



# **SUMMARY REPORT ECACC PROJECT Phase 1c – Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment for the Cayman Islands Tourism Sector – Training Workshop**

**21 - 22 OCTOBER, 2008  
GRAND CAYMAN MARIOTT BEACH RESORT  
GRAND CAYAMN, CAYMAN ISLANDS**

**SPONSORED & ORGANISED BY:  
DFID - UK Department for International Development  
Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre  
Cayman Islands Government Department of Environment**

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## **Preface on the Launch of the ECACC project and progress so far**

Discussions leading up to the design and approval of the Enhancing Capacity for Adaptation to Climate Change (ECACC) project for the UK Overseas Territories started in 2002 between the project management of the Canadian International Development Agency funded Adaptation to Climate Change in the Caribbean project, the Overseas Territories, and UK Department for International Development (DFID). In 2005 consultations with DFID and the UK Overseas Territories governments were held to finalise the project memorandum, and in April 2007 the project was finally approved for implementation, with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (5Cs) as the Executing Agency. It was, therefore, with great pleasure that 5Cs with the full support of the Government of the Cayman Islands through the Department of the Environment initiated the launch of the project on November 8, 2007, with all five Caribbean Overseas Territories represented at the meeting.

Following the launch of the project, a National Climate Change Adaptation Working Group was formed in the Cayman Islands to manage the ECACC project. This group met monthly to discuss the way forward with the project, to share information, and to assimilate expertise from visiting speakers. An inventory of climate and environmental monitoring data available in the Cayman Islands was compiled and sent to the 5Cs in accordance with Phase 1a of ECACC.

The workshop held the following year on 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2008 was part of Phase 1c of the ECACC project. Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment training was delivered by Dr. Neville Trotz and Mr. Ottis Joslyn from the 5Cs, with the view to creating a work plan to guide the assessment. The workshop was focussed on the Cayman Islands tourism sector and discussions between participants scoped the critical issues affecting this sector to be addressed in the assessment.

This report provides a record and summary of the discussions and information provided at this workshop. Following the closure of the workshop and the compilation of this report, the Ministry of Health and Human Services of the Cayman Islands provided further valuable comments relating to the social aspects of the VCA process and critical issues. These have been added to the proceedings as footnotes.

**SUMMARY REPORT FOR TRAINING WORKSHOP ON A VULNERABILITY  
AND CAPACITY ASSESSMENT (VCA) FOR THE CAYMAN ISLANDS  
TOURISM SECTOR**

**21 - 22 OCTOBER, 2008**

**Grand Cayman Marriott Beach Resort**

**1. Welcome and Introductions**

Mrs. Gina Ebanks-Petrie welcomed all attendees and press.

Chief Officer in the Ministry of Tourism, Environment, Investment and Commerce Mrs. Gloria McField-Nixon delivered a welcome address on behalf of the Minister (full text in Annex 1).

His Excellency the Governor Mr Stuart Jack CVO delivered his opening remarks.

**2. Background Information**

- a. Dr. Neville Trotz gave an overview of the Enhancing Capacity for Adaptation to Climate Change (ECACC) project and the link with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (5Cs) (see Annex 2). This:
  - Highlighted the importance of carrying out vulnerability and capacity assessments in all sectors using a methodology that assesses environmental, physical, social and economic vulnerability to the effects of climate change.
  - Pointed out the crucial practice of consultation with stakeholders in doing the assessment to identify critical local issues and design response measures.
  - Showed a key issue that must be considered is the promotion and incorporation of climate change in development issues and a development and planning strategy.
- b. Gina Ebanks-Petrie provided background on the formation and role of the National Climate Change Adaptation Working Group (NCCA WG) as part of the ECACC project, including a summary of the meetings held and work done so far (see Annex 3).
- c. Ms. Racquel Brown of the Department of Tourism (DoT) delivered an overview of the tourism sector in the Cayman Islands (see Annex 4). This covered:
  - An explanation of the Cayman Islands' core markets and its position as a luxury holiday destination
  - The issues currently faced by the sector including pressures on natural resources
  - Initiatives currently in place such as Go East, the National Tourism Management Plan (NTMP) and Cayman Environmental Project for the Tourism Sector (CEPTS).

