



Caribbean Community
Climate Change Centre



Global Water
Partnership
Caribbean

REPORT

Grenada IWRM SDG6 Action Plan and National Consultation

December 3rd – 4th, 2019

Glossary

CCCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CCORAL	Climate Change Online Risk Assessment and Adaptation Tool
CYEN	Caribbean Youth Environment Network
DETC	Department of Economic and Technical Cooperation
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
GCF	Green Climate Fund
G-CREWS	Grenada Climate- Resilient Water Sector
GHG	Green House Gases
GRENLEC	Grenada Electricity Services Company
GIZ	
GOG	Government of Grenada
GWP-C	Global Water Partnership- Caribbean
HNAP	Health National Adaptation Plan
IRWM	Integrated Water Resource Management
ICCAS	Integrated Climate Change Adaptation Strategy
LUD	Land Use Division
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NADMA	National Disaster Management Agency
NAWASA	National Water and Sewage Authority
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NSDP	National Sustainable Development Plan
RWH	Rainwater Harvesting
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

UNDP

United Nations Development Programme

USD

United States Dollar

**INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (IWRM) &
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6 (SDG6) SUPPORT
PROGRAMME FOR GRENADA
NATIONAL CONSULTATION**

December 3rd - 4th, 2019
Kirani James Athletic Stadium
Conference Room: West Conference Room
St. George, Grenada
Day 1

Prepared by:
Ms. Kenisha Canning

Introduction:

The two (2) day consultation on IWRM and SDG 6 support programme for Grenada workshop was held on the 3rd-4th December, 2019. The Workshop was held at the Kirani James Athletic Stadium, West Conference Room. The workshop began with registration and introduction of the agenda. See Appendix I for agenda for the workshop.

There were approximately Twenty-one (21) participants, including representatives from Government Ministries and Departments, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society and Private Sector. See Appendix II for list of participants at the workshop. The workshop was hosted by the Global Water Partnership for the Caribbean (GWP-C) in collaboration with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) and the Government of Grenada (GOG). The meeting was chaired by Ms. Akeza Charles of the Department of Economic and Technical Corporation (DETC), Ministry of Finance.

Welcome and Opening Remarks:

**Welcome on behalf of the Government of Grenada- Mr. Titus Antoine –
Director of Economic and Technical Cooperation (Ag) Ministry of Finance**

Mr. Antoine began by welcoming representatives at the head table as well as Government, Non-governmental Organization and private sector. After which he went on to highlight that Grenada has rolled over from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the passing of Grenada's recently developed 2035 Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP), with the main aim of building resilience over the next 15 years of development. Mr. Antoine provided participants with a brief overview of the partnership. He highlighted that the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is the process that promotes quality development and management of water, land and living resources in order to maximize economic and social development in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems.

He further went on to explain that the IRWM is a framework designed to improve water resources management based on four key principles, adopted in the 1992 Dublin Conference on Water and the Rio de Janeiro Summit on SDGs.

Mr. Antoine outlined the 4 key principles which are as follows:

1. Fresh water is a finite and world resource essential to sustain life, development and the environment
2. Water development enhancement should be based on a participatory approach, involving users, planners, policy makers at all levels.
3. Women play an essential role in the provision, management and safeguarding of water.
4. Water has an economic value in all its use and should be considered and economic good.

He further went on to outline key characteristics on the IWRM and the four key principles associated with it, these includes: supporting the environment, fostering economic growth, promoting sustainable agricultural development, promoting democratic participatory approach in governance and improvement of human health worldwide. Mr. Antoine indicated that water is cross cutting in all sectors and it's considered the resources prioritized for local access. Before closing Mr. Antoine spoke of the scoping mission for this process and extended how grateful he is that Grenada is a part of this partnership.

Brief Remarks:

Brief remarks from the Global Water Partnership Caribbean – Ms. Simone Lewis- Regional Coordinator, GWP-C

Ms. Lewis began her brief remarks on the protocol already established following which she went to do a presentation on the Integrated Water Resource Management.

Presentation 1: Integrated Water Resource Management in the Caribbean-Simone Lewis

The presentation began by informing the participants what the GWP-C does. Ms. Lewis highlighted that the GWP-C is an NGO aimed at having a water secured Caribbean by sustainably developing our water resources at all levels by promoting, fostering and implementing the IWRM approach. It was indicated that the partnership has a network of over 100 partners in more than 22 countries. The GWP-C partnership includes: Water Utilities, government agencies, private sector firms, NGOs, youth organizations, universities and consultancy agencies. The key areas in which the partnership works are advocacy, conveying power, technical expertise, knowledge sharing and capacity building.

Ms. Lewis outlined the aim is to achieve these developments by 2025 and outlined the anchor areas to be targeted to achieve this. In closing, Ms. Lewis then went on to further speak on climate proofing the water sector and the collaboration with the CCCCC on the CCORAL tool as well there works with key stakeholders.

