



***In the middle of a NAP***

**Grenada's NAP process and role in  
international knowledge sharing,  
coordination and learning**

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# Grenada





A satellite-style map of the Grenada Islands, showing the main island of Grenada, the smaller island of Carriacou, and the archipelago of Petite Martinique. The islands are green and brown, surrounded by blue water. The background is a dark blue gradient.

**Carriacou**

**Petite Martinique**

**Grenada**

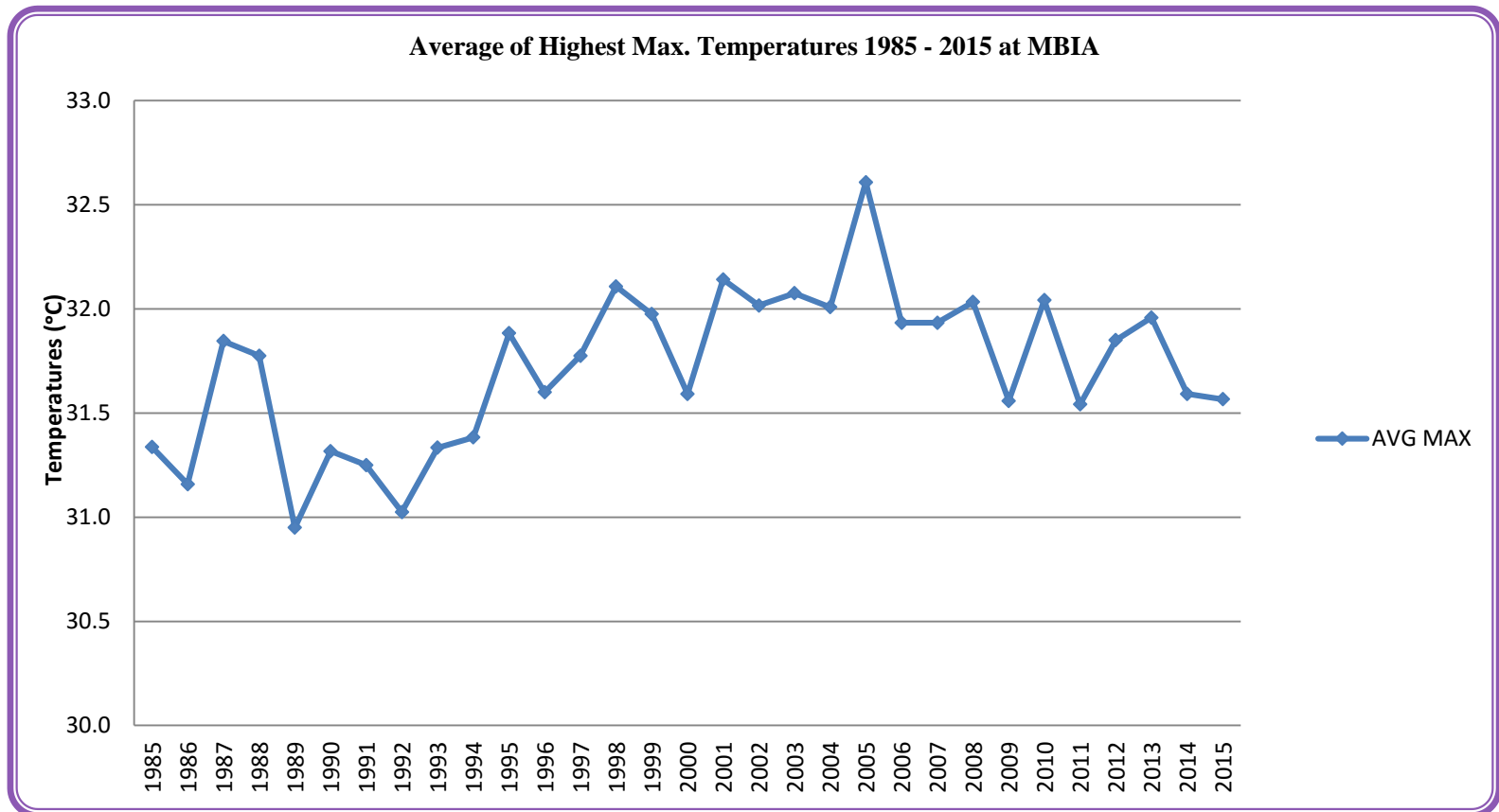
- Tri-island state comprised of Grenada (mainland), Carriacou, and Petite Martinique
- Size: approx 133mi<sup>2</sup> (fits into the state of Florida 355 times!)
- Population: 110,152 (July 2014 est.)

