

Grenada: NAP Process Country Case Study

This Country Case Study was developed as part of a series on the national adaptation planning (NAP) process in selected countries. The purpose of the series is to provide an update on the current NAP process, showing first lessons learned and giving an outlook on the next steps to be taken in the iterative NAP process, considering how it contributes to reaching the countries' adaptation goals. The case studies shall furthermore serve the purpose of peer learning to countries that are planning or just starting the NAP process.

Climate risks in Grenada

As a small tri-island state in the south-eastern Caribbean Sea, Grenada is particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change: droughts, longer dry and shorter rainy seasons, increased temperature, heavy flooding, and intensity of tropical storms, coastal degradation and saltwater intrusion into groundwater have become more frequent. Moreover, Grenada experienced more crop loss as well as pests and diseases due to forest fires and water shortages in recent years. Grenada's main economic sectors, tourism and agriculture, could be hit hard by climate change in the future.

Extreme weather events such as hurricanes are likely to become more intense in Grenada. Two extensive dry seasons occurred during the past years. Both had substantial effects on water resources and the country's agricultural sector. Projections indicate that a reduction of annual rainfall of as much as 53 mm between June and August is very likely by 2030.¹ Meanwhile,

the sea level around the islands is projected to rise. This is a particular problem when surface water resources are limited— just as it is the case with the sister islands of Carriacou and Petite Martinique, rendering them severely vulnerable.

Climate governance structures for adaptation to climate change



The focal point for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Grenada is located in the Ministry of Climate Resilience. In addition, it serves as the secretariat to the **National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)**, which coordinates and oversees all climate change-related activities of the government, the private sector, non-government organisations (NGOs), and international agencies. The NCCC was officially established in 2001 as an inter-agency body. After being dormant for a few years, Grenada re-established the NCCC in 2014 to act as the main oversight body for climate change for the Government of Grenada. The NCCC consists of 13 government members and four subcommittees, namely: 1) Mitigation, 2) Adaptation, 3) Finance and sustainable development and 4) International negotiations and

¹ NAP Global Network. [Grenada's NAP process and role in international knowledge sharing, coordination and learning](#). Published November 2016. Accessed February 2018.

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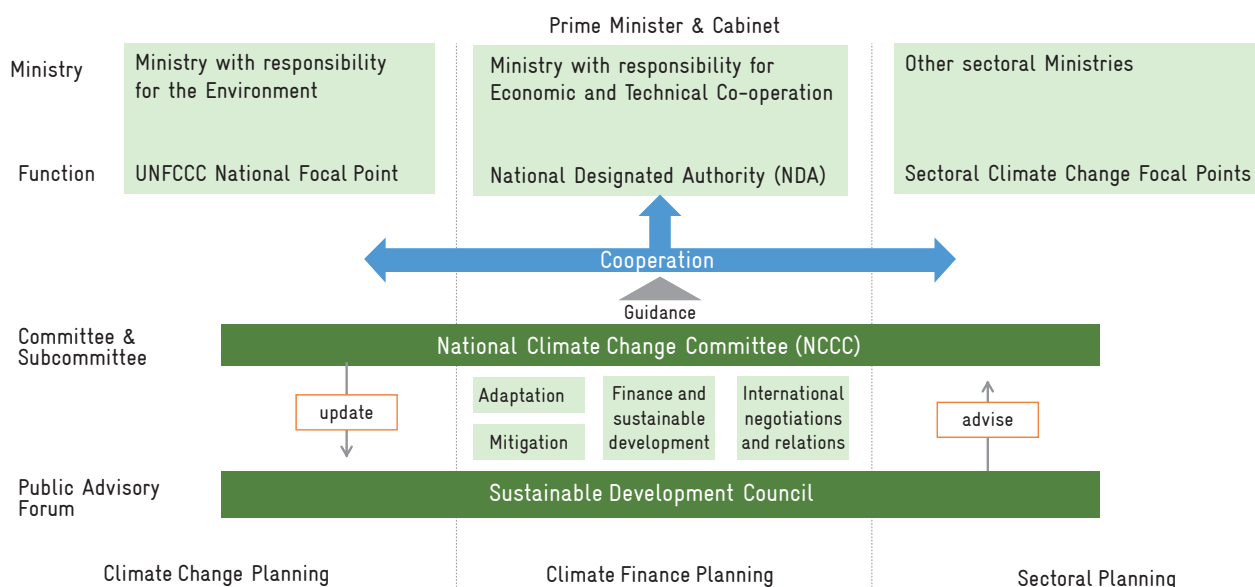
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Climate Governance Structure



