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Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans

National Adaptation Plans for the Agriculture Sector: Putting Gender Equality on the Agenda

Sibyl Nelson

Gender Advisor

Climate and Environment Division

FAO

Outline

1. Overview of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) under UNFCCC and link to GCF
2. NAP-Ag Global Programme and Gender Mainstreaming in Adaptation for Agriculture
3. Putting gender on the NAP for Agriculture agenda:
 - *Kenya Readiness Proposal*
 - *Uganda NAP-Ag Process*

1. GLOBAL FRAMEWORK

NAPS AND GCF

National Adaptation Plans








- UNFCCC established the NAP process in 2010 to catalyse the identification of **medium- and long-term adaptation needs**, and the programmes and strategies to address them.
- Objectives:
 - To **reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change**, by building adaptive capacity and resilience
 - To **facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities**, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate

See: LDC Expert Group. 2012. National Adaptation Plans- Technical guidelines.

NAP Process

- NAP process **builds on existing activities** and **results in national document/s**, endorsed and approved by the appropriate national body
- Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), the Adaptation Committee (AC), NAP Global Support Program, and other actors provide **technical support**
- **Financial support** available through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) [formulation of NAPs] and the Green Climate Fund [implementation, as well as readiness and preparatory activities]
- Characteristics (LDC Expert Group):
 - *Country-owned and country-driven, **gender-sensitive**, participatory and transparent approach*
 - *Based on best available science, traditional and indigenous knowledge, and by **gender-sensitive** approaches*
 - *Not prescriptive or duplicate existing efforts*
- Developing countries and LDC; aim for all LDCs to have a NAP by 2020

NAP Contributes to All SDGs

GOAL	SDG INDICATORS	NAP
	1.b Create sound policy frameworks to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	Creating policy frameworks to support investment frameworks for CCA and resilience
	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices	Mainstreaming CCA in agriculture and prioritizing agriculture adaptation options in development to increase food security
	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national & global health risks	Getting a better understanding of health impacts of CC and building capacities to address these risks through NAP
	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development	Engaging primary, secondary and higher education institutions to build capacities on CCA
	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	Promoting gender-responsive and gender-transformative policies with regards to CCA
	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation	Promoting innovation and engagement of private sector in CCA planning
	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Strengthening institutional capacity for CCA coordination incl. M& E and stakeholder inclusion

NAP link to GCF - Creation of the NAP/adaptation planning window

- In **December 2015**, COP21 requested *"the Green Climate Fund to expedite support for the least developed countries and other developing country Parties for the formulation of national adaptation plans [...] and for the subsequent implementation of policies, projects and programmes identified by them"*.
- In **June 2016**, the GCF Board created this new and *"separate activity area of the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme"*, making available additional funds of **up to USD 3 million** per country for the *"formulation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and/or other adaptation planning processes"*.

Key points about the NAPs/adaptation planning window

- Unlike the other readiness windows, the window on NAPs/adaptation planning is **not annually replenishing**. USD 3M per country is a one-off, maximum funding cap.
- GCF recommends that these proposals **build explicitly on the existing country context**, and explains how its activities connect with past or ongoing work on NAPs/adaptation planning in the country.
- **This funding window can fund any element of the national adaptation plans (NAPs) process** (preparatory or based on an existing NAPs), **or any aspect of adaptation planning, and can be sector-specific or multi-sector, as prioritised by the respective country.**
- The USD 3 million could be allocated to **different requests supported by different agencies** (e.g. USD 2M with FAO, USD 1M with another entity). However, there can be only **one agency per proposal** acting as delivery partner.
- These funds can also be **accessed over different timeframes** (e.g. USD 1M in 2017 for preliminary work and USD 2M in 2018-19 for work based on the preliminary analysis).
- **A single GCF readiness proposal to target multiple readiness areas**; i.e. it is possible to submit a funding proposal for the NAPs/adaptation planning readiness window that simultaneously targets the funding windows on GCF strategic frameworks/country programming; NDA strengthening and/or support for direct access entities.
- The procedures to apply for GCF readiness proposals are different to full funding proposals. For instance, the **NDA itself submits the readiness proposal** to the GCF, not the delivery partner.
- There are **fixed submission and approval cycles** for readiness funds.

