

# NAP and NAP-Ag SVG

## National Adaptation Plan of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

NAP Assembly, Kingstown, 10<sup>th</sup> April 2018



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.



Inês Mourão | [imourao@caos.com.pt](mailto:imourao@caos.com.pt)

# NAP SVG CONTENTS

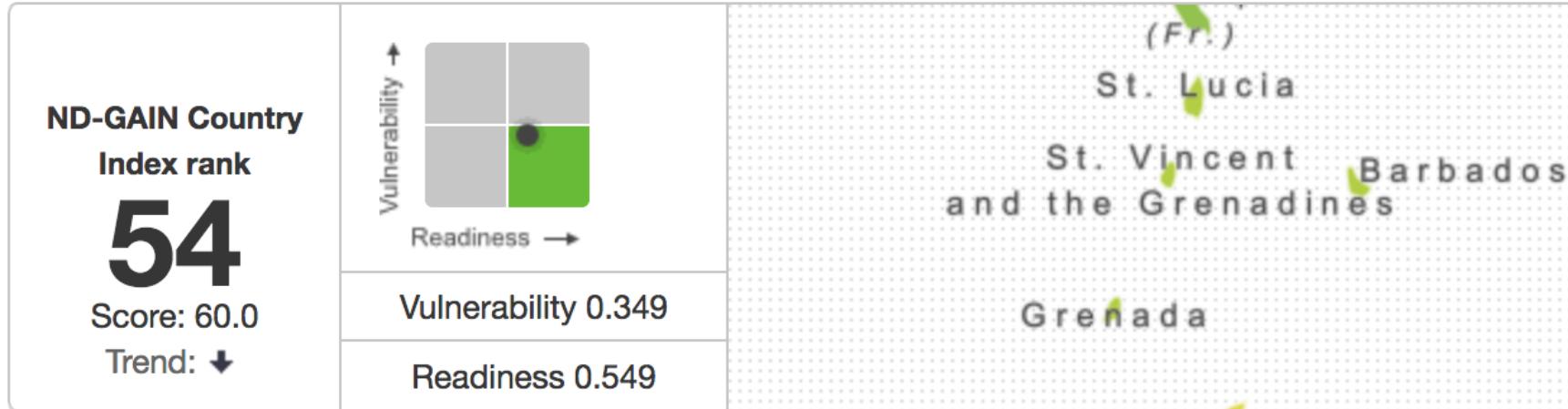
Foreword.....	3
Table of contents.....	5
List of figures.....	6
List of tables.....	7
Acronyms and abbreviations.....	9
Glossary of Terms.....	12
Acknowledgements.....	19
Executive Summary.....	21
1. Introduction.....	23
2. Methodology and Stakeholders’ Consultation.....	25
3. National Context for Climate Change Adaptation.....	31
3.1. National Circumstances.....	31
3.2. SVG’s Climate and Vulnerability.....	35
3.2.1. Current Climate and Observed Trends.....	36
3.2.2. Climate Projections.....	37
3.2.3. Expected Climate Change Impacts and Vulnerability.....	38
3.3. Past and Present Action on CCA.....	39
3.3.1. Adaptation Policy Framework.....	40
3.3.2. National Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives.....	50
3.4. Gaps and Needs.....	54
4. The NAP of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines – NAP SVG.....	63
4.1. Vision, Mission and Objectives.....	63
4.2. Time Horizon.....	65
4.3. Institutional Arrangements.....	66
4.4. Gender Issues and Social and Environmental Safeguards.....	67
4.5. Adaptation Actions.....	72
4.6. Potential Contribution to the SDGs and Sendai Framework.....	80
4.7. Budgeting and Resource Mobilization.....	90
4.8. Reporting, Monitoring and Review.....	92
4.9. Communication of the NAP.....	102
References.....	105
Appendix I – Institutions Represented in the Workshops and Work Sessions.....	109
ANNEX I – Questionnaire to further define the M&E framework.....	111

# St Vincent & Grenadines

GDP (PPP) per capita (2015): 10,379.09 Int. Dollar

Population (2015): 109,462

HDI (2015): 0.72



The low vulnerability score and high readiness score of St Vincent & Grenadines places it in the lower-right quadrant of the **ND-GAIN Matrix**. Adaptation challenges still exist, but St Vincent & Grenadines is well positioned to adapt. St Vincent & Grenadines is the 56th least vulnerable country and the 56th most ready country.

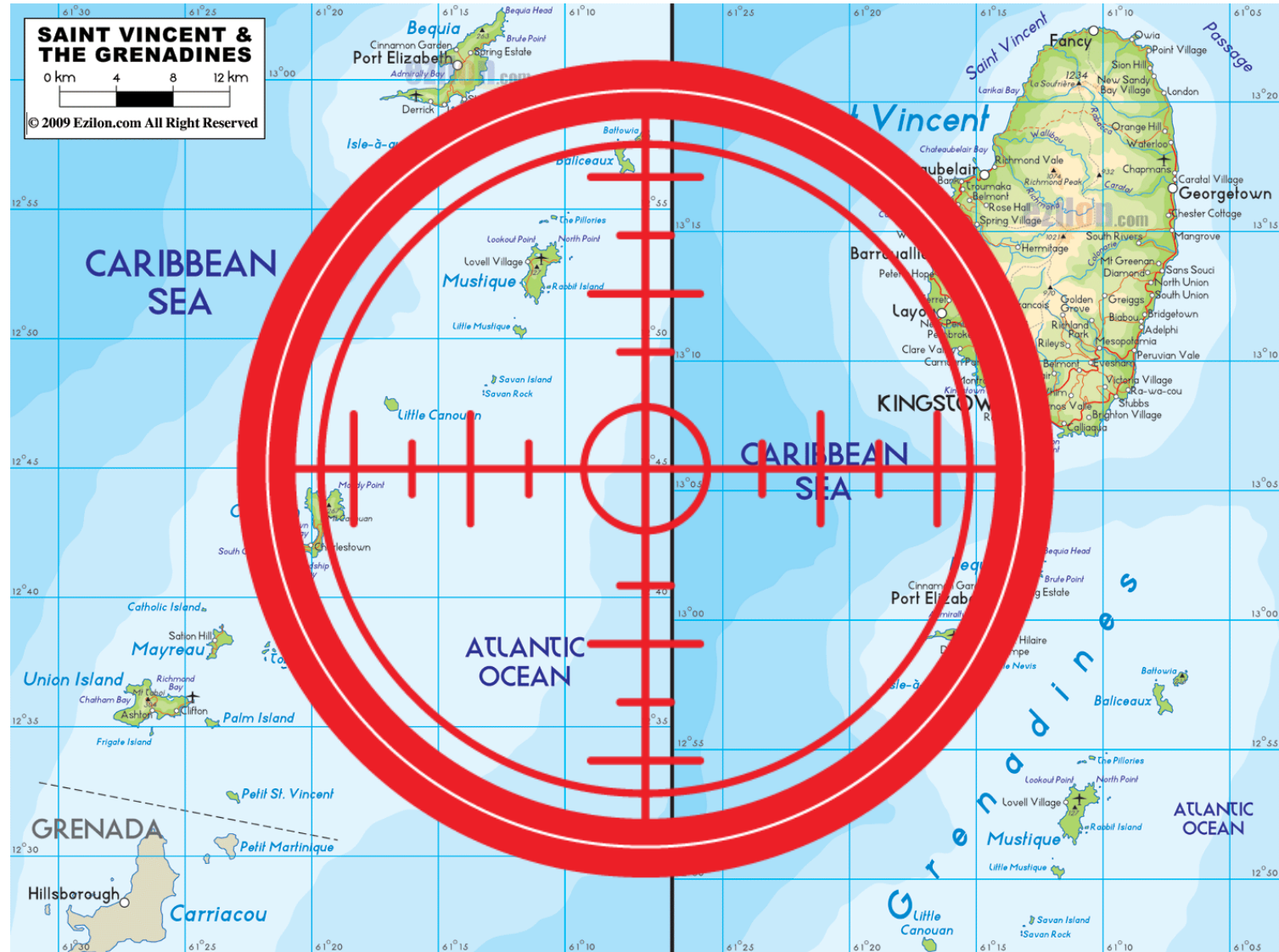
## ND-GAIN Ranking since 1995

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Ranking	65	66	66	65	61	52	53	54	52	50	46	45	44	44	43	45	45	46	46	56	54

