

Department of  
Environment  
Antigua & Barbuda

# GCF Project Development

# National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

# Why?

Adaptation  
Communications  
are  
mandated in  
the Paris  
Agreement

## Paris Agreement – Article 7 – Adaptation

- 7.1. Global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change
- 7.9. Each Party **shall** engage in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of actions ... including “the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans”

Green Climate Fund (GCF) Board in 2016 decided to allocate a one-time US\$ 3 M per country for National Adaptation Planning; direct access through Readiness window

Last date of project resubmission: May 2017

# Antigua and Barbuda

## Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

Additional activities requiring support for implementation include, *inter alia*:

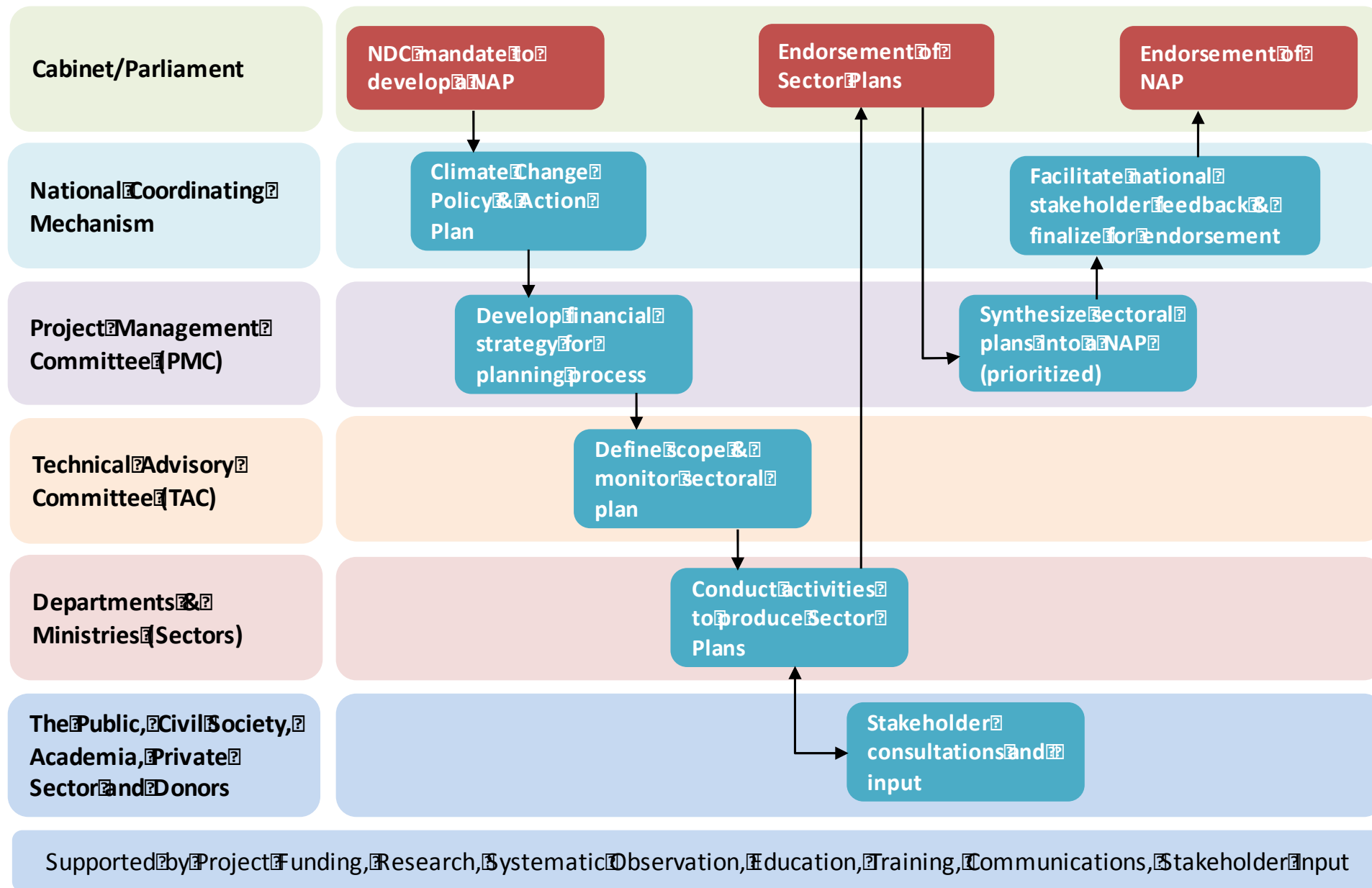
- Technology, human resources and financial capacity assessment;
- Support for the development of a Technology Strategy and Road Map that includes repurposing, decommissioning, and disposing of stranded assets;
- Comprehensive assessment of the national costs of adaptation and mitigation;
- Elaboration of a National Adaptation Plan;