Source: Alashiya Gordes, FAO

2. NAP-AG GLOBAL PROGRAMME & GENDER MAINSTREAMING APPROACH

Climate change adaptation in the agricultural sectors

- **The agricultural sectors are the sectors are among the most adversely affected by climate change:** between 2004 and 2014, 26 percent of the total damage and losses caused by climate-related disasters in developing countries were absorbed by the agricultural sectors.
- **In many countries, the agricultural sectors are the primary contributor to total economic output and employment,** are vital to national food security, and provide livelihoods for the poorest and most vulnerable inhabitants.
- **Nearly 80 percent of the world's poor live in rural areas and most of them depend on the agricultural sectors for their livelihoods.** These already vulnerable and often marginalized stakeholders must be supported to overcome the additional threats and challenges brought by climate change.
- **Climate change adaptation in the agricultural sectors is among the foremost priorities in developing countries' national climate plans:** 93 % of developing countries that specified adaptation priorities and/or actions in their INDCs referred to the agricultural sectors.
- **Adaptation planning for the agricultural sectors must be targeted and context-specific to be effective.** National level risks and needs assessments alone will not be successful; agricultural sector adaptation planning must cascade down to regional, sub-regional and even community level, allowing agricultural stakeholders to identify risks/vulnerabilities for specific agricultural products in their contexts.

Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans

Objective | To **identify and address climate change adaptation measures for the agriculture sectors** in relevant national planning and budgeting processes through the formulation and implementation of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP).



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Enhancing regional and global dialogues through peer-to-peer exchanges;

Strengthening gender-responsive adaptation planning for the agriculture sectors;

Stocktaking and prioritization of adaptation activities related to the agriculture sectors;

Creating synergies with ongoing projects; and

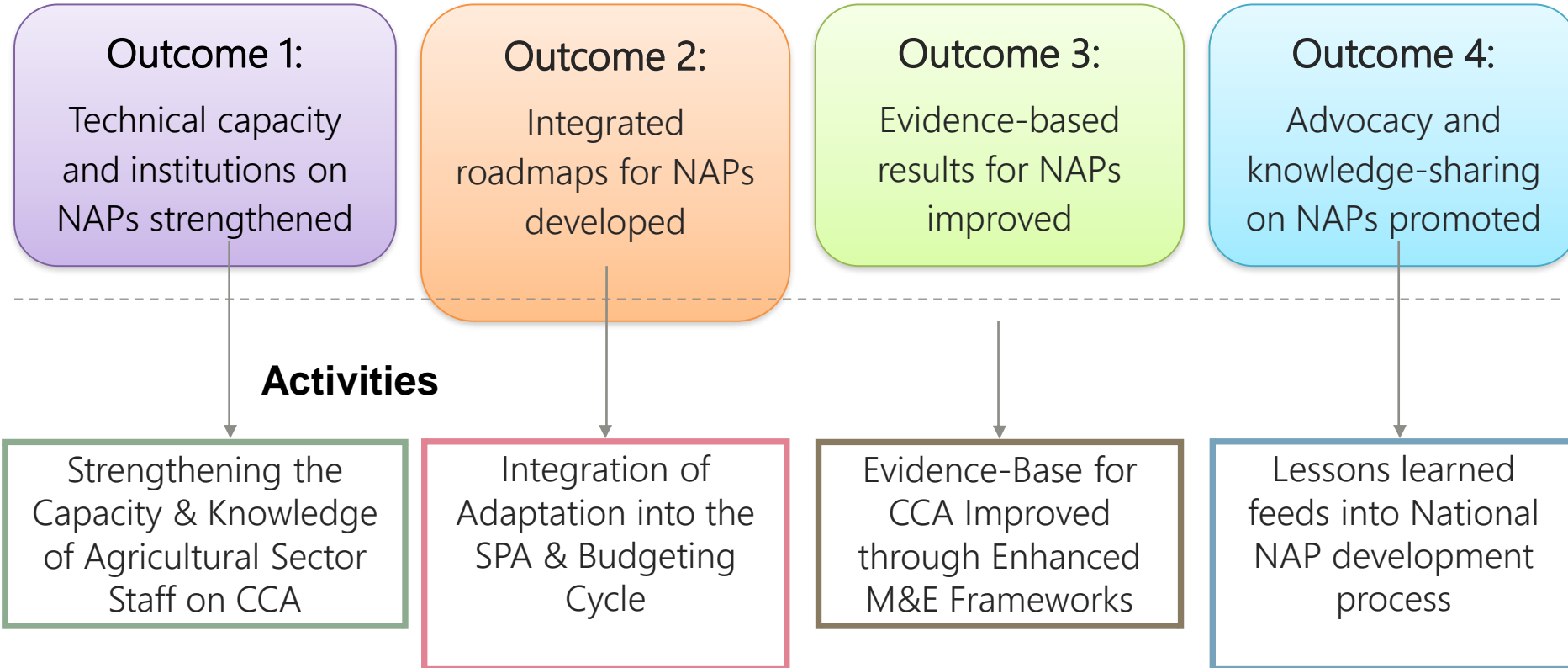
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Partner Countries



