



Key messages

- **Adapting to climate change** is, to a large extent, a local process. Effective solutions to climate challenges should be sensitive to the local context.
- **Multi-stakeholder, multi-level governance** approaches are increasingly recognised as best practice for local adaptation.
- **Local networks of stakeholders** can be analysed and shaped to maximise their effectiveness for dealing with external shocks like those from climate impacts.
- **Community-based approaches** to understanding local vulnerability and adaptive capacity can provide useful insights for climate resilience building.
- **Such approaches also stimulate conversation** at the local level, raising awareness and understanding of climate change.
- **Local level approaches** are not effective in isolation and require good links with regional and national governments to maximise their impact.
- **CDKN funded research offers tools and methods** for analysing networks, assessing vulnerability and scaling up local action.

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From the ground up: How communities can collaborate to drive local adaptation and influence the national agenda

While climate change may be driven by global processes, it is at the local level where the damage caused by climate impacts like hurricanes, storms and floods is felt most acutely. Responses to climate change are inextricably linked to the local context in which they emerge. Caribbean decision-makers increasingly recognise that ‘top-down’ approaches to climate adaptation are insufficient to deliver effective climate resilience-building outcomes¹. Instead, multi-level governance systems are now seen as best practice for delivering adaptation actions at the local level, especially where small and medium sized communities rely on climate vulnerable sectors such as fishing or tourism.

However, community-based, multi-level, approaches are complex and require long-term, active engagement with a wide range of stakeholders, some of whom have limited knowledge of climate change and many of whom have competing interests with regards to managing climate impacts.²

The challenge for policy-makers is to coordinate adaptation interventions at the local level with multiple partners across jurisdictional scales. CDKN-funded research in the Caribbean provides several methods and approaches to do just that, empowering communities to take control of local adaptation processes by:

1. analysing, understanding and fostering networks of local actors that can work collaboratively to build climate resilience
2. understanding local level vulnerability through community-based vulnerability assessments

3. assessing adaptive capacity at the local-level
4. connecting local action with regional and national decision-making.

These interconnected approaches can form the basis of an effective multi-level governance system for adaptation, and all have been applied in practice in the Caribbean. This policy brief examines each approach in turn, drawing on research and case studies from countries across the region.

Local actor networks

One approach that has been used in the Caribbean to better understand the complexities of multi-stakeholder governance at the local level is systematically analysing local networks of individuals and organisations³.

This brief draws on the following CDKN-funded projects:

- **The Global Islands' Vulnerability Research, Adaptation Policy and Development (GIVRAPD)**

Project: The GIVRAPD research project focused on community adaptation to climate change in Saint Lucia⁴ and Jamaica⁵. The project aimed to understand the multi-scale socioeconomic, governance and environmental conditions that shape vulnerability and capacity to adapt to climate change within and between small and medium-sized coastal communities. GIVRAPD holds important lessons with regards to the importance of state institutions and how they relate to other important stakeholders operating at subnational levels⁶.

- **The Caribbean Climate Online Risk and Adaptation Tool (CCORAL)**⁷

CCORAL is a web-based decision support tool. It is aimed helping policy-makers and other decision-makers to integrate climate change considerations into their decision-making processes, such as planning, programming, and budgeting.

- **The Caribbean Research Call**⁸

The Research Call (RC) funded research proposals that aligned with research needs identified in CARICOM's Implementation Plan for the Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change⁹. The RC supported five research projects in Belize, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago.

Identifying networks of individuals and organisations at the local level, and determining how they connect with each other and how they link with stakeholders at other scales are important steps in understanding what local governance capacity exists.

Research undertaken in Jamaica¹⁰ and Saint Lucia¹¹ uses network mapping to identify sets of relevant stakeholders at the community level and to convene workshops to collectively identify potential adaptation barriers and solutions.

The research uses the 'Net-Map' process¹² to identify the extent of the local actor networks that govern climate change adaptation. As well as identifying relevant stakeholders, Net-Map also shows the connections between the stakeholders, and the level of influence and agency each stakeholder has over collective decision-making (Figure 1).

Understanding the nature of local actor networks is important because research in the Caribbean shows that social networks are not structurally equal. Following on from this, certain patterns and qualities of networks lead to better adaptation outcomes than others¹³.

