

Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag)



Zambia Inception Workshop Report

July 26, 2016

Lake Kariba Inns, Siavonga - Zambia



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Introductions: Introductions were done as per attached attendance list.

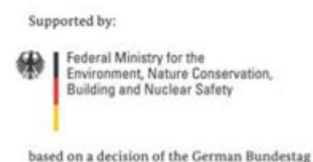
Welcome remarks - Wesley Jonathan. FAO Representative a.i. in Zambia (on behalf of FAO and UNDP)

The FAO Representative welcomed all to the inception workshop. He stated that the National Adaptation Plans aim to reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience. He further stated that the NAPs also seek to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into new and relevant policies programmes and activities with special reference to development planning processes and strategies within all sectors and at different levels.

The National Adaptation Plan process was established as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF) to complement the existing short-term national adaptation programmes of action or NAPAs. The NAP process takes a medium- to long term approach to adaptation needs through the identification of those adaptation actions that are most likely to reduce our vulnerability to climate change and also enhance resilience of those communities who are most at risk.

He indicated that Zambia has been affected by climate change effects and that the importance of the NAP is much more now than ever.

The FAO, through its various programmes and interventions within country, seeks to actively promote agricultural resilience and adaptive capacity. The conservation agriculture scaling up initiative seeks to increase crop production and productivity of over 300 000 small-scale farmers by promoting practices based on conservation agriculture. The project operates in nine out of the ten provinces. Remaining with agriculture, Climate smart agricultural practices which seek to increase agricultural productivity and income, adapt and build resilience to climate change within the small-holder agricultural communities and reduce and or remove greenhouse gas emissions where possible are being introduced by the Economics and Policy Innovations for Climate-Smart Agriculture programme.



He reminded that participants that the Zambian government has already prepared a National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change to enable the effective identification of national climate change vulnerabilities and adaptation needs. The NAPA identified 39 urgent adaptation needs and 10 priority areas within the sectors of agriculture and food security, energy and water, human health, natural resources and wildlife.

He concluded his speech reiterating the importance of the NAP and that the process will guide the adaptation interventions in Zambia for the foreseeable future and thus will play a central role in Zambia's ability to adapt to climate change and indeed thrive under these conditions.

Remarks by Mr. Morton Mwanza Ag Deputy Director Agriculture – MoA

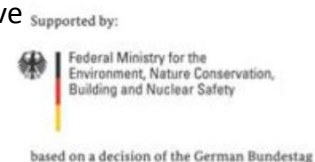
The director welcomed all to the inception meeting and training workshop “integrating agriculture sectors into the national adaptation plan project”. He also thanked all for finding time to attend the meeting.

He stated that the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process was established in 2010 under the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF) at cop 16. the process enables countries to formulate NAPs as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and to implement strategies and programmes to address those needs. Zambia like many developing countries and LDCs are now engaged in developing NAPs to implement their adaptation priorities.

He highlighted that the inception workshop was designed to facilitate consultation with key stakeholders to review the country-specific project log-frame and work plan, and also to establish and strengthen collaboration.

To this end, the inception meeting was planned to provide a forum for a focussed discussion on, among others, the following:

A) an overview of the NAP process from a global perspective



B) an overview of the NAP process in Zambia and entry points into the Zambian national development processes from the Zambian context and.

C) comments on the proposed country work plan and implementation arrangements

He stated that the two key outcomes expected from the inception meeting were as follows:

1. The Zambia-specific project work plan for the NAP-Agriculture project implementation is completed.
2. Key partners and their role in the NAP-Agriculture project implementation are agreed upon.

He also highlighted that the training that was to follow the inception workshop was meant to deliver the following outcome:

The key stakeholders gain an appreciation of the process and the key methods and tools for application in the design and implementation of the adaptation measures for the agricultural sector in line with the global guidelines cascaded to the national context.

