



CARIBBEAN
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ASSOCIATION

11th Meeting of the Consortium of Regional Sectoral Early Warning Information Systems across Climate Timescales (EWISACTs) Coordination Partners

Date: November 26-27, 2024

Time: 9:00 am – 4:00 pm

Venue: Bay Gardens Hotel, Gros Islet, Saint Lucia



Meeting Report

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1. Introduction

1.1. Sectoral Early Warning Information Systems across Climate Timescales (EWISACTs)

Climate variability and change occur on timescales ranging from sub-seasonal to seasonal to decadal and beyond, making it necessary to develop effective Early Warning Information Systems across Climate Timescales (EWISACTs). Early Warning Systems (EWS) are recognised by the Regional Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) Strategy and Programming Framework 2014-2024 and the Implementation Plan for the 'Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change' as critical to the effective management of climate-related disasters and adaptation to climate variability and change. EWISACTs can improve the effectiveness and efficiency of sustainable planning, adaptation and mitigation strategies across major weather and climate-sensitive socio-economic sectors. If well aligned with the information needs of the priority sectors, sectoral EWISACTs can support regional growth resilient to climate risks.

1.2. The Consortium of Regional Sectoral EWISACTs Coordination Partners

Fully established in 2017 under the 3 year (2014-2017) United States Agency for International Development (USAID) funded Building Regional Climate Capacity in the Caribbean (BRCCC) Programme, the Consortium of Regional Sectoral EWISACTs Coordination Partners is a key mechanism to drive the co-design, co-development and co-delivery of tailored climate products and services in the agriculture and food security, disaster risk management, energy, health, tourism and water sectors in the Caribbean. Since 2015, the ad hoc meetings of the Consortium have provided an important opportunity for six lead regional technical sectoral agencies² as well as regional observer organisations³ to raise sectoral and governance issues, positions and recommendations related to weather and climate in a cross-disciplinary context with the Caribbean Regional Climate Centre (RCC). These sessions facilitate the consultative and participatory processes necessary for successful joint EWISACTs development and implementation and are a key enabler of the significant strides made to date towards the development of Sectoral EWISACTs in the region.

1.3. The Sectoral EWISACTs Roadmap and Plan of Action 2020-2030

An assessment of provider and end-user climate capacity in the Caribbean (Mahon & Trotman, 2018)⁴ (Mahon et al., 2019)⁵ revealed that there are several gaps on both the end-user and provider sides of the

² The Caribbean Agricultural Research & Development Institute (CARDI), the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA), the Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO), the Caribbean Hotel & Tourism Association (CHTA), the Caribbean Water and Wastewater Association (CWWA) and the Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency.

³ The Caribbean Meteorological Organisation (CMO), the CARICOM Secretariat, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Commission, the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), the Climate Studies Group at UWI Mona (CSGM), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the Agricultural Alliance of the Caribbean (AACARI) and the Global Water Partnership – Caribbean (GWP-C).

⁴ This report can be accessed here: http://rcc.cimh.edu.bb/files/2018/06/Summary-Report_Provider-and-Enduser-capacity-assessment_Carib-climate-services.pdf

⁵ This publication can be accessed here: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2405880718300451>

capacity spectrum across the five pillars⁶ of the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS)⁷. The Sectoral EWISACTs Roadmap and Plan of Action (RPA) fills these gaps by articulating the main components of the Consortium's cross-agency portfolio of climate services initiatives for the period 2020-2030. The model defines the 11 year collective goal, outcomes, and outputs that guide the implementation of a coordinated, multi-sectoral climate services portfolio.

1.4. The 11th Meeting of the Consortium of Regional Sectoral EWISACTs Coordination Partners

The 11th Meeting of the Consortium of Regional Sectoral EWISACTs Coordination Partners was held November 26-27, 2024 at Bay Gardens Hotel, Gros Islet, Saint Lucia.

The Meeting objectives were:

- a. To review progress on RPA implementation over the period June 2023 – November 2024;
- b. To present priorities, progress, and challenges on sectoral triennial work plans for Performance Period 2 (2023-2025);
- c. To discuss ClimSA support for Consortium activities 2024-2026;
- d. To discuss resource mobilization for RPA implementation over the period 2025-2026; and
- e. To discuss Consortium Members' role in the planning of future CariCOFs.