This has led researchers to consider which elements of networked governance make for effective decision-making and cooperation¹³. This analysis provides a framework for adaptive governance (see Figure 2). The approach is built around four pillars:

1. **Networks.** Desirable characteristics include: close ties between actors, high levels of cohesion and cooperation and the existence of 'bridging organisations' to link actors of one type to those of another type.
2. **Analytical deliberation** (a structured discussion between stakeholders). Desirable qualities of the discussion include: diversity of knowledge types, inclusiveness and the meaningful participation of a range of stakeholders.
3. **Institutional variety.** Desirable characteristics include: a mix of types of institution within the network, diverse incentives for action and multiple interactions.
4. **Nested and multi-level structures** (networks that sit within and interact with other broader networks). Desirable characteristics include: multi-level linkages between actors at different scales, a level of 'redundancy' (spare capacity) and mechanisms for coordination and cooperation¹³.

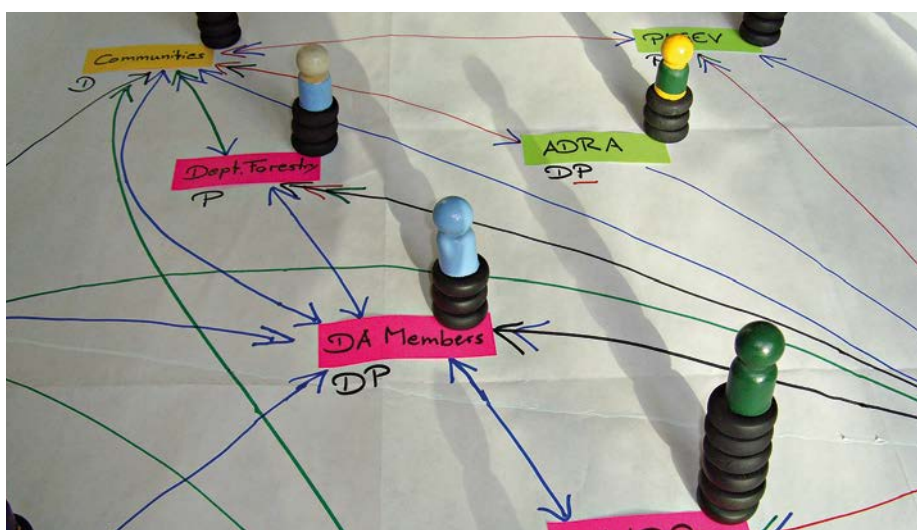


Figure 1. The Net-Map toolkit¹² which maps actors, connections and influence.

