **Institutional Capacity:** Strengthening operational capacity for Gender, Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) integrated climate planning.
- **Grant Facility:** Improving social and livelihood resilience through a **USD 25 million** grant mechanism (providing **USD 5 million per country**) for grassroots initiatives.
- **Knowledge Sharing:** Enhancing regional communication regarding climate risk data and lessons learned.

The core of the programme is a grant facility targeting civil society organizations (CSOs), NGOs, and local authorities. Grants are categorized by size: **Small (< USD 150k)**, **Medium (USD 150k-300k)**, and **Large (USD 300k-500K)**. Projects will fall under two main themes:³

³ For further details regarding the reasoning as to why such themes were prioritised, see Annex 2 Section 10.2 for more.

- **Theme 1: Gender transformative climate resilient livelihoods security** Includes climate-resilient agriculture (e.g., solar-powered hydroponics), ecosystem-based fisheries (e.g., mariculture), and Nature-Based Solutions (e.g., mangrove restoration).
- **Theme 2: Inclusive Health, Wellbeing, and Social Resilience:** Includes early warning systems, climate-responsive mental health programs (e.g., youth art/music therapy), and climate-proofing maternal health centers or emergency shelters.

Key Feedback and Discussion Points

The validation meeting confirmed continued support from all five countries, though several critical points for improvement were raised:

- **Inclusion of Local Authorities:** Participants agreed that **Local Authorities (LAs)** should be explicitly included as eligible grantees alongside CSOs and NGOs to improve the flow of finance.
- **Eligibility Criteria:** The Bahamas and Jamaica NDAs emphasized the need for strict eligibility criteria to prevent large international organizations from "crowding out" smaller national entities with limited capacity.
- **Implementation Arrangements:** While most countries accepted the proposed administrators, **The Bahamas** requested moving their grant administrator from UNDP to the **Bahamas National Trust**.
- **Project Duplication:** Belize expressed concerns regarding potential duplication with existing projects in early warning systems and coastal resilience.

Conclusions and Next Steps

The workshop concluded with a roadmap for a **January 2026 GCF submission**. Key actions include:

1. **Updating the Operations Manual:** E Co. will integrate feedback regarding eligibility criteria and Local Authority inclusion by mid-December 2025.
2. **In-Country Consultations:** NDAs from the Bahamas, St Lucia, and Jamaica will conduct further consultations before final sign-off.
3. **Refining Implementation:** UNDP will clarify its rules for GCF status, and the Belize Fund will work with its NDA to ensure alignment and avoid project duplication.

3.2 National-level consultations: January - March 2025

3.2.1 Purpose

Stakeholder consultation was conducted to understand key social and community-focused gaps from the desk research, provide support in filling data gaps and deepen understanding of the realities and lived experiences of local communities, identify risk and cultural practices that might impact the implementation of CABRIC informing the Prefeasibility Study (PfS), further inform and enhance Gender Baselines, Gender Assessments (GAs) and ensure Gender Action Plans (GAPs) are

grounded in local contexts and realities, so they may serve to improve the lives of marginalised communities affected most by the climate crisis; through improving social and livelihood resilience. This chapter only shows the results of half of the consultation, the aspects of project design, and the gender, social and environmental aspects are shown in the Gender assessment Annex. Consultations took place in **The Bahamas, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica and Saint Lucia**.

3.2.2 Gender and Social Considerations

Aligned with the project's objective of accelerating climate resilience to foster secure livelihoods in coastal communities, this approach is guided by gender-sensitive stakeholder considerations. Recognising deeply entrenched gender inequalities, including access to resources, this plan would incorporate gender-sensitive stakeholder engagement strategies tailored to mitigate social and economic vulnerabilities, including NCDs, food insecurity and exposure to gender-based violence, and access to inclusive infrastructure. Central to this strategy is the recognition of the specific challenges faced by women, youth, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, and persons with disabilities, including limited access to productive resources and decision-making mechanisms and forums.

These direct insights from communities gained from evidence-based engagement are key to ensuring a comprehensive and nuanced analysis, enhancing the quality of recommendations, shaping the design of targeted interventions, strengthening the project's gender mainstreaming approach, and informing the development of an effective Gender Action Plan (GAP). With the integration of these processes, CABRIC can better address the diverse challenges and opportunities faced by marginalised groups, fostering inclusivity and equity whilst supporting and building livelihood climatic resilience across the Bahamas, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica and Saint Lucia.

Additionally, this SEP emphasises the use of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) when engaging with Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, further outlined in the Indigenous Peoples' Framework, ensuring culturally appropriate and participatory decision-making processes. Tailored community consultations will be employed to address language and accessibility barriers, ensuring that stakeholder feedback informs project activities. Moreover, engagements with Indigenous and Tribal Peoples will be carefully guided by the Indigenous Peoples Framework, ensuring the unique needs, traditions and rights of Indigenous communities are respected throughout the engagement and project lifecycle.

This SEP includes robust mechanisms for transparent information sharing and an inclusive grievance redress system, empowering all stakeholders to actively participate in the project lifecycle. Gender-disaggregated monitoring and evaluation frameworks will measure progress in reducing inequalities and inform adaptive management strategies, ensuring that project outcomes contribute meaningfully to equity and resilience goals.

By embedding these comprehensive measures, the SEP moves beyond surface-level participation to actively challenge power imbalances, foster systemic change, and create a foundation for inclusive and sustainable climate resilience across the Caribbean.

GENDER SENSITIVE STAKEHOLDER CONSIDERATIONS

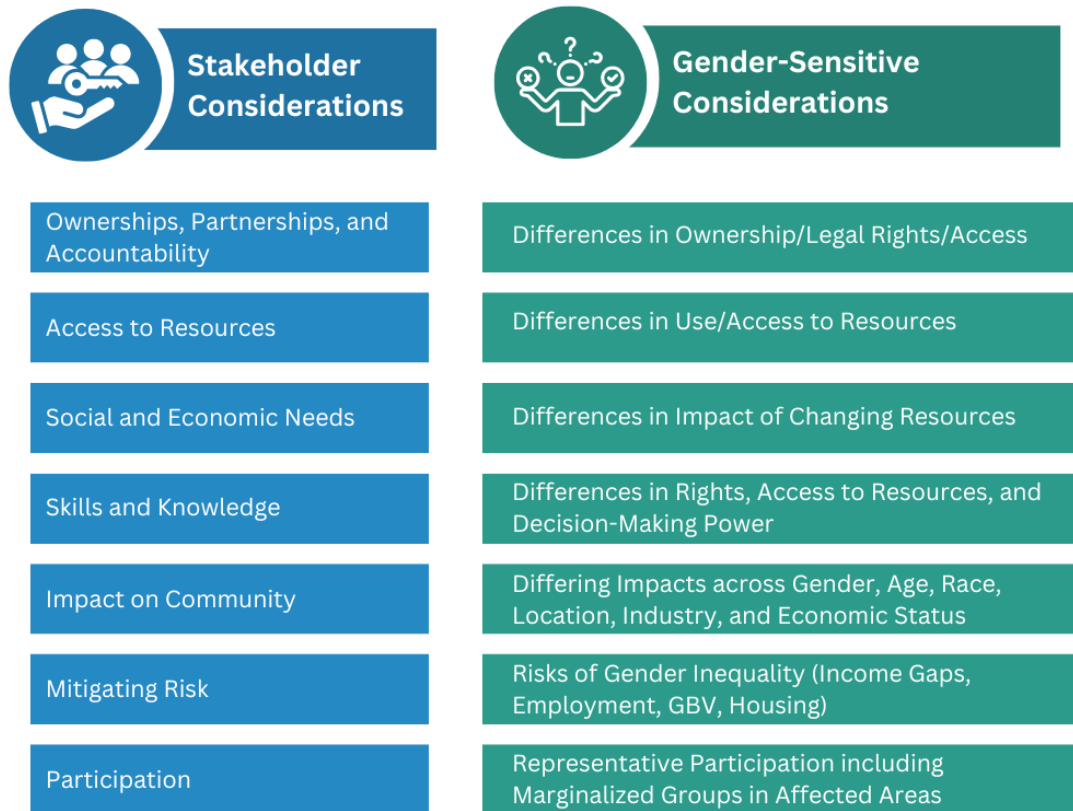


Figure 3 Showing Gender-Sensitive Stakeholder Considerations

3.2.3 Types of Stakeholder Engagement

From January 26th to March 7th 2025, using in-person and virtual Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), Group Interviews/Focus Groups, structured workshops, and online surveys. . KIIs and GIs were guided by structured questions as outlined in the Stakeholder Engagement Instruments (Appendix 1) and delivered physically and virtually.

Under these three formats:

- **Key Informant Interviews (KIIs):** were conducted both in person during field missions and virtually via Zoom, as a secondary option.
- **Group Interviews (GIs):** were delivered in person through organised focus groups during missions as well as virtually for remote participants. A hybrid format will be used where necessary to ensure broader participation.
- **Surveys:** were distributed primarily online for accessibility, with in-person distribution during missions to engage participants without digital access.

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) primarily targeted government agencies and utilities, providing representatives with a confidential and focused environment to share insights from their organisation's perspective without external distractions. KIIs were also extended to NGOs when scheduling conflicts prevent participation in Group Interviews. This approach directly contributed

to gathering in-depth, specialised insights crucial for the ESS analysis, identifying potential risks for the GRM, and informing specific recommendations for the PfS and GAP.

Group interviews were held with NGOs operating in closely related fields, particularly gendered-focused organisations. These sessions sought to foster collaboration and mutual understanding, providing a platform for collective dialogue and shared learning. GIs will be conducted in person and virtually, with hybrid options to ensure inclusive participation. Discussions will contribute to collective stakeholder perspectives, identifying shared challenges and opportunities relevant to the ESS, informing the structure of the GRM, and highlighting group-specific needs for the Gender Action Plan.

Group and key informant interviews were primarily used to engage with community representatives, including village, town and district councils, fisherfolks, community health workers and other representatives of communities across CABRIC Countries.

Surveys were distributed primarily online to maximise accessibility, with in-person distribution during missions to engage participants without digital access, if necessary. Surveys are designed to focus primarily on quantitative data e.g. yes and no questions while in-person interviews will focus mostly on qualitative data. Both directly support the PfS through the identification of market gaps, resource needs, and infrastructural constraints. Additionally, surveys will collect feedback on existing grievance mechanisms to shape a responsive and inclusive Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for the CABRIC project.

3.2.4 Stakeholder Breakdown

Stakeholder engagements to support the gender assessment as well as other key components of the funding proposal were held between January 27th to March 7th, (*Table 2*) These engagements employed a mix of online key informant interviews, online workshop participation, in-person workshop participation and in-person key informant interviews that were supported by the stakeholder interview instrument (see Appendix 1 of this SEP) and workshop presentation (see [here](#)), and agenda in *Table 3*.

Table 2 Stakeholder Consultations in Grenada by Date in 2025

Country Workshop	Date
Grenada	January 27 th
Belize	February 5 th
Jamaica	February 13 th
St. Lucia	March 5 th
Bahamas	March 6 th

Table 3 Consultation Workshop Agenda

Session	Agenda item	Description	Lead
9:00 - 9:45am	Background to the CABRIC programme and the GCF EDA mechanism	Plenary presentation and Q&A	NDA & CABRIC Development Team
9:45 - 10:30am	Key thematic areas of the EDA programme	Plenary discussion with participants of relevance and priority.	CABRIC Development Team
10:30 - 10:45am	BREAK		
10:45 - 11:35am	Coastal climate risks, resilience need and barriers	Interactive group session	SAEDI Consulting
11:35 - 12:30pm	Capacity, finance and technical needs for NGOs	Interactive group session	SAEDI Consulting
12:30 - 1:30 pm	LUNCH		
1:30 - 2:20pm	Social risk and GEDSI baseline	Interactive group session	SAEDI Consulting
2:20 - 3:10pm	Environmental & social safeguards and Grievance Redress Mechanism	Interactive group session	SAEDI Consulting
3:10 - 3:25pm	BREAK		
3:25 - 4:05pm	On granting and financial flow mechanism	Interactive group session	CABRIC Development Team
4:05 - 4:15pm	Conclusions and next steps	Plenary summary	SAEDI Consulting
4:15pm	CLOSE		

The workshop format sought to get a forum of stakeholders across relevant sectors to understand the barriers they face, validate the climate, gender and social risks in their respective countries, obtain feedback on the proposed model for the CABRIC programme. The key informant interviews served to complement the workshop by allowing for more in-depth discussions to be held with stakeholders on the barriers to climate action in coastal areas and their own experiences and challenges with grant mechanisms. A total of 137 stakeholders were engaged across the 5 countries. Engagement saw a sex distribution of 32% males and 64% females (see following Table), the invite to the events is shown in the following Figure.

Table 4 - Summary of Stakeholders Engaged

Country	Number of Stakeholders	Sex Composition
---------	------------------------	-----------------

Grenada	23	M - 5 F - 18
Belize	21	M - 12 F - 9
Jamaica	19	M - 5 F - 14
St. Lucia	28	M - 8 F - 20
The Bahamas	46	M - 14 F - 27 Unknown - 6
Total	137	M - 44 F - 88 Unknown - 6

Figure 4 Email to Stakeholders

Dear [Name of Stakeholder],

The Climate Actions for Building Resilience in Coastal Communities in the Caribbean (CA-BRIC) initiative, supported by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and regional partners, implemented by **the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre and supported by E Co. Ltd** aims to accelerate climate resilience actions across CARICOM member states. With a focus on enhancing institutional capacity, enabling community-led adaptation, and fostering inclusive knowledge sharing, this programme seeks to address the vulnerabilities of coastal communities, particularly in food security, ecosystem health, and livelihood sustainability.

To ensure a robust integration of gender and social inclusion, we are conducting a gender assessment and developing a Gender Action Plan (GAP) to align with GCF and regional guidelines. These efforts will address intersecting vulnerabilities and promote equitable access to resources, capacity building, and climate adaptation measures for women, youth, persons with disabilities, and Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.

As part of this process, SAEDI Consulting (Barbados) Inc. will facilitate online stakeholder consultations on behalf of **the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre and E Co. Ltd** from January 20th to 31st, 2025. These will be supplemented by in-country and in-person engagements throughout February 2025. We are engaging key governmental, non-governmental, and community-level actors within the agrifood and coastal resilience sectors. We invite [Name of Contact] to participate in an [grouped] interview session, where discussions will focus on the following:

- Barriers and constraints in adopting and implementing climate resilient practices and projects alongside lessons from field experiences.
- Gender mainstreaming: Knowledge, capacity, and experiences related to implementing inclusive climate resilient adaptative practices in livelihoods.
- Gaps and best practices for fostering women's participation and economic empowerment in climate-resilient adaptation in secure livelihoods.
- Inclusive approaches addressing the needs of persons with disabilities, youth, and indigenous and tribal individuals.

Your insights will be invaluable in shaping actionable, inclusive recommendations that address the multidimensional challenges faced by coastal communities. We will make every effort to schedule the consultation at a time that suits all participants.

Should you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact Kwasi Pierre at projectmanager1@saediconsulting.com and Ranako Bailey at juniorassociate4@saediconsulting.com. We look forward to your timely response and valuable contribution to this critical initiative.

Overview

Rooted in the realities of livelihood (in)security, multidimensional vulnerability as well as social, health, and well-being concerns, this analysis examines the structural barriers and gendered disparities affecting climate resilience, economic participation, and decision-making across Grenada, Belize, St. Lucia and Jamaica. It looks at how financial exclusion, lack of access to climate adaptation resources, and socio-cultural constraints continue to limit the agency of marginalised groups including women, Indigenous communities⁴, youth, and persons with disabilities.

Across Grenada, Belize, St. Lucia and Jamaica, stakeholders identified critical gendered gaps that reinforce economic inequality, limit women's leadership in climate resilience, and reduce the effectiveness of adaptation initiatives. These gaps demand gender-responsive financing, inclusive decision-making, and targeted capacity-building investments to ensure that women and marginalised communities are not left behind in climate adaptation efforts.

In **Belize and St. Lucia**, women in fisheries, for example, perform significant roles in post-harvest processing and marketing, but they are routinely excluded from monetary transactions and decision-making. Men dominate capital investments, owning boats and fishing equipment, while women are left without access to financial resources or market influence. This exclusion perpetuates economic insecurity and limits women's ability to build climate-resilient livelihoods. Similarly, in Grenada, women entrepreneurs in agriculture and aquaculture struggle to secure climate finance due to bureaucratic processes and restrictive eligibility criteria, despite their active and ongoing involvement in environmental sustainability and food security.

Multidimensional vulnerability is also exacerbated by interconnected economic, social, and environmental stressors.

Financial exclusion notably impacts livelihood security, as delays or disruptions in funding streams directly jeopardize initiatives essential for sustaining household incomes, food production, and water security, areas traditionally dominated by women. Continued exclusion from decision-making spaces further perpetuates gender inequalities in climate governance. Though environmental spaces in the Bahamas are dominated by women - resulting in unequal participation between women and men - leadership roles in environmental policymaking and climate finance remain male-dominated, limiting women's influence over funding priorities and adaptation strategies. Rigid donor-imposed participation quotas fail to address fundamental socio-cultural barriers, such as caregiving demands and mobility constraints, further marginalising women and youth in governance frameworks.

Additionally, Indigenous knowledge systems remain unrecognised in conservation efforts, weakening opportunities for community-driven adaptation solutions. Women, Indigenous leaders, youth, and grassroots organisations are underrepresented in decision-making processes, with leadership roles in climate financing and adaptation projects largely dominated by men. Rigid

⁴ Indigenous status, engagement rights, and the application of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) are not dependent on demonstrating vulnerability, according to the GCF IP Policy.

donor participation targets fail to account for socio-cultural barriers such as caregiving responsibilities and mobility limitations. Moreover, PWDs encounter accessibility issues at physical locations where community engagements are held, further reinforcing their exclusion from governance and capacity-building initiatives.

Social, health, and well-being considerations intersect with economic vulnerability, exacerbating mental health burdens and exposure to gender-based violence (in all countries). Moreover, economic instability and resource depletion place additional pressures on women in informal economies, increasing their risk of exploitation. Limited access to social protection mechanisms, mental health services, and grievance redress systems further deepens vulnerability, weakening community resilience and having implications for social and health well-being. Gender-sensitive safety nets and targeted social investments are necessary to address the compounded effects of financial exclusion, climate shocks, and social marginalisation. Language barriers - such as financial applications and climate materials being primarily in English, with limited translation into Garifuna, Maya, or Spanish—restrict access to vital information and grievance redress mechanisms. In St. Lucia, attention must also be given to language barriers, as there are challenges for Creole-speaking communities because initiatives and outreach are predominantly carried out in English. Institutional distrust and community reluctance to engage in projects persist due to past experiences with exclusion and unmet commitments.

To advance inclusive climate resilience, gender-responsive financial models, decentralised capacity-building programmes, and participatory governance structures must be prioritised. Expanding access to gender responsive microfinance, insurance, and climate adaptation funds tailored to informal economies will empower women-led enterprises and grassroots initiatives. Investing in localised training, accessible learning formats, and leadership pathways will enhance economic agency and strengthen adaptive capacities. Training programmes are often centralised in urban areas, making them inaccessible to women in rural, Indigenous, and coastal communities. Logistical constraints such as high transportation costs, limited digital access, and inflexible learning formats further reduce participation. Many training programmes remain gender-blind, failing to account for women's caregiving responsibilities and systematically excluding Indigenous knowledge systems. Small NGOs and Indigenous organisations face challenges in implementing Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) due to inadequate training and a lack of ESS specialists. Additionally, in St. Lucia, youth disengagement presenting unique barriers to effective community participation. According to stakeholders, young men and women exhibit resistance toward institutional initiatives, often rooted in cultural disconnects, mistrust of formal institutions, or perceptions of limited direct economic benefit.

Institutional reforms that integrate gender-equitable decision-making and amplify marginalised voices in policy frameworks are essential for fostering sustainable and inclusive development. Without targeted interventions, existing inequalities will persist, limiting the long-term resilience of vulnerable communities. Addressing systemic barriers through financial inclusion, equitable governance, and social protection will be critical to ensuring that adaptation efforts are not only effective but also just, inclusive, and transformative.

In terms of supporting women-led organisation, as noted within Annex 21 Operations Manual, an eligibility and scoring criteria has been developed to determine whether a proposed project has integrated gender within its structure. At a project level, initial screenings will be conducted at the EOI stage to evaluate such measures. If invited to submit a full project proposal, grantees will be supported by the RPCU and CCCCC to produce a gender assessment and gender action plan. The Grant Administrator Technical Committee will assess whether the proposal has appropriately

conducted a gender assessment and produced an appropriate gender action plan will include a results-based indicator on the percentage of funded sub-projects led by women or with women in key leadership positions. The indicative target is 40% of funded sub-projects which is consistent with the Gender Action Plan's existing target on women-led CSOs/NGOs/LAs. This is monitored at portfolio level and reported annually and informs targeted outreach in subsequent calls if the share trends below target.

It is important to note that time constraints and prior commitments of some stakeholders presented challenges to follow-up communication and scheduling of engagements for the Key Informant Interviews (KIs), including for Grenada, Belize and St. Lucia. This had implications on the robustness of the analysis findings across stakeholder groups. However, overall, efforts to engage vulnerable groups, marginalised communities and other important stakeholders from relevant areas of work such as environmental protection, marine management and development funds, were successful.

It is important to note that time constraints and prior commitments of some stakeholders presented challenges to follow-up communication and scheduling of engagements for the Key Informant Interviews (KIs), including for Grenada, Belize, Jamaica and St. Lucia. Additionally, the analysis from The Bahamas consultations only reflects issues raised in the national consultation as wider stakeholder consultations such as KIs were not conducted. These issues affected, to an extent, the robustness of the analysis findings across all stakeholder groups. However, overall, efforts to engage vulnerable groups, marginalised communities and other important stakeholders from relevant areas of work, such as environmental protection, marine management and development funds, were successful and allowed engagements to effectively inform this consolidated analysis.

3.3 Bahamas consultation

The Bahamas consultation took place on 6 March 2025, via an online meeting with 46 participants.

3.3.1 Discussions

The stakeholder consultation for the Caribbean Climate Actions for Building Resilience (CABRIC) programme in the Bahamas revealed several key themes. These include:

- **Challenges with Access and Implementation:** Participants highlighted that while legislation may be in place, the **implementation is challenging**, particularly regarding access procedures and understanding the flow of finance. It was emphasized that existing legislation might even hinder the flow of funds to intended recipients, necessitating an effective evaluation of the current system.
- **Critical Need for Capacity Building:** There was a strong consensus on the need for **capacity building** at multiple levels. This includes capacity for project proposal development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Participants welcomed capacity building that aspect of the programme.
- **Significant Data Deficiencies and Barriers:** A major theme revolved around **climate data**. Participants noted a **dearth of data**, as well as issues with who holds the data, access to

it by communities, and the overall temporal and spatial deficiencies in observational platforms for the ocean. The need for **centralized data repositories** with appropriate access protocols was recommended. It was pointed out instances of lost governmental data and restricted access to raw data collected by external entities post-disaster. The University of Bahamas was suggested as a potential responsible entity for data management and long-term sustainability.

- **Empowerment of Local Communities:** The **empowerment of local communities** was consistently emphasized as central to effective climate resilience. It was argued that conservation efforts must prioritize empowering local people to use the environment sustainably.
- **Funding Challenges:** Issues related to **funding** were a significant point of discussion. These challenges include limited access to long-term funding for monitoring systems and programmes, the lagging nature of funding, and the need to build capacity to attract funds. One of the big challenges highlighted is that due to the Bahamas' classification as a high-income country limits its access to certain international funds despite its vulnerabilities. The importance of developing more comprehensive budgets that reflect true operational costs in the Family Islands was also raised and concerns were voiced about the current conservation model potentially hindering funding from reaching local communities.
- **Coordination and Collaboration:** The need for **better coordination** between government agencies and local organizations was a key recommendation. Participants pointed out the siloed nature of various governmental ministries and the lack of representation from key sectors in climate change discussions.
- **Focus on Family Islands:** Several participants emphasized the importance of extending focus beyond New Providence to all islands, particularly those with higher ecological value. The logistical and financial challenges of conducting assessments and providing support across the archipelago were noted.
- **Concerns about Predatory Carbon Credit Schemes:** Stakeholders cautioned about the **risk of predatory carbon credit schemes** and the need to maintain local ownership of climate initiatives
- **Shift to Long-Term Programmes:** The consultation highlighted the necessity of moving beyond **short-term projects** to **sustainable programmes** that can create lasting change.
- **Systemic Issues in Conservation and Development:** A number of participants emphasized the need to examine and potentially shift the existing conservation model and address the power and governance structures that impact local communities.

These key themes underscore the complex and multifaceted challenges and opportunities for building climate resilience in the Bahamas, emphasizing the need for a collaborative, inclusive, and locally-driven approach that addresses systemic issues and empowers communities with the necessary resources, knowledge, and capacity.

a) Need for CABRIC Caribbean programme

There was overall support for the CABRIC Caribbean programme across all participants.

b) Priority areas

The Family Islands were seen as the priority for receiving additional funds.

c) Thematic areas

There was overall support for the thematic areas across participants. With a lot of conversation on the data and information needs.

d) NGO and CSO engagement

The following points were clear by stakeholder via the Mentimeter software in order to characterise the role of NGOs/CSOs in the context of the EDA programme:

- 1) To ensure the stability and success of the programme, the NGOs/CSOs that were recognised by stakeholders as important to the programme were ORG Bahamas Foundation, Bahamas Protected Area Fund, those within the disability community such as Dr Erin Brown, and environmental organisations that work with locals (as well as University of Bahamas, Bahamas Development Bank, Access Accelerator)
- 2) To ensure communities are active agents in the EDA process, Bahamas Protected Area Fund, Bahamas National Trust, FRIENDS of the Environment, Cat Island Institute, San Sal Living Jewels, Waterkeepers Bahamas, the Bahamas Technical & Vocational Institute and the University of Bahamas are best suited for this.
- 3) Building and developing stakeholder capacity for implementation will promote programme synergy.
- 4) The NGO/CSO that is most equipped and positioned to support and manage knowledge sharing is ORG Bahamas Foundation.

e) Financial barriers

- **Lagging Funding and Difficulty Attracting Funds:** It was explicitly stated that **funding is lagging**. Furthermore, there is a recognized **need to build capacity within the country, particularly in CSOs and NGOs, to attract funds**
- **Short-Term vs. Long-Term Funding:** A significant issue is the prevalence of **short-term funding**, often around four years which is more suitable for assessment programmes rather than long-term monitoring. This lack of sustained financial support hinders the **long-term maintenance of systems and the retention of necessary personnel**.
- **Inadequate Budgets:** Participants emphasized the need for **adequate budgets that meet the reality of the Bahamas way of life**, acknowledging the potentially high costs associated with operations and projects in the country. It was recommended to develop **more comprehensive budgets that reflect true operational costs, especially in the Family Islands**.
- **Limited Access to International Funds:** Despite its vulnerabilities to climate change, the Bahamas' classification as a high-income country means it has **graduated from Official Development Assistance (ODA)**, making it **ineligible to access certain funds** from entities like the European Union and Canada.

- **Disconnect Between Raised Funds and Local Empowerment:** While there may be no shortage of funds raised in the region, much of it does not effectively support a conservation model that empowers local communities to use their environment sustainably.
- **Financial Management and Conservation Link:** The importance of the link between financial management and conservation was noted. It was pointed out that many environmental practitioners may lack the necessary skills and organizational structures to effectively pursue funding. There is a need to **capacitate NGOs in attracting funds** and to develop **financial specialists** in areas like climate finance. Additionally, shifting to **management systems that track activities by impact and outcome** is crucial.
- **Funding for Setup vs. Maintenance:** It was highlighted the difference between securing funding for the initial setup of systems (like monitoring programmes) and the often-neglected aspect of **long-term maintenance**, including personnel costs, which are essential for generating data useful for climate decision-making.
- **Predatory Financial Practices:** Concerns were raised about the risk of **predatory biodiversity and carbon credit schemes** where a significant portion of the finances might not reach local communities or support local ownership of climate initiatives.

f) Capacity barriers

- **Limited capacity for project proposal development, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.**
- A general welcome for **capacity building initiatives** was expressed.
- Examples were given: The Young Marine Explorers (YME) and GROUPERS school, through the initiative of Nikiti Shiel-Rolle, focuses on a **capacity building mechanism** intended to upskill individuals for future climate solutions
- There is a need for **capacity building in monitoring and evaluation** at the local level. It was emphasized the importance of building this capacity to turn data into knowledge.
- The consultation highlighted the need for **building local technical capacity for data collection and analysis.**
- **Technical human resource organizational capacities** are areas where barriers exist.
- There are **very few people in the country who have the skills to conduct observations, analyze data, interpret the data, and turn data into information and knowledge.** This entire process of data handling is a skill gap.
- **Bringing back individuals with specialized skills and the necessary infrastructure** to perform their work is crucial for overcoming capacity limitations
- **Need for building capacity within the Family Islands** so that local communities are empowered to act without consistently needing external support from Nassau. **Targeted technical training** that is cross-cutting was advocated for.
- There is a lack of specific expertise, such as **fundraisers and financial specialists with a focus on climate finance or natural resource management**, as well as **environmental economists.**
- The country also faces a shortage of **monitoring and evaluation specialists.**
- **Empowering local communities with the skills to use their environment in a sustainable way** was highlighted as a crucial capacity need.
- Investing in **social sustainability through capacity building at institutions like the University of Bahamas** was suggested for long-term data management and stability.

- Developing the capacity for **financial management and conservation to work together** effectively is needed within NGOs. This includes shifting management systems to track impact and outcome rather than just general ledger accounting.
- The capacity to **attract funds needs to be built in CSOs and NGOs** within the country.

g) Data barriers

- The number of **observational platforms for the ocean** are either **very sparse, non-existent or not working**, leading to temporal and spatial deficiencies in data.
- **High turnover of personnel within governmental departments** have lost data such as the Department of Environmental Planning and Protection.
- **Barriers of access to data** exist, even when data has been collected, as illustrated by the post-Hurricane Dorian data held outside the country with limited raw data access for local scientists.
- **Limited access to climate data, although there is a dearth of data.**
- **Data deficiencies** do exist.
- A key issue is **who holds the data, and who has access to it (UN, government, and communities)**. Communities often lack access to the data that exists.
- There are **concurrent conversations at different levels (UN, governmental narratives, and communities)**, suggesting a disconnect in data sharing and understanding⁴.
- Existing data collection devices may be **online for only short periods and then not fixed due to unstable funding**.
- There is a need for **centralized data repositories with appropriate access protocols**.
- **Financial barriers** also impact data collection and management.
- A **Spatial biodiversity Information System is being developed**, but its systems are currently separate from other important spatial databases like those of the Public Hospitals Authority and the National Emergency Management Agency. This lack of integration hinders a holistic understanding of vulnerabilities.
- There's a need for **community level monitoring**.
- **Unreliable internet connections** create a vulnerability for data collection systems.
- The government is seen as **gatekeeping** data from various programmes and projects.
- A need for an **IT and software repository** for data was identified.
- The importance of **country ownership of data** was emphasized.

h) Technical barriers

The stakeholders identified various technical barriers:

- **Maintenance of equipment** is a technical barrier that implies a need for the capacity to perform such maintenance.
- There are **technical barriers** related to data, including the maintenance of equipment, rainwater gauges, buoys, community-level monitoring systems, internet connection, and
- **Lack of functional observational platforms:** The number of **observational platforms for the ocean** are either **very sparse, non-existent, or not working**, leading to significant temporal and spatial deficiencies in critical data like sea surface temperatures and sea level rise.

