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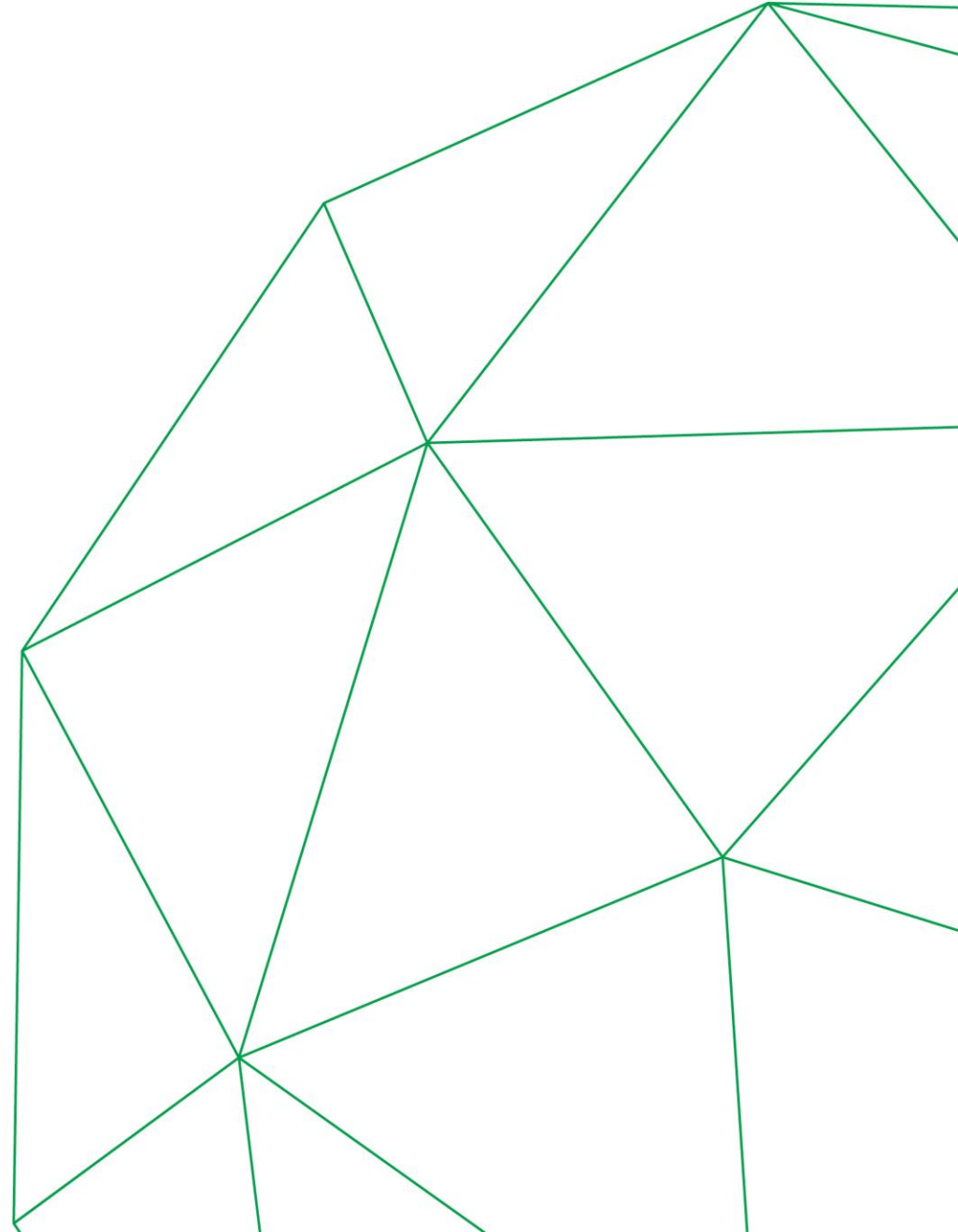
Session 2.1

Integrated Resilience Planning

Honourable Minister Senator Matthew Samuda
Jamaica

13–15 September 2022
Incheon, Republic of Korea

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Effects of Climate Change – Jamaica

- State of the Jamaican Climate 2019 report, observed changes include the following:
 - Temperatures increasing, nighttime temperatures increasing at a fast rate than daytime temperatures (nights are getting hotter faster)
 - Rainfall has year-to-year variability that is significant.
 - Increase in extreme rainfall events
 - Sea levels rising
 - Storms and hurricanes increased in frequency and intensity (South Coast more susceptible)