### 3. Climate Change & Tourism in the Caribbean

a. Dr. Trotz delivered a presentation on climate change and tourism in the Caribbean region, covering:

- A brief overview of IPCC evidence for global climate change and expected impacts, and the global negotiations currently being undertaken to decide targets post 2012. For developed countries with more temperate climates, an acceptable rise in temperature would be 2°C and this is what is being used in negotiations. However this rise would be unacceptable for most developing countries as the impacts and damage would be much greater.
- Direct regional evidence for climate change in terms of changing rainfall patterns and an increase in land surface temperature over the recent past. Model projections show a future regional warming trend and continued changes in precipitation.
- Impacts of climate change - Increase in frequency of extreme events, warmer sea surface temperatures, sea level rise, changing weather patterns and water supply.
- These changes lead to indirect impacts on tourism e.g. beach erosion, inundation of floodplains, exaggerated storm surge, loss of coastal ecosystems.
- Summary of adaptation options (e.g. increasing coastal construction setbacks; preserving and enhancing natural buffers – coral reefs, mangroves, beaches, etc.).
- Tourism as a contributor to climate change – transport, activities, buildings, stress on resources & ecosystems. Many mitigation options touch on energy policy, have a cross sectoral impact. Energy efficiency is key.
- The way forward for tourism sector is sustainability – it makes good financial sense. To improve the environmental performance of industry one could introduce benchmarking and eco labelling, participation of tourists in carbon offsetting. Actions required for sustainable tourism are in many cases the same as those required to grow the sector - Carbon neutral branding and destinations offers unique branding and a win-win situation.
- Another option could be to create a regional adaptation fund.

b. Questions followed relating to Dr Trotz's presentation on;

- How the tourism market needs to change in the future.
- The problems with dove tailing cruise ship tourism and the concept of carbon neutrality.
- The costs versus the benefits of green investments and "low-hanging fruit" that could be implemented at low cost and that should be utilised immediately, such as energy and water conservation.
- The lack of hard data and analysis on comparing the costs and benefits of acting now and investing in adaptation strategies in the Caribbean today, as opposed to acting later once the predicted impacts have been felt.
- The incentives that could be created to encourage good, adaptive choices to be made, for example through implementing a good strategy of engagement.

#### **4. An Overview of the VCA Methodology**

Mr. Ottis Joslyn delivered a presentation on the VCA methodology.

- Description of the background to conducting a VCA and goals and objectives of the assessment.
- Focus areas and the emphasis of the method – integration with risk management, documentation of impacts and responses, characterising uncertainties & identifying entry points for climate change adaptation in future policy – using 4 dimensions to the VCA” Environmental, Physical, Social & Economic.
- Development and vulnerability is key, for example development decisions, location, construction practices, environmental integrity.
- Expected outputs of the assessment – a trained, selected assessment team, cross sectoral teams, identification of critical issues and gathering & analysis of data.
- Outline of methodology –
  - identify Advisory Council participants,
  - identify initial list of critical issues within a chosen unit of analysis,
  - develop initial conceptual model,
  - characterise current state of relevant knowledge on climate variability and change on relevant scales,
  - analyse past and current development trends,
  - assess economic, ecological and social vulnerability to existing climate and climate change in selected sectors,
  - develop a database of key input and output variables to form a vulnerability matrix,
  - elicit advisory council input on scenario plausibility, development and management,
  - select scenarios for stakeholder dialogue,
  - refine conceptual model,
  - develop final report.
- Details of a conducting a Rapid Assessment (way to go if data is limited) – identify and define what, who, why, where & when and how in order to create a conceptual model.
- If country is ready, i.e. if there are no data gaps, can carry out the comprehensive assessment.
- Details of an Adaptation Planning Framework.