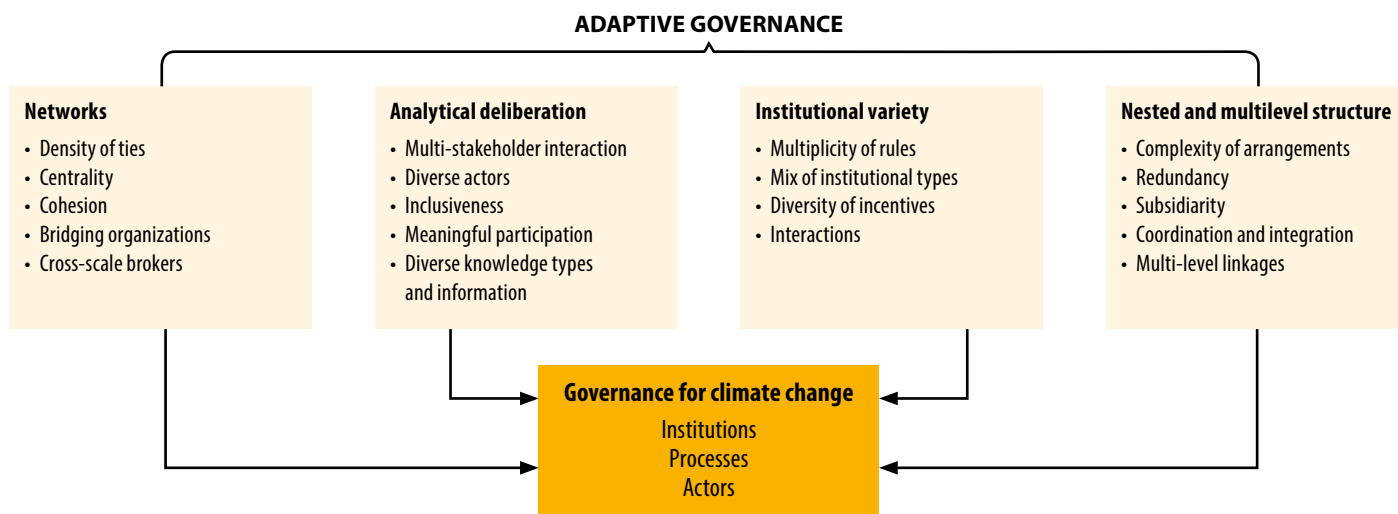


Figure 2. An adaptive governance framework for climate change adaptation ¹³

The network perspective does not seek to overly simplify governance arrangements (analysing and understanding local networks can take time), however it does reflect the reality of how communities manage common resources and tackle local issues⁹.

In Jamaica, researchers undertook a comparative analysis of local network structures around the management of three marine reserves¹⁴. They found that the most effective co-management of the reserves occurred when the networks displayed three attributes: i) the presence of organisations that have an interest in tackling climate change risks; ii) a dense central core of stakeholders that are connected to each other; and iii) interconnectedness between organisations at the local level (horizontal ties) and between the local and regional/national levels (vertical linkages)¹⁴.

The study showed that while these characteristics were demonstrated by the local networks, there was low overall cohesion between stakeholders. The authors suggest that this may be due to the limited social influence of those who were most actively engaged in marine

protection. The paper points to the importance of employing active strategies to “enhance collective action”,¹⁴ emphasising that powerful institutions and state bodies have an important role to play in coordinating and facilitating connections amongst local actor networks.

There are no hard-and-fast rules when it comes to stimulating cooperation in local networks, however case studies, such as Jamaica’s Bluefields Bay Special Fishery Conservation Area¹⁵ (Box 1) and Saint Lucia’s Soufrière Marine Management Area (SMMA)¹⁶, are illustrative of how trust and cooperation can be built between diverse stakeholder groups.

In Saint Lucia, network analysis found that women’s groups provided important connections to other local groups and individuals, contributing to the local adaptive capacity of Soufrière’s agriculture sector¹⁶. In this way, network analysis can be used to understand the extent to which issues of gender are being addressed in local communities. Such analysis can also show the relative connectedness of vulnerable groups, facilitating efforts to improve their integration.

Community-Based Vulnerability Assessments

Vulnerability assessments are an important step in understanding what action to take to adapt to the impacts of climate change. The vulnerability of a community is a function of its exposure to climate change and its impacts, how sensitive it is to those impacts and the ability of the community to adapt to increase its resilience¹⁷.

Research in the Caribbean has shown that vulnerability assessments can be strengthened if they combine quantitative data with qualitative information. Participatory approaches at the community level can contribute to a more rounded understanding of local vulnerability and lead to better climate adaptation action (Figure 4).

The GIVRAPD programme developed an approach for Community-Based Vulnerability Assessments (CBVAs) that can be used by decision-makers to develop a nuanced understanding of climate vulnerability at the local level. Figure 5 shows the CBVA framework for the CBVA process. Stakeholders in local communities are consulted through

Box 1. Social network analysis and co-operation in the Bluefields Bay Special Fishery Conservation Area

Case study: The Bluefields Bay Special Fishery Conservation Area

In the Whitehouse region of Jamaica, there are concerns over the deteriorating conditions of the oceans. The coastal region is dependent on fishing, but ocean acidification, coral bleaching, habitat loss and damage to coastal infrastructure is threatening the industry. Reductions in tourism revenues in recent years have added to the concern. However, one of the larger fishing communities in the region, Bluefields, has begun an initiative to manage the climate change-driven and other threats to the coastal ecosystem.

The Bluefields Bay Special Fishery Conservation Area (BBSFCA), was established through cooperation between community groups, including fishermen’s cooperatives, and the Department of Fisheries. These initial connections have expanded to include other social networks, including hotels, tourism operators and conservationists.