Brief remarks from the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre – Dr. Donnell Cain – Project Development Specialist, CCCCC

Dr. Cain began by introducing the executive from the CCCCC after which he went on to highlight that Grenada is the first in the region to have a finalized National Adaptation Plan (NAP). He outlined the priorities of the NAP project being put forward to the GCF from Grenada. He then went on to speak of the importance of having the inputs of the participants on what is priority needs for Grenada. In closing he thank the Government of Grenada (GOG) and the GWP-C for recognizing the importance of the consultative process and the mobilizing of resources for this, he encouraged the stakeholders to drive the process and informed that he was looking forward for a fruitful two days.

Presentation 2: National Adaptation Planning of the Green Climate Fund (GCF)- Mr. Ryan Zuniga- Project Development Specialist, CCCCC

Mr. Zuniga began his presentation by explaining the process of approaching the GCF, he highlighted that the process starts with countries Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs) and NAPs which then goes into the readiness phase of the project through which project concept notes are generated, from this concept notes using the Project Preparation Facility (PPF) full project Proposals are created which gets into the GCF pipeline. Following this Mr. Zuniga gave an overview of the readiness program and indicated that it has four main areas of support. He indicated that up to 1 million dollars per year can be granted per country for the readiness process and up to 3 million for the NAP process; however, this is a onetime allocation.

He also indicated that a climate rationale has to be submitted as a justification as to why the project fits into a particular climate thematic area and to show evidence why the support is needed. He then went on to highlight the process on how to use the GCF resources for adaptation planning indicating that it was wise to use multiple delivery partners in different proposals thereby creating an avenue to access the most relevant expertise, indicating that it should have a comprehensive strategy and implementation plan for priority areas identified, along with a financing strategy.

There are 4 outcomes the GCF supports:

- Outcome 1: Institutional coordination strengthening
- Outcome 2: Evidence based design of adaptation solutions for maximum impacts
- Outcome 3: Catalyzed Private sector engagement in Adaptation
- Outcome 4: Increased Adaptation Financing

In closing he described some of the programs that the GCF approves proposals for and supports, these included: NAPs-sectoral and sub-national, vulnerability and risk assessments and concept notes targeting financing.

Questions/ Answers/ Comments:

Question:

The process explained for applying for funding from the GCF is this only for Government entities or does it also apply to private sector as well?

Answer:

Private sectors can put in their proposal, but it has to go through the National Designated Authority (NDA).

Question:

Can a private sector entity work through the NDA and CCCCC?

Answer:

Yes, but it would need to go through the NDA

Question:

Under the GCF is there a process how the private sector can be involved, is there an outline with key points for private sector when doing their concept notes, how do you link the private sector to entities such as CCCCC, in order that they get the maximum outcome

Answer:

There are overall guiding instructions but there are no specific instructions for private sector. But they have designed a system for maximum participation, and it speaks to the need of private sectors.

Feedback:

There are still gaps in engaging the private sector, so the CCCCC is now working to bring them up to speed. The challenge is the CCCCC is only accredited for grant funding, the GCF wouldn't give CCCCC funding for those revenue generating projects. What they can try to do is work with CDB to get it accredited. We have found that the private sector is doing their parts e.g. installing solar photovoltaics (PVs).

Comment:

There is a set up for private sector facility under the GCF.

Question:

I am seeing that 28 hazard studies plus vulnerability assessments were done. For a sector to present a various concept note a vulnerability assessment must be done. So, for example if Infrastructure or GRENLEC develops a concept note for funding, I am assuming that funding will be made available through the GCF for these assessments. We have a pipeline of 18 concept notes have vulnerability assessment for these concept notes been completed?

Answer:

Coming out of CCORAL tool, when we did screening this should have come out to identify projects that need deeper climate considerations, the vulnerability and the feasibility of what was being proposed. Some of those are still out and some assessments are limited, there are also plans some of which are outdated, that is a big gap. The concept notes are there but we still need some scientific proof that the gaps are indeed there. There needs to be a method to show that they were properly assessed and we need to document this to show. This is an area we need to strengthen. We have 18 concept notes that need to move from this stage to full proposals but they will need additional studies and other work.

Comment:

This workshop provides the avenue to prioritize some of these activities.

Feedback:

The readiness program has been recently redesigned to accommodate your full vulnerability assessment, including feasibility study and cost benefit analysis. The PPF also provides funding for these assessments.

Question:

For clarification on funding for private sector whose main aim/goal is finance but their activity would add or significantly help in reducing green house gas emissions or build resilience for the country that grant would not be given?

Answer:

Am not say that the grant will not be funded, the adaptation aspect is just building resilience for their business that has nothing to do with revenue generation but that depends on where your revenue will be going whether it will be going straight to your profits or to building some ecosystem. Most projects coming from private sector coming to CCCCC is energy sector, which is mitigation related and revenue generating, we cannot put these through but for adaptation action, yes.

Question:

It was mentioned that we have 18 concept notes have these already been submitted to the GCF?

Answer:

Yes, we have attached them to the country program, which is not closed but has been sent to the GCF for them to look at and guide us as to whether we are on the right track. We should also note that the GCF is a young institution and they are constantly making changes to the templates as they go along and determine how best to work.

Question:

How does GCF differ from the G-CREWS project?