#### **5. Group discussions to start off the VCA process – steps 1-3, Scoping the VCA**

##### **a) Forming a VCA Advisory Council (AC)**

It was suggested by Ottis Joslyn that the first stage of the VCA will be to put together some sort of advisory committee or council. The role of the Advisory Council was clarified following questions from the group.

According to Mr Joslyn, the concept of the council is that it should consist of top officials, and will need the approval of cabinet. The group will only meet periodically, as it is the technical teams that will be responsible for implementation, and will feed the information gathered back to the AC. The chairperson of the AC will report to Government, therefore

an acceptable representative with access to Government is needed, e.g. a Minister to ensure a high level of cooperation, as the recommendations that will be made by the group must be taken seriously. The AC is to be used strategically, and should be able to facilitate access to key pieces of information that the assessment may need – members should also be able to pick out key people within their departments to carry forward the work needed for the assessments. The AC is set up to direct the scope of the project and analysis, and is there to take a guiding role.

A mixture of government, private sector and civil society representatives is needed. In the case of the tourism VCA, tourism policy, natural resources (marine and terrestrial), civil society, planning, information, private sector and social development representatives should be included. This group should ideally be maintained for each sectoral VCA if possible to provide continuity, with some additions or swapping if necessary.

1-3 technical teams should be established to implement the work needed for the assessment. Smaller subcommittees and focus groups can also be formed to help on particular parts of the assessment. The NCCAWG will still meet, and will aid the assessment in a technical capacity. Concerns were expressed that the terms of reference for the NCCAWG – established at the outset of the ECACC Project - and the AC must be clear, and the output from the AC and VCA must be carefully incorporated into the wider objectives of the NCCAWG. A diagram was created the following day by the DoE demonstrating the relationship between the different bodies and their roles in the VCA process (see Annex 6).

Ideas for membership were put forward to the group by various attendees. Concerns were expressed that the council must be of a manageable size – if it is too large it will be difficult to move forward and make decisions. The number of members used in the BVI council was suggested as a guide – i.e. 9 to 11. It was also decided that if the AC is to direct and guide the technical work, it must have a fundamental understanding of the work needed – therefore Department directors will need to be included in addition to Ministry representatives for the key areas. Some suggestions were decided to be included in a technical capacity as opposed to council representation, for example insurance industry representatives, Lands & Survey, transport authorities, Cayman Association of Architects Surveyors and Engineers, the National Trust and Agriculture, some of whom are already part of the NCCAWG. It was put forward by many that Directors of departments for the Environment, Tourism, Planning, Hazard Management and the Water Authority-Cayman would be needed. Ministry representatives for TEI&C, Infrastructure and Works and Health and Human Services should also be included. The Chamber of Commerce could represent private sector interests, and the Cayman Islands Tourism Association could represent private sector interests specifically from the tourism sector. It was also pointed out that Sister Island representation would also be necessary. On Day 2, it was suggested that in fact a representative from the Department of Agriculture should be added to this list.

The final list was summarised as follows, giving **14 in total**:

Ministry representatives (likely to be Chief Officers) for:

- Ministry of Tourism, Environment, Investment and Commerce (Min TEI&C)
- Ministry of Communications, Works & Infrastructure (Min CW&I)
- Ministry of Health & Human Services (Min H&HS)

Directors of:<sup>1</sup>

- Department of Environment
- Department of Tourism
- Planning Department
- Department of Agriculture
- Hazard Management Cayman Islands
- Water Authority-Cayman

Representatives from:

- The Chamber of Commerce
- The Cayman Islands Tourism Association
- Financial Secretary's Office
- District Administration
- Sister Islands Tourism Association

## **b) Decide on the level of unit analysis**

A number of suggestions were made regarding the unit of analysis to be used in the VCA. These included all 3 islands, Grand Cayman only, Seven Mile Beach (SMB) only, SMB versus Little Cayman for comparison purposes, all 3 islands with Grand Cayman split into SMB and the rest of the island or with the island areas split by the tourism market, e.g. the dive industry, hotel strips etc.