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Cost of Extreme Events

- Between 1999 and 2021 using damage and loss assessments:
 - drought + hurricane + flood rains + tropical storms = J\$28B (US\$187M)
 - represents 1.3% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)



Resilience Planning (past and present)

- Vulnerability assessments
- Reefs and dune to break wave action
- Mangroves to reduce flooding
- Fish sanctuaries to increase fish biomass and the necessary spill offs
- Three Million Trees Project
- Areas protected
- Revetments to protect lives and critical infrastructure (roads and ports)
- Agencies (NEPA, Forestry Dept., Fisheries Div.)





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Resilience Planning (Future)

Pipeline projects

- Sustainable Water Management
- Ground Water Recharge
- Water and Clean Energy Supply and Storage Programme
- Harbour Walk (examples on next slide)
- Resilience Park
- Climate Change Project Development Office

Kingston Harbour Walk: Proposed Extent



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HARBOUR WALK AND AMENITIES



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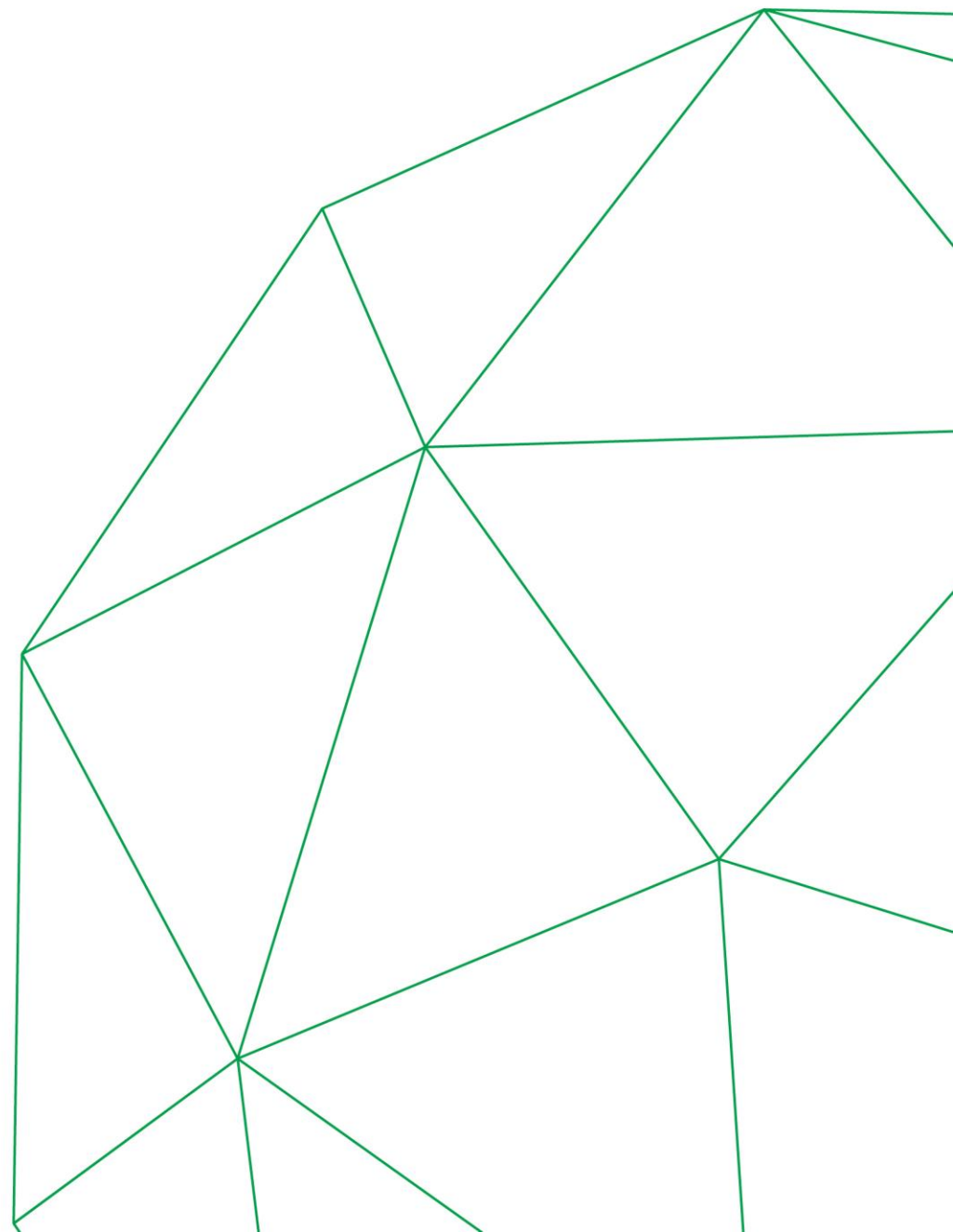
Integrated Resilience Planning – Antigua and Barbuda GCF Build project (FP133) – GCF supporting critical steps towards resilience