# Climate change projections for Grenada

- One of the **world's most at-risk** countries (World Bank, 2014).
- **Sea-level rise** in the Caribbean: 0.17m & 0.24m by 2050 (DSD, 2012) and to 0.56 m by the 2090s
- Changes in ocean surface temperature
- There is a reduction in the distinction between wet and dry seasons
- Reduction in frequency by 6-34% of **cyclonic activity**.
- Mean **annual temperatures**: increase by 0.7 to 2.6°C by the 2060s, and 1.1 to 4.3°C by the 2090s
- Higher risk of **extreme events** (torrential rainfall, droughts, storms) result in floods and severe winds which wreck havoc on the island's natural resources and economy.
- By 2030, **precipitation** is likely to decrease by 53mm, with reductions expected between June and August

# Increase in temperature

- increase in temperatures over the last 30 years in Grenada, with 2005 being the hottest year on record.



Source: Point Salines International Airport (PSIA)

# Adaptation: Status Quo in Grenada

- Climate change portfolio sits in the Environment Division of the Ministry of Education, Human Resource Development and the Environment.
- linked to other Ministries & entities implement climate change projects, too (Fisheries, Land Use, Agriculture, Energy, Finance etc.)
- Main coordination body: National Climate Change Committee with a sub-committee on climate change adaptation
- A climate change policy and action plan was developed (2007-2011) and is currently updated.
- Plans for selected sectors/areas exist or are currently developed.
- Many activities/ projects (bi-lateral, regional and global) have been taking place over the last decade
- A National Designated Authority (NDA) for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) has appointed and Grenada is getting ready to access the GCF

## What is missing?

Grenada does not start from scratch with regard to adaptation, but a strategic, coherent and coordinated approach to adaptation planning across sectors was missing – NAP process!

## Where to start?

Identifying:

- What do we do already with regard to adaptation?
- What do we need/want for each climate-relevant sector?
- What are our priorities?
- How to mainstream CCA into all sectors?
- How can we mobilize resources for existing gaps? How will we go about it?

***Long-term goal: Integrating adaptation in the sectors and not only sectors in a national adaptation plan!***

# The support

## The Integrated Climate Change Adaptation Strategies (ICCAS) Project



*December 2012 to January 2019*

- Financed by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment under its International Climate Initiative (IKI)
- implemented by the Government of Grenada, GIZ and UNDP

*The overarching goal of the project is to increase resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems to climate change risks in Grenada through integrated adaptation approaches*



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

On behalf of:



Federal Ministry  
for the Environment, Nature Conservation,  
Building and Nuclear Safety

of the Federal Republic of Germany



# NAP – A quick overview

## Objectives of NAP

- Reduce vulnerability to climate change
- Integrate (=mainstream) climate change adaptation into new and existing development planning processes, within all relevant sectors and levels

*United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 5/CP.17*

# Grenada's NAP process - Timeline

*Process led by the Environment Division*

- February 2015: NAP kick-off workshop (25 participants from a variety of different sectors and learning from Jamaica)
- May 2015: Cabinet endorsed NAP process
- November 2015: Start revision of Climate Change Policy (outdated from 2011) to ensure alignment with NAP
- December 2015: Start with sectoral workshops to identify priority activities for each climate-relevant sector
- October 2016 joint stakeholder workshop
- End of 2016: Final NAP document