# NAP'S OBJECTIVES

Reduce vulnerability

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



# NAP PROCESS





# NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS

TABLE OF STEPS, BUILDING BLOCKS AND SAMPLE OUTPUTS UNDER EACH OF THE FOUR ELEMENTS OF THE NAP PROCESS

Steps	Checklist of building blocks	Sample NAP outputs
<b>Element A. Lay the groundwork and address Gaps</b>		
<b>1. Initiating and launching of the NAP process</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Briefing on NAP process                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- adaptation challenges &amp; opportunities</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Coordinating mechanism</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> National vision and mandate for NAPs</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Access to technical and financial support</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> NAP framework/strategy and road map</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Mandate for the NAP process</li> <li>» Framework and strategy for climate change adaptation</li> <li>» Funded project to support operations of the NAP process</li> <li>» Road map for the NAP process</li> </ul>
<b>2. Stocktaking: identifying available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation and assessing gaps and needs of the enabling environment for the NAP process</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Stocktaking of adaptation activities</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Synthesis of available knowledge on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Capacity gap analysis</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Barriers analysis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Report on synthesis of available information</li> <li>» Geospatial database in support of the NAP process</li> <li>» Knowledge-base of observed climate impacts, vulnerabilities and potential interventions</li> <li>» Gap and needs analysis report</li> <li>» Barrier analysis report</li> </ul>
<b>3. Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Building institutional and technical capacity</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Opportunities for integrating adaptation into development</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Programmes on climate change communication, public awareness-raising and education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Strategy document(s) for capacity-building, awareness-raising, communication and education</li> <li>» NAP website</li> </ul>
<b>4. Comprehensively and iteratively assessing development needs and climate vulnerabilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Compile development objectives, policies, plans and programmes</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Synergy between development and adaptation objectives, policies, plans and programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Report on stocktaking of development/adaptation activities</li> <li>» Report on approaches for ensuring synergy between development and adaptation</li> </ul>
<b>Element B. Preparatory elements</b>		
<b>1. Analysing current climate and future climate change scenarios</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Analysis of current climate</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Future climate risks and uncertainty/Scenario analysis</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Communicating projected climate change information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Report on climate analysis</li> <li>» Report on climate risks/Projected climate changes</li> <li>» Strategy for climate information services</li> </ul>
<b>2. Assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options at sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Climate vulnerability assessment at multiple levels</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ranking climate change risks and vulnerabilities</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Scoping adaptation options</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Vulnerability and adaptation assessment report</li> </ul>
<b>3. Reviewing and appraising adaptation options</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Appraisal of adaptation options</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Report on appraisal of adaptation options</li> <li>» Sectoral and subnational plans or strategies</li> </ul>
<b>4. Compiling and communicating national adaptation plans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Draft national adaptation plans</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Finalize NAPs and process endorsement</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Communicate NAPs at national level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Draft NAPs for review</li> <li>» Endorsed NAPs</li> </ul>
<b>5. Integrating climate change adaptation into national and subnational development and sectoral planning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Opportunities and constraints for integrating climate change into planning</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Building capacity for integration</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Integration of adaptation into existing planning processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Report on integration of adaptation into development</li> </ul>
<b>Element C. Implementation strategies</b>		
<b>1. Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> National criteria for prioritizing implementation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Identify opportunities for building on existing adaptation activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Report on prioritization of adaptation in national development</li> </ul>
<b>2. Developing a (long-term) national adaptation implementation strategy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Strategy for adaptation implementation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation of NAPs through policies, projects and programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Implementation strategy for the NAPs</li> </ul>
<b>3. Enhancing capacity for planning and implementing adaptation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening long-term institutional and regulatory frameworks</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Training at sectoral and subnational levels</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Outreach on outputs nationally &amp; promotion of international cooperation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» National training and outreach programme(s)</li> </ul>
<b>4. Promoting coordination and synergy at the regional level and with other multilateral environmental agreements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Coordination of adaptation planning across sectors</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Synergy at the regional level</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Synergy with multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Report on regional synergy</li> <li>» Report on synergy with MEAs</li> </ul>
<b>Element D. Reporting, monitoring and review</b>		
<b>1. Monitoring the NAP process</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Identify (few) areas of the NAP process to monitor progress, effectiveness and gaps (PEG)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Define metrics for documenting PEG</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Collect information throughout the NAP process to apply the metrics developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Metrics report/Monitoring Plan</li> <li>» Database of metrics</li> </ul>
<b>2. Reviewing the NAP process to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Synthesis of new assessments &amp; emerging science and the results and outcomes from implemented adaptation activities</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Evaluate metrics collected to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps of the NAP process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Evaluation report</li> </ul>
<b>3. Iteratively updating the national adaptation plans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Repeat some steps and update NAPs and related documentation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Production of updates to the NAP outputs aligned with relevant national development plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Updated NAPs</li> </ul>
<b>4. Outreach on the NAP process and reporting on progress and effectiveness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Disseminate the NAPs and related outputs to the UNFCCC secretariat and others</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provide information in national communications on progress in and effectiveness of the NAP process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Progress report and information in national communications</li> </ul>

Source: Least Developed Countries Expert Group (2012). National Adaptation Plans. Technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process, Bonn, Germany, December 2012. Available at <unfccc.int/NAP>.

## NAP STEPS

- A. LAY THE GROUNDWORK AND ADDRESS GAPS
  - B. PREPARATORY ELEMENTS
  - C. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES
  - D. REPORTING, MONITORING AND REVIEW
- [SECTOR STRATEGY AND INVESTMENT PLAN]

# NAP'S PROCESS CHARACTERIZATION

## Flexible

- Non-prescriptive
- Countries select steps and approaches

## Country-owned, country driven

- Driven by national needs and priorities
- National coordinating mechanism and mandate

## Based on a learning, monitoring and evaluation process

## Integrated

- Mainstream adaptation into development planning and budgets
- Iterative, building on existing efforts, improving coordination
- Transparent, participatory, gender-sensitive

## Improved climate risk management

- Define pipeline of interventions
- Align funding from all sources



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Resilient nations.*

# SVG CONTEXT AND SCOPE OF WORK

UNDP, together with the Government of Japan, is providing assistance to SVG to support the integration of climate change consideration into their national and sectoral planning and budgeting processes, which are consistent with the provisions of the UNFCCC for the development and implementation of National Adaptation Plans (**NAPs**).

It is envisaged that this work will contribute to ongoing national efforts as well as the regional effort towards the mainstreaming of adaptation actions into the development framework, support concrete actions for inclusion in national fiscal space and greater access to international finance for implementation of priority actions.

