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ASSOCIATION

12th Meeting of the Consortium of Regional Sectoral Early Warning Information Systems across Climate Timescales (EWISACTs) Coordination Partners

Date: Tuesday May 20, 2025

Time: 9:00 am – 4:00 pm

Radisson Grenada Beach Resort, Grand Anse, Grenada



Meeting Report

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Table of Contents

1. Introduction	3
1.1. Sectoral Early Warning Information Systems across Climate Timescales (EWISACTs)	3
1.2. The Consortium of Regional Sectoral EWISACTs Coordination Partners	3
1.3. The Sectoral EWISACTs Roadmap and Plan of Action 2020-2030	4
1.4. The 12th Meeting of the Consortium of Regional Sectoral EWISACTs Coordination Partners	4
1.5. Welcome Remarks and Icebreaker: Dr. Roché Mahon and Mr. Adrian Trotman, Jodi-Ann Petrie (CIMH)	5
2. Session 2: Presentation and discussion of priorities, progress and challenges on sectoral triennial work plans for joint RPA implementation for Performance Period 2 (November 2024 – May 2025) (CWWA, CARPHA, CARDI, CDEMA, CCREEE, CTO/CHTA, CIMH)	6
2.1. Presentation and discussion of priorities, progress and challenges on sectoral triennial work plans for joint RPA implementation for Performance Period 2 (November 2024 – May 2025)	6
2.2. Summary of priorities, progress and challenges on sectoral triennial work plans for joint RPA implementation for Performance Period 2 (November 2024 – May 2025)	7
2.3. Roundtable discussion: November 2024 – May 2025 performance reflection and looking ahead to June – Nov 2025	7
2.4. Update on ClimSA Activities 2025-2026: Presentation of ClimSA TORs (Sherri Frederick and Tracy Marshall, ClimSA)	10
2.5. Roundtable discussion: Resource mobilization for RPA implementation for Performance Period 3 (2026-2028)	13
3. Summary and Close-Out	13
4. Conclusion	14
APPENDIX A: Meeting Agenda	15
APPENDIX B: Participant List	16

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.

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).

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 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 12th Meeting of the Consortium of Regional Sectoral EWISACTs Coordination Partners

The 12th Meeting of the Consortium of Regional Sectoral EWISACTs Coordination Partners was held May 20, 2025 at Radisson Grenada Beach Resort, Grand Anse, Grenada.

The Meeting objectives were:

- a. To review progress on RPA implementation over the period December 2024 – May 2025;
- b. To present priorities, progress, and challenges on sectoral triennial work plans for December 2024 – May 2025;
- c. To reflect on November 2024 – May 2025 performance and look ahead to June – November 2025 implementation;
- d. To discuss Consortium support for ClimSA activities 2025-2026;
- e. To discuss resource mobilization for RPA implementation for Performance Period 3 (2026-2028).

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.

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>

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.

1.5. Welcome Remarks and Icebreaker: Dr. Roché Mahon, Mr. Adrian Trotman & Jodi-Ann Petrie (CIMH)

Dr. Roché Mahon, Social Scientist at CIMH, officially opened the 12th Consortium Meeting by warmly welcoming both long-standing and new participants. She acknowledged the milestone significance of this year, which marks a decade of collaboration and partnership among Consortium members. Dr. Mahon underscored the importance of reflecting on the Consortium's achievements over the past ten years while also looking ahead to future opportunities. She outlined the key objectives of the meeting, including reviewing implementation progress, strengthening inter-agency collaboration, and setting priorities for the next programmatic phase. Following her opening, she invited Mr. Adrian Trotman to deliver his welcome remarks.

Mr. Adrian Trotman, Chief of the Applied Meteorology and Climatology Section and Head of the Caribbean Regional Climate Centre hosted at CIMH, extended his welcome to the participants and highlighted the unique significance of the meeting day. He noted that two parallel events were also underway: the usual bi-annual training for meteorological professionals (NMHSs), and a media engagement session focused on enhancing the communication of climate information. He emphasized the importance of the media's role in bridging the gap between technical climate information and users' understanding. Mr. Trotman also informed attendees of an upcoming regional meeting scheduled for the following day, which would involve Consortium members and Observer organizations in discussions with national disaster management organizations (NDMOs) on the feasibility of establishing a Caribbean Climate Impacts Monitoring Network (CCIMNet). He expressed optimism about the collective outcomes of these meetings, noting that he could already envision tangible improvements in the delivery and accessibility of climate services across the Caribbean. He then turned the floor over to Miss Jodi-Ann Petrie.