# Transformational Change: Our Definition

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“Changes to the current systems of Governance and economic management to allow Antigua and Barbuda to adapt to the impacts of climate change such that **the economy and the people** can withstand a category 5 hurricane, one meter of sea level rise, and a drought lasting over three years, while the core economy is still functioning at a capacity similar to that **as if climate change were not occurring.**”

# Indicative process flow for Antigua and Barbuda's National Adaptation Planning Process



Source: Adapted from UNFCCC, 2012. The National Adaptation Plan Process: A Brief Overview. LDC Expert Group.

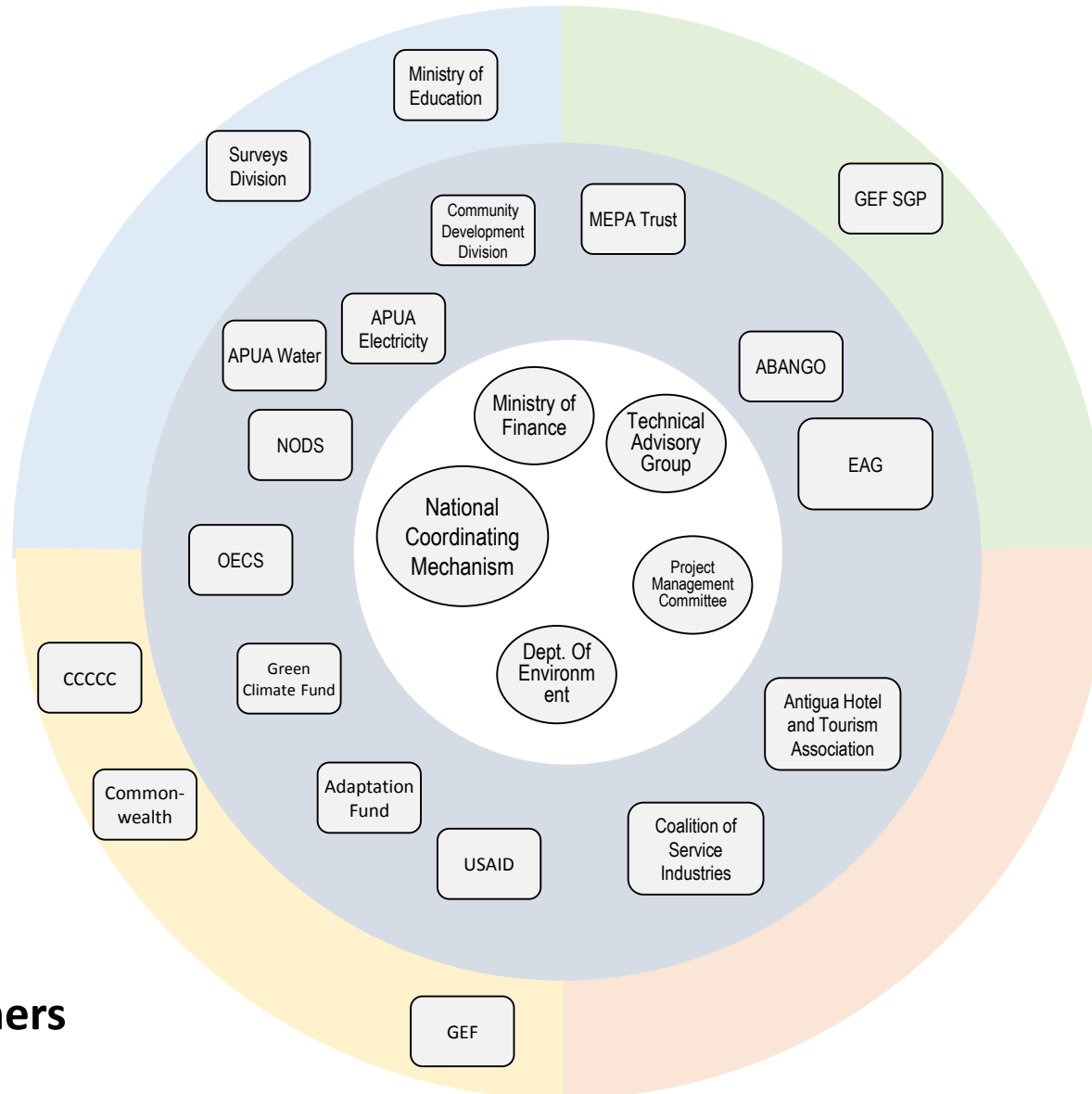
	Sector	Status of Sector Plan(s)
1	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food and Nutrition Security Policy (2012)</li> </ul>
2	Fisheries and Marine Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Status Unknown - Not available online</li> </ul>
3	Tourism and Coastal Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tourism Master Plan developed in 2014 but not publicly available online</li> </ul>
4	Human Settlements and Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Spatial Development Plan (SIRMZP, 2012)</li> </ul>
5	Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Business Plan for Health 2008-2010</li> </ul>
6	Biodiversity and Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2014)</li> <li>Protected Areas System Plan</li> </ul>
7	Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan to Address Climate Change in the Water Sector in Antigua and Barbuda (2014)</li> </ul>
8	Financial Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Status Unknown - Not available online</li> </ul>
9	Transportation (land and ports)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Status Unknown - Not available online</li> </ul>
10	Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Energy Policy (2010)</li> </ul>
11	Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disaster Mitigation Plan and Disaster Risk Financing Strategy (MTDS, 2015)</li> <li>National Comprehensive Disaster Management Policy and Strategy for Antigua and Barbuda (2015 – 2017)</li> </ul>
12	Education, Information and Data Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft National Spatial Data Infrastructure</li> <li>ICT in Education Policy for Antigua and Barbuda (2013)</li> </ul>