Diann Black-Layne,

Director of the Department of the Environment and Ambassador for Climate Change

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Overview of Background – Economy and Climate – Baseline 1990 Vrs 2022



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- Antigua and Barbuda is a small island state, with significant resilience to hurricanes and drought and built is economy and people around a tourism, agriculture, fishing, and e-commerce.
- Hurricanes expected every 15 - 20 years – Strong building code for Cat 3 in place; Banks require insurance for all homes with mortgage;
- Drought expected every 3 years – The country had desalination capacity for 40 – 60% of the needs of the country. All homes required to store water as part of the build code;
- Baseline – Would have Need some climate funds from the GCF but not much would have focused funds on Biodiversity if a choice was available
- Cost of doing business and living in the country is being impacted by 10% of middle to low income families spending on climate change impacts. Migration is once again on the rise.
- Hurricanes occurring 1 in 5 years with the country experience the first CAT 5 in the region in 2017. Insurance rates increase by over 300% since baseline year; Only about 15% of homes can afford insurance
- Droughts every 3 years and lasting for more than 12 months- loss of livestock, farms, need 100% of water from desalination;
- Present: Need 30 – 60 Million USD per year make infrastructure and buildings resilient.

Overview of Background – Economy and Climate – Access to Finance



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- Antigua and Barbuda is a small island state, according to the Standing Committee of Finance First needs assessment economic activities in islands are generally over 100% or more than larger countries. This is related to market size, perceived risk and “last mile”
- Cost of capital in a developed country is about 3 – 4% interest, in islands it is over 8% even when the financial sector is well regulated and with less risk;
- A family in Antigua or Barbuda have to pay significant per capita more for a bag of cement than the same family in the US;
- According to IRENA Cost of renewables are higher in islands than in larger countries;
- This will impact the cost and pace at which SIDS can reach minimum level of resilience.

The race to resilience in SIDS is to use an integrated approach

- For SIDS the cost is higher and with the increase intensity and impact of climate events it is a race from one hurricane to another;
- Antigua and Barbuda is not winning this race!
- The cost of materials is escalating, insurance is escalating, and impact of Climate Finance is reduced;
 - So what is the strategy going forward

Integrated approach– Using Climate Finance to Harness the power of People and build resilience ground up



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- The CF accessed should be channel to the people to get their homes, farms and businesses ready using a technology focused approach (GCF EDA – FP 061)
- Using GCF Funds provide low cost capital to the people (FP 061);
- Government to ensure that key services and infrastructure is available so people can build back – (GCF Build FP133) (GCF NAPS)
- Policies Shifts – Insurance – Mandatory insurance for Cat 4 and above, Diversify the energy systems; (GCF Multi year Readiness)
- All hands on deck – Churches, Sports and young people, Schools, and health care systems (GCF EDA – FP061) in Antigua and Barbuda and the OECS.



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GCF programming 2022 and Beyond

- The GCF cannot provide all the funds needed but is a valued partner to develop a program to get the overall integrated strategy to help citizens, governments, and communities and their people to build their own resilience;
- The GCF program for Antigua and Barbuda and for SIDS can:
 - Provide funding for significant community action, churches and schools as shelters from hurricanes, drought and heat;
 - Key infrastructure protected and available during extreme events;
 - Access to low cost capital so home owners can build resilience and then finally afford insurance –leveraging the private Finance sector at the micro level;
 - Continue to work on the Enhance Direct Access (EDA) program as one vehicle to get this done;
 - Assist with programs and projects that can lead to SIDS debt forgiveness linked to crowding in of the Private sector for low cost insurance and financing for community action and;
 - Form partnerships with international sports such as FIFA, Olympics to assist their national committees to integrate CC requirements in sporting infrastructure this alone over 4 years is hundred of billions;



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