

Accelerating NDC and NAP implementation in Caribbean SIDS Regional Workshop

NAP 3.0 Acceleration Workshop

From Planning to Implementation

7 October 2026

Agenda

SESSION 1 – Developing Adaptation Portfolio and Costing of Adaptation		
	Remarks	RCC Caribbean
09:00 -09:20	Presentation: Approaches for structuring national adaptation portfolios into clearer implementation pipelines linked to financing, monitoring and reporting systems	NAP GN
09:20 – 10:30	Country Presentations & Structured workshops: Adaptation Financing – Beyond Environmental Tracking	
1030 1100	Refreshment Break	
SESSION 2 – Framework for linking adaptation priorities to economic cost assessment		
11:00 – 12:45	Peer Exchange	NAP GN
12:45- 14:00	Lunch and Networking	
SESSION 3 – Mainstreaming Sectoral Adaptation Plan		
14:00 -15:00	Moderated Panel Discussion	RCC Caribbean
Session 4: Regional Marketplace & Cross-Pollination		
15:00-15:40	Rotational Peer Review	NAP GN
15:40 16:00	Refreshment Break	
Session 5 – Advancing Caribbean NAP Collaboration		
16:00-17:00	Identifying collective priorities and needs for regional collaboration on NAP	NAP GN, RCC Caribbean
17:00-17:15	Wrap Up	RCC Caribbean



Moderator

Orville Grey
Head of Secretariat
NAP Global Network



Facilitator

Ezra Campbell Lucas
Senior Project Manager
NAP Global Network



Facilitator

Martina Duncan
NAP Advisor –Grenada
NAP Global Network



SESSION 1: Developing Adaptation Portfolio and Costing of Adaptation

Lead Agency: NAP GN

7 October 2026

Structuring National Adaptation Planning Processes for Effective Implementation



What is a NAP?
Why is it important?
What is required to develop an adaptation pipeline linked to financing, monitoring and report systems.

What is a National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

- **Definition**: A country-driven framework that outlines long- and medium-term strategies to adapt to the effects of climate change.
- **Core Purpose**: Assess climate impacts, vulnerabilities, and risks to target adaptation efforts where they are needed most.
- **Key Process**: Integrates climate risk into everyday government decision-making, policies, and budgeting across all major sectors.
- **Foundations**: Established in 2010 under the UNFCCC; grounded in the best available climate science and inclusive stakeholder participation.





NAP TRENDS

28.110 billion

Average total cost for the implementation of adaptation actions (USD)

NAP TRENDS

KEY FINDING

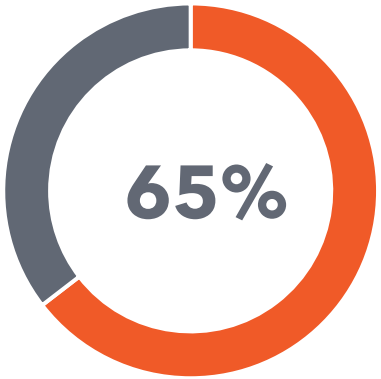
What NAP documents are telling us about costing and investment (data as of Sept 30, 2026)

NAPs are critical for minimizing economic losses, unlocking international climate finance, and ensuring inclusive adaptation strategies in vulnerable sectors

GLOBAL

142

Average # of priority adaptation actions identified

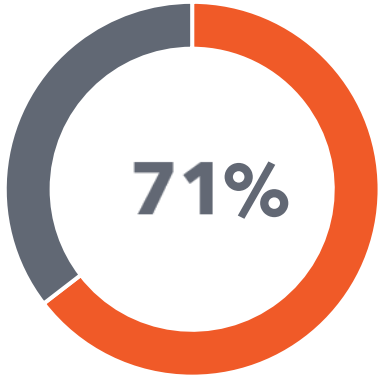


# of NAPs with costing of adaptation actions

CARIBBEAN

207

Average # of priority adaptation actions identified in Caribbean NAPs



# of NAPs with costing of adaptation actions (Caribbean)

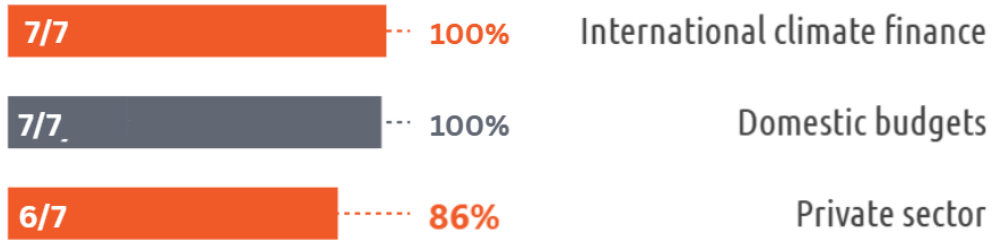
Finance in the 7 Caribbean NAPs



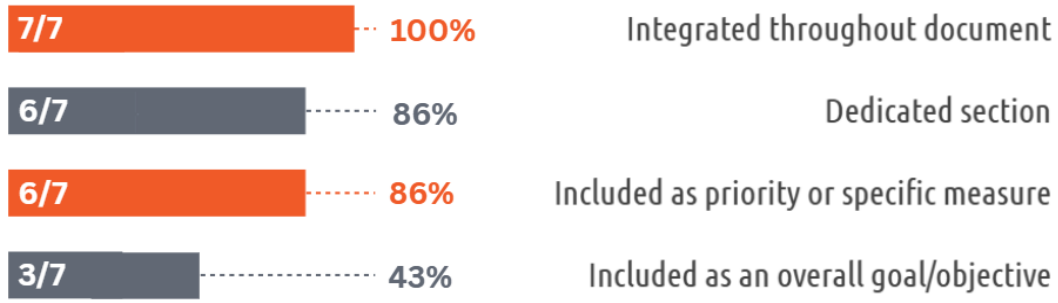
# of NAPs that mention financing sources



# of NAPs that mention a separate resource mobilization strategy



Financing sources identified (# of NAPs)

