

Multi-year Expert Meeting
on Transport, Trade Logistics and
Trade Facilitation
9th Session

**Sustainable and resilient transport and
trade facilitation in times of pandemic
and beyond: key challenges and
opportunities**

12–14 July 2022

**OECS Climate Change Adaptation
Strategy and Action Plan 2021-2026 –
Considerations for seaport resilience
building and DRR**

Presentation by

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OECS CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (CCASAP) 2021-2026

Considerations for Seaport Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction

UNCTAD Multiyear Expert Meeting on Transport, Trade Logistics and Trade Facilitation
(9th Session)
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The OECS

-An 11-member grouping of islands spread across the Eastern Caribbean comprising:

- Anguilla**
- Antigua and Barbuda
- British Virgin Islands**
- Commonwealth of Dominica
- Grenada
- Guadeloupe *
- Martinique *
- Montserrat**
- St. Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

-Total population (2017): ±1.4M

* French Territory

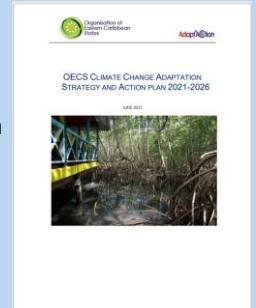
**UK Overseas Territory



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THE CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (CCASAP)

- Endorsed by the OECS Council of Ministers in 2021
- Recognises that OECS Member States are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change
- Supports the goals and objectives of all Member States, outlining the OECS' unique role in convening and providing technical support
- Embraces the organisation's remit to exert regional leadership and to promote proven, evidence-based approaches to advance effective climate adaptation programs and policies
- Considers, builds on, complements and seeks to advance several policy frameworks, principles and approaches, including:
 - Revised Treaty of Basseterre
 - St. Georges Declaration
 - CARICOM Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change
 - National-level climate policies and strategies
 - Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA)
 - Gender Equality & Social Inclusion



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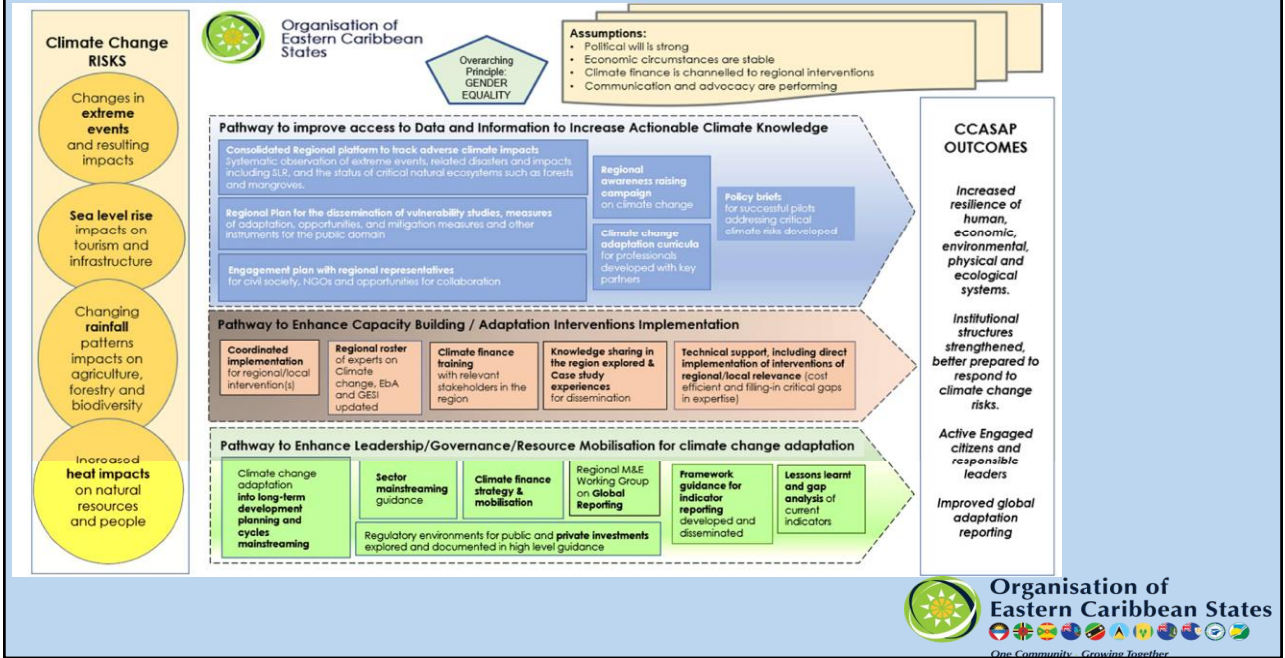
KEY GAPS & CONSTRAINTS IDENTIFIED (Selected)

