



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. Brazil, Grenada, Mali, Thailand) as well as regional and global initiatives that support the development of NAPs and the knowledge exchange between countries (e.g. in francophone Africa).

PROJECT EXAMPLES

Grenada: NAP for climate-resilient decision-making

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, developed by the Caribbean Community Climate Change Center, 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 CCORAL screening which gives an indication whether the planned project is climate-influenced and a priority for further assessment.

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

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

The result is a realistic 5-year NAP with specific adaptation plans for 12 priority sectors – taking into account the human and financial constraints of a small island state. The NAP document is currently awaiting Cabinet approval.

As part of its NAP process, the Government further embeds a climate risk management ethic into Grenada's planning and budgetary processes, which includes:



- a requirement for Permanent Secretaries to report on climate change adaptation performance in the new annual Permanent Secretary (PS) Performance Agreements which will lead to an integration of climate change as a cross-sectoral issue in the different ministries and their sectoral plans/budgets, and
- a systematic climate change public expenditure review of the national budget for every year.

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.

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

Through the "Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans" programme, FAO and UNDP are working together with ministries of agriculture and environment and key national stakeholders in Colombia, Guatemala, Gambia, 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 sectors' (including forestry and fisheries) concerns for the design and implementation of country driven NAPs. This four-year (2015-2018) programme with a budget of 15 million euros is gaining prominence for being innovative and catalytic among least developed and developing countries in global forums organized by UNFCCC, the Least Developed Country Expert Group and the Adaptation Committee. It builds capacities of national stakeholders on adaptation economics, impact assessment frameworks and mainstreaming of gender differentiated adaptation needs, amongst other key activities to strengthen the agriculture sectors' institutional capacities.

In May 2017, the programme published the "Addressing agriculture, forestry and fisheries in National Adaptation Plans – Supplementary guidelines" to accompany the UNFCCC NAP Technical Guidelines as part of an effort to guide countries in addressing key agriculture issues in the process of formulating and implementing NAPs. Further, the programme established a Knowledge Tank which contains key resources that could be used by planners and policymakers in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. In addition, FAO, together with UNDP and UNITAR, developed a Massive Open Online Course on "National Adaptation Plans: Building Climate Resilience in Agriculture".

The project is jointly implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

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