



Food and Agriculture  
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United Nations



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*



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

*Safeguarding livelihoods and promoting  
resilience through National Adaptation Plans*

**Programme  
highlights  
2015–2017**

## Key achievements of the NAP–Ag:

1

Advanced the development of climate change adaptation planning strategies and frameworks in the agricultural sectors of eight programme countries and expanded the programme to three new countries.

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2

Enhanced capacities of national and sector decision-makers to rank and appraise adaptation options, using tools such as multi-criteria assessment, cost-benefit analysis, and impact evaluation as a means to advance the formulation and implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay and Zambia.

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Increased country support in leveraging climate finance for the implementation of climate change adaptation strategies and frameworks in the agricultural sectors, specifically in Kenya, Nepal, Thailand and Viet Nam.

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Boosted capacity for gender mainstreaming in Nepal, Uganda, Uruguay and Zambia through technical training workshops. In addition, piloted analytical methods for collecting and using sex-disaggregated data within impact evaluations, monitoring and value chain analysis.

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Launched and disseminated *Addressing Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in National Adaptation Plans – Supplementary guidelines*, now available in English, French and Spanish.

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Launched a [Massive Online Open Course \(MOOC\) on Building Climate Resilience in Agriculture](#) as a joint effort between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) with over 7000 registered participants.

# 1. Introduction

The joint UNDP and FAO *Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans Programme* (NAP-AG) is a multi-year initiative 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 agricultural 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 builds institutional capacities to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and disasters in partner countries. It also provides an opportunity for countries in accessing climate finance through international mechanisms, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), but also bilateral and multilateral funding mechanisms, as well as

national financing. The Programme contributes to NAP formulations 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".

## 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 in all partner countries.

Country support includes:

- 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, formulate targets for activities and provided local guidance on the KCSAFP. Sectoral sub-strategies for adaptation are currently being developed, which have been identified as a national priority following a capacity development assessment. This also ensured that agricultural adaptation priorities were reflected in the National Adaptation Plan which was submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at the start of 2017.
- In **Nepal**, an assessment has been undertaken to identify gaps and entry points to improve climate budgeting in agriculture-related ministries, by improving systems and capacities to undertake more robust expenditure classification and tracking. The Programme is in the process of revising key guideline documents for planning and budgeting and linking evidence on effective spending to programme budget proposals.
- In **the Philippines**, the NAP-Ag will contribute to the ambitious revision of the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan to ensure that Climate Change Agreement (CCA) and gender are adequately reflected and planned for.
- 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).
- In **Uganda**, a NAP for the agricultural sector has been prepared and validated and is subject to a national launch with all relevant stakeholders. An investment framework is being developed to support implementation of the NAP for the agricultural sector. Subnational entities are part of the activities of the NAP-Ag. Six districts in the central cattle corridor were supported in identifying priority areas and actions for mainstreaming climate change in their District Development Plans.
- In **Uruguay**, broad stakeholder consultations through Adaptation Dialogues for the fisheries, horticultural, agricultural and livestock sectors have been held to identify national adaptation priorities, challenges and responses to feed into the development of Uruguay's NAP for the agricultural sector.
- In **Viet Nam**, guidance is being provided to officers on how to prioritize and mainstream climate adaptation measures into provincial-level plans and investment programmes linked to sustainable agriculture and water resource management.

➤ **Colombia, Guatemala, Kenya, Nepal, the Philippines** and **Zambia** took part in a study to review domestic data sources for climate

finance to better understand how much the countries are allocating to climate change through their national public expenditures.

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

Catalysing 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 adaptation planning activities in agriculture. For example:

➤ In **Nepal**, economic appraisal of adaptation options and strengthening of capacities to

carry out vulnerability and impact assessments, including the assessment of gender issues, have been used to enable the framing of priority options and programmes on agriculture and ecosystem-based adaptation and to support the mobilization of national and international finance.

➤ In **Kenya**, results from the NAP-Ag programme have fed into investment proposals under the NAP Readiness window of the Green Climate Fund.

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

Training sessions have been held to enhance evidence-based decision-making for effective adaptation planning in the agricultural sectors. Specific topics included economic appraisal tools such as cost-benefit analyses and impact evaluation, which can support the planning and identification of appropriate adaptation options. A curriculum and training package on cost-benefit analysis, using country case studies, have been developed. Country activities include:

➤ In **Thailand**, work is ongoing to develop a survey instrument and evaluation design in close collaboration with the FAO Thailand country office and technical personnel from

the Office of Agricultural Economics (OAE) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. The goal of the impact evaluation is to quantify the impact of New Theory Agriculture – an agricultural extension program that is being scaled up in Thailand.