## Sector planning

# Antigua and Barbuda Stakeholder Mapping

**Public Sector**

**Civil Society**



**International Partners**

**Private Sector**

## **Benefits to this approach.**

- **Community owned and driven, cost effective since communities have their own skills and capabilities and systems for in-kind contributions to the processes, sustainable, builds and enhanced capacities and empowerment, Leads to greater community awareness, unity and collaboration with government and sectors, positive and effective engagement, generation of data and reports, means of verifying, respect and implementation of FPIC, compliance with the Environmental and Social Safeguards Management Framework and Benefit Sharing with gender considerations built into the entire process**

**The following policies, plans, legislation and regulations provide a basis for the NAP:**

- **The *GOAB Medium Term Development Strategy (2015)* was approved by Cabinet in 2015. It provides the overall national development strategy.**
- **The *National Physical Development Plan (SIRMZP 2012)*, which identified vulnerable local areas and established a sustainable development spatial plan for the country.**
- **The draft *Building Code for the OECS*. This document when adopted will require homes to be built for category 5 hurricanes and drought resilience.**
- **A *Coastal Zone Management Plan (2016)* has been drafted however data gaps were a barrier to establishing coastal setbacks**
- **The *Policy Framework for Integrated Adaptation Planning and Management in Antigua and Barbuda (2002)* identified priority sectors for national adaptation planning.**
- **The *National Comprehensive Disaster Management Policy and Strategy for Antigua and Barbuda (2015–2017)* calls for the modification of the Disaster Management Act (2002) to link and promote the coordination of all related national environmental policy and secondary legislation into a legislative framework that supports and promotes the implementation of comprehensive disaster management**
- **The *Environmental Protection and Management Act (2015)* provides a national legal basis for the multilateral environmental agreements to which the country is Party, and the draft *Paris Agreement Regulations* include provisions for collecting baseline data and developing climate risk maps, and conducting Vulnerability Risk Assessment and Adaptation Plans at a sectoral and site-specific level**