Answer:

The G-CREWS is a big water project but there are still areas in the water sector that wasn't addressed. The G-CREWS project looked at potable water and storage capacity; we still have other issues in the water sector that can be addressed. In the consultation one of the groups wanted to see reforestation addressed and it wasn't addressed as it should as at the time they thought it would have changed the theme of the project. There were issues with wastewater treatment some of that didn't make it into G-CREWS. Carriacou there are some things for, but we wanted a little more, so there is always room. However, it was a huge fight and our first fight to transform the water sector. That doesn't mean there aren't any gaps in the project. One project cannot fix all the issues, so there will definitely be more issues and more opportunities to address it and this is what we are trying to do. We have already pulled issues from the G-CREWS Consultations and started mapping the way forward.

Comment:

We still have water being developed by National Water and Sewerage Authority (NAWASA) being used for agricultural purposes.

Feedback:

Considerations for water to service the tourism and agriculture sectors still need to be looked at.

Comment:

Grenada is the first in the region to develop a NAP 2017-2020. That plan was developed at a cost of \$260 million USD looking at 9 sectors. Water requires 50 million, G-CREWS took up almost the whole quota. There was 48 million for G-CREWS, G-CREWS is good but there are gaps. What we seeing is that we have to revise the NAP. One area of interest is infrastructure which was underestimated, with the smart cities project alone is estimated at \$300 million USD, the figures has to be revised. This work here we will see what we need to do to advance work for the second leg.

Question:

What percentage of G-CREWS is for the water sector?

Answer:

We need to assess and see how far we are in terms of our NAP.

Comment:

We need to assess and see how far we are with NAP.

Question 9:

Our NAP 2017-2021 is my concern, we need to assess and see how far we are, what percentage and stage we are at?

Answer:

Yes, we need to know that.

Feedback:

M&E system is coming on stream, and a midterm review will be done.

Comment:

We should consider e-mobility to reduce emissions

Feedback:

We have made a case to UNEP for this and they have indicated that they would need to do testing first; we had let them know that GRENLEC has already done the testing for us. The GCF has an aspect on this we are looking at.

Comment:

We need to do this as a collaborative effort, we have an e-mobile concept they plan to continue working on looking at government vehicles, but we will need to put laws in place.

Comment:

Other things we need to consider are the cars on the road, the laws that currently exist and where do our cars go when they finally stop functioning at what point do we assess that they are no longer road worthy. Even if we have these measures in place are we actually assessing it or do we just go ahead and pass inspection and those vehicles continue to go on until it becomes a flower pot on the side of the road in some remote part of our island? Then we need to consider how much are we benefitting from electric vehicles, what about charging ports, where are we putting our old parts? Are we bringing new cars with no infrastructure on what we are doing with the old cars, are we trying to become a dump yard for Japan used cars like Trinidad.

Comment:

With a population with 110,000, statistics was revealed by the Traffic Department of the Royal Grenada Police Force indicated that there is 42,000 vehicles on the road.

Comment:

If this is to be considered, the introduction would be done in increments.

Comment:

We should look at improving the public transportation sectors.

Feedback:

This was looked at under the Smart Cities project, so we are looking at making it a climate change issue, since the vehicles on our roads are fossil fuel dependant.

Presentation 3: National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique (2017-2021) - Ms. Akeza Charles-DETC, MoF.

Ms. Charles presentation looked at the existing NAP for Grenada. She highlighted the approach taken locally when generating the NAP. Ms. Charles indicated that the NAP was developed in 2017, with a point of reference being 2017-2021. However, the NAP process began in 2015 and she proceeded to give a breakdown of the year to year activities involved in the NAP development. Ms. Charles indicated that Grenada is also in the process of doing a Health- NAP, this is being done in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and PAHO.

Ms. Charles then went on to outline the sectors prioritize for adaptation actions, these include: Water, Infrastructure, Coastal zone management, tourism, agriculture, fisheries and forestry. After which, she outlined and discussed in the details the programmes of action to be done under the NAP, these included:

POA 1: Institutional Arrangements

POA 2: Systematic integration of adaptation, into development policies, plans, programs, projects, budget and processes.

POA 3: Water availability

POA 4: Food Security

POA 5: Ecosystem Resilience

POA 6: Integrated coastal zone management

POA 7: Resilient infrastructure and sustainable land management

PAO 8: Disease risk reduction and disease prevention

PAO 9: Climate and sea level rise projections

PAO 10: Sustained public education and participation

POA 11: Adaptation Financing

POA 12: Monitoring and evaluation

Questions/ Answers/ Comments:

Comment:

The public education component is included in the projects but the impact isn't there. I don't think the message meet the audience as it should

Comment:

We need to upgrade awareness if we need to see results, will need to do more work with people so that they will have the will to change.

Comment:

We had some one off events; the CYEN had a youth symposium earlier this year and the SDC monthly forums. Under the ICCAS project both the UNDP and GIZ had work on a toolkit for schools, UNDP also worked with theater groups, but it was project based and not sustained.

Comment:

I think it starts with us having a commitment to ourselves.

Comment:

I worry about coming to these workshops because we have been hearing the same issues discussed over 10 years now e.g. sand mining. We need to start acting and enforce legislation, since we have a lot of sand mining going on throughout the island and in some instances with the instruction of ministers.