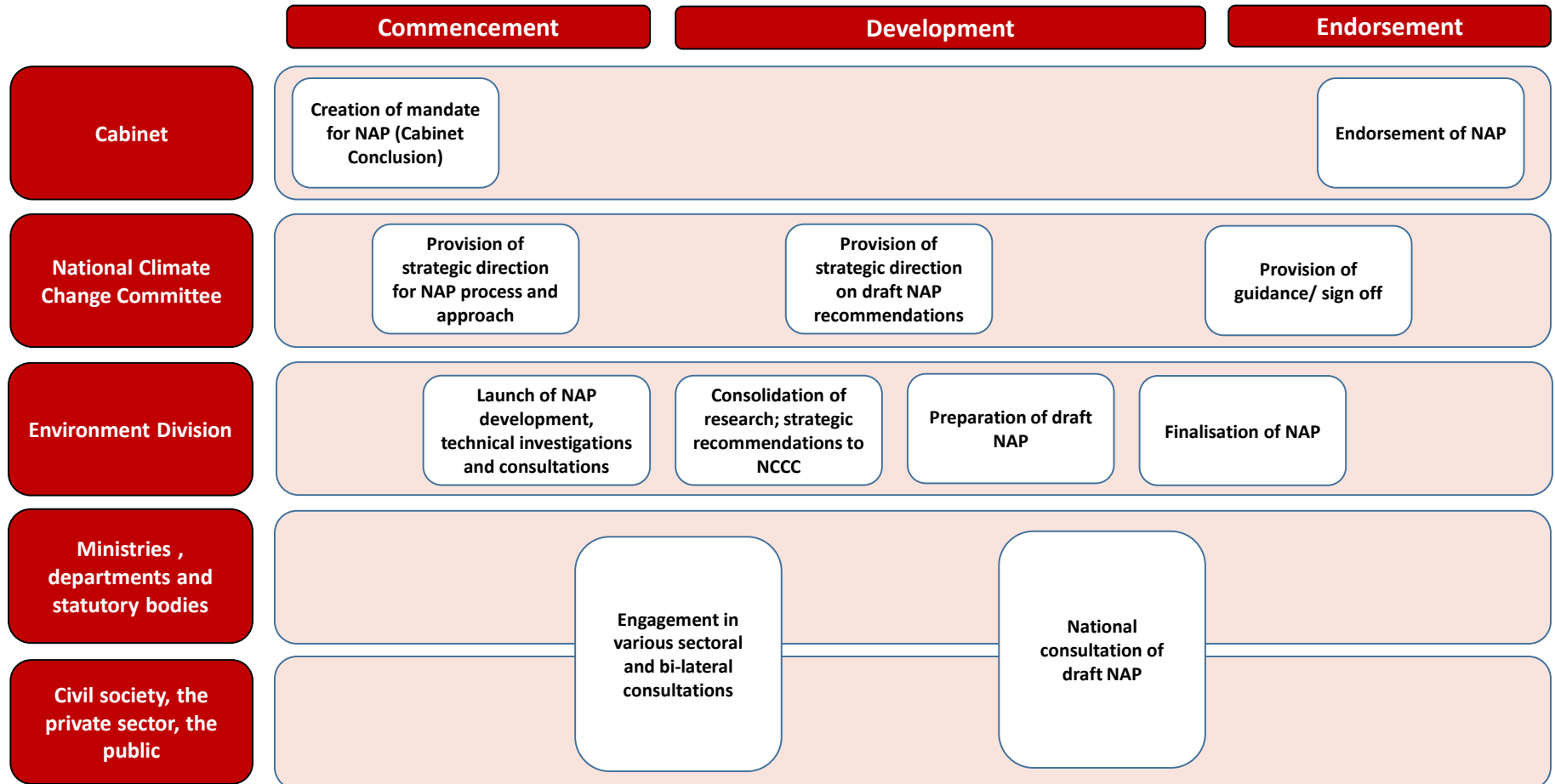


# Process (1)

Since 2015, the NAP development has gone through a very broad consultation process:

- Input and involvement from more than 160 Grenadian stakeholders (60% male/ 40% female participation) :
  - various GoG ministries, departments and agencies
  - as well as non-state actors (e.g. NGOs, CBOs, including women and youth groups, citizens, companies, research institutes)
- The process was guided by the 2012 UNFCCC ‘Technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process’.

# The Stakeholders



## Process (2)

- Initiation and launch of the NAP process, including briefing state and non-state stakeholders about the risks from a variable and changing climate and how the NAP process can help address these.
- Extensive review of existing documentation (policies, plans, studies, reports etc.) on climate scenarios, vulnerabilities, risks and adaptation options for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique.
- 9 sectoral workshops (agriculture, water, tourism, infrastructure, health, fisheries, forestry, coastal zone management and Carriacou/PM) to develop sector plans with prioritized actions and various bilateral meetings from November 2015 – September 2016.
- One final national consultation with 67 stakeholders to add costing and responsibilities, plus final editing of text and discussion on the NAP's vision.



# Alignment



# Principles

- **Grenadian Ownership:** To be Grenada-owned and Grenada-driven, through applying a participatory and consultative process.
- **NAP as an umbrella document:** NAP document is built as much as possible on existing policies, strategies, plans, reports and subsequent recommendations.
- **SIDS-specific:** To recognise human and financial capacity constraints, and adopt an approach that works within these circumstances
- **NAP as an instrument to mobilize financial resources** to compensate unchecked emissions of greenhouse gases by large emitters.
- **Mainstreaming:** To not only integrate sectors in a national adaptation plan, but climate change adaptation considerations into the sectors, which are budgeted for and implemented.
- **Pre-cautionary principle:** Uncertainty should not be used as a reason to not take action.
- **Remain flexible:** To monitor, evaluate, report and iterate.

# The NAP document

- In Grenada's case, the NAP is a 5 year plan (2017-2021) with different multi-sectoral programmes of action.
- It is an umbrella document, mainly based on prioritized climate change adaptation activities taken from already existing sectoral and local area plans that already went through larger consultation processes in the past months and years.
- It is a living document which will be updated and revised regularly to provide strategic and programmatic guidance for Grenada's adaptation process.

# The content of the NAP

- The NAP's vision is:  
*A resilient nation that continuously adapts to climate change by reducing their vulnerability through comprehensive adaptation strategies*
- It consists of the following 12 programmes of action
- with 14 corresponding goals
- and 20 indicators
- The total estimated budget is estimated to be around 150-200 Mio. USD

# NAP content

1. **Reference framework** with recognition of existing studies and plan as well as the status of information.
2. **Overarching goals and sectoral goals** for the NAP process in connection with indicators which allow measuring the progress of goal achievement (to be elaborated with sector ministries).
3. **Mainstreaming priorities and approaches.**
4. Development of 14 **priority actions of strategic importance** for the whole adaptation process in Grenada (implementation mechanisms for the priority actions including milestones, responsible actors, timelines and resources).
5. Strategies and measures to **strengthen climate finance** readiness.
6. Mechanisms for **capacity building, outreach and involvement.**
7. **Timeline** and **revision** periods.



# The objectives

The goals of this NAP are in line with the UNFCCC guidelines, follow from Grenada's national strategic development targets:

- in support of CARICOM's Climate Change Implementation Plan (2011-2021)
- in line with Grenada's Climate Change Policy and with Grenada's National Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Within the adaptation section, the following objectives have been listed:

- 1) Enhancing institutional framework,
- 2) Building coastal resilience,
- 3) Improve water resource management and
- 4) Building the resilience of communities.