Miss Jodi-Ann Petrie, Technical Officer at CIMH, also welcomed the gathering of both returning and first-time participants. She facilitated an engaging ice-breaker activity designed to test attendees' knowledge of the Consortium and its affiliated programs and initiatives. The interactive quiz was conducted using the Mentimeter platform, allowing participants to compete against each other in real time. Miss Petrie announced that prizes would be awarded to the top three scorers. In a spirited conclusion to the activity, Ms. Sweeta Beharry from the Caribbean Water and Wastewater Association (CWWA) was declared the winner, securing the top spot for the second consecutive time.

2. Session 2: Presentation and discussion of priorities, progress and challenges on sectoral triennial work plans for joint RPA implementation for Performance Period 2 (November 2024 – May 2025) (CWWA, CARPHA, CARDI, CDEMA, CCREEE, CTO/CHTA, CIMH)

2.1. Presentation and discussion of priorities, progress and challenges on sectoral triennial work plans for joint RPA implementation for Performance Period 2 (November 2024 – May 2025)

During this session, partner agencies shared their priorities and progress on activities carried out between November 2024 and May 2025. 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. Sweeta Beharry on behalf of CWWA, Mr. Shane Kirton on behalf of CARPHA, Mr. Mitchroy Thom on behalf of CARDI, Ms. Allana Walters on behalf of CDEMA, Mr. Jason Andalcio on behalf of CCREEE, and the joint CTO/CHTA tourism sector presentation was delivered by Mr. Narendra Ramgulam of the CTO.

Following the 6 Consortium Partner presentations, Observer organizations shared updates on relevant initiatives, highlighting potential areas for collaboration with the Consortium:

- AACARI: Mr. Errington Thompson expressed strong interest in collaborating with CARDI, noting his enthusiasm for future engagement and mutual learning opportunities.
- PAHO: Dr. Marium Alleyne shared that PAHO is currently developing the next phase of the Caribbean Climate and Health Action Plan. She indicated that more detailed information on this second phase will be shared in due course.
- GWP-C: Mr. Kerron Martinez noted that GWP-C has ambitious plans for both global and regional projects. He highlighted that he was actively gathering ideas during the meeting for potential future initiatives.
- CCCCC: Mr. Keith Nichols provided several updates:
 - CCCCC is collaborating with PAHO on health-related activities.
 - He mentioned the \$100 million Water Nexus Project in Barbados, which focuses on water distribution, usage, and storage on the island.
 - The Centre is also partnering with GWP-C on water sector development and resilience, particularly in the context of climate adaptation in the Caribbean.
 - Regarding tourism, Mr. Nichols acknowledged that engagement with the Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO) has been limited. However, conversations are ongoing, especially around the Blue Carbon Initiative, and there is a commitment to strengthen collaboration with the tourism sector.
 - Dr. Mahon inquired about the status of the GCF funding proposal that was developed in collaboration with Consortium members such as CDEMA. Mr. Nichols committed to checking on the progress of the proposal and will provide an update accordingly.
- CARICOM Secretariat: Mr. David Prendergast emphasized the importance of enhancing synergies across CARICOM initiatives. He pointed to the potential for deeper integration among flagship

programs in agriculture, water, and climate. He also referenced ongoing collaboration with the Caribbean Water and Wastewater Association (CWWA) and expressed interest in exploring further opportunities for joint efforts.

- OECS: Mr. Cornelius Isaacs reported on a CCCCC-funded water project in Saint Lucia, which is now providing water to an entire community, demonstrating tangible impact at the local level.
- Though not an Observer, Ms. Walters of CDEMA weighed in and advised that TAC and CDM Consortium are possible technical platforms to explore the CCIMNet feasibility.