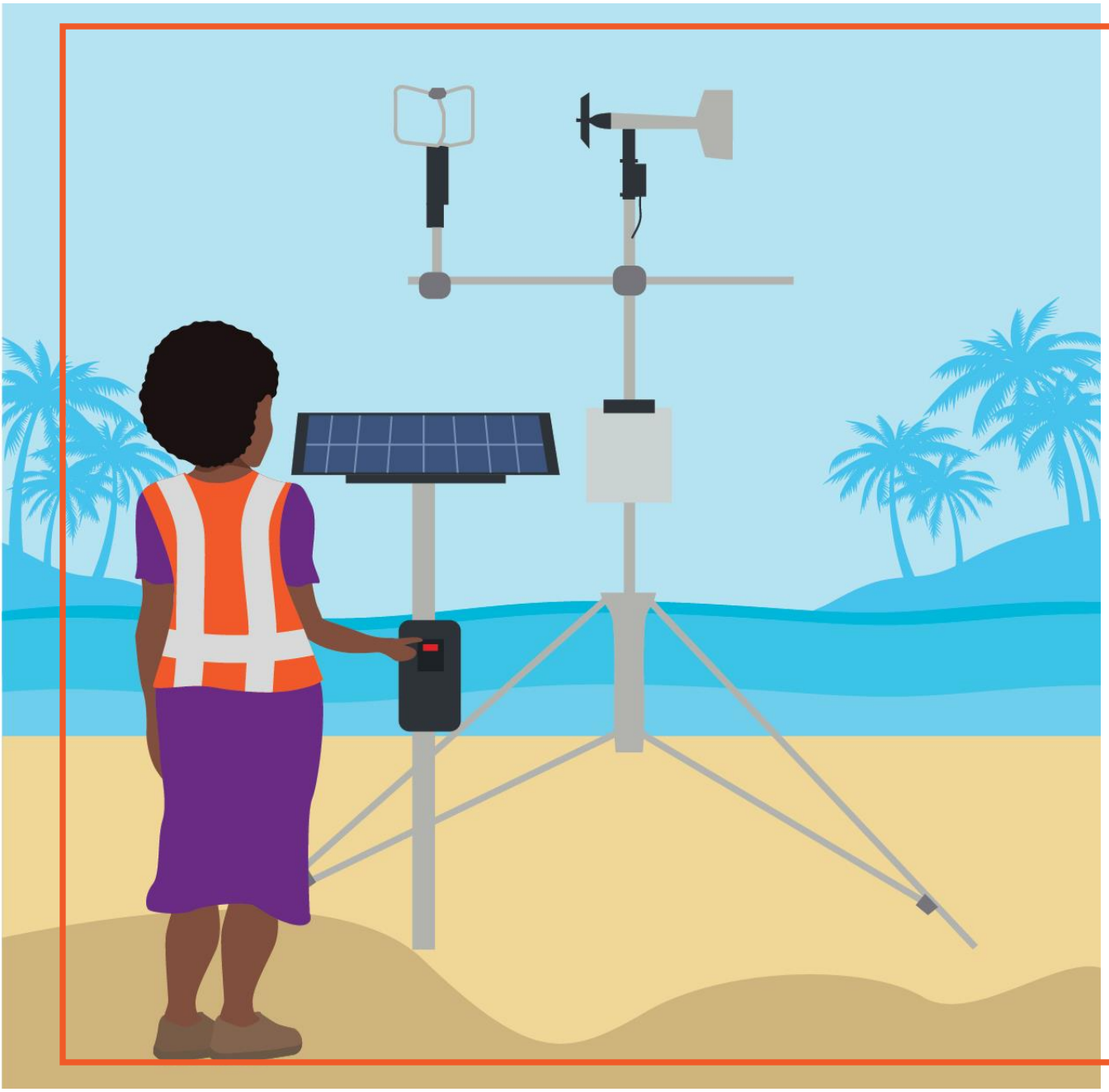


Context for reference(s) to financing (# of NAPs)

The "Missing Middle" in Adaptation

Why National Adaptation Plans Stall

- **The Plan-to-Implementation Gap:** While 75+ developing countries have completed NAPs, many are abstract, high-level policy documents lacking concrete project specifications.
- **The Costing Blind Spot:** Projects often lack detailed asset costing, making it impossible for finance ministries or external investors to assess entry points.
- **Disconnected Data Systems:** Financing, project tracking, and climate monitoring operate in departmental silos, leaving countries unable to demonstrate the ROI (Return on Investment) of resilience measures.
- **Call to Action:** Move from static planning exercises to **active, multi-tier investment pipelines**.



Different phases, different needs

Amount of financing required

- Greater financing needed in the implementation phase

Actors requiring financing

- Development phase: primarily government
- Implementation phase: greater diversity of actors