It was decided that just concentrating on SMB was too narrow a focus, which would miss out too many other important areas on the islands. Concentrating on Grand Cayman only was also seen to be missing out the development planned and being undertaken on the sister islands, which needs to be addressed in the VCA. It was therefore decided that the unit of analysis would be **all 3 islands, which would then be subdivided by island**, and as SMB is such a vulnerable area, **Grand Cayman will be divided further into SMB and the rest of the island**. Boundaries for the classification of SMB need to be established – the suggestion was to include the area between the Wharf Restaurant and West Bay cemetery.

## **c) Scoping the critical issues**

A discussion was had to identify the critical issues facing the Cayman Islands that needed to be addressed in the VCA. This included issues directly related to future climate change and its impacts e.g. rising sea level, increased intensity of storms, rising sea surface temperature, as well as issues not directly related, but part of the current state of affairs that will be exacerbated by the impacts of climate change. These issues were grouped under the 4 areas of focus for the VCA – environmental, physical, social and economic.

### Environmental issues

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<sup>1</sup> The Ministry of Health & Human Services (Min H&HS) wishes to recommend that a representative from Public Health sits on the Council. To account for the social aspect i.e. vulnerable populations, the Director of Department of Children & Family Services or Department of Counseling Services is recommended. A representative from Education and/or Employment Services is also recommended.

1. **Coastal erosion**, due to
  - a. Inappropriate development
  - b. Beaching of boats
  - c. Loss of natural sand replacement
  - d. Beach fluffing removing stabilising elements
  - e. Storm surge & wave action
  - f. Interruption of sediment transport patterns through obstruction by offshore structures
  
2. **Loss of native vegetation**
  - a. Coastal vegetation e.g. sea grape
  - b. Mangroves
  
3. **Reef Health**, impacted by
  - a. Waste water
  - b. Chemical runoff e.g. pesticides & fertilisers
  - c. Coral bleaching and water temperature
  - d. Damage from anchoring
  
4. Alteration of **turtle nesting habitats**
  - a. Development siting
  - b. Light pollution
  
5. Maintenance of **freshwater resources** – concerns over salt water inundation
  
6. **Air pollution** from landfill and sewage treatment facilities
  
7. Management of **waste water and solid waste**
  
8. **Water quality**

#### Physical issues

1. **Siting of buildings** and development
  
2. **Building resiliency and design**
  
3. Development of **new infrastructure** and its impact on the community and environment e.g. port development
  
4. **Transport** infrastructure – capacity and design
  
5. Landscaping and **drainage** issues
  
6. **Siting of attractions** – analysis of the risks
  
7. **Energy** – supply options need to be costed out properly, demand options also considered such as energy conservation

## Social issues<sup>2</sup>

1. **User conflicts** of shared resources, e.g. Seven Mile Beach – loss of beach access, competition for use
2. **Health threats**, and the capacity of the health system to deal with these threats
  - a. Rising sea level and inundation of septic tanks
  - b. Increased incidence of diseases and pests
3. **Carrying capacity** of the islands and specific attractions – population density & stabilisation
4. **Food security** – future difficulties in delivery of food to the island, lack of self sufficiency
5. Loss of **traditional rights**
  - a. Beach mining
  - b. Fishing
6. **Threat to life** from disasters & hazards
7. **Evacuation policies and public safety**
8. **Security & crime**
9. Caymanian **identity**
10. **Land use** conflicts
11. Involvement of **Caymanians in the economy<sup>3</sup>**
12. **Hotel ownership and size** – local, family run businesses versus larger corporate style establishments that encourage further immigration of workers.

## Economic issues

1. **Diversification of the Cayman Islands' economic base**
  - a. Re-evaluation of the **tourism product** to adapt to a new economic situation – need a unique tourism package
  - b. Impact of climate change on **tourism demand** – milder winters, aviation taxes and increased costs through international mitigation could reduce demand and make the average tourist more discerning in their choices

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<sup>2</sup> Min H&HS suggests that other social issues to be considered include; housing shortages, loss of job security and subsequent financial difficulties, impact on mental well-being, loss of human capacity to rebuild/redevelop infrastructure, ability to stem drug abuse/misuse, dilution of Caymanian identity and culture.