- **Maintenance of equipment:** There are challenges related to the **maintenance of essential equipment** such as rainwater gauges and buoys. This lack of upkeep leads to inconsistent and short-lived data collection.
- **IT and software systems:** Important spatial databases, such as those of the **Spatial biodiversity Information System, Public Hospitals Authority, and National Emergency Management Agency, operate separately**, hindering data integration and a holistic understanding of vulnerabilities. There is a need for robust and integrated IT and software systems.
- **Internet connectivity:** **Unreliable internet connections** pose a major challenge for data collection and the functioning of monitoring systems, especially in the Family Islands.
- **Technical skills for data management and utilization:** There is a need for capacity building to train individuals on **how to be custodians of technology** and to understand and utilize the collected data effectively. This includes skills in conducting observations, analyzing data, interpreting it, and turning it into useful information and knowledge.
- **Access to necessary technology and infrastructure:** Overcoming limitations in data analysis may require access to advanced technology like **high-performance computers** for running numerical models, which may currently be a barrier.
- **Developing and maintaining data repositories:** Establishing and maintaining **centralized data repositories with appropriate access protocols** is needed to address the issue of data being scattered or inaccessible. This includes the necessary IT infrastructure and software.
- **Technical capacity within Family Islands:** There is a need to build technical capacity within the Family Islands to reduce reliance on experts from Nassau for tasks like equipment maintenance and data collection. This requires targeted technical training and empowerment of local communities.
- **Lack of standardized and interoperable systems:** The existence of separate systems across different government agencies and organizations prevents effective data sharing and integration, highlighting a lack of interoperability as a technical barrier.
- **Ensuring the grounding of technology:** Even when advanced technology like radar exists, it needs to be properly grounded and maintained to be effective for local needs.
- **Technical aspects of climate-resilient livelihoods:** Building climate-resilient livelihoods requires the necessary technical knowledge and equipment related to sustainable practices in areas like agriculture and marine resource management

i) Awareness barriers

- **Lack of understanding of climate change impacts:** It was highlighted that "people say climate change doesn't mean anything, but it does because they don't understand the fact that we don't have water is part of this climate change" . This indicates a significant gap in the general public's awareness of how climate change directly affects their lives.
- **Need for contextual understanding:** It was emphasized the importance of adding ocean acidification to the thematic areas. It was further stressed that "understanding us in context is incredibly important , suggesting that general information about climate change might not resonate without local context.
- **Challenges in communicating science:** It was pointed out that "our people don't do science. You can't just come to Bahamians and be like, what's science? Because they're going to say no thank you" . This signifies a barrier in how scientific concepts related to

climate change are communicated and a need for culturally relevant approaches, leaning into arts and culture.

- **Nassau-centric awareness:** A "barrier of awareness on the policy of management that's Nassau centric" and the challenge of "getting the information out to other family islands". This highlights a disparity in awareness and access to information between the capital and the more remote islands.
- **Lack of understanding on the ground:** "I'm not sure that enough people on the ground Understand what it is when we talk about climate change", reinforcing the point about limited awareness at the community level.
- **Disconnect between development and environmental realities:** Concern was expressed that just because something is "cool" or economically driven doesn't mean it's the right thing for the Bahamas, indicating a potential lack of awareness about the environmental consequences of certain development models .

For the full participant list for The Bahamas, see Appendix 2.

3.4 Belize Consultations

The Belize consultations took place 4-6 February with 21 participants.

3.4.1 Discussions

The discussion covered several key aspects of the programme design and implementation in Belize:

- **Thematic Areas and Focus:** Participants highlighted the importance of interventions that lead to **tangible benefits for communities** within the **key thematic areas of ecosystem resilience, food security, social wellbeing, and gender-transformative livelihoods** .
- **Barriers to Success:** Several **barriers** were identified, including **limited institutional capacity of local organizations, lack of technical expertise, data gaps, and financial constraints**.
- **Data and Information Needs:** A strong emphasis was placed on the need for **accurate climate risk and vulnerability data for Belize**, advocating for the use of **local and national data** rather than solely relying on global models. The importance of **downscaled climate analysis for Belize's coastal zone** was noted, with offers to share existing data. Participants also discussed **data accessibility, literacy, and mapping**, as well as the need to acknowledge the **limitations of available data**. Effective **communication of climate information** to local communities in a relevant and understandable way was identified as crucial for decision-making.
- **Financial Mechanisms and Sustainability:** The discussion explored how to effectively **divide and distribute funds** among communities, the need for **sustainable grant mechanisms**, and how to **simplify the administration of finance**. The participants considered the role of **community credit enterprises (Syndicates/SUSU)** as potential models for financial support. The desire for **tangible investments** at the community level was strongly voiced . The meeting also touched upon the need for **financial planning and feasibility assessments** for community initiatives and explored potential collaboration

with existing financial institutions. The concept of **on-granting** and identifying national NGOs/CSOs with the capacity to manage larger grants was discussed.

a) Need for CABRIC Caribbean Programme

There was overall support for the CABRIC Caribbean Programme across all participants.

b) Priority areas

It was noted that the whole of the coastal zone is vulnerable, but priority areas should take into account pre-existing project and programme locations, to ensure funding is flowing more evenly.

c) Thematic areas

CLIMATE RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS

- Flooding in sugarcane
- Effects of roadworks on water flows.
- Look to the NAPs for priorities.
- Effects of flooding on mangroves
- NbS for coastal communities
- Getting data in the right place to inform decisions
- Missing climate hazard - increased surface run off.
- Missing pollution issues due to flooding.
- Community monitoring and maintenance to consider.
- TNC is currently involved in reef resilience - collaboration with Stanford University SUPER REEFS - thermodynamic modelling. Thermo resilient species transplanted to degraded areas.
- Horizon scanning on ecosystems

SOCIAL RESILIENCE / HEALTH & WELLBEING

- Centre around people
- Include the most vulnerable - women, menopause, elderly, HIV, diabetes
- Policy also needs to support
- Emergency shelters for the most vulnerable
- Improvement of housing
- GBV incidents increase in extreme events
- Communication infrastructure and internet and offline - e.g. community systems, communication systems.
- Creation of analysis of data and the climate services for health

d) NGO and CSO engagement

The following points were clear by stakeholder via the Mentimeter software in order to characterise the role of NGOs/CSOs in the context of the CABRIC Caribbean Programme:

- 1) To ensure the stability and success of the programme, the NGOs/CSOs that were recognised by stakeholders as important to the programme were Fragments of Hope, Corozal Sustainable Future Initiative, Sarteneja Alliance of Conservation and Developing, WCS, WWF, TNC, Beltraide, Belize Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Belize Audubon Society, the Toledo Institute for Development (TIDE), PACT, Ya'axche, National Emergency

Management Organization (NEMO), Ministry of Rural Economic Development, Ministry of Disaster Risk Management, Environmental Defense Fund, Turneffe Atoll Sustainability Association, Southern Environmental Association.

- 2) To ensure communities are active agents in the EDA process, Sarteneja Alliance for Conservation and Development, Coastal Zone Management Institute, Belize Audubon Society, TIDE, and PACT are best suited for this.
- 3) To ensure programme synergy, Sargassum Task Force Project, Meteorological Service, PACT and the Rural and Sustainable Development Unit is best to engage with.
- 4) The NGO/CSO that is most equipped and positioned to support and manage knowledge sharing is WCS, Southern Environmental Association, TIDE and the Belize Audubon Society.

e) Financial barriers

- **Financial constraints** are a significant overarching barrier. There is a general lack of sufficient funding to support the initiation, scaling, and piloting of climate resilience projects in coastal communities.
- There are issues with **how finance is reaching the communities that need it most**. It's not just about the total amount of funding available, but whether it is effectively reaching and benefiting vulnerable coastal communities.
- **Limited institutional capacity of local organizations (NGOs and CSOs) to manage finances** and meet the requirements of funding bodies is a major obstacle. This includes challenges with financial management capacity, such as handling wire transfers and even opening bank accounts CSOs often need to be registered to open a bank account, which can be a barrier.
- The **burden of administrating finance**, including complex proposal writing in non-local languages and fulfilling bureaucratic requirements, makes it difficult for local groups to access funding. There's a need for simpler processes, potentially using flip charts and local languages for proposals.
- **Reliance on grant funding** raises concerns about the sustainability of projects once the grant period ends. Questions around how grants can lead to sustainable change and ensure long-term capacity building were raised. The lack of funds for maintenance after a project ends is a common issue.
- **Access to formal financial structures (banks and ATMs)** is low in Belize, particularly in coastal communities, hindering the ability of individuals and organizations to manage and access funds.
- **Gender biases** can also act as a financial barrier, such as instances where women are asked to bring in their male partners to sign on loans, limiting their autonomy in accessing finance. There can also be cultural beliefs that hinder women's ability to control or manage money.
- The potential for **indebtedness** and the impact it has on communities' fiscal space and capacity is a concern.
- **High upfront costs** associated with some financing mechanisms can be a barrier.
- The lack of **financial planning and feasibility assessments** at the community level can hinder the success and sustainability of business initiatives related to climate resilience.
- Difficulties in accessing and utilizing **technologies** that could support climate resilience efforts often come down to the financial costs associated with them.

f) Capacity barriers

- **Limited institutional capacity of local organizations (NGOs and CSOs) is a key concern.** This includes their capacity to implement adaptation projects effectively.
- **There is a lack of technical expertise within local organizations.** This is crucial for designing and executing climate-resilient interventions.
- **The University of Belize faces challenges related to implementation capacity .** Their ability to actively participate in and support the programme might be limited by their current resources
- **Capacity limitations are causing delays in project development and implementation**
- **Financial management capacity is a significant barrier.** Local organizations and communities may lack the skills and experience needed to manage funds effectively, including adhering to fiduciary requirements.
- **There are technical capacity gaps related to achieving meaningful conservation outcomes .** This implies a need for specific skills and knowledge in conservation practices.
- **Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) capacity is limited .** This is essential for ensuring that projects involving communities respect their rights and are implemented with their full understanding and agreement.
- **There are capacity barriers related to Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS).** Local organizations may lack the understanding and systems to identify, assess, and manage potential environmental and social risks associated with projects.
- **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) capacity is also a noted barrier.** Organizations may lack the expertise to establish and manage effective mechanisms for addressing complaints and grievances from communities.
- **A lack of understanding of markets and business** can hinder the development of sustainable livelihood diversification strategies.
- Communities face challenges in their ability to **use available information to make informed decisions and take appropriate actions**, for example, in response to early warning systems.
- **There is a lack of a sufficient number of trained experts** within the country to build the capacity of those at the community and sector levels in climate resilience. This is partly due to limited human resources.
- Reliance on external consultants for tasks like risk assessments indicates a gap in local expertise to conduct these routine assessments.
- The limited timeframes of projects often do not allow for sufficient and sustainable capacity building.
- There is a need to build capacity in the timely reporting of climate-related events (like floods) and the matching of this data with rainfall events, as well as in climate modeling at the local level.
- Organizations may face limitations in their reach to all vulnerable communities, especially in geographically dispersed areas.
- Integrating gender equality, disability, and social inclusion into projects requires specific capacity and may face barriers within organizations and communities.
- Local institutions and NGOs initially lacked the capacity to apply and implement ESS policies, requiring capacity building in this area.
- Building community awareness around ESS and how it works is also a capacity-related challenge.

g) Data barriers

- There are significant **data gaps**, making it difficult to accurately assess climate risks and vulnerabilities.
- A key issue is the **lack of technical expertise** to analyze and interpret existing data.
- Participants emphasized the importance of using **local/national data** rather than relying solely on global models, suggesting a barrier in the availability or accessibility of relevant local data. Global models often use data that is not at the right scale for Belize, leading to inaccuracies in identifying priority areas and community needs. For example, a global mangrove model only identified Payne's Creek as an estuary in Belize, which is incorrect and misrepresents the reality on the ground.
- There are challenges related to **data accessibility and literacy/awareness**. The University of Belize noted that while there is a wealth of data, the challenge lies in knowing what to do with it. Awareness and literacy are problems, and the issue is not just data storage but understanding how to use the information.
- **Data mapping** is needed to understand what data exists, where it is located, and what is being recorded.
- Getting **data in the right place to inform decisions** is a barrier. Even when data exists, it may not be readily available to those who need it for planning and implementation.
- There is a lack of **ocean temperature monitoring systems** needed for informed decision-making.
- Challenges exist in the **access of data and information**.
- The **scale of data** is important, and there is a need to incorporate local knowledge into data and to ensure data is available at the local level, not just national.
- The **limitations of the data** need to be acknowledged when using it for planning and prioritization.
- Often, entities **collecting information are not willingly sharing it** to effect change. This lack of data sharing hinders collaborative efforts and the overall progress of resilience building.
- There is a need for a better **flow of information from the community level upwards** to inform national climate data and services, and back down to the communities in a tailored and understandable way. Mechanisms for this two-way flow are not clearly established.
- There is a lack of data on the **impacts of climate-related events** at the local level, making it difficult to tailor warnings and products to community needs. For example, while rainfall forecasts might be available, information on the specific flooding thresholds in different areas of Belize City is lacking.
- There may be a lack of local expertise in **modelling** available climate data, potentially requiring outsourcing.
- Challenges exist in getting communities to **understand basic climate information** so they can make the best decisions, even with low-tech tools.
- There is a need for **analysis of data and the creation of climate services for health**.
- **Data literacy** is needed to understand concepts like insurance baselines.
- **Identifying target beneficiaries** within communities can be difficult due to a lack of clear data in censuses or stakeholder assessments.
- There are challenges in accessing **gender-specific data** in some areas, such as internet and telephone penetration in rural communities, although the Statistical Institute may possess this information.
- A lack of data on **where vulnerabilities really lie** at a local level is a barrier to targeted interventions. National data may not always reflect the specific needs and challenges of individual communities or vulnerable groups.

- There can be challenges with **information, organization, data sharing, and collaboration** among stakeholders.

h) Technical barriers

- There is a noted **lack of technical expertise** within local organizations. This limits their ability to effectively design and implement adaptation projects.
- The **University of Belize** faces challenges related to its **implementation capacity**. This could hinder its ability to support the programme with technical assistance or research.
- Participants emphasized the need for **tangible interventions** that directly benefit communities, rather than just more studies or capacity building. This suggests a technical barrier in translating knowledge and plans into practical on-the-ground actions.
- The importance of using **local/national data rather than just global models** was highlighted. This implies a potential technical barrier in accessing, analysing, or trusting locally relevant data, or a lack of skills in downscaling and applying global models effectively to the local context.
- Exploring the incorporation of **community-based monitoring and reporting mechanisms** suggests a current lack of established technical systems and skills at the community level for collecting and sharing climate impact data.
- Ensuring an **exit strategy for long-term capacity building** implies a technical challenge in designing sustainable knowledge transfer and skill development programmes.
- A **proper investigation on where financing is currently going (mapping of finance)** requires technical skills in data collection, analysis, and visualization.
- Re-framing how to approach women's groups who have local knowledge but may struggle with paperwork points to a procedural or technical barrier in effectively capturing and utilizing this valuable local expertise in project design and implementation.
- Challenges exist in **getting data in the right place to inform decisions**, suggesting technical issues with data management, accessibility, and dissemination.
- The need for **ocean temperature monitoring systems** highlights a gap in necessary technical infrastructure for understanding and responding to marine climate impacts.
- Capacity barriers related to achieving **meaningful conservation**⁷ indicate a lack of specific technical skills and knowledge in effective conservation practices within the local context.
- Reliance on **hiring consultants** for tasks like risk assessments indicates a lack of sufficient local technical expertise to conduct these activities routinely.
- Challenges exist in **accessing and utilizing technologies** that have already been developed for climate resilience efforts in Belize.
- Difficulties in **tailoring early warning systems and climate information** down to the community level point to technical limitations in data resolution, localized impact modelling, and effective communication strategies.
- The potential need for **conflict-sensitive analysis** highlights a technical skill gap in understanding and managing potential conflicts arising from climate interventions.
- Developing **natural resource management plans** at the community level may be hindered by a lack of technical planning skills and resources at that level.
- The fishing industry faces challenges in investing in **fisheries management plans** that require technical expertise in stock assessment and sustainable harvesting.
- A lack of sound **financial planning and feasibility** assessments for community initiatives suggests a technical barrier in business development and financial management skills relevant to climate resilience.

- Developing **social protection mechanisms linked to insurance**¹⁶ requires technical expertise in risk assessment, insurance design, and social safety net implementation.
- Ensuring **accessibility of information** for persons with disabilities¹⁷ involves technical considerations in communication methods and information formats.
- Local institutions or NGOs initially lacked the capacity to apply and implement **Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)** indicating a technical and procedural barrier in understanding and adhering to these standards.
- Building **community awareness** around ESS requires technical skills in communication and outreach to effectively convey complex information.
- Providing **technical support** is recognized as a crucial need at various levels for the successful implementation of the programme, underscoring existing technical limitations.
- Developing **grievance redress mechanisms that are accessible to rural communities** requires technical and logistical considerations to overcome geographical barriers and ensure effective communication.
- Difficulties in identifying target beneficiaries due to a lack of clear data can be seen as a technical barrier related to data collection and analysis for effective targeting.

i) Awareness barriers

- **Limited awareness and literacy** regarding data and its use. The University of Belize noted the challenge of data accessibility and literacy, stating, "We have a wealth of data - but what do we do with it". The problem is not just data storage but a lack of understanding of how to utilize the information.
- **Lack of awareness prior to programme implementation** can be a risk. Some stakeholders in the past have not wanted to be involved, possibly due to a lack of understanding or information about the programme's goals and benefits.

For the full participant list for Belize see Appendix 2.

3.5 Grenada

3.5.1 Discussions

Resilience Needs and Priorities - Drawing from their experiences and their perspectives living in the tri-island state, key resilience needs were identified, namely by organisations operating in Carriacou or Petite Martinique. Identified needs include local stewardship for coastal resources, understanding their value, continuing environmental awareness efforts across the islands, and protecting endangered species. This perspective is shared by coastal resilience and conservation organizations, highlighting the importance of islands for coastal resources and the environment. Among these needs is local stewardship for coastal resources and understanding their value, including the need to continue environmental awareness work across the islands and promote the protection of endangered species. This was a common view shared by coastal resilience and conservation organisations and delineates the value which islands have for coastal resources and the environment. Promoting relevant campaigns and accounting for these needs in projects and plans in Grenada is critical to ensuring these needs are met. Financing for projects, including financial assistance to help persons recover and build back after hurricanes, was also a need identified to build resilience. Developing plans and allocating resources to coastal communities to

enhance coastal adaptation and resilience to withstand climate change impacts, such as sea level rise and hurricanes, is crucial. This includes financial and social measures to enhance adaptive capacity and social resilience to minimise the severity of climate impacts on homes and livelihoods.

Structural Barriers to Meaningful Engagement with Various Social Groups - Understanding the barriers to participation in sustainable development initiatives is crucial for fostering inclusive and equitable progress. In Grenada, several challenges shape who can actively engage in environmental and development efforts. Insights from government agencies, civil society organizations (CSOs), and community leaders help to understand various obstacles and suggest entry points for broader participation. While one sustainable development organization reported no institutional barriers, it stressed the need for a gender-sensitive approach. Government agencies, however, pointed out more systemic challenges such as frequent administrative reshuffling, communication gaps, and logistical constraints like insufficient office space and slow decision-making processes, which in turn, delay implementation and long-term progress. CSOs working in land and environmental advocacy also note how structural barriers further limit participation. In assessing the participation of youth, they cited that while youth-led groups exist, they often lose agency through co-option by more prominent organizations or individuals in the environment space. Accessibility issues and social stigma further restrict persons with disabilities (PWDs), while fixed gender norms continue to limit women's participation.

Project Sustainability Beyond Financing and Alternative Strategies - Participating civil society organizations (CSOs) and government entities have adopted diverse approaches to ensure the sustainability of projects once initial funding ends. One prominent strategy is capacity building, which equips both implementers and communities with the necessary skills and knowledge to independently maintain project outcomes. For example, one CSO focuses on integrating revenue-generating components within projects to reduce dependency on external support. Encouraging community ownership has also been key to encouraging long-term commitment and ensuring that local stakeholders remain invested in the initiative. Additionally, partnerships with private sector actors and community leaders provide critical support in sustaining efforts. Despite these efforts, some stakeholders acknowledge a dependence on external partnerships and funding, which indicates the need for improved internal mechanisms for sustainability and continuity.

Under this, many CSOs and community groups have incorporated creative and flexible strategies to expand and adapt. For example, one organization shared that their collaboration with drama and roleplay groups to make climate change education more engaging and relatable has been able to gain support from younger audiences. Others have shifted to using cost-effective platforms like social media and radio, which have proven to be impactful while requiring minimal resources. Tailoring project delivery to address specific logistical and environmental challenges has also been essential. For instance, some groups developed solutions to mitigate the impact of livestock grazing on reforestation efforts by building barriers and including livestock owners in discussions.

Current Challenges in Implementation and Support Needed - Stakeholders have informed of a range of challenges that deter the successful implementation of their projects. Human resource constraints, such as retaining skilled staff and managing team transitions, were frequently cited as major significant obstacles. Community mindsets also pose challenges; some organizations noted resistance to change and interpersonal conflicts within communities, which hinder collaboration. Infrastructure and logistical issues such as irregular transportation schedules, delays in material imports, and limited accommodation for external participants further disrupt project timelines. Environmental factors, including hurricanes and other natural disasters, exacerbate

these challenges. Additionally, operational issues, such as difficulty adhering to project agreements and inconsistent monitoring and reporting practices, remain persistent concerns. To overcome these challenges, stakeholders identified several critical areas where support is needed. Capacity building was a recurring theme, with organizations emphasizing the importance of training in project management, monitoring, and reporting. Infrastructure development was another priority, with calls for improved transportation systems, better accommodation facilities, and access to specialized equipment to mitigate logistical constraints. Many organizations also mentioned the need for assistance in drafting and implementing bylaws and operational policies to strengthen governance. Finally, participating CSOs emphasized the importance of facilitating access to funding opportunities and technical expertise to address resource constraints effectively.

Monitoring, Reporting, and Learning Systems - Project sustainability and the implementation of monitoring and reporting systems are necessary for securing the long-term success, impact, and accountability of development initiatives. A Development Trust in Grenada acknowledges having documented reporting and learning processes but is working to enhance tracking and integrate lessons learned. A key challenge identified is that many grantee organizations lack similar systems, creating gaps in project implementation and assessment.

A participating government organisation relies on quarterly reports from service providers but does not use standardised templates. While annual performance reviews and audits are conducted, there is no formal process for recording and discussing findings with the Accredited Entity (AE). Despite this, the organisation holds monthly meetings where mitigation strategies are occasionally documented and employs a highly detailed reporting template, seeking additional assistance when necessary. Different organizations take varied approaches to reporting and learning. A land-focused CSO currently lacks a formalized system but is engaging with CANARI and FEMA for guidance on structuring its reporting processes. Another local CSO has extensive archiving, recording, and documentation practices but is still refining how it utilizes collected data. Their approach includes maintaining physical records, revisiting project data, and using questionnaires at different project stages.

a) Need for CABRIC Caribbean programme

There was overall support for the CABRIC Caribbean programme across all participants.

b) Priority areas

St Patricks was highlighted as a vulnerable and underfunded area of Grenada. It was impacted more than any other district by Hurricane Emily due to the three coastline aspects.

St Andrews is also being impacted by flooding due to poor development.

c) Thematic areas

- General agreement on the thematic areas
- Sargassum is not an issue due to improved water quality
- Protection & restoration of mangroves
- There is a need for finance ready for a quick response post climate disaster
- Social adaptation needs information, awareness for education and health.
- Psychological support is important for pre- and post- event.
- Social resilience is essential through social networks and the role of community groups

- Potentially involve the private sector in private-community partnerships?

d) NGO and CSO engagement

The following points were clear by stakeholder via the Mentimeter software in order to characterise the role of NGOs/CSOs in the context of the EDA programme:

- 1) To ensure the stability and success of the programme, the NGOs/CSOs that were recognised by stakeholders as important to the programme were Inter Agency Group of Development Organisations, Grenada Sustainable Development Trust Fund, Grenada Environmental Ambassadors Inc., St. Patricks Environmental and Community Tourism Organization, Grenada Fund for Conservation Network Inc, Grenada National Organisation of Women Church Groups, Grenada Community Development Agency, Grenada Coral Reef Foundation, and FRIENDS of the Earth.

e) Financial barriers

- Lack of finance for community groups and NGOs.
- Fiduciary capacity of CSOs and NGOs
- Corruption and embezzlement needs to be mitigated for by having fiduciary criteria that CSOs and NGOs would have to meet to receive funds. Perhaps there would have to be listed on KIPO.

f) Capacity barriers

- Institutional capacity is one of the largest barriers due to the limited number of personnel. Embedding people within ministries and organisations can help.
- Personnel turnover is high and so succession planning is needed so institutions hold onto the capacity.
- Need for targeted training for specific livelihoods, e.g. agriculture and fisheries.
- Smaller CSOs and NGOs have limited capacity and applications would need to be supported, funds could even be delivered in tranches.

g) Data barriers

- There is not an availability issue, there is a communication issue, and that data is stored in silos.
- There is now a NAP readiness project delivered by GIZ that will launch a climate resilience portal.
- Need for dedicated learning platforms with trainings and sharing, even inter regional. E.g. how to assess, what and how to measure.
- Databases are there, but where are they.
- Lack of data literacy to make decisions, identify gaps, understand capacity and monitor.
- Need for communities to collect and use data.

For the full participant list for Grenada, see Appendix 2.

3.6 Jamaica

Consultations took place in Jamaica 11-13 February 2025, with 19 participants.

3.6.1 Input from discussions

a) Need for CABRIC Caribbean programme

There was overall support for the CABRIC Caribbean programme across all participants. Participants highlighted a couple of additional points:

- Yes there is need for such a programme - particularly focused to the CSO and NGO level
- Strengthening coastal resilience is important
- Student organisations and research should be included.
- Siloed work - challenge of communication - how to ensure CABRIC fills into a gap and does not create its own silo.
- Cultural centres and heritage sites & archaeological sites are located at the coastline.
- Existing mechanisms - NCTF and EFJ - we don't need to reinvent the wheel
- Challenge with getting funds to vulnerable groups - yes low capacity, but also support knowledge sharing
- EFJ does an annual call - focused on livelihood and water security - NbS - work with GAC - including collection of baseline data

b) Priority areas

To establish priority areas data will be needed, but some inputs include:

- Look to the Force of Nature Report - three coastal community evaluations & Jamaica systemic risk - climate risk hotspot.
- In general, persons with vulnerabilities are not defined by geography.
- St Catherine's - high disability presence
- St Elizabeth - area of high numbers of blind people
- Also if you look at the schools that support disability where families orientate.

c) Thematic areas

In general, the thematic areas were appreciated, with some additions:

- Emphasis the disability needs - visual needs - hearing loss - content presentation needs - language used - sign language - caption size - height of posting
- Accessibility issue for shelters
- Access for transport - when there are major climate events there is a need to move people out.
- Emergency shelters - some use schools then education can not take place - how to make the shelters as resilient and socially supportive as possible. The practical readiness of shelters to support the diverse population is a significant concern. The concerns include physical access, quality utilities, long term support for families, etc. Access to menstrual products and items for babies, support for persons with medical conditions that need specialised beds, diets, medical support, mobility aids are also worth consideration
- Elderly and youth emphasis
- Elderly persons as well who would usually have nurse care at home but don't have that support as the nurse would have gone home to their own family
- GBV emphasis
- Mental health support - pre - during and post event

d) NGO and CSO engagement

The following points were clear by stakeholder via the Mentimeter software in order to characterise the role of NGOs/CSOs in the context of the EDA programme:

- 1) To ensure the stability and success of the programme, the NGOs/CSOs that were recognised by stakeholders as important to the programme were Jamaica Environmental Trust, CYEN, CBYN, Caribbean Coastal Area Foundation, Jamaica Red Cross, Caribbean Vulnerable Communities Coalition, Jamaica Association for the Deaf, National Environment and Planning Agency, Environmental Foundation of Jamaica, Bureau of Gender Affairs, TNC, and the Jamaica Conservation Development Trust.

e) Financial barriers

- NCOs and CSOs often are not even registered, or meet fiduciary standards
- Sustainability of finance to retain staff. - how to build in sustainability

f) Capacity barriers

- Administrative and financial capacity of NGOs and CSOs
- Capacity to monitor is low in CSOs and NGOs
- Ongoing capacity building is an issue. There is a need to continue building capacity into an institution as those with expertise age out.

g) Data barriers

- There is a need for linkage of data platforms in one place
- Accessibility of information is essential

h) Technical barriers

- Access to reliable internet
- Laptop and computer and subscriptions to software

For the full participant list for Jamaica, see Appendix 2.

3.7 St. Lucia

The consultation in St Lucia took place as a hybrid event on 5 March 2025 with 28 participants.

3.7.1 Input from discussions

a) Need for CABRIC Caribbean programme

There was overall support for the CABRIC Caribbean programme across all participants. Participants highlighted the additional points of:

- Discussion on a Disaster Fund - how to provide support quickly in response to climate disasters. St Lucia National Conservation Fund with the other network are discussing this - Build Back Better approach.
- Financial resilience consideration: insurance; savings. Compensation is not a sustainable mechanism. Coast insurance is available.
- Relating to climate information, SLR is a big challenge, however there has been an acceleration over the last 5 -10yrs; NEMO, a disaster management organisation, has

useful information; the Pacific Disaster Centre National Disaster Preparedness baseline assessment may also have climate data.

b) Priority areas

The whole of the coastal region.

c) Thematic areas

In addition to existing thematic areas:

- Important to embed through the design ways to ensure excluded groups are included - e.g. single mothers
- Very happy for mental health Important to add spiritual health.
- Teenagers need to be included
- Information needs to be accessible for the wider population.
- Important to note the coral restoration projects have focused on acropora - but there are diseases that are also impacting, so gene bank / nurseries that build up a diversity of disease and temperature resilient.

d) NGO and CSO engagement

The following points were clear by stakeholder via the Mentimeter software in order to characterise the role of NGOs/CSOs in the context of the EDA programme:

- 1) To ensure the stability and success of the programme, the NGOs/CSOs that were recognised by stakeholders as important to the programme were Caribbean Biodiversity Fund Saint Lucia, marginalised religious groups, LGBTQI+ communities, Coalition of Civil Service organisations, Caribbean Youth Environment Network, the Ministry of Sustainable Development, St Lucia National Conservation Trust Fund, Helen's Daughters, Youth Emergency Action Committee, Laborie, Centre for Livelihoods, Ecosystems, Energy, Adaptation and Resilience in the Caribbean, NEMO, Women's Rural Network, SSDF, Blind Welfare Association, Raise Your Voice Saint Lucia, and the Ministry of Equity.
- 2) To ensure communities are active agents in the EDA process, sustainable development and the National Conservation Authority are best suited for this.
- 3) To ensure programme synergy, the programme should align with Saint Lucia's priorities.
- 4) The NGO/CSO that is most equipped and positioned to support and manage knowledge sharing is those who operate within the fishery, agriculture and sustainable development sector.

d) Capacity barriers

- Build capacity institutional or otherwise, , take time to assess and be mindful regarding project execution
- One size does not fill all approach
- St Lucia National Conservation Fund (a part of a network of funds)- operational capacities need additional support - recommends an individual is based within the organisation to strengthen capacity
- DiStress Funds
- GCF Readiness being used to develop a Disaster Resilience Plan - concerning the livelihood recovery support, there is no clear programme in place. Livelihood recovery is a gap post disaster and the Distress Support Fund is not set up as a revolving structure. Livelihood recovery is needed for fisheries and agriculture to trigger actions.