The meeting was organised and hosted by the Consortium Chair - CIMH. A total of 19 participants including Consortium Partners (CARDI, CWWA, CDEMA, CARPHA, CCREEE, CTO, CHTA); key observer organisations such as the CARICOM, the CCCCC, the CSGM, the AACARI, the GWP-C, as well as the CMO Headquarters Unit were present.

The meeting was carried out according to the meeting agenda (see Appendix A) which included presentations and guided discussions.

1.5. Welcome Remarks (Adrian Trotman, CIMH)

Mr. Adrian Trotman, Chief of the Applied Meteorology and Climatology Section and Head of the Caribbean Regional Climate Centre, welcomed participants and expressed gratitude to the EU for their support through the ClimSA programme. He thanked everyone for dedicating their time to the two-day meeting and acknowledged Dr. Roché Mahon, Social Scientist, and Miss Jodi-Ann Petrie, Technical Officer, for their efforts in organizing the event. Mr. Trotman highlighted that although no Consortium Meetings had taken place since May 2023, there had been significant climate-related activities in the meantime. He emphasized the importance of discussing these developments and looking ahead to the coming years. Referring to an assessment by the University of Arizona on the Caribbean Climate Outlook Forum (CariCOF), Mr. Trotman highlighted one key finding around the need and opportunity for sectors and the organisations that represent them to take more leading roles in the future planning of CariCOF. He also

⁶ 1) Observations and Monitoring; 2) Research, Modelling and Prediction; 3) Climate Services Information System; 4) User Interface Platform; and 5) Capacity Development.

⁷ The GFCS was formulated by the World Meteorological Organization and its partners and is the main source of global guidance on climate services.

mentioned that there are ongoing discussions about expanding the Consortium to include additional sectors, such as construction, education, and finance.

Dr. Roché Mahon, Social Scientist, also extended welcome to the 11th Consortium Meeting Participants and acknowledged the new representatives. She noted that there were quite a number of new faces to the table. She extended special welcome to Dr. Gem Thomas-Barry of CARDI, Mr. Kerron Martinez of GWP-C, Mr. Jason Andalcio of CCREEE, Mr. Narendra Ramgulam of CTO, and Mr. Shawn Baugh of CARICOM Secretariat. She noted that the 11th Consortium Meeting marked 9 years of partnership and encouraged Consortium Members and Partners to continue to work together to build climate resilience in the Caribbean. She then turned over to Miss Jodi-Ann Petrie who took the participants through the Mentimeter ice breaker activity the implementation of which was challenged due to internet connectivity issues.

2. Session 2: Presentation and discussion of priorities, progress and challenges on sectoral triennial work plans for joint RPA implementation for Performance Period 2 (June 2023 – November 2024) (CWWA, CARPHA, CARDI, CDEMA, CCREEE, CTO/CHTA, CIMH, ClimSA)

2.1. Presentation and discussion of priorities, progress and challenges on sectoral triennial work plans for joint RPA implementation for Performance Period 2 (June 2023 – November 2024)

During this session, partner agencies shared their priorities and progress on activities carried out between June 2023 and November 2024. Each agency highlighted the specific outputs they prioritized, provided updates on the progress made, identified next steps, discussed potential resources, and addressed possible challenges and opportunities related to their activities. Presentations were given by Ms. Laurayne Lucky on behalf of CWWA, Dr. Laura-Lee Boodram on behalf of CARPHA, Dr. Gem Thomas-Barry on behalf of CARDI, Dr. Nicole Greenidge on behalf of CDEMA, Mr. Jason Andalcio on behalf of CCREEE, and the tourism sector presentation was delivered by Mr. Narendra Ramgulam.