**Adaptation baselines are established through data collection, compilation, and comprehensive climate change risk mapping. Vulnerability Risk Assessment and Adaptation Plans are developed for up to 3 Government agencies, 3 communities/NGOs and 3 Private Sector entities using a learning by doing, participatory, capacity building approach.**

**The National Adaptation Plan is developed and approved by Cabinet, and published in the Gazette.**

**A sustainable financing strategy is developed to facilitate NAP implementation in the Government, community, and the Private Sector. This NAP Readiness support from the GCF will undertake the necessary policy, planning and baseline data collection activities. The country will secure international and national financing to implement the NAP concrete adaptation activities through the national sustainable financing mechanism, the SIRF Fund. The SIRF Fund is a funding mechanism built within the legislation.. The Department of Environment (DOE) is currently accredited to the Adaptation Fund, and seeking accreditation to the Green Climate Fund (GCF); the DOE is also the National GEF Focal Point.**

**NAP readiness activities under this project will facilitate private sector engagement through the coordinated planning process which include multi-stakeholder committees. The SIRF Fund has a private sector Thematic Window that is managed by a Board with private sector representation. Antigua and Barbuda is piloting a Revolving Fund Programme for Adaptation with funding from the SCCF and Adaptation Fund in a vulnerable watershed on the northwest coast, and the NAP Readiness will evaluate the success of this pilot and identify opportunities for scaling up activities through innovative financing mechanisms, such as an adaptation revolving fund for tourism, among other initiatives. The private sector will be presented in decision-making via the Private Sector Thematic Window Board under the SIRF Fund.**

**The NAP process will use a project management approach to involve Government agencies, the private sector and NGOs in conducting their own adaptation assessments to mainstream adaptation into the sector plans. These assessments will be included within the NAPS, and will position the country for rapid implementation and mainstreaming of adaptation.**

### **National and Sectoral Adaptation Planning Process**

**The Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA, 2015) provides the legal framework for adaptation, and the means through which adaptation will be implemented in collaboration with key agencies and in accordance with the national development process. Paris Agreement Regulations are being developed for the EPMA, 2015, to provide for climate risk management and sustainable financing for implementation**

## **Conclusion of NAP Situational Analysis**

**Overall, Antigua and Barbuda is well positioned to implement national adaptation planning. The mandate is sufficiently clear, and there are foundational governance arrangements in place to build on during the national adaptation planning process.**

**Risks to the NAP process include scope creep, and lack of capacity to implement the sectoral planning and mainstreaming adaptation into operations and budgeting cycles. To mitigate the risk of scope creep, regular engagement at the PMC and/or Ministerial level will ensure alignment with national goals and high impact adaptation projects. Baseline data should also be collected which, along with downscaled climate models, will enable the tradeoffs of different adaptation options to be analyzed. Regarding capacity risks, the NAP project should be embedded in existing planning processes and coordinate with relevant stakeholders and concurrent initiatives. This NAP Readiness project will benefit from the GCF's DA modality, where the Department of Environment has a legal mandate for coordinating implementation on climate change.**

**Based on this situational analysis, the NAP project has been designed to strategically deliver four outcomes for NAP development:**

**Adaptation baselines are established through data collection, compilation, and comprehensive climate change risk mapping.**

**Vulnerability Risk Assessment and Adaptation Plans are developed for up to 3 Government agencies, 3 communities/NGOs and 3 Private Sector entities using a learning by doing , participatory capacity building approach. The National Adaptation Plan is developed and approved by Cabinet, and published in the Gazette.**

**A sustainable financing strategy is developed to facilitate NAP implementation in the Government, community, and the Private Sector. Climate Vulnerabilities**  
**Climate change is a threat to the economies of Caribbean nations, community livelihoods, environments and infrastructure. Antigua and Barbuda is already experiencing impacts from sea level rise (SLR) and coastal erosion, destructive weather systems and extended drought. As the climate changes, the extent of such impacts will increase. Tourism, Antigua's largest economic sector, is highly dependent on coastal infrastructure, coastal resources, and public health. Its economy is vulnerable to sea level rise (SLR), storm surge, increasing temperatures and decreasing rainfall. Downscaled climate projections for the island include:**

