

Updated Proposal for a Regional Goal on Adaptation for the Caribbean

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Who we are

Climate Analytics is a global climate science and policy institute engaged around the world in driving and supporting climate action aligned to the 1.5°C warming limit.

We connect science and policy to empower vulnerable countries in international climate negotiations and inform national planning with targeted research, analysis and support.



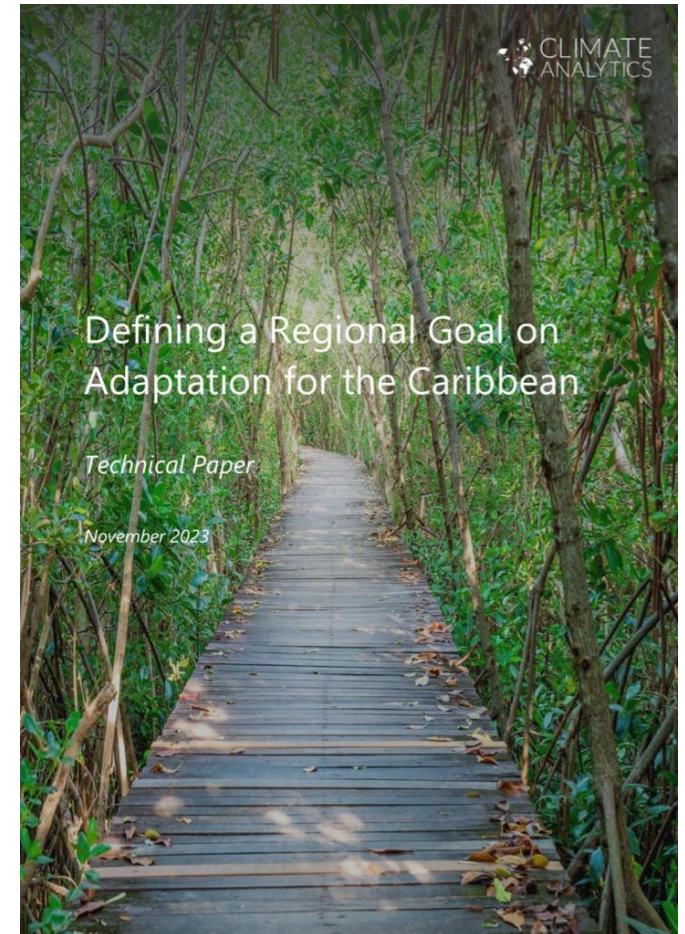
Proposal for a Regional Goal on Adaptation for the Caribbean (RGA)



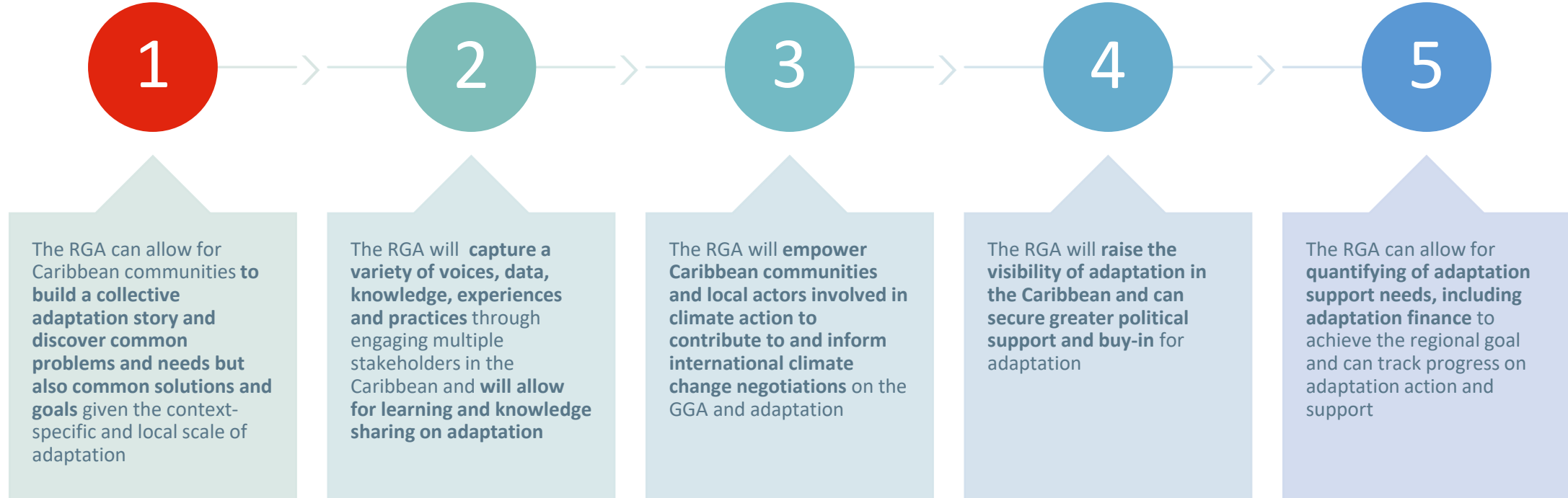
Defining a Regional Goal on Adaptation for the Caribbean – Technical Paper:

<https://climateanalytics.org/publications/defining-a-regional-goal-on-adaptation-for-the-caribbean>

Launched at COP28 in December 2023 and the updated proposal re-launched at COP30 in November 2025.



Rationale for a Regional Goal on Adaptation for the Caribbean



Updated RGA

Guiding Principles

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Strategically leveraging and linking projects and programs along a defined transformatinal pathway

Encouraging science-based approaches by supporting context-relevant research

Increasing socioeconomic resilience and supporting economic and livelihood opportunities

Emphasising rights-based approaches

Advancing gender equity, justice and social inclusion

Advancing ecosystem-based approaches and nature-based solutions

Ensuring participatory and inclusive climate governance processes

Emphasising meaningful engagement by building local stakeholder awareness and capacity

Focusing on locally led adaptation

Incorporating traditional, local and Indigenous peoples knowledge systems

Enabling community-based adaptation, local ownership and support

Ensuring a whole of society approach, particularly through meeting the needs of the most vulnerable groups and communities first

Enabling people-centred, just and transformative adaptation

VISION

A strong and resilient Caribbean where our people, livelihoods and ecosystems are prosperous, healthy and thriving through accelerated adaptation action and support and climate-resilient development that reduces climate risk, strengthens resilience and enhances adaptive capacity.

Updated RGA Targets

Thematic Targets:

- Water security
- Food, agriculture and fisheries
- Health
- Ecosystems and biodiversity
- Human settlements and infrastructure
- Vulnerable groups and livelihoods
- Cultural Heritage
- **Energy**

Dimensional Targets:

- Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment
- Planning
- Implementation
- **Access to International Finance**
- **Finance to the Local Levels**
- Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

Refining the RGA Targets (Examples)

Target	GGA Target	Original RGA Target	Updated RGA Target
Health	Decision 2/CMA.5 para 9(c): Attaining resilience against climate change related health impacts, promoting climate-resilient health services, and significantly reducing climate-related morbidity and mortality, particularly in the most vulnerable communities;	Improved access to and provision of healthcare services for climate-related illnesses through ensuring that XX% of critical health infrastructure is climate resilient by 20XX.	Increasing resilience against climate change related health impacts, promoting climate-resilient, integrated and people-centred health systems, strengthening regional support networks for disaster response, and significantly reducing climate-related morbidity, mortality, and mental health impacts, particularly in the most vulnerable communities.
Energy	(None)	Improved energy security, access and resilience through enabling the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy for the most vulnerable groups and communities in Caribbean countries	Increasing access to clean energy and reducing local reliance on imports of fossil fuels by improving energy security and resilience through enabling the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy, especially for the most vulnerable groups and communities in Caribbean countries.
Cultural Heritage	Decision 2/CMA.5 para 9(g): Protecting cultural heritage from the impacts of climate-related risks by developing adaptive strategies for preserving cultural practices and heritage sites and by designing climate-resilient infrastructure, guided by traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge systems;	(None)	Strengthening the resilience of tangible and intangible cultural heritage to the impacts of climate change by developing adaptive strategies for preserving Indigenous/cultural practices and heritage sites and by designing culturally appropriate, climate-resilient infrastructure, within a sustainable development framework.