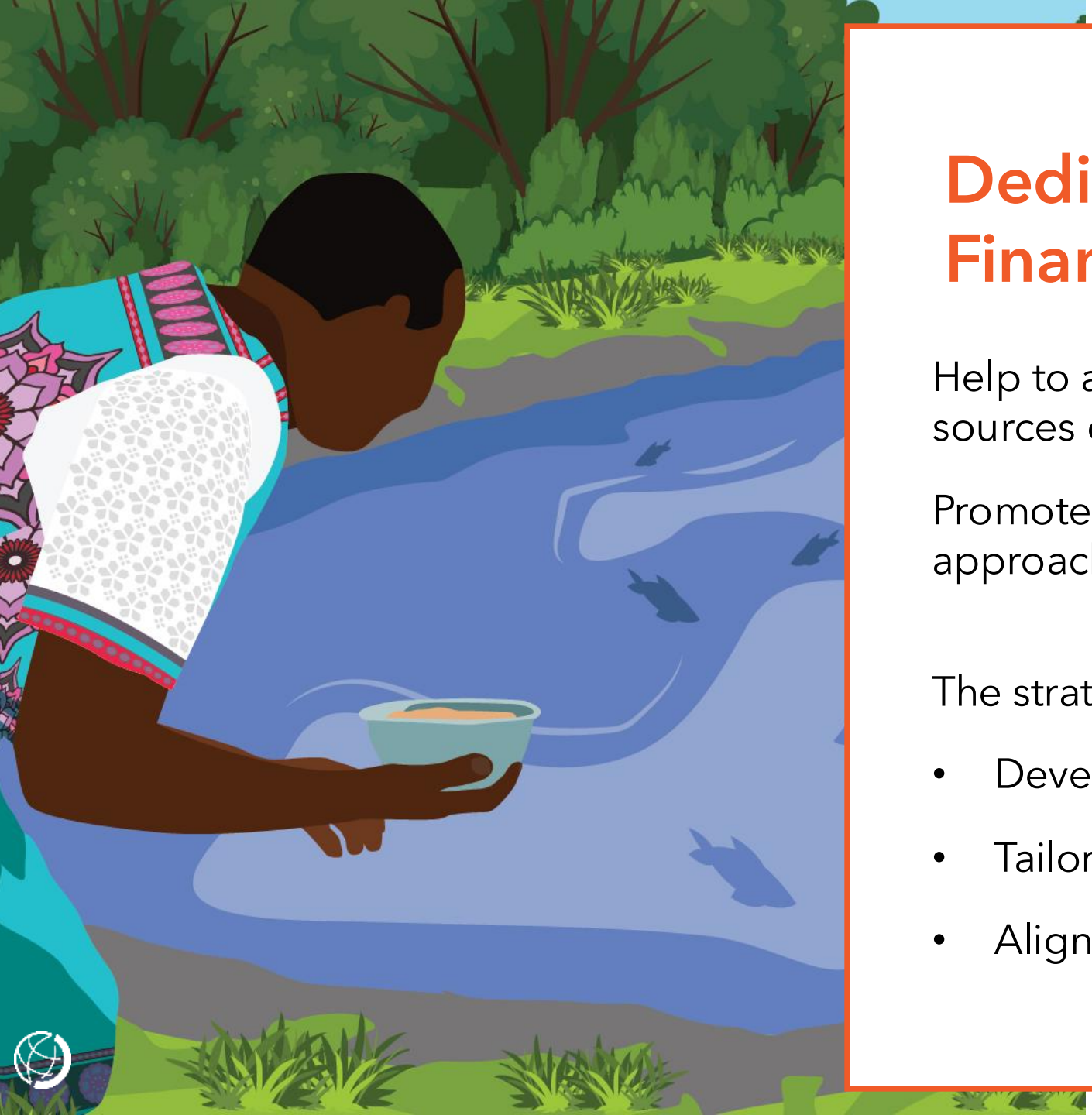
Financing NAP Process

Financing is needed:

- Throughout NAP process
- To cover two types of costs:
  - ✓ Operating costs
  - ✓ Investment costs

Amount of financing needed:

- Vary from country to country
- Is expected to be significant



Dedicated NAP Financing Strategy

Help to align financing needs with potential sources of financing.

Promote a planned, coordinated and coherent approach.

The strategy should be:

- Developed early in the NAP process
- Tailored to country circumstances
- Aligned with other initiatives, such as NDCs

Cross-Ministry Mandates & Strengths

- **Ministry of Finance: Fiscal Gatekeeper**

  Focuses on macroeconomic stability, national budget allocations, debt capacity, and long-term liabilities.

- **Ministry of Climate / Environment: Scientific Lead**

  Validates climate vulnerability maps, defines environmental priorities, and manages international climate compliance.

- **Implementing Partners: Catalytic Enabler**

  Deploys technical assistance, Project Preparation Facilities (PPFs), and risk-mitigating concessional capital.

Cross-Ministry Systemic Pipeline Bottlenecks

🚨 Project Preparation Deficit

Concept ideas in climate plans stall because line ministries lack early-stage budgets to perform detailed engineering and feasibility studies.

🚨 Institutional Language Barrier

Climate ministries justify actions with vulnerability science, whereas Finance requires cash-flow models, cost-benefit ratios, and asset lifecycle data.

🚨 Slow Donor Accreditation & Access

Fiduciary and safeguarding requirements create multi-year administrative hurdles for direct national access to international funds.

The Integrated Screening & Translation Process

1. Scientific Screening

Lead: Climate & Environment

- Maps conceptual project long-lists against validated national climate risks.
- Rejects non-urgent concepts.
- Protects against accidental maladaptation.

2. Fiscal & Cost Review

Lead: Finance of Ministry

- Converts scientific priorities into standard investment asset models.
- Audits capital requirements and long-term operating costs.
- Evaluates fiscal risk.

3. Investment-Ready Blueprint

Lead: Co-Designed with Partners

- Integrates international environment, social, and fiduciary safeguards.
- Aligns structures with donor criteria.
- Completes bankable folders.

Strategic Co-Investment & Financial Blending

Project Profile	Primary Funding Source	Operational Instrument
Non-Revenue Goods (e.g., seawalls, early warning arrays)	Domestic Public Budget + International Grants	National budget lines matched with direct grant co-financing to cover multi-year maintenance.
Project Prep Support (Feasibility & designs)	Targeted Partner Grant Allocations	Project Preparation Facilities (PPFs) to resolve early-stage technical engineering blocks.
Revenue / Cost-Saving Assets (e.g., resilient water, agri-logistics)	Blended & Private Capital Pools	Concessional debt, first-loss capital, and sovereign risk guarantees to crowd in commercial markets.

Harmonized MEL

Unified Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL)

- Financial Tracking (Finance Ministry) ⟶ Output Tracking (Line Ministries) ⟶ Resilience Impact Metrics (Climate Ministry)

Value Proposition:

- A single, integrated national entry platform
- Key attributes:
  - reduces administrative overhead,
  - allowing one data loop to satisfy domestic treasury audits and strict international donor compliance reporting simultaneously

Thank you!