Figure 3 shows the network map that governs the BBSFCA. It indicates the information flows between different stakeholders. The red dots represent those stakeholders that are less than two connections from one of the BBSFCA conservation wardens. This indicates that these wardens have a relatively high level of social influence over the network.

Community-level workshops, events and meetings, coordinated by the wardens and supported by key agencies, including the Department of Fisheries, have helped to build high levels of interaction, trust and engagement amongst the members of the network.

The network has helped create initiatives such as the Climate Change Focal Point Network and inter-agency committees on resource management and adaptation governance. It has also led to new public-private partnerships, which have supported community adaptation initiatives such as the

Whitehouse Sandals SFCA initiative. Such initiatives serve to further strengthen the network, creating a strong consensus around climate adaptation action. New organisations or individuals entering the community are therefore far more likely to conform to the social norms created by established networks.

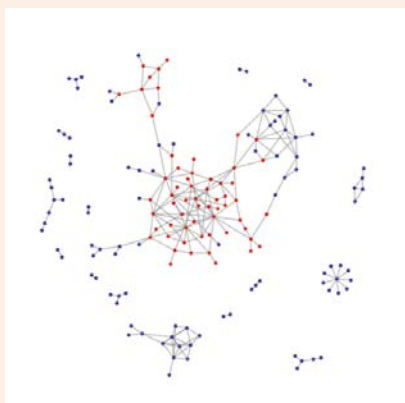


Figure 3. Social network maps denote relational ties between actors and wardens in the Bluefields Bay Special Fishery Conservation Area



Figure 4. Participatory workshop on CBVA in Jamaica

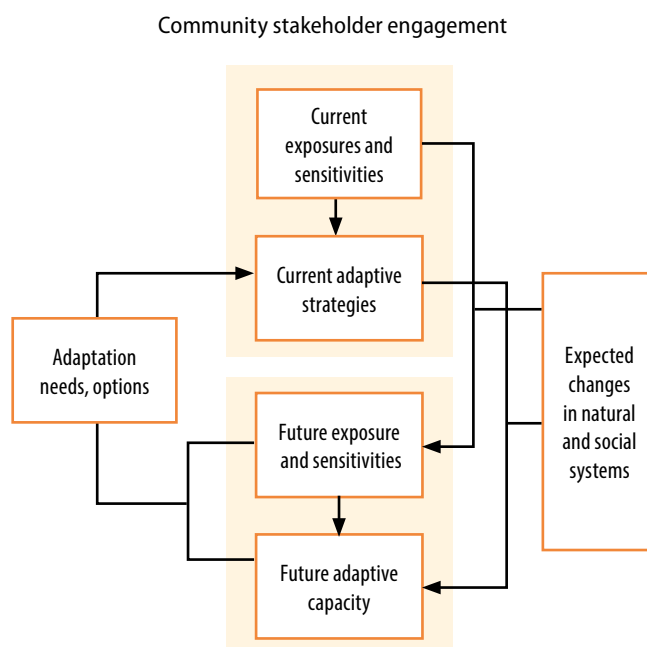


Figure 5. Conceptual Framework guiding the GIVRAPD CBVA¹⁸

participatory workshops and semi-structured interviews with the aim of finding answers to the following questions:

1. **Exposure and sensitivity:** What are the current and past climate-related exposures and sensitivities? What climatic conditions have been/are problematic for stakeholders in this sector?
2. **Existing adaptation and adaptive capacity:** What are the existing adaptations to past climate-related exposures? What strategies exist to manage climate-related stress? What are and have been barriers to successful management of climate-related stress?

What are and have been enabling factors? Where are current strategies insufficient?

3. **Future vulnerability:** What climate changes can we expect? How do socioeconomic trends interact with these changes?

In the Soufrière region of Saint Lucia, the CBVA approach was used to assess the vulnerability of the agriculture, fisheries and tourism sectors. Using semi-structured interviews, researchers were able to uncover some of the underlying factors contributing to vulnerability in local communities¹⁹.

For instance, Saint Lucia's Water Management Plan for Drought Conditions encourages farmers to install drip irrigation systems and restrict their use in times of drought. However, farmers reported that most irrigation systems were too expensive for them to purchase.