A rich discussion followed the Partner presentations, focusing on key concerns about securing funding for future projects and the ongoing work of the Consortium, as well as fostering collaboration among regional organizations. Ms. Loretto Duffy Mayers from CHTA raised concerns about the potential impact of the US administration change on funding, stressing the importance of involving the finance sector to ensure long-term financial stability. In response, Ms. Laurayne Lucky from CWWA reassured attendees that alternative funding sources are available, emphasizing the need for coordinated efforts among stakeholders to secure these funds. Mr. Kenneth Kerr from CMO acknowledged the uncertainties surrounding the US administration's stance but suggested that proactive measures could help prevent significant disruptions. He cautioned against overreacting to the situation. He further noted the importance of gaining national-level buy-in, particularly from the ministers want to be able to show what they are doing because they have to answer to the press. Mr. Kerr also advocated for stronger collaboration between CARICOM, CWWA, and the CMO, emphasizing the potential for aligned regional strategies. He mentioned the testing of the Agro-Climatic Bulletin and stressed the importance of assessing its value to farmers before committing further resources. Additionally, the fisheries sector was identified as a key area for

improvement, with CRFM potentially playing a role in enhancing climate services and contributing to the blue economy. Mr. Trotman noted that matters related to the blue economy would be best handled by a different division of CIMH.

Mr. Shaun Baugh of CARICOM noted that they will see how they can join the project efforts as CRFM is working on many of these items being discussed, stating that CARDI and AACARI and CRFM can actually collaborate to implement some of these outputs. Mr. Kerr suggested that CCREEE should consider cooling degree days incorporating it into the Integrated Risk Reduction Plans (IIRP) to ensure that climate impacts are accurately captured. He specifically mentioned the effects of dust on renewable energy and noted the need to explore all potential considerations. Ms. Duffy Mayers highlighted the human resource constraints in the tourism sector but emphasized that, despite not profiting from running climate-related projects, they are committed to supporting initiatives that benefit the industry noting that CAST works on several projects. She also made special mention of the Tourism Climatic Bulletin (TCB) noting that it is shared on their platforms and reaches stakeholders at all levels. Mr. Narendra Ramgulam of CTO mentioned the upcoming RESET project noting possible collaboration. He couldn't say much as everything regarding the project wasn't finalized. Mr. Kerr also made mention of the intensity duration frequency curves project that is in the pipeline.

2.2. Summary of priorities, progress and challenges on sectoral triennial work plans for joint RPA implementation for Performance Period 2 (June 2023 – November 2024)

Dr. Roché Mahon, Social Scientist at CIMH followed by providing a summary of **progress on RPA implementation for the period June 2023 – November 2024**. She noted that progress has been made on all 5 RPA Outcome Areas. However, there has been very limited progress on the Climate Services Information System Outcome Area. Progress has been made on approximately 23 of 38 RPA outputs or approximately 60% of outputs. Moreover, all Partners have made progress on their joint triennial work programme. However, there is variability in progress across sectors, noting that sectors have variance in number of planned outputs for 2023-2025 implementation period:

- Health: progress on approx. 18 RPA outputs
- Agriculture: progress on approx. 17 RPA outputs
- Water: progress on approx. 15 RPA outputs
- DRM: progress on approx. 12 RPA outputs
- Tourism: progress on approx. 12 RPA outputs
- Energy: progress on approx. 11 RPA outputs

Dr. Mahon further noted that while Water, Agriculture and Health have benefitted from multiple donor projects, funding for 2023-2025 outputs is still a major limiting factor for the Tourism, Energy and DRM sectors. Going forward, Dr. Mahon raised the need to address 5 key needs as follows:

1. Amplified joint resource mobilization for systematic, consistent/steady and expedited RPA implementation;
2. More frequent cross-sectoral Consortium meetings;
3. More frequent bi-lateral communication between Consortium meetings;
4. Amplified data sharing to drive the Consortium's inter-disciplinary work; and
5. Addition of finance, insurance, construction, education, fisheries sectors to the Consortium membership.

2.3. Update on ClimSA Activities and collaboration with Sectoral EWISACTs Consortium (Sherri Frederick, ClimSA)

Miss Sherri Frederick, the ClimSA Project Manager, provided an update to the participants on the progress of the project. She began by offering a brief overview, explaining that the project is a four-year initiative, valued at 9 million, and funded by the EU African, Caribbean, Pacific (ACP) Secretariat. It is being implemented by the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH), with the primary aim of enhancing climate resilience across the Caribbean. Miss Frederick then updated participants on the five key outcomes of ClimSA, highlighting the achievements made so far. She also touched on the specific support provided to Sectoral EWISACTs, these include:

- Development of a Communications Strategy
 - RPA: Output 4.4a Sectoral EWISACTs Communications Strategy developed
- Independent Evaluation
 - Output 5.10 External evaluation reports for implementation periods conducted
- Sustainability Plan
 - Output 5.5 Sectoral EWISACTs Sustainability Plan(s) developed
- Development of (National) Framework for Climate Services and NSECs
- Regional assessment of sectoral climate sensitive timeseries data/datasets and historical impacts data – supporting the finalization of the Climate Impacts Database (CID)
- Support in digitizing sectoral data
- ClimSA Social Scientist
 - National climate products in select member states developed (ClimSA Activity 2.6.2) based on proposed outputs of RPA
 - Existing social sciences programme, including the EWISACTs programme expanded

3. Session 3: Discussion on the Caribbean Climate Impacts Database (CCID) and its associated network (CCIMNET)

1.1. The Caribbean Climate Impacts Database: Progress, Challenges and Next Steps

In this session, Miss Petrie reintroduced the Caribbean Climate Impacts Database (CCID) to the Consortium, providing a brief background and overview of the tool. She highlighted several key upgrades made to the CID since 2013, including enhanced functionality, improved georeferencing, additional impact categories, and the development of a user-friendly graphical interface (GUI). Miss Petrie also shared preliminary analysis results from the 5,489 records currently in the CID, noting that the most impacted sectors were housing, ecosystems, transport, and infrastructure. Among the top hazards affecting the Caribbean were hurricanes, flooding, severe weather systems, extreme rainfall, and landslides. Trinidad and Tobago had the highest number of recorded impacts. She acknowledged that there may be some biases in the data due to factors such as uneven representation across countries and sectors. Miss Petrie then conducted a demonstration of the current CID website and discussed some of the tool's challenges which included data gaps, functionality problems with the GUI, and the lack of dedicated personnel for full-time management of the CID. Looking ahead, she outlined plans for backend

and frontend improvements, the creation of a Climate Impacts Monitoring Network (CCIMNET), and called for Consortium Partners to submit impact data quarterly.

After the presentation on the CID, participants engaged in a discussion about ways to improve the tool moving forward. Dr. Nicole Greenidge from CDEMA emphasized the importance of focusing not only on high-impact events but also on everyday occurrences. She highlighted the need for daily climate services, using the example of heat deteriorating roads to illustrate her point. Dr. Greenidge also stressed that CID data is crucial for food security, as it is essential for tracking developments in the agriculture sector and determining how best to address them.

1.2. Operationalization of the Caribbean Climate Impacts Monitoring Network (CCIMNet) discussion

Dr. Roché Mahon, Social Scientist at CIMH began her presentation by noting that although the Caribbean is one of the most climate sensitive and disaster prone regions in the world with regional statistics consistently showing that weather and climate-related events in the Caribbean are associated with more economic damage and loss than other types of natural hazards, insufficient climate impacts reporting has limited our understanding of the full extent of the impacts of climate related events on Caribbean societies. To address this gap, the establishment of a Caribbean Climate Impacts Monitoring Network (CCIMNet) jointly coordinated at the regional level by the CIMH and the CDEMA, in collaboration with Caribbean National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) and National Disaster Management Offices (NDMO) was being proposed. The CCIMNet is envisioned to be a mechanism for the routine and operational coordination of climate impacts reporting at the regional level. Currently, there is no such mechanism. An important focus of the Network will be to operationally collate and analyze climate-related impacts for reporting in a new co-developed Bulletin every quarter or some other agreed frequency of delivery. This initiative simultaneously operationalizes a method for updating the impacts-related content of the Caribbean Climate Impacts Database (CCID) and/or Dewetra platform, both hosted at CIMH, while also providing the enabling environment for operational knowledge sharing on climate-related impacts across disaster managers and Met Service staff who increasingly have to play a central role in using vulnerability data. She noted the value of aggregated and searchable times series of observed climate impacts since this can be the empirical basis for:

- Economic & non-economic loss and damage visualizations over space and time
- Identification of regional, national and local level hotspots of high human vulnerability
- Tracking changes in vulnerability and/or resilience over space and time
- Climate & disaster risk management and adaptation to variability, extremes and change
- Climate rationale for climate finance proposals
- Climate change attribution research
- Impacts-based forecasting