2.2. Summary of progress and challenges on sectoral triennial work plans for joint RPA implementation for Performance Period 2 (November 2024 – May 2025)

In this session, Dr. Roché Mahon, Social Scientist presented a summary of progress and challenges for RPA implementation for Nov 2024 – May 2025 as follows:

- There has been progress made on all 5 Outcome Areas of the RPA for the last 6 month period. However, there has been very limited progress on Climate Services Information System (CSIS) Outcome Area
- 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. 16 RPA outputs
 - DRM: progress on approx. 11 RPA outputs
 - Agriculture: progress on approx. 10 RPA outputs
 - Water: progress on approx. 10 RPA outputs
 - Tourism: progress on approx. 9 RPA outputs
 - Energy: progress on approx. 6 RPA outputs
- Dr. Mahon noted that while the Water, Agriculture and Health sectors have benefitted from multiple donor projects, **funding** for 2023-2025 outputs is still a major and long-standing limiting factor/ challenge for the Tourism, Energy and DRM sectors.

2.3. Roundtable discussion: November 2024 – May 2025 implementation performance reflection and looking ahead to June – Nov 2025

Following her presentation, Dr. Mahon opened the floor to contributions from Consortium Members and Observers regarding their thoughts and reflections on November 2024 – May 2025 implementation performance, as well as preparatory thoughts on implementation for the next 6 month period.

Dr. Marium Alleyne of PAHO initiated the conversation by posing a key question: "How do you secure funding for the implementation of these programmes?" In response, Mr. Adrian Trotman of CIMH explained that the Institute is consistently proactive in seeking funding opportunities. He noted that while CIMH regularly monitors and responds to calls for proposals, there are also occasions where donors directly approach the Institute with opportunities to support specific initiatives. He emphasized the importance of maintaining strong relationships and visibility within the donor community, which often leads to unsolicited support for strategic regional initiatives.

Adding to the discussion, Mr. Kenneth Kerr, representing the Caribbean Meteorological Organization (CMO), reinforced the point that many funding agencies are increasingly sensitive to the importance of climate services, which presents opportunities for engagement. He explained that the relationship between regional entities and donors is both proactive and reactive, some donors reach out directly, while in other cases, regional organizations must actively pursue funding through formal proposals and engagement.

Mr. Kerr highlighted that the CMO is currently developing a funding proposal to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). He also pointed out a critical systemic issue, if regional organizations do not take the lead in pursuing funding opportunities, national entities are often left without clear direction or access to these resources. There are significant knowledge and capacity gaps at the national level regarding available funding streams and how to access them.

To address this, Mr. Kerr emphasized the role of regional organizations as facilitators and enablers, describing them as having "tentacles" that extend across various donor and funding networks. He stressed that for the region to be successful in mobilizing the necessary resources, regional and national entities must avoid working in silos. Instead, a more collaborative, integrated approach is needed, where partners coordinate efforts and share information to access and maximize available funding. Building on the discussion, Sherri Frederick, program manager for ClimSA followed on the point about working in silos, she noted that many of the activities under ClimSA are not necessarily "new" initiatives but are already being implemented through existing programmes within partner agencies. The real value lies in how we integrate these activities across institutions with varying mandates.

Following the initial discussion, Dr. Mahon provided a brief summary of the upcoming priority Consortium activities till the end of Performance Period 2. These activities are outlined below:

All:

1. CIMH and Partner contributions to 3000 additional new, quality assured, geo-referenced impacts records ingested into the CCID (Output 8.1.a)
2. Co-development of joint triennial work programmes 2026-2028 (Output 5.7)
3. Sectoral EWISACTs Communications Strategy (output 4.4.a)
4. Sectoral EWISACTs Sustainability Plan (Output 5.5.a)
5. Triennial monitoring report on RPA Logframe implementation (Output 5.9.a)
6. Independent external evaluation of Sectoral EWISACTs work programme (Output 5.10.a)

Agriculture:

1. Caribbean Agro-Climatic Bulletin testing exercise (Output 4.9.a)
2. Finalise policy brief (Output 5.1.a)
3. 30 agriculture practitioners trained using on-line and classroom climate services related course(s) (Output 5.4)

Water:

1. Finalise policy brief (Output 5.1.a)
2. Caribbean Drought Bulletin testing (Output 4.9)

Disaster Risk Management:

1. Co-develop policy brief (Output 5.1.a)

Health:

1. Finalise policy brief (Output 5.1.a)

Energy:

1. Co-develop policy brief (Output 5.1.a)

Tourism:

1. Co-develop policy brief (Output 5.1.a)

Dr. Mahon noted that this year (2025) marks the midpoint on the implementation period. She extended her thanks to ClimSA for supporting the Independent Evaluation and Sustainability Plan, noting that the findings of that work will guide how we approach the next implementation period.