relations. All subcommittees can nominate additional members, including representatives from the private sector and from civil society. The subcommittees oversee the climate-related planning processes, including the implementation of the **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)** as well as of the **National Adaptation Plan (NAP)**. The National Designated Authority (NDA) for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) is the **Economic and Technical Cooperation Department** in the Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economic Development and Physical Development.

Adaptation Policy Framework

Grenada is currently preparing its Second National Communication to the UNFCCC, which includes adaptation to climate change as one central aspect.² The **National Climate Change Policy and Action Plan (NCCPAP) (2007-2011)** was one of the first important and comprehensive outlines of Grenada's approach to address climate change and has been updated in 2017 to the

National Climate Change Policy for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique (2017 – 2021) to include adaptation in line with the NAP. Prior to the NAP process, many of the individual sectors had conducted consultative processes and have thereby already identified possible adaptation actions. Various national policies and plans, such as the **National Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy**, the **National Agriculture Plan 2015**³, the **Integrated Coastal Zone Policy** and the **National Strategic Plan for Health (2016 – 2025)**, have consequently incorporated climate change adaptation.⁴

The NAP functions as an umbrella document by linking the above-mentioned local and sectoral activities and integrating them into national policies. It emphasizes the NAP priorities in its 12 Programmes of Actions (see box 1). The alignment of **NDC** adaptation goals with those set out in the NAP document facilitates their implementation.

² Minister of Health and the Environment. [Grenada. First national communication to the UNFCCC](#). Published November 2011.

³ Fitzroy James. [National Agriculture Plan](#). Published August 2015.

⁴ Read more on Grenada's approach of sectoral integration of adaptation: NAP Global Network. [sNAPshot: Grenada's Approach to Initiating Integration of Adaptation Planning across Sectors](#). Published June 2016.

NAP Process

NDC	PA ratified	Yes, 22.04.2016
	NDC submitted	Yes, 22.04.2016
	Adaptation component in NDC	Yes
	Reference to NAP	NAP as base for adaptation component
NAP	NAP process initiated in	2015
	Timeframe for implementation	2017 – 2021
	Responsible institution	Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment, Forestry, Disaster Management and Information
	Current status	The document was approved by Cabinet decision in November 2017 prior to UNFCCC COP23.
	Financing	The purpose is to give potential donors, and funding agencies concrete ideas about financing opportunities for climate resilient action.
	Scope of NAP document	Sector-driven process with adaptation already being integrated in most key sectors and policies, NAP has umbrella function.
	Reference to NDC	Strategic link exists. Four main adaptation objectives of NDC in line with goals of NAP.



In May 2015, the Cabinet approved the mandate for the NAP process to reduce climate risks through a strategic and coherent approach to adaptation. However, Grenada did not start from scratch. The NAP

process rather seeks to build on and align the above-mentioned adaptation related policies developed by the key sectors. The process started with a participatory workshop using the [SNAP tool](#) that helped to identify the country's point of departure for

the NAP process.⁵ The stakeholders assessed the current state of climate resilience and adaptation planning capacities as well as those intended for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique. In addition, representatives from the **NCCC**, the **Ministry of Climate Resilience**, the Ministry of Agriculture, the **Cabinet Office**, the **National Disaster Management Agency**, the **Physical Planning Unit** and the **Department of Economic and Technical Cooperation**, assessed the state of mainstreaming adaptation into the different policy fields in Grenada within one-to-one interviews. Guiding questions for analysing planning and budgeting processes presented in GIZ's 2014 [NAP align](#) methodology informed the interview questions and discussion points.