Comment:

The evidence is there, with person protesting on the television.

Comment:

In Bathway thank God for the sargassum it has built back some of the sea defense.

Question:

Is there s structure for Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) in Grenada, reason for asking is that I have learnt that EIA is a process, however in Grenada we don't get the process you just get the report at the end and the process is more important than the report. Am trying to figure out what is the process for EIAs in Grenada?

Answer:

There are some guideline and a process for where and when it should be done.

Feedback:

The process includes a consultative process with the person to be affected, but what is actually done in Grenada, a consultant is brought in who writes the report and submits it to PPU and the public is not involved. What I am saying if we are doing EIAs then at least let's do it right.

Comment:

The report is what comes out of the process and as and EIA says the assessment is a process.

Feedback:

We are trying to fix this. EIAs have to be public information, presented in a form that the affected persons can understand. Under Principle 10 an agreement was negotiated. Grenada signed on to this year September. This will give legislation for environmental matters to be shared in a public manner. So this will be covered.

Comment:

The guidelines for EIAs should include the process that is the consultative process needs to be done.

Comment:

The issue of reforestation always comes up at workshops; my question is how much land do we have that is deforested? What studies have been done highlight how much land is deforested and needs reforestation?

Feedback:

We should have some studies done by University and locally by one of the former Chief Chemist at the Grenada Produce Chemist Lab- Dr. Marcelle

Comment:

When speaking about climate change we need to be specific, climate change is so dynamic, so are we speaking about the science.

Question:

You have left out river ecosystem have it been considered?

Answer:

We have not identified rivers specifically.

Comment:

I will like to see rivers included as an ecosystem for Grenada. The river is a living thing and they think it's a drain and making drains with them. We are misunderstanding that the river is also an ecosystem.

Comment:

The Health NAP (HNAP) the Ministry of Health (MoH) is now trying to finalize the concept note with DETC to have it submitted to Cabinet for approval.

Comment:

The health sector we are also working on strengthening our surveillance system. We have recently developed guideline for anti-vaccinators and person who travel where there is active transport of diseases.

Question:

I see you mentioned storm drains will the storm drain be storm drain or food drain, since I have notice pipes from houses being emptied into what we consider to be storm drain in Grenada which has also created a public health nightmare with rats.

Feedback:

Recommendations were made from the MoH to PPU to consider drainage when doing building, but this issue has to be addressed.

Comment:

The Met Office should be developed to a National Met Service and this should be the central spot for climate related data. We are a part of the World Bank hydro met project; we have practically finished installing wind gauges just need to put finishing touches. My concern is the fragmentation in the service because we have some service under NAWASA and some under LUD. Last week I visited a site in Laura to be exact to look at a rain gauge and I must say it was well protected by bush and I lost confidence in the LUD.

Comment:

We need a central repository for all documents where it can be made available to the public.

Lunch

Breakout Group discussion World Café approach

Closing:

All response from the various groups was collected. Dr. Cain from the CCCCC closed the meeting by thanking the participants for their time and encouraged them to come out to day 2 session.

**INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (IWRM) &
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6 (SDG6) SUPPORT
PROGRAMME FOR GRENADA
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Kirani James Athletic Stadium

Conference Room: West Conference Room

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Day 2

Introduction:

Day 2 of the consultation began with registration of new participants who was not present for day 1. Dr. Cain began the day by welcoming everyone and giving the new participants the opportunity to introduce themselves. Then he advised participants to break in to groups for discussion of the finally question which they hadn't the time to complete on day one.

Breakout Group Discussion

Following group discussion participants were asked to reconvene to go through the tables with the activities they have shortlisted as priority activities to be considered for creation of the new NAP document to be submitted to GCF.

Feedback was solicited on the following:

Table 1: Institutional Needs, Governance and Management of Climate Actions.

Table 2: Integrated Water Resource Management

Table 3: Resilient Infrastructure and Sustainable Land Management

Table 5: Managing Climate Data

The following is a list of the activities shortlisted and the votes of the participants on which actions should be priority areas to be address in the new NAP.

Feedback on Exercise:**Table 1: Institutional Needs, Governance and Management of Climate Action**

Activity	Total Votes
1. Review and update the functions of the Sustainable Development Council/Sustainable Development Commission	13
2. Accredit the Ministry of Finance to the GCF	5
3. Develop Risk Management Plan with mitigation measures	15
4. Update Grenada's NAP- Sector Nap (Health and Infrastructure)	12
5. Mid- term Review Financial Strategy	12
6. Establish a Clearing House for Climate change Information.	12
7. <u>Capacity Building</u> *CCORAL *Project Development Training (Climate Rationale) *Training in IWRM and Climate Change * Ministry of Finance and NDA should build capacity * Donor Intelligence information for climate finance *cross-sector training on requirements for adaptation and other funding sources *Training in Carbon Credit - Risk Management	25

Questions/ Answer/ Comments to Table 1:

Comment:

The Sustainable Development Commission is not yet set up but it is being considered under the 2035 plan to guide Grenada going forward. There has to be discussion and consensus on this because we already have a Sustainable Development Council. We don't need duplicated efforts. In this regard it was suggested that in the event that a Commission needs to be formed it was recommended that person from the Sustainable Development Council be moved to that Commission.