- Water security in agriculture: Acidic fertiliser is not highly regarded; access to market challenges due to poor roads - preventing tomato / soft produce due to not reaching market in good condition; and farmers need support in things they cannot achieve by themselves.

e) Data Barriers

- How to manage and make decisions with real-time data as a country

f) Institutional barriers

- Policy and legislation is important but needs enforcement and regulation

For the full participant list for Saint Lucia, see Appendix 2.

3.8 Validation with NDAs Workshop 4th December 2025

The CABRIC Caribbean Validation Meeting took place on December 4, 2025, in Miami, Florida. The primary goal of the workshop was to present the design of the "Climate Actions for Building Resilience in Coastal Communities in the Caribbean" (CABRIC Caribbean) programme and receive feedback from National Designated Authorities (NDAs) to finalize the Funding Proposal for submission to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The meeting followed the agenda presented in Table 5 and was hybrid, with the majority of NDAs attending in person, and all Implementing Partners attending virtually, see attendance in Table 6.

Table 5 In-country Validation Workshop Agenda, 4th December 2025

Time	Agenda Item	Modality
1pm	1. Introduction 1.1 Introduction to the session 1.2 Interactive ice breakers	CCCCC & E Co. presentation and discussion
1.15pm	2. The CABRIC programme 2.1 The process 2.2 Vision and mission 2.3 Operations & implementation 2.4 Impact and indicators 2.5 Budget	E Co. presentation and question and answer for clarifications
1.45pm	3. Feedback 3.1 Initial round of feedback 3.2 Specific feedback to operations and implementation for each country	Round circle of open inputs Specific questions on a mentimeter to allow verbal and written inputs
2.30pm	BREAK	
2.45pm	3. Feedback 3.3 Specific feedback for regional opportunities and synergies 3.4 Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats 3.5 Country level validation	Round circle of open inputs Specific questions on a mentimeter to allow verbal and written inputs

3.15pm	4. Next steps 4.1 Road map to GCF submission 4.2 Action points resulting from the meeting 4.3 Conclusions	CCCCC & E Co. presentation
3.30pm	CLOSE	

Table 6: In person and Online participants list

In person participants	Online participants
– Omar Alcock - Jamaica NDA focal point – Eleanor Terrelonge - Jamaica SIDAR Project Office – PS Anita Montoute - St Lucia NDA focal point – Donette Charlery - St Lucia Government – Rochelle Newbold - The Bahamas NDA focal point – Ryan Zuniga - CCCCC Head of Project Development – Ezra Christopher - CCCCC SIDAR technical coordinator – Ellie La Trobe-Hogan - E Co.	– PS Peron Johnson - Grenada NDA focal point – Dr Milton Clarke - JSIF – Anna Cadiz-Hadeed - Deputy Exec. Director CANARI – Rissa Edo - Regional coordinator UNDP SGP – Dr Leandra Cho-Ricketts - Exec Director Belize Fund – Josue Oliva - Program Manager Belize Fund – Representative for Carlos Pol - Belize NDA focal point

The central focus of the session was the progress and finalization of the CABRIC funding proposal intended for submission to the GCF. This proposal outlines the CABRIC EDA Programme which included a 25 million grant facility designed to support climate adaptation efforts across five Caribbean countries: the Bahamas, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Lucia.

The participants reviewed the programme's Theory of Change and implementation structure, which is built upon three main components: building institutional capacity, establishing a grant facility for livelihood resilience, and enhancing data and knowledge sharing. The proposed implementation structure involves the CCCCC serving as the Executing Entity and CANARI as the Capacity Building Implementing Partner. The programme also utilizes grant administering EEs—the Belize Fund, and JSIF, Grenada Development Bank, The Bahamas protected Areas Fund, and Saint Lucia Development Bank—which will manage the efficient fund distribution to local authorities, CSOs, and NGOs. The grant facility will allocate USD 5 million per country over six years to support projects in thematic areas such as climate-resilient agriculture, ecosystem-based fisheries, and mental health initiatives, with the goal of ensuring locally-led adaptation efforts.

Key Feedback and Discussion Points

The validation meeting confirmed continued support from all five countries, though several critical points for improvement were raised:

- **Inclusion of Local Authorities:** Participants agreed that Local Authorities (LAs) should be explicitly included as eligible grantees alongside CSOs and NGOs to improve the flow of finance.
- **Eligibility Criteria:** The Bahamas and Jamaica NDAs emphasized the need for strict eligibility criteria to prevent large international organizations from "crowding out" smaller national entities with limited capacity.
- **Implementation Arrangements:** While most countries accepted the proposed administrators, The Bahamas requested moving their grant administrator from UNDP to the Bahamas National Trust.
- **Project Duplication:** Belize expressed concerns regarding potential duplication with existing projects in early warning systems and coastal resilience. These were resolved in analysis following the workshop

Conclusions and Next Steps

The workshop concluded with a roadmap for a January 2026 GCF submission. Key actions include:

- **Updating the Operations Manual:** E Co. will integrate feedback regarding eligibility criteria and Local Authority inclusion by mid-December 2025.
- **In-Country Consultations:** NDAs from the Bahamas, St Lucia, and Jamaica will conduct further local consultations before final sign-off.
- **Refining Implementation:** UNDP will clarify its rules for GCF status, and the Belize Fund will work with its NDA to ensure alignment and avoid project duplication.

3.9 Community Consultations 2026

In May and June 2026, community consultations for the CABRIC programme were conducted across the Bahamas (Cat Island, Long Island, and San Salvador) and Saint Lucia (North and South Coasts), Belize (North and South Coasts), Jamaica (National) and Grenada (Petite Martinique and Carriacou) to gather direct grassroots input to refine the project's funding proposal for the Green Climate Fund. Driven overwhelmingly by local government leaders, constituency council clerks, fisherfolks, and community health nurses, many of whom were women, the sessions focused on identifying the most urgent climate resilience needs of coastal communities, which included upgrading multi-purpose hurricane shelters, improving water and food security, and protecting agricultural and fisheries livelihoods.

The sessions also actively mapped existing grassroots organizations on the ground like San Salvador Living Jewels as a vital local partner capable of delivering the programme's locally led adaptation grants. Furthermore, the meetings explored non-financial barriers to resilience and established best practices for ongoing community engagement, emphasising that future outreach must bypass "one-size-fits-all" approaches and instead work consistently through trusted local CSOs, schools, and faith-based groups.

To conclude, the final synthesis of the feedback and consultations (December 2025- May 2026) is noted below:

- **Tiered Grant Facility & Capacity Building:** Feedback from local organizations highlighted the difficulty of accessing climate finance due to donor compliance rules. In response, a

tiered sub-grant facility (Small, Medium, Large) was created with simplified access pathways and targeted capacity-building initiatives for grassroots actors.

- **Local Authority & NGO Eligibility:** December 2025 validation feedback led to explicitly adding Local Authorities (LAs) as eligible grantees alongside NGOs and CSOs, while establishing strict eligibility criteria to prevent large international organizations from "crowding out" smaller national entities.
- **Implementation Adjustments:** January - March 2025, based on direct NDA feedback, the Bahamas Grant Administrator was shifted from the UNDP to the Bahamas National Trust to better align with local contexts.
 - **Local Language GRMs:** Consultations highlighted strict language barriers, leading to the mandate that Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRMs) must be accessible in local languages, including Garifuna, Mayan, Sranan Tongo, and Kwéyòl.
 - **Culturally Appropriate FPIC:** Feedback from Indigenous stakeholders emphasizing mutual respect and traditional leadership led to the integration of tailored Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) protocols aligned with specific community governance systems (e.g., the Maya Alcalde system and the National Garifuna Council).
- **Locally Prioritized Interventions:** Grassroots input 2026 consultations led to the explicit prioritization of upgrading multi-purpose hurricane shelters, improving food/water security, and protecting fisheries livelihoods.
- **Grassroots Delivery Partners:** May 2026, to avoid "one-size-fits-all" approaches, the programme actively mapped and designated specific local organizations on the ground, such as San Salvador Living Jewels, to serve as vital delivery partners for locally led adaptation grants.

4. Consolidated Stakeholder Findings - Gender

4.1.1 Livelihoods

a) Gendered dimensions of livelihood insecurity

Women's participation in economic sectors like fisheries and agriculture frequently places them in precarious positions characterized by low wages, informal employment arrangements, and limited decision-making authority (see Figure 35). This structural disadvantage creates a foundation of vulnerability that climate change intensifies.



Figure 5 Summary of challenges experienced for Livelihoods

In the fisheries sectors of **Grenada, Belize and St. Lucia**, women predominantly work in post-harvest processing and marketing yet remain systematically excluded from financial transactions and meaningful market influence (see Figure 36). While, as previously mentioned, men control capital investments such as boats and fishing equipment, women lack comparable access to financial resources, which according to local non-governmental organizations, severely limits women's capacity to scale their businesses, diversify economic activities and to adapt to changing environmental conditions that have direct implications for livelihoods. One stakeholder highlighted the role of cooperatives in helping women access finance through membership and shareholding, describing it as a valuable investment and an opportunity to expand capital access.

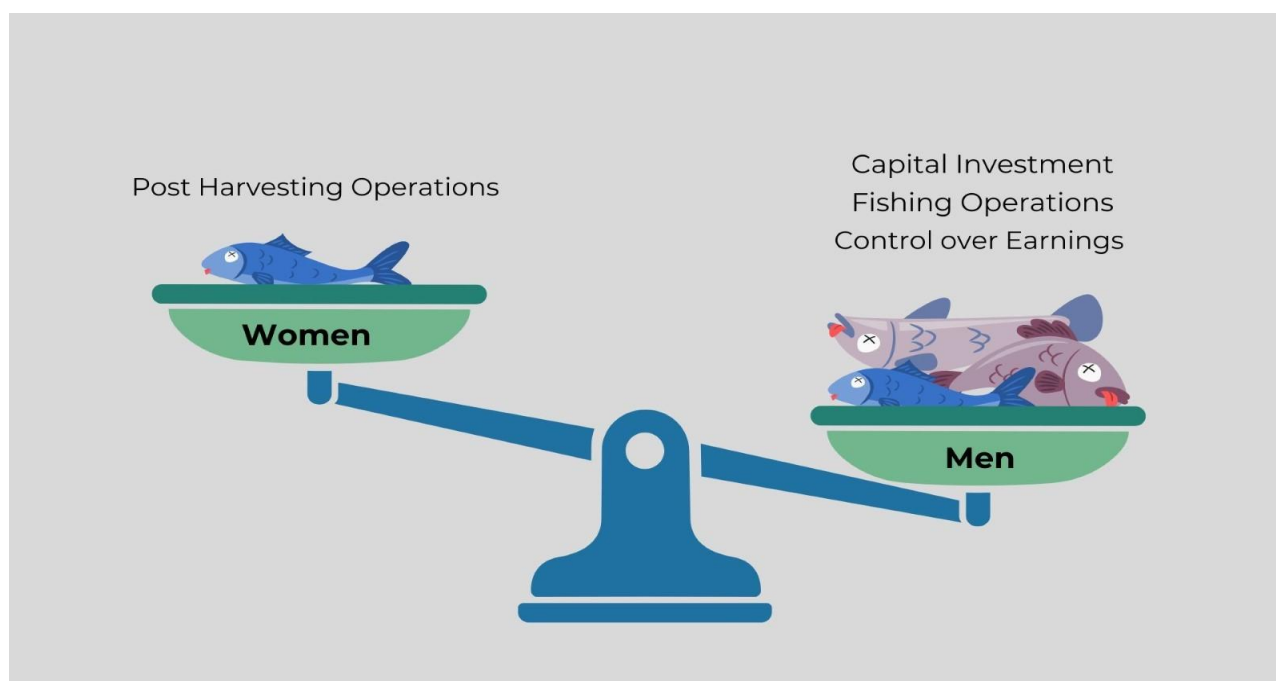


Figure 6 the Financial Flow within the Fisheries Sector in Belize

The economic insecurity experienced by women is particularly pronounced for single mothers, who often rely on small-scale agriculture and informal economic activities for sustenance. Their vulnerability is magnified by systematic exclusion from financial and institutional support mechanisms designed to build resilience. In smaller islands like **Petite Martinique** and **Carriacou**, these challenges intensify due to heightened exposure to extreme weather events including hurricanes and droughts, as well as chronic water insecurity issues. Climate-induced livelihood instability creates a compounding vulnerability for women who simultaneously manage household responsibilities while attempting to secure economic stability in increasingly unpredictable environmental conditions.

b) Geographic vulnerability and resource dependence

The analysis identifies specific geographic locations where livelihood vulnerabilities are most acute. In **Grenada**, communities in St. George's, Grenville (St. Andrews), and Gouyave were highlighted as priority areas due to their dependence on marine environments. Communities in northern and northeastern Grenada face additional challenges resulting from coastal erosion and illegal sand mining, which directly threaten livelihoods dependent on coastal resources, particularly employment in the tourism sector. This geographic vulnerability creates an additional layer of insecurity for communities already navigating gender-based economic marginalization.

St. Lucia's coastal areas, such as the fishing villages of Anse La Raye and Dennery, Praslin, Vieux-Fort town, along with low-lying regions like Cul-De-Sac and Bexon, are highly dependent on agriculture and marine ecosystems for livelihoods, particularly small-scale farming and fishing. However, like Grenada, women in these communities often have limited access to resources and decision-making in the fisheries sector, increasing their vulnerability to environmental changes and natural disasters that threaten both their economic stability and resilience.

For fishing and farming communities, particularly on smaller islands, ecosystem reliance forms an essential component of livelihood security. Furthermore, in **Belize**, stakeholders noted that there are challenges for the livelihoods of persons living in coastal communities due to issues with

livelihood protection, the lack of livelihood diversity and the inadequate capacity for recovery after a disaster. This has implications for the ability of communities to cope and recover after a disaster and highlights the need for resources to assist with recovery and building their resilience of the communities to climate change. This is particularly applicable to communities in areas such as **Dangriga** which is susceptible to coastal flooding and other hazards as a result of climate change. The issues there are compounded by the low relief of the area relative to the sea level and the remoteness of surrounding coral reefs which can pose limitations in the coastal protection services usually offered by reef ecosystems. The intimate connection between environmental conditions and economic stability means that climate change impacts directly translate to livelihood disruptions. Women and other marginalized groups in these communities experience this vulnerability most acutely, as they typically depend heavily on natural resources for subsistence and income generation. Their economic activities often exist outside formal markets, rendering them invisible in economic policies and support mechanisms.

c) Challenges for Persons with Disabilities

For persons with disabilities (PWDs), livelihood insecurity extends beyond economic exclusion to encompass physical accessibility barriers. Limited physical access to fishing docks, farms, markets, and community resilience training programs significantly constrains their participation in economic activities. Infrastructure that fails to accommodate various disabilities, combined with an absence of targeted skills development and employment opportunities, entrenches economic marginalization for PWDs in coastal and agricultural communities. This exclusion not only undermines individual economic independence but also weakens overall community resilience by limiting the participation of a diverse labour force. PWDs face multiple, overlapping barriers that restrict their economic agency and adaptive capacity.

4.1.2 Access and control over financial resources

Financial exclusion remains a significant challenge for women, Indigenous groups, and other marginalized communities in Grenada, Belize, Jamaica, St. Lucia and the Bahamas, restricting their access to climate finance and economic opportunities. The financial ecosystem across these Caribbean nations systematically favours well-established, male-led businesses, marginalizing women in climate-sensitive sectors despite their substantial contributions to food security and environmental sustainability.

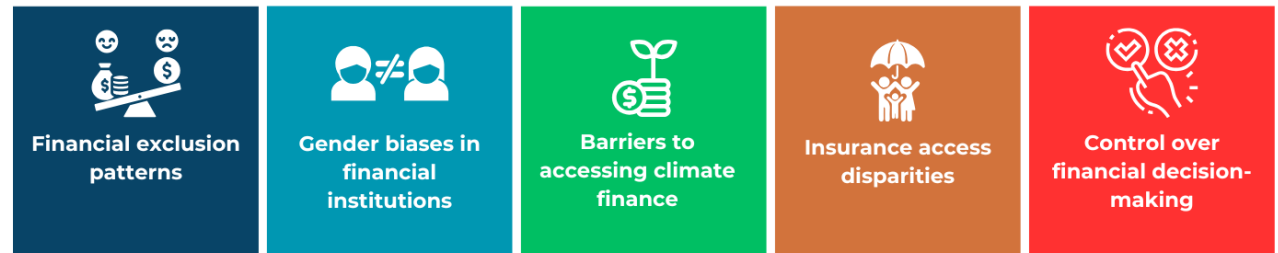


Figure 7 Summary of issues experienced in Access and control

d) Financial exclusion patterns

Financial exclusion is also about who controls financial decision-making and resource allocation. Financial decision-making structures are overwhelmingly male dominated, with men controlling the distribution of climate finance, grant allocations, and economic investment priorities. This imbalance severely limits women's agency in determining how resources are allocated within climate adaptation projects and broader economic initiatives.



Figure 8 The Intersection of Access and Control Over Resources and Governance and Decision-Making

Women in rural and climate-sensitive sectors experience compounded financial exclusion due to limited institutional support, lack of financial infrastructure, and entrenched gender biases in financial governance. Women's economic activities in agriculture, aquaculture, and ecotourism are often informal, making it difficult to meet the stringent eligibility criteria of climate funds. Smaller grassroots initiatives often lack the financial literacy and technical capacity to comply with donor-specific requirements, disproportionately affecting women-led organizations. Additionally, women-led organizations often struggle to meet the rigid eligibility criteria imposed by international and national funding bodies, leading to delays in accessing financial support for climate adaptation and economic resilience initiatives. The gendered structure of financial systems places additional burdens on women, who are often required to provide collateral they do not have access to, given historical land and property ownership inequalities.

In **Jamaica**, financial institutions frequently perceive women-led businesses as high-risk due to limited collateral, informal business structures, and weaker credit histories. Similarly, in Belize, women are requested to bring in their partners when signing loans. Stakeholders, however, were not able to say the same for men. Additionally, it was shared that there is a cultural belief within Belizean society that women's hands are not capable of holding money. Elderly persons are also barred from accessing finance. These norms perpetuate cycles of exclusion where women are unable to build the financial history necessary to access conventional funding sources. Consequently, women continue to rely on personal savings, informal lending groups, and high-interest microfinance options that do little to build long-term financial security.

Information from **St. Lucian stakeholders** suggests a similar pattern, as women-led enterprises continuously grapple with challenges in accessing and managing funding due to several factors, including strict compliance and administrative procedures. Women's lack of access to key resources, such as land—a critical financial asset—remains a significant barrier across the Caribbean region, limiting their ability to make long-term investments in areas like agriculture. In St. Lucia, stakeholders highlighted women's limited access to and control over land, restricting their ability to use it as collateral or for small-scale developments.

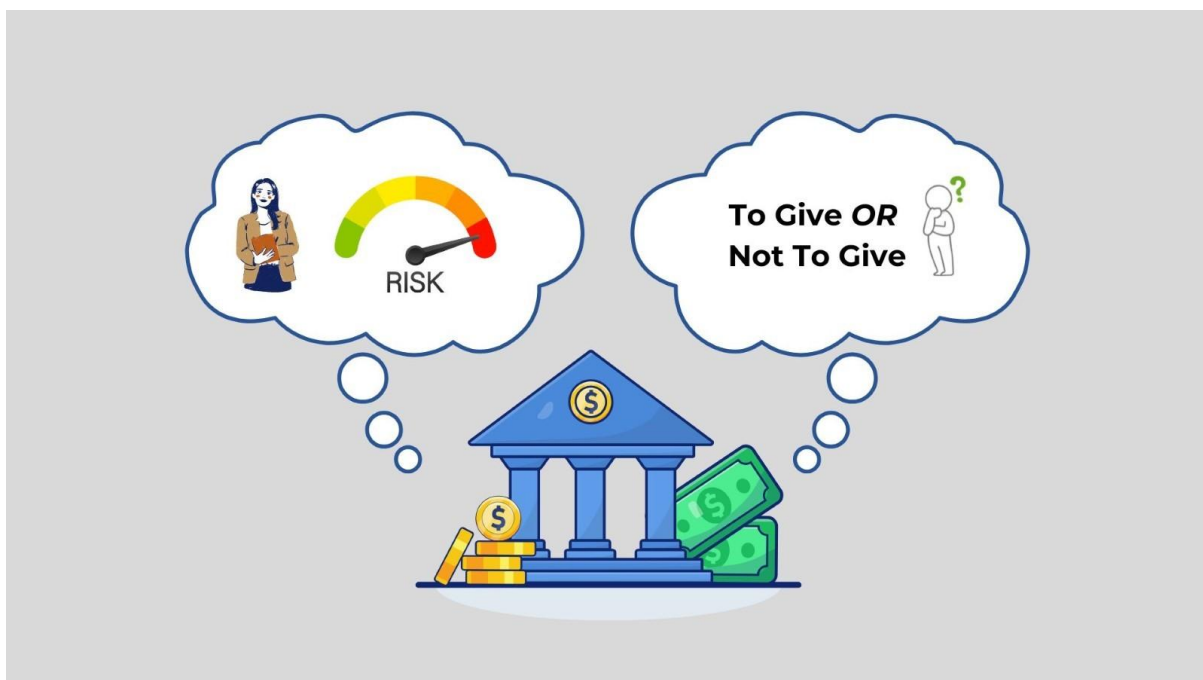


Figure 9 Gender Bias in Financial Decision Making with Women-Led Businesses Seek to Access Financial Resources

In **Belize**, stakeholders shared issues faced by communities - including persons from rural areas - in obtaining bank accounts and accessing cash, as well as financial services such as Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) and electronic banking, with heightened challenges for PWDs. These issues highlight that persons in Belize do not only face issues of limited access to their money but also experience limited control over their own finances. This has implications for their ability to withdraw money or make transactions in times of critical need, such as when extreme weather events like storm surges threaten their homes with flood risks.

e) Gender biases in financial institutions

The gendered structure of financial systems places additional burdens on women, who are often required to provide collateral they do not have access to, given historical land and property ownership inequalities. Many financial institutions lack gender-responsive financial products, leaving women without flexible credit options, disaster insurance, or funding opportunities tailored to their needs. This issue is further exacerbated by the informal nature of many women-led businesses, which often operate with limited resources and exist outside formal financial systems.

Even when women do access finance, gendered power dynamics within households and businesses often limit their financial autonomy. The structure of economic power remains deeply inequitable, with financial decision-making concentrated in the hands of men across most of the countries⁵.

f) Barriers to accessing climate finance

Limited access to climate finance remains a significant barrier for women, particularly in rural and marginalized communities. Women-led organizations often struggle to meet the rigid eligibility criteria imposed by international and national funding bodies, leading to delays in accessing financial support for climate adaptation and economic resilience initiatives.

⁵ Bahamas not included here due to not having this information from consultations.



Figure 10 Inability to Access Climate Finance

The limited representation of women in financial governance bodies further constrains their ability to shape inclusive policies that could better facilitate access to climate finance. Women entrepreneurs in **Grenada** face challenges in securing climate finance due to bureaucratic processes and restrictive eligibility criteria, despite their active involvement in environmental sustainability and food security projects. This systemic exclusion contributes to widening economic disparities in climate-vulnerable communities.

g) Insurance access disparities

Insurance models in Grenada, Belize and Jamaica fail to account for the financial and structural barriers faced by women, particularly those in climate-vulnerable industries. Women in fisheries, aquaponics, and small-scale agriculture are less likely to qualify for insurance payouts due to informal work arrangements, lack of financial documentation, and exclusion from official value chains. Women in rural and coastal communities face increased exposure to climate-induced changes, despite this they are often excluded from disaster risk insurance. High insurance premiums, financial illiteracy, and systemic exclusion deter women from securing financial protection, leaving them disproportionately impacted by economic shocks. Informal work arrangements and a lack of financial documentation prevent women from qualifying for insurance payouts, while high costs, financial illiteracy, and limited outreach further reduce their uptake of disaster risk insurance, particularly in agriculture and fisheries. Additionally, no structured systems exist for health, life, or climate risk insurance for fisherfolk and other vulnerable communities, particularly women in post-harvest processing roles.

In **Petite Martinique**, women-led businesses remain financially unprotected against hurricanes and droughts, as gender-biased insurance models fail to account for their informal economic structures. High insurance premiums, financial illiteracy, and systemic exclusion deter women from securing financial protection, leaving them disproportionately impacted by economic shocks. The Caribbean Ocean and Aquaculture Sustainability Facility (COAST) insurance programme, designed to provide climate risk protection for fishers, does not sufficiently address the

vulnerabilities faced by women, many of whom work in processing, sales, or small-scale catch operations rather than boat-based fishing. Consequently, women experience the same climate-induced financial losses as men but without access to the same insurance safety nets.

Similarly, Flexible Hurricane Protection (FHP), a micro-level parametric insurance product available in **Grenada**, has seen low uptake among women and marginalized groups due to cost barriers, financial illiteracy, and limited outreach efforts. In the **Bahamas**, such as in **Grand Bahama**, there are barriers to insurance access whereby companies have paused the issuance of new insurance policies due to high flood risks. Stakeholders also shared that those with existing policies have seen increased premiums and that in some cases, policies are adjusted without the policyholders being aware and this affects their awareness of what they are now insured on. These issues have consequences for vulnerable groups and communities such as women, informal workers, and PWDs on the islands as there is a lack of financial protection in times of climatic events like hurricanes. This exacerbates the vulnerability of persons, especially those with limited financial resources of their own, to recover after a disaster. Without affordable, gender-responsive insurance mechanisms, women lack financial buffers against climate shocks, increasing their economic vulnerability and reducing their ability to recover from disasters.

h) Control over financial decision-making

Financial decision-making structures are overwhelmingly male dominated, with men controlling the distribution of climate finance, grant allocations, and economic investment priorities. This imbalance severely limits women's agency in determining how resources are allocated within climate adaptation projects and broader economic initiatives.

Prevailing social norms frequently exclude women from key financial decision-making spaces, reinforcing systemic disadvantages in securing capital for climate-related projects. Even when women gain access to financial resources, cultural expectations and gendered power dynamics often result in limited control over how these resources are utilized, further entrenching economic inequalities.

4.1.3 Gender-Based Education and Assets

Beyond financial constraints, systemic barriers in technical knowledge, capacity-building, and infrastructure further entrench gender inequalities in climate resilience. Access to training and educational resources remains deeply gendered across Grenada, Belize, and Jamaica, with significant implications for women's economic empowerment and participation in climate adaptation.



Figure 11 Summary of issues experienced in Gender-Based Education and Assets

i) Barriers to accessing training and skills development

Vulnerable groups in all three countries experience persistent challenges in accessing technical knowledge, particularly in climate adaptation, sustainable agriculture, and financial management. Training programs often prioritize male-dominated industries, reinforcing occupational segregation and limiting opportunities for women in high-growth sectors.

Women, persons with disabilities, youth, the elderly, at-risk young males, marginalized communities, and community-based organizations face systemic barriers to training and engagement due to entrenched gender norms, institutional biases, and economic structures that reinforce dominance in high-return sectors. Climate resilience, finance, and project management training programs disproportionately prioritize industries such as large-scale agriculture and construction, which have historically been controlled by men.

Training initiatives often fail to consider the specific needs of women, such as language accessibility, literacy levels, and cultural sensitivities, leading to their further marginalization in professional development opportunities. Many training programs remain gender-blind, failing to account for women's caregiving responsibilities and systematically excluding Indigenous knowledge systems.

Women's caregiving responsibilities represent structural constraints that systematically limit their access to training and economic advancement opportunities. The disproportionate burden of unpaid care work restricts women's mobility, time availability, and participation in workforce development programs. This dynamic reinforces a cycle of economic dependency, where women remain concentrated in subsistence-level income activities with limited potential for upward mobility.

Infrastructure deficiencies, such as limited access to transportation, inadequate childcare facilities, and lack of gender-sensitive public spaces, disproportionately affect women's ability to participate in economic activities and decision-making processes. Many rural women struggle to attend training programs due to high transportation costs and geographic inaccessibility. Training programs are often centralized in urban areas, making them inaccessible to women in rural, Indigenous, and coastal communities.

Institutionally, there are issues with the transfer of skills learnt from training activities. For example, a stakeholder from **Grenada** indicated that training received by employees is not passed on when they leave the organisation, and this has raised questions by donor organisations as training would have already been provided. These concerns from donors can make it difficult for organisations to secure training for new hires as it would require donors to provide more money for training, among other resources, such as trainers and training materials.

j) Digital exclusion

Digital exclusion remains a key concern, with rural and Indigenous women experiencing significant barriers in accessing digital tools and financial literacy training. This digital gap perpetuates economic dependency and restricts women's ability to integrate into formal financial systems.

In **Belize**, for instance, physical isolation is exacerbated by infrastructural insufficiencies, making participation particularly difficult for Indigenous communities who rely on in-person engagements for knowledge-sharing. While a range of communication tools are used throughout all countries, logistical constraints including high transportation costs, geographical location, physical

accessibility challenges, limited digital access, and inflexible learning formats further limit the participation of various groups in capacity-building initiatives, particularly in Belize and St. Lucia.

Limited access to technical training in digital skills and e-commerce further constrains women's ability to leverage technology for economic empowerment. Women, particularly those in more remote areas, lack the digital literacy necessary to access online financial services, market information, and e-commerce platforms that could expand their economic opportunities.

k) Gender-responsive training gaps

Flexible training models, including evening and weekend sessions, childcare-inclusive programs, and digital learning platforms, have been proposed as potential solutions to these constraints but remain underfunded and under-implemented. Without dedicated investment in gender-responsive training initiatives, women will continue to face disproportionate barriers in accessing and benefiting from professional capacity-building efforts.

Gendered stereotypes regarding women's technical competence and leadership capabilities create further barriers to engagement in male-dominated fields. Many training institutions and employers continue to view women as secondary economic actors, limiting their access to high-quality technical training and leadership development programs.

l) ESS implementation capacity gaps

ESS implementation faces capacity gaps across Grenada, Belize, Jamaica, and St. Lucia and the Bahamas, with organizations citing limited human resources and technical expertise as major barriers to effective climate risk management. While some institutions incorporate gender-sensitive safeguards, staffing constraints and inadequate training undermine their ability to ensure equitable project outcomes. In **Grenada**, while one organisation indicated that they experience financial capacity issues, capacity challenges, staffing resources for ESS implementation remain limited. Similarly, in **Belize**, limited staff capacity for effectively managing ESS frameworks presents a barrier to organizations in ESS implementation. Stakeholders have highlighted the need for dedicated ESS specialists on ongoing projects. One conservation-focused organization, which also mobilizes climate finance, often struggles to access local expertise in ESS and gender for managing environmental risks. Likewise, at least one organization in Jamaica faces resource constraints in collecting, analysing, and sharing ESS-related data.