Grenada's NAP process is primarily sector-driven. Since most of the sectors are interlinked and inter-dependent, overlaps and subsequent questions regarding responsibility and accountability arose. To avoid this, more than 160 Grenadian stakeholders from various ministries, the private sector, academia, as well as NGOs and community-based organisations (CBO), including women and youth groups, have jointly developed the NAP document in a very broad consultative process during separate sectoral workshops in October 2016. They have developed, prioritised and drafted existing and newly identified adaptation actions and turned them into sector-specific adaptation plans. For instance, stakeholders from the **National Disaster Management Agency**, the **Grenada Meteorological Services** and the **Ministry of Finance, Planning Economic Development and Physical Development** met at nine sectoral workshops and other bilateral meetings. The elaborated results comprise a land-use policy that takes climate change and adaptation aspects into account. Additionally, Grenada has integrated climate change into its National Agricultural Plan⁶ under strategic focus area 3 and into the work plans of officers from different divisions within the Ministry of Agriculture. By August 2017, the NCCC reviewed the final NAP document. Subsequently, it was submitted to the Cabinet and was approved in November 2017.

The NAP document serves as an umbrella document outlining a strategic, coordinating framework to build climate resilience in Grenada. It is a five-year plan

⁵ See this [document](#) for more information on the GIZ SNAP tool

⁶ Fitzroy James. [National Agriculture Plan](#). Published August 2015.

(2017–2021) with the twelve different multi-sectoral programmes of action (PoA, box 1), recognizing the need to develop an enabling environment for climate change adaptation and setting programmatic priorities. The 12 prioritized PoAs are institutional arrangements, integration (mainstreaming) of climate adaptation, water availability, food security, ecosystem resilience, integrated coastal zone management, resilient infrastructure and sustainable land management, disaster risk reduction and disease prevention, climate and sea-level rise data and projections, sustained public education and participation, climate finance and monitoring and evaluation. The NAP document is a living document and will be updated and revised regularly to provide guidance for Grenada's adaptation processes. Its current objectives are to:

1. build resilience,
2. develop competitiveness with equity,
3. reduce vulnerability, and
4. strengthen governance and security.

Box 1 Programmes of Action of the NAP

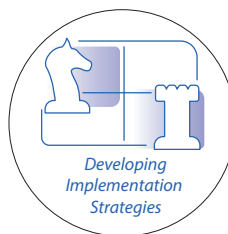
1. Institutional Arrangements
2. Integration
3. Water availability
4. Food security
5. Ecosystem resilience
6. Integrated coastal zone management
7. Resilient infrastructure and sustainable land management
8. Disaster risk reduction and disease prevention
9. Climate and sea-level rise data and projections
10. Sustained public education and participation
11. Climate financing
12. Monitoring and evaluation

In terms of budget planning, Grenada has conducted the **Climate Public Expenditure Review 'Budget Labelling'** analyses of all its capital budgets in 2015 and 2016. The analyses showed that almost half of its budget in both years was at risk of being compromised by the negative impacts of climate change.

During the **National Consultation as part of the NAP process**, stakeholders gave informed estimates of the costs of the individual adaptation actions. These estimates provided the basis for calculations of an overall estimated budget for each of the twelve PoA's (box 1), as well as an estimated budget for the NAP document. However, for transforming actions into project propos-

als for implementation, more in-depth calculations will be required.

Alignment to other national policies and mainstreaming



The NAP document is based on the previously prioritized climate change adaptation activities and pre-existing policies, plans and recommendations, as outlined above.