One respondent commented that "the cost for a roll of drip [irrigation] lines... is five hundred and fifty dollars to cover an area the size of a large room... and you need to put water and then you need an irrigation pump which might cost you another three to five thousand dollars. We are talking about small farmers you know, so the cost [of adapting] to climate change is very high."

This suggests that farmers are unable to increase resilience to drought in this way without financial support, and that irrigation restrictions will not have a great impact on overall water conservation by small farmers.

As well as offering new insights into community vulnerability, the CBVA approach provides a useful opportunity to connect with local communities around climate change, raising awareness by involving them in the initial stages of the adaptation planning process²⁰.

Measuring adaptive capacity at the local level

Once communities have identified their exposure and sensitivity to climate change and its impacts, they also need to understand their 'adaptive capacity'. This means understanding what characteristics contribute to a community's ability to increase its resilience to climate change and what characteristics might hinder such changes. By identifying these strengths and weaknesses, communities will be able to prioritise measures that will increase their ability to adapt²¹.

To support the ability of local communities and decision-makers to do this, GIVRAPD employed the Local Adaptive Capacity (LAC) framework²² and provides practical examples of how it has been applied in the Caribbean. Using the LAC framework, which was developed by researchers at the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), decision-makers can undertake a comprehensive analysis of

the natural, financial and social resources of an area²¹.

The LAC framework separates adaptive capacity into five main elements (see Figure 6). An assessment of local conditions under each of these elements gives an indication of the ability of a local area to respond to climate impacts. Indicators can be developed at the local level that can help assess adaptive capacity under each of the LAC elements (see Table 1).

In the Caribbean, the LAC framework has been used in conjunction with the CBVA process to explore adaptive capacity in Jamaica²³ and Saint Lucia²⁴. Here, researchers used semi-structured interviews to investigate each element of adaptive capacity. This approach allowed them to capture rich, descriptive data. This approach could be combined with a quantitative study to give a well-rounded picture of adaptive capacity in the study areas.

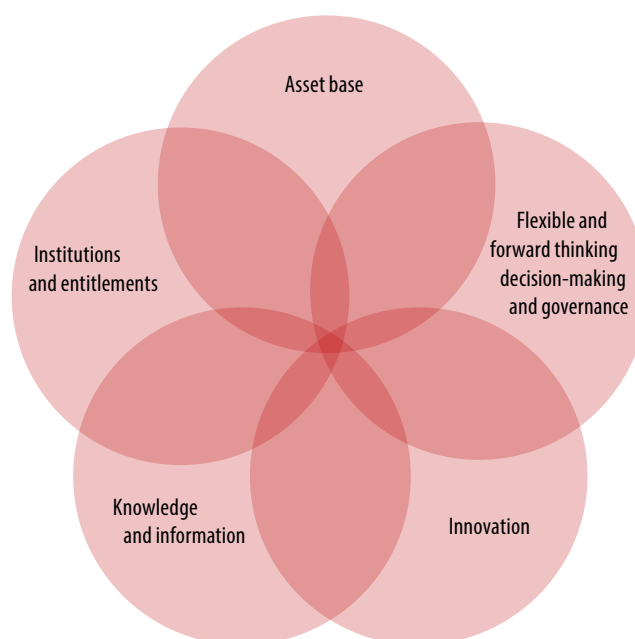


Figure 6. The five elements of adaptive capacity analysed as part of the Local Adaptive Capacity (LAC) framework

Table 1. The features of the five elements of adaptive capacity under the Local Adaptive Capacity (LAC) framework

| Adaptive capacity at the local level | |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Characteristic/element | Features that reflect a high adaptive capacity |
| Asset base | Availability of natural, physical, financial, human and social assets that allow the community and environment to respond to climate change |
| Institutions and entitlements | Existence of an appropriate and evolving institutional environment that allows fair access and entitlement to resources |
| Knowledge and information | The community can collect, analyse and disseminate knowledge and information in support of adaptation activities. |
| Innovation | The community is able to innovate, experiment and explore new solutions to challenges and take advantage of new opportunities as they emerge. |
| Flexible decision-making and governance. | The community is able to anticipate, incorporate and respond to changes with regard to its governance structures and future planning. |

In Saint Lucia’s Soufrière region, the LAC framework found that the area’s natural resources, such as fertile soils, fresh water, coral reefs and near-shore fish populations, enhanced its adaptive capacity. However, it also found that adaptive capacity was “significantly curtailed by [the region’s] inadequate stock of financial, human, physical and social capital”.