Figure 12 General overview of Gaps across countries

Generally, in **St. Lucia**, some organizations have limited capacity for ESS implementation. For example, a stakeholder from a fisheries cooperative noted that consultants have been engaged for previous projects, while a women's organization indicated that its membership includes individuals with social expertise in areas such as human rights and labour laws. However, a marine management organization highlighted that capacity constraints hinder its ability to implement ESS or other environmental and social risk mitigation measures. These challenges pose significant limitations to the robust and effective implementation of ESS by organizations in the country.

Moreover, another layer to capacity issues is the lack of technical or institutional capacity in terms of the integration of ESS into the work of some organisations in **St. Lucia and the Bahamas**. This is particularly relevant for an environmental organisation in St. Lucia, whereby their representative shared that there is a need for internal capacity building for monitoring and reporting of their project impacts. However, to manage and mitigate environmental risks, their work includes advocacy and education initiatives to sensitise communities about the impacts of plastic waste and the importance of responsible resource management. Similarly, a fisheries organisation educates fishers on waste and marine pollution. These measures - though important to overall environmental protection - highlight a gap in how organizations integrate ESS within their own project frameworks because their initiatives are external, rather than an embedded process that mitigates risks stemming from the work of the organisations themselves. In the Bahamas, stakeholders stated that there is a lack of safety regulations such as for public and employee safety, which are critical safeguarding aspects to reduce social risks. In this regard, the need for capacity building, training and awareness was highlighted by Bahamian organisations. This includes building capacity for ensuring that their Environmental and Social Management Systems and human resource standards are at the level needed for GCF projects.

Indigenous organizations in particular struggle with complex funder requirements and compliance mechanisms, despite their essential role in sustaining local ecosystems and traditional environmental practices. For an Indigenous organization in **Belize**, requirements by funders and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) data requirements are utilized to monitor and report environmental and social impacts of their projects, but the stakeholder shared that there can be shortcomings.

Small NGOs and Indigenous organizations face challenges in implementing Environmental and Social Safeguards due to inadequate training and a lack of ESS specialists. Expanding institutional support through dedicated ESS specialists, capacity-building initiatives, and gender-responsive governance frameworks is crucial for enhancing climate resilience efforts. Without targeted interventions that address financial, technical, and governance-related exclusions, climate adaptation strategies will continue to reinforce existing inequalities rather than create transformative, inclusive economic and environmental solutions.

4.1.4 Leadership and Decision-making

Financial decision-making structures are overwhelmingly male dominated, with men controlling the distribution of climate finance, grant allocations, and economic investment priorities. This imbalance severely limits women's agency in determining how resources are allocated within climate adaptation projects and broader economic initiatives.

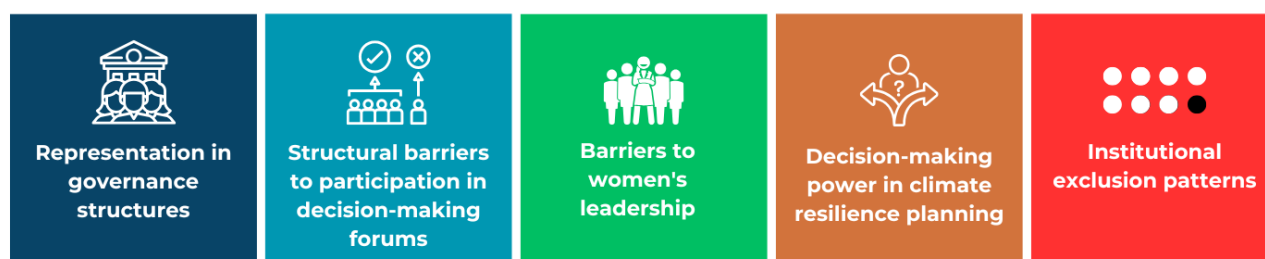


Figure 13 Summary of Issues experienced in Leadership & Decision-making

m) Representation in governance structures

Women, Indigenous leaders, youth, and grassroots organisations are underrepresented in decision-making processes, with leadership roles in climate financing and adaptation projects largely dominated by men. The structure of economic power remains deeply inequitable, with financial decision-making concentrated in the hands of men across the countries, including in Belize and St. Lucia. Women's voices are recognised more at the grassroots level rather than within formal policymaking arenas, limiting their influence on broader climate adaptation and financial planning efforts.

In **Belize**, men dominate capital investment in the fisheries sector, including ownership of boats and fishing gear, while women are engaged primarily in post-harvest activities yet remain largely excluded from financial transactions and market access. Women perform significant roles in post-harvest processing and marketing but are routinely excluded from monetary transactions and decision-making.

In **St. Lucia**, representation in governance structures remains limited for women and younger contributors. A local fisherfolk organization highlighted that women often face dismissal, resistance, or insufficient support when participating in decision-making processes, making it challenging for them to assert their voices and influence within leadership spaces. **Structural barriers to participation in decision-making forums**

As illustrated in Table 7, women-led organizations face structural challenges in securing representation in climate-related policy decisions.

Table 7 Structural Barriers to Women's Leadership and Resource Control in Climate Resilience

Barrier	Gendered Impact	Stakeholder Insight
Lack of Formal Leadership Roles	Women remain informal actors in climate adaptation but are not recognised as key decision-makers.	<i>Women are doing the work, but they aren't sitting at the table where funding and policy decisions are made.</i>
Institutional Exclusion	Women-led grassroots organisations lack official recognition, limiting their access to decision-making spaces.	<i>For some of the smaller entities, they don't have accounts or have not handled funds, and they act as a fiscal sponsor.</i>
Infrastructure and Mobility Challenges	Rural women struggle to attend meetings due to centralisation, poor transport,	<i>The time of meetings and the location make it difficult for many women</i>

Barrier	Gendered Impact	Stakeholder Insight
	safety concerns, and lack of childcare support.	<i>to participate in discussions.</i>
Short-Term Stakeholder Engagement	Leadership structures frequently change, disrupting continuity in climate decision-making.	<i>Leadership changes every two years - better to include a broader cross-section of people to ensure all participants have some basic levels of knowledge.</i>
Exclusion of Indigenous and Afro-Caribbean Knowledge	Climate adaptation strategies do not fully integrate Indigenous and Afro-Caribbean perspectives.	<i>Traditional knowledge is not being leveraged enough; the people who know how to adapt to the changing climate are often ignored.</i>

Infrastructure deficiencies, such as limited access to transportation, inadequate childcare facilities, and lack of gender-sensitive public spaces, disproportionately affect women's ability to participate in economic activities and decision-making processes. Many rural women struggle to attend meetings due to poor transport, safety concerns, and lack of childcare support. The time of meetings and the location make it difficult for many women to participate in discussions.

Women's caregiving responsibilities represent more than just logistical challenges; they are structural constraints that systematically limit their access to training and economic advancement opportunities. The disproportionate burden of unpaid care work restricts women's mobility, time availability, and participation in workforce development programmes.

Short-term stakeholder engagement also presents challenges, as leadership structures frequently change, disrupting continuity in climate decision-making. Many training programs are often centralized in urban areas, making them inaccessible to women in rural, Indigenous, and coastal communities.

Additionally, decision-making is also affected by challenges with data accuracy in **Belize**. In both **Belize and Bahamas**, stakeholders identified that there are issues with the scalability of data as well as data availability. For example, stakeholders in **Belize and Bahamas** shared that there are issues with the scale of data available at a more localised level, while in the Bahamas, it was stated that spatial data is “gate-kept” by the government. In Belize, it was highlighted that the integration of local knowledge is valuable in improving the accuracy of data models. Without implementing strategies for enhancing data accuracy, scalability and availability - such as inclusive, participatory local data correction and the existence of a centralised data repository existing climate data can result in ill-informed decisions for climate resilience projects and initiatives.

n) Barriers to women's leadership

Prevailing social norms frequently exclude women from key financial decision-making spaces, reinforcing systemic disadvantages in securing capital for climate-related projects. Even when women gain access to financial resources, cultural expectations and gendered power dynamics

often result in limited control over how these resources are utilized, further entrenching economic inequalities.

In **Belize's** Indigenous communities, male-dominated governance arrangements often leave women with very little decision-making power, reflecting a larger trend across the countries where marginalized groups are excluded from resource management and planning.

Rigid donor-imposed participation quotas fail to address fundamental socio-cultural barriers, such as caregiving demands and mobility constraints, further marginalizing women and youth in governance frameworks. Rigid donor participation targets (e.g., 50% women's inclusion) fail to account for socio-cultural barriers such as caregiving responsibilities and mobility limitations.

Women's exclusion from key decision-making spaces continues to hinder gender-responsive policy development and climate governance. The underrepresentation of women in financial institutions, local governance, and environmental planning limits their ability to influence resource allocation and resilience strategies.

o) Decision-making power in climate resilience planning

Leadership roles in environmental policymaking and climate finance remain male-dominated, limiting women's influence over funding priorities and adaptation strategies. Despite women's extensive knowledge of climate adaptation strategies and community resilience, they are often excluded from high-level negotiations and governance structures. In the case of Belize, as of 2026, Prime Minister John Briceño continues to hold the portfolio for Finance, with the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Climate Change also led by male leadership (Minister Orlando Habet).⁶ While Belize has been a regional leader in "Blue Finance," the core governance of these funds is concentrated within male-headed executive branches. In Saint Lucia, leadership in both Finance and Sustainable Development is currently held by men (Prime Minister Philip J. Pierre and Minister Shawn Edward) and despite high public awareness of climate risks, responsibilities for remain centralized in structures where women occupy fewer than 30% of senior managerial positions.⁷ Furthermore, while Grenada has seen female leadership in the environment sector (such as Minister Kerryne James), the Ministry of Finance, which controls the allocation of climate-related fiscal buffers, is headed by Dennis Cornwall. Regarding Jamaica, as of early 2026, the portfolio for Economic Growth and Job Creation, which encompasses climate change, water, and the environment, continues to be led by male ministers, like Minister Matthew Samuda. While Jamaica has historically had strong female technical leadership in its Climate Change Division, the ultimate decision-making power over national fiscal priorities and high-level cabinet negotiations remains male-dominated. Lastly, leadership in the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources and the Ministry of Economic Affairs in the Bahamas is currently held by male ministers, the Hon. Vaughn Miller and Senator the Hon. Michael Halkitis, respectively.

Traditional environmental knowledge is often undervalued in formal conservation strategies, leading to disengagement among local communities in **Grenada**. Additionally, Indigenous knowledge systems remain unrecognized in conservation efforts, weakening opportunities for community-driven adaptation solutions.

⁶ Amer, Z et al. (2026). Towards achieving sustained economic growth in small developing states: A primer on Belize. *IMF Working Papers*, 26(41), 1-45.

⁷ United Nations. (2025). [Progress on the sustainable development goals: The gender snapshot 2025](#).

The failure to address unpaid care work in climate resilience planning exacerbates the invisibility of women's economic contributions and hinders their transition into higher-income opportunities. Women's economic activities in agriculture, aquaculture, and ecotourism are often informal, making it difficult to meet the stringent eligibility criteria of climate funds.

p) Institutional exclusion patterns

Moreover, PWDs encounter accessibility issues at physical locations where community engagements are held, further reinforcing their exclusion from governance and capacity-building initiatives. Limited physical access to fishing docks, farms, markets, and community resilience training programs significantly reduces their ability to participate in economic activities. Women-led grassroots organizations lack official recognition, limiting their access to decision-making spaces. In Jamaica, youth face challenges in gaining influence within decision-making processes, as established community leaders tend to dominate discussions, making it difficult for younger voices to be heard. While Saint Lucia, like Jamaica, struggles with youth participation, stakeholders express particular concern about the involvement of young men.

Gendered stereotypes regarding women's technical competence and leadership capabilities create further barriers to engagement in male-dominated fields. Many training institutions and employers continue to view women as secondary economic actors, limiting their access to high-quality technical training and leadership development programs.

Climate resilience, finance, and project management training programs disproportionately prioritize industries such as large-scale agriculture and construction, which have historically been controlled by men. This gendered bias not only limits women's access to skill-building opportunities but also reinforces occupational segregation, pushing women into lower-paying, informal roles that offer fewer prospects for career advancement and economic security.

4.1.5 Rights, Participation and Representation

The ability to express and fulfil rights, participation and representation is directly relevant to several key considerations and factors (see Figure 15 for a summary of key issues). There is a need to understand how these elements manifest and subsequently hinder an individual's ability to participate and be represented but also explore these elements may synergise and compound their debilitating effect on a person. By understanding these factors and implementing measures to address related issues.



Figure 14 Key Issues in Rights, Participation and Representation

q) FPIC implementation challenges

FPIC has emerged as a serious consideration in stakeholder engagement, particularly in Belize and Jamaica. Indigenous communities stress the importance of transparency and mutual respect in consultation processes, with community elders playing a central role in refining FPIC considerations.

FPIC plays a necessary role for engagement of Indigenous Communities and therefore should be upheld to ensure they are not disadvantaged by project actors and/or activities. For an Indigenous organization in **Belize**, requirements by funders and FPIC data requirements are utilized to monitor and report environmental and social impacts of their projects, but the stakeholder shared that there can be shortcomings. Stakeholders from the country also noted that there is a critical need to implement mechanisms to get into Indigenous communities and these mechanisms need to factor in the time it takes to reach, meet with and engage them. These are important considerations for the effective implementation of FPIC and can help ensure successful engagement and trust building with Indigenous Peoples.

In **Jamaica**, the failure to secure genuine community buy-in has led to scepticism, reinforcing the need for long-term commitment rather than short-term project-based interactions. Grenada, while less vocal on FPIC concerns and where there are technically less relevant, similarly faces issues where externally driven conservation efforts neglect community-led governance structures, resulting in lower participation and reduced sustainability of initiatives.

FPIC plays a necessary role for engagement of Indigenous Communities and therefore should be upheld to ensure they are not disadvantaged by project actors and/or activities.

r) Trust-building mechanisms

Organizations in most countries acknowledge that trust-building is central to developing genuine participation. In **Belize**, organizations have found success in directly involving fishers in data collection and analysis, which has improved attitudes toward conservation efforts. In **Grenada**, community engagement is most effective when trusted local influencers mediate discussions, ensuring that initiatives align with cultural expectations. **Jamaican** experiences point to the importance of demonstrating tangible benefits to sustain engagement, as communities are more likely to participate when they perceive direct advantages, such as economic opportunities or infrastructure improvements. In Saint Lucia, trust-building canters around ensuring that initiatives maintain cultural relevance to promote a sense of ownership as well as ensuring that efforts not only address immediate livelihood needs but also provide holistic support that extends beyond tools and equipment, towards more well-being and providing essential necessities.

Belize takes a more direct approach to engagement, particularly in fishing and Indigenous communities, where trust-building initiatives such as boat-to-boat interactions; the use of local dialects have especially proven effective. This method has ensured stronger participation from traditionally hard-to-reach groups, a strategy less commonly employed in Jamaica and Grenada. Working towards building positive relationships with trust is key to ensuring inclusivity of the diverse perspectives of communities, especially those of vulnerable groups such as PWDs and Indigenous Peoples. Trust-building requires refining communication strategies but also addressing the structural factors that impede full participation.

s) Inclusive stakeholder engagement strategies

Addressing these disparities requires strategies to promote gender-inclusive stakeholder engagement. Women need to be actively recruited into advisory boards, climate councils, and leadership teams to ensure their expertise and experiences shape policy decisions. Providing targeted capacity-building for women-led organizations can enhance their ability to navigate funding mechanisms, advocate for gender-sensitive policies, and hold decision-makers

accountable for inclusive development. However, it is important to note the lack of representation and inclusivity of men in environmental spaces in the Bahamas, according to stakeholders. For example, one stakeholder shared that, during gender training sessions, backlash is sometimes received where some perceive that the training focuses on women. Without ensuring men's participation in training, in addition to stakeholder engagements, the perception that gender equality and gender responsiveness do not consider, or insufficiently consider, the needs and perspectives of men, will persist.

In **Jamaica**, effective stakeholder engagement requires inclusive and culturally sensitive communication strategies. For women, engagement strategies must also acknowledge intersecting barriers such as literacy levels, caregiving responsibilities, and digital access gaps, which can limit their participation in stakeholder consultations. Organizing consultations at accessible times and locations, incorporating childcare support, and utilizing multilingual communication can help ensure greater inclusivity in decision-making processes. Stakeholders from **Belize** shared that there is a need for a methodology for NGOs in the country on how to conduct meaningful and inclusive conservation initiatives where it is ensured that communities are at the centre of the work of organisations and that they benefit from projects. Additionally, strengthening financial oversight through training in reporting and compliance enhances credibility and ensures organizations meet funding requirements.

Gender-responsive engagement involves ensuring that funding mechanisms accommodate the needs of women-led initiatives. Women's organizations often lack the institutional credentials required to secure large-scale grants, restricting their access to climate finance. Developing alternative financial models, such as pooled funding mechanisms and microgrants, can help bridge this gap and support women's leadership in climate resilience projects.

Organizations in **Grenada** and **Belize** include communities in their implementation of ESS through various measures. Some organizations in Grenada mitigate against social risks by involving locals in their environmental protection work, which also helps to provide jobs for persons, or by conducting sessions and censuses with the communities worked in to get their feedback before implementing any activities.

By integrating lessons learned from past initiatives into new project designs, organizations can improve efficiency and ensure long-term sustainability. Additionally, gender-responsive budget allocations and dedicated funding streams for women-led climate initiatives can enhance resource accessibility and ensure more equitable participation in resilience-building efforts.

t) Barriers to participation of marginalized groups

Across Belize, Grenada, Jamaica and St. Lucia social inclusion and participation continue to be major obstacles shaped by structural, cultural, and economic barriers. While efforts have been made to improve stakeholder involvement, these efforts often do not effectively address the distinct challenges faced by marginalized groups, including persons with disabilities (PWDs), youth, women and in some countries, Indigenous communities.

In **Grenada, Belize, Jamaica and St. Lucia**, capacity-building programs have been introduced to support marginalized groups; however, accessibility remains a persistent challenge. In **Grenada**, while PWDs have participated in hydroponics and sustainable agriculture initiatives, yet these programs do not consistently integrate adaptive learning materials, assistive technologies, or flexible training formats. Similarly in **Jamaica and St. Lucia**, engagement mechanisms often limit

PWDs due to physical or geographical challenges, for example, a lack of accessible meeting locations.

In **Belize**, physical isolation is exacerbated by infrastructural insufficiencies, making participation particularly challenging for Indigenous communities that depend on in-person engagement for knowledge-sharing. **Economic challenges further restrict involvement, as many community members prioritize immediate financial survival over civic engagement. This issue is especially evident in St. Lucia, Belize, and Jamaica, where livelihood concerns often force individuals to opt out of initiatives that do not provide immediate financial benefits.**

While perspectives on this approach vary, some organizations in **St. Lucia** have sought to address the issue by offering modest stipends, groceries, and other essential commodities to meet participants' immediate needs. Similarly, organizations in **Belize and Jamaica** have attempted to mitigate these barriers through financial stipends, meal provisions, and flexible scheduling. However, these measures are not always applied consistently, limiting their overall impact.

LGBTQIA+ individuals across the three of the countries also encounter additional barriers to participation due to social stigma and discrimination. Similarly, in **Jamaica**, rigid societal norms further restrict LGBTQIA+ engagement, requiring the creation of safe spaces to encourage participation. **Grenada** shares similar constraints, where marginalized individuals often remain absent from formal decision-making due to social exclusion. In **Belize**, security concerns also deter open participation, particularly for groups working on socially sensitive issues. In the **Bahamas**, there is an unconscious bias relevant to 'ease of reach' persons and groups, which negatively affects the engagement of marginalised groups such as persons with physical and mental disabilities. Due to barriers in reaching these persons as well as the need for additional resources to engage them according to stakeholders, they can face exclusion from activities, and this then limits or completely prevents their participation in decision-making processes.

u) Communication and language considerations

Community engagement strategies within Belize, Grenada, St. Lucia and Jamaica incorporate a mix of traditional and digital communication methods, yet each country faces distinct challenges in ensuring broad and effective reach.

In **Grenada**, radio remains a primary communication tool for older populations and rural communities, while social media platforms such as Facebook and Instagram are leveraged to engage younger audiences. However, access to digital communication varies; many rural women lack personal mobile devices, necessitating in-person engagements to safeguard their inclusion.

For community engagement in **Belize**, it was shared that communities are best served with face-to-face interactions. However, reach can be difficult due to the long travel needed to meet with them in-person. Stakeholders highlighted that effective engagement necessitates meeting stakeholders in other locations, such as meeting men in rum shops, or utilising other avenues such as engaging with women while playing a game that has become quite popular and well-known. These signify creative ways in trying to 'meet stakeholders halfway.' There are also challenges that result from the language diversity in **Belize**, particularly amongst Indigenous groups speaking Spanish, Garifuna, and Mayan languages. Consideration of Creole spoken in areas within Central Belize including Belize City is also important. Translating engagement materials and simplifying technical content has been a necessary strategy employed to ensure comprehension.

Jamaica, on the other hand, prioritizes the use of political representatives to facilitate communication, ensuring initiatives align with local priorities. However, this approach sometimes results in community scepticism, particularly in areas where past engagement efforts have failed to deliver tangible results. **St. Lucian** organizations employ both digital and traditional communication methods to engage diverse age groups, like practices in **Grenada**. Recognizing that St. Lucians communicate in both English and St. Lucian Creole (Kwéyòl), stakeholders emphasize the importance of understanding language preferences among target audiences. While English is the official language, Kwéyòl—a French-based creole—is widely spoken and holds significant cultural value.

In all four countries, literacy barriers pose a challenge to effective communication. Technical jargon and academic language often separate communities from fund managers and implementing organizations, requiring the latter organizations to use simpler language and locally relevant storytelling techniques to enhance comprehension as well as uptake. Jamaican indigenous communities have raised concerns about being mischaracterized due to language misunderstandings, highlighting the need for local translators and culturally sensitive engagement approaches. **Grenadian stakeholders similarly stress that women with lower literacy levels or those speaking non-dominant languages face additional barriers in accessing information, making verbal and visual communication approaches a necessity.**

4.1.6 Governance

The limited representation of women in financial governance bodies further constrains their ability to shape inclusive policies that could better facilitate access to climate finance. Despite women's increasing presence in the workforce, they remain overrepresented in precarious employment and informal sectors, limiting their access to social protections and financial stability.

Additionally, stakeholders from the **Bahamas** indicated that there is a need for accountability, transparency with governments and funding agencies, and clear and open communication about money being received, how it is used and who is receiving money. This is important for fostering community buy-in which in turn helps in securing the participation of key groups in projects, and with trust building between project actors and stakeholders.

In **Grenada**, there are issues within Ministries which occur when portfolios are redesignated, posing challenges for the transfer of information and the effective continuation of project activities after an officer/official leaves the agency. It also has implications for how new officials are able to support beneficiaries. This is similar for the **Bahamas** where some institutions experience high personnel turnover, including the transfer of employees from one government department to another, which poses issues to continuity and the effectiveness of programs and projects.

4.2 Intersectional and Combined Needs

4.2.1 Gender, disability, and ecosystem reliance

The intersections between gender identity, disability status, and environmental resource dependence create complex vulnerability patterns that require integrated response strategies. This intersection manifests as a form of "environmental entrapment" where marginalized groups depend on deteriorating ecosystem services while possessing limited agency to influence resource management or adaptation strategies.

For indigenous women, this environmental entrapment operates through specific mechanisms which create situations wherein indigenous women are simultaneously critical knowledge holders for ecosystem-based adaptation and among the most excluded from resource management decision-making.

These intersectional vulnerabilities create "vulnerability hotspots" where multiple factors converge to intensify climate risks. The pattern of "vulnerability clustering" means those already marginalized through one dimension (gender, disability, geographic isolation) experience compounding disadvantages through other dimensions, with climate impacts acting as vulnerability multipliers. It also implies a different approach is needed to address the multidimensionality of vulnerability and its impact on livelihood insecurity.

a) Financial access, technical capacity, and governance

Financial exclusion and technical knowledge deficits operate as mutually reinforcing barriers, creating a "development trap" where progress along either dimension is constrained by limitations in the other. This circularity shapes participation in governance structures, as decision-making bodies typically require both financial expertise and technical climate knowledge.

The intersection manifests distinctly for different groups: through digital exclusion for Indigenous communities, perceived risk assessments for women-led enterprises, and compliance barriers for community organizations. Despite their potential to bridge these gaps, digital financial tools often create new forms of exclusion due to limited digital literacy, gendered technology access patterns, and inadequate infrastructure. These combined factors significantly undermine climate resilience by constraining adaptive capacity precisely where it is most needed.

For indigenous communities, digital exclusion intersects with cultural protocols around knowledge sharing. Standard financial and technical platforms that require full information disclosure fundamentally conflict with legitimate knowledge sovereignty practices.

b) Socio-cultural Norms, Participation, and Leadership

Social norms function as powerful though often invisible barriers to participation, creating patterns of "presence without voice" in participation processes. These norms manifest through multiple mechanisms: gender-specific behavioural expectations, caregiving responsibilities, language and communication preferences, and religious and cultural contexts regarding appropriate roles.

Leadership opportunities and pathways remain heavily influenced by socio-cultural expectations about authority, expertise, and decision-making capacity. Implicit assumptions about "natural" leadership qualities systematically favour masculine-coded traits, creating structural barriers despite extensive practical knowledge possessed by women and marginalized groups. The limited visibility of diverse leaders creates self-reinforcing cycles that perpetuate exclusion.

Within indigenous governance systems, gendered participation patterns create distinct "presence without voice" dynamics that require engagement approaches that create women-specific consultation spaces within traditional governance rather than assuming existing structures provide equal voice.

The socio-cultural dimensions of participation and leadership significantly impact climate governance effectiveness. When diverse perspectives are excluded from decision-making, priorities often skew toward technological and infrastructure-focused solutions rather than addressing social vulnerability dimensions. Governance innovations that explicitly address socio-cultural barriers show promising results by working within existing cultural frameworks while gradually expanding participation opportunities.

This integrated analysis demonstrates that addressing intersectional vulnerabilities requires moving beyond siloed approaches to develop comprehensive strategies that recognize how social, economic, and environmental factors interact to shape climate resilience capacities.

4.2.2 Governance & Agency (Culture & Cultural Identity)

Cultural identity is an important consideration for project design and implementation for the Caribbean as it can influence how a project is received and supported by both the target communities and actors. This is especially important for Caribbean countries (such as Belize) with more diverse ethnic groups as this lends to vastly different cultures within relatively small spaces that coexist and sometimes also may conflict. Belize in particular has multiple different ethnic groups which includes various indigenous peoples. While there might be an assumption to approach these indigenous groups in the same way thinking that all indigenous groups are the same, in reality, these groups have their own forms of governance and cultural practices which vary between them that would undermine or diminish the effectiveness of a generic one size fits all method. These cultural differences also influence the ability and agency held by an individual as different groups may have different social standings within their respective country due to prevailing perceptions (from colonial pasts) and owned/accessible resources wherein one person from a specific indigenous group may be able to navigate and access systems and processes significantly more easily than a person belonging to a different group.

The project's Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework mapping identifies specific governance systems requiring differentiated engagement approaches. Maya communities in southern Belize operate through the Alcalde system where elected leaders facilitate village meetings (Ab'ink) that serve as highest decision-making authority according to Maya custom. Garifuna communities engage through the National Garifuna Council (NGC), which employs systematic protocols requiring reports to the Council, community-wide voting, and mutual codes of conduct before project participation. Maroon communities in Jamaica maintain Colonel-led governance grounded in 18th-century treaty rights that provide historical sovereignty without contemporary indigenous legal classification. Northern Maya (Yucatec) communities in Belize maintain cultural identity but have not pursued land rights litigation like southern Maya, resulting in weaker formal recognition. These governance differences necessitate engagement through traditional authorities who possess community legitimacy rather than attempting direct external engagement that lacks social capital.

Acknowledging that internally different indigenous groups may have differing governing systems and arrangements which may nuance how they approach decision-making and control over resources and thus impact how interventions may be received, needs major consideration. However, as shared by indigenous stakeholders, a good practice for ensuring project sustainability and its reception is through engaging the group elders and where possible, engage an organisation that regularly works with the community first to gain that added layer of trust and support.

While indigenous groups in Belize enjoy the rights that come with national recognition, Taino groups in Jamaica do not enjoy the same legal recognition. As a result, they lack the legal and governmental support in enforcing their traditional governance systems and practices, particularly in environmental, natural resource management and climate change projects. This impairs their ability to protect their lands and artifacts with their own methods. In addition to the lack of agency that comes from not being recognized legally, there is also the fact that organisations do not have to be bound to FPIC principles or indigenous engagement practices to engage with these Jamaican groups.

Gender dimensions within these governance systems require explicit attention. Consultation protocols must create women-specific spaces within traditional governance systems rather than assuming existing structures accommodate equal participation.

In countries with more homogenous populations (The Bahamas, Grenada, Jamaica⁸ and St. Lucia) where there is less need to nuance approaches based on cultural differences, considerations must still be made with regards to perceptions of favouritism. Communities may observe another community receiving more help and resources than they do (if they receive any at all) and this can lead to increased tensions and frustrations within the community that can flare up when persons do come into to identify opportunities for support. The tension can manifest in various forms such as hostilities towards external actors or obstruction to planned activities. There is therefore a need to better manage these perceptions and related public relations aspects.

4.2.3 Access to and Control Over Resources & Time

Common across all countries is limited access to resources (financial, technical and human) available in these vulnerable communities. This lack of access is not limited to only the residents of these communities but also the organisations that serve these communities whether they are community based or have wider purview. At the community/individual level, persons usually only have access to the resources they possess or what they can pool with other likeminded individuals. From on the ground engagements held during the Jamaica Country mission, community members shared that they were unaware of available grants they can apply for or deem the grant application process too draining on their available resources (in this context, resources refer to time, technical and human resources).

Time is major hurdle as grant applications can be quite tedious in terms of when persons need to cut into their time for economic activities, rest or recreation to be able to complete these processes. In addition to the time demand, these processes can be taxing due to how complicated they can be wherein persons with certain levels of education may find the process daunting or even impossible on their own. This particular barrier is not limited to individuals as small organisations particularly farming and fishing organisations have shared similar sentiments as noted by stakeholders from St. Lucia and Jamaica during key informant interviews.

Small organisations noted that developing proposals and going through the grant application process is quite taxing especially when the organisation has a small number of members, and they are primarily working on a voluntary basis. The proposal and grant application become their own projects that requires the allocation of significant amount of the organisation's available

⁸ While Jamaica has indigenous population, the composition of its population largely leans more towards Afro-Caribbean persons.

resources. Decisions usually have to be made as to whether the organisation will fully focus on developing the proposal and completing the grant application process and pause on their community work during that time or they will continue working as best as they can with the resources available to them. This brings up a unique barrier in how your current level of access to resources hinders your ability to access additional resources.