It was also recommended that the Sustainable Development Council be revamped for national planning. In the initial discussions for the 2035 Plan a planning institute was discussed but has been removed. The problem with this is a matter of trying to implement the sustainable development and how to incorporate it into the public service. It was also suggest that there is a budget and the need of a structure for the Commission/Council, capacity building and institutional set up.

Feedback:

To institutionalize this it has to go to Cabinet for approval.

Answer:

The legislation for this has already been drafted; it may or may not work because the plan will not be implemented by the Commission. The problem is we have the 2035 plan but it's how to implement it.

Comment:

If we have a central planning unit then we wouldn't have these problems

Comment:

We need to have a Ministry for implementation to implement the 2035 plan in projects and programs.

Feedback:

The consultations for this is still on going

Comment:

Grenada is already accredited and Grenada should not follow Antigua routine. The Grenada Development Bank is the accredited entity.

Comment:

The Ministry of Finance needs assistance in becoming accredited.

Conclusion:

Gap Assessment needs to be done.

Comment:

We put out plans and don't consider the risk we need to look at risk management and put it mitigation measures in place for all plans but mainly those at the national level.

Comment:

All projects should have a waste management plan.

Comment:

A risk management plan needs to be created at the national level. This can be a part of the M &E.

Comment:

People need exposure and training to identify the level of risk and what can be done.

Comment:

We have a M& E plan (its national) and it needs to be broaden outside of the climate change action

Comment:

A Risk Management Plan should have been done for the NAP.

Conclusion:

Capacity building is needed in risk management

Comment:

This is good we have a Clearing House

Comment:

Capacity building in Risk Management Planning

CCORAL- more training is needed

Project Development Training- this is needed

Comment:

It was noticed that sectors struggle with which project are consider climate change projects. They lack basic terminology.

Conclusion:

This training should be done by sectors.

Comment:

Civil society should also be included in this training, since they too can apply for projects.

Question:

Are there any other tools beside CCORAL.

Answer:

Yes, there are.

Conclusion:

Training needs to be done on the other tools

Question:

Is there a CCORAL App

Answer:

No

Feedback:

They will like to have an app developed for the CCORAL tool.

Training in IWRM

Comment:

Yes, we need training in this and also specialized post- graduate training.

Comment:

Government should have scholarship programs and should identify priority areas

Feedback:

Training should be left at the post graduate level

Comment:

We don't know if GCF will provide funds for training.

Feedback:

It was suggested to find out from the GCF if they will fund training.

Comment:

To help set up institutions we need people at a competent level. These positions will need to be filled with the minimum requirement.

Question:

Can training be specialized for technical persons at the national level, since the scholarships can't be financed? Instead, run like one week courses and have follow up training.

Comment:

There are sites that offer free courses, can the CCCCC, GCF or other organization offer courses and the materials can be uploaded to their website.

Comment:

Yes, we need so see this and do this

Feedback:

The CCCCC has already started considering modalities for this.

Comment:

Yes we will need training for this.

Question:

Are you considering sectoral NAPs?

Answer:

We did one NAP for Grenada but there are 2 sectors that they have considered doing sectoral NAPs for. These sectors are Health and Infrastructure.

Feedback:

PAHO is also working with countries to ensure that this is in alignment.

Comment:

The front of the NAP should state how often it needs to be reviewed.

Comment:

A midterm review is needed, which is due about now.

Table 2: Integrated Water Resource Management

Activity	Total Votes
1. Wastewater Management Training (UTECH)	12
2. Upgrade national water information system	0
3. Conduct an outreach and education campaign (flow gauge data reading , flood forecasting, policies for hotels, green foreign investors and gender mainstreaming)	12
4. Create a joint taskforce for NAWASA	1
5. Conduct vulnerability assessment of storm drains and watersheds policies across sectors *Water shed modeling *Data collection analysis	7
6. Revise and update watershed master plan (should include rivers) and resources.	9
7. Conduct review of policies related to IWRM a) Regulation for cisterns (water supply for all new buildings *water demand assessment b) cooperation among the partners to enforce laws	12
8. Analysis of water efficiency equipment and tools, water re-use and waste water, rainwater harvesting (GWP-C Tool Box Updated)	2
9. Adopting ecosystem based solutions- for riparian zones	11
10. Integrated water resource management within	

Activity	Total Votes
sustainable land management, agriculture, forestry, and coastal zone areas, overall environmental management	15
11. Promote youth involvement in IWRM (Engage youth meaningfully in IWRM-water resources management)	4
12. Water Budget	11
13. Ground water Measurements, modeling and mapping	1

Question/ Answer/ Comments on Table 2:

Comment:

NAWASA only deal with the disposal of raw sewage, no treatment is done.

Comment:

The problem is with the catchments not the water shed. Grenada has a total of 71 watersheds.

Comment:

Laws needs to be developed to safeguard our rivers.