Following this, a brief discussion ensued regarding data sharing where Ms. Loreto Duffy Mayers of CHTA raised a concern regarding the lack of information sharing across the Caribbean region. She pointed to a current project where obtaining relevant data from the tourism sector has proven difficult, underscoring a broader regional issue of data inaccessibility and fragmentation.

In response, Mr. Kenneth Kerr acknowledged that while data may exist, much of it remains non-digitized or unstructured, rendering it inaccessible. He emphasized the need for targeted efforts in data digitization and preservation, proposing that the right application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools could support this process. For example, during the 2018 major flood event in Trinidad and Tobago, data requested from ATTIC (Association of Trinidad and Tobago Insurance Companies) was successfully obtained when outreach was made directly to individuals, indicating that personalized engagement strategies may be effective. He further stressed the importance of investing in data rescue initiatives, where historical records are retrieved, digitized, and made available for use in policy, research, and planning.

Mr. Narendra Ramgulam of CTO noted concerns around the accuracy and reliability of certain types of data, particularly social science and perception-based data. This raises the need for standardized data collection methodologies and verification processes across sectors.

Ms. Sweeta Beharry of CWWA emphasized that stakeholders are often more willing to share data when the value proposition is clearly communicated. She recommended that organizations should lead with how the shared data will directly benefit the provider or the sector. Framing the request around mutual gain can significantly improve response rates.

Ms. Sherri Frederick of the ClimSA Programme suggested that data rescue should be integrated into other consultancy activities, allowing it to become a core component of project design rather than a standalone effort. This approach ensures that relevant data is systematically captured, preserved, and made available at the point of need.

Mr. Kenneth Kerr underscored the importance of raising awareness around the purpose and potential applications of shared data. He noted that when stakeholders understand how the data will be used, and how it can ultimately support regional resilience and development, they are more likely to contribute.

Returning to the issue of reluctance to share data, Ms. Duffy Mayers pointed out that some data cannot be freely shared due to its potential impact on the tourism sector, particularly if misinterpreted or used without context. Nevertheless, she identified an opportunity to collaborate with the CCCCC on the establishment of data nodes and joint efforts in data rescue and management. She emphasized the need for coherent, unified messaging across institutions. She proposed stronger collaboration among regional organizations to align communications strategies and avoid siloed efforts. By merging communications activities, institutions can better amplify their messages and support their respective mandates more effectively.

2.4. Update on ClimSA Activities 2025-2026: Presentation of ClimSA TORs (Sherri Frederick and Tracy Marshall, ClimSA)

The ClimSA team, represented by Ms. Sherri Frederick, the ClimSA Programme Manager and Ms. Tracy Marshall, the ClimSA Social Scientist provided updates on the Activities of the Program as it relates to the Sectoral EWISACTs Consortium.

Ms. Frederick commenced the presentation by providing a brief overview of the ClimSA programme, advising that it was a €9 million, four-year project funded through the EU African, Caribbean, Pacific (ACP) Secretariat and implemented by the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH). Its goal is to contribute to a more sustainable and resilient Caribbean, improve access to and use of climate information, services, and applications at all levels of decision-making and to support the climate information services value chain with technical and financial assistance, infrastructure and capacity building.

Ms. Frederick further outlined the alignment of the ClimSA programme goals with those of the Consortium Regional Plan of Action (RPA) especially in relation to improving access to climate information and generating more applicable and sector-specific climate products and services. The presentation also featured an update on ongoing activities under the ClimSA programme, with special mention of the following:

- 1) Support to the Regional Outlook Forum (CariCOFs) as well as National Outlook Forum (NCOFs) in Dominica, Jamaica and Antigua and Barbuda;
- 2) Consultancies to support research in areas such as heat and health, climate and vector borne diseases; climate data management; data rescue activities; media support related to the upgrade of the CIMH and RCC websites, and development of national climate products and services;
- 3) Training related to climate data and products;

- 4) Installation of AWS equipment and instruments for air quality monitoring; and
- 5) Promotion and awareness building.

Ms. Frederick provided an update on specific collaboration activities with the Consortium, highlighting the development of TORs related to the Independent Evaluation and Sustainability Plan and the Communications Strategy. She thanked those present for their feedback on the TORs and outlined that the next steps will be approval at the CIMH and EU levels before publication. She concluded by advising that collaboration will continue as the process moves forward, before handing over to Ms. Marshall.