4.2.4 Social Capital, Organisation & Social Standing

Key to the work done by CSOs, NGOs, LAs and community-based actors is the involvement and interest of the community members in resilience action. Social capital and standing play a pivotal role in determining how much engagement a person or organisation gets for any action from a community. Community members from the Jamaica country mission shared their dissatisfaction and general wariness regarding political parties or representatives of political parties and the way they operate within their community and as such would be on guard or even dismissive of any ideas put forward by said individuals or groups based on past experiences. Good standing (possibly with limited regard to legal standing) in the community is key for fostering interest in project activities and persons may be more inclined to organize to support such efforts, even when resources are extremely limited.

Social capital perhaps plays a bigger role when engaging with indigenous communities especially those that are more removed from the rest of the society e.g. more remote located or with limited interaction with the outside world or the rest of the country they are situated in. Building trust with these communities that may function differently from the wider society is critical for initiatives coming outside of the community. A Belizean stakeholder shared an experience with the indigenous communities they work which involved the government campaign to get persons vaccinated against Covid-19 and how their attempts were not successful as the ministry did not have that standing and close relationship with the communities. The vaccination campaign only eventually succeeded because the ministry worked with an organisation that had the standing with the community and used that to demonstrate trustworthiness for the vaccine which placated community concerns and doubts.

4.2.5 Community Consultations May 2025 - Gender findings

With the dedicated round of consultations that were carried out in early 2025 reaching organisations such as PETAL in Belize, Helen's Daughters in St. Lucia, and the Grenada National Organisation of Women, recent community consultations were conducted in May 2026 on Saint Lucia's North and South Coasts which were driven overwhelmingly by female community representatives, including grassroots community health nurses and local constituency clerks.

These sessions mapped existing grassroots, non-state women's organizations operating on the ground, specifically identifying groups like the Baboneau Women Cluster as vital community-level actors. Engaging these groups surfaced gender-specific climate vulnerabilities that formal institutional structures have often overlooked, such as documenting the severe and disproportionate impacts of extreme heat stress on women, particularly pregnant and menopausal women.

5. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

This proposed Stakeholder Engagement Plan synthesizes the findings from the stakeholder consultations, stakeholder engagement, if funded. Although it aims to cover the period from programmatic inception right to programme closure, the plan may be updated by the Accredited Entity and Executing Entities (please see the Implementation Arrangements for details) based on the responses to the call offs for the grants, as well as the chosen entities for projects.

The SEP recognizes and aligns with existing institutional arrangements at national, state and community levels to ensure that all key and potential stakeholders are engaged throughout the life of the programme.

The overall objectives of SEP are to:

- Ascertain the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders and guarantee their significant involvement in all phases of the project;
- Implement a structured framework for stakeholder and citizen engagement, prioritizing the identification and cultivation of relationships with project-affected parties;
- Assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be considered in project design and environmental and social performance;
- Engage project-affected parties effectively and inclusively throughout the project cycle; and
- Ensure sustainability and project ownership beyond and after the conclusion of the project.

To do so, the SEP presents:

- Stakeholder mapping and analysis;
- Developing a stakeholder engagement plan for implementation;
- The right to information and regular information disclosure;
- Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM); and,
- Steps towards monitoring and reporting on the SEP, during project implementation.

5.1 Architecture of oversight

There are a number of important institutional, coordinating or implementation mechanisms that provide a strategic platform for consultation purposes at the national and state levels. In most cases, all the stakeholders critical to climate change adaptation and conservation management are represented in these different platforms or mechanisms. These include government agencies, development partners, NGOs, CSOs and academia. Strategically, for consultation and stakeholder engagement purposes, the process should ensure going through these mechanisms to benefit from their input as well as their linkages “top-down” and “bottom-up”. This has been clearly emphasized in the result of the national and state consultation stakeholder mapping exercises.

Institutional arrangements and or coordinating mechanisms that already exist and are critical for consultation and engagement purposes are expounded below:

This programme will be managed by CCCCC as a regional Direct Access Entity with the following fiduciary functions: overseeing project management relating to Outputs 1.1 to 3.2. CCCCC will be responsible for the overall programme management.

The CABRIC grants Facility is designed to enhance country ownership by empowering local actors to address their climate needs through their own proposed solution. The mechanism will operate across five countries and will be managed through a multi-level governance structure that ensures both regional coherence and national-level decision-making. The mechanism will build on the existing structures of the Executing Entities for each of the five countries and will operate with four levels of functions (oversight level, technical support, decision making, and operational).

The structure is designed to separate key functions to avoid conflicts of interest and ensure a clear flow of accountability. It operates with the primary functional levels:

a) OVERSIGHT

- **Regional Oversight:** A Regional Steering Committee (RSC) provides overall strategic guidance, ensures alignment with GCF requirements, and resolves programme-wide issues. The RSC will be composed of members of CCCCC, CANARI and the country NDAs. The RSC will hold biannual meeting, to review the portfolio's high-level performance and set targets for subsequent calls for proposals.
- **National oversight:** The board level of the grant administrator shall include members of country NDAs, which will oversee that the EOI, the project proposal, and the projects approved are in line with national priorities and the interventions proposed meet the needs of beneficiaries in the target areas. Where an existing board is not present with NDA representation, a national Climate Change Committee can act in this function for final approval of grant approval.

b) TECHNICAL SUPPORT

- **Regional Technical Panel:** This panel consists of a set of technical experts recruited at the start of the programme implementation (this panel will include members of research associations) who brings high-level expertise and to technical advice to review and validate technical documents and project proposals, validating their feasibility and overall alignment. They also are a technical resource to be called upon at a national level for project development and implementation.

c) COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION

- **Grant Administration Executing Entities:** EEs serve as the essential national link between the RPCU and local entities (CSOs, NGOs, and Local Authorities). Their primary mandate is the fiduciary management and distribution of grants, ensuring that all projects align with thematic goals and GEDSI standards.
- **National Decision-Making:** Composed of the in-country Ees. These EEs are responsible for all grant selection and approval. The approval process will be managed through their own decision-making boards and committees, where needed the EEs can be supported by the regional technical panel.

d) OPERATIONAL

- **Regional Programme Coordination Unit:** Hosted by the CCCCC, this unit is responsible for coordinating overall programme execution at the regional level. The unit will comprise a Regional Programme Manager, an Administrative Assistant, a Financial Officer, three Communications Specialists, a GEDSI Officer, and a Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Officer.
- **National management:** The national coordinator, who is embedded in the Grant Administrator, serve as the main manager of the national operationalisation of the CABRIC Grants Facility. The national coordinator with a cross-organisational team supports at a national level the implementation, monitoring, communication, engagement, workshop delivery, learning and other knowledge sharing services and products. The supporting team integrates staff from CANARI, M&E, GEDSI and communication officers

5.2 Stakeholder roles in CABRIC Caribbean programme

The primary stakeholders for the programme are the national GCF NDAs, CCCCC, CANARI, along with the executing Entities: the Belize FundJamaica Social Investment Fund, The Bahamas Protected Areas Fund, Grenada Development Bank, and Saint Lucia Development Bank.. Additional stakeholders that may play a role in the programme as some CSOs, NGOs, Academic and research organisations, government institutions, local authorities and local communities are indicated in the table below.

Table 8 Stakeholder mapping and proposed role in the CABRIC programme

TYPE	MAIN AGENCIES	DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED ROLE IN THE PROGRAM
Regional Direct Access Entity (DAE)	CCCCC	Accredited Entity of the GCF	This programme will be managed by CCCCC as a regional Direct Access Entity overseeing project management relating to Outputs 1.1 to 3.3. The CCCCC HQ is based in Belize operating in that country as well as throughout the Caribbean.
Technical and capacity building organization and Implementing Partner	CANARI	Implementing Partner	CANARI is to support the CABRIC Caribbean programme ensuring the technical and capacity building needs are met. CANARI's main office is located in Trinidad and Tobago but is registered in Saint Lucia and United States Virgin Islands.

Relevant National Designated Authorities and government institutions	Bahamas - the Office of the Prime Minister Belize - Ministry of Finance, Economic Development & Investment with responsibility for Economic Development & Investment Grenada - Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment and Renewable Energy Jamaica - Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC) Saint Lucia- Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and the Youth Economy	National agencies and policymakers responsible for designing national policy and programmes, including those related to climate change adaptation.	The NDAs will have a steering and consultative role in the programme. Sitting on the board of the regional SC, they will provide strategic direction, whilst at a country level have oversight (but not decision making) on the projects being funded in country. Other governmental agencies will be engaged in the policy strengthening activities of Output 1.2.
Grant administration Executing Entities	Belize Fund - Grant Adminstrating Executing Entity for Belize JSIF - Grant Adminstrating Executing Entity for Jamaica Grenada Development Bank - Grant Adminstrating Executing Entity for Grenada The Bahamas Protected Areas Fund - Grant Adminstrating Executing Entity for the Bahamas St Lucia Development Bank - Grant Adminstrating Executing Entity for St Lucia	Executing Entities	The Grant Administrators will oversee the management of the grants, launch call for proposals, coordinate decision making on grant proposals, and disbursement of tiered support to grantees.
Academia / research organizations	Bahamas- The Cape Eleuthera Institute (CEI); Gerace Research Centre Belize- University of Belize Environmental Research Institute (UB-ERI); Belize Foundation for Research and Environmental Education Grenada- St George's University Jamaica- Environmental Foundation of Jamaica; International Centre for Environmental and Nuclear Sciences Saint Lucia- The National Research and Development Foundation Regional: University of West Indies	Responsible for conducting original research in the fields of science, technology and social sciences, as well as disseminate research findings through publications and conferences, making knowledge accessible to the wider public and academic scholars.	In coordination with research and academic organizations, their role is to provide insight and conclusions for output 3.1 and 3.2 regarding knowledge sharing and lessons learned. Some representatives will be invited to be on the Steering Committee and the Technical Body.
Government Institutions	See section 5.1 in the FS for a full list of state agencies and departments in the 5 countries.	Responsible for delivering government services, state level policies, regulations and activities. Responsible for community-level administration and management.	It is important to coordinate with these institutions to ensure participation in, beneficiary of training and coordination activities. Support and facilitation of project implementation may be dependent on their mandates and traditional power distribution and decision making. This connects to output 1.2

CSOs & NGOs	See Appendix 4 in the SEP for a full list of CSOs and NGOs in the 5 countries.	Non-governmental and non-profit organizations supporting communities through climate change adaptation and resilience projects	The non governmental local actors and proponents of projects from the grant facility and beneficiaries of the training and capacity building in output 1.1 and 2.2, the recipients. Offers input to co-design during implementation.
Local authorities	See Appendix 4 in the SEP for a full list of CSOs ,NGOs and LAs in the 5 countries.	Municipalities, village councils, or local government departments.	The governmental local actors and proponents of projects from the grant facility and beneficiaries of the training and capacity building in output 1.1 and 2.2, the recipients.
Communities	Community Leaders & Landowners - Indigenous group leaders - Landowners Gender Representatives - Youth leaders - Women representatives - Disability representatives - LGBTQIA+ representatives Other mechanisms - Cooperatives - Rural Training Centre representatives CSOs / NGOs and LAs (see full list in Appendix 4)	Main project beneficiaries who will benefit from the grant funded activities. Active involvement in design of community-based projects. Holders of local knowledge that can inform awareness campaigns and documentation.	. Engagement is needed from inception through to completion through consultations for projects, communication of activities, involvement in development of projects and providing feedback. Main project beneficiaries who hold implementation and coordination support roles at the community level

5.3 Component-wise and phase-wise mapping for the project

An overview of the component-wise and phase-wise mapping of the programme is presented below. The programme will also ensure gender equity and representative sampling (to the extent possible) in stakeholder engagements during implementation.

The RPCU will hire a MEL officer to ensure Partners are reporting on indicators, works with external contractors to support Partners and Grantees to ensure monitoring is conducted whilst building capacity. Moreover, budget has been allocated to hire a GEDSI Officer to ensures internal processes are GEDSI and ESS integrated and supports MEL officer and national coordinators to provide Grantee support in project development, implementation and monitoring. Lastly, national coordinators are responsible for supporting Partners to launch biannual calls for attendees to information sessions and write shops, they also act as a liaison officer with the Partners and Grantees to ensure the capacity building support is received for project development, implementation and monitoring. Specific measures that will ensure women, people with disability and LGBTQAI+ equity are presented in the GAAP.

Table 9 Stakeholder engagement plan for CABRIC for the inception phase

Project output	Output description	Key Stakeholders	Issues Raised /Expected Decisions	Methods Used	Timetable / Location / Dates
Outcome 1: Strengthened institutional and operational capacity for GEDSI integrated climate responsive planning					
1.1	Community-owned coastal climate adaptation priorities and project pipelines developed in priority high risk areas	Beneficiaries: NGOs, CSOs and LAs Implementing Partner: CANARI	<u>Issues:</u> Priorities need to be identified at a national level and matched by community action at a local level; geographic location and thematic area. NGOs, CSOs and LAs may not have the technical capacity to design projects that address the climate issues. <u>Engagement strategy:</u> Ensure NDA involvement to set the priorities for each request for proposal period. Capacity is built through TA and training to support project development with NGOs, CSOs and LAs.	Meetings, capacity assessment s, workshops, capacity building TA.	Implementation phase
1.2	Climate resilience and GEDSI mainstreamed national climate resilient coastal policy frameworks	Beneficiaries: Government representatives Executing Entity: CCCCC	<u>Issues:</u> The projects may be inhibited by unsupportive national frameworks relating to coastal climate resilience. <u>Engagement strategy:</u> Engage with Government institutions to identify needs and gaps, build capacity and provide TA to develop framework based on needs of most vulnerable.	Meetings, workshops, and trainings	Preparation, implementation and closure phase
1.3	Institutional capacity to implement and adaptively manage gender transformative climate resilient livelihood and social projects increased	Beneficiaries: CSOs, NGOs and LAs. Implementing Partners: CCCCC, CANARI	<u>Issues:</u> Once projects are approved, low progress may be made, or challenges not addressed, or malpractice not identified. <u>Engagement strategy:</u> Engaged NGOs, CSOs and LAs to be supported by the CABRIC country facilitator, and ad hoc assistance sourced from project partners. Self-assessment and peer to peer assessment methods will be utilized, along with a mechanism built into the	Trainings Technical assistance Self-assessment Peer-to-peer assessment GRM mechanism	Implementation phase to closure

			GRM process for communities to play a role.		
Outcome 2: Improved social and livelihood climate resilience through addressing multidimensional vulnerability to climate risks in coastal communities					
2.1	Grants are provided to priority climate resilient livelihood and socially inclusive health & climate information projects	Beneficiaries: Communities, NGOs, CSOs and LAs. Executing Entity: CCCCC, Belize Social Investment Fund (JSIF), CANARI, The Bahamas Protected Areas Fund, Grenada Development Bank, St Lucia Development Bank	<u>Issues:</u> The flow of finance needs to reach the most vulnerable. <u>Engagement strategy:</u> NGOs, CSOs and LAs representing vulnerable groups (women, IPs, PWD and youth) will be targeted. Provide training to Grant Administrators to ensure that selection of projects is truly gender transformative and socially inclusive.	Meetings, workshops, and trainings	Implementation phase to closure
Outcome 3: Enhanced regional knowledge equity and transparent sharing of community-led climate risk information and adaptation lessons					
3.1	Strengthened ecosystems for sharing GEDSI-integrated climate risk data and community-led solutions	Beneficiaries: NGOs, CSOs and LAs. Implementing Partners: CCCCC, CANARI	<u>Issues:</u> Available data / lessons learnt are not being effectively communicated on or distributed for effective integration into project development. <u>Engagement strategy:</u> Programme will engage with a broad range of stakeholder including research and academia and other projects and programmes to identify sources of data and lessons. A regional knowledge sharing committee for GEDSI climate risk data will be established from engaged stakeholders.	Workshops, trainings and community awareness meetings Conference and online events	Implementation phase to closure
3.2	Empowered community agency and inclusive awareness of climate-resilient and gender-	Beneficiaries: Communities, Local authorities, SMEs, NGOs and CSOs Executing Entity:	<u>Issue:</u> communities lack knowledge on climate risks to coastal zones; gender considerations side-lined. <u>Engagement strategy:</u> Training and awareness on gender and coastal climate risks, and the use of	Meetings and workshops Written products / story books	Implementation phase to closure

	transformative responses	CCCCC, Belize Fund, JSIF, The Bahamas Protected Areas Fund, Grenada Development Bank, St Lucia Development Bank	information, for communities to better adapt and create a positive feedback loop for the development of projects as part of the programme.		
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5.4 The Engagement Process

5.4.1 Overview of inception phase

The value that additional stakeholder engagement adds in terms of better decision outcomes, depends to a significant extent on how well the consultation process has been planned, organized and executed. The following steps will be followed in the planning and implementation of specific SEPs:

- **Defining the objective of the consultation:** This is the why aspect which needs to be answered a priori. This means the NDA officers and the country facilitator need to be very clear about the programme, and the key messages and promises to the stakeholders. It is important to define the specific results which are expected out of the consultation (consent, buy-in).
1. **RPCU to identify and create a database of all possible stakeholders to address who will participate in the engagement:** Shortlist participants for invitation based on this screening exercise. Thought and respect should be given to those with low literacy rates, it may be more appropriate to broaden the database through site visits, talking to communities and identifying other participant groups.
 2. **Define the issues to be discussed:** This is the crux of the consultation. Stakeholders will be invited and come to the meeting to learn and influence the plan and decision making for the projects, why it is happening, how it is going to affect them, to voice their fears, concerns, and contributions etc. The principles outlined in the above section need to be taken into consideration i.e. inclusiveness, transparency, integrity etc. It is important to plan and prepare the information requirements for the consultation. Details and materials should be carefully reviewed for feedback and recommendations by an objective source where possible.
 3. **RPCU to work out the communication and dissemination arrangements:** Stakeholder consultation is in many ways about sharing accurate information, receiving feedback and reporting results. This aspect should include a monitoring exercise to follow and report what happened to or with the stakeholder inputs.
 4. **NDA officers and national coordinators need to arrange the appropriate venue and time:** This is about logistics; deciding how long and where the consultation is to take,

considering costs for participating beneficiaries should be limited. It should also include determining the required resources, - human as well as financial - budget, and identification of the right persons to organize the consultation.

5. **Regional PMU in collaboration with the NDAs need to plan how the consultation is conducted:** Deciding who will conduct the facilitation; if specific expertise, resources, and third-party participation are required; how records of the interviews will be kept and analysed; and how the consultation will be documented.

Managing stakeholder expectations; clear communication is essential, describing the project realistically and not overselling any of the objectives or outcomes: This is key to ensuring that the community considers the project a success. If the project is oversold, it will be perceived as a failure when it does not reach these expectations. This is an opportunity for the project to include stakeholder inputs, needs and wants. The project should be flexible in the early design phase to meet the requirements of stakeholders and communities, where feasible. Where those requirements are not feasible or unlikely to be met by the outcome of the project, this should be communicated back to the stakeholders.

Awareness and Education - an important indicator of successful regional programme (globally) is where national and local stakeholders are properly engaged through awareness building exercises that are designed to be bespoke to the country or local situation. Such initiatives may include training and education events as well as awareness events on various key climate adaptation or sustainability messages that related to either a local topic, or equally on CABRIC Caribbean programme (its, delivery approach and/or project management approaches). One recommended approach for CABRIC Caribbean programme to consider with this respect is to compliment national actions towards the implementation of a series of Sustainable Development Goals (e.g.: SDG 14 “Life under Water” and to demonstrate how CABRIC Caribbean programme project is dove-tailing its projects into the national delivery mechanisms for this specific SDG. This not only would help convey to a broad audience the importance (from a sustainability perspective) of the specific Project, but also how the Project feeds into supporting the country action towards implementing international expectations. This is key from EDA projects to help support the achievement of specific indicators linked to a country’s performance against the SDGs is a very easy mechanism to not only improve local educations and awareness on key matters but also seeks to improve knowledge management in terms of communicating the relevance of the local project at both the national and international arena. Specific awareness / education techniques to achieve this include local events, song or music competitions, drama shows, use of YouTube or video “success” stories and/or an extension of the CCCC “Climate Wise Kids programme etc.).

The Transfer of knowledge -Knowledge management techniques (to disseminate findings) may include a review of how the existing Clearing House Mechanism in place can be used to tailor EDA specific results (from the CCCCC website, possibly establishment of a EDA specific “Wiki” which can prove a particularly innovative tool to help generated interest across the region whereby CCCCC (via the NPC) can help use the Wiki modality to collect lessons learned across all countries and projects etc.). Another interesting concept is to encourage the adoption of “Gamification” to highlight key messages and ideas within each country.

5.4.2 FPIC

Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) is a principle and a legal norm that was developed to protect indigenous peoples' collective rights, and specifically their right to self-determination,

their right to be consulted, their right to participate in decisions that may affect them, and most importantly their rights to their lands and resources.ⁱⁱⁱ

Indigenous peoples have faced systemic injustices, including discrimination and forced removal from their ancestral lands. In response, indigenous leaders have advocated for the recognition of their rights, specifically to their lands and resources self-determination. FPIC stems from these fundamental rights and acts as a crucial mechanism to ensure that the respect for indigenous rights extends beyond mere acknowledgment to practical implementation.

With regards with how FPIC will be addressed through the CABRIC Caribbean programme, this approach ensures that decision-making power rests with those whose lands, territories, and resources are at stake. As programme facilitates the design and implementation of climate projects that align with their development priorities, it is important to respect their traditional knowledge and cultural practices. Additionally, by promoting transparency and accountability, the programme strengthens local ownership and ensures that FPIC is not merely a formality but a genuine process of participation and consent. This direct engagement fosters trust, enhances project effectiveness, and promotes sustainable outcomes that truly benefit the communities involved.

5.5 Representation of Climate Actors

5.5.1 Communities

Regarding local communities, the CABRIC programme ensures that project implementation authority and financial control will be granted to local grassroots organisations, CSOs, NGOs, and LAs via the Small Grants Facility. To guarantee that interventions address actual needs, the Call for Proposals mandates that these organisations conduct initial community and stakeholder consultations so that all adaptation projects are community-led, contextually appropriate, and owned by the beneficiaries themselves.

To overcome historical barriers to accessing climate finance, the programme offers a tiered funding structure that includes accessible small grants (up to USD150,000) featuring application and reporting processes specifically tailored for smaller community-based groups. Furthermore, concerning community empowerment, engaging locals in participatory Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessments (CRVAs) and the co-development of socially inclusive strategies, such as early warning systems, this ensures that marginalized groups—including women, indigenous populations, youth, and people with disabilities—directly inform national and regional decision-making processes.

To safeguard long-term community benefits, the programme embeds capacity-building mechanisms that train these local actors in project development, financial management, and monitoring, ensuring they are fully equipped to sustainably manage climate finance, secure coastal livelihoods, and adaptively manage resilience projects long after the programme ends.

5.5.2 Gender

The CABRIC Caribbean programme must make sure that women will benefit from the programme's activities. To achieve this, activities must consider the specific situation of women-headed households within any EDA grant application. For example, women might have an additional burden if project activities are required in addition to domestic tasks. There are various limitations for women so when the EDA projects are being designed in detail, consideration should be given

to time constraints, travel, location, distance from home, childcare, and wider domestic and agricultural tasks.

Mobilization of vulnerable groups can be initiated through informal discussions at village level or through formal discussions with community-based women associations or NGOs supporting those vulnerable groups. Concerning women-led organisations that may be more difficult to identify, national project launches can be a useful engagement method as they can ensure visibility, recognising women leaders as expert implementers. Project launches can also act as a networking space which can aid further partnerships between larger NGOs with women-led collectives. The PMU will have to pay attention to consider and incorporate gender aspects in any future consultations and must ensure the following:

- Ensure that project goals, objectives, processes, and activities are gender-sensitive (and ideally gender transformative) and meet the needs and priorities of both community women and men;
- Identify constraints to women's participation and developing strategies to minimize or eliminate them;
- Make adequate staff and budget provisions for women's as well as men's involvement, including plans for hiring women staff;
- Develop a strategy for staff hiring and training in gender analysis (if staff have not yet been trained) and identify community training needs related to women's involvement;
- Where the programme utilizes village committees, ensure that a measure's design provides for their constitution in a gender-sensitive manner, which may be the case if women are traditionally in charge of one of the proposed activities, such as fuel wood collection; and
- Ensure that both women and men are equally involved in key project decisions, such as the choice of technology, service levels, arrangements for operation and maintenance.

5.5.3 Indigenous Peoples

The CABRIC Caribbean programme, and in alignment with the GCF and CCCCC Indigenous Peoples' Policies recognize that indigenous peoples are unique and a distinct rights holders of the GCF.

As noted in the FS, the Caribbean has diverse ethnic groups which are composed of Afro-Caribbean, Indo-Caribbean, white-Caribbean, Asian-Caribbean, indigenous-Caribbean such as Taino and Kalinago communities; as well as mixed heritage groups (a blend of the above-mentioned ethnic groups). In Belize, for example, according to its 2022 census 25.2% identified as Creole; 9.8% as Mayan; 4% as Garifuna; and 1.5% East Indian.^{iv} Therefore, this programme must contribute to the needs of the indigenous populations.

As identified in the Indigenous People Planning Framework (IPPF), during the consultation process, the stakeholder engagement experts must ensure the interest of indigenous people are represented through the participation of the following:

- Provincial Council representatives (SGs/Provincial Officers/local planning authorities)
- Provincial Area Secretaries and Area Administrators - placed at the area council/community level
- Custom Land Officers - placed at the area council/community level and working in the interest of land owners and land users
- Chiefs - Oversight of all people at village, area and island levels

- Discussions with communities at village council areas / nakamals, focused on introducing the project idea and gathering feedback on the preliminary design - with a particular focus on gender and other diverse needs
- Targeted sessions with women and youth groups, to ensure their needs are identified and reflected in the project design phase

Engagement processes must ensure that FPIC is undertaken where the circumstances requiring FPIC are present⁹.

5.5.4 Persons with disabilities

The CABRIC Caribbean programme must make sure that persons with disabilities (PWDs) will be supported from its activities. To ensure PWDs are represented during the engagement process, stakeholder engagement experts must ensure that the needs of such a group is taken into consideration via the community level consultations. The results of the consultations will have to be used as an input into the broader EDA ESMP as well as for the selection of specific project grant funded projects activities.

It is further recommended that in all stages of the CABRIC Caribbean programme development, opinions of PWD be sought for purposes of gathering their input into key issues, as they are the inheritors of project impacts.

5.5.5 Youth

Regarding youth it must be determined whether the CABRIC Caribbean programme, actually contribute to youth employment opportunities and whether the activities being promoted within each project are motivating young people to participate. To have tailored measures in place, young women and young men need be consulted (if needed in separate formats) and involved in priority setting for Grant calls, and at an early stage of project development especially at the community level.

The views of the vulnerable groups are to be taken into consideration during the planning stage of the programme, the results will also be used as an input for the EDA ESMP and project grant funded project selection. All issues raised must be summarized in the ESMP, and stakeholders should review it in order to ensure that any recommendations are well captured. It is crucial to gather youth input on key issues during all stages of CABRIC Caribbean programme development, as they will ultimately inherit the project's impacts.

5.6 Monitoring and Evaluation of the SEP

5.6.1 Overview

Table 10 M&E focus

M&E Timing	M&E Focus	M&E Key Questions
Preparatory phase Baseline phase	• Pre-determined vs existing stakeholders and coordination/engagement mechanisms at the national level	• Who are the stakeholders at the national, provincial and community levels and what is the level of their influence?

⁹ impacts on lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use; relocation of indigenous peoples from lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use; and critical cultural heritage

Pre-delivery of the project components	• Pre-determined vs existing stakeholders and coordination/engagement mechanisms at the provincial level • Pre-determined vs existing stakeholders and coordination/engagement mechanisms at the community level	• What are the coordination/engagement mechanisms at the national level, provincial and community levels and what is the level of their influence?
Mid Term	• Input of key stakeholders • Effectiveness of engagement mechanisms	• What is the quality and adequacy of the input from key stakeholders? • How effective has the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan been? Have the objectives of the plan been met? • What needs to be improved? How can improvements be brought about?
Terminal	• Overall effectiveness of stakeholder inputs • Overall effectiveness of engagement mechanisms	• Have the stakeholders achieved the outcomes of the plan and project? • Which stakeholder needs evolved and how were they been addressed? • What are the lessons learned?

5.6.2 CABRIC Caribbean specific Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Assessing what has worked and what didn't within the CABRIC programme and the EDA Grant facility is important for helping communities, agencies and civil society leaders reflect on these experiences while designing future activities. Inclusive and participatory monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is also necessary to minimise misconceptions and misunderstandings about the EDA programme to maintain a positive perception.

Monitoring will need to be a joint effort from the PDCU and the beneficiaries of the programme to assess to what extent impacts have incurred as planned, and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. The monitoring of stakeholder engagement and related successes and failures are also part of this exercise. The design of the monitoring and reporting procedures needs to be prepared in parallel with the preparation of the first annual work plan for the programme.

Monitoring will be needed to help verify the following in each country:

- The environmental and socioeconomic impacts of CABRIC Caribbean
- Implementation of the mitigation measures on CABRIC Caribbean projects
- Area including unplanned and unpredicted impacts, compliance and effectiveness of the SEP and the ESMP, as well as application of the recommended standards; including stakeholder engagement and implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)
- Independent annual reviews of the project and the implementation of the ESMP should be conducted annually. The compliance assessment and performance review reports will be produced independently from the PDMU and used as a monitoring and review tool to track ESMP results. In the review process, the PDMU and pilot country NDAs will play the lead role in coordinating the process with key stakeholders.

6. Grievance Redress Mechanism

The CCCCC-GRM, through its Oversight and Project-level System, supervises project-level GRMs to ensure their compliance and are resolved by the GRM Committee. This system is designed to handle complaints related to project-level grievance mechanisms such as disagreements with how a case was resolved; allegations of bias; and fears of reprisal for using the Project Level GRM.

6.1 Project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism

To ensure transparency, accountability, and responsiveness, this Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is established in compliance with the GCF requirements. The GRM provides a structured process for receiving, assessing, and addressing grievances related to the programme's implementation. The main objective is to ensure timely and effective resolution of grievances related to the programme; enhance stakeholder trust and programme accountability; and comply with the GCF's E&S, and Indigenous Peoples Policy, and the CCCCC's ESMS and Indigenous People Policy. The Project Level GRM aims to provide stakeholders with *"an accessible, transparent, efficient, and legitimate channel to address legitimate grievances from all stakeholders."*^v These complains can surround environmental or social concerns, policies, gender issues, and safeguards related to the practices implemented by the grant administrator, CSO, NGO, LA or other institution.

Examples of complains include, inter alia:

- Labour and working conditions
- Pollution of land, water and atmosphere
- Inefficient use of natural resources
- Issues related to health, safety and security
- Reporting on issues related to Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, Harassment (SEAH)
- Lack of community consultations or integration of community feedback
- Lack of impartiality, and fairness in grant award process
- challenge of grant award, grant management, or underperformance decision
- Allegations of conflict of interest by Grant Administrator Personnel
- Breach of CCCCC's policies and procedures
- Negative impacts on indigenous communities, improper consultation with indigenous communities, violations of FPIC
- Social or economic displacement / impacts on informal land occupants.