➤ In **Uruguay**, NAP-Ag, in partnership with research institutes and universities, is working on the development and implementation of an impact evaluation framework for the agricultural sectors that will generate evidence-based results of adaptation options and serve as an input for national adaptation planning.

➤ In **Viet Nam**, the Programme has supported the kick-off of the national NAP process and an inter-ministerial dialogue on improving the valuation of climate-related impacts and identifying solutions for comprehensive risk management, where the agricultural sectors played a prominent role. Prioritization of adaptation options is a key area of work.

➤ In **Zambia**, technical officers from key ministries have been trained on conducting cost-benefit analysis and work is on-going to develop a case study, focusing on the effectiveness of early warning systems in planning for adaptation and agriculture with additional analysis of gender dynamic.

## 5. Monitoring and Evaluation

The Programme has initiated support to the development of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks for the agricultural sector in a set of NAP-Ag countries. The aim is to enable M&E of key adaptation policies and/or programme portfolios, which would then feed into adaptation planning processes in the agricultural sector and, where possible, into broader national planning and budgeting processes. Technical guidance and a training package are being developed, while some countries have initiated activities.

➤ In **Uganda**, a *Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the National Adaptation Plan for Agriculture* has been

developed, which identifies a results-based M&E System and budget for the M&E of the NAP for the agricultural sector.

➤ In **Viet Nam**, an adaptation M&E system is being tested, which could be integrated into the information system of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) to monitor MARD investment projects at national and provincial levels.

➤ In **Uruguay**, work has begun on developing a set of indicators to measure and monitor adaptation in the agricultural sectors jointly with the Sustainability Studies Institute (SARAS), the Ministry of Agriculture and scholars.

## 6. 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 a webinar, individualized coaching and preparing gender mainstreaming guidance notes and checklists designed especially for the NAP-Ag Programme. Gender advisors are working on the incorporation of sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis in impact evaluations. Work on women's economic empowerment through enterprise and market development in climate-sensitive livelihoods has advanced through scoping work and the

development of a tool that countries can apply at both the policy and programming levels.

In **Uganda**, a gender mainstreaming capacity needs assessment and stocktaking gave way to tailored trainings in February and March 2017. Parliamentarians, central government planners, district-level planners and non-state actors participated in the coaching sessions. These led to enhanced capacity to advocate for gender analysis and mainstream gender in plans and climate change adaptation projects in the agricultural sectors.

Trainings similar to those held in Uganda were carried out in Kenya and Zambia. In Nepal a training workshop was conducted to boost capacity to conduct gender analysis within the context of field-level vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning. Follow-up activities are being planned in order to build on these events.

In **Uruguay**, ongoing activities seek to build and strengthen understanding and inclusion of gender dimensions within the agricultural sector of the

NAPs. The research combines qualitative and quantitative survey methods and will generate sex-disaggregated rural statistics, as well as indicators on the contribution of women to rural production and issues such as how climate adaptation strategies and perceptions differ between women and men in dairy, livestock and vegetable production sectors. The process and results of this activity will be obtained by the first quarter of 2018.

## 7. 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 and agriculture. 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 representatives of government officials from the agricultural ministries in key national and regional events to discuss ongoing NAP activities in the countries. For Conference of the Parties (COP) 21, NAP-Ag was present in several events, including National Adaptation Plans Changing the Way We Work and Benchmarking Success. COP 22 organized

the event scaling up climate finance for formulation and implementation of NAPs.

- In 2017, NAP-Ag partner countries and representatives participated in several events including the Least Developed Countries (LDC) Expert Group (LEG) NAP Expo in Africa and Asia and the LEG meetings in Bonn and Port-au-Prince, and in regional meetings taking place in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2017. In 2017, the Programme also facilitated a session on SDG, NAP and NDC synergies at the Global NDC Partnership Forum.
- 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 learned on advancing NAPs as well as on impact assessment approaches.



