



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



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Resilient nations.*

NAP–Ag Programme highlights 2015–2017

May 2017

Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAP–Ag) Programme

Five key achievements at a glance

1

Advanced the development of climate change adaptation planning strategies and frameworks in the agriculture sectors in Kenya, Philippines, Thailand and Uganda

2

Enhanced capacities of agriculture sector's decision-makers to appraise adaptation options, using cost-benefit analysis and impact evaluation, as a means to advance the NAP processes in Uganda, Uruguay and Zambia

3

Initiated the leveraging of climate finance for the implementation of climate change adaptation strategies and frameworks in the agriculture sectors in Nepal, Thailand and Viet Nam

4

Boosted capacity for gender mainstreaming through: technical training; incorporation of sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis into cost-benefit analyses and impact evaluations; and development of a tool to increase women's incomes in the agriculture sector's value chains

5

Catalysed global attention to the integration of agriculture into NAPs through engagement of NAP-Ag country representatives in: Least Developed Country Expert Group (LEG) training workshops and meetings; side events at COP 21 and COP 22; Adaptation Committee meetings; and NAP Expos

1. Introduction

The joint United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) *Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans*– Programme (NAP–Ag) is a multi–year initiative (2015–2018) funded by the International Climate Initiative of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB). The NAP–Ag Programme is supporting countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America to

identify and integrate climate change adaptation measures into relevant national planning and budgeting processes. This integration will help enhance institutional capacities and processes for operationalization of climate response strategies in the agriculture sectors as well as the facilitation of stronger partnerships between ministries of agriculture, environment, planning and finance, and other national partners.



Note: the boundaries and names shown in this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

NAP–Ag provides support to countries for accessing climate finance through international mechanisms, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), bilateral and multilateral funding mechanisms, as well as national financing. The Programme contributes to NAPs and the achievement of targets laid out in partner

countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), in particular [SDG–2 "Zero Hunger"](#) and [SDG–13 "Climate Action"](#), by strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate–related hazards and natural disasters.

2. Integrating agriculture into national adaptation planning and budgeting

Since 2015, the Programme has worked closely with policy and technical staff in key ministries, including agriculture, environment, planning and finance as well as key institutions in local government, to strengthen mainstreaming of agriculture in national adaptation planning and budgeting. Approaches used include:

➤ In **Kenya**, the Programme has supported local, county-level consultations on Kenya's Climate Smart Agriculture Framework Programme (KCSAFP) that seeks to mainstream climate change considerations into national development planning and budgeting. The consultations engaged government representatives to establish

baselines, formulation of targets for activities and provision of local guidance on the KCSAFP around agriculture. Sectoral sub-strategies for adaptation are currently being developed, which have been identified as a national priority following a capacity development assessment.

➤ In **Thailand**, the programme has provided technical knowledge and policy expertise to facilitate a participatory process engaging all departments of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives in updating and upgrading the Climate Change Strategic Plan for the Agricultural Sector (2017–2021).



3. Leveraging finance for the formulation and implementation of NAPs and ensuring the integration of the agriculture sectors

Raising climate finance for climate change adaptation activities requires prioritizing, sequencing of activities, designing of programmes and tapping into a variety of sources, both public and private, to finance these additional needs. The NAP-Ag Programme is assisting countries to design activities that can leverage allocations from the GCF Readiness and preparatory support programmes to advance agriculture and adaptation planning activities. For example:

➤ In **Nepal**, economic appraisal of adaptation options and strengthening of capacities to carry out vulnerability and impact assessments have been used to enable the framing of priority options and programmes on agriculture

and ecosystem-based adaptation and to support the mobilisation of national and international finance.

➤ In **Uganda**, a NAP for the Agriculture Sector has been prepared and validated, and is subject for final approval by the Ministry for Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries. Sub-national entities are part of the activities of the Programme. For instance, NAP briefings were held with the local governments. Six districts in the central cattle corridor were supported in identifying priority areas and actions for mainstreaming climate change in their District Development Plans.

4. Appraising adaptation options: cost-benefit analysis and impact evaluation

Training sessions have been held to enhance and develop capacity to support decision-making in the agriculture sectors. Specific topics included appraisal tools such as cost-benefit analyses and impact evaluation, which can support planning and decision-making processes. A curriculum and training material package on cost-benefit analyses, using case studies from the field, are underway. Impact evaluation frameworks for the agriculture sectors are also being developed. Country activities include:

➤ In **Uruguay** the Programme, in partnership with research institutes and universities, is working on the development and

implementation of an impact evaluation framework for the agriculture sectors that will generate evidence-based results of adaptation options and serve as an input for national adaptation planning.

➤ In **Viet Nam**, NAP-Ag Programme has supported the kick-off of the national NAP process, with the agriculture sectors in a prominent role. Prioritisation of adaptation options is a key area of work. Guidance is being provided to provincial officers on how to prioritize and mainstream climate change adaptation measures into planning processes for the agriculture sectors.

5. Gender mainstreaming

Together with partner countries, UNDP and FAO have developed a series of gender mainstreaming activities, enhancing global and country team members' capacity to address gender issues through coaching and preparing gender mainstreaming guidance notes and checklists designed especially for the NAP-Ag Programme. Gender advisors have supported the incorporation of sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis into cost-benefit analysis and impact evaluations. Work on women's economic empowerment through enterprise and market development in climate-sensitive livelihoods has advanced through scoping work for the development of a tool that countries can apply at both the policy and programming levels to increase women's incomes in agriculture sectors' value chains.