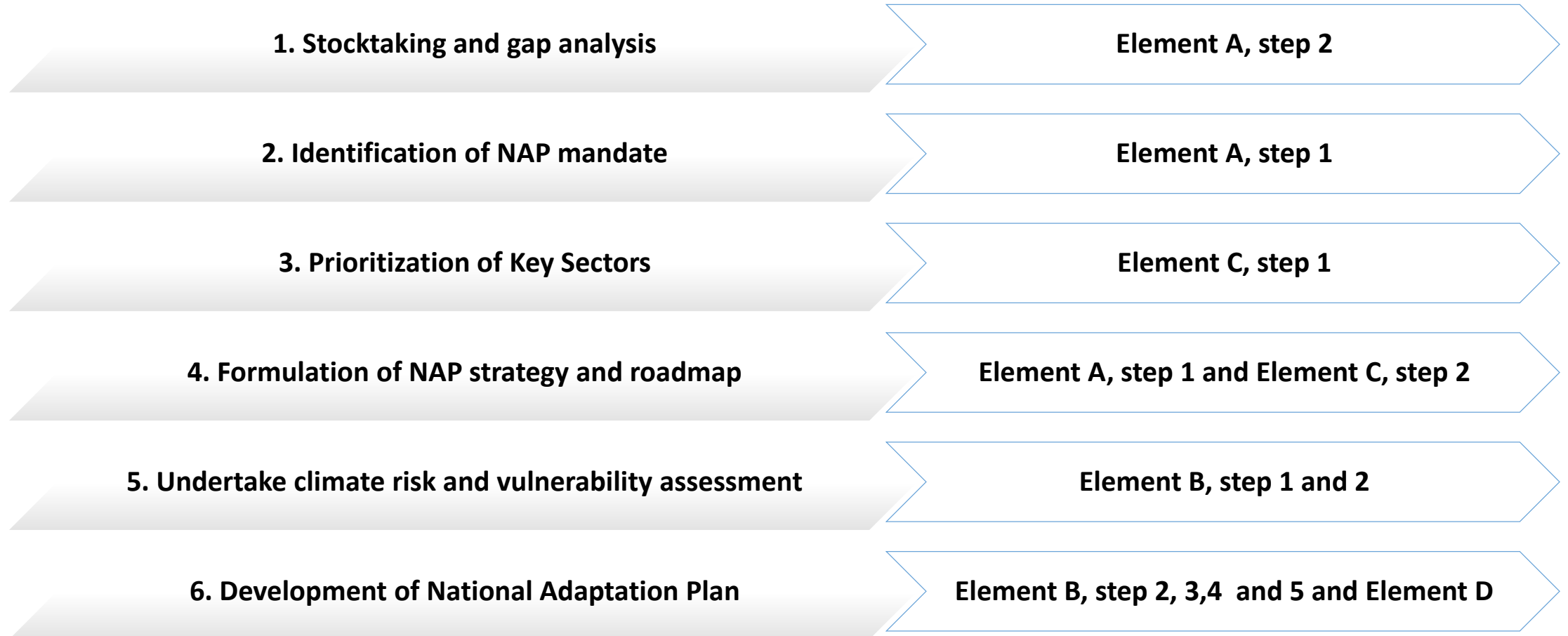


# SVG CONTEXT AND SCOPE OF WORK

Design and develop  
an overarching NAP  
for SVG inclusive of a  
**NAP roadmap** and  
**investment strategy**  
for the sector  
identified



# SVG CONTEXT AND SCOPE OF WORK









Sendai (DRR)

UNFCCC

SDGs

UNCBD

UNCCD

NESDP

Paris Agreement

INDC

Sectoral Strats and Plans

NDC

NAP

NC/BUR

NAMAs

Projects

The background of the slide features several LEGO minifigures in a workshop-like setting. On the left, a male minifigure with brown hair and a green sweater is holding a blue brick. In the center, a female minifigure with long red hair and a white top is smiling. To the right, another female minifigure with brown hair and a white top is also smiling. They are surrounded by various colored LEGO bricks (red, blue, green, yellow, white) and a white table. The overall scene is brightly lit and colorful.

# METHODOLOGY AND CONSULTATIONS

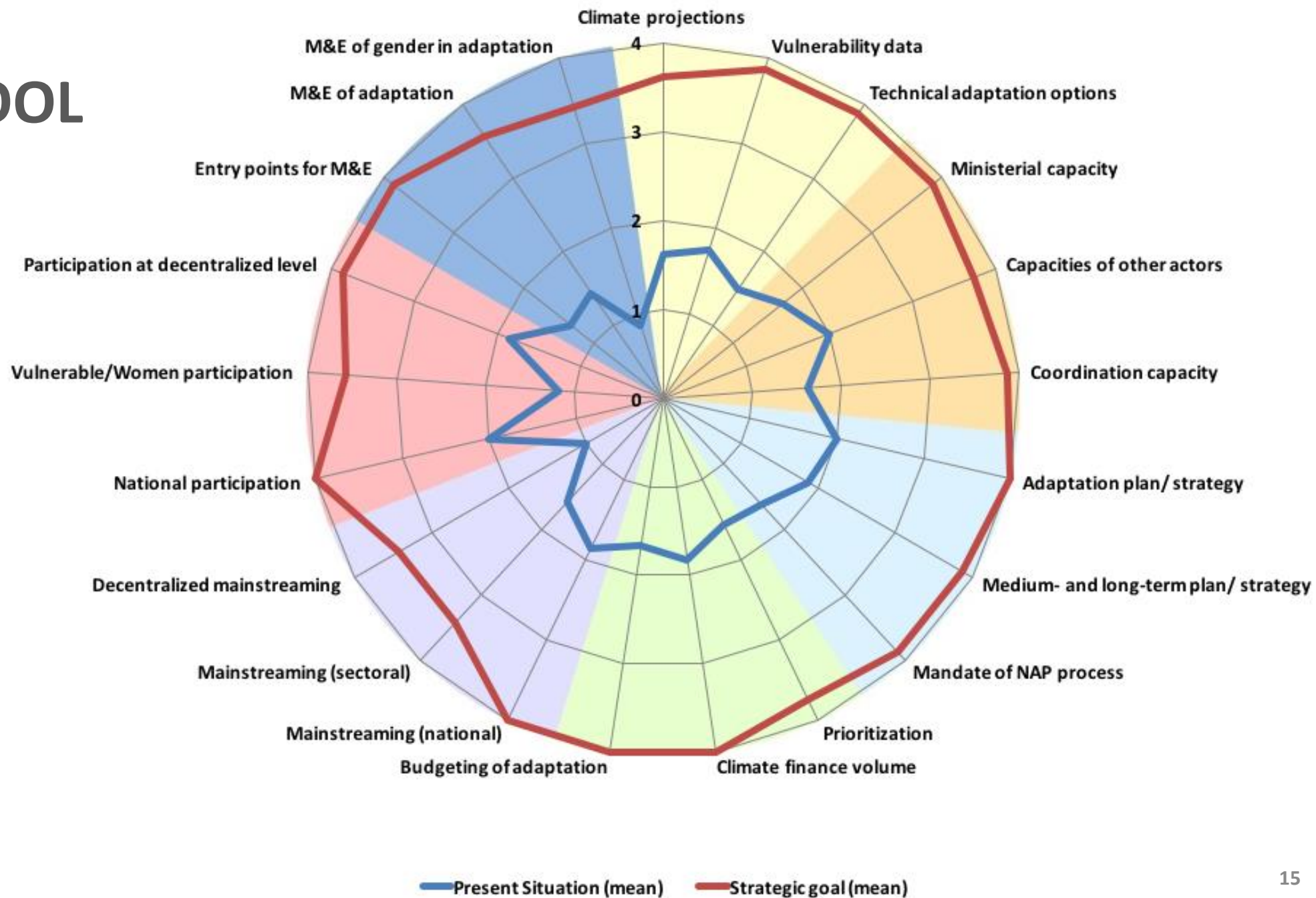
The stakeholders' consultation and validation were done using direct interviews in bilateral meetings, written requests by e-mail and participatory methodologies used in workshops. The relevant stakeholders were also invited to validate the project's deliverables by providing written comments.

- Five missions
  1. 29 May to 2 June 2017: one-on-one consultations with key stakeholders towards an understanding of the proposed activities and to obtain the information necessary for the NAP assessment report. Use of the Stocktaking NAP tool
  2. 27 July to 4 August 2017: two-day workshop for technicians (36 participants, 16 women) and a one-day working session for decision-makers (25, 12w) to inform the assessment report and prioritize sectors
  3. 31 October to 10 November 2017: participation in NAP Domestic Financing Strategy's meetings with certain stakeholders and agriculture representatives, to collect information and conduct a field visit to crop fields and livestock facilities
  4. 12 to 19 March 2018: fisheries consultation (21, 4w) and visit, crops and livestock meeting (10, 3 w) and final consultation session which connected the agriculture sector with the overarching NAP, validating the approach and the mission, vision, objectives, pillars, time horizon and action plan for the first phase of the NAP-Ag (26, 14w)
  5. 10 April 2018: NAP Assembly





# SNAP TOOL



internal  
(or present)

external  
(or future)

S

STRENGTHS

W

WEAKNESSES

O

OPPORTUNITIES

T

THREATS

# THE NAP OF ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES





# MANDATE

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TO DEFINE A STRATEGIC  
ROADMAP TO MAINSTREAM  
CCA INTO DEVELOPMENT  
PLANNING AND  
IMPLEMENTATION