<sup>3</sup> Min H&HS – Thus it is important to have someone from Education & Employment to advise on increasing opportunities for vocational training and scholarships, and apprenticeships in the Tourism Sector.

- c. **Diversify tourism** itself to take into account an environmental agenda – eco-tourism, heritage tourism
  - d. **Support for agriculture** through tourism – culinary tourism
- 2. **Food security** – reduction in food import bill through more self sufficiency
- 3. Changes to the **structure of tourism** and risks this poses to the issues raised, e.g. longer opening hours for bars, restaurants etc
- 4. **Loss of business** due to impossibility of operating
  - a. Threat to **property**
  - b. Jeopardy to **employment**, loss of jobs
  - c. Impact on surrounding areas could lead to further loss of business<sup>4</sup>
- 5. **Un-insurability** of the island as a whole due to numerous uninsurable properties putting upward pressure on the cost of insuring.
- 6. **Reducing the leakage of tourism sector revenue** – need to ensure it is reinvested in the Cayman Islands.<sup>5</sup>
- 7. State of the **cruise industry**
  - a. Will it reposition itself in the future?
  - b. Will routes change?
- 8. **Revenues for adaptation options.**

Many points were also raised on the political issues and barriers that must be considered when trying to carry out the assessment, create adaptation strategies and integrate climate change into present and future policy, plans and legislation. This created a fifth area of focus:

#### Political ecology issues

- 1. Integration of climate change policies is needed at a higher level.
- 2. Communication is needed on initiatives undertaken to ensure careful planning – policies cannot be viewed in isolation, therefore need to keep up the cross-departmental work that has been started by this project.
- 3. Problems in getting political buy in
  - a. Every four years, policies change depending on the elected party – how can we get political buy in now, and entrench this in future policy and strategy?
  - b. The NCCAWG should recommend to the Government that climate change adaptation be treated as a strategic objective of the Government's Strategic Policy Statement (SPS) – which sets out the Government of the day's broad outcome goals and key policy strategies. As the SPS outlines the strategic

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<sup>4</sup> Min H&HS – An additional consideration is poor health of the workforce.

<sup>5</sup> Min H&HS – There needs to be an investment in employment status, training and human capital.

parameters on which the budget will be based, this approach would lend formal commitment by Government to climate change adaptation.

- c. Adaptation options and recommendations for implementation from the AC & NCCAWG will need to be incorporated into the government budget.
  - d. Climate change should be included in policy incrementally, using the AC.
  - e. The Government needs to understand what the issues in Tourism relating to climate change are, and how it affects the bottom line and the viability of the Cayman Islands, otherwise we will not get the buy in. We also need to be able to put a bottom dollar cost on environmental resources, in order for people to relate to environmental issues – in this way, the environment can be made more central.
  - f. We need politics-proof plans that give recommendations above politics, which are national and are not affiliated with any one party.
  - g. We need to keep voter information alive – continue to inform the public, so that these issues persist in the community in the future.
  - h. Ultimately, to get political buy-in actions must be tied to the benefits to people and to the community. Whatever the recommendations are, they must be charted back to the needs of individuals.<sup>6</sup>
4. Focus groups have shown that environmental issues are important to the community – these therefore need to be constitutional issues.
  5. These points need to be further analysed when considering the entry points for an adaptation strategy – lobbying and a strong Public Education and Outreach (PEO) strategy will be key.

Some **suggested solutions** for selected issues were also noted throughout the workshop, which could be incorporated into a national adaptation strategy:

- Building siting - **Set backs** should be increased for all buildings
- Building design - **Raised elevation** of buildings – but by how much?
- Health threats - **Health checks** for all persons entering the country<sup>7</sup>
- Incentivising better building practices and use of resources -
  - Introduction of **environmental standards**
  - **Better information** regarding risks for local businesses
- Transport infrastructure – Put in place an efficient, reliable **public transport system**
- New technology options – **Duty levies or rebates** on renewable energy generating and other adaptive technological equipment
- Insinuating climate change into development – make **EIAs** mandatory and include climate change issues in the scoping process if the assessment
- Land use conflicts –
  - **Land zoning**
  - **Transferable development rights**

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<sup>6</sup> Min H&HS – This is the ultimate measure of value, and the final VCA report needs to be re-conceptualised to reflect this. Throughout the report, a clear link needs to be established between the VCA exercise and how it benefits the people and the community that it is meant to serve.