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National Adaptation Plan Global Network

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This project is undertaken with the financial support of:
Ce projet a été réalisé avec l'appui financier de :

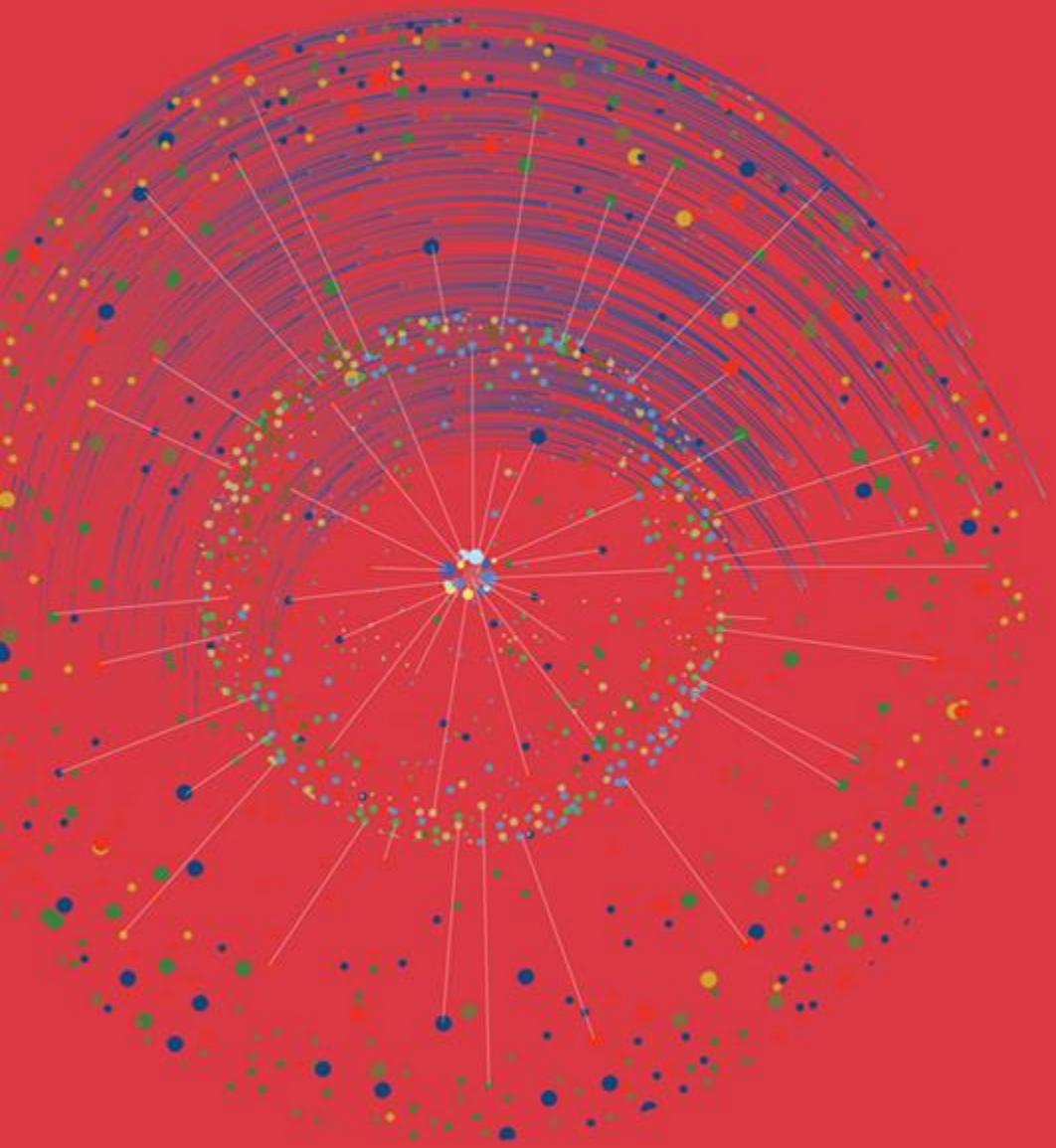
In partnership with Canada

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

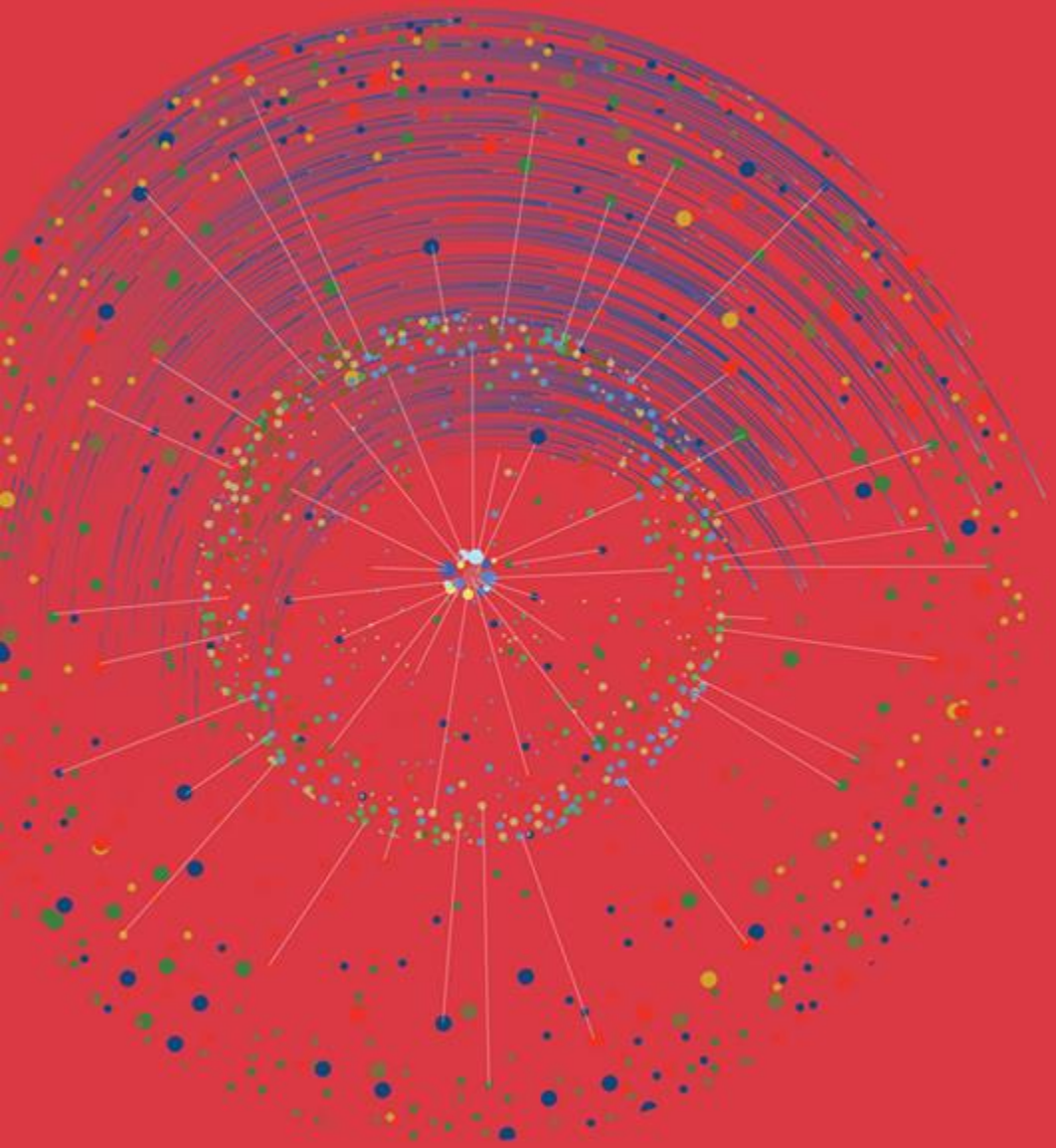
Irish Aid
An Roinn Gnóthaí Eachtracha agus Trádála
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Secretariat hosted by:
Secrétariat hébergé par