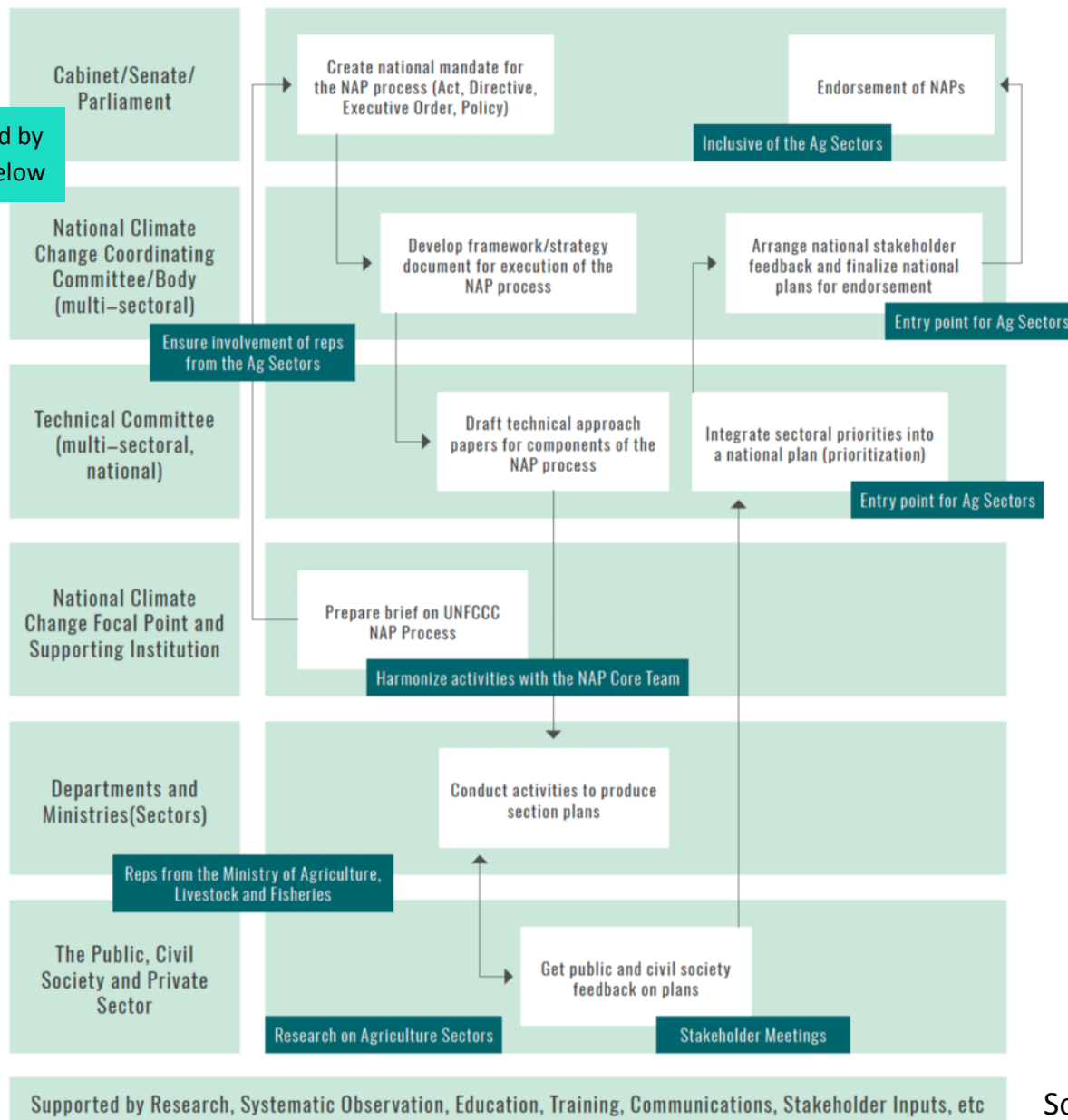


# INSTITUTIONS FOR THE NAP

- The Sustainable Development Unit (SDU) is to have a pivotal role
- All public sectors to be engaged, including the Cabinet
- The private sector, academy and civil society have to be engaged, including the media
- Proposal: National Climate Change Committee to be coordinated by SDU with focal points at two levels (technical and SPs'). This discussion has to be postponed once it will be addressed in the CC Policy to be delivered

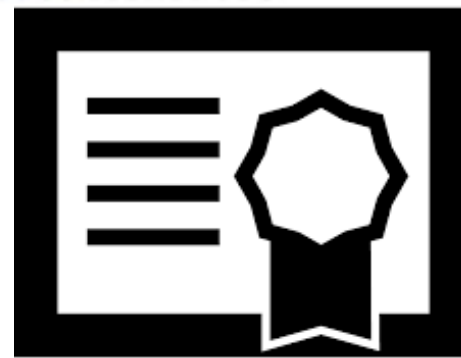


Coordinating entity appointed by the above and chairing the below



Source: Adapted from LEG, 2012





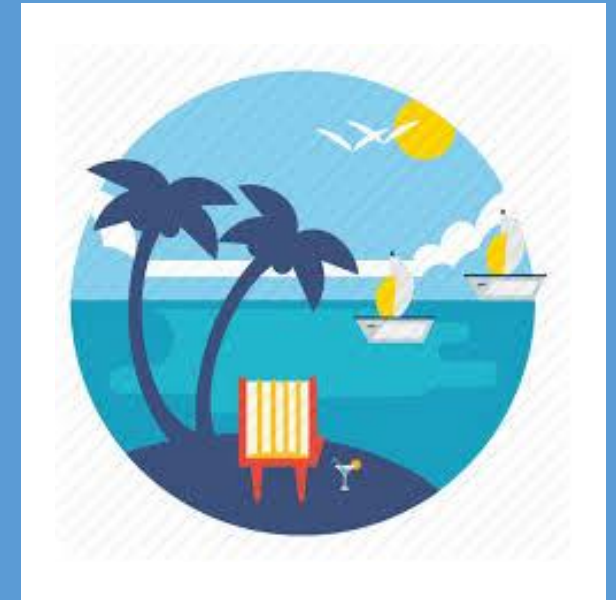
# PRIORITIZATION OF KEY SECTORS

Using MultiCriteria Analysis (Vulnerability, Number of Beneficiaries, Contribution to GDP, Recovery time and Cost) during technical workshop and then the validation of the decision makers

1. **Agriculture** (including Crops, Livestock and Fisheries)
2. Tourism
3. **Water**
4. Health and
5. Public infrastructure

Handwritten table on a flipchart titled 'Nov 11/2010' and 'Criteria'. The table lists sectors and their scores across five criteria: Vuh, Numa, GDP, Recovery, and Cost. The total score is calculated for each sector.

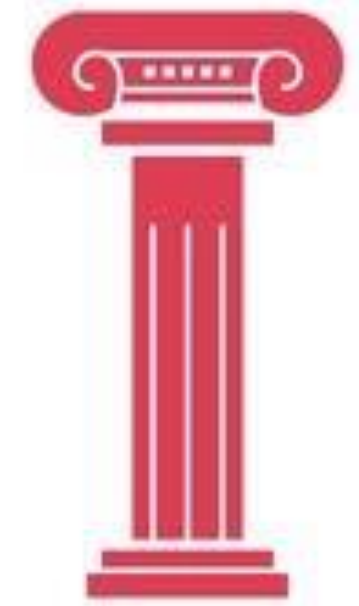
Sector	Vuh	Numa	GDP	Recovery	Cost	Total
Tourism	2	2	3	1	2	10
WATER	3	3	2	2	1	11
AGRI	3	3	2	3	0	11
TOURISM	3	3	3	2	0	11
Agriculture	3	3	1	1	3	11
Tourism	2	2	3	3	2	12
Agriculture	3	3	1	1	3	11
Tourism	3	1	2	3	2	11
WATER	3	3	1	2	1	10
AGRICULTURE	3	2	3	3	3	14
PUBLIC Infrastructure						







## PILLARS



- **Institutional framework**
- **Knowledge, technology and \$**
- **Resilience of the most vulnerable**



# STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. Promote an enabling environment to facilitate the mainstreaming of CCA in the planning, budgeting and implementation processes of public and private sectors, civil society and academy by strengthening the governance structures to enable CCA and DRR (when they overlap), including for identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and communication of adaptation actions
2. Improve the capacity for data and information collection, management and sharing, determination of disaster and climatic risk and access to technology and financing
3. Implement adaptation actions towards an increased resilience of the most vulnerable Vincentians.