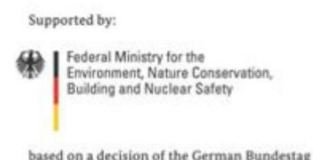
In concluding his remarks, the Director called upon all stakeholders present to share their best lessons and experiences on climate change related issues. He also thanked the German Government through GIZ, UNDP and the FAO for supporting the inception meeting and workshop.

Overview of the NAP-Ag Global Programme – Julie Teng and Alessandro Spairani, Programme Management Unit

The following are the highlights of the presentation:

Paris Agreement heralds key decisions relevant to adaptation

- Global goal on adaptation (SDGs references this goal, DRR and CCA integration is a priority)



- Stock-take and transparency; NAPs/NDC/NCs/BURs to be part of adaptation communication. *1 Feb 2018, countries to report on progress, NAPs likely to be center stage*
- Agreement commits to gender-responsive approach to adaptation, capacity development
- GCF is requested to expedite support to LDCs and DCs on formulating and implementing NAPs : Board decision to allocate up to \$3m under the readiness window.
- Over 790 million people undernourished globally, 7.4 million in Zambia (SOFI 2015)
- Nearly 2.5 billion smallholder farmers, fishers, tree-dependent communities, livestock owners, and small scale businesses depend on crops, fish, forests, livestock, and other natural resources that are threatened by disasters and crises.
- At least 70 percent of the very poor live in rural areas, most of them depending partly or completely on agriculture for their livelihoods.
- It is estimated that 500 million smallholder farms in the developing world are supporting almost 2 billion people
- It is estimated that between 660 and 820 million people (workers and their families) depend totally or partly on fisheries, aquaculture and related industries as a source of income and support (HLPE, 2014).

Adaptation, INDCs and Agriculture

- 130 countries include an adaptation section
 - 95 % (124) refer to crops and livestock
 - 83% (105) refer to forests
 - 46% (60) refer to fisheries and aquaculture
- 94% of developing countries include an adaptation section
 - 100 % in Sub-Saharan African and Eastern and South-Eastern Asia
 - 79 % in Oceania

The vision of the programme in Zambia is “to assist decision makers in programme countries to integrate climate change concerns as they affect agricultural sector-based livelihoods into associated national and sectoral planning and budgeting processes”.



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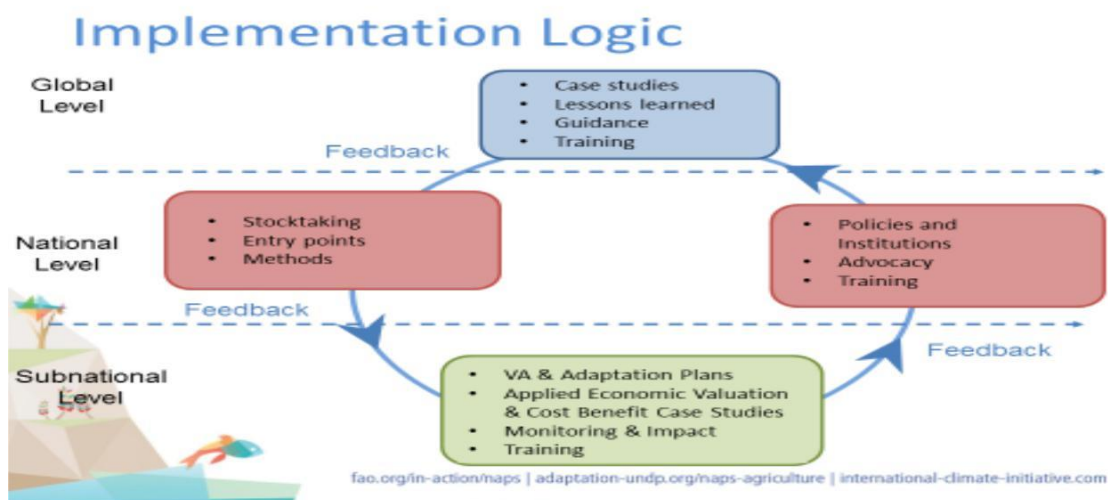
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The following are the goals of the programme:

- At the end of 4 years, the programme should demonstrate evidence of innovative approaches developed and adopted by countries, that are recognized as effective and sustainable by knowledge institutions and independent experts
- Identify means to leverage climate finance through the development of a long-term investment framework for climate adaptation



The implementation logic was presented as follows:



The presenters introduced the key programme interventions and technical assistance provided at global level to the national teams. The full presentation is attached in the annex.

NAP LEG Guidelines Highlights for National Planning- Paul Desanker

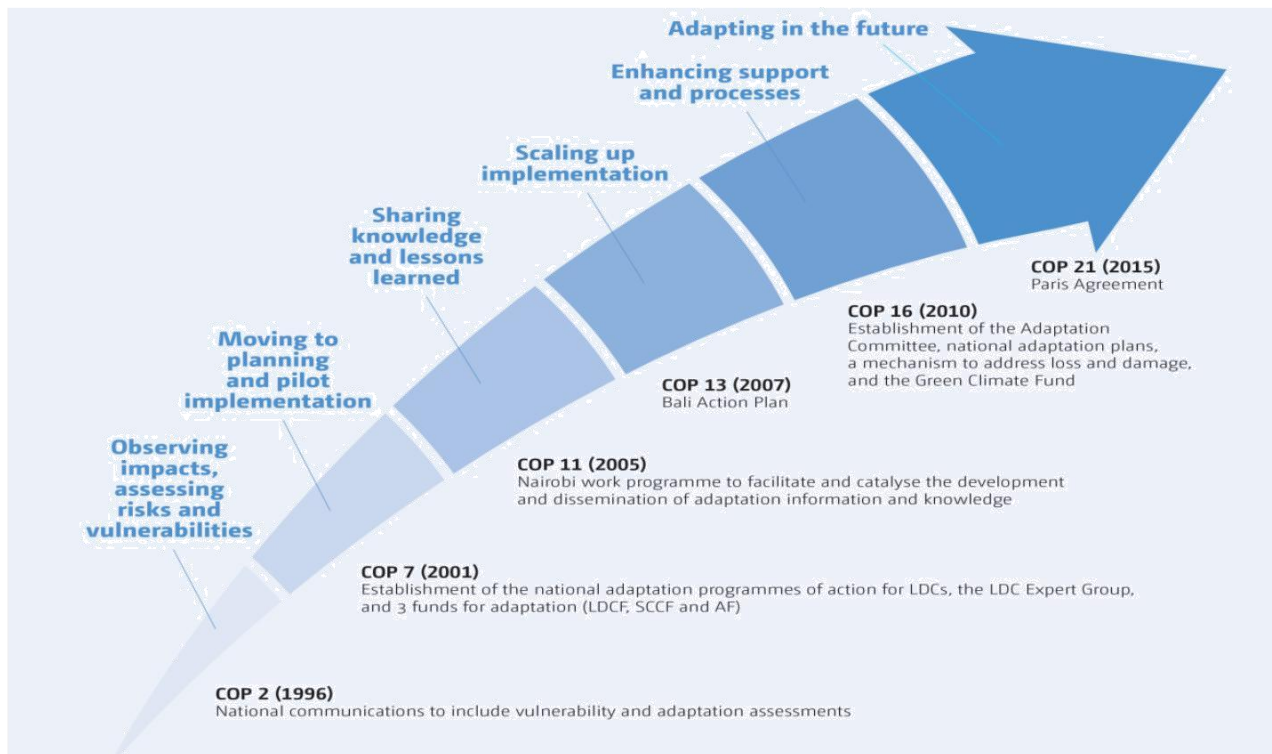
The key points of the presentation are as follows:

NAP was established under the CAF (decision 1/CP.