**An estimated 30 – 50% less rainfall in 2090 with respect to late twentieth century rainfall norms.**

- Increased rainfall intensity leading to greater risks of flash flooding and extreme rainfall impacts.**
- Ten percent (10%) of the major tourism properties, 2% of road networks, and 100% of seaports in Antigua and Barbuda are at risk from 1 m sea level rise.**

## **National Adaptation Planning in Antigua & Barbuda**

**Antigua & Barbuda's climate change commitments for both adaptation and mitigation are outlined in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which was approved by the Cabinet of Antigua and Barbuda.**

## **National Adaptation Planning in Antigua & Barbuda**

**Antigua & Barbuda's climate change commitments for both adaptation and mitigation are outlined in our NDC's.**

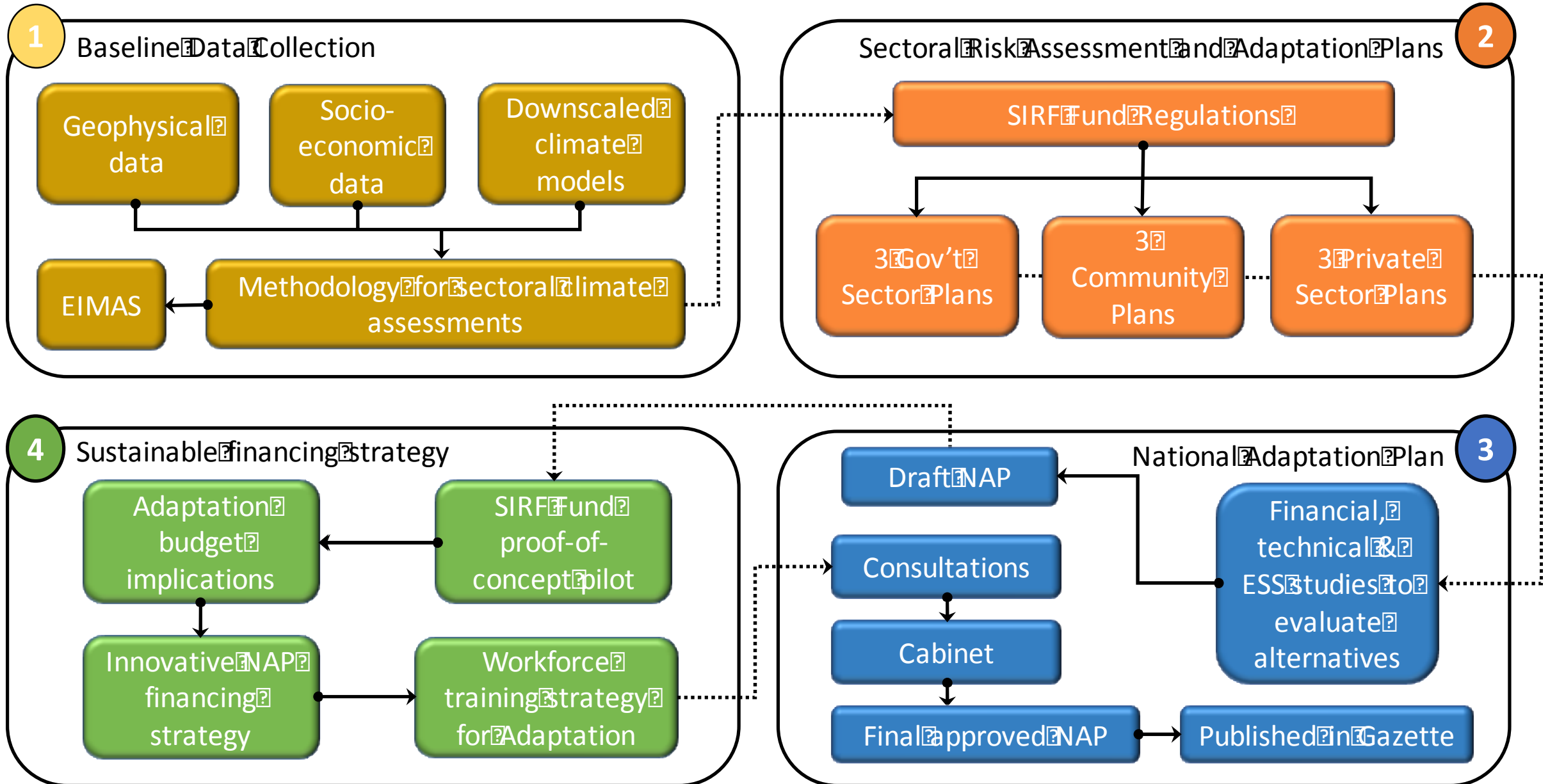
**Based on the Stocktaking for National Adaptation Planning in Antigua and Barbuda , there are still key gaps that this NAP project can address to support Antigua and Barbuda to achieve our transformational adaptation agenda. These main gaps are:**