# 10 STRATEGIC ADAPTATION ACTIONS

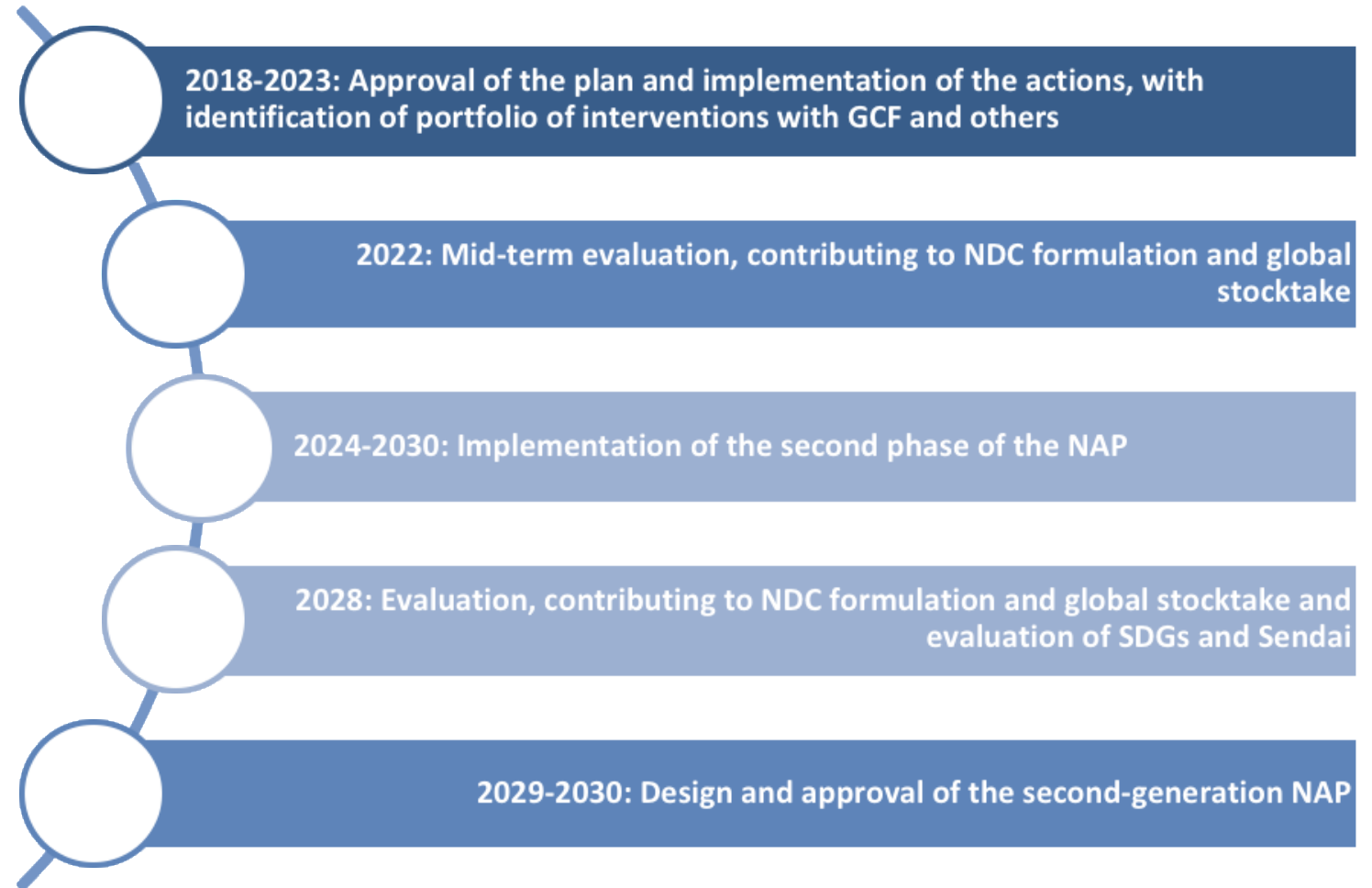
1. Definition and approval of the institutional arrangements for the NAP, including its mandate
2. Elaboration of recommendations to further mainstream CCA into the next NESDP and sectoral planning instruments, including the annual sectoral budgets and guidelines
3. Development and implementation of a research programme on climate change impacts and CCA actions
4. Design and implementation of capacity-building plan
5. Elaboration and implementation of communication plan
6. Definition and operationalization of an overarching M&E framework covering the NESDP, NDC, NAP, SDGs and Sendai
7. Elaboration and implementation of a resource mobilization plan
8. Elaboration of NAPs for other priority sectors
9. Test of a pilot in six particular vulnerable communities, three coastal and three interior, with an integrated CCA approach in five sectors—agriculture, water, health, public infrastructures and tourism—on the mainland and in the Grenadines
10. Elaboration of a portfolio of CCA priority actions for the key sectors (agriculture, water, tourism, health and public infrastructures) for the medium term with verification that each measure aligns with the NESDP and sectoral strategies and plans

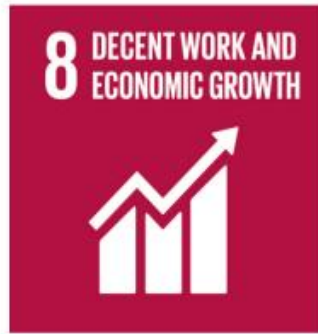


NAP El.	Action	Direct Beneficiaries	Lead	Implem. Partners	Target	Outputs	KPIs	Timing	Indicative Cost (USD)	Funding Source
A	Institutional framework for CCA	Public, private, civil society	SDU	NCCC	1 Institutional framework of CC approved 6 strategies of the most vulnerable sectors aligned x additional HR in SDU dedicated to CC	Mandate for CCA in official publication	No. of planning instruments revised and approved including CCA mainstreaming No. of additional CC HR in SDU	2018 to 2020	No additional cost	Climate Change Policy
A	Recommendations to further mainstream CCA	Public, private, civil society	Finance Ec. Planning	NCCC	1 guide focusing on the most vulnerable sectors and addressing gender issues and env. and social safeguards	Guide with the recommendations	No. of recommendations	2019 to 2020	50,000	TBD
B	Research programme on climate change impacts and CCA actions	Most Vulnerable, Public, private, civil society, academia	Research Education	NCCC	1 annual research programme per year focusing on fisheries, crops, livestock and water	Studies on the impacts of CC and CCA adequate responses	No. studies No. thesis No. scientific articles published	2019 to 2023	1,500,000	TBD
C	Capacity-building and education plan	Public, private, civil society	SDU	Education NCCC Consultant	20 decision-makers, 20 technicians, 20 representatives from civil society and private	Capacity-Building Plan and Actions	No. actions/topic/y No. participants/y	2019 to 2023	1,500,000	TBD

NAP El.	Action	Direct Beneficiaries	Lead	Implem. Partners	Target	Outputs	KPIs	Timing	Indicative Cost (USD)	Funding Source
D	Overarching M&E framework	Public, private, civil society	SDU	NCCC Consultant	1 M&E framework covering UNFCCC, SDGs and Sendai	Annual M reports Final E report	No. annual M&E reports	2019 to 2023	100,000	TBD
C	Resource mobilisation plan for 2024–2030	Most vulnerable	Finance Ec. Planning	NCCC	5 annual resource mobilization plans including financing, capacity and technology needs	Resource Mobilisation Plan	Resources mobilised (EC\$, technology and capacity)	2019 to 2023	50,000	TBD
All	NAPs for other priority sectors	Most vulnerable, private, civil society	SDU	NCCC Consultant	4 sectorial NAPs	Sectoral NAPs	No. NAPs approved	2019 to 2022	200,000	TBD
C	Test on integrated approach to adaptation	Most vulnerable fishers, farmers	SDU	NCCC Agriculture CWSA Consultant	1 sectoral planning and budgeting tool to mainstream CCA (bottom-up approach)	Adaptation community and ecosystem-based actions	No. farmers and fishers with increased resilience	2019 to 2023	2,500,000	TBD
C	Portfolio of CCA actions for 2024–2030	Most vulnerable	SDU	NCCC	12 concept notes, at least 2 for each sector identified	CCA Project Concept Notes	No. CN developed	2022 to 2023	250,000	TBD