The case study emphasised the importance of considering not only the tangible assets that a community has at its disposal, but also the decision-making processes and governance structures that are in place. The LAC framework provides a useful tool for capturing these different elements.

Scaling up local action

Methods such as the CBVA and frameworks such as LAC allow communities to better understand how their area can respond to climate challenges. Community-level organisations can build on this knowledge by taking steps to increase their resilience. To assist them, Caribbean-specific tools, such as the web-based,

Caribbean Online Risk and Adaptation tool (CCORAL), are available (see Box 2)²⁵. CCORAL can be used to identify appropriate measures to adapt.

While community-level approaches to adaptation are important, research in the Caribbean has also found that they are not a replacement for other types of governance, such as state-led adaptation action.

Bringing national and regional organisations and institutions into local networks not only makes local networks more effective but also allows the solutions identified at the local level to influence decision-making at other scales²⁶.

Institutional capacity at the national and regional levels therefore has a material influence on the ability of local-level networks to adapt to climate change. Communities can help to advocate for better institutional capacity by using the World Resource Institute’s Rapid Institutional Analysis for Adaptation (ARIA) toolkit²⁷.

The ARIA toolkit was applied in Trinidad and Tobago and Saint Lucia, providing a

snapshot of how well important institutional functions, such as coordination, information management and climate change mainstreaming, are performing²⁸. Empowering communities to understand where there are institutional gaps and weaknesses can help them to advocate for improvements and engage national-level decision-makers with the adaptation challenges that they are facing at the local level.

Conclusion

Adaptation to climate change cannot be separated from the communities that it affects. Adaptation actions are most effective and sustainable when they are embedded in local governance systems that have the capacity and flexibility to identify risks and respond to changing circumstances. CDKN research provides useful approaches to help communities to understand and develop effective network governance systems, using tools such as Net-Map and the adaptive governance framework.

Multi-stakeholder approaches to climate change adaptation are useful for developing a shared understanding of

Box 2. The Caribbean Online Risk and Adaptation tool (CCORAL)

CCORAL – An online tool for integrating climate risk into decision-making

Developed by the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), with funding from CDKN, the Caribbean Climate Online Risk and Adaptation Tool (CCORAL) is a Caribbean-specific, web-based platform that can be used by communities and organisations to understand climate impacts and to identify options for enhancing climate resilience.

CCORAL can be applied by all sectors and is available online at <http://ccoral.caribbeanclimate.bz/>



Figure 7. The CCORAL website homepage

climate risks and building consensus behind solutions to overcome them. In the Caribbean, CDKN-funded research shows how methods such as the CBVA¹⁸ and the LAC framework²² have been applied to better understand the underlying vulnerability and adaptive capacity of the local area.

Community-level approaches have the potential to deliver contextually-appropriate climate change adaptation solutions. However, CDKN-funded research also shows that the most

effective networks are nested within other networks at the regional and national levels. Links between community networks and organisations at other scales are vitally important, both to stimulate action at the local level and to influence policy at the national level.

Tools such as CCORAL and ARIA can empower communities to take control of the adaptation process and better understand the institutional arrangements that affect their ability to build resilience on the ground.

Resources for researchers and policy-makers

Table 2 provides a list of resources funded by CDKN that have been used to formulate this policy brief.