**Data collection: High resolution topographical data in GIS format for the entire island; improved accuracy of downscaled climate projections; inter-agency sharing of GIS data. While there is considerable baseline data, there are critical errors in existing data that expose the Government to liability issues if adaptation planning decisions are to be legislated. The NAP will fill these data gaps. Planning mandates: Convening the National Coordinating Mechanism (NCM); sectoral plans that build on the actions identified in the Medium-Term Development Strategy (2015) and are prioritized based on financial and technical criteria; high-level (Cabinet) endorsement and buy-in; proof of concepts for innovative financing models**

**Monitoring and evaluation: adaptation indicators exist but need to be aligned with SDG and national development frameworks to manage personnel requirements for meeting M&E obligations**

**Antigua and Barbuda's national adaptation planning process will be conducted through a sector-driven and site-specific approach. Conduct detailed sector, cross sector and site-specific Climate Change Risk Assessments and generate Local areas plans and Community resilience plans. This will build on data and also baseline assessments in the country, which have identified areas vulnerable to climate change**

# Antigua and Barbuda's NAP project activities



# A&B's national adaptation planning project logframe

## Outcome 1. Country capacity strengthened (in data management systems)

1.1. Collect and compile environmental, social, economic and climate baseline data to support adaptation planning at local area planning (LAP) scales

1.2. Develop a methodology and manual to conduct sector-specific assessments and provide training on climate change adaptation planning in the private and public sector

1.3. Produce a GIS-based nation-wide baseline adaptation assessment. This activity will generate the first summary chapter for the NAPS.

1.4. Integrate data into national and sectoral data systems of the EIMAS, the DCA, Surveys and the Land Registry.

## Outcome 3. Stakeholders engaged in consultative processes

3.1. Conduct financial, technical and environmental and social safeguard studies on prioritized adaptation actions to evaluate tradeoffs

3.2. Develop the National Adaptation Plan, validate through consultations, and submit to Cabinet for approval and publication in the Gazette and online

3.3. Sub-regional transfer of knowledge via the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), other SIDS, and at the UNFCCC COP

## Outcome 2. Direct access realized

2.1. Revise, approve and Gazette the draft Paris Agreement regulations (2017) for the EPMA (2015) to establish the legal basis for Vulnerability Risk Assessment and Adaptation Planning

2.2. Support up to 3 government agencies to develop detailed Vulnerability Risk Assessment and Adaptation Plans based on the climate regulations, policy, and existing baselines

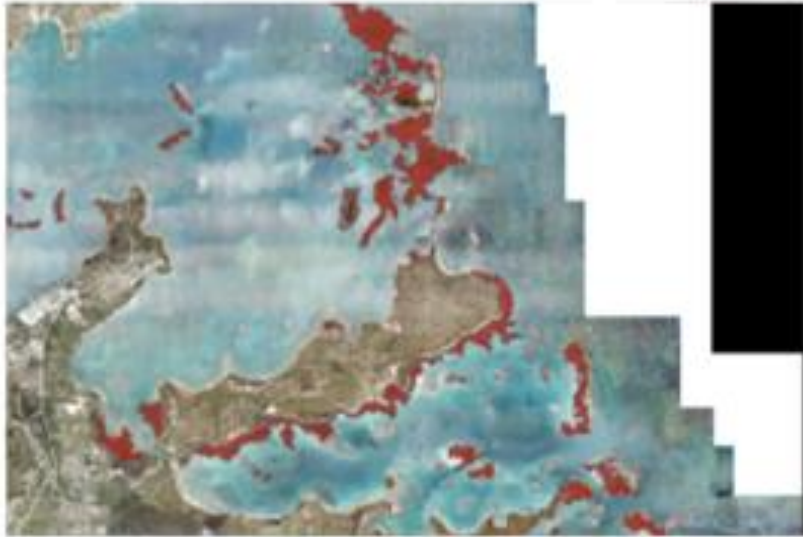
2.3. Support up to 3 NGOs and 3 private sector entities to develop detailed Vulnerability Risk Assessment and Adaptation Plans based on the climate regulations, policy and existing baselines