## TIME HORIZON





# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts\*



PROGRESS & INFO (2017)

PROGRESS & INFO (2016)

TARGETS & INDICATORS

The global indicator framework was developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed to, as a practical starting point at the 47th session of the UN Statistical Commission held in March 2016. The report of the Commission, which included the global indicator framework, was then taken note of by ECOSOC at its 70th session in June 2016. [More information.](#)

## TARGETS

## INDICATORS

**13.1** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

**13.1.1** Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies<sup>a</sup>

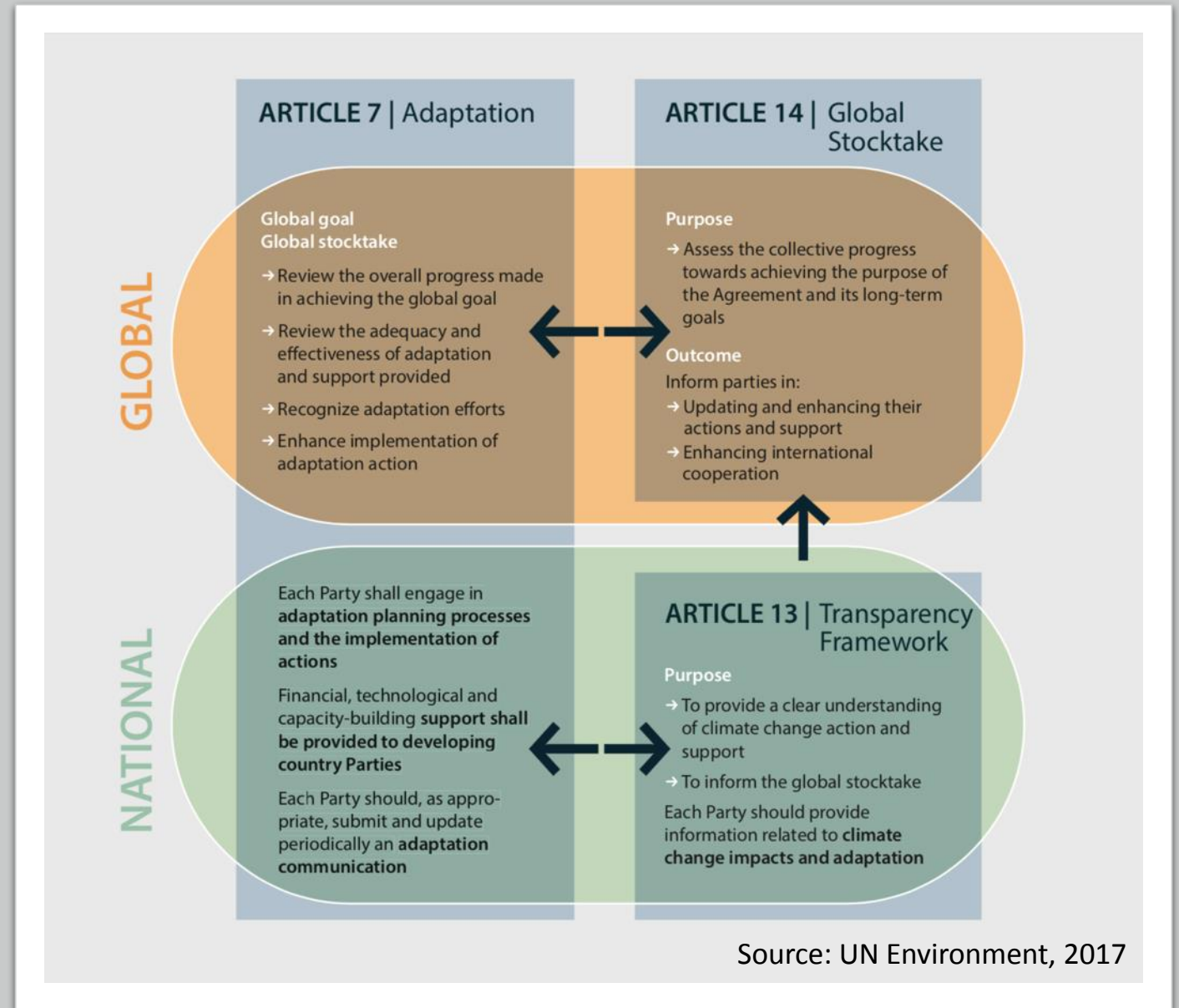
**13.1.2** Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people<sup>a</sup>

**13.2** Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

**13.2.1** Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)

# MRV

- Build on the work already done in the country *MRV system developed to support the implementation of a NDC for St. Vincent and the Grenadines* (Aether, 2017)
- Annual monitoring and reporting with two evaluations (2023, 2028)
- Indicators disaggregated by gender and vulnerable group
- Improved and eased MRV of adaptation feeding the NCs, BURs and the NDC (global stocktake and adaptation communication)
- Articulated with M&E of the SDGs, Sendai and other UN conventions – Action 10 – Development of overarching M&E framework



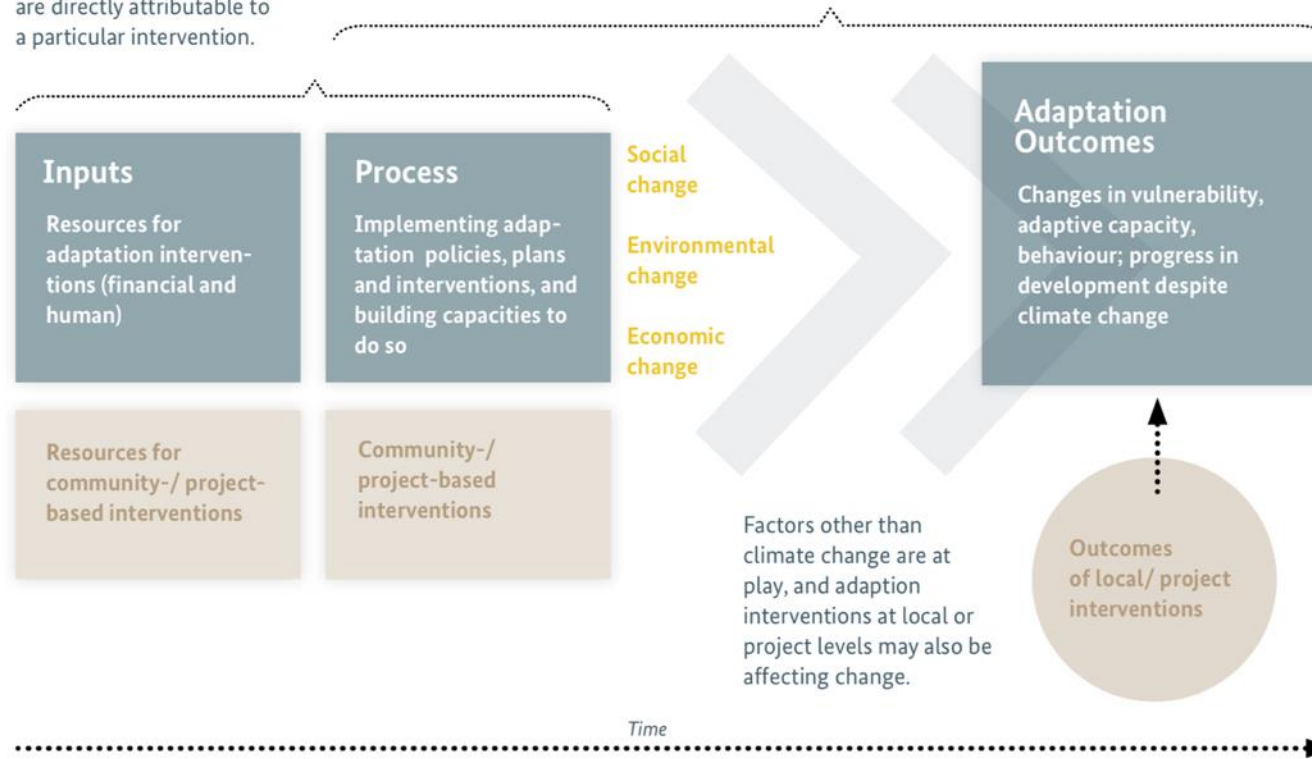


## Attribution

Demonstrating that capacities are in place to implement a policy/plan, and progress in implementation, are directly attributable to a particular intervention.