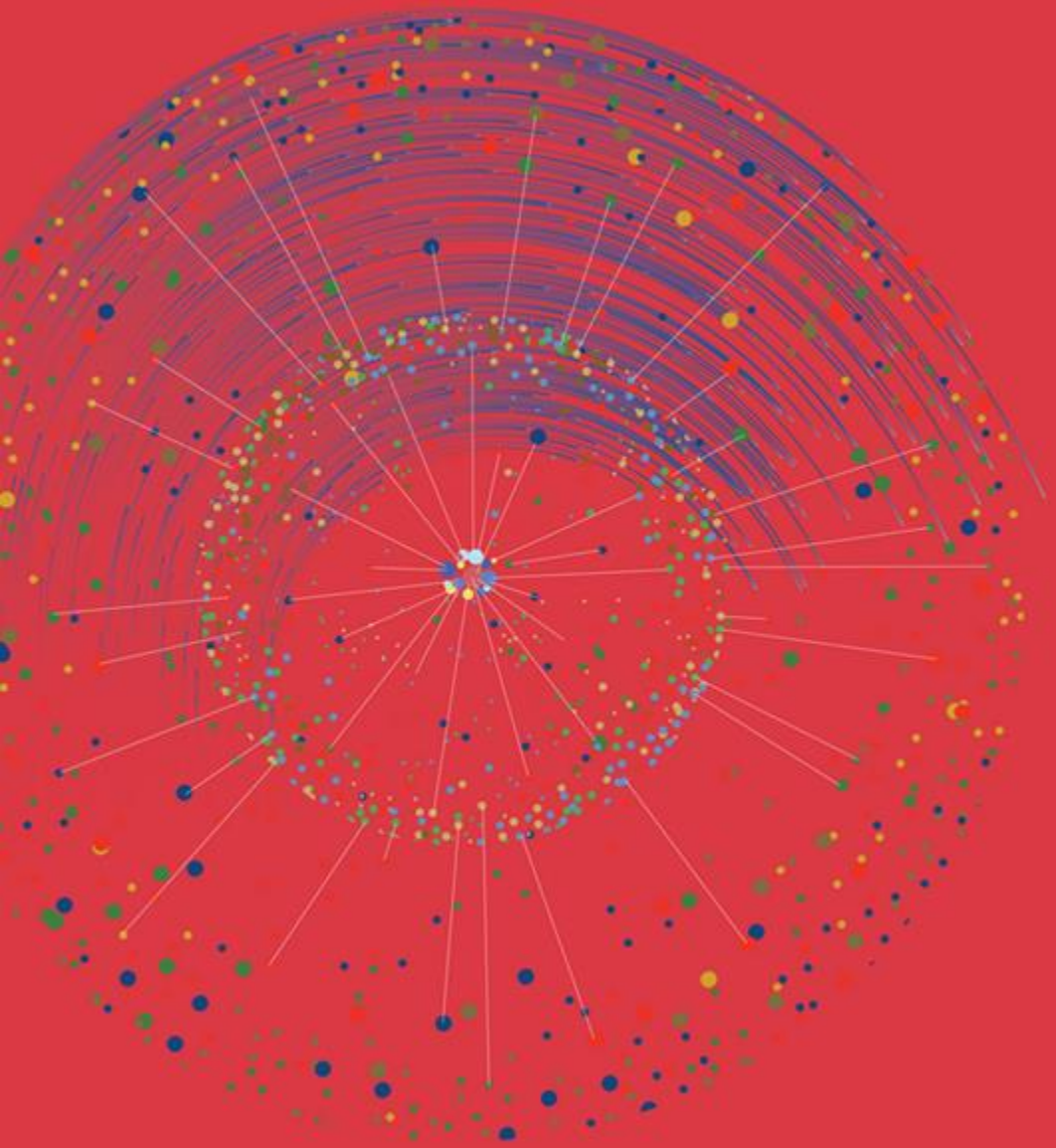
IISD



Snack Break



Country Presentations



Dominican Republic

What software or frameworks does your ministry currently use to evaluate public investments or estimate adaptation numbers?