Discussions on the development of the Network began in May 2019, when disaster managers, meteorological services, and climate-sensitive sectors in the region began exploring the idea of establishing the CCIMNET. Dr. Mahon went on to outline a plan for the operationalization of the CCIMNet. Participants discussed how to operationalize the CCIMNet, with a suggestion to provide a clear methodology and guidelines outlining the data requirements for partners. This would help ensure they understand what data needs to be collected. Another proposal was to notify individuals about events and

request them to gather impact data. It was also recommended to reach out to NOAA, as they often receive impact reports, to explore the possibility of obtaining additional data. Additionally, it was noted that insurance companies likely have relevant impact data and could serve as a valuable resource. It was also suggested to target various entities within the country that are already collecting data but not reporting it.

4. Summary and Close-Out

To conclude Day 1, Dr. Mahon summarized the day's discussions and reminded participants to get some rest, as Day 2 would involve extensive document review. Their input would be crucial in advancing several consultant TORs aimed at furthering the EWISACTs Agenda.

5. Day 2 - Session 4: ClimSA funded TOR Discussion

This session began with a brief remark from Dr. Mahon where she thanked everyone for their participation and contributions thus far. She then went through the proceedings for the day outlining 4 TORs with dedicated funding through the ClimSA program.

Dr. Mahon presented the draft of the Sustainability Plan TOR for participants to review and offer real-time feedback. One participant highlighted the importance of including early warning systems in the sustainability plan. Another inquired about the value of the RPA outcomes, questioning why they would attract funding and whether establishing a trust fund is necessary. Dr. Mahon then handed over the floor to Miss Sherri Frederick, who introduced the draft of the Sectoral EWISACTs Monitoring and Evaluation Consultancy TOR. Participants provided feedback on the document, raising the question of which institutions will be responsible for evaluating the consultant. It was agreed that the consultancy TORs would be shared with all consortium partners for their input before being sent out for tender.

Miss Frederick then turned over to Miss Lyn-Marie Deane, ClimSA Communications Specialist and Miss Petrie who went through the Consultant TOR for the Sectoral EWISACTs Communications Strategy. Miss Deane lead the discussion with a series of questions to the participants. The questions are as follows:

- 1. Should the communications strategy prioritize promoting the collective work of the Consortium, or focus more on elevating the individual contributions of its partners? How do we strike the right balance?**

After much discussion, it was agreed that the communications strategy should prioritize promoting the collective work of the Consortium with the assistance and leadership of individual Consortium partners vis-à-vis communication activity within their sectoral communities. To support this, it was agreed that the Communications specialists resident at Consortium partner agencies would be actively engaged post meeting in the further design and implementation of the communication consultancy.

- 2. Are there specific deliverables that you think should be included in the TOR to better meet the Consortium's needs?**

- Consultants should suggest potential audiences to target and propose communications tactics to explore.
- The consultant should recommend monitoring timeframes for the communications plan.
- The value of the work being done should be highlighted, as showcasing our successes can help attract funding and generate resources.

3. Who should lead the implementation of the strategy, and how can the Consortium ensure ownership and accountability?

- It was suggested that CIMH should lead the strategy with assistance from CARPHA.
- The CMO proposed that, given CDEMA's role as the hub for early warning, they should take the lead on implementation.
- CDEMA responded by recommending that a SWOT analysis be conducted as part of the TOR to assess which organization is best positioned to lead.

4. What steps can be taken to ensure that the strategy remains effective and adaptable beyond the consultancy period?

- Collecting feedback from stakeholders on how to improve products and services.
- Generating more awareness within the disaster community about the Consortium's upcoming activities, products, and services.
- Ensuring that stakeholders can easily understand the products.
- Leveraging attention garnered by certain partners at specific times to amplify communications efforts.

5. How should stakeholders, including communication specialists from partner agencies, be engaged throughout the consultancy to ensure relevance, alignment, and meaningful input?

- It was suggested that the consultant develop a stakeholder engagement strategy.
- It was also proposed to ask the target audience how they believe they should be engaged.

6. Should the consultancy also focus on creating templates or toolkits to ensure consistency in branding and messaging, and efficiency in social media communications?