Comment:

We should have rivers added and updated to the watershed master plan and catchments

Comment:

Regulation should not be done on a 3 days basis since this is what NAWASA uses. It should be done based on the size of the building.

Conclusion:

Water Demand Assessment / Water Budget should be done. Assessment should include looking at the forest areas.

Comment:

We have not done a water balance; we do not know how much water we have in the catchment. We have a water crisis. We need to do a water budget / water balance.

Comment:

Water efficiency equipment needs to be considered.

Comment:

NAWASA has also complained about not being able to get water out of the catchment.

Comment:

We need to maintain source stability

Comment:

There are no laws for the riparian zone for Grenada; we need to have laws for this.

Comment:

The GWP-C has a toolbox on RWH, update can be done on the toolbox.

Comment:

Government should keep their eyes on Private Sector to inform how much water is allocated to be removed.

Table 3: Resilient Infrastructure and Sustainable Land Management

Activity	Total Votes
1. Update building codes	2
2. Public awareness programme for resilient infrastructure and Sustainable Land Management	12
3. Develop process to conduct EIAs	10
4. Update vulnerability map for settlements/ communities	16
5. Develop a registry of certified builders	5
6. Public Awareness Strategy and Awareness programme	2
7. Update forestry policy	6
8. Develop Quality Control and Best Practices/ Hillside Construction	10
9. Capacity Building for Engineers, Banks, Contracting firms and other relevant stakeholders	10
10. Develop and implement a land use policy	4
11. Strengthen legislation to mandate climate action	5
12. Develop Finance Strategy for Resilient Infrastructure and Sustainable Land Management	9
13. Update/ Establish a Geo-Spatial Database / Attribute data	4
14. Needs Assessments and Gaps	0

Questions/ Answer/ Comments

Comment:

We already have building codes however at present PPU only looks at buildings; it was designed to look at wind and earthquakes and doesn't consider location.

Comment:

We need to considered vulnerability assessments which look into location.

Comment:

We need risk maps.

Comment:

Vulnerability Maps was done by the Grenada Red Cross after the passage of hurricane Ivan but it has not been digitized.

Comment:

We need hazard maps for Grenada and they need to be updated yearly.

Feedback:

NADMA and LUD have some hazard maps.

Comment:

Mapping should be done both ways for the areas already exposed and the areas where there is potential exist. This requires persons on the ground and that no one can do.

Comment:

We need to look at what exist now and what activities make them vulnerable, in other words we need building guidelines.

Comment:

The capacity of banks also needs to be improved in terms of looking at location.

Comment:

What we need is attribute data- data from vulnerability map to link to the GIS system.

Comment:

We need to develop and document the process for how EIAs should be done. We do EIAs in Grenada, but people only see the report they need to be involved in the process.

Comment:

Climate resilient structure should be captured from the community level up.

Comment:

The school curriculum should be considered.

Comment:

BNTF did training with Contractors.

Comment:

The building code in Grenada doesn't require engineers to submit figures (calculations) and so this has proven to be a challenge for them when calculations are requested.

Comment:

We need building guidelines for hillside construction.

Comment:

We have a land policy not a land use policy but it includes some information on land use.

Comment:

This will also need a Communication Strategy and Implementation plan.

Comment:

Legislation is already there accompanying the 2035 plan.

Comment:

Develop a finance strategy

Conclusion:

There is need for a needs and gap assessment.

Comment:

With all the planning who is looking at standards

Comment:

Grenada promotes tourism and foreign investors to put back into the public we can have them run advertisements for us when they run for themselves.

Comment:

CDB has a safe schools project, this needs scaling up. The challenge is the quality of people doing the work. This has been done for all health facilities.

Comment:

When building resilience we also need to look at building people, as poverty plays a big part in depriving people from developing themselves.

Table 5: Managing Climate Data

Activity	Total Votes
1. Establish and equip the national met services	12
2. Assessment of changing climatic conditions in Grenada (rainfall patterns, intensity and distribution)	9
3. Enhance the collaboration of the met office with regional climate modeling groups	8
4. Develop relevant climate data products for relevant stakeholders	8
5. Conduct targeted presentations and seminars to senior decision makers in the public and private sector	4
6. Continue to raise awareness in communities regarding the importance of coastal ecosystems for climate change adaptation	9
7. Develop a national climate data management policy	8
8. Set up a system to capture citizen knowledge	9
9. Build and maintain capacity among decision makers to access and use climate related data	9
10. Promote green climate champion toolkit (Rollout of the toolkit) (include in course material)	6

Activity	Total Votes
11. Internship / Apprenticeship for students	7
12. Continue community – level presentations, discussions and public forums on climate change and its implications	6

Questions/ Answer/ Comments on Table 5:

Comment:

Senior person in Grenada don't attend training.

Comment:

A system needs to be set up to capture citizens' science.

Comment:

No training in wastewater management has been done in Grenada, so we need to have this training. It was initially set up with UTECH and other institutions but didn't come through.

Comment:

Health does a quarterly report where Health practitioners are provide forms and expected to report.