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(e.g., Custom Excel CGE models, UNDP Climate Budget Tagging models, specialized software, etc.)

Current instruments and institutional strengthening

01

PRIORITIES & EVIDENCE

- NAP and NDC 3.0
- Climate risk assessments
- Municipal land-use plans (PMOT)

Law 368-22: adaptation and resilience criteria for territorial planning.

02

TRACKING & TRANSPARENCY

- Standardized quarterly tracking of cooperation projects
- SNTC strengthening
- Adaptation MEL under construction

TERt experience reinforces the need for indicators, baselines and verifiable evidence.

03

ECONOMIC & FISCAL LINK

- Coordination with the Ministry of Finance and Economy
- SNIP investment appraisal
- Climate expenditure classification

Priority: connect risk, life-cycle costs, financing and adaptation results.

NEXT STEP

Shared methods to assess adaptation costs and benefits across the investment life cycle.

On a scale of 1-5 (1 = Completely Isolated; 5 = Fully Integrated), how systematically do your Ministry of Environment's climate impact numbers influence your Ministry of Finance's Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) or fiscal risk registry?

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3 / 5 — PARTIALLY INTEGRATED | Indicative self-assessment

01

ESTABLISHED LINKS

- Climate expenditure tracking
- Climate considerations in investment planning
- Disaster and climate risks in fiscal reporting

These links provide a foundation for institutional coordination.

02

WORK IN PROGRESS

- SNTC strengthening
- Adaptation MEL development
- Quarterly cooperation project tracking

TERt experience highlights the need for consistent, traceable evidence.

03

MAIN SYSTEMIC BLOCK

- Incomplete links to project appraisal
- Uneven costing of priorities
- Limited feedback into medium-term budgets

Systematic influence on allocations still needs strengthening.

NEXT STEP

Common methods and linked records connecting climate risks, investments, budgets and adaptation outcomes.

What is the single most persistent data gap preventing your technical team from producing a high-confidence cost estimate for a climate-resilient asset?

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Key gap: up-to-date, locally relevant climate-risk data linked to asset costs

01

CLIMATE & ASSET DATA

- Updated observations and records
- Local projections and uncertainty
- Asset exposure and vulnerability

Match climate evidence to the asset location, design and service life.

02

COSTS & PERFORMANCE

- Baseline and resilient-design costs
- Operation and maintenance costs
- Avoided losses and residual risk

Comparable assumptions are needed to assess adaptation alternatives.

03

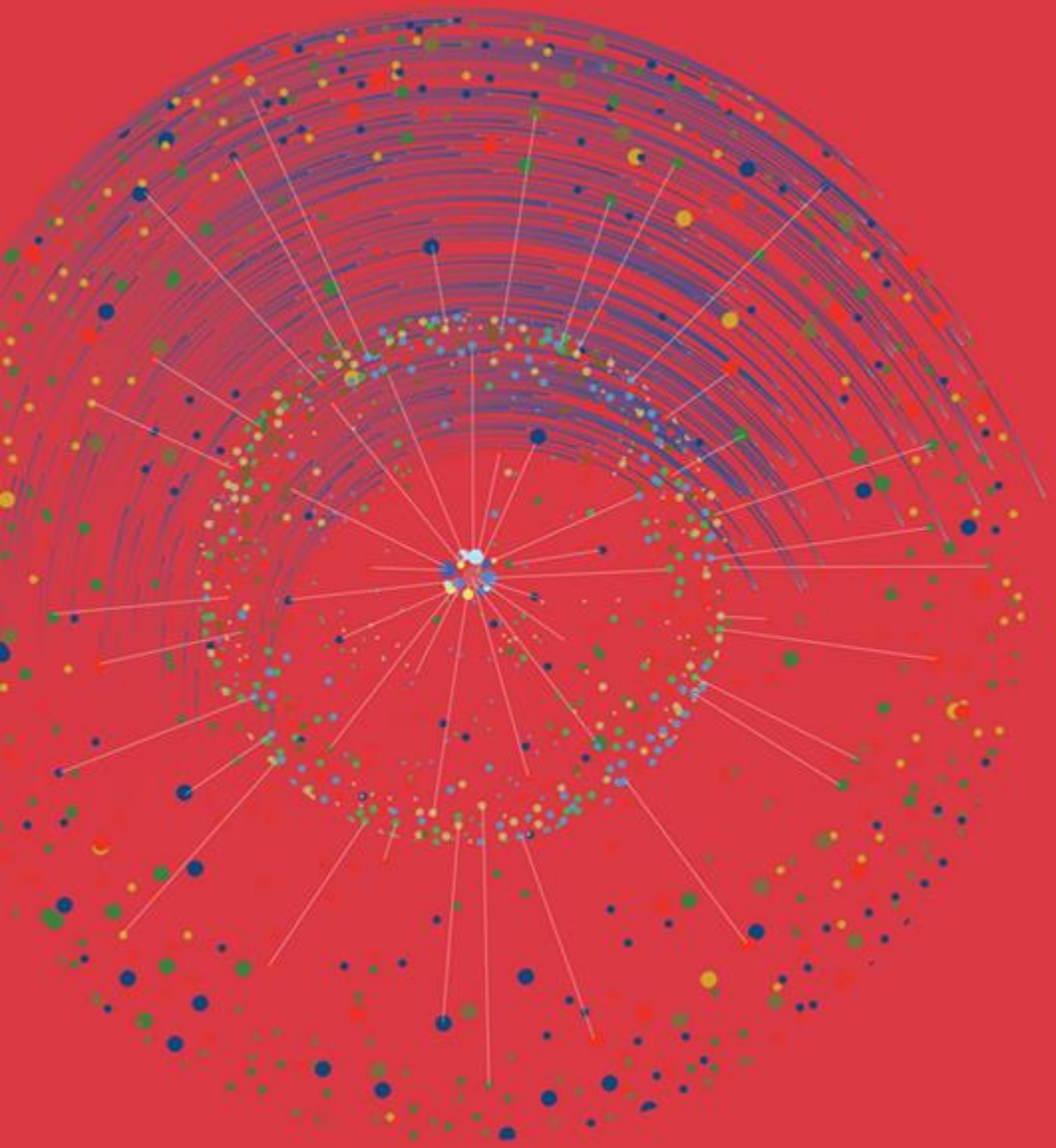
EVIDENCE & LEARNING

- Baselines and outcome indicators
- Verified results from past measures
- Linking SNTC and MEL to project data

TERt experience reinforces the need for consistent, traceable records.