- CDEMA suggested including informative video communications.
- CDEMA also recommended utilizing social media influencers.
- Each agency can contribute videos they already have, which can then be shared and included in the social media toolkit.

Following the discussion, it was decided that the communications specialist or their equivalent in each Partner agency would assist in drafting the TOR for the communications strategy.

Mr. Adrian Trotman discussed the need to downscale the work currently being done at the regional level. He referenced the Regional Framework for Climate Services (RFCS), emphasizing the hope to build out then replicate that approach at the national level by advancing the development of National Frameworks for Climate Services (NFCS). Mr. Trotman highlighted the importance of the Consortium's support, given their existing efforts at the regional level. Participants agreed that once the initiative begins, they would offer their support in the development of the NFCS.

6. Session 5: Discussion on Consortium partners' collaboration in planning future CariCOFs

In this session, Mr. Adrian Trotman emphasized the need for greater involvement from Consortium Partners in the planning and execution of future Caribbean Climate Outlook Forums (CariCOFs). He shared an idea he had been considering for some time—encouraging sectors to take on a more active role in the CariCOF process. Mr. Trotman referred to a study evaluating the CariCOF, which, upon reviewing the consultancy report, validated his initial idea. A key finding from the evaluation was the limited participation of sectoral partners. As a result, Mr. Trotman called on the Consortium's support in assisting with the planning and execution of future CariCOFs, beginning with the next event. The partners responded with enthusiasm, and in light of their support, Mr. Trotman indicated he would reach out to them for the 2025 Wet Season CariCOF.

7. Summary and Close-Out

To conclude the meeting, Dr. Mahon expressed her gratitude to the participants for their time and emphasized her excitement for the continued collaboration ahead. She reminded everyone to keep an eye out for the draft ClimSA funded TORs, which will be shared for their feedback in the coming months. Dr. Mahon also attempted to revisit the icebreaker activity from Day 1, which had been interrupted by internet connectivity issues. She presented a Mentimeter quiz featuring questions related to the Sectoral EWISACTs Consortium and the RPA. Ms. Sweeta Beharry of CWWA (guest of Ms. Laurayne Lucky) emerged as the overall winner, and the top three participants received prizes courtesy of the ClimSA Program.

8. Conclusion

The 11th Consortium Meeting fulfilled its expected outcome of outlining RPA implementation achievements between June 2023 to November 2024; discussing the Consortium's cross sectoral work program's priorities, progress, and challenges for Performance Period 2 (2023-2025); discussing ClimSA support for Consortium activities 2024-2026, discussing resource mobilization for RPA implementation over the period 2025-2026, as well as, discussing Consortium Members' role in the planning of future CariCOFs.

All available meeting outputs including: 1) all presentations made at the 11th Consortium Meeting; 2) the meeting agenda, 3) the participant list, 4) the meeting photos and 5) the 11th Consortium Meeting report can be accessed via the following link:

<https://owncloud.cimh.edu.bb/index.php/s/KNb99CUmvZpmirh>

APPENDIX A: Meeting Agenda



11th Meeting of the Consortium of Regional Sectoral Early Warning Information Systems across Climate Timescales (EWISACTs) Coordination Partners

AGENDA

Date: November 26-27, 2024
Time: 9:00 am – 4:00 pm

MEETING OBJECTIVES

- To review progress on RPA implementation over the period June 2023 – November 2024;
- To present priorities, progress, and challenges on sectoral triennial work plans for Performance Period 2 (2023-2025);
- To discuss ClimSA support for Consortium activities 2024-2026;
- To discuss resource mobilization for RPA implementation over the period 2025-2026.
- To discuss Consortium Members' role in the planning of future CaricOEs.