## Contribution

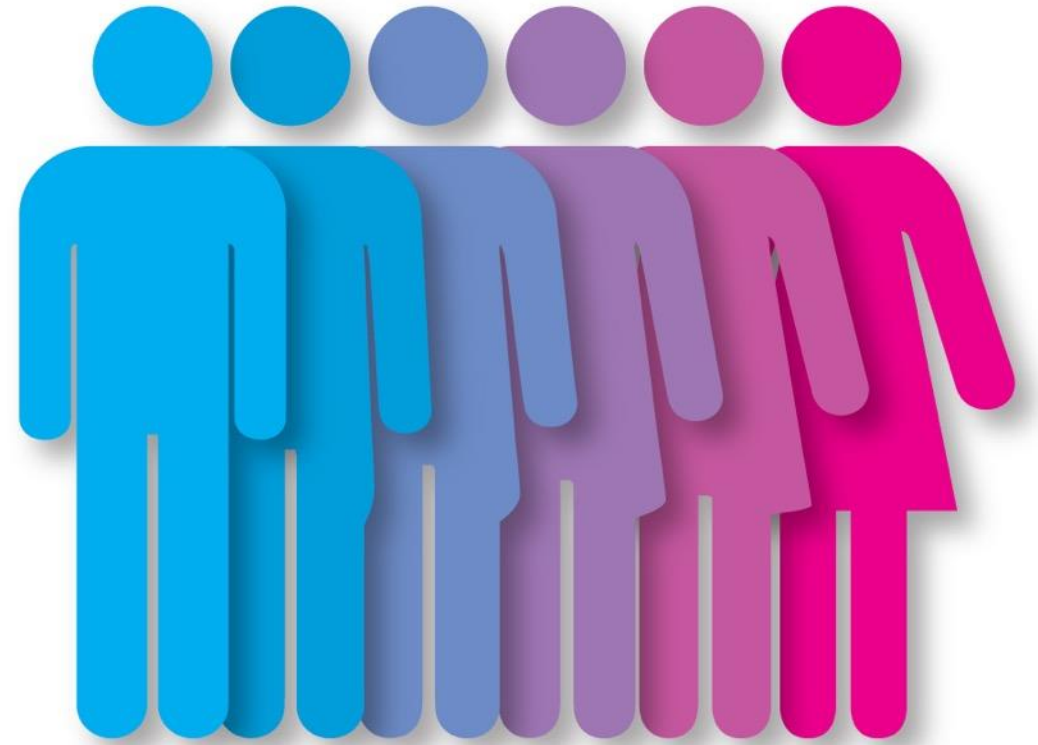
To demonstrate that implementation of policy/intervention/institutional capacity building contributed to the outcome (even if other factors did, too).



### Legend:



Source: GIZ, 2015



# NAP-AG

- Has as umbrella the overarching NAP
- Coherent with NESDP
- Builds on the efforts made on the sector and eminent policies as the *Draft Agriculture and Fisheries Strategy Report* and *Agriculture Disaster Management Plan*
- Based on vulnerability assessment previously done, namely by IICA/Caribsave and Map *et al.*
- Objectives/adaptation actions identified in consultation with sectorial stakeholders



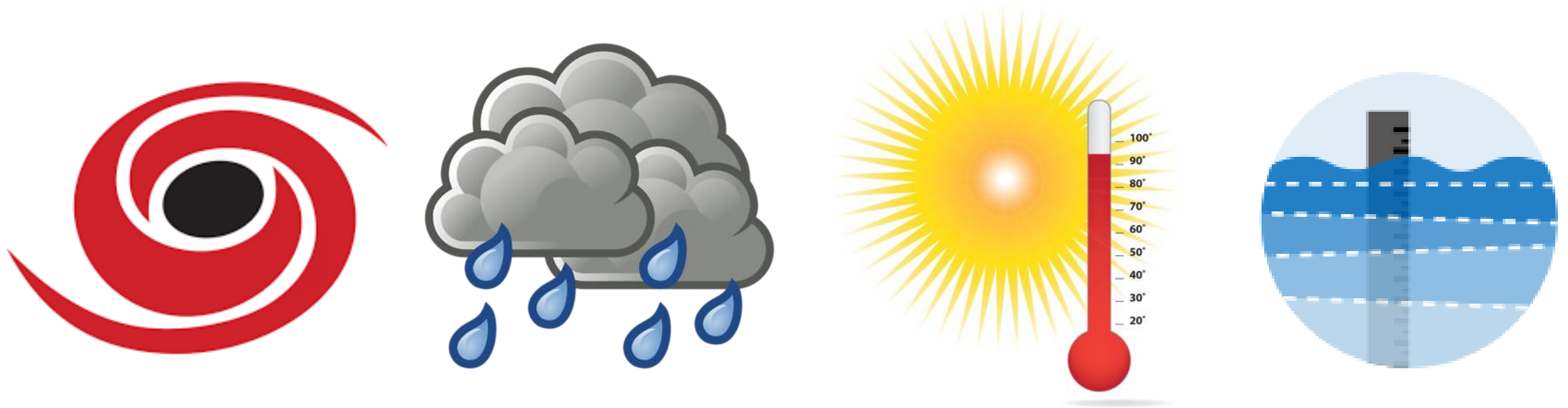
## VULNERABILITY TO CC CAUSED BY:

- Increase in the mean air and sea temperature
- Decreased rainfall in the rainy season, alteration is seasonability of rain
- More intense hurricanes of the North tropical Atlantic and sea level rise

According to the scenarios, we can expect an average **drier** and **hotter** Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with **less natural coastal defence structures** (mangroves, coral reefs, sand dunes) to buffer **more intense and more frequent storm systems**, with intense rain in shorter periods of time