NEXT STEP

Connect local climate risks, engineering requirements and life-cycle costs using shared quality standards.



Jamaica

From Vision 2030 Jamaica to the budget line

PLAN
2009–2030
2030

Vision 2030 Jamaica Jamaica
National Development Development Plan: 4 goals, 15 outcomes

→

Goal 4
Jamaica has a healthy natural environment

→

National Outcome 14
Strategies: hazard resilience · emergency emergency response · adaptation · mitigation

The MTF turns Outcome 14 into three-year priorities; sector policies give them detail

POLICY
Medium term

MTF 2024–2027

Climate Change Policy

CDRM Policy

NNDRF Policy

Priorities pass through fiscal and investment gates that price climate risk

GATES
Fiscal & PIM

MOFPS Fiscal Policy Paper

PIAB

PPP Policy (DBJ)

PSIP ranking

Only screened, Cabinet-approved projects enter the PSIP and the Estimates

Sources: GOJ brief; PIOJ (Vision 2030; MTF 2024–27); MOFPS Fiscal Policy Paper FY2026/27; PIMS Handbook (Oct 2024); MEGJC/MWECC

Climate risk in the fiscal framework and budget

RISK-LAYERED FINANCING

Budget & reserve funds → contingent credit → CCRIF & cat cat bond. Melissa triggered every every layer:

Instrument	
CCRIF policies	
Catastrophe bond	
IDB Contingent	
World Bank CAT-	
IMF RFI	

Next Steps

- Climate Finance Unit in MOFPS to MOFPS to coordinate public, private and alternative resilience resilience finance
- Utilization of the JSRAT - PIAB and DBJ
- Costed Plan for NDC and NAP (Once developed)

Climate risk screening at the investment gate

STEP 1a · Concept

Hazard assessment

All projects screen hazard exposure

→

STEP 1b · Concept
Concept

Risk questionnaire

Qualitative first read of climate risk

→

STEP 2 · Proposal

Climate risk screening

Flags medium or high risk

→

STEP 3 · Filter

Size threshold

Risky and ≥ **value** → full assessment

→

STEP 4a / 4b

Manage the risk

Simplified plan, or full CRA with PIAB cost-benefit of adaptation

Public investment — PIAB, MOFPS

- PIAB is the single point of entry to the PSIP
- TRC (PIOJ) and PIMC (Minister of Finance) → Cabinet; only approved projects enter the PSIP and budget
- Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Resilience is one of six weighted PSIP selection criteria
- J-SRAT being institutionalised in appraisal, from concept stage, for risk-adjusted returns

Public-private partnerships — DBJ

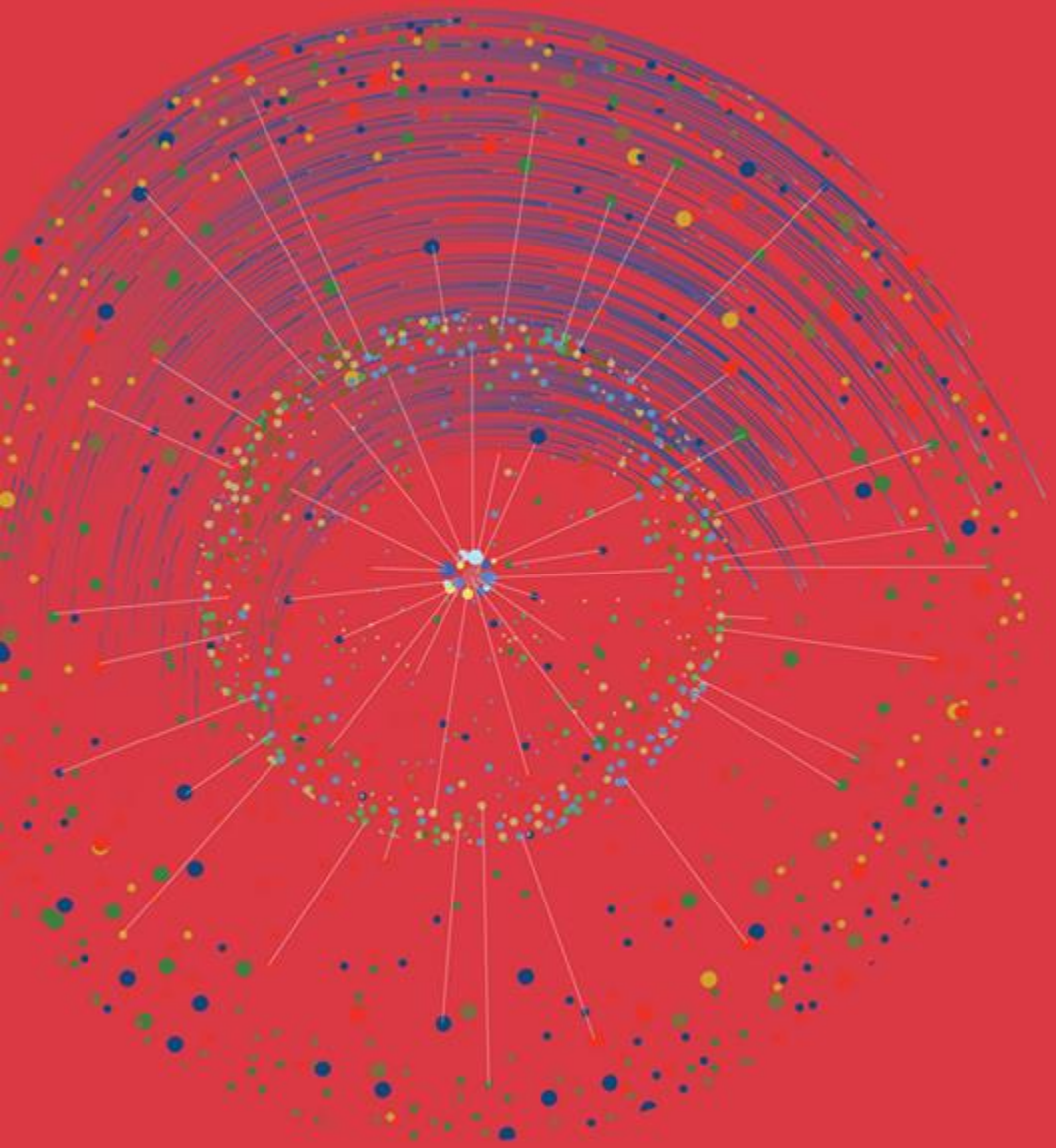
- Revised PPP Policy adds climate risk assessment to PPP appraisal
- IMF RSF reform: climate requirements in the PPP framework, design to contract management
- DBJ and the PPP Unit advise at PIMS concept stage and sit on technical review
- DBJ to use J-SRAT in PPP due diligence to flag climate-vulnerable projects early



