



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 NAP process will help countries identify key adaptation issues, gaps, priorities and related resource requirements and as such, will be an organic part of the formulation and implementation of countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). Countries' climate change-related intentions were summarized in their (I)NDCs as pledged to UNFCCC for the Paris Climate Agreement in 2015. Almost all developing countries, including LDCs, included priority areas for adaptation and/or adaptation actions focusing on the agriculture sectors, showing the important role that the agriculture sectors will have in national climate change adaptation planning and budgeting processes.

The International Climate Initiative (IKI) supports the development of NAPs in countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America (e.g. Mali, Grenada, Thailand and Uruguay) as well as regional and global initiatives that support the development of NAPs and the knowledge exchange between countries (e.g. in Latin America).

PROJECT EXAMPLES

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. Laying the foundation for a response to climate change over the past decade, 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 5-minute CCORAL screening which gives an indication whether the planned project is climate-influenced and a priority for further assessment. In 2016 and 2017, the Government will further embed a climate risk management ethic into Grenada's planning processes.



For example:

- If a government project 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.
- Climate change considerations will be integrated into the National Sustainable Development Plan (2015–2030).

In an attempt to link all these efforts strategically, the government, using a robust stakeholder and mostly sector driven process has completed its work on an umbrella adaptation document – the National Adaptation Plan – in 2016. The plan

- a) provides the framework for further mainstreaming,
- b) prioritizes activities based on different criteria from already existing sectoral and local plans with climate change adaptation aspects, and
- c) further develops Grenada' climate finance mechanisms .

Grenada's NAP has a timeframe of 5-years, with programmes of actions ranging from food security, ecosystem resilience, water availability and disease prevention. Taking into account the human and financial constraints of a small island state, the NAP will be one of Grenada's main resource mobilization tools.

With this comprehensive though pragmatic approach, the Government of Grenada is committed to move beyond just integrating different sectors into its NAP document, but to integrate adaptation into its various sectors while at the same to mobilize resources to finance climate-resilient decision-making and implementation.

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

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INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE INITIATIVE (IKI)





Integrating Agriculture in NAPs: Safeguarding livelihoods and promoting resilience

Through the 'Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans' (NAP-Ag) programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and UNDP are working together with ministries of agriculture and environment as well as key national stakeholders in 11 partner countries – Colombia, the Gambia, Guatemala, Kenya, Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zambia – to identify and integrate climate adaptation measures for the agriculture sectors including forestry and fisheries into relevant national planning and budgeting processes.

This feature makes the NAP-Ag programme a unique initiative as it is supporting country-driven NAP processes, which are not yet being served by any other NAP support programme.

Activities are being targeted at building capacities, developing integrated roadmaps for NAPs, improving evidence-based results and mainstreaming gender in adaptation planning as well as advocating and sharing knowledge on climate change adaptation related mat-

ters. Capacity development is taking place in partner countries on a rolling basis on a diverse set of topics, including gender mainstreaming as well as conducting cost-benefit analysis and impact evaluation of adaptation options with a particular focus on climate change aspects of the agriculture sectors. The NAP-Ag programme is also supporting countries' efforts in leveraging climate finance through bilateral and multilateral financing mechanisms, such as the Green Climate Fund's NAP Readiness window.

This four-year initiative, launched in 2015 with a budget of €15 million, 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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