## Outcome 4. Private sector mobilization

4.1. Issue a call for proposals via the SIRF Fund to pilot proof-of-concept micro projects for catalysing adaptation financing for NGOs and the private sector, and develop NAP financing strategy

4.2. Design and implement a workforce training strategy for NAP implementation in all sectors

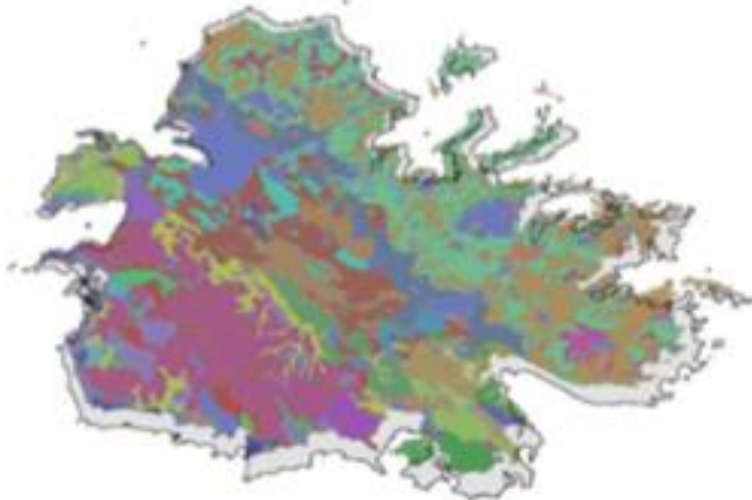
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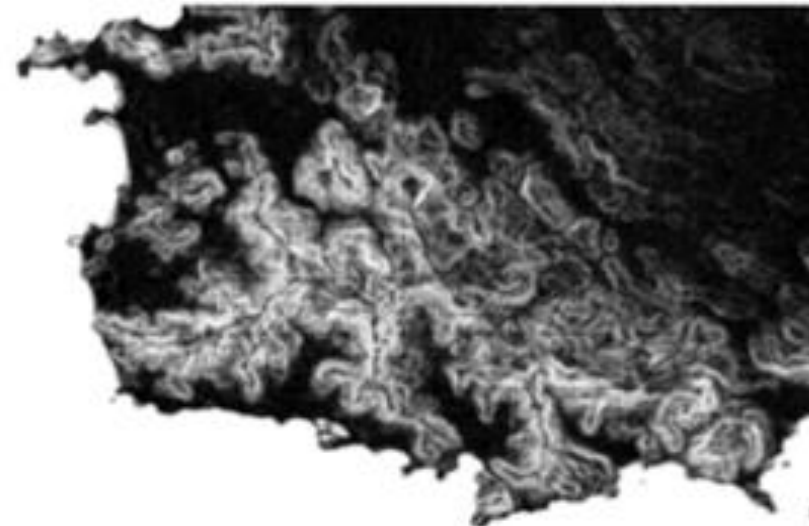
INACCURATE DATA