- Dearth of impact studies to support decision-making based on the best available climate and weather data.
- Populations and critical infrastructure highly concentrated along the coast or in mountain areas that are vulnerable to landslides
- Key capacity constraints including limited access to climate financing
- Sectoral policies and planning measures still lacking sufficient gender and climate change considerations.
- Significant and growing adverse impacts on marine ecosystems and resources upon which livelihoods, health and economies rely.
- An ever-increasing debt load.
- Need to improve regional coordination work to enhance coastal and marine/ocean resilience



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CCASAP THEORY OF CHANGE



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Role of Seaports in Caribbean SIDS

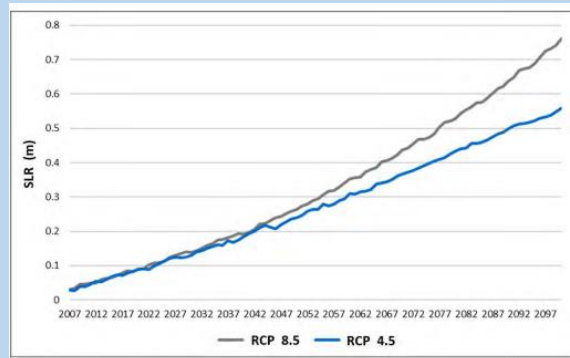
- Movement of goods (food, fuel, commodities, exports –implications for food and energy security)
- Storage of goods
- Movement of people (including 50% of global cruise traffic)
- Revenue collection
- Direct employment
- Support for key economic sectors (tourism, commerce, agriculture)
- A vital link to the outside world – implications for DRR



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Summary of Main Threats Posed to Caribbean Ports by Climate Change

- Increased storm intensity (wind precipitation)
- Sea Level Rise
- Coastal Flooding
- Elevated Temperatures
- Drought



Sea Level Rise Projections for Saint Lucia
Chart Source: UNCTAD 2018



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The CCASAP and OECS Seaports

Transformative Pathway (TP)	Proposed Actions (Selected)
TP1: Improve access to Data and Information to Increase Actionable Climate Knowledge (developing an analytical base).	- Continue and expand on previous work by UNCTAD (SIDSPort: research, multi-hazard assessments) to be expanded to assess risk for <u>all</u> ports in the OECS to develop technical and policy solutions to help build resilience, using a network approach. -Learn from recent past experience when multiple ports were damaged by a single hurricane
TP2: Increase Capacity Building and Assistance to implement climate resilient socio-economic interventions (technical expertise to increase adaptation).	-Inform and build relevant capacities among port and relevant government technical personnel to ensure appropriate actions factored into port (re)development programmes and projects
TP3: Enhance Leadership & Governance and monitoring of climate change adaptation (fund and monitor sustained climate resilient efforts)	-Sensitise policy-makers and ensure availability of relevant information for decision-making -Promote a supportive enabling environment for port resilience -Work to ensure adequate financing to implement required research, capacity-building and implementation of resilience-building actions.

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Thank You!



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