Ms. Marshall then presented the objectives of three TORs which were underdevelopment and highlighted their alignment with the RPA.

She noted that under Outcome Area 2 - Research Modelling and Predictions there is a call for the conduct of valuation and market assessments. The objective of this consultancy is to provide an understanding of the economic value of climate information to enable stakeholders to make informed decisions for the prioritization of investments for the management of impacts of weather and climate on their sectors. Ms. Marshall presented five questions to engage the partners in discussion to further guide the development of the TOR.

The second TOR presented also related to Outcome Area 2, which calls for the assessment of user needs. The consultancy would focus on the co-development process. Its objective is to evaluate the co-development processes undertaken for the development of climate products and its impact on climate product characteristics, user engagement and information utility. Ms. Marshall took a similar approach to engage partners by presenting questions for discussion.

The final TOR presented aligned with Outcome Area 1 - Observation and Monitoring Gaps which seeks to develop guidance documents for conducting gap analysis for the optimization of observational networks. It was noted that this consultancy will focus on the agriculture sector and the following objectives were presented:

1. Review of previous regional gap analyses, sectoral climate services and products, and existing guidelines and/or best practices for conducting observational gap analyses;
2. Mapping of existing stations/equipment (i.e. observational networks/observations);
3. Gap analysis to identify observation needs of the agriculture sector;
4. Development of guidelines for conducting an observing gap analysis for the optimisation of observational networks/observations considering: observational infrastructure; processing tools (e.g. data access tools, models, algorithms, visualization);
5. Procurement considerations for climate sensitive equipment; and
6. Capacity building approaches for the conduct of gap analyses.

Ms. Marshall invited Consortium partners to provide further feedback. The discussion then focused primarily on the development of the valuation and market assessment of sector-tailored climate information TOR where suggestions were made regarding the types of values to be considered. A partner mentioned a socioeconomic study conducted in Belize which could be consulted, the report was subsequently shared. The next steps for the three TORs included completing development, reviewing and approval.

Following the ClimSA update presentation, the discussion began with a focus on strengthening communications and public outreach in support of climate services and early warning systems:

- Ms. Sherri Frederick proposed the establishment of a regional communications network to facilitate consistent messaging and coordination among stakeholders.
- Mr. Keith Nichols emphasized that such a network should adopt a collaborative approach, incorporating human inputs across institutions into a coordinated communications strategy.
- Mr. Shane Kirton of CARPHA shared that the health sector already operates a network of communications personnel who convene twice a year. He suggested that this existing structure could be leveraged to disseminate climate information to national audiences.
- Ms. Allana Walters of CDEMA noted ongoing discussions with CMO regarding a regional media workshop. She also highlighted CDEMA's collaboration with the Caribbean Broadcasting Union, which could serve as a platform for wider information dissemination.
- Mr. Kenneth Kerr shared updates from the CREWS Caribbean project, which is working to develop protocols for engaging media, building media literacy on climate-related topics, and translating technical information into accessible content for the public.

A significant portion of the discussion focused on the need to quantify the value of meteorological services in order to secure sustained government investment and support:

- Mr. Kenneth Kerr raised the question about whether there had been efforts to build on Belize's recent socio-economic study of its meteorological office.
- Dr. Mahon noted that resource constraints remain a major challenge for National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) and emphasized the importance of evidence-based advocacy and suggested that demonstrating the value of early warning systems could stimulate investment in meteorological services. She advocated for conducting cost-benefit analyses to illustrate the return on investment (ROI) for various climate services and encouraged sharing of existing studies from Belize and Trinidad and Tobago with Ms. Marshall to inform ongoing and future assessments. She also reflected on whether positive changes in government resourcing of NMHSs had occurred as a result of such studies.
- Mr. Nichols emphasized that while there is growing research showing the benefits of meteorological services, this information has not always reached key decision-makers, particularly Ministries of Finance. There is a pressing need for better knowledge translation and policy advocacy to ensure that evidence influences budgetary decisions.
- Mr. Kerr added that governments across the region are becoming increasingly aware of the value of climate services and are actively considering policy and legal reforms to enhance the capacity and sustainability of these services.
- Ms. Walters shared that she had attended an event where Belize presented preliminary findings from their socioeconomic study. The study offered useful insights into the cost-benefit of early warning systems. Additionally, the UK Met Office is finalizing a methodology that is scalable and adaptable across different sectors and regions, which could be useful for similar work in the Caribbean. She also committed to sharing this presentation with Ms. Marshall.

