



Building Capacity for NAPs

What is NAP?

In response to the increased necessity to consider medium- to long-term planning for climate change adaptation within the framework of national development priorities, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process was established in 2010 under the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF) at the 16th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The NAP process is designed specifically for least developed countries (LDCs), but invites all developing countries to follow the developed guidance.

The International Climate Initiative (IKI) supports the development of NAPs in several countries (e.g. Mali, Grenada, Thailand) as well as regional and global initiatives that contribute to the development of NAPs and the knowledge exchange between countries (e.g. in franco-phone Africa).

Grenada: NAP for climate-resilient decision-making

As a small island state in the Caribbean, Grenada is highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. After laying the the foundation for a response to climate change the Government of Grenada is now taking important steps to minimize climate risks through a systematic NAP process.

Under the Grenadian-German Pilot Programme “Integrated Climate Change Adaptation Strategies in Grenada” (ICCAS) more than 60 technical officers from different ministries were introduced to the “Caribbean Climate Online Risk and Adaptation Tool” (CCORAL) - a risk assessment

tool uniquely developed for the Caribbean context for non-climate experts. The tool was developed by the Caribbean Community Climate Change Center that provides climate change-related policy advice and guidelines to the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Member States. As a logical next step, the majority of ongoing projects and all new projects under the Government’s Public Sector Investment Programme now have to conduct a quick CCORAL screening which gives an indication whether the planned project is climate-influenced and a priority for further assessment. In 2016, the Government will further embed a climate risk management ethic into Grenada’s planning processes. For example:

- If projects rank high in the CCORAL screening, an officer has to list adaptation measures that have been selected for the project’s design which will minimize climate-related losses.
- From 2016 onwards all ministries will be required to demonstrate how climate change has been integrated as a cross-sectoral issue into their policies and/or sectoral plans (according to the Permanent Secretary Performance Agreements.)
- Climate change considerations will be integrated into the National Sustainable Development Plan (2015-2030).





The project is jointly implemented by the Government of Grenada, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Integrating Agriculture in NAPs: Safeguarding Livelihoods and Promoting Resilience

In an attempt to link all these efforts strategically, the Government of Grenada started its work on an umbrella document – the National Adaptation Plan – that:

- provides the framework for further mainstreaming,
- establishes implementation and resource mobilization mechanisms and
- prioritizes activities from already existing sectoral and local plans with climate change adaptation aspects.

The goal is a realistic 5-year NAP with specific adaptation plans for priority sectors by early 2016 – taking into account the human and financial constraints of a small island state. The health sector has already developed a draft adaptation plan which is now part of the National Strategic Health Plan.

With this comprehensive though pragmatic approach, the Government of Grenada is committed to move beyond integrating sectors into its NAP document, and thus to integrate adaptation into its sectors.

Through the ‘Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans’ programme, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and UNDP are working together with ministries of agriculture and environment and key national stakeholders in Nepal, Kenya, the Philippines, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zambia to incorporate agricultural sectors into the NAP process.

The unique feature of this initiative is that it supports integration of agriculture climate change adaptation concerns in country driven NAP processes which are not yet being served by any other NAP support programme. This four-year initiative with a budget of 10 million euros is gaining prominence for being innovative and potentially catalytic among least developed and developing countries in global forums organized by UNFCCC, the Least Developed Country Expert Group and the Adaptation Committee.

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