Additionally, the NAP process has been aligned with Grenada's 2014–2018 **Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy**. Grenada has incorporated most parts of its NAP into its **NDC adaptation component**, allowing for a good level base on which its implementation and integration into political decisions and budgets can be built.

Furthermore, the **goals of the NAP** are in line with the National Climate Change Policy 2017–2021 (NCCP). The NCCP was revised along with the NAP process to ensure their mutual alignment. Internationally, the goals of Grenada's NAP process adhere to the **Caribbean Community's Climate Change Implementation Plan (2011–2021)** and UNFCCC guidelines.

Results of the NAP process and country-specific lessons learned

- **Keeping the process lean and prioritizing actions eases its implementation.** Sectoral adaptation plans can be comprehensive, but capacities for implementation are not necessarily sufficient. In light of limited resources, Grenada decided to identify a few manageable and affordable activities for a five-year period. As such, it could achieve a lot more as compared to a comprehensive plan that would have simply overburdened departments.
- **The timeframe must be realistic and manageable.** The government of Grenada set a five-year timeframe for implementation of the NAP document to ensure that the identified activities can be realistically implemented. An updated NAP is due in 2022 according to the current NAP document.
- **Climate Change Focal Points in relevant line ministries and statutory bodies strengthen institutional capacity and promotes ownership for adaptation needs within sectors.** Selecting climate change focal points in

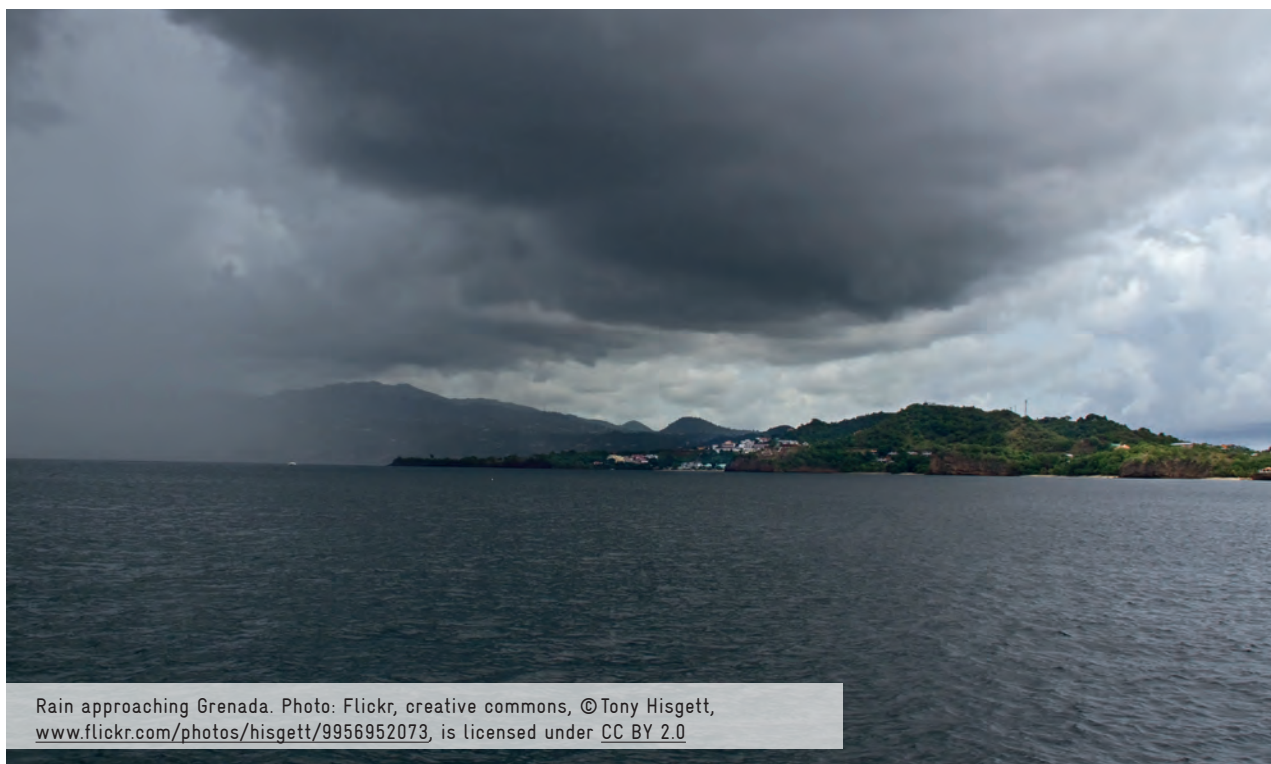
line ministries and conducting trainings in climate change knowledge and risk analysis were important parts of Grenada's strategy to improve its institutional capacity and to strengthen ownership for the NAP process. Joint efforts of the Ministry of Climate Resilience and the Ministry responsible for Planning were key for successful mainstreaming activities of adaptation aspects.