➤ In **Uganda**, a gender mainstreaming capacity needs assessment and stocktaking gave way to tailored trainings in early

2017. Parliamentarians, central government planners, and district-level planners participated in the trainings, which led to enhanced capacity to advocate for gender analysis and mainstreaming of gender in plans and climate change adaptation projects in the agriculture sectors.

➤ In **Uruguay**, work on obtaining sex-disaggregated data is on-going, as well as the development of a baseline on gender-sensitive indicators for the agricultural sectors, in order to measure the gender dimensions of climate change adaptation in agriculture at the national level.

➤ In **Zambia**, a gender and value-chain study was carried out in June 2016 and work is on-going to develop a case study for impact evaluation, on the efficiency of early warning systems in planning for adaptation and agriculture.



6. Advocacy of NAPs and agriculture

Following the Paris Agreement, there has been a boost of momentum in the implementation of all NDCs by countries, including those aspects linked to climate change adaptation. This, in turn, has provided a favourable environment for the aims of the NAP–Ag Programme and encouraged wider international and regional outreach at key events on climate change adaptation and agriculture, such as:

- The NAP–Ag Programme has played a key part in bringing together key national representatives at significant climate change events to discuss ongoing activities in the countries. These events include COP 21 side events, for example [National Adaptation Plans Changing the way we work and benchmarking success](#), as well as a side event at COP 22 on [Scaling up climate finance for formulation and implementation of NAPs](#). In [2015](#) and [2016](#), the NAP–Ag Programme contributed to the NAP Expos through the organization of working sessions with countries.
- The NAP–Ag Programme has been featured in several events organized by the LEG, including a side event at SBSTA 44 in 2016. Government representatives from agriculture ministries have participated in LEG regional training workshops in Zambia and Myanmar in 2015. The Programme has provided briefings to LEG meetings in Timor–Leste and Liberia in 2016 and in Bonn in 2017.
- The NAP–Ag Programme is formally recognized as a contributor to the Adaptation Committee NAP Task Force's work plan with respect to providing lessons learnt on advancing NAPs as well as on impact assessment approaches.



7. Knowledge sharing and partnerships

The Programme aims to enhance the exchange of lessons learned on integrating agriculture in NAPs within countries and across countries through South–South and triangular cooperation, as well as at global level within the UNFCCC process. The NAP-Ag Programme has also engaged in a range of partnerships. Knowledge products, knowledge sharing platforms and partnerships include:

- A Knowledge Tank of NAP-relevant tools for the adaptation of the agriculture sectors to climate change has been developed (including forestry, fisheries, aquaculture and genetic resources).
- A webinar series is underway to enable the exchange of knowledge on key technical topics when addressing the agriculture sectors in NAPs. Webinars have been held so far on the [Economics of adaptation in agriculture](#), [Mainstreaming gender in climate change adaptation planning for the agriculture sectors](#) and [Capacity development to integrate agriculture in NAPs process](#).
- The Programme has enhanced its collaboration with the joint UNDP–UN Environment NAP Global Support Programme (NAP–GSP), the Japan–Caribbean Climate Change Partnership and the NAP Global Network. It has also developed a network of contacts at national and global level and mapping of activities to enhance alignment.
- Coordination of NAP support activities is on–going between BMZ, BMUB, NAP–GSP, Global NAP and NAP–Ag. Collaboration with GIZ/UNDP/UNITAR resulted in a [2nd NAP Training of Trainers](#), in Marrakesh in 2016.
- The NAP-Ag Programme contributed to sessions on sector integration at two regional exchanges on adaptation planning that were organized by the Ministry of Environment of Japan. One was held in the Philippines and the other in Thailand in 2016 and 2017, respectively.



Upcoming activities in 2017 & 2018



Country level

2017 will see the kick-start of additional NAP-Ag activities in the new Programme countries: **Colombia, Guatemala, and The Gambia.**

In the **Philippines**, the Programme's work will support the integration of the Updated Climate Change Adaptation Disaster Risk Reduction-enhanced Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan with other policies.

In **Viet Nam**, a key activity will be the finalization of prioritization of investment programmes in the agriculture sectors.

In **Thailand**, activities will include the development of bankable proposals based on appraisal of agriculture and adaptation options.

In **Uganda, Uruguay and Zambia**, country-specific impact evaluations will be carried out to inform decision-making around agriculture and adaptation.

In **Kenya, Uganda and Zambia**, cost-benefit analysis trainings will be held.

In **Uganda and Zambia**, gender will be mainstreamed into NAP activities.

Upcoming activities in 2017 & 2018



Global

Six **online webinars** will take place on key technical topics, such as gender mainstreaming, planning and budgeting, institutional arrangements for NAPs, climate finance, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation linkages.

A Massive Open Online Course will be organized jointly with UNITAR on agriculture, climate change and food security.

A Gender Training Package will be released, which will include guidance to trainers as well as supporting materials.

A toolkit will be prepared on women's market development for climate resilient livelihoods.

The Addressing Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in National Adaptation Plans - Supplementary Guidelines (link to the document) will be launched at SBSTA 46.

Regional peer-to-peer exchange visits will take place in conjunction with other events and through the organization of regional workshops in Asia, Africa and Latin America, focused on the linkages between NAPs and NDCs.

GUATEMALA

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