RGA Indicative Roadmap



Implementation Action	Key Stakeholders	Timeframe	Cost (No/ Low/ High)
Conduct an institutional capacity assessment for Caribbean countries for implementing the RGA	Climate Analytics,	Immediate	No
Determine relevant indicators for measuring RGA progress	Climate Analytics	Immediate	No
Establish interim RGA coordination mechanism	Regional organisations, National governments, Caribbean Climate Justice Alliance, Climate Analytics	Short-term	Low
Secure formal RGA endorsement by Caribbean governments	Interim Coordination Mechanism	Short-term	Low
Develop work plan for RGA operationalisation	Interim Coordination Mechanism	Short-term	Low
Develop resource mobilisation strategy for RGA operationalisation	Interim Coordination Mechanism	Short Term	Low
Develop stakeholder engagement and communication strategy for the RGA	Interim Coordination Mechanism	Short-term	Low
Determine RGA monitoring and evaluation plan and review process	Interim Coordination Mechanism	Short-term	Low

Questions?

Thank you!

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Annex: Updated RGA Targets

Theme	Proposed Target
Water security	Significantly enhancing water security and climate resilience by reducing climate-induced water scarcity, strengthening resilience to water-related hazards, and improving access to safe and reliable potable water, particularly for the most vulnerable groups and communities.
Food, agriculture and fisheries	Enhancing food security, nutrition, availability and quality in the agriculture and fisheries sectors through appropriate adaptation measures and adaptation support in the Caribbean for the most vulnerable groups and communities.
Health	Increasing resilience against climate change related health impacts, promoting climate-resilient, integrated and people-centred health systems, strengthening regional support networks for disaster response, and significantly reducing climate-related morbidity, mortality, and mental health impacts, particularly in the most vulnerable communities.
Ecosystems and biodiversity	Ensuring that coastal, ocean, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems are maintained, enhanced or restored through conservation and protection to enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of critically important ecosystems and ensure the provision of ecosystem services, including support for fish stocks, coastal protection, and sustaining livelihoods.

Annex: Updated RGA Targets

Theme	Proposed Target
Human settlements and infrastructure	Substantially increasing the resilience of human settlements and infrastructure to climate change impacts, especially by ensuring that critical government and emergency facilities and services (including education, agriculture, health, water, power generation and security) are climate-resilient and are fully functional during and after extreme weather and climate events.
Vulnerable groups and livelihoods	Increasing the social and economic resilience of the most vulnerable groups and communities through improved access to nationally appropriate adaptive social protection systems, increased resilience within climate-vulnerable livelihoods, and increased livelihood and economic opportunities through enhanced locally led adaptation measures in Caribbean countries.
Cultural Heritage	Strengthening the resilience of tangible and intangible cultural heritage to the <u>impacts</u> of climate change by developing adaptive strategies for preserving Indigenous/cultural practices and heritage sites and by designing culturally appropriate, climate-resilient infrastructure, within a sustainable development framework.
Energy	Increasing access to clean energy and reducing local reliance on imports of fossil fuels by improving energy security and resilience through enabling the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy, especially for the most vulnerable groups and communities in Caribbean countries.

Annex: Updated RGA Targets

Theme	Proposed Target
Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment	Caribbean countries have implemented a systematic and participatory approach to conduct comprehensive assessments of climate change impacts, vulnerabilities, and risks across various critical sectors and considering intersectoral linkages by 2030
Planning	Caribbean countries have made progress in updating or developing gender-responsive and participatory national adaptation policies and plans that incorporate the findings from their climate vulnerability and risk assessments by 2030
Implementation	Caribbean countries have progressed in implementing adaptation measures, which are locally led and guided by evidence-based national policies, in order to achieve tangible results that reduce climate change impacts and enhance resilience systemically and across key sectors by 2030.
Access to International Finance	Caribbean countries have increased access to grant-based or highly concessional international climate finance and adaptation support to develop and implement their NAPs, sectoral adaptation plans and other adaptation policies, strategies and programmes.
Finance to Local Levels	Caribbean countries have increased allocation and disbursement of grant-based and highly concessional adaptation finance to local communities and civil society organisations through the establishment and implementation of decentralised financing mechanisms to support locally led and community-based practical adaptation actions.
Monitoring, evaluation and learning	Caribbean countries have designed, established, and made operational a participatory system for monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) to track their national adaptation efforts, and have progressed in building the necessary institutional capacity to fully implement that system by 2030.



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