Grievance Submission Channels

Affected persons may submit grievances through the following channels:

- **Online Portal:** A dedicated grievance submission form available on the **CABRIC Website and Accountability Portal with QR Code link to App.**
- **Email:** Direct submission to the **GRM focal point within the RPCU.**
- **Phone Hotline:** A toll-free number for immediate concerns. This will be determined once paid for during project implementation.
- **In-person Submission:** At designated CABRIC Programme offices or CCCCC headquarters.
- **Community Liaison Officers:** Assigned officers available in programme regions to collect grievances- given the multi-country nature of CABRIC, it is important for aggrieved parties to have access to the GRM in their respective countries. CLOs will be sensitized on mandatorily logging grievances and supporting the GRM.

Grievances can be submitted in English, Spanish, French, or the local language of the affected communities such as Mayan, Garifuna, kweyol. Anonymous grievances will also be accepted in line with CCCCCGRM Manual and addressed.

A flow chart and refined GRM process will be elaborated during project inception and following consultations with all Grant Administrators, CCCCC and the RPCU.

GCF Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM)

Aggrieved parties can also access the GCF IRM. The IRM addresses complaints by people who believe they are negatively affected or may be affected by projects or programmes funded by the GCF. The IRM is not a last recourse mechanism. Therefore, a complainant may opt to report directly to the IRM.

The GCF IRM can be accessed through:

- Email: irm@gcfund.org
- Sending a voice or video recording
- Filling out the online complaints form

Grievance Handling Process

The GRM follows a structured **four-step process**:

Step 1: Acknowledgment and Registration (Within 5 Working Days)

- a) The grievance is logged into the **GRM database**.
- b) The complainant receives an acknowledgment receipt with a tracking number.
- c) Initial screening is conducted to determine eligibility and categorization.

Step 2: Assessment and Resolution Proposal (Within 20 Working Days)

- a) The **GRM Committee**, composed of representatives from the RPCU ,nationally identified committee members, and independent experts if necessary, assesses the grievance.
- b) If needed, the complainant is consulted for additional details.
- c) A proposed resolution is drafted and shared with the complainant for feedback.

Step 3: Implementation of Resolution (Within 30 Working Days of Agreement)

- a) If the complainant accepts the resolution, corrective actions are implemented.
- b) The complainant is informed of progress and final resolution steps.
- c) If the complainant rejects the resolution, they may escalate the grievance.

Step 4: Appeal and Independent Review (Within 45 Working Days)

- a) If the complainant is unsatisfied, the case is referred to the CCCCC.

The CCCCC reviews the case and provides a final resolution.

The complainant may at any time in the process, escalate the issue to the **GCF Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM)**.

The GRM is to be linked to a Code of Conduct which makes it clear that some of the Conduct could be reported under the GRM.

Confidentiality and Non-Retaliation

All grievances will be treated **confidentially**, ensuring protection of complainants' identities. CCCCC prohibits any form of retaliation against complainants. Anonymous complaints will be addressed with the same diligence as named complaints.

Monitoring and Reporting

The CABRIC Environmental and Social Specialist will be responsible for maintaining a comprehensive grievance log that records all complaints received, along with details of their assessment, processing, and resolution. This log will capture essential information, such as the date of receipt, the nature of the grievance, the parties involved, actions taken, current status, and the final outcome. To ensure transparency and accountability, the log will be regularly updated and securely stored in both physical and digital formats, accessible to authorized personnel only.

In line with GCF compliance requirements, the Environmental and Social Specialist under the guidance of the GRM Committee will compile and submit regular grievance reports to the GCF Secretariat, typically on a quarterly and annual basis, or as otherwise requested. These reports will provide an overview of grievances received, trends or recurring issues, response times, resolutions achieved, and any lessons learned or corrective actions implemented to improve grievance handling processes. With regards to gender-based violence and SEAH, a separate and complementary mechanism and a separate trained committee that investigates such cases will be established. The SEAH reporting process is detailed below.

Additionally, to promote public confidence and demonstrate the program's commitment to accountability, the GRM will ensure that an annual summary of non-confidential grievance outcomes is published on the CABRIC website. This disclosure will include anonymized information on the types of grievances submitted, how they were addressed, and any systemic improvements made as a result. The public disclosure will adhere to data protection and privacy principles, ensuring that no personal or sensitive information is shared.

Awareness and Accessibility

To ensure that all stakeholders are fully informed about the existence, purpose, and procedures of the GRM, a comprehensive communication strategy will be implemented. GRM information will be widely disseminated through multiple, culturally appropriate channels, including community meetings, through CABRIC CLO engagement with communities, radio broadcasts, and printed materials such as brochures, posters, and leaflets. All materials and announcements will be prepared in the local languages spoken within project areas to ensure clarity and understanding across diverse communities. Community meetings will serve as interactive platforms where participants can ask questions, seek clarification, and provide feedback on the grievance process. Radio broadcasts will help reach remote or rural populations, delivering key information on how, where, and when grievances can be submitted, using simple and clear language. Printed materials will be displayed in high-traffic community locations, such as markets, schools, health centres, village notice boards and Grant Administrator Offices.

Recognizing that certain groups may face barriers in accessing grievance mechanisms, special provisions will be made to guarantee that vulnerable and marginalized populations are included. This includes indigenous peoples, women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and youth. Specific strategies to enhance accessibility may include:

- Organizing separate information sessions for women, indigenous groups, or persons with disabilities to ensure they feel comfortable expressing concerns in culturally sensitive environments.
- Providing sign language interpretation, braille materials, and other assistive formats as needed to accommodate persons with hearing, visual, or physical impairments.
- Deploying community liaison officers who are trained in gender sensitivity and social inclusion to assist vulnerable groups with filing grievances.
- Establishing mobile grievance collection points and using local focal points in remote areas to reduce travel burdens for those living far from administrative centres.
- Ensuring that grievance submission processes are free of charge and can be submitted verbally, in writing, or through trusted community representatives to accommodate varying literacy levels and language proficiencies.

6.1.1 Dedicated SEAH channel

This dedicated SEAH channel will operate alongside and work independently from the standard four-step process as highlighted in the Grievance Handling Process section above. This SEAH channel will bypass local community leaders and any party potentially implicated in a complaint. See the SEAH submission channel below:

SEAH Submission Channels

Affected persons may submit grievances through the following channels:

- **Online Portal:** A dedicated SEAH grievance submission form available on the **CABRIC website**.
- **Email:** Direct submission to the **GEDSI Specialist at the RPCU** (this will be different from the general GRM email contact).
- **Phone Hotline:** A toll-free number for immediate concerns regarding SEAH to the **GEDSI Specialist** (this will be different to the general GRM contact).
- **In-person Submission:** In-person grievances to be relayed to the **GEDSI Specialist at CCCCC**
- ***Submissions can be made directly to the GCF's Independent Integrity Unit where required.***

Given the range of potential grievances and levels of seriousness of allegations, a survivor-centred protocol will be established. Hence, a one-size-fits-all model will not be considered suitable. The protocol is listed below:

- a) **Referral pathways:** The survivor must be offered access to medical, psychosocial, legal and protection aid and support within 24-72 hours.
- b) **Consent of the survivor** must be sought before sharing any information with investigators, project management or the GCF Secretariat. The survivor can choose to withdraw from the process at any time.

- c) **An immediate risk assessment** is to be conducted to determine if the survivor is in physical danger or at risk of retaliation from the perpetrator.
- d) **Investigation:** Using non-judgemental language, interviews are conducted **once** by the GEDSI Specialist. This is to avoid re-traumatisation.
- e) If the allegation is substantiated, the protocol then triggers **administrative actions** such as termination of employment (for the perpetrator) or recovery of funds. Additionally, law enforcement remedies may be triggered by consulting law enforcement authorities, in accordance to national laws. Appeals can be directed to the CCCCC
- f)

Any SEAH related grievances will be taken with the utmost empathy and sensitivity. In all cases, the GEDSI Specialist will be bound by tightly confidentiality requirements.

To ensure consistency, the SEAH channel will be aligned with the SEAH Code of Conduct, housed within the GRM as the central reporting mechanism. This referral pathway will be refined at project inception in line with the planned refinement of the Project level GRM.

6.2 CCCCC's Grievance Redress Mechanism

The CCCCC website contains a complaints section that focuses on their Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) which allows for stakeholders to submit complaints as well as issues relating to projects that the CCCCC is directly / indirectly involved in as a funding, accrediting, and/or implementing entity. Its aim is to provide stakeholders with *“an accessible, transparent, efficient, and legitimate channel to address legitimate grievances from all stakeholders.”*^{vi} These complaints can surround environmental or social concerns, policies, gender issues, and safeguards related to the practices implemented by an institution.

Further examples of complaints include:

- Labour and working conditions
- Pollution of land, water and atmosphere
- Inefficient use of natural resources
- Issues related to health, safety and security
- Reporting on issues related to Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, Harassment (SEAH)
- Human Resources, Lack of compliance with Environmental and Social Management Safeguards.
- Grievances on project-level GRM review of case resolution, lack of impartiality, and/or fear of retaliation among project-level GRMs.
- Alleged conflict of interests by CCCCC's personnel
- Breach of CCCCC's policies and procedures
- Social or economic displacement / impacts on informal land occupants.

There are various entry points to submit complaints to CCCCC (Figure 14): online; phone; and in-person. Whilst in some cases, complaints can be anonymous, the CCCCC requires the stakeholder to leave at least one contact detail in order to follow up on the specific issue.

Do you want to make a complaint related to the CCCCC's work or projects? You can access to the CCCCC-GRM through the following entry points:

Online:



Filling the Complaints Form (QR)

Email: complaints@caribbeanclimate.bz

Email to the Executive Director, CCCCC: oed@caribbeanclimate.bz

Phone: +(501) 822-1104, +(501) 822-1094

In person:

- Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, 3rd Floor, David L. McKoy Business Center, Bliss Parade, P.O. Box 563, Belmopan, Belize; or
- Through a CCCCC representative working in the field;
- Or at project facilities or through the project manager.

Figure 15 Entry points to submit complaints

With regards to the 9 principals of CCCCC-GRM, these are:

- Legitimate: this enables trust
- Accessible: it is known to all stakeholders
- Predictable: a clear procedure
- Efficient: a straight-forward procedure
- Equitable: reasonable access to information regarding the grievance process.
- Transparent: informs stakeholders of the complaint process
- Rights-compatible: respect international human rights laws
- A source of continuous learning draws on lessons learned to enhance mechanism
- Based on engagement and dialogue: consults stakeholders to address issue.

In alignment with CCCCC's gender policy, Principle 5 outlines procedures for handling complaints related to gender-based violence and sexual harassment. The GRM proactively addresses Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (SEAH) by employing a gender-sensitive framework. This prevents biased stereotypes and social norms from obstructing women and men's ability to fully exercise their rights and reap the benefits of the Centre's initiatives.

The three stages of the GRM are shown in Figure 2 whilst the process breakdown of a grievance report is highlighted in Figure 3. In cases related to **Section IX of CCCCC's Policy on the Protection of Whistleblowers and Against Retaliation** or **Section VI of CCCCC's Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy**, these are classified as category 3. The CCCCC's Policy on the Protection of Whistleblowers and Against Retaliation also features Section V Protection; VI Types of Retaliation; Section VII Duty to Report; VIII Anonymous Reporting; Section X Remedies and Discipline; and Section XI Policy Administration and Revision. It is important to note that the CCCCC GRM does not impede access to national or local judicial or administrative remedies.

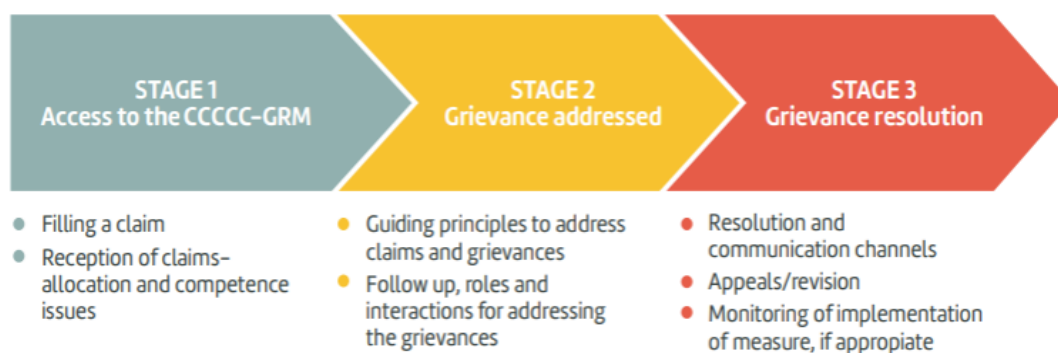


Figure 16 Three stages of the CCCCC GRM

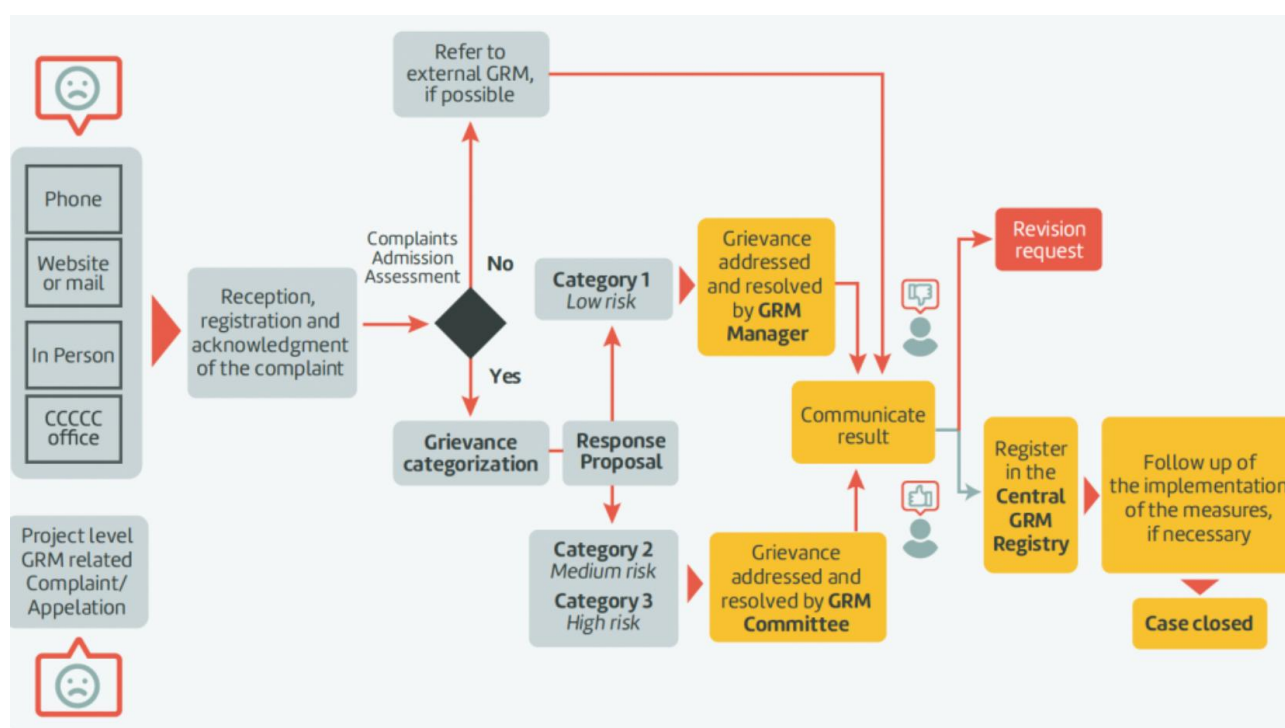


Figure 17 CCCCC grievance report process breakdown

6.3 Community-level Grievance Redress Mechanism

As mentioned above, FPIC dictates that indigenous peoples' communities must autonomously decide matters affecting them, adhering to their legal frameworks, cultural traditions, and practices. The circumstances that require FPIC are: impacts on lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use; relocation of indigenous peoples from lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use; and critical cultural heritage.^{vii} For the different communities to access the GRM, it needs to be ensured via multiple channels and should be established from the inception.

6.4 Management of Environmental and Social Issues

All Environmental and Social issues shall be separately logged in the **Environmental and Social Issues Register**. Receipt of the issue or grievance shall be formally acknowledged to the complainant (where applicable) within a defined timeframe as outlined in Section 9.1. These issues shall be first check against the predetermined risk list established at the project development stage to determine if the mitigation measures recommended are sufficient.

Appendix 1 - Stakeholder Instruments

CABRIC CSO/NGO Interview Instrument

Table 11 Interviewee Data

Name	
Gender	
Pronouns	
Country	
Indigenous Community	
Organization Represented	
Position at Organization	
Date of Interview	
Time of Interview	

Introduction

The Climate Actions for Building Resilience in Coastal Communities (CABRIC) in the Caribbean aims to implement an enhancing direct access programme within five Caribbean countries (the Bahamas, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Lucia). The programme aims at empowering vulnerable communities which are often impaired by their lack of capital to implement resilience activities by increasing access to climate finance to support the implementation of much needed actions.

Table 12 Interview Instrument

No.	Question	Response
1.	Can you tell us a bit about climate resilience work your organization does for coastal communities? <i>What is the most pressing resilience need for coastal communities?</i>	
2.	Do you have experience with distributing, managing and overseeing funds for the implementation of small-scale community or individual projects? <i>Were there any challenges/ barriers to accessing? Please describe.</i>	
3.	Do you have access to resources to support building capacity for oversight and implementation? <i>What types of resources (e.g., financial, technical expertise, tools, or training) do you currently have access to?</i>	
4.	How do you disseminate information amongst the communities you serve? E.g. WhatsApp, social media, radio, word of mouth, community meetings, pamphlet. <i>Are there specific groups that are harder to reach? Please explain why.</i>	
5.	Are there specific language requirements that need to be considered when working with specific communities/groups for inclusive implementation?	

No.	Question	Response
6.	Excluding funding, what are the current problems you face when implementing projects for your target audience? <i>What kinds of support could help to address these challenges?</i>	
7.	Are you involved with other CSOs or NGOs in accessing finance for implementation of climate resilience projects? <i>What were the benefits and challenges?</i> <i>Would you appreciate working in a hub and spoke model where a larger NGO / CSO manages the funds for implementation by smaller NGOs / CSOs?</i> <i>Which entities would fit into the hub position?</i>	
8.	How do you ensure inclusive participation of affected communities in project planning and implementation?	
9.	Are there groups (e.g., women, youth, PWDs, IPs) that face barriers to meaningful engagement? If so, what are those barriers?	
10.	What mitigation measures do you currently implement to address environmental risks such as habitat degradation or pollution?	
11.	How do you manage and mitigate social risks, such as loss of livelihoods or cultural heritage impacts?	
12.	How do you monitor and report (or plan to) on the environmental and social impacts of your projects?	
13.	Are there challenges in collecting, analysing, or sharing ESS-related data?	
14.	Does your organization have the capacity (e.g., staff, resources, expertise) to manage environmental and social safeguards effectively?	
15.	Do you encounter barriers to accessing funding due to ESS compliance requirements?	
16.	Have you worked with safeguard frameworks (e.g., GCF, GEF, MDB safeguards) in the past? <i>What aspects of these frameworks were most challenging to implement?</i> <i>Were there elements of these frameworks that supported your work effectively?</i>	

Climate Actions for Building Resilience in Coastal Communities in the Caribbean (CABRIC) programme
Community Representatives- Group Discussion Guide

Country	
Communities Represented	
Date of Interview	

Introduction

The Climate Actions for Building Resilience in Coastal Communities in the Caribbean Programme aims to implement an enhancing direct access programme within five Caribbean countries (the Bahamas, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica, and St. Lucia). The programme aims at working with communities by increasing access to climate finance to support the implementation of much needed actions. This means that through grant partners, communities can access resources to implement projects that are viewed as necessary to combat climate change.

Project Components and Interventions: CABRIC is structured around three mutually reinforcing components designed to deliver a paradigm shift in how climate finance flows to the local level:

- **Component 1: Institutional and Operational Capacity.** This component focuses on creating an enabling environment by strengthening the capacity of local actors to develop bankable adaptation proposals and by supporting the development of gender-responsive coastal policy frameworks. Technical assistance will be provided to help organizations meet fiduciary standards, addressing the "low financial absorption" barrier.

- **Component 2: Locally led adaptation Grant Facility.** This is the core financial mechanism, allocating resources across the five countries. The facility will operate three grant windows: **Small (up to USD 150k), Medium (USD 150k–300k), and Large (up to USD 500K).** Grants will fund projects under two primary themes:

1. **Gender-Transformative Livelihood Security:** Including Climate-Resilient Agriculture (e.g., solar-powered irrigation), Ecosystem-based Fisheries (e.g., cold storage to reduce post-harvest losses), and Nature-based Solutions (e.g., mangrove restoration).

2. **Inclusive Health, Wellbeing, and Social Resilience:** Including last-mile Early Warning Systems (EWS), climate-resilient health clinics/shelters, and mental health initiatives addressing climate trauma.

- **Component 3: Knowledge Sharing.** This component ensures scalability by establishing an Integrated Knowledge Platform to share climate risk data and lessons learned, fostering a regional community of practice.

Note for preamble to Questions: Climate Resilience Activities

Climate resilience activities mean **preparing our community to withstand, survive, and recover from harsh events or weather** (like floods, hurricanes, storms, droughts, or extreme heat) that is happening more often. It is about taking action to ensure our buildings, homes, food, and water are safe, even when the climate changes.

Here is an example of what this work may look like:

1. Preparing for Danger (Before)

- **Creating Safe Zones:** Identifying safe places to go in times of disaster.

- **Setting Up Alerts:** Making sure everyone knows how to get early warnings about dangerous weather.

- **Securing Homes and buildings:** Improving how buildings and houses are built to withstand stronger winds or rain.

2. Protecting Resources (During/After)

- **Saving Water:** Storing water during rainy seasons to use during dry seasons.

- **Protecting Food:** Planting crops that can handle heat or drought and keeping seeds safe.

- **Planting Trees:** Planting trees along rivers to stop flooding and in neighbourhoods to provide shade.

- **Replanting mangroves:** Planting mangroves in degraded areas to protect coastline.

Locally Led Adaptation Approach:

Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) is a community driven approach to addressing the challenges caused by climate change.

Right now, most climate finance is managed through international organizations that develop project ideas based on interpretation of community needs. LLA presents a complementary approach to climate resilience. The LLA approach is based on:

- Local People are the Experts: People living in a village or a coastal town know their land better than anyone else. Therefore, communities should jointly develop projects based on their needs.
- Getting Resources to Communities: LLA is based on the expectation that community-based institutions can manage money to address climate challenges at a local level.
- Long-Term Support: Instead of a "one-and-done" project (like building one sea wall and leaving), LLA focuses on building up local organizations and skills so the community can keep protecting itself for years to come.
- Fairness: It focuses on making sure the people hit hardest—like the poor, or marginalized groups—do not get left behind or hurt by "solutions" that don't fit their actual lives.

Questions

No.	Question	Response
1.	<i>What is the most pressing resilience need for your coastal communities?</i> How do our five areas align with your communities' need?	
2.	<i>Are there any groups in your communities that currently undertake climate resilience activities? Has your community done any resilience work?</i>	
2.	Excluding funding, what are the current problems you face when undertaking resilience activities within your communities? <i>What kinds of support could help to address these challenges?</i>	
3.	Have your communities ever benefitted from donor financing to undertake climate resilience activities?	
4.	Have you partnered with CSOs or NGOs in accessing finance for implementation of climate resilience projects? <i>What were the benefits and challenges?</i>	
5.	How best can the CABRIC Programme engage with your communities to determine community priorities for climate change resilience activities?	
6.	How do you disseminate information amongst the communities you serve? E.g. WhatsApp, social media, radio, word of mouth, community meetings, pamphlet.	
7.	Are there specific language requirements that need to be considered when working with specific communities/groups for inclusive implementation?	
8.	<i>Are there specific groups that are harder to reach? Please explain why.</i> If so, what are those barriers?	
9.	Do you encounter barriers to accessing funding for your climate change works?	
10. 11.	If we were to identify one group, agency or person that is the most fitting to represent the climate resilience needs of coastal communities in the country, who would it be?	
12.	Do you have any questions for us? Any suggestions, advice or caution?	

Appendix 2 - Stakeholders Engaged

Table 13 displays the list of stakeholders engaged for each country between January 27th to March 7th.

Table 13 Compiled List of Stakeholders engaged in Workshops and KIIs for each country

Country	Name	Sex	Organization/ Community	Engagement Type	Date
Grenada	Mrs. Merina Jessamy	F	Economic Development	Workshop	January 27 th , 2025
	Ms Peron Johnson	F	MoCRE	Workshop	January 27 th , 2025
	Paula Lewis	F	St Patrick Environmental and Community Tourism Organisation	Workshop	January 27 th , 2025
	Claudette	F	SPECTO	Workshop	January 27 th , 2025
	Earrolyn St. John	F	Ministry of Climate Resilience	Workshop	January 27 th , 2025
	Hadasha Buckmire	F	Grenada Environmental Ambassadors Inc / CIWIL	Workshop / Key Informant Interview	January 27 th , 2025 / January 28 th , 2025
	Tara Francis	F	5Cs GoG	Workshop	January 27 th , 2025
	Judlyn Telesford_Checkley	F	CCCCC	Workshop	January 27 th , 2025
	Davrell Bhola	M	Caribbean Green Energy Ltd	Workshop	January 27 th , 2025
	Reene Smith	F	Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment & Renewable Energy	Workshop	January 27 th , 2025
	Beverly Hector	F	GCF-EDA Project, Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment and Renewable Energy	Workshop	January 27 th , 2025

Country	Name	Sex	Organization/ Community	Engagement Type	Date
	Leslie Smith	F	Ministry of Climate Resilience	Workshop	January 27 th , 2025
	Kwasi Pierre	M	SAEDI Consulting Inc.	Workshop	January 27 th , 2025
	Llewelyn Duncan	M	Southern Electrical	Workshop	January 27 th , 2025
	Diana Ruiz	F	CCCCC	Workshop	January 27 th , 2025
	Sawana Fabien	F		Workshop	January 27 th , 2025
	Kriss Davies	F	Grenada Land Actors	Key Informant Interview	January 28 th , 2025
	Keturah Stanislaus	F	Ministry of Finance/Ministry of Environment - Enhance Direct Access Programme	Key Informant Interview	January 30 th , 2025
	Beverly Hector	F	Ministry of Finance/Ministry of Environment - Enhance Direct Access Programme	Key Informant Interview	January 30 th , 2025
	Shadell Stafford	F	Ministry of Finance/Ministry of Environment - Enhance Direct Access Programme	Key Informant Interview	January 30 th , 2025
	Jenifer James	F	Grenada Sustainable Development Trust	Key Informant Interview	February 3 rd , 2025
	Marina Fastigi	F	KIDO Foundation	Key Informant Interview	February 5 th , 2025
	Kelvin Andrew	M	(Farmer) N/A	Key Informant Interview	February 5 th , 2025
	Jahshaka Andrew	M	Carriacou Farmers Association	Key Informant Interview	February 5 th , 2025; May 11 th , 2026
	Akeisha Clark	F	Petite Martinique Women in Action	Key Informant Interview	February 6 th , 2025

Country	Name	Sex	Organization/ Community	Engagement Type	Date
	Davon Baker	M	Kipaji Development Initiative	Key Informant Interview	February 6 th , 2025
	Jaral Mceil	M	Carriacou Fisherfolk Association; GRENFAD (Grenada Fisherfolk and Aquaculture Development)	Key Informant Interview	May 11 th , 2026
Belize	Dominique Lizama	F	Belize Audubon Society	Key Informant Interview	February 4 th , 2025
	Dareece Chuc	F		Key Informant Interview	February 4 th , 2025
	Charrice Talbert	F	PETAL (Promoting Empowerment through Awareness for Lesbian and Bisexual Women)	Key Informant Interview / Workshop	February 4 th , 2025 / February 5 th , 2025
	Alicia Thompson	F		Workshop	February 5 th , 2025
	Roberto Pott	M	The Nature Conservancy	Workshop	February 5 th , 2025
	Jeffy V. Gomet	M	MBEDRM	Workshop	February 5 th , 2025
	Kurt Gideon	M	N / / A	Workshop	February 5 th , 2025
	Hunter Hales	F	Med	Workshop	February 5 th , 2025
	Denham Chuc	M	MED	Workshop	February 5 th , 2025
	Michele Lopez	F	CCCCC	Workshop	February 5 th , 2025
	Leisa Perch	F	SAEDI Consulting Inc.	Workshop	February 5 th , 2025
	Raphael Martinez	M	NGO	Workshop	February 5 th , 2025
	Elishah St. Luce	F	CCCCC	Workshop	February 5 th , 2025
	Tanisha Edward	F		Workshop	February 5 th , 2025
	Sawana Fabian	F		Workshop	February 5 th , 2025
	Jake Snaddon	M	UB-FRI	Workshop	February 5 th , 2025
	Egbert Irvin	M		Workshop	February 5 th , 2025
	Kleon Coleman	M	Oceana in Belize	Workshop	February 5 th , 2025

Country	Name	Sex	Organization/ Community	Engagement Type	Date
	Clifford Martinez	M	MAFSE	Workshop	February 5 th , 2025
	James Foley	M	TNC	Workshop	February 5 th , 2025
	Shanea Young	F	NMS Belize	Workshop	February 5 th , 2025
	Michele Irving	F	POWA (Productive Organisation for Women in Action)	Key Informant Interview	February 6 th , 2025
	Peter Murray	M	CRFM	Key Informant Interview	February 10 th , 2025
	Sheena Zuniga	F	National Garifuna Council	Key Informant Interview	February 18 th , 2025
	Donisio Shol	M	Julian Cho Society	Key Informant Interview	February 18 th , 2025
	Carlos Arevalo	M	Chunox Fisherman Association (CFA))	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Amisai Arevalo	NS10	Project Coordinator	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Cesar Fuiferro	NS	Chunox	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Oscar Aguilar	NS	Chunox	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Gamaliel Raymundo	NS	Sartenja	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Melvin Murillo	NS	Sartenja	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Renier Quintanilla	NS	Sartenja	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Elmer Aguilar	NS	Sartenja	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Abisai Canul	NS	Sarteneja Trap Fishers Association	Group Discussion	June 2026

10 Not Stated

Country	Name	Sex	Organization/ Community	Engagement Type	Date
	Benny Perez	NS	Sarteneja Traditional Fishers Association	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Heron Requena	NS	Chairman, Copperbank Fisherfolk Association	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Nadine Moore	NS	Chairperson- Gales Point	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Leticia Moore	NS	Chairperson- Gales Point	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Jamal Galvez	NS	Belize Program Coordinator- Clearwater Marine Aquarium Research Institute	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Norman Castillo	NS	Chair, Yugadan Fisher Association Hopkins	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Marley Nunez	NS	Yugadan Fisher Association Member	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Densfield Augustine	NS	Seine Bight	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Ellis Guzman	NS	Vice Chairman- Village Council Seine Bight	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Mario Muschamp (Jr.)	NS	Mokey River	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Eloy Cuevas (Jr.)	NS	Monkey River	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Eloy Cuevas	NS	Monkey River	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Hector Martinez	NS	Riversdale	Group Discussion	June 2026