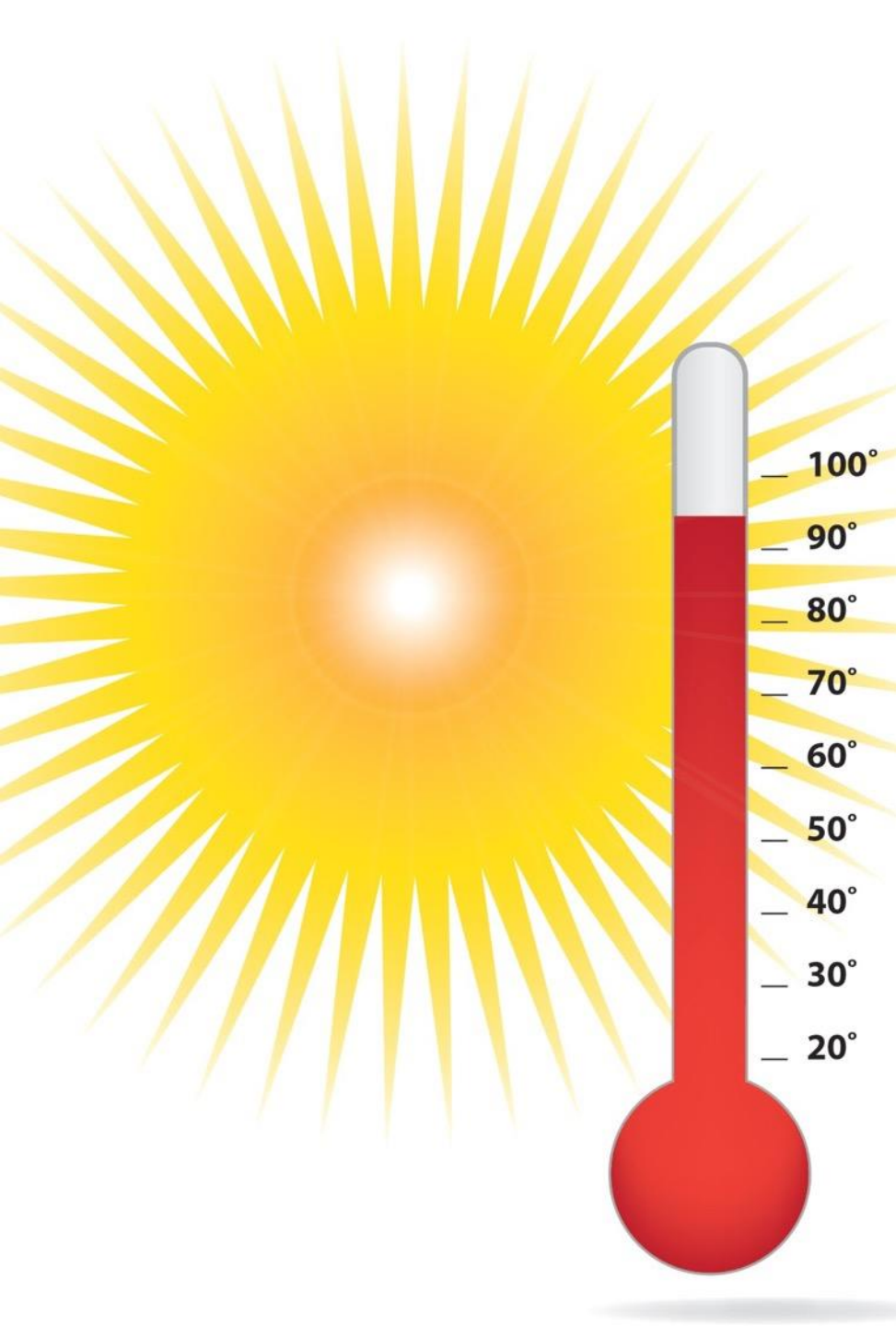






# CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

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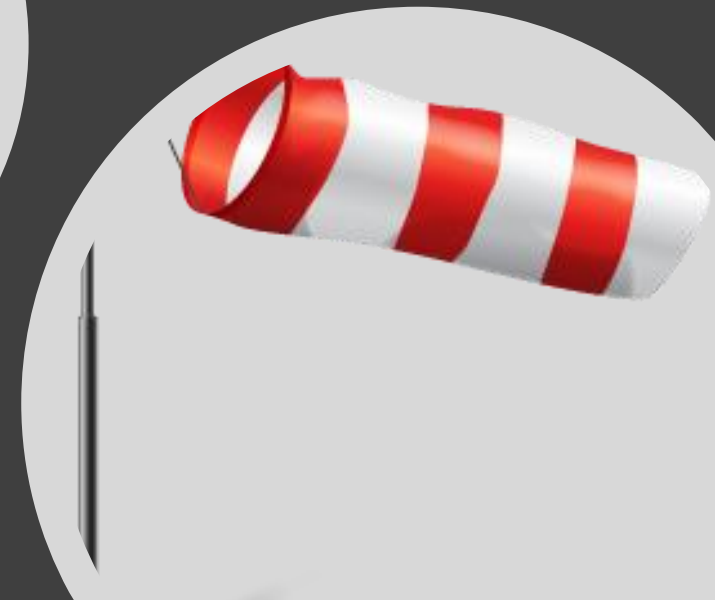


- Direct: impacts on certain crops through increase evapotranspiration and photosynthesis adversely affecting yield, pastures and livestock, impact on water availability, increase in risk of forest fires, exotic pests
  - Evidences in fisheries: go further to catch, more days inland due to rough seas and/or sargassum, change in dolphin season – jan to march – vast reduction in catching, lion fish is getting deeper, sargassum and weed bigger, increase in cavali, associated with sargassum reduction of size of dolphin and king fish last 10y, reduction of landings of the coastal pelagics (used as bait to catch other species and food, cheaper source of protein), landings in the first time of the year are decreasing, and increasing in the second half. It used to be the other way around, bleaching of coral reef
- Indirect: increase in food prices, threatened livelihoods, impact on food security, loss of incomes, increase in rural unemployment and increase in migration to urban areas, reduction of the sector's contribution to the GDP, psycho-social impact among farmers and fishers

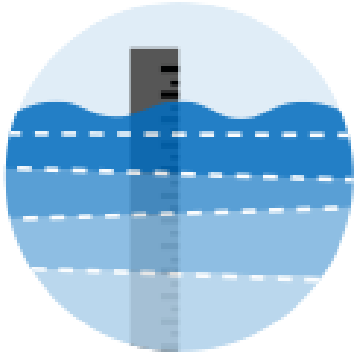
- Direct Impacts: flooding, droughts, destruction of local infrastructure, loss of soil, loss or reduction in biodiversity and germplasm, sedimentation, algal blooms, increase in risk of forest fires, pests, changes in the seasons and overall production from some species (e.g. mangoes need 3 months of dry), alterations of the farming calendar
- Indirect: loss of crops and livestock, increase cost of production, threatened livelihoods, negative impact on food security, loss of income, reduction of agriculture's sector contribution to GDP, psycho-social impact among farmers and fishers



- Direct: damage and loss of crops, animals and fishing gear, damage and destruction of physical infrastructure as roads, bridges, irrigation systems, utilities (water and energy distribution), protected agriculture areas, animal housing and jetties resulting also from flooding, droughts, loss of soil, loss or reduction in biodiversity and germplasm, sedimentation. More days inland for fishermen.
- Indirect: impact on GDP, impact on livelihoods, impacts on food production and food security, psycho-social impact among farmers and fishers and all







- Direct: destruction of coastal infrastructure, degradation of coastal and marine ecosystems, increase vulnerability of coastlines to other impacts of climate change, inundation of crops, loss of agricultural land due to salt water intrusion. Minimal for crops and livestock once there is not much cultivation in coastal areas
- Indirect: increase expenditure on coastal infrastructure, loss of crops and livestock, loss of agricultural land upwards from people migrating from coastal areas, psycho-social impact among farmers and fishers and all

# OBJECTIVES CROPS&LIVESTOCK

- ST: Identify/create organizational structure to coordinate efforts in all ministries and organizations (person responsible/representative/focal point) / Integrate technical officers as representatives in NEMO/SDU (co-opt)
- ST: Develop a network to share info including also the M&E of the NAP
- ST to MT: Sensitize the public through mass media (social media, TV, newspapers, billboards, etc.)/Train stakeholders
- ST to MT: Prepare a guideline to guide the process of the NAP and to train stakeholders and public servants
- ST to MT: Review regulatory framework to include compensation, zoning, conservation measures and enforcement
- ST to MT: Provide necessary human and financial resources (soil conservation, irrigation and livestock, germplasm)
- ST to MT: Implement and enforce measures to prevent soil erosion and flooding
- MT: Develop farmers' compensation scheme (FAO is looking at it)
- MT: Create and disseminate vulnerability maps for the ag sector

# OBJECTIVES FISHERIES

- ST: To build resilient boat and gear storage facilities and distribute equipment
- ST: locate safe harbours where boats can be temporarily stored
- MT: build the facilities
- ST: To have a regulation to have mandatory protection gear and train fishers in the use of EWS
- ST: To hold community consultations with fishers to raise the awareness of climate change impacts and risks in hazard prone areas
- ST: Support to education, promotion of emergency readiness and response: communication using network broadcasting
- ST to MT: To have discussions with insurance companies to provide schemes for fishers, to create a protection fund
- ST to MT: To identify and adopt an environmentally friendly 4 stroke engines and develop a recycle programme for used oil
- ST: Provide fish aggregation devices
- ST: Promote fishers' organization to better coordinate and have a single voice. MT: Consider relocation of communities situated in hazard prone areas



# CRITERIA FOR PRIORITIZATION OF ADAPTATION ACTIONS

- Relevancy
- Alignment with national policy
- Feasibility
- Social and political acceptance
- Upfront cost
- Long-term cost
- Existing institutional capacity
- Potential for maladaptation
- Synergies and potential to build on early efforts
- Potential for replication
- Number of direct beneficiaries among the most vulnerable
- Climate impact potential [Potential to achieve the GCF's objectives and results]
- Paradigm shift potential [Potential to catalyse impact beyond a one-off project or programme investment]
- Sustainable development potential [Potential to provide wider development co-benefits]
- Needs of recipient [Vulnerability to climate change and financing needs of projects]
- Country ownership [Beneficiary country ownership of project or programme and capacity to implement the proposed activities] and
- Effectiveness and efficiency [Economic and financial soundness of the proposed activities]



- Elaborate the proposal to access the GCF readiness (or other source of funding) based on a ToC and logical framework
  - Use agriculture and water as pilot sectors
    - Include the strategic ag and water actions in the various activities and identify sectorial leading roles
    - Apply gender considerations and environment and social safeguards
    - Define M&E detailed framework