SESSION 2: Framework for linking adaptation priorities to economic cost assessment

Lead Agency: NAP GN

7 October 2026



Lunch



SESSION 3 – Mainstreaming Sectoral Adaptation Plans

Lead Agency: RCC Caribbean

7 October 2026

Speakers

Moderator



Roxanne Graham-Victor
Global Water Partnership-Caribbean



Maxime Matthew- Charles
Saint Lucia



Dhanraj Ramkhelawan
Grenada



Dr. Karen Polson-Edwards
PAHO



SESSION 4 : Regional Marketplace & Cross-Pollination

Lead Agency: NAP GN

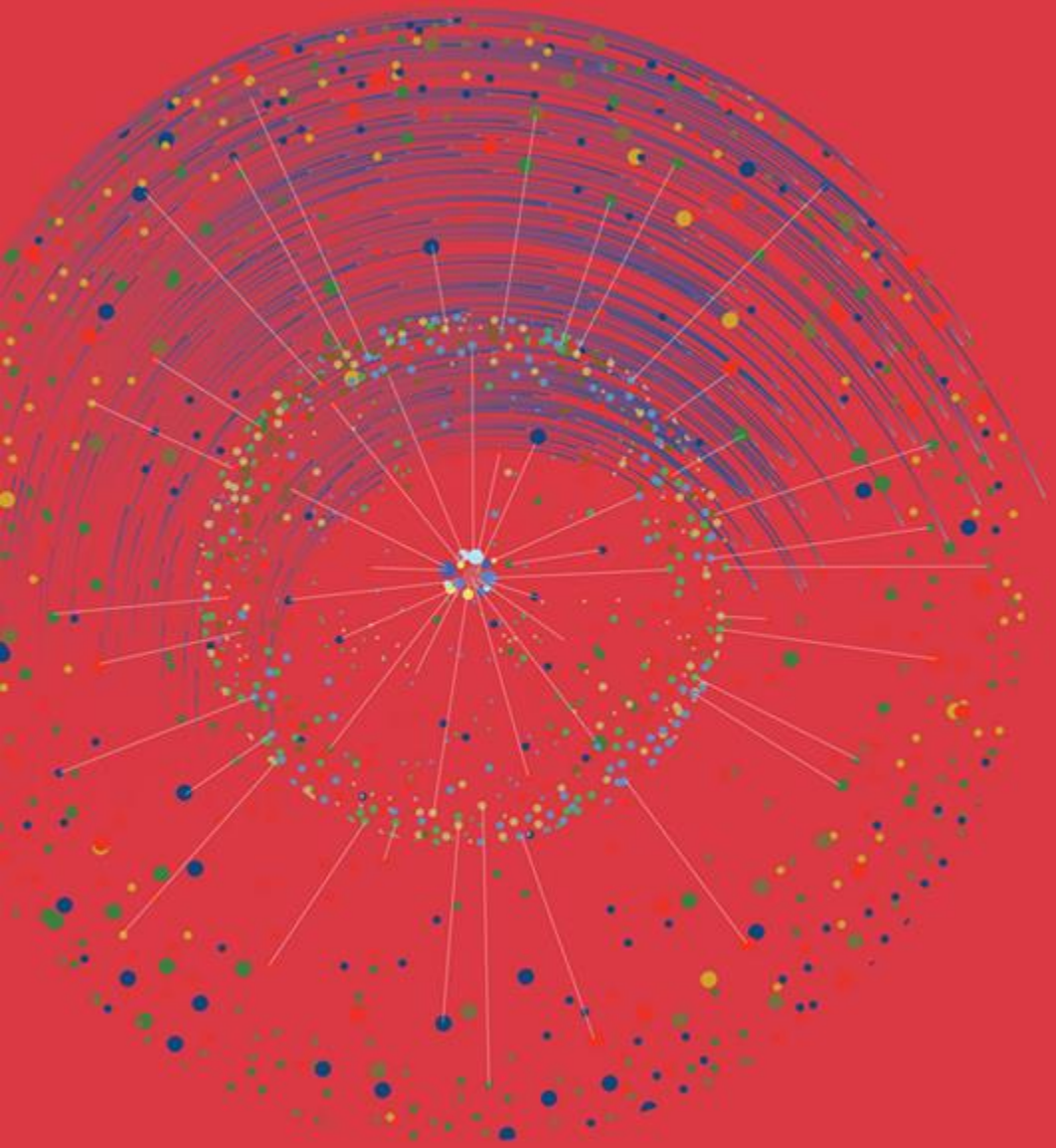
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SESSION 5 – Advancing Caribbean NAP Collaboration

Lead Agency: NAP GN, RCC Caribbean

7 October 2026



Final Reflections

Thank you