AGENDA

DAY 1: Tuesday November 26, 2024

TIME	SESSION	RESOURCE PERSON/AGENCY
9:00 – 9:10	Welcome remarks	Adrian Trotman
9:10 – 9:30	Icebreaker	Jodi-Ann Petrie/All
9:30 – 10:00	Progress on RPA implementation: June 2023 – November 2024	Roché Mahon/Jodi-Ann Petrie/All
10:00 – 10:30	Presentation and discussion of priorities progress and challenges on sectoral triennial work plans for joint RPA implementation for Performance Period 2	CWWA, CARPHA
10:30 – 10:45	COFFEE BREAK	
10:45 – 12:15	Presentation and discussion of priorities progress and challenges on sectoral triennial work plans for joint RPA implementation for Performance Period 2 (Continued)	CARDI, CDEMA, CCREEE, CTO/CHTA
12:15 – 12:30	Update on ClimSA Activities and collaboration with Sectoral EWISACTs Consortium	Sherri Frederick, ClimSA
12:30 – 1:30	LUNCH	
1:30 – 2:45	The Caribbean Climate Impacts Database: Progress, Challenges and Next Steps	Jodi-Ann Petrie/All
2:45 – 3:45	Operationalization of the Caribbean Climate Impacts Monitoring Network (CCIMNet) discussion	Roché Mahon/All
3:45 – 4:00	Summary and Close-Out	Roché Mahon/Adrian Trotman



DAY 2: Wednesday November 27, 2024

TIME	SESSION	RESOURCE PERSON/AGENCY
9:00 – 9:10	Review of Day 1	Adrian Trotman/ Roché Mahon
9:10 – 10:10	ClimSA funded TOR 1 (Sectoral EWISACTs Communications Strategy) discussion	Jodi-Ann Petrie/ All
10:10 – 10:30	ClimSA funded TOR 2 (Sectoral EWISACTs Independent External Evaluation) discussion	Jodi-Ann Petrie/ All
10:30 – 10:45	COFFEE BREAK	
10:45 – 11:30	ClimSA funded TOR 2 discussion (Sectoral EWISACTs Independent External Evaluation) (continued)	Jodi-Ann Petrie/ All
11:30 – 12:30	Discussion on resource mobilization for RPA implementation over the period 2025-2026	Roché Mahon/ All
12:30 – 1:30	LUNCH	
1:30 – 2:30	ClimSA funded TOR 3 (Sectoral EWISACTs Sustainability Plan) discussion	Roché Mahon/ All
2:30 – 3:15	ClimSA funded TOR 4 (National Frameworks for Climate Services)	Jodi-Ann Petrie/ All
3:15 – 3:45	Discussion on Consortium partners' collaboration in planning future CaricOEs	Adrian Trotman/ All
3:45 – 4:00	Summary and Close-Out	Roché Mahon/Adrian Trotman



APPENDIX B: Participant List

	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Email Address	Day 1	Day 2
1	Errington	Thompson	AACARI	aacariregion@gmail.com	✓	✓
2	Gem	Thomas-Barry	CARDI	GThomas-Barry@cardi.org	✓	✓
3	Shaun	Baugh	CARICOM Secretariat	shaun.baugh@caricom.org	✓	✓
4	Kareem	Sabir	CARICOM Secretariat	Kareem.Sabir@caricom.org	Online	
5	Lauralee	Boodram	CARPHA	boodralla@carpha.org	✓	✓
6	Albert	Jones	CCCCC	ajones@caribbeanclimate.bz	✓	✓
7	Jason	Andalcio	CCREEE	jason@ccreee.org	✓	✓
8	Nicole	Greenidge	CDEMA	nicole.greenidge@cdema.org	✓	✓
9	Loreto	Duffy-Mayers	CHTA	loretoduffy@gmail.com	✓	✓
10	Kenneth	Kerr	CMO	kkerr@cmo.org.tt	✓	✓
11	Narendra	Ramgulam	CTO	ramgulamn@caribtourism.com	✓	✓
12	Laurayne	Lucky	CWWA	llucky@cwwa.net	✓	✓
13	Kerron	Martinez	GWP-C	kerron.martinez@gwp-caribbean.org	✓	✓
14	Felicia	Whyte	CSGM	whyfelicia@gmail.com	✓	✓
15	Roche	Mahon	CIMH	rmahon@cimh.edu.bb	✓	✓
16	Jodi-Ann	Petrie	CIMH	jpetrie@cimh.edu.bb	✓	✓
17	Lyn-Marie	Deane	CIMH	ldeane@cimh.edu.bb	✓	✓
18	Sherri	Frederick	CIMH	sfrederick@cimh.edu.bb	✓	✓
19	Adrian	Trotman	CIMH	atrotman@cimh.edu.bb	✓	✓