- **Sustainable results take time.** Sharpening the 'climate lens' and mainstreaming in Grenada takes time. It was important not to rush the stakeholders through the process since they had to assess the above-mentioned policies already in place, how to effectively connect and to close gaps between them through the NAP process in its five-year implementation time.

Way forward

NAP-Process: Grenada is currently moving into Element C for the formulation of NAPs of the LEG Technical Guidelines, focusing on the national adaptation implementation strategies.

- **Financing:** The country states that though it is committed to facilitate adaptation to climate change locally to such an extent that scarce domestic resources are not diverted from ongoing development priorities. Thus, while government resources will be sufficient to finance a number of relative low-cost measures and actions identified in the NAP, the country requires international funding to implement larger and more comprehensive adaptation actions. Grenada has already received funding from a number of donor countries and facilities. Additionally, it is currently in the process of building the necessary institutional capacity to access adaptation and mitigation action funding from the **Green Climate Fund** through its Readiness Funding window. In February 2018 the GCF Board approved the Climate-Resilient Water Sector in Grenada (G-CREWS) project, which will support the implementation of the PoA3. In addition, together with Antigua & Barbuda and Dominica, Grenada will receive regional support through GCF funding for the Eastern Caribbean small island developing states project **Integrated Physical Adaptation and Community Resilience** that would involve to pilot enhanced direct access in the public, private, and civil society sectors.



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Rain at the airport Point Salines, Saint George in Grenada. Photo: Flickr, creative commons, © fishafoto, www.flickr.com/photos/fishafoto/11520695225, is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/)

- **Monitoring:** A PoA on 'Monitoring and evaluation' has been included in the NAP document with the intention of monitoring the progress in implementing the NAP measures and its results. However, 'Reporting, Monitoring and Review' is still in the fledgling stages of the NAP process

Every 2 years, (together with the NDC reporting), a short progress report on the NAP process will be produced. The Ministry of Climate Resilience together with the climate change focal point network will coordinate the compilation of the report whereas all other rele-

vant responsible entities will contribute to the report. The NCCC oversees the reporting and findings and recommendations will be discussed. The report comprises information on the following issues:

1. new findings on climate change and vulnerabilities in Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique;
2. progress and obstacles in achieving goals and indicators;
3. recommendations for future steps and measures.

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Registered offices
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Friedrich-Ebert Allee 36 + 40
53113 Bonn, Germany
T +49 228 4460-0
F +49 228 4460-1766
I www.giz.de

Climate Policy Support Programme

Authors:

Lena Klockemann, lena.klockemann@giz.de
Robert Kranefeld, robert.kranefeld@giz.de
Maylin Meincke, maylin.meincke@giz.de
Vanessa Dirking, vanessa.dirking@giz.de

Contact:

Na-Hyeon Shin, na-hyeon.shin@giz.de

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Ira Olaleye, Eschborn

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