Key Outcomes and Next Steps

Key outcomes:

- Replace awareness with education
- The media should be included as a stakeholder to raise awareness and education / they should also collaborate with entities e.g. CCCCC
- Have the media be a participant in workshops
- Storm drains should be included for consideration
- Vulnerability assessments should take into consideration the historical data and climate change projections, we lack the competence to do those things.
- PPU only deals with building and not location, looking into location should be considered when building also.
- Soil survey results will be available next year.
- Need to include Catchments and rivers
- Update the NAP and the need for capacity building and M&E.

Next Steps:

- Build programs with the priorities highlighted

Closing:

The meeting was closed by Dr. Cain extending his thanks again to the participants for their time and inputs.



National Consultation

SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme for Grenada



Interactive Sessions

SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme for Grenada



Annex

Annex 1: Agenda



TWO – DAY CONSULTATION ON SDG 6 IWRM SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR GRENADA

AGENDA

Day 1 - November 3, 2019 – Understanding the GCF National Adaptation Planning Process and Identifying actions to propose for Grenada

Time	Item	Facilitation notes	Responsibility
08:30-09:00	Registration		
09:00-09:30	Prayer, National Anthem, Welcome & Introductions	Welcome addresses by host(s) and organisers.	
09:30-10:45	Setting the scene: Defining the indicative outcomes and outputs of the GCF National Adaptation Planning (NAP) Process	Presentation to explain the outcome areas of NAP and initial examples of Good Practices. Q&A	Presenter: CCCCC
10:15 -10:45	Presentation of Grenada's existing NAP	The presenter will present Grenada's existing NAP, identifying the actions to be implemented, gaps and opportunities. Feedback from participants about the applicability of this modality to Grenada and their sector/interest.	Presenter DETC
11:00-11:15	<i>Coffee/tea</i>		

Time	Item	Facilitation notes	Responsibility
11:15-12:00	<p>Round 1 World Café Approach</p> <p>Table 1: Institutional needs, governance and management for Climate Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PoA 1 – Institutional arrangements inter-sectoral coordination and participation. - PoA 2 – Systematic integration of adaptation into development policies, plans, programmes, projects, budgets and processes - PoA 11 – Adaptation financing - PoA 12 – Monitoring and evaluation <p>Table 2: Integrate Water Resource Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PoA 3: Water availability <p>Table 3: Resilient infrastructure and sustainable land management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PoA 7 – Resilient infrastructure and sustainable land management <p>Table 4: Data, Research, Education and Public Outreach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PoA 9 – Climate and sea-level rise data and projections - PoA 10 – Sustained public education and participation 	<p>Group discussions on selected thematic areas to identify actions for inclusion in a comprehensive GCF NAP proposal(s). PoA 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 11 & 12 of Grenada’s NAP provide some indicative activities but is not exhaustive. Stakeholders will be encouraged to identify other activities relevant to the thematic area and aligned with the GCF NAP outcome areas.</p>	All stakeholders
12:15-13:00	Lunch		

Time	Item	Facilitation notes	Responsibility
13:00-14:00	Round 2 World Café Approach	Group discussion on strategic areas for Grenada NAP to identify actions for inclusion in a comprehensive GCF NAP proposal(s).	All stakeholders
14:00-15:00	Round 3 World Café Approach	Group discussion on strategic areas for Grenada NAP to identify actions for inclusion in a comprehensive GCF NAP proposal(s).	All stakeholders
15:00:15:15	Coffee/tea		
15:15-16:00	Round 4 World Café Approach	Group discussion on strategic areas for Grenada NAP to identify actions for inclusion in a comprehensive GCF NAP proposal(s).	All stakeholders
16:00-16:45	Presentations	Presentation on the day's discussions	Table Leads
16:45-17:00	Wrap-up summary of the day	Observations and some parting thoughts for the consideration overnight	Presenters: CCCCC

Day 2 - November 4, 2019 – Prioritisation and validation of actions for implementation as part of GCF NAP Proposal

Time	Item	Facilitation notes	Responsibility
09:00-10:00	Café findings	Presentations on findings for the discussions	Table Lead/CCCCC
10:00-10:30	Coffee/tea		
10:30-12:00	Prioritization of activities for inclusion in GCF NAP proposals	Group discussions on actions not represented but are necessary for comprehensive adaptation to climate change.	All stakeholders
12:00-13:00	Lunch		
13:00-14:30	Stakeholder mapping	Identify the key stakeholders for the execution of each activity, as well as the types of input they require.	All stakeholders
14:30- 15:00	Closing	Brief overview of the day's discussion and some parting thoughts and next steps	Government of Grenada GWP-C CCCCC

Annex 2: List of Participants

Contacts List

Name	Position	Organization	Phone Number	Email Address
Imhotep Mawuto		Forestry Division	416-0191	
Jason Williams	Project Engineer	SAEP	449-5256	jwilliams@gmail.com
Celia Edwards	Land Use Officer	Ministry of Agriculture and Lands	406-4451	
Claudette Pitt		SPECTO	405-8395	
Clive Hosten		GRENLEC	407-0255	
Davon Baker		Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs	403-9669	dkmbaker@gmail.com
Derek Charles	National Specialist	Inter- American Institute for Corporation on Agriculture (IICA)		Derek.charles@iica.int
Deryck Ramkhelewan	Environmental Health Officer	Ministry of Health, Social Security and International Business	457-2416	Deryck_3@hotmail.com
Fayann Lawrence		Sologistics		faye@sologistics.us
Hubert Whyte		Grenada Meteorological Service	534-5262	hwhyte@mbiagrenada.com
Keturah Stanislaus		UNDP	417-3707	Keturah0385@gmail.com
Joyce Thomas Peters		GRENCODA		Joycethomaspeters@gmail.com