Table 2. Summary of the research from the Caribbean

| Resource name | Type | Country | Project | Details | Weblink |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Network governance approaches | | | | | |
| Integrated approach to community adaptation | Policy brief | Saint Lucia, Jamaica | GIVRAPD | This policy brief presents a summary of the four components of the GIVRAPD project: climate science, CBVA, governance and micro-insurance. | http://cdkn.org/resource/policy-brief-integrated-approach-community-adaptation-sids/ |
| Policy brief: Multi-level governance to adaptation in the Caribbean | Policy brief | Saint Lucia, Jamaica | GIVRAPD | This policy brief summarises the governance element of the GIVRAPD project, addressing the importance of multi-level governance arrangements to build resilience. It provides case study examples from Saint Lucia and Jamaica. | http://cdkn.org/resource/policy-brief-multi-level-governance-adaptation-caribbean/ |
| Policy brief: Lessons from Jamaica: Promoting resilience through institutional arrangements, social networks and community empowerment | Policy brief | Jamaica | GIVRAPD | This policy brief provides examples of resilience-building methods in Jamaica, focusing on community resilience development and networks. | http://cdkn.org/resource/policy-brief-lessons-jamaica-promoting-resilience-institutional-arrangements-social-networks-community-empowerment/ |
| Policy brief: Lessons from Saint Lucia: Building local adaptive capacity through community empowerment, stakeholder partnerships and institutional diversity | Policy brief | Saint Lucia | GIVRAPD | This policy brief focuses on resilience-building methods in Saint Lucia. It investigates community resilience development and networks. | http://cdkn.org/resource/policy-brief-lessons-form-st-lucia-building-local-adaptive-capacity-community-empowerment-stakeholder-partnerships-institutional-diversity/ |
| Can multi-level governance facilitate coastal climate change adaptation in Jamaica? | Working paper | Jamaica | GIVRAPD | This working paper identifies conditions that enable or constrain governance strategies and institutional arrangements that respond to climate change vulnerabilities and promote climate change adaptation in coastal-marine environments. | http://cdkn.org/resource/working-paper-can-multilevel-governance-facilitate-coastal-climate-change-adaptation-jamaica/ |
| Identifying and lifting climate adaptation barriers in Jamaica using a participatory approach | Working paper | Jamaica | GIVRAPD | This working paper presents an innovative, participatory methodology for identifying and overcoming climate adaptation barriers and an example of its application in Jamaica. | http://cdkn.org/resource/working-paper-identifying-lifting-climate-adaptation-barriers-jamaica-using-participatory-approach/ |
| Identifying and lifting climate adaptation barriers in Saint Lucia using a participatory approach | Working paper | Saint Lucia | GIVRAPD | This working paper presents an innovative, participatory methodology for identifying and overcoming climate adaptation barriers and an example of its application in Saint Lucia. | http://cdkn.org/resource/working-paper-identifying-lifting-climate-adaptation-barriers-st-lucia-using-participatory-approach/ |

| Resource name | Type | Country | Project | Details | Weblink |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Navigating governance networks for community-based conservation | Journal article | Jamaica | GIVRAPD | This research paper helps local organisations or individuals to know their networks and to consider more systematically the relational ties and network structures that influence conservation efforts. | http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/fee.1251/full |
| Social networks and transitions to co-management of Jamaican fisheries | Journal article | Jamaica | GIVRAPD | In this paper, the researchers undertake a comparative analysis of the social network structures associated with the transition to co-management in three Jamaican marine reserves. | http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378015300376 |
| Community-Based Vulnerability Assessment (CBVA) | | | | | |
| Assessing human vulnerability to climate change from an evolutionary perspective | Working paper | Haiti | GIVRAPD | This working paper explores an approach to undertaking community-based vulnerability assessments. | https://cdkn.org/resource/case-study-assessing-human-vulnerability-climate-change-evolutionary-perspective |
| Community-based vulnerability assessment of agriculture, fisheries and tourism in Soufrière, Saint Lucia | Working paper | Saint Lucia | GIVRAPD | This working paper summarises the results of a CBVA of the tourism, fishery and agriculture sectors in Soufrière Quarter, Saint Lucia. | https://cdkn.org/resource/working-paper-community-based-vulnerability-assessment-agriculture-fisheries-tourism-soufriere-st-lucia |
| The adaptive capacity of Soufrière and Whitehouse to climate change | Journal article | Jamaica, Saint Lucia | GIVRAPD | This paper assesses the capacity of Soufrière, Saint Lucia and Whitehouse, Jamaica to adapt to climate change. A community-based vulnerability assessment was conducted that employed qualitative research methods. The results were analysed using the LAC framework. | http://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/8/3/228 |
| Local Adaptive Capacity (LAC) framework | | | | | |
| Climate change and governance in a coastal-marine context: Saint Lucia | Working paper | Saint Lucia | GIVRAPD | This working paper examines the relationship between institutional adaptive capacity and governance for climate change using a case study of the Soufrière Marine Management Area (SMMA) in Saint Lucia. | https://cdkn.org/resource/working-paper-reflecting-climate-change-governance-coastal-marine-context-case-st-lucia/ |
| The adaptive capacity of Soufrière, Saint Lucia to climate change | Working paper | Saint Lucia | GIVRAPD | This working paper offers a case study on the capacity of Soufrière, Saint Lucia to adapt to climate change using the LAC framework. | https://cdkn.org/resource/working-paper-adaptive-capacity-soufriere-st-lucia-climate-change |
| The adaptive capacity of Whitehouse, Jamaica to climate change | Working paper | Jamaica | GIVRAPD | This working paper offers a case study on the capacity of Whitehouse, Jamaica to adapt to climate change using the LAC framework. | https://cdkn.org/resource/working-paper-adaptive-capacity-whitehouse-jamaica-climate-change |