A discussion followed regarding the definition and scope of co-development in the context of Caribbean climate services:

- Mr. Kerr emphasized the need to establish a clear and shared understanding of what "co-development" means within the region, as it can be interpreted in various ways.
- Dr. Mahon expanded on this, noting that within the Consortium, co-development is viewed as part of a broader continuum, which begins with co-design, advances through co-development, and ultimately leads to co-delivery. She stressed that products and services should be tested and

refined with the communities they are intended to serve, ensuring their relevance and usability. It was recommended that any consultant engaged in related studies should be made familiar with this Caribbean-specific interpretation of co-development and align their approach accordingly.

Ms. Marshall promised to share the questions on the market assessment as it was not included in the presentation.

2.5. Roundtable discussion: Resource mobilization for RPA implementation for Performance Period 3 (2026-2028)

Given the key role of funding to successful RPA implementation, this session provided a space for Consortium Members and Observers to share possible resource mobilization streams and avenues for joint implementation of Caribbean climate services. An open floor discussion format was followed with contributions made by Consortium partners in the following running order:

- CMO
- CARICOM Secretariat
- CCCCC
- CDEMA
- CTO/CHTA
- CARPHA
- CWWA
- CARDI
- CCREEE
- CSGM
- AACARI

Detailed Partner funding recommendations can be found on slides 25-40 of the master 12th Consortium Meeting slide deck accessed here:

<https://owncloud.cimh.edu.bb/index.php/s/2VzJPHMbrqAk1vM?path=%2FPresentations>

3. Summary and Close-Out

To bring the meeting to a close, Dr. Mahon reflected on the value and uniqueness of the Consortium and its collaborative approach. She noted “what we have here is something special. I’m pleased that our partners consistently come to the table to engage in meaningful dialogue around common issues.” This sentiment was echoed throughout the meeting, which showcased the strength of the Consortium as a regional platform that drives climate resilience and sustainable development across the Caribbean.

4. Conclusion

The 12th Consortium Meeting fulfilled its expected outcome of reviewing progress on RPA implementation over the period December 2024 – May 2025: presenting priorities, progress, and challenges on sectoral triennial work plans for December 2024 – May 2025: reflecting on November 2024 – May 2025 performance and looking ahead to June – November 2025 implementation; discussing Consortium support for ClimSA activities 2025-2026 and discussing resource mobilization for RPA implementation for Performance Period 3 (2026-2028).

All available meeting outputs including: 1) all presentations made at the 12th Consortium Meeting; 2) the meeting agenda, 3) the participant list, 4) the meeting photos and 5) the 12th Consortium Meeting report can be accessed via the following link:

<https://owncloud.cimh.edu.bb/index.php/s/2VzJPHMbrqAk1vM>

AGENDA

Time: 9:00 am – 4:00 pm

MEETING OBJECTIVES

- ## AGENDA

TIME	SESSION	RESOURCE PERSON/AGENCY
9:00 – 9:10	Welcome remarks	Adrian Trotman
9:10 – 9:30	Icebreaker	Jodi-Ann Petrie/All
9:30 – 9:40	Progress on RPA implementation: November 2024 – May 2025	Roché Mahon/All
9:40 – 10:30	Presentation and discussion of priorities progress and challenges on sectoral triennial work plans for joint RPA implementation for November 2024 – May 2025	CARPHA, CCREEE, CTO/CHTA
10:30 – 10:45	COFFEE BREAK	
10:45 – 11:30	Presentation and discussion of priorities progress and challenges on sectoral triennial work plans for joint RPA implementation for November 2024 – May 2025 (Continued)	CWWA, CARDI, CDEMA
11:30 – 12:30	Roundtable discussion: November 2024 – May 2025 performance reflection and looking ahead to June – Nov 2025	All
12:30 – 1:30	LUNCH	
1:30 – 2:30	ClimSA activities 2025-2026: Presentation of ClimSA TORs	Tracy Marshall
2:30 - 3:30	Roundtable discussion: Resource mobilization for RPA implementation for Performance Period 3 (2026-2028)	All
3:30 – 4:00	Summary and Close-Out	Roché Mahon/Adrian Trotman



APPENDIX B: Participant List

	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Email Address
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