Name	Position	Organization	Phone Number	Email Address
Akeeza Charles		Ministry of Finance		
Titus Antoine	Head of DETC	Ministry of Finance	534-9060	
Joseph Noel	Land Use Officer	Ministry of Agriculture and Lands	415-1980	Josephnoel_2010@hotmail.com
Benedict Peters		Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment, Forestry, Fisheries, Disaster Management and Information-Environment Division	405-5046	Benedict.peters@gmail.com
Adolphus Daniel		Daniel & Daniel Engineering		
Joseph Antoine		Friends of the Earth		
Milton Coy				gocao32011@gmail.com
Rola McQueen	Managing Director	Mount Pure Water		
Adria Alexander	Manager of Quality	Mount Pure Water		
Simone Lewis				Simone.lewis@gwp-caribbean.org
Kerron Martinez		GWP-C		Kerron.martinez@gwp-caribbean.org
Gabrielle Lee Look		GWP-C		Gabriella.leelook@gwp-caribbean.org
Ryan Zuniga		CCCCC		rzuniga@caribbeanclimate.bz
Donneil Cain		CCCCC		dcain@caribbeanclimate.bz
Kenisha Canning		Rapporteur		Canning4966@gmail.com

IWRM Action Plan

#	Title of action	Short description	Weighted Principle on Indicator match	Level	Short Survey Questions	Related SDGs	Responsible Agency
1	Wastewater Management Training	Wastewater Management Training (UTECH)	INSTITUTIONS & PARTICIPATION	National	2.1e. Developing IWRM capacity	6.3 Water quality, treatment, safe reuse	
2	National water system upgrade.	Upgrade national water information system	MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS	Sub-national	3.2c. Data sharing (in country)	6. Clean water and sanitation	Land Use Division
3	Outreach and education campaign.	Conduct an outreach and education campaign (flow gauge data reading , flood forecasting, policies for hotels, green foreign investors and gender mainstreaming)	INSTITUTIONS & PARTICIPATION	National	2.1e. Developing IWRM capacity	6. Clean water and sanitation, 5. Gender equality	Land Use/NAWASA
4	Joint taskforce for NAWASA.	Create a joint taskforce for NAWASA	INSTITUTIONS & PARTICIPATION	National	2.1b. Cross-sectors coordination	6.B WASH local participation	
5	Vulnerability assessment of storm drains and watersheds policies.	Conduct vulnerability assessment of storm drains and watersheds policies across sectors (Water shed modeling; Data collection analysis)	MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS	Sub-national	3.2a. Basin management instruments	6.A WASH cooperation and capacity building	Land Use Division

6	Revise watershed master plan.	Revise and update watershed master plan (should include rivers) and resources	ENABLING ENVIRONMENT	National	1.1c. National IWRM plans	6.5 Integrated water resources management & transboundary cooperation	
7	Review IWRM policies.	Conduct review of policies related to IWRM: a. Regulation for cisterns (water supply for all new buildings, water demand assessment); b. cooperation among the partners to enforce laws	ENABLING ENVIRONMENT	National	1.1a. National policy	6.1 Safe drinking water, 6.4 Water efficiency	Ministry of Agriculture/ Min of Infrastructure/NAWASA/GIZ/GCF
8	Analysis of water efficiency equipment.	Analysis of water efficiency equipment and tools, water re-use and wastewater, rainwater harvesting (GWP-C Tool Box Updated)	MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS	National	3.1b. Sustainable, efficient use management	6.4 Water efficiency	
9	Ecosystem based solution for riparian zones.	Adopting ecosystem based solutions- for riparian zones	MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS	National	3.1d. Ecosystems management	6.6 Water-related ecosystems	Land Use/Environment/
10	IWRM within sustainable environment mangement.	Integrated water resource management within sustainable land management, agriculture, forestry, and coastal zone areas, overall environmental management	ENABLING ENVIRONMENT	National	1.1c. National IWRM plans	6.6 Water-related ecosystems, 15. Life on land	
11	Promote Youth Involvement in IWRM.	Promote youth involvement in IWRM (Engage youth meaningfully in IWRM-	INSTITUTIONS & PARTICIPATION	Sub-national	2.2c. Vulnerable groups participation	17. Partnerships for the goals	

		water resources management)					
12	Water Budget	Water Budget	SUSTAINABLE FINANCING	National	4.1a. National budget for infrastructure	6. Clean water and sanitation	GCREWS Project
13	Ground Water Assessment.	Ground water Measurements, modeling and mapping	MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS	National	3.1a. Water availability monitoring	6. Clean water and sanitation	GCREWS Project