Outcomes

Global Level



What do we want to achieve in terms of gender equality?

Programme Objective:

Climate change concerns as they affect agricultural sector-based livelihoods are integrated in associated national and sectoral planning and budgeting processes.

Gender-sensitive Objective:

Gender-sensitive adaptation action areas are prioritized by the agriculture sectors and implemented in the context of existing national and subnational development frameworks



Why gender-responsive approach to national adaptation plans?

Impacts, responses not gender neutral

Ensure most effective adaptation, long-term results

Women, both have different experience, perspectives, knowledge, capacities

SD goals link between gender equality and other goals

Women men contribute actively, equal access to opportunities, benefits from CC adaptation



Photo: C. Hill

Gender mainstreaming highlights

Gender mainstreaming (Global team)

Gender training guide

Case studies on putting gender on the adaptation planning agenda

Video highlighting gender mainstreaming accomplishments

Backstopping of country teams

Capacity development on gender analysis in adaptation planning (Outcome 1)

Kenya training and follow up

Webinar

Four Uganda trainings

Zambia training

Nepal training

Gambia, Vietnam, Colombia, Philippines trainings (upcoming)

Women's empowerment in market-based resilient livelihoods (Outcome 2)

Scoping mission in Zambia to discuss draft value chain analysis tool kit

Scoping mission in Uganda

Philippines (preparations)

Nepal (preparations)

Knowledge generation on gender dimensions of adaptation, SDD and GSI (Outcome 3)

Uruguay: sex-disaggregated data, gender-sensitive indicators

Uganda case studies: how gender matters in adaptation

Zambia case study: gender dimensions of climate info, using impact evaluation

Exploration of gender/risk assessment in Phil, Nepal, Vietnam

3.PUTTING GENDER ON THE AGENDA

What does it mean for gender to be on the agenda?

Gender-sensitive

- Integrating a gender perspective in NAP process:
 - Help ensure **equal participation of men and women** in NAP decision-making processes and implementation of adaptation activities.
 - Help ensure NAP **process and activities do not exacerbate gender inequalities**.
 - Can lead to **better adaptation and more resilient communities**.
- (NAP Technical Guidelines, 2012)

Gender-responsive

- **Gender-responsive** refers to identifying, reflecting on and implementing interventions needed **to address gender gaps and overcome historical gender biases in policies and interventions**. Its use contributes to the advancement of gender equality with an idea to 'do better'.
- (LDC Expert Group, 2015)

Gender-transformative

- **Change** conditions or practices that unfairly treat men or women.
- Promoting gender equality in the **policy process** itself
 - Women's participation/representation
 - Capacity development of women delegates
- **Reducing vulnerabilities of women and men** through policy implementation
 - Promoting women's voice and agency
 - Closing gender gap in access to resources and services
- Gender-sensitive monitoring

Three Criteria for a Gender- Responsive NAP Process

Recognition of gender
differences in adaptation needs,
opportunities and capacities

Equitable participation and influence
by women and men in adaptation
decision-making processes

Equitable access to financial resources and
other benefits resulting from investments
in adaptation between women and men

Kenya Readiness Proposal

- Enhancing capacity for planning and effective implementation of climate change adaptation in Kenya
- 25/04/2017; 20/10/2017
- \$3 million, 3 years
- Implementation by accredited entity (FAO)
- Context: NAP 2015-2030; Readiness and Preparatory Support (\$ 150,000 direct access) in order to strengthen its NDA (The National Treasury)

Kenya Readiness Proposal

4 Outcomes in Log Frame:

1. Technical and institutional capacities for adaptation planning and implementation in key Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) enhanced
2. Knowledge base for adaptation strengthened
3. Evidence-base for climate change adaptation in agriculture improved and integrated in subsequent National Adaptation Plans.
4. Private sector actively engaged and investing in the adaptation process

GCF - Adaptation Planning Good Practices and Review Considerations

Gender considerations

- Building social dimensions, including differences based on gender, into proposed activities.
- Articulating how social dimensions, including differences based on gender, will be integrated into the proposed activities.
- Collecting and managing sex-disaggregated information to inform adaptation planning.