<sup>7</sup> Min H&HS - There also needs to be promotion of wellness for all persons living in the country, especially in the tourism industry.

#### **d) Work Plan creation**

Mr. Joslyn explained that a work plan should be created for each of the areas discussed by identifying the activities needed to assess the critical issues noted in each area. For each issue, the steps that need to be accomplished, the output, the responsible parties, a timeline and costs should be identified (if using the BVI template).

All questions raised by the VCA should be answered through the implementation of the plan. If a question cannot be answered, this gap needs to be filled, so that question should be put in the VCA as a separate step.

If data is available already, the task should be to review that data or information e.g. in a report. If the data needs to be updated, then this will be a gap that needs to be filled in the VCA.

The group started the process by discussing beach erosion, and the use of the beach monitoring review report produced by the Beach Review and Assessment Committee for assessing this issue.

#### **6. Undertakings for the group**

Formulation of the work plan will be continued by the DoE ASAP and reviewed by the group, after which it will be sent to Dr Trotz and Mr Joslyn for critical review and feedback.

All relevant reports and documents for the VCA will also be brought together and made available to the group.

## **Annex 1 – Minister’s speech, delivered by Mrs Gloria McField-Nixon**

### **Vulnerability and Capacity Enhancement**

**Hon. Charles E. Clifford, JP,  
Minister of Tourism, Environment, Investment & Commerce**

- Your Excellency, the Governor;
- Hon. Speaker of the LA;
- Leader of Government Business, and other Ministers;
- Dr Neville Trotz, Science Adviser, Project Manager, Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre or CCCCC; (5 C’s)
- Ottis Joslyn also of the 5 C’s
- Chief Officer, MTEIC;
- Director of the DoE;
- Distinguished guests;
- Members of the media;
- Ladies and gentlemen.

Welcome to this specially planned training workshop focussing on Vulnerability and Capacity Enhancement – part of the overall ECACC project - Enhancing Capacity for the Adaptation to Climate Change. It is through this type of capacity building and training, that we are able to branch out into the realm of international cooperation with the UK and other regional bodies in order to collaborate and pool resources to combat this global issue.

A special thank you to the visiting team from the 5 C’s for making this journey here today – your presence clearly demonstrates the urgency created by climate change, to all of us. It would be remiss of me not to acknowledge the dedication of the Adaptation Strategy Working Group which has been diligently working since November 2007, making good on their commitments made during the first conference held by the 5 C’s last year. I can see that the Working Group is well represented and I trust that the workshop will continue to inform your future work.

As Minister with responsibility for Tourism, Environment, Investment and Commerce I am acutely aware of climate change's potential effects upon Small islands such as ours. The predicted warmer temperatures will undoubtedly lead to coral bleaching, which will in turn impact recreational diving. That would be devastating to Cayman, as watersports makes up the centrepiece of our tourism sector.

Hotter days and warmer sea temperatures will also affect our biodiversity. Our island states are blessed with endemic species found nowhere else in the world. For example here in Grand Cayman, our indigenous blue iguana – are threatened.

While our initial push started long ago via the establishment of the Sustainable Development Unit in the DoE, under the watchful eyes of Director Gina Ebanks-Petrie; the Ministry has invested in the further education and training of those in the SDU in an effort to strengthen our local knowledge base.

And now today we have a draft National Conservation Law that seeks to enable us to take stronger and more decisive actions to promote sustainable development; protect our endangered species on land; and preserve our wetlands, which are crucial to minimising the damage from hurricanes and coastal flooding.

This law is also an important tool for us to integrate our development plans with environmental considerations, in order to mitigate the impact of climate change.

