



Climate Adaptation and Protected Areas Initiative



The Climate Adaptation and Protected Areas (CAPA) Initiative seeks to promote nature-based solutions (NbS) to strengthen climate resilience and protect biodiversity in and around protected areas and critical ecosystems. The CAPA Initiative, funded by Global Affairs Canada, will work with local communities, traditionally underrepresented groups, women's groups, and national and local authorities to implement site-specific activities that respond to the risks, vulnerabilities, needs, and priorities of local communities and ecosystems, as identified through comprehensive assessments of the climate, gender, biodiversity, and conflict contexts.

Main Observed and Anticipated Climate Change Impacts in CAPA Landscapes



Sea level rise



Flooding



Drought



Wildfires



Coral bleaching



Extreme weather events



Extreme temperatures



Heat waves

Key Biodiversity and Ecosystem Threats



Habitat loss



Loss of endemic species



Pollution from agriculture



Declining fish stocks



Conflict



Climate change



Poaching



Deforestation



Project sites

Belize

WCS will implement NbS for adaptation interventions in and around the Glover's Reef, South Water Caye Marine Reserves, and the Maya Forest Corridor. Terrestrial activities will focus on reforestation and awareness raising to improve hydrological functions, stabilize degraded soil, and provide ecosystem services. Marine activities will address coral reef health issues and identify nature-positive livelihood options to conserve marine biodiversity and reduce pressure on the reefs.

Fiji

WCS will implement terrestrial and marine NbS for adaptation interventions across several districts and islands, including providing buffers to existing protected areas to improve flood mitigation and nutrient cycling. Marine NbS will promote sustainable fisheries and safeguard locally managed marine areas to preserve functional and healthy coastal ecosystems.

Global

IISD will implement global-level activities that focus on supporting and complementing site-level activities through research and knowledge generation; strategic communications; capacity strengthening; monitoring, evaluation, and learning; peer learning and exchange; and the facilitation of innovative and gender-responsive approaches to the NbS project life cycle.

Greater Virunga Landscape

WWF will focus on nature-positive reforestation and livelihood interventions in the Rwenzori Mountains National Park, Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, and Queen Elizabeth National Park in Uganda. Activities will include restoring agricultural lands adjacent to protected areas, establishing tree nurseries, and promoting climate-resilient livelihoods—all to deliver biodiversity benefits.

Kavango-Zambezi Landscape

WWF will implement NbS for adaptation interventions in Zambia, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and Angola. Activities will promote restoring forest cover, restocking wildlife, strengthening indigenous forest systems, and stabilizing headwaters, riverine and functions of natural lagoons wetlands to enhance ecosystem integrity and biodiversity.

Project partners



Funded by