Country	Name	Sex	Organization/ Community	Engagement Type	Date
	Isela Martinez	NS	Riversdale	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Paula Williams	NS	Village Chair- Punta Negra	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Ray Jacobs	NS	Punta Negra	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Leslie Colon	NS	Chairperson- Barranco	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Xavier Sandoval	NS	Barranco	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Peter Mariano	NS	Barranco	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Edward Sandoval	NS	Barranco	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Derick Moriera Sr	NS	Barranco	Group Discussion	June 2026
	Egbert Valencia	NS	Barranco	Group Discussion	June 2026
Jamaica	Ann- Marie Howard Brown	F	Jamaica National Heritage Trust	Workshop	June 2026
	Magenta Hayne	F	National Conservation Trust Fund of Jamaica	Workshop	June 2026
	Eleanor Terrelonge	F	CCCCC/MEGJC	Workshop	June 2026
	Schmei McLean	F	CCD/MEGJC	Workshop	June 2026
	Lee-Ann Walker	F	MOESYI/YAPD	Workshop	June 2026
	Loureene Jones	F	The Nature Conservancy	Workshop	February 13 th , 2025
	Adrian Henriques	M	Caribbean Youth Environment Network (CYEN)	Workshop	February 13 th , 2025
	Sawana Fabien	F	CCCCC	Workshop	February 13 th , 2025

Country	Name	Sex	Organization/ Community	Engagement Type	Date
	Deidre Caliz	F		Workshop	February 13 th , 2025
	Kimmoy Tulloch	F	Jamaica Red Cross	Workshop	February 13 th , 2025
	Kayla Wright	F	Jamaica Youth Advocacy Network (JYAN)	Workshop	February 13 th , 2025
	Simone Campbell	F	YAPD	Workshop	February 13 th , 2025
	Donnete Barthan-Walker	F	YAPD	Workshop	February 13 th , 2025
	Sasha Gajluke	M	CYEN	Workshop	February 13 th , 2025
	Tamarah Myles	F	NEPA	Workshop	February 13 th , 2025
	Kwasi Pierre	M	SAEDI Consulting Barbados Inc.	Workshop	February 13 th , 2025
	Milton Clarke	M	Jamaica Social Investment Fund	Key Informant Interview	February 17 th , 2025
	Gary Mclean	M		Key Informant Interview	February 17 th , 2025
	Shalenie Madho	F	Climate Finance Access Network	Key Informant Interview	February 17 th , 2025
	Michael Henry	M	Port Royal Fisher Folks Friendly Society	Key Informant Interview	February 10 th , 2025
	Ronalda Pairman	F	Yamaye Guani Taino Peoples	Key Informant Interview	February 12 th , 2025
	Ingrid Parchment	F	Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation (C CAM)	Key Informant Interview	February 19 th , 2025
	Sharisa Buckle	F	Ministry of Environment & Climate Change (MEECC)	Group Discussion	June 22nd, 2026
	Jason Myntee	M	Mitigation Adaptation to Climate Change	Group Discussion	June 22nd, 2026
	Darshan Leyes	M	Mitigation Adaptation to Climate Change	Group Discussion	June 22nd, 2026

Country	Name	Sex	Organization/ Community	Engagement Type	Date
	Dwon Malcolm	M	Half Moon Bay Fisher Coop	Group Discussion	June 22nd, 2026
	Phillipa Ricketts- Edmund	F	MLGCD	Group Discussion	June 22nd, 2026 & June 23 rd , 2026
	Ryan Zuniga	M	CCCCC	Group Discussion	June 22nd, 2026
	Manandro Squalé	M	GCF	Group Discussion	June 22nd, 2026
	Leroy Wade	M	C-CAM	Group Discussion	June 22nd, 2026
	Kis/khan Anderson	M	AHLC	Group Discussion	June 22nd, 2026
	Dr. René Level	F	Cumberland High School	Group Discussion	June 22nd, 2026
	Ishiwawa Hope	F	Social Development Commission	Group Discussion	June 22nd, 2026
	Calaja Edwardy	F	Social Development Commission	Group Discussion	June 22nd, 2026
	Basil Forsythe	M	AHLe	Group Discussion	June 22nd, 2026
	Nigel Blair	M	AHCC	Group Discussion	June 22nd, 2026
	Roger Engranis	M	All Hellshire Leadership Council	Group Discussion	June 22nd, 2026
	Delfond Jual	M	All Hellshire Leadership Council	Group Discussion	June 22nd, 2026
	Sheldon Grant	M	Climate Change Branch - Ministry of Water	Group Discussion	June 23rd, 2026

Country	Name	Sex	Organization/ Community	Engagement Type	Date
			Environment and Climate Change		
	Dianne Nelson	F	Portmore City Municipality	Group Discussion	June 23rd, 2026
	Phillipa Ricketts-Edmund	F	Ministry of Local Government and Community Development	Group Discussion	June 23rd, 2026
	Terry Forrester	F	KSAMC	Group Discussion	June 23rd, 2026
	Sherine Walker	F	Social Development Commission	Group Discussion	June 23rd, 2026
	Aaron Crooks	M	St. James Municipal Corporation	Group Discussion	June 23rd, 2026
	Stacy- Ann Henningham	F	Clarendon MC	Group Discussion	June 23rd, 2026
St. Lucia	Craig Henry	M	St. Lucia National Conservation Fund	Key Informant Interview / Workshop	February 26 th , 2025 / March 5 th , 2025,
	Marius Felix	M	Soufriere Marine Management Association Inc.	Key Informant Interview	February 27 th , 2025
	John Victorin	M	St. Lucia Social Development Fund	Key Informant Interview	February 27 th , 2025
	Joanne Husbands	F	CYEN St. Lucia chapter	Key Informant Interview	February 27 th , 2025
	Karen Tobiere	F	CIWiL St. Lucia chapter	Key Informant Interview	February 28 th , 2025
	Danni James	F	St. Lucia Fisherfolk Cooperative Society	Key Informant Interview / Workshop	February 28 th , 2025 / March 5 th , 2025
	Diana Ruiz	F	CCCCC	Workshop	March 5 th , 2025
	Sawana Fabien	F		Workshop	March 5 th , 2025
	Ellie La Trobe	F	E Co. Ltd	Workshop	March 5 th , 2025
	Hollie Moffett	F		Workshop	March 5 th , 2025

Country	Name	Sex	Organization/ Community	Engagement Type	Date
	Kwasi Pierre	M	SAEDI Consulting (Barbados) Inc	Workshop	March 5 th , 2025
	Leisa Perch	F		Workshop	March 5 th , 2025
	Lavina Alexander	F	Department of Sustainable Development	Workshop	March 5 th , 2025
	Skeeta Carasco	F	CFAN	Workshop	March 5 th , 2025
	Harald Dalsan	M	Soufriere Marine Management Association Inc.	Workshop	March 5 th , 2025
	Augustine Dominique,	M	Laborie Development Foundation	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Sade Gustave	F	CYEN	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Cornelius Sidonie	M	N/A	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Cyrillia Lewis	F	N/A	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Debora McLean	F	St. Lucia Blind Welfare Association	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Maria Fontinelle	F	N/A	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Maria John Baptiste	F	Government of St. Lucia	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Lorraine Mathew	F		Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Nadine Isidore	F		Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Nadia Wells- Hyacinth	F		Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Dale Bernard	F	Ministry of Agriculture	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Sarita Williams- Peter	F		Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Monique Calderon	F		Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Thaddeus Constatine	M		Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Maxine Matthew	F	IISD	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Jermaine Missole	F	SDC	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Newton Eristhee	M	Soufriere Fisheries Cooperative	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Nicole Joseph	F	N/A	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Robin Darrell	F	St. Lucia Network of Rural Women Producers	Key Informant Interview	March 6 th , 2025

Country	Name	Sex	Organization/ Community	Engagement Type	Date
	Joni Meluce	F	Laborie-Augier Constituency Council	Group Discussion	May 21 st , 2026
	Shalamar Alphonse	F	Soufrière Hospital	Group Discussion	May 21 st , 2026
	Kizzie Joseph	F	Fort South Constituency Council	Group Discussion	May 21 st , 2026
	Albertha Samuel	F	Soufrière FST Constituency Council	Group Discussion	May 21 st , 2026
	Damia Raymond- Samuel	F	Vieux-Fort North Constituency Council	Group Discussion	May 21 st , 2026
	Ellery Gaston	F	Community Nursing (Soufrière)	Group Discussion	May 21 st , 2026
	Enora Justin	F	Choiseul-Settibus Constituency Council	Group Discussion	May 21 st , 2026
	Junette Joseph	F	MOH VF Community Nursing	Group Discussion	May 21 st , 2026
	Mickelle Bicar	F	H.O.H Community Nursing	Group Discussion	May 21 st , 2026
	Donette Charley	F	Micoud Dept. of Economic Development	Group Discussion	May 21 st , 2026 & May 22 nd , 2026
	Tabitha Belas	F	Babonneau Council	Group Discussion	May 22 nd , 2026
	Janice Hedoaka	F	Castries South- East Council	Group Discussion	May 22 nd , 2026
	Helena Ruben	F	Gros Islet Council	Group Discussion	May 22 nd , 2026
	Yhomin Julio-Gabriel	F	MOH/PHC	Group Discussion	May 22 nd , 2026
	Michaelina Alexander Phillip	F	MOH Region 2	Group Discussion	May 22 nd , 2026
	Shera Griffith	F	MOH Region 2	Group Discussion	May 22 nd , 2026

Country	Name	Sex	Organization/ Community	Engagement Type	Date
	Keishma Prospere	F	Dennerly North Council	Group Discussion	May 22 nd , 2026
	Danalin Boodhoo-Reynolds	F	Dennerly South Council	Group Discussion	May 22 nd , 2026
The Bahamas	Alexio Brown	M	Ministry of Works and FIA	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Ann Albury	F	College of The Bahamas/ BTVI	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Brandon Bethel	M	University of The Bahamas	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	C. Lightbourne	N/A	N/A	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Cacique Akýka Baaruco	F	N/A	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Candis Marshall	F	N/A	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Catherine Booker	F	The Elizabeth Harbour Conservation Partnership	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Cha Boyce	F	Friends of The Environment	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Charles Hamilton	M	CCAUEU	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025 May 18 th , 2026
	Melissa Ingraham	F		Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Cordero Johnson	M	N/A	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Deon Stewart	M	GEF SGP UNDP	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Archer	N/A		Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Devon Leslie	M	Synergy Bahamas	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Diana Ruiz	F	CCCCC	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Sawana Fabien	F		Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Ancilleno Davis	M	Science and Perspective	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Anthony Hamilton	M	Civil Society Bahamas	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Ellie La Trobe	F	E Co. Ltd	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Eustacia Jennings	F	Jennings Environmental, Safety & Security	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Fayne Thompson	F	N/A	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025

Country	Name	Sex	Organization/ Community	Engagement Type	Date
	Garth Jackson	M	Bahamas National Trust	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Lindy C. Knowles	F		Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	H. Knowles	N/A	(SDGU)(OPM)	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Jennifer Barnabie	F	Grand Bahamas Resilience Center	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Karen Panton	F	Bahamas Protected Areas Fund	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Kwasi Pierre	M	SAEDI Consulting (Barbados) Inc	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Leisa Perch	F		Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	LaMonica Glinton	F	Agriculture and Applied Sciences Consultants	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Lashanti Jupp	F	N/A	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Leo V. Rolle	M	The Bahamas Chamber of Commerce and Employers Confederation	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Marilyn Zonicle	F	International Maritime Organization	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Martha Mcfall	F	N/A	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	McDerBern Rolle Davis	M	N/A	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Nadia Morris	F	BREEF	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Nikita Shiel-Rolle	F	YME/CICI	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Prescott Smith	M	Bahamas Sportfishing & Conservation Association	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Prodesta Moore	F	Women United	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	R. Newbold	F	Director of Climate Change	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025 & May 18 th ,
	Ranique Forbes	F	N/A	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Rashema Ingraham	F	Bonefish & Tarpon Trust	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Raveenia Hanna	F	Bahamas Agriculture and Marine Science Institute	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025

Country	Name	Sex	Organization/ Community	Engagement Type	Date
	Stephanie Frith	F	Bahamas NGO Investment Ltd	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Tamia Francois	F	SDG	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Therena Cunningham	F	S.T.R.A.W. Inc Center	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	T. White	N/A	N/A	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Sumayyah Cargill	F	The Bahamas Development Bank	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Tamika Mcfall	F		Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Tim Ingraham	M	Bahamas Chamber of Commerce	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	N/A	N/A	UB-GPPI	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Willamae Stuart	F	N/A	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	La'Trey Johnson	M	xNxTnP	Workshop	March 6 th , 2025
	Josua Davis	M	Climate Officer	Group Discussion	May 18 th , 2026
	Chief Linda Banister	F	Cat Island Council	Group Discussion	May 18 th , 2026
	Chiefl Ian Knowles	M	Long Island District	Group Discussion	May 18 th , 2026
	Chief Rennard Storr	M	San Salvador District Council	Group Discussion	May 18 th , 2026
	Chief Aldra Russell	F	San Salvador District Council	Group Discussion	May 18 th , 2026

Appendix 3 - Country Specific Stakeholder Analysis

The full in-depth country specific stakeholder analysis can be found [here](#).

Appendix 4 - Consolidated Community Consultations Analysis

CABRIC Caribbean Programme

Climate Actions for Building Resilience in Coastal
Communities in the Caribbean

Consolidated Community Engagement Report

Prepared by: Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) | Date: July 2026

1. Executive Summary

The Climate Actions for Building Resilience in Coastal Communities in the Caribbean (CABRIC) Programme, being proposed for Green Climate Fund (GCF) financing, conducted community consultations and key informant interviews across five participating countries: Belize, The Bahamas, Grenada, Jamaica, and Saint Lucia. Consultations took place between May and July 2026 and engaged coastal communities, civil society organizations, fisherfolk and farmer associations, local government representatives, and community health workers.

Communities identified a consistent mix of climate resilience needs: water security, climate-resilient infrastructure (including hurricane shelters, health facilities, and backup power), protection of fisheries and agricultural livelihoods, early warning and emergency communication systems, and access to locally appropriate climate finance. At the same time, communities revealed significant capacity constraints — in proposal writing, monitoring and reporting, financial management, and institutional organization — that currently prevent them from independently accessing and implementing climate finance.

This report consolidates the substantive findings from those engagements, sets out eight programme-level recommendations for CABRIC's design and implementation, and presents a comparative summary table of climate impacts, priorities, barriers, and preferred engagement methods by country. Participant rosters and interviewer details have been excluded from this consolidated report but are reflected in Appendix 2 of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Summary of Consultations.

2. Methodology

Consultations were conducted using a combination of community focus group discussions, key informant interviews. Structured discussion guides were developed for different stakeholder groups, covering the most pressing resilience needs, existing community adaptation activities, barriers to accessing climate finance, and preferred engagement modalities. All meetings were recorded or transcribed and summarized. Participant-identifying information has been excluded from this report; the full participant list is retained in Appendix 2 of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

3. Country Findings

3.1 Belize

Consultation date(s): Community meetings held June 1-11, 2026; one meeting rescheduled to June 21, 2026 (road flooding).

Scope & Methodology: Engagements covered 10 vulnerable coastal communities across the northern, central, and southern sub-regions. A total of 92 people participated. The process was coordinated by the Belize Fund for a Sustainable Future alongside related fisher stakeholder engagement activities.

Key Climate Impacts

Coastal erosion was the most widely reported threat, affecting communities including Barranco, Hopkins, Riversdale, and Seine Bight.

Drought was reported in Barranco, Sarteneja, and Seine Bight, with documented impacts on rainwater supplies, agriculture, and household food sources.

Potable water insecurity was cited across multiple communities.

Warming ocean temperatures have contributed to the migration of commercial marine species, undermining fishing-dependent livelihoods.

Flood-driven turbid water events disrupt fishing operations and vessel safety.

Top Resilience Priorities

Coastal erosion management and protection of shorelines.

Improved water access and storage infrastructure.

Fisheries resilience support, including income security and reduced operating costs.

Equitable application of environmental and coastal regulations.

Major Barriers and Capacity Gaps

Complex proposal requirements and reporting burdens.

Uneven enforcement of coastal zone regulations perceived to disadvantage community actors.

Consultation fatigue: communities report repeated engagement without visible outcomes.

Low participation of women and non-fisher groups in formal resilience processes.

Absence of functioning village councils in some communities, leaving informal leaders as the only viable contact points.

Preferred Engagement Approaches

Future CABRIC engagement should work through trusted local contact points: village councils, fisher associations, women's groups, and locally rooted NGOs or private sector actors. One-off, extractive consultation models should be avoided. Engagement must be planned to minimise disruption to productive activities.

3.2 The Bahamas

Consultation date(s): May 18, 2026. Consultation with local government representatives from Cat Island, Long Island, and San Salvador.

Scope & Methodology: The consultation engaged Chief Councillors and local government officials from three Family Islands to gather community input for the CABRIC proposal.

Key Climate Impacts

Hurricanes and post-hurricane recovery are the defining resilience challenges, with inadequate and outdated shelter infrastructure across all three islands.

Sea level rise and storm surge are increasing risks to communities largely situated at or near sea level (90% of Long Island's northern population).

Drought and soil salinity from sea level rise are compounding food insecurity and undermining agriculture.

High cost of transporting fuel and equipment to Family Islands significantly increases the cost of resilience action.

Internal displacement because of climate events.

Top Resilience Priorities

Multi-purpose hurricane shelters with water supply and backup power.

Early warning and satellite communication systems that remain functional during storms.

Renewable energy, particularly solar, for households and critical facilities.

Fisheries and agriculture support, including cold storage, irrigation, and electric fencing.

Mangrove restoration and conservation education.

Major Barriers and Capacity Gaps

Local government bodies currently lack financial infrastructure to receive and manage grant funds directly, requiring intermediary arrangements.

High transport and logistics costs limit the affordability of resilience investments.

Brain drain from Family Islands reduces local technical and organizational capacity.

Limited formal climate resilience organizing in some islands.

Preferred Engagement Approaches

A dual-channel engagement strategy is recommended: traditional in-person venues (churches, town halls) for older residents and digital platforms for younger populations. Strong community partners include the Bahamas National Trust, the Long Island Association, and established local organizations. Ministry coordination will be essential for grant routing.

3.3 Grenada (Carriacou)

Consultation date(s): May 11, 2026. Interviews with the Carriacou Farmers Association and Carriacou Fisherfolk Association / GRENFAD.

Scope & Methodology: Two separate key informant interviews were conducted: one with a representative of the Carriacou Farmers Association and one with a member of the Carriacou Fisherfolk Association and GRENFAD. Both consultations took place in the recovery context following Hurricane Beryl (July 2024).

Key Climate Impacts

Hurricane Beryl caused severe damage to Carriacou, including destruction of a partially completed community ice machine and cold storage investment that had been intended to generate income for the fisherfolk association.

Coastal erosion and land degradation, including runoff affecting agricultural land access and productivity.

Chronic water insecurity affects both farming and daily household needs.

Uncertainty about future climate events is identified as a fundamental resilience challenge beyond immediate physical damage.

Sand mining contributes to coastal degradation.

Top Resilience Priorities

Rainwater harvesting and water storage infrastructure.

Continued and expanded FAD (Fish Aggregating Device) fishing as a climate adaptation strategy for coastal and inshore fisheries.

Agricultural adaptation: hydroponics, drought-tolerant crops, rotational grazing, irrigation.

Reconstruction of income-generating infrastructure (ice machine and cold storage) disrupted by Hurricane Beryl.

Hands-on technical assistance for proposal writing, project coordination, monitoring, and reporting.

Major Barriers and Capacity Gaps

Shortage of technical skills for implementing new agricultural and fisheries technologies.

Difficulty sourcing materials locally.

Monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) and reporting requirements are a major burden, diverting time from productive activities.

Short application windows and inaccessible proposal templates.

Limited secure land tenure for community infrastructure.

Preferred Engagement Approaches

Outreach must be specifically designed for outer-island communities. Communities are open to networked or hub-and-spoke support models, provided arrangements are transparent and do not disadvantage smaller organizations. WhatsApp and in-person meetings are the primary communication channels.

3.4 Jamaica

Consultation date(s): June 22-23, 2026.

Scope & Methodology: Two separate group Consultations were with coastal community representatives, civil society organizations, local government officers, and community-based organizations from Portmore, Hellshire, and surrounding coastal communities.

Key Climate Impacts

Hurricanes, floods, and storm surges are the primary disaster risks.

Significant coastal erosion, particularly in Hellshire.

Drought and water insecurity, especially in Portmore and other low-lying coastal communities.

Failure of conventional communications networks during and after disaster events.

Inadequate post-disaster recovery planning identified as a structural gap.

Top Resilience Priorities

Community-level early warning systems for floods, storm surges, and tsunamis.

Backup communications technologies, including ham radios and other off-grid systems.

Retrofitting emergency shelters and strengthening infrastructure (windows, doors, shutters).

Water storage systems and renewable energy for critical facilities.

Nature-based solutions and environmentally friendly coastal resilience measures.

Post-disaster recovery planning as a formalized resilience function.

Major Barriers and Capacity Gaps

Capacity gaps in proposal writing, project development, procurement, financial management, and monitoring and reporting.

Insufficient strength of CSOs, NGOs, and CBOs to independently implement and manage projects.

One-off consultation model does not sustain community engagement through implementation.

Significant investment in disaster response but inadequate attention to recovery planning.

Preferred Engagement Approaches

Both in-person and virtual engagement approaches are recommended, with meetings scheduled at convenient times for community members. Existing institutions such as the Social Development Commission and Municipal Corporations are natural partners. Municipal Corporations were specifically identified as potential grant applicants on behalf of communities.

3.5 Saint Lucia

Consultation date(s): South Coast: May 21, 2026. North Coast: May 22, 2026.

Scope & Methodology: Two separate focus group discussions were held: one with constituency council clerks, community health nurses, and civil society actors from the South Coast, and one covering North Coast communities including Gros Islet, Dennery, and Babonneau.

Key Climate Impacts

Drought and water outages, causing extended supply disruptions with associated public health risks (water-borne and vector-borne diseases).

Declining fish stocks in key fishing communities such as Laborie, driven by warming ocean temperatures and dying coral reefs.

Impacts on sea moss farming as a result of seaweed loss and changing marine conditions.

Coastal erosion, sargassum accumulation, and loss of bathing areas.

Extreme heat increasingly affecting schools, public buildings, outdoor workers, pregnant women, the elderly, and school children.

Flooding and drainage failures, exacerbated by poor waste disposal practices and blocked drains.

Storm damage to emergency coordination infrastructure.

Top Resilience Priorities

Rainwater harvesting systems for low-income households, schools, and public facilities.

Renewable energy and backup generation for health facilities, fish landing sites, and emergency coordination centres.

Retrofitting of emergency coordination centres and schools for heat and storm resilience.

Improved solid and liquid waste management to reduce flood risk and protect water quality.

Fisheries and sea moss farming resilience support.

Climate-resilient housing for vulnerable, low-income coastal households.

Public awareness and behaviour change campaigns on heat stress and environmental management.

Major Barriers and Capacity Gaps

Poor inter-agency coordination and siloed government approaches.

Ministry endorsement is often required even for locally led projects, creating bottlenecks.

Youth disengagement from community resilience processes.

Weak enforcement of building codes and environmental regulations.

Variable capacity of local disaster committees.

Preferred Engagement Approaches

Both consultations emphasized that CABRIC must move beyond institutional actors and reach communities through trusted local bodies including councils, faith groups, farmer and fisher associations, and women's groups. Engagement should be ongoing, tailored to each community, and linked to visible practical action. Feedback loops are essential so communities can see what results from consultations. Evening meetings are preferred over weekend sessions.

4. Regional Cross-Cutting Themes

The following themes emerged consistently across all five countries' consultations and should inform the core design of the CABRIC programme:

Water Insecurity: Drought, inadequate storage, poor drainage, and interrupted supply are driving water crises in every participating country. Investment in water security infrastructure is the single most universally cited priority.

Climate-Resilient Infrastructure: Multi-purpose shelters, health facilities, schools, fish landing sites, cold storage, drainage systems, and backup power for critical facilities are needed across all contexts.

Livelihood Resilience in Fisheries and Agriculture: Fisheries and agriculture are central to the economic and food security of coastal communities. Climate adaptation must protect and diversify these livelihoods, not treat them as secondary concerns.

Technical Capacity and Access to Finance: Communities have initiative and local knowledge but consistently lack the technical skills to navigate complex grant processes, fulfill reporting requirements, and implement projects independently. Simplifying access and providing embedded technical support is a prerequisite for locally led adaptation.

Locally Rooted Engagement: Engagement works when it is built on trusted local relationships and institutions. One-off, top-down consultations erode community trust. CABRIC must commit to continuous, two-way engagement with visible feedback and follow-through.

Inclusivity: Women, Youth, and Marginalized Groups: Women, youth, and non-dominant community groups (including non-fisher groups in fishing-focused consultations) are consistently underrepresented. Intentional outreach strategies are needed.

Nature-Based Solutions: Communities across all countries expressed strong support for nature-based and environmentally friendly resilience approaches, including mangrove restoration, FAD fishing, ecological education, and sustainable land management.

Post-Disaster Recovery: Disaster preparedness receives attention; post-disaster recovery planning does not. This gap is most acute in Jamaica but is relevant across all contexts where communities have experienced major climate events.

5. Programme Recommendations

Based on the consolidated findings from the five country consultations, the following eight recommendations are proposed for CABRIC programme design and implementation:

1. Simplify Climate Finance Access

Streamline application processes, provide standardized templates in advance of calls, cap reporting requirements at a level appropriate to grant size, and offer pre-application technical support. Short windows and burdensome reporting disproportionately disadvantage smaller and outer-island organizations (Grenada, Belize) that have the greatest resilience needs but the least administrative capacity.

2. Invest in Embedded Technical Capacity Building

Provide direct, hands-on technical assistance for proposal writing, project management, procurement, financial reporting, and monitoring and evaluation. This is not a supplementary activity but a prerequisite for genuine local ownership and delivery. Priority groups include fisherfolk and farmer associations (Grenada), CSOs and CBOs (Jamaica), and community councils (Saint Lucia, The Bahamas).

3. Prioritize Water Security Infrastructure

Fund practical, community-appropriate solutions to water insecurity, including rainwater harvesting systems for low-income households and public facilities, water storage and distribution infrastructure, irrigation systems, and (where relevant) desalination capacity. Water insecurity is a universal priority and health, livelihood, and climate adaptation concern across all five countries.

4. Support Climate-Resilient Livelihoods in Fisheries and Agriculture

Direct investment toward the economic backbone of coastal communities. Priority investments include cold storage and post-harvest loss reduction for fishers (Grenada, Saint Lucia, The Bahamas); drought-tolerant crop varieties, hydroponics, and greenhouse agriculture (Grenada, Saint Lucia, Jamaica); sea moss farming adaptation (Saint Lucia); electric fencing and irrigation for agriculture (The Bahamas); and expanded FAD fishing infrastructure (Grenada).

5. Strengthen Disaster Preparedness and Early Warning Systems

Finance the retrofit and construction of multi-purpose, climate-resilient shelters (The Bahamas, Jamaica); install early warning systems for floods, storm surges, and tsunamis (Jamaica); support backup communication technologies such as satellite and ham radio systems (The Bahamas, Jamaica, Saint Lucia); and ensure critical facilities have renewable energy and backup power. Additionally, institutionalize post-disaster recovery planning as a formal programme component.

6. Institutionalize Continuous, Locally Led Engagement

Move away from one-off consultations toward sustained, two-way engagement embedded in implementation partnerships with trusted local organizations. Every country consultation identified consultation fatigue and the absence of feedback loops as major problems. CABRIC should commit

to regular communication, visible follow-through, and adaptive management informed by ongoing community input.

7. Promote Inclusive Outreach to Women, Youth, and Underrepresented Groups

Design targeted strategies to ensure women, youth, non-fisher groups, and other marginalized populations are substantively represented in consultation, decision-making, and project implementation. Measures should include gender-disaggregated data collection, dedicated women's and youth consultation streams, and monitoring of inclusion outcomes.

8. Scale Locally Proven Nature-Based and Community-Led Adaptation

Identify, validate, and finance locally proven adaptation practices as the foundation of the CABRIC portfolio. Examples include community-led mangrove restoration in The Bahamas; FAD fishing as a managed climate adaptation strategy in Grenada; hydroponics and rotational grazing in Carriacou; and coastal and watershed education programmes in Saint Lucia and Jamaica. Nature-based solutions were preferred over hard infrastructure across multiple contexts.

6. Country Comparison Table: Climate Impacts and Resilience Priorities

The table below provides a comparative overview of key climate impacts, resilience priorities, major barriers, and preferred engagement approaches across the five CABRIC participating countries.

Country	Consultation Date(s)	Key Climate Impacts	Top Resilience Priorities	Major Barriers / Capacity Gaps	Preferred Engagement Approaches
Belize	June 1-11 & 21, 2026	Coastal erosion; drought; potable water insecurity; warming waters and fish migration; flood-driven turbid water disrupting fishing	Coastal erosion control; water access and storage; fisheries livelihood resilience; equitable coastal regulation	Complex proposal requirements; consultation fatigue; uneven regulations; under-representation of women and non-fisher groups; absent village councils in some areas	Village councils; fisher associations; women's groups; local NGOs; trusted local contact points; ongoing rather than one-off engagement
The Bahamas	May 18, 2026	Hurricanes and storm surge; sea level rise; drought; soil salinity; high cost of logistics to Family Islands; internal displacement	Multi-purpose hurricane shelters; early warning and satellite communications; solar energy; fisheries cold storage; mangrove restoration; agricultural support	Local government lacks grant management infrastructure; high transport costs; brain drain; limited formal CSO capacity on some islands	Dual-channel: traditional in-person for older residents, digital for younger; Bahamas National Trust, Long Island Association, and similar bodies as partners

Grenada (Carriacou)	May 11, 2026	Hurricane Beryl (July 2024) damage and recovery; coastal erosion; land degradation; water insecurity; climate uncertainty	Rainwater harvesting; FAD fishing; drought-tolerant crops; hydroponics; ice machine / cold storage reconstruction; technical assistance for grant access	Technical capacity gaps; proposal complexity; MEL/reporting burden; short application windows; insecure land tenure; difficulty sourcing materials	Outer-island tailored outreach; local organizations; WhatsApp and in-person; hub-and-spoke model with fair terms for smaller groups
Jamaica	June 22-23, 2026	Hurricanes, floods, storm surges; coastal erosion (Hellshire); drought and water insecurity (Portmore); communication network failure; weak recovery planning	Early warning systems; backup communications (ham radio, off-grid); shelter retrofit; water storage; renewable energy; nature-based solutions; recovery planning	Capacity gaps in procurement, financial management, monitoring, and reporting; weak CSO/NGO/CBO capacity; insufficient recovery planning focus	In-person and virtual channels; convenient scheduling; Social Development Commission; Municipal Corporations as potential grant applicants; continuous engagement
Saint Lucia	South Coast: May 21; North Coast: May 22, 2026	Drought and water outages with health impacts; declining fish stocks and sea moss losses; extreme heat; flooding and drainage failure; coastal erosion; storm damage to emergency facilities	Rainwater harvesting; renewable energy and backup power for critical facilities; shelter and school retrofits; fisheries and sea moss resilience; climate-resilient housing; heat awareness; drainage improvement	Poor inter-agency coordination; ministry endorsement bottlenecks; youth disengagement; weak building code enforcement; variable capacity of local disaster committees	Local councils, faith groups, farmer and fisher associations, women's groups; evening meetings preferred; feedback loops; youth engagement; visible practical action linked to consultations

7. Conclusion

The CABRIC community consultations have confirmed strong regional alignment around the need for practical, community-led climate resilience programming. While each country's context is distinct, communities across all five countries pointed to the same cluster of priorities: water security, protection of climate-sensitive livelihoods, climate-resilient infrastructure, locally appropriate early warning and communications systems, and access to climate finance that is genuinely accessible to community-scale actors.