While the debate may continue as to the causes of Climate Change, there is no disputing whether or not it is real. The issue has been placed on our watch to address;

and I want to make it unequivocally clear to all here today that the political will presently exists to address the matter. I therefore regard the presence of the diverse technical and industry experts attending this workshop as evidence that the civil service, non-governmental organisations and private sector are committed to making for an effective partnership with government.

I have said time and time again, climate change needs collective action. We need to educate ourselves, our peoples, and our international partners. We need to encourage each other to remain committed to developing, implementing, and updating policies that minimise our risk.

The training exercise over the next two days will help to ensure that as we increase our involvement in the global efforts to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change, we will be speaking in the 'same language' as our colleagues and partners around the world.

Ladies and Gentlemen – thank you.

## NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION WORKING GROUP (NCCAWG)

ENHANCING CAPACITY FOR ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECT  
VCA TRAINING WORKSHOP  
21<sup>st</sup> October 2008



## HISTORY

- ECACC Project Planning Workshop – November 2007; start of project
- Management of ECACC Project activities is executed through National Climate Change Committees.
- The NCCAWG will administer, plan, monitor and evaluate activities over the duration of the 3-year project.

## Goal of the NCCAWG

- To produce a National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for the Cayman Islands.

The strategy will not only to meet ECACC Project goals but also a major commitment under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which the Cayman Islands is party to through the UK since March 2007.

## December 2007 First meeting of the NCCAWG



Members of the new Climate Change working group representing the Governor's Office; Ministry of Tourism; Department of Environment; the Department of Tourism; the Department of Agriculture; the Ministry of District Administration; the Weather Services; Hazard Management Cayman Islands; Lands and Survey; the Government Information Services (GIS); the Planning Department; Mosquito Research and Control Unit; and the Water Authority.

## January 2008 Climate Change and Insurance



**Robert Muir-Wood**  
Chief Research Officer  
and Exec. Vice President  
of Risk Mgmt. Solutions

- Climate risk factors faced by the Cayman Islands
- Future of insurability
- Building resilience in physical infrastructure and government policy

## February 2008 Local Storm Atlas, Existing National Plans

Incorporating climate change adaptations into physical planning policies and legislation – Grand Cayman Development Plan Review

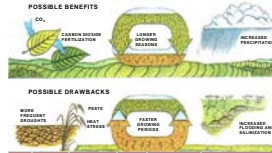


## Annex 2 - Presentation by Gina Ebanks-Petrie

April 2008

### Climate Change Impacts in Agriculture

- Dept of Agriculture representative attended training workshop in Guyana
- Identification of key local atmospheric, crop and soil information



Year	Event	Country	Site	Sector	Losses	Revenues	Index/CSI
2004	Hurricane Charley	Brazil		Soybean	8%	45%	
2004	Hurricane Isai	Guatemala	Chimela, Chajon, San Juan	Orange, Coffee, Pineapple, Guadalupe, Sugarcorn, Maize, Cacao			
2004	Hurricane Isai	Guatemala		Maize, grain, horticulture, Coffee, Cacao	100	70	20
2008	Hurricane Isai	Mexico	Chiapas	Coffee	1.23 Mha	120	
2008	Hurricane Isai	El Salvador		Horticulture	4.7%		
2008	Hurricane Isai	Algeria	El Beni	Soybean & Maize	2,096 Mha	5	

August 2008

### Climate Change & Biodiversity Loss

- NCCAWG member and DOE rep attended IUCN Conference in Reunion Is. July 2008



Climate Change and Biodiversity in the European Union Climate Action Programme 2008



Final message and recs:  
[www.reunion2008.eu](http://www.reunion2008.eu)

September 2008

### Climate Change and Sustainable Tourism



Dr. Murray Simpson  
Senior Research Associate  
School of Geography and Environment  
University of Oxford

- Climate change impacts affecting regional tourism
- Adaptation framework for tourism and other sectors
- Possible mitigation actions through Green Globe International

### Going Forward VCA for the Tourism Sector

- The VCA involves ALL tourism stakeholders
- The NCCAWG needs your help in conducting the tourism VCA