## 8. Knowledge sharing and partnerships

The NAP-AG 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 agricultural sectors to climate change has been developed, including forestry, fisheries, aquaculture and genetic resources.
- The [NAP-Ag Webinar Series](#) provides a platform for the exchange of knowledge on key technical topics when addressing the agricultural sectors in NAPs. Organized events have covered the following topics:
  - [Economics of adaptation in agriculture: impact evaluation and cost-benefit analysis](#)
  - [Mainstreaming gender in climate change adaptation planning for the agricultural sectors](#)
  - [Capacity development to integrate agriculture in NAPs process](#)
  - [Addressing Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in National Adaptation Plans](#)
  - [The Role of Climate Information Services in Adaptation Planning for Agriculture](#)
  - [Integrating Climate Risk in Planning and budgeting](#)
  - [Tracking domestic climate finance flows in developing countries: lessons and challenges](#)
- Through multiple outreach mechanisms, including promotion of learning opportunities, online knowledge repositories, social

media, online forums (D-groups), external media campaigns, the development of a communications toolkit and newsletters, the NAP-AG programme has scaled up communications to the community of practice and is more effectively syndicating content across a broad range of content partners.

- 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 levels and mapping of activities to enhance alignment.
- FAO, UNDP and UNITAR have joined forces to launch a Massive Open Online course in November 2017 on [National Adaptation Plans: Building Climate Resilience in Agriculture](#) to allow participants to better research the importance of adequate adaptation planning and to acquire tools to identify and prioritize adaptation options in the agricultural sectors.
- The [Addressing agriculture, forestry and fisheries in National Adaptation Plans – Supplementary guidelines](#) aims to support developing countries in reducing vulnerability of the agricultural sectors to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacities and resilience, addressing agriculture in the formulation and implementation of NAPs and enhancing the integration of adaptation in agricultural development policies, programmes and plans (now available in English and French, with Spanish coming soon).



# Upcoming activities in 2018



## Focus at country level

In Colombia, the Programme is in the process of facilitating the development of the NAPs for the agricultural sectors and defining regional short-, medium- and long-term implementation strategies.

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In Guatemala, NAP–Ag has started revising and updating the Climate Change Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Agriculture for the period 2017–2022, in addition to undertaking a study on tracking domestic climate finance flows.

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In the Gambia, support will be provided to assess climate risk and vulnerability at local level in communities and to carry out analysis of findings.

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In the Philippines, the Programme's work will launch the revision process of the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan.

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In Nepal, guidelines for integrating climate change into M&E protocols for prioritized adaptation-sensitive programmes will be elaborated along with a training package and tool kit for officers at both central and subnational levels.

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In Viet Nam, a key activity will be the finalization of prioritized investment guidelines and programmes in the agricultural sectors.



(Focus at country level continued)

In Thailand, activities include the development of bankable proposals and more robust programme budget requests based on the prioritization and appraisal of adaptation options. In addition, an impact assessment pilot will be launched to bring more evidence-based monitoring into current planning and budgeting processes.

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In Uganda and Zambia, country-specific impact evaluations will be carried out to inform decision-making around agriculture and adaptation. Sectoral and local-level stakeholders will also be trained on the climate-resilient gender-responsive market development tool.

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In Uruguay, the NAP-Ag programme will contribute to the design of a system for measuring and tracking losses and damages associated to climate change as a tool for risk management in the agricultural sectors. In addition, the adoption of FAO's Modelling System for Agricultural Impacts of Climate Change (MOSAICC) model will be used for climate modelling and to develop climate scenarios that will feed into national decision-making and planning.

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Technical trainings on cost-benefit analysis of adaptation options in agriculture will take place in Colombia, Kenya, Uganda and Nepal.

# Upcoming activities in 2018



## Focus at global level

Knowledge exchange opportunities via the [NAP-Ag Webinar Series](#) will continue to address key gaps and draw attention to key elements of the implementation and formulation of NAPs.

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A package of capacity development materials on Gender in Adaptation Planning for Agriculture will be released in the form of a global curriculum (training materials, case studies and a video) to provide guidance to planners who are seeking to address gender inequality and promote gender-responsive approaches.

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Development of a toolkit to assist planners to conduct value chain analyses that take into account climate resilience and women's empowerment for market development activities.

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



➤ **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**

[www.fao.org/in-action/naps](http://www.fao.org/in-action/naps)  
FAO-NAPs@fao.org | Julia.Wolf@fao.org

➤ **United Nations Development Programme**

[www.adaptation-undp.org/naps-agriculture](http://www.adaptation-undp.org/naps-agriculture)  
Rohini.Kohli@undp.org

➤ **Germany's Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)**

[www.bmub.bund.de](http://www.bmub.bund.de)

➤ **International Climate Initiative (IKI)**

[www.international-climate-initiative.com](http://www.international-climate-initiative.com)

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