

GRENADA'S DRAFT NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN

PROGRAMS OF ACTION

The National Adaptation Plan is a strategy that shows how a country will prepare to deal with climate change. It includes both mitigation and adaptation to the effects.

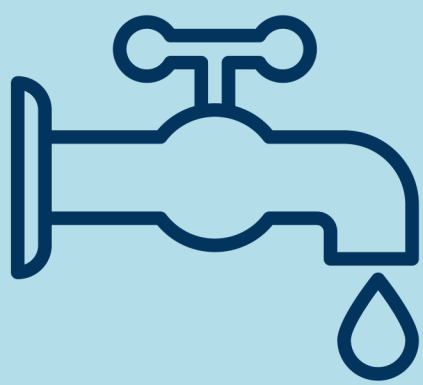


1) INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, INTER-SECTORAL COORDINATION AND PARTICIPATION

The development of a dedicated and well-resourced institution to support the implementation of climate change adaptation factors. Related goals include the development of gender-sensitive governance and institutional arrangements to coordinate implementation of the NAP by the end of 2023 and maintenance thereafter over the 5-year cycle.

2) SYSTEMATIC INTEGRATION OF ADAPTATION INTO DEVELOPMENT POLICIES, PLANS, PROGRAMMES, PROJECTS, BUDGETS AND PROCESSES

Ensure that climate change is considered, and budgeted for during planning and approval of new government projects; specifically sectoral corporate plans, the EIA Terms of Reference, and at least two priority development plans by 2027.



3) WATER AVAILABILITY

Increased systemic climate change resilience in Grenada's water sector through: the establishment of a fully functional climate-responsive water governance structure; increased water efficiency and the adoption of adaptation measures among water users, especially amongst vulnerable sectors; management of water catchments and supply infrastructure. All of these goals are to be achieved by the end of 2027.

4) FOOD SECURITY

Enhance citizens' access to safe, local climate-smart food through improved policies and technical capacities in the agriculture and fisheries sectors, as well as increased climate risk information, disaster preparedness, social protection amongst farmers and fisherfolk. Also, increased funding for resilience building measures to ensure food security. All of these goals are to be achieved by the end of 2027.



5) ECOSYSTEM RESILIENCE

Improved management and conservation of key ecosystems and environmental resources through improved policies, increased environmental monitoring, and awareness of ecosystem-based adaptation and its benefits for sustainable development and coastal protection.

6) INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

Effective management of the coastal zones of the entire tri-island state through legal and institutional arrangements including establishing a Coastal Zone Management Unit.



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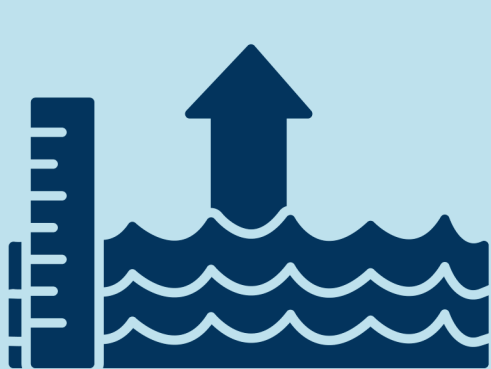


7) MODERN CLIMATE AND DISASTER RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE

Increase the amount of climate and disaster resilient infrastructure in all sectors in Grenada. Integrate climate change considerations into physical planning and related regulations. Make information on climate-threatened areas and infrastructure more accessible. Mobilize funding to finance implementation of Local Area Climate Adaptation Plans. Decrease the number of floods, rockfalls and landslides in vulnerable areas.

8) CLIMATE-RESILIENT HEALTH SYSTEMS AND PEOPLE

Improved capacities for climate resilient health systems at the national and district levels, and intensified protection of human health from climatic hazards. Climate-related health risks are those such as: vector-spread diseases and extreme heat; indirect factors such as disease from food or water insecurity; and diffuse factors such as mental health.



9) CLIMATE SEA LEVEL RISE DATA AND PROJECTIONS

Improved institutional arrangements for the collection, analysis and provision of climate related data to better enable and improve decision making by 2027.

10) SUSTAINED PUBLIC EDUCATION AND PARTICIPATION

The creation of informed and actively involved public and private sectors that demand and support policies aimed at climate resilience and jobs. There should be a marked difference in knowledge and attitudes of stakeholders by 2027.



11) ADAPTATION FINANCE

Increased mobilization and absorption of external climate funding, including green recovery after COVID. Indicators include biennial finance mobilization and an annual increase in average climate finance use.



12) MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Maintain track record of NAP implementation through a robust monitoring and evaluation system including progress reports Indicators, overseen by an appointed monitoring and evaluation coordinator.



13) DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Enhanced capacities for disaster risk management at national and district levels through policy, financing strategies and efforts of the National Disaster Management Agency.