# The 14 goals of the NAP for 2017-2021



# Programmes of Action & Goals (1)

PoA	Goal
PoA 1: Institutional arrangements	Goal 1: The institutional structure to support coordination, mainstreaming and implementation of climate change adaptation action is strengthened.
PoA 2: Mainstreaming	Goal 2: Climate Change Adaptation is reflected in the process of NSDP formulation and implementation. Goal 3: Climate change is systematically considered in new government projects
PoA 3: Water availability	Goal 4: A climate-responsive water governance structure is established
PoA 4: Food security	Goal 5: Foundation is laid for food availability, stability, access, and safety amidst increasing climate change risks

## Programmes of Action & Goals (2)

PoA	Goal
PoA 5: Ecosystem resilience	Goal 6: Management and conservation of protected areas and other key ecosystems areas has improved.
PoA 6: Integrated coastal zone management	Goal 7: The institutional, professional and technical capacity for integrated coastal zone management is built
PoA 7: resilient infrastructure and sustainable land management	Goal 8: Selected infrastructure is located, planned, designed and maintained to be resilient to climate change, including increasingly extreme weather events and land is managed sustainably

## Programmes of Action & Goals (3)

PoA	Goal
<b>PoA 8: disaster risk reduction and disease prevention</b>	Goal 9: Funding for the implementation of actions focusing on reducing the risk posed by extreme weather events as part of NaDMA's 5 year Country Programme (2014-2019) has been mobilized
	Goal 10: Climate-sensitive human disease surveillance and control is established
<b>PoA 9: Climate and sea-level rise data and projections</b>	Goal 11: Institutional arrangements for the collection, analysis and provision of climate-related data for use in decision-making are strengthened
<b>PoA 10: Sustained public education and participation</b>	Goal 12: An informed public that will demand and support public policies aimed at building national resilience to climate change



## Programmes of Action & Goals (4)

PoA	Goal
PoA 11: climate financing	Goal 13: Successful project applications ensure external climate finance support to Grenada's adaptation process.
PoA 12: Monitoring & evaluation	Goal 14: The implementation of proposed NAP measures is documented

## Lessons learnt (I)

- **Keep it lean and prioritize!** Sectoral adaptation plans can be comprehensive but do SIDS have the capacity to implement them? (often in addition to their existing work). By identifying a few manageable/ affordable activities for a 5-year period (or even less) a lot more can be achieved than with a comprehensive plan that relies too much on external finances and is simply overburdening departments.
- **Have a realistic and manageable timeframe for your NAP!**
- **Own it (outside of Environment Departments)!** Ownership for adaptation needs to exist/ be established in the sectors as a requirement for successful mainstreaming (also only option to lessen workload for Environment Departments which are often under-staffed)

## Lessons learnt (II)

- **Link it to planning!** Joint efforts between Environment and Ministry for Planning is a key for successful mainstreaming activities (use existing planning processes!)
- **Use it to approach donors!** NAP should proactively be used for fundraising and donor coordination – With the NAP the Government has a clear idea of what it wants with regard to adaptation and how it will go about achieving it
- **Resource mobilization needs to be a key pillar of NAP!** Many activities will require additional finance and the country need to put dedicated resources into getting the funds
- **Create political incentives for mainstreaming!** Political will for NAP process can be strengthened by linking it with climate finance readiness efforts (NAPs as a favoring condition for getting access)
- **Take your time and don't overburden them!** Mainstreaming takes time, requires windows of opportunities and needs to be as simple/pragmatic as possible. A highly sophisticated climate risk assessment will often only be possible for selected high-profile projects. But a daily risk management ethic takes time - sharpening the “climate lens” takes time 😊 CCORAL is a useful tool to achieve that but it doesn't fly by itself!

# Thank you for your attention!



**If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact us at the Grenada booth!**

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