SPATIAL REFERENCE ISSUES



ERRORS IN DATA

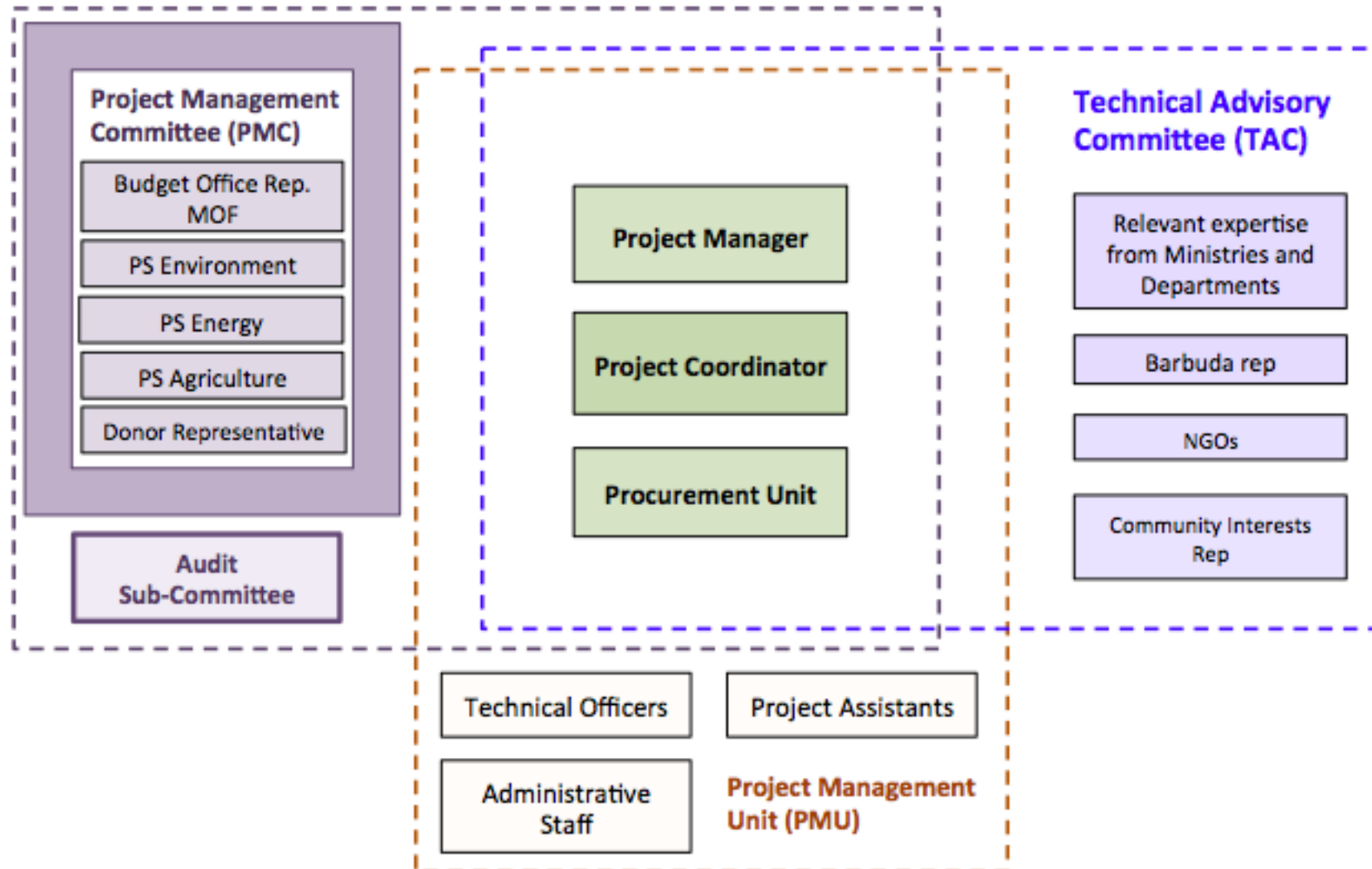


*Antigua and Barbuda has baseline data that has been collected on an ad hoc basis through projects.*

*Errors in EIMAS data include missing data, inaccuracies, spatial reference issues, and errors particularly in the topographical layer.*

*The NAP project will support data management systems and fill critical data gaps for adaptation planning.*

# Project implementation arrangements



# Next Steps

**USD 3 million from the  
GCF via direct access for  
national adaptation  
planning  
Submitted GCF application  
on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2017  
Resubmission-may 2017  
3-year implementation  
(2017 – 2020)**