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| The adaptive capacity of Soufrière and Whitehouse to climate change | Journal article | Jamaica, Saint Lucia | GIVRAPD | This paper assesses the capacity of Soufriere, Saint Lucia and Whitehouse, Jamaica to adapt to climate change. A community-based vulnerability assessment was conducted that employed qualitative research methods. The results were analysed using the LAC framework. | http://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/8/3/228 |
| Governance fit for climate change in a Caribbean coastal-marine context | Journal article | Saint Lucia | GIVRAPD | This paper uses the concept of institutional adaptive capacity to explore how governance processes and institutional arrangements can be adapted to match the scale and extent of climate change in a case study of the Soufrière Marine Management Area, Saint Lucia. | http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X14002255 |
| Climate impacts and resilience in Caribbean agriculture: Assessing the consequences of climate change on cocoa and tomato production in Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica (CIRCA): Farm-level assessments | Presentation | Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica | Research call | This presentation presents a community-based assessment of local farmers' knowledge, risk perceptions and vulnerability to climate variability and change in established farming communities in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. | http://cdkn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/CIRCA-Presentation-WP3.compressed.pdf |
| Integrating climate adaptation and influencing national policy | | | | | |
| Caribbean Climate Online Risk and Adaptation Tool (CCORAL) | Web tool | Regional | CCORAL | CCORAL is a decision support tool specifically designed to help organisations or decision-makers to see whether their work is vulnerable to climate impacts and, if so, what steps they can take to increase resilience. | http://ccoral.caribbeanclimate.bz/ |
| No and low regrets investment options for climate resilience | Information brief | Regional | CCORAL | This information brief can help identify 'no regret' and 'low-regret' adaptation options for resilience. While it is focused on investments in the water sector, this brief contains many transferable lessons. | http://cdkn.org/resource/information-brief-no-low-regrets-investment-options-climate-resilience/ |
| Policy brief: Reconciling national adaptation policies | Policy brief | Jamaica, Saint Lucia (Mauritius, Seychelles) | GIVRAPD | This policy brief indicates mechanisms for bridging the gap between national-level adaptation policies and plans and local-level implementation. | http://cdkn.org/resource/policy-brief-reconciling-national-adaptation-policies-local-level-implementation-sids-insights-replication/ |
| Making adaptation work: An institutional analysis of climate change adaptation in Trinidad and Tobago and Saint Lucia | Technical report | Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Lucia | Research call | The ARIA framework was applied in an institutional analysis of climate change adaptation in Trinidad and Tobago and Saint Lucia. | http://cdkn.org/resource/technical-paper-making-adaptation-work-institutional-analysis-climate-change-adaptation-trinidad-tobago-saint-lucia/ |
| Enabling civil society in Saint Lucia to adapt to the impacts of climate change | Policy brief | Saint Lucia | Research call | This policy brief summarises the institutional and governance arrangements for Saint Lucia, with a focus on government interactions with civil society. | http://cdkn.org/resource/policy-brief-enabling-civil-society-saint-lucia-adapt-impacts-climate-change/ |

Endnotes

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