Critically, the consultations also demonstrate that communities are not passive recipients — they already have local organizations, informal resilience practices, and significant lived adaptation experience. CABRIC has an opportunity to build on this existing initiative rather than importing external models. Success will depend on addressing the barriers communities themselves identified: inaccessible funding processes, insufficient technical support, weak coordination across institutions, and a persistent disconnect between consultation exercises and tangible community outcomes.

The eight programme recommendations in this report, grounded in the voices of communities across Belize, The Bahamas, Grenada, Jamaica, and Saint Lucia, provide a practical framework for translating the CABRIC programme design into investments that communities need, own, and can sustain.

Appendix 5: List of CSO's, NGO's, LAs and other

Table 14 List of CSO's, NGO's, LAs and other

NGO and CSO	Country	Theme	Category
Bahamian Environment Foundation	Bahamas	Water and Marine	Non-Governmental Organization
Bahamas Reef Environment Educational Foundation (BREEF)	Bahamas	Water and Marine	Academic and Research Institute
Bahamas Sportfishing & Conservation Association	Bahamas	Water and Marine	Non-Governmental Organization
Moore Charitable Foundation	Bahamas	Water and Marine	Private
Perry Institute For Marine Science	Bahamas	Water and Marine	Academic and Research Institute
Bahamas Marine Ecocentre (Little Darby Island) charity	Bahamas	Water and Marine	Academic and Research Institute
Friends of the Environment Abaco	Bahamas	Water and Marine	Non-Governmental Organization
Bahamas National Trust	Bahamas	Water and Marine	Non-Governmental Organization
YME Bahamas & Cat Island Conservation Institute	Bahamas	Water and Marine	Academic and Research Institute
Waterkeepers Bahamas	Bahamas	Water and Marine	Community-based Organisation
National Fisheries Association of the Bahamas	Bahamas	Water and Marine	Resource User Groups
Bahamas Sportfishing Conservation Association	Bahamas	Water and Marine	Non-Governmental Organization
Bonefish & Tarpon Trust	Bahamas	Water and Marine	Non-Governmental Organization
The Elizabeth Harbour Conservation Partnership	Bahamas	Water and Marine	Community-based Organisation
Bahamas Protected Areas Fund	Bahamas	Water and Marine	National Conservation Trust Fund
Bahamas Maritime Authority (BMA)	Bahamas	Water and Marine	Professional bodies
Pacific Disaster Center	Bahamas	Disaster Management	Private
Information Technology Disaster Relief Centre (ITDRC)	Bahamas	Disaster Management	Academic and Research Institute
Disaster Arborist Response Team	Bahamas	Disaster Management	Non-Governmental Organization
Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Authority	Bahamas	Disaster Management	Professional Bodies
Bahamas Air Sea Rescue Association	Bahamas	Disaster Management	Professional Bodies
Restore Bahamas	Bahamas	Ecosystems	Business-led Initiative

Bahamas Protect Areas Fund	Bahamas	Ecosystems	National Conservation Trust Fund
Agricultural Development Organisation Bahamas	Bahamas	Ecosystems	Non-Governmental Organization
FRIENDS of the Environment	Bahamas	Ecosystems	Community-based Organisation
San Sal Living Jewels	Bahamas	Ecosystems	Community-based Organisation
Many Hands for Abaco	Bahamas	Ecosystems	Non-Governmental Organization
The Bahamas Network of Rural Women Producers	Bahamas	Ecosystems	Community-based Organisation
Abaco Rescue Fund	Bahamas	Ecosystems	National Conservation Trust Fund
Bahamas Mangrove Alliance	Bahamas	Ecosystems	Professional bodies
Synergy Bahamas	Bahamas	Sustainable Development	Academic and Research Institute
Jennings Environmental, Safety & Security	Bahamas	Sustainable Development	Private
Agriculture and Applied Sciences Consultants	Bahamas	Sustainable Development	Private
Science and Perspective	Bahamas	Sustainable Development	Private
Grand Bahamas Resilience Center	Bahamas	Sustainable Development	Non-Governmental Organization
One Eleuthera Foundation (OEF)	Bahamas	Sustainable Development	Community-based Organisation
Bahamas Environment, Science and Technology (BEST) Commission	Bahamas	Sustainable Development	Professional bodies
Bahamas Urban Youth Development Center	Bahamas	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Caribbean Youth Environment Network (CYEN) Bahamas	Bahamas	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Restore Bahamas	Bahamas	Social Development	Private
Caribbean Women in Leadership (CIWiL) Bahamas	Bahamas	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Equality Bahamas	Bahamas	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Bridge of Hope Bahamas	Bahamas	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Women United	Bahamas	Social Development	Civil Society Organization
STRAW Inc. Center for Young Women	Bahamas	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
The DMarco Foundation	Bahamas	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Bahamas Red Cross	Bahamas	Social Development	National Society
Human Rights Bahamas	Bahamas	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Bahamas Association for the Physically Disabled	Bahamas	Social Development	Resource User Groups
ORG Bahamas Foundation	Bahamas	Social Development	Civil Society Organization
Community Counselling & Assessment Centre	Bahamas	Social Development	Academic and Research Institute
Government and Public Policy Institute Bahamas	Bahamas	Social Development	Academic and Research Institute

Bahamas NGO Investment Ltd	Bahamas	Social Development	Private
The Bahamas Development Bank	Bahamas	Social Development	Financial Institutions
Lend a Hand Bahamas	Bahamas	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Hands For Hunger	Bahamas	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Bahamas Lotus	Bahamas	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Many Hands for Abaco	Bahamas	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
The Bahamas Agriculture and Marine Science Institute (BAMSI)	Bahamas	Water and Marine / Ecosystems	Academic and Research Institute
University of The Bahamas	Bahamas	Social Development	Academic and Research Institute
St. John's University (Bahamas Campus)	Bahamas	Social Development	Academic and Research Institute
Bahamas Baptist Community College (BBCC)	Bahamas	Social Development	Academic and Research Institute
University of The Bahamas Research & Innovation (UBRI)	Bahamas	Social Development	Academic and Research Institute
Cape Eleuthera Institute	Bahamas	Social Development	Academic and Research Institute
RCANB Every Child Counts School	Bahamas	Social Development	Academic and Research Institute
Southern Environmental Association (SEA)	Belize	Water and Marine	Professional bodies
Turneffe Atoll Marine Reserve (Turneffe Atoll Sustainability Association)	Belize	Water and Marine	Non-Governmental Organization
WCS Belize	Belize	Water and Marine	Non-Governmental Organization
Coalition for Sustainable Fisheries	Belize	Water and Marine	Community-based Organisation
Belize Mesoamerican Reef Fund (MARFund)	Belize	Water and Marine	National Conservation Trust Fund
Healthy Reef Initiative	Belize	Water and Marine	Academic and Research
Sarteneja Alliance for Conservation and Development	Belize	Water and Marine	Non-Governmental Organization
Turneffe Atoll Sustainability Association	Belize	Water and Marine	Non-Governmental Organization
Coastal Zone Management Institute	Belize	Water and Marine	Academic and Research Institute
Oceana in Belize	Belize	Water and Marine	Non-Governmental Organization
Monkey River Watershed Association	Belize	Water and Marine	Community-based Organisation
National Fishermen Cooperative Association Ltd.	Belize	Water and Marine	Resource User Groups
Belize Fishermen Cooperative Association Ltd	Belize	Water and Marine	Resource User Groups
Caribena Producers Cooperative society Ltd.	Belize	Water and Marine	Private
Coastal Zone Management Authority & Institute	Belize	Water and Marine	Professional bodies
Belize Federation of Fishers	Belize	Water and Marine	Community-based Organisation

Belize Red Cross	Belize	Disaster Management	Non-Governmental Organization
City Emergency Management Organization	Belize	Disaster Management	Professional bodies
Monkey Bay Wildlife Sanctuary	Belize	Ecosystems	Community-based Organisation
Belize Foundation for Research and Environmental Education (BFREE)	Belize	Ecosystems	Academic and Research Institute
The Nature Conservancy	Belize	Ecosystems	Non-Governmental Organization
Community Baboon Sanctuary Women's Conservation Group	Belize	Ecosystems	Community-based Organisation
Belize Indigenous Alliance for Collective Resilience	Belize	Ecosystems	Community-based Organisation
Friends for Conservation and Development	Belize	Ecosystems	Non-Governmental Organization
WWF Belize	Belize	Ecosystems	Non-Governmental Organization
Sarstoon Temash Institute for Indigenous Management (SATIIM)	Belize	Ecosystems	Non-Governmental Organization
Ya'axche Conservation Trust	Belize	Ecosystems	National Conservation Trust Fund
Fragments of Hope	Belize	Ecosystems	Community-based Organisation
Belize Audubon Society	Belize	Ecosystems	Non-Governmental Organization
Corozal Sustainable Futures Initiative	Belize	Ecosystems	Non-Governmental Organization
Association of Protected Areas Management Organizations	Belize	Ecosystems	Umbrella Organisation of NGOs and CSOs
Belize Maya Forest Trust	Belize	Ecosystems	National Conservation Trust Fund
Belize Agricultural Health Authority	Belize	Ecosystems	Professional bodies
Toledo Institute for Development and Environment	Belize	Sustainable Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Belize Network of NGOs	Belize	Sustainable Development	Umbrella Organisation of NGOs and CSOs
Environmental Defence Fund	Belize	Sustainable Development	National Conservation Trust Fund
University of Belize Environmental Research Institute	Belize	Sustainable Development	Academic and Research Institute
Belize TREC (Tropical Research and Education Center)	Belize	Sustainable Development	Academic and Research Institute
Sugar Industry Research & Development Institute	Belize	Sustainable Development	Academic and Research Institute
The Toucan Ridge Ecology and Education Society (TREES)	Belize	Sustainable Development	Academic and Research Institute
Steadfast Tourism and Conservation Association	Belize	Sustainable Development	Community-based Organisation
Plenty International (Belize) Limited	Belize	Sustainable Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Itzamna Society	Belize	Sustainable Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Caribbean Youth Environment Network (CYEN) Belize	Belize	Social Development	Community-based Organisation

Youth Enhancement Services	Belize	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Productive Organisation for Women in Action	Belize	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
PETAL	Belize	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
National Garifuna Council	Belize	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Julian Cho Society Belize	Belize	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Help For Progress, Belize	Belize	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
The Love Foundation	Belize	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Word Of Life Belize Office	Belize	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Children's Cup Belize Office	Belize	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
University of Belize	Belize	Social Development	Academic and Research Institute
Belize Vector and Ecology Center	Belize	Social Development	Academic and Research Institute
Central America Health Sciences University	Belize	Social Development	Academic and Research Institute
Belize Adventist Junior College	Belize	Social Development	Academic and Research Institute
Belize Credit union League	Belize	Social Development	A Co-operative
Sarstoon Temash Institute for indigenous Management	Belize	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Petite Martinique Fishermen's Co-operative	Grenada	Water and Marine	Community-based Organisation
St. John's Fishermen Association	Grenada	Water and Marine	Resource User Groups
St. Andrew's Fishermen Association	Grenada	Water and Marine	Resource User Groups
Southern Fishermen Association	Grenada	Water and Marine	Resource User Groups
Duquesne Fishermen Cooperative	Grenada	Water and Marine	Community-based Organisation
Grenada Coral Reef Foundation	Grenada	Water and Marine	Non-Governmental Organization
KIDO Foundation	Grenada	Water and Marine	Non-Governmental Organization
National Water and Sewerage Authority	Grenada	Water and Marine	Professional bodies
National Disaster Management Agency	Grenada	Disaster Management	Professional bodies
Youth Emergency Action Committee (YEAC)	Grenada	Disaster Management	Community-based Organisation
Grenada Fund for Conservation (GFC)	Grenada	Ecosystems	Non-Governmental Organization
Grenada Environmental Ambassadors Inc	Grenada	Ecosystems	Community-based Organisation
Kipaji Inc Carriacou	Grenada	Ecosystems	Non-Governmental Organization
Caribbean Agricultural Research And Development Institute	Grenada	Ecosystems	Academic and Research Institute
Best Practices Farmers Movement	Grenada	Ecosystems	Non-Governmental Organization

Agency for Rural Transformation (ART)	Grenada	Ecosystems	Non-Governmental Organization
Carriacou Farmers Association	Grenada	Ecosystems	Resource User Groups
Grenada Community Development Agency (GRENCODA)	Grenada	Ecosystems	Non-Governmental Organization
Grenada Network of Rural Women Producers	Grenada	Ecosystems	Non-Governmental Organization
Grenada Land Actors	Grenada	Ecosystems	Non-Governmental Organization
Genesis Agro-processing Co-operative	Grenada	Ecosystems	Community-based Organisation
Friends of the Earth-Grenada	Grenada	Ecosystems	Non-Governmental Organization
North East Farmers Organisation	Grenada	Ecosystems	Community-based Organisation
Sandy's Family Farm Catering Services	Grenada	Ecosystems	Private
Grenada Sustainable Development Trust Fund	Grenada	Ecosystems	National Conservation Trust Fund
Kipaji Development Initiative	Grenada	Ecosystems	Community-based Organisation
Grenada Cocoa Association	Grenada	Ecosystems	A Co-operative
Grenada Organic Agricultural Movement	Grenada	Ecosystems	Non-Governmental Organization
Grenada Co-operative Nutmeg Association	Grenada	Ecosystems	A Co-operative
Grenada Green Group	Grenada	Sustainable Development	Community-based Organisation
Caribbean Green Energy Ltd	Grenada	Sustainable Development	Private
Windward Islands Research & Education Foundation (WINDREF)	Grenada	Sustainable Development	Academic and Research Institute
Southern Electrical	Grenada	Sustainable Development	Private
Grenada Sustainable Development Council	Grenada	Sustainable Development	Professional bodies
Sustainable Grenada Inc (Sus Gren)	Grenada	Sustainable Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Caribbean climate network Grenada Chapter	Grenada	Sustainable Development	Community-based Organisation
Caribbean Youth Environment Network (CYEN Grenada)	Grenada	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Adult & Teen Challenge	Grenada	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Grenada Education and Development Organisation (GRENEDE)	Grenada	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Leo Club, St, George's	Grenada	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
St. Patrick's Youth Organisation (SPYO)	Grenada	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Youth Emergency Action Committee (YEAC)	Grenada	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Hesperian Health Guides	Grenada	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
National Council for The Disabled	Grenada	Social Development	Professional bodies
Grenada Red Cross Society	Grenada	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization

Grenada Human Rights Group	Grenada	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Clozier Climate Smart Lifestyles Youth Programme	Grenada	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
St. Patrick's Environmental & Community Tourism Org.(SPECTO)	Grenada	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
St. Andrew's Dev. Org.(SADO)	Grenada	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Petite Martinique Women in Action	Grenada	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Soroptomist International Grenada	Grenada	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Grenada National Organisation of Women	Grenada	Social Development	Umbrella Organisation of NGOs and CSOs
Willie Redhead Foundation	Grenada	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Inter Agency Group of Development Organisations	Grenada	Social Development	Umbrella Organisation of NGOs and CSOs
Youth With A Mission Grenada	Grenada	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
GrenCHAP Inc.	Grenada	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Elvira's Garden Community Centre	Grenada	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
St. George's University	Grenada	Social Development	Academic and Research Institute
Grenada Chamber of Industry and Commerce	Grenada	Social Development	Professional bodies
Birchgrove Credit Union	Grenada	Social Development	A Co-operative
North West Development Authority	Grenada	Social Development	Private
International Seabed Authority	Jamaica	Water and Marine	International intergovernmental organization
Jamaica Environmental Trust	Jamaica	Water and Marine	National Conservation Trust Fund
National Environmental Societies Trust	Jamaica	Water and Marine	National Conservation Trust Fund
Negril Coral Reef Preservation Society	Jamaica	Water and Marine	Non-Governmental Organization
Negril Environmental Protection Trust	Jamaica	Water and Marine	National Conservation Trust Fund
Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation	Jamaica	Water and Marine	Non-Governmental Organization
Jamaica Fishermen's Cooperative Union	Jamaica	Water and Marine	A Co-operative
Port Royal Fisher Folks Friendly Society	Jamaica	Water and Marine	Community-based Organisation
Water Resources Authority	Jamaica	Water and Marine	Professional bodies
National Fisheries Authority	Jamaica	Water and Marine	Professional bodies
Breds Treasure Beach Foundation	Jamaica	Water and Marine	Community-based Organisation
Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management	Jamaica	Disaster Management	Professional bodies

Jamaica Environment Trust	Jamaica	Ecosystems	National Conservation Trust Fund
National Conservation Trust Fund	Jamaica	Ecosystems	National Conservation Trust Fund
Environmental Foundation of Jamaica	Jamaica	Ecosystems	Non-Governmental Organization
Negril area Environmental Protection Trust	Jamaica	Ecosystems	National Conservation Trust Fund
The Nature Conservancy	Jamaica	Ecosystems	Non-Governmental Organization
Jamaica National Heritage Trust	Jamaica	Ecosystems	National Conservation Trust Fund
Mafoota Agricultural Cooperative Society	Jamaica	Ecosystems	Community-based Organisation
National Environment and Planning Agency	Jamaica	Ecosystems	Professional bodies
Rural Agricultural Development Authority	Jamaica	Ecosystems	Professional bodies
Jamaica Greenhouse Growers' Association	Jamaica	Ecosystems	Resource User Groups
Reddington Farmers	Jamaica	Ecosystems	Community-based Organisation
Local Initiative Facility for the Environment (LIFE)	Jamaica	Sustainable Development	Civil Society Organisation
Making An Impact All-together	Jamaica	Sustainable Development	Community-based Organisation
The Sustainable Livelihood Network Ltd	Jamaica	Sustainable Development	Non-Governmental Organization
GoldenEye Foundation	Jamaica	Sustainable Development	Community-based Organisation
Windsor Research Center	Jamaica	Sustainable Development	Academic and Research Institute
I-SEED Youths	Jamaica	Sustainable Development	Community-based Organisation
Bodles Agricultural Research Station	Jamaica	Sustainable Development	Academic and Research Institute
Women's Media Watch (WMW) Jamaica	Jamaica	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Empowered to Soar Foundation	Jamaica	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
WE- CHANGE	Jamaica	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Women's Resources & Outreach Centre	Jamaica	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Woman Incorporated	Jamaica	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Her Flow Foundation	Jamaica	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Yamaye Guani Taino Peoples	Jamaica	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Combined Disabilities Association	Jamaica	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Jamaica Association for the Deaf	Jamaica	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
St. Catherine Community Development Agency	Jamaica	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Caribbean Vulnerable Communities Coalition	Jamaica	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Jamaica Social Investment Fund	Jamaica	Social Development	National Conservation Trust Fund

Climate Finance Access Network	Jamaica	Social Development	International Initiative
INMED	Jamaica	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Jamaica Youth Advocacy Network (JYAN)	Jamaica	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Youth Awareness And Peace Development	Jamaica	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Jamaica Federation for Lesbian And Gays (J-FLAG)	Jamaica	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Jamaica Red Cross	Jamaica	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Aspirar Jamaica	Jamaica	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Dream Jamaica	Jamaica	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Advancing Youths of Jamaica	Jamaica	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
United Way Of Jamaica	Jamaica	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Food For The Poor Jamaica	Jamaica	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Mustard Seed Communities Jacob's Ladder	Jamaica	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
One Jamaica Foundation Ltd	Jamaica	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Youth Arise Jamaica	Jamaica	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
University of Technology (UTech), Jamaica	Jamaica	Social Development / Sustainable Development	Academic and Research Institute
Caribbean Institute for Health Research	Jamaica	Social Development	Academic and Research Institute
Jamaica Scientific Research Institute (JaSciRes) Ltd	Jamaica	Social Development / Sustainable Development	Academic and Research Institute
Discovery Bay Marine Lab, UWI	Jamaica	Social Development / Sustainable Development	Academic and Research Institute
Environmental Research Laboratory (UWI)	Jamaica	Social Development / Sustainable Development	Academic and Research Institute
College of Agriculture, Science and Education	Jamaica	Sustainable Development	Academic and Research Institute
International Centre for Environmental and Nuclear Sciences	Jamaica	Social Development / Sustainable Development	Academic and Research Institute
The Sustainable Livelihood Network Limited	Jamaica	Social Development / Sustainable Development	Community-based Organisation
International University of the Caribbean	Jamaica	Social Development	Academic and Research Institute
Northern Caribbean University	Jamaica	Social Development	Academic and Research Institute
University of the West Indies	Jamaica	Social Development	Academic and Research Institute
Environmental Health Foundation	Jamaica	Social Development	Private

Greater Portmore joint Council	Jamaica	Social Development	Professional bodies
Central Jamaica Social Development Initiative	Jamaica	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Castries Fishermen's Co-operative Society	Saint Lucia	Water and Marine	Community-based Organisation
Anse La Raye Fishermen's Cooperative Society	Saint Lucia	Water and Marine	Community-based Organisation
Goodwill Fishermen's Cooperative Society	Saint Lucia	Water and Marine	Community-based Organisation
Laborie Fishers and Consumers Cooperative	Saint Lucia	Water and Marine	Community-based Organisation
St. Lucia Fisherfolk Cooperative Society	Saint Lucia	Water and Marine	Community-based Organisation
Soufriere Marine Management Association Inc	Saint Lucia	Water and Marine	Resource User Groups
St. Lucia National Trust	Saint Lucia	Water and Marine	National Conservation Trust Fund
Praslin Sea Moss Farmers Association	Saint Lucia	Water and Marine	Resource User Groups
Saint Lucia Divers Association	Saint Lucia	Water and Marine	Resource User Groups
Waterways (formerly Caribbean SEA- Student Environmental)	Saint Lucia	Water and Marine	Community-based Organisation
Water and Sewerage Company Inc.	Saint Lucia	Water and Marine	Professional bodies
National Utilities Regulatory Commission	Saint Lucia	Water and Marine	Professional bodies
Division of Maritime Affairs	Saint Lucia	Water and Marine	Professional bodies
Anse La Raye Disaster Preparedness Committee	Saint Lucia	Disaster Management	Community-based Organisation
Gros Islet Disaster Preparedness committee	Saint Lucia	Disaster Management	Community-based Organisation
Saint Lucia Crisis Centre	Saint Lucia	Disaster Management	Non-Governmental Organization
Youth Emergency Action Committee (YEAC)	Saint Lucia	Disaster Management	Community-based Organisation
Saint Lucia National Conservation Fund (SLUNCF)	Saint Lucia	Ecosystems	National Conservation Trust Fund
National Conservation Fund	Saint Lucia	Ecosystems	National Conservation Trust Fund
Saint Lucia National Trust	Saint Lucia	Ecosystems	National Conservation Trust Fund
Caribbean Biodiversity Fund Saint Lucia	Saint Lucia	Ecosystems	National Conservation Trust Fund
Helen's Daughters	Saint Lucia	Ecosystems	Non-Governmental Organization
Iyanola Apiculture Collective	Saint Lucia	Ecosystems	Non-Governmental Organization
Aupicon Charcoal and Agricultural Producer	Saint Lucia	Ecosystems	Community-based Organisation
InterAmerican Institute for Co-operation in Agriculture	Saint Lucia	Ecosystems	Non-Governmental Organization
Beausoliel Sustainable Agricultural Business Group	Saint Lucia	Ecosystems	Non-Governmental Organization
Belle Vue Farmers' Cooperative	Saint Lucia	Ecosystems	Community-based Organisation
Farmers with Disabilities Beekeeping Association	Saint Lucia	Ecosystems	Resource User Groups

Mille Fleur Honey Producers Cooperative Limited	Saint Lucia	Ecosystems	Community-based Organisation
Saint Lucia Network of Rural Women Producers	Saint Lucia	Ecosystems	Community-based Organisation
Canabelle Cooperative Society Ltd	Saint Lucia	Ecosystems	Community-based Organisation
Dennerly/ Mabouya Valley Development Foundation (DMVDF) Incorporated	Saint Lucia	Sustainable Development	Non-Governmental Organization
International Institute for Sustainable Development	Saint Lucia	Sustainable Development	Academic and Research Institute
Sir Arthur Lewis Community College (Vaughan A. Lewis Institute for Research and Innovation (VALIRI)	Saint Lucia	Sustainable Development	Academic and Research Institute
The National Council Of And For Persons With Disabilities	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Umbrella Organisation of NGOs and CSOs
St. Lucia Blind Welfare Association	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Girls Of A Feather St. Lucia Inc.	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Upton Gardens Girls Centre	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
CIWiL Saint Lucia	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
National Youth Council	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Babonneau Youth Synergy	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Saint Lucia Agricultural Forum for Youth	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Caribbean Youth Environment Network	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Centre For Adolescent Renewal (CARE) Empowerment	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Youth Empowerment Leading to Positivity	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
CYEN St Lucia	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Allbiz Ltd	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Private
Choiseul Association of Craft and Heritage Tourism (CATCH)	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Fond St. Jacques Development Committee	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Holistic Empowerment & Development Center	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Laborie Development Foundation	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Sir Arthur Lewis Community College	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Academic and Research Institute
Saint Lucia Civil Service Workers Multi Purpose Cooperative Society	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Soufriere Regional Development Foundation	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
Vieux Fort Community Enhancement Foundation	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Community-based Organisation

Southern Tourist Development Corporation	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Non-Governmental Organization
St. Lucia Social Development Fund	Saint Lucia	Social Development	National Conservation Trust Fund
Choiseul Cooperative Credit Union	Saint Lucia	Social Development	A Co-operative
Dennergy Community Co-operative Credit Union	Saint Lucia	Social Development	A Co-operative
ELKS City of Castries Co-operative Credit Union	Saint Lucia	Social Development	A Co-operative
Laborie Credit Union	Saint Lucia	Social Development	A Co-operative
Saint Lucia Civil Service Cooperative Credit Union / Jannou Credit Union	Saint Lucia	Social Development	A Co-operative
Saint Lucia Cooperative League	Saint Lucia	Social Development	A Co-operative
West Coast Co-operative Credit Union	Saint Lucia	Social Development	A Co-operative
St. Lucia Manufacturers Association	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Private
St. Lucia Industrial and Small Business Association (SLISBA)	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Umbrella Organisation service organisations
St. Lucia Coalition of Services Industries	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Umbrella Organisation service organisations
Child Development & Guidance Centre	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Thrive and Strive Foundation	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
Folk Research Centre	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Community-based Organisation
University of the West Indies	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Academic and Research Institute
Monroe College Saint Lucia Campus	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Academic and Research Institute
Kennedy University	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Academic and Research Institute
Spartan Health Sciences University	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Academic and Research Institute
Fondes St Jacques Development Committee	Saint Lucia	Social Development	Community-based Organisation

LAs

Bahamas

Local Government:

The Hon Clay Glennford Sweeting, Minister of Works and Family Island Affairs - This division contains 30 Family Island Administrators of levels I - IV.

There are a total of 33 local government districts: 13 two-schedule districts, which are subdivided into 41 town areas and 19 unitary districts.

- The Bahamas Association of Local Government Authorities (BALGA)^{viii}

Belize
There are seven town and two city municipalities, 181 village councils, and 12 community councils. Additionally, there are 84 alcaldes (formalised traditional governance practiced by the Indigenous Maya in Toledo District).^{ix} For example, the village councils within the Ministry of Rural Transformation (Community Development, Labour and Local Government Dept), are responsible for:^x - Care and maintenance of the public properties within the village - Assets and properties of the council Concerning specific village council elections held between the 15th June to 6th July 2025 alone^{xi}, they were held in: Toledo District: Aguacate; San Benito Poite; Jalacte; Saint Elena: Mabilha; Blue Creek; San Vicente; Jordan; Santa Cruz; Santa Teresa; Indian Creek; Big Falls; Crique Jute; San Antonia; Mafredi; Silver Creek; Golden Stream; Pueblo Viejo; San Miguel; Medina Bank; Jacintoville; San Jose; San Pedro Columbia; laguna; Yemeri Grive; Belize District: Caye Caulker; Ladyville; Scotland Halfmoon; Flowers Bank; Bermudian Landing; Rancho Dolores; Lord's Bank; Hattievill; Lucky Strike; Rockstone Pond; Santana; Western Paradise; Maskall; Mahogany Heights; Orange Walk District: San Felipe; Guinea Grass; Indian Church; San Carlos; Fire Burn; San Lazaro; Trinidad; August Pine Ridge; Yo Creek Cayo District: Bullet Tree Falls; Buena Vista; Georgeville; Duck Run III; Camalote; Roaring Creek; San Jose Succotz; El Progreso; Santa Familia; San Antonio; Esperanza; Cotton Tree; Frank's Eddy; St Matthews; More Tomorrow; Ontario; Teakettle; Selena; Corozal District: San Pedro Buena Vista; Cristo Bay
Grenada
Grenada has a Ministry of Carriacou & Petite Martinique Affairs and Local Government ^{xii}
Jamaica
The Ministry of Local Government and Community Development oversees 13 local authorities and the Hon Desmond McKenzie is its Minister. Local authorities in Jamaica consists of 12 municipal corporations and a second-tier municipal council, Portmore Municipal Council, which can be found in the parish of St Catherine.^{xiii} Other parish councils include the St James Parish Council and Clarendon Parish Council.¹¹ The Association of Local Government Authorities of Jamaica
Saint Lucia
There are 10 administrative quarters within Saint Lucia, which consist of 15 constituency councils. ^{xiv}

¹¹ JSIF. (2025). [Parish Councils](#)

Some village councils include:^{xv}

- Canaries Town Council
- Castries Town Council
- Choiseul Town Council
- Laborie Town Council
- Gros Islet Town Council
- Dennery Town Council
- Micoud Town Council
 - Vieux Fort Town Council
- Soufriere Town Council

ⁱ CANARI. 2025. Enhancing Caribbean Civil Society’s Access and Readiness for Climate Finance. <https://canari.org/csos-ready-for-climate-finance/>

ⁱⁱ For more information, see p.21

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/295541468780869754/pdf/283220SDP135.pdf>

ⁱⁱⁱ UNDP. 2022. SES Supplemental Guidance: Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on Applying Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC).

^{iv} Statistical Institute of Belize. 2024. https://sib.org.bz/press-release_census-launch/

^v CCCCC. 2025. Complaints. <https://caribbeanclimate.org/complaints/>

^{vi} CCCCC. 2025. Complaints. <https://caribbeanclimate.org/complaints/>

^{vii} CCCCC. 2022. Environmental and Social Management System.

^{viii} Commonwealth Local Government Forum. (2025). [The Bahamas](#)

^{ix} Commonwealth Local Government Forum. (2025). [Belize](#).

^x Ministry of Rural Transformation. (2025). [Village Council](#).

^{xi} Elections and Boundaries Department. (2025). [2025 Village Councils Elections](#).

^{xii} Government of Grenada. (2025). [Ministry of Carriacou & Petite Martinique Affairs and Local Government](#).

^{xiii} Ministry of Local Government and Community Development. (2025). [Roles and Functions](#).

^{xiv} Commonwealth Local Government Forum. (2025). [Saint Lucia](#).

^{xv} Government Information Service. (2025). [Government of Saint Lucia](#).