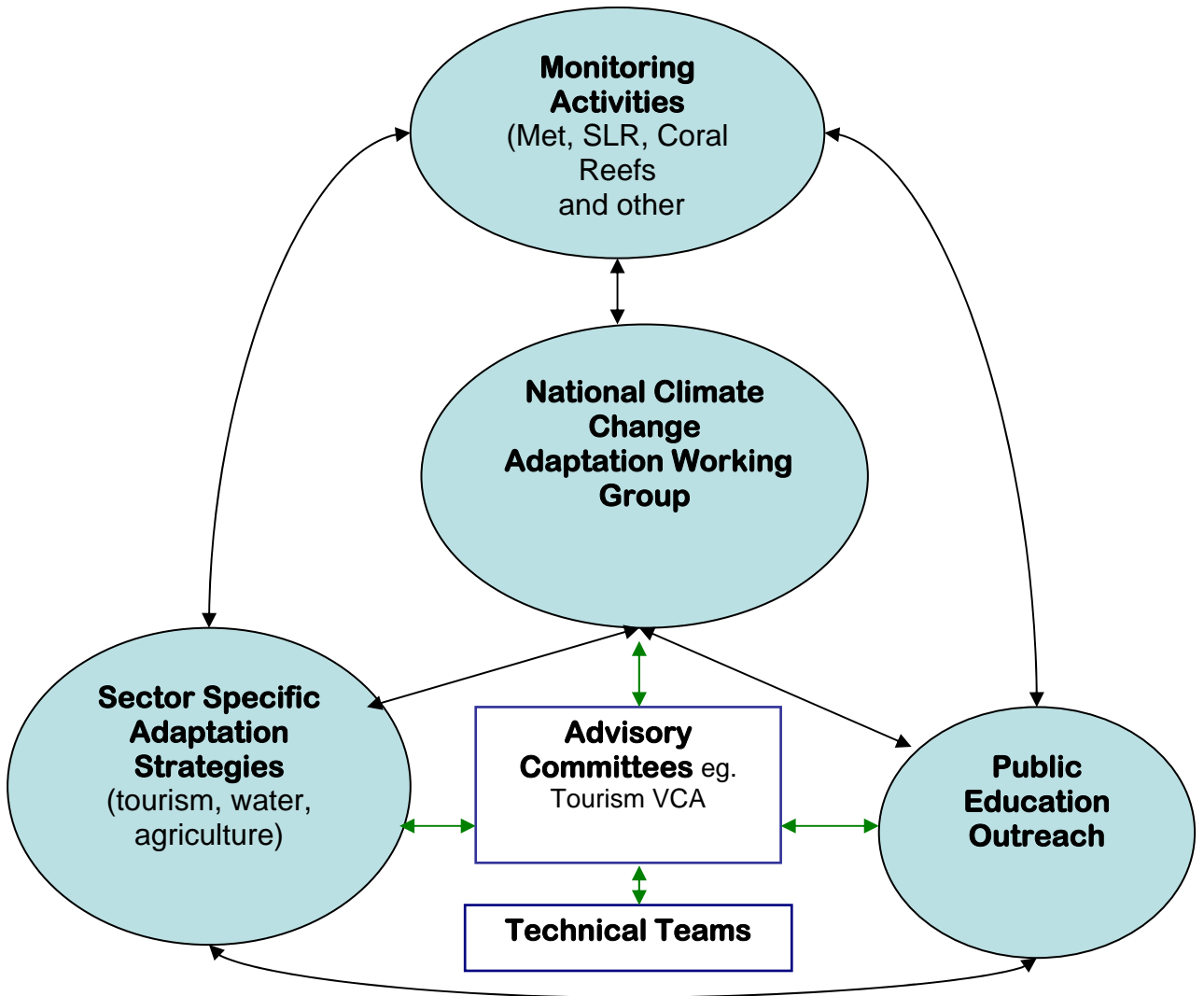








**Annex 6 – Diagram showing the expected working relationships between the bodies that will be involved in the ECACC project**



## Annex 7 – List of Participants

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