Outcome 1.1 – Training curriculum developed and integrated in the Kenya School of Government (KSG) training programs.

- *Activity 1.1.2* - Develop a capacity development programme (curriculum and manual) to be implemented at both national and county (sub-national) level on integrating climate change adaptation into planning and budgeting, **application of gender-responsive approaches for the agricultural sector**, data analysis and information management

Building social dimensions, including differences based on gender, into proposed activities.

Outcome 1.2 - Capacity of technical staff to integrate climate change risks and opportunities in planning and budgeting, **application of gender-responsive approaches** strengthened.

- *Activity 1.2.1* - **Train at least 500 men and women technical staff** in Climate Change Coordination Units (CCUs) at county level as per the training programme in 1.1.2

Outcome 1.4 **Gender-responsive budgeting addressed** in adaptation strategies and programmes/projects for the agricultural sub-sectors (crops, livestock, fisheries, forestry and aquaculture).

- *Activity 1.4.1* - Develop **guidelines for counties to do gender-responsive budgeting for adaptation investments** (capacity building of officers on how to use the guidelines incorporated in 1.1.2 above).

Collecting and managing sex-disaggregated information to inform adaptation planning

Outcome 2.2 Knowledge and information sharing on adaptation planning and implementation between target countries, development partners and donors enhanced.

- *Activity 2.2.1* - Organize at least one South-South peer to peer exchange to share with other countries lessons learned on formulating and/or implementing NAPs, including **representatives of farmers', indigenous, men and women groups**.

Outcome 3.2 Results from the application of the framework and CBA serve as an input into the agricultural policy dialogue on national adaptation planning.

- *Activity 3.2.2* - Review previous work on economics of climate change adaptation and conduct Cost and Benefit Analysis (CBA) of selected adaptation interventions within the agricultural sectors, **including socio-economic and gender analysis**.

Building social dimensions, including differences based on gender, into proposed activities.

Outcome 4.2 Business case for the private sector to investment in climate solutions strengthened.

- *Activity 4.2.1* - Conduct four sensitization forums and trainings on how climate change affects value chains—**including gender-based constraints of female and male actors** - in different sectors of the economy.

Articulating how social dimensions, including differences based on gender, will be integrated into the proposed activities.

"The FAO Kenya office has a Gender Expert who will provide guidance to the Technical Advisor and task teams on integrating gender dimensions into the overall project process."

How did Uganda get gender on the agenda of NAP planning for agriculture?

- Uganda NAP has 8 adaptation actions; gendered approach is one of them
- Entry points for gender mainstreaming:
 - *Government policies*
 - *Institutions – Ministry of gender with a climate change focal person*
 - *Training institutions*
 - *Climate change policy with a gender component*
 - *Planning guidelines that include gender*
- Institutional challenges
 - *Limited capacity and resources*
 - *No clear translation of gender mainstreaming concept to different levels*
 - *Limited scope of gender inclusiveness, i.e. of other categories*
 - *Limited coordination of stakeholders working on gender*

Gender training: Uganda

- Countries committed to a gender-sensitive NAP process, but **gaps in addressing gender in climate change programming** – in part due to **lack of gender capacity on the part of staff**, a lack of funding to support gender integration, and socio-cultural constraints*
- NAP-Ag **gender trainings**: Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Nepal (next: Colombia, the Gambia, Viet Nam)
- Stakeholders' Needs Assessment
- 4 Levels of Planning
 - Parliamentarians
 - National
 - District
 - Local/non-state actors
- Currently assessing impact and planning follow up



Addressing Gender in Climate Change Adaptation Planning for the Agriculture Sectors - Training of national-level planners, Mubende District, February 2017

*Source: Bryan, E., et al. 2016. Integrating Gender into Climate Change Adaptation Programs: A Research and Capacity Needs Assessment for Sub-Saharan Africa. CCAFS Working Paper no. 163. CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS). Copenhagen, Denmark. <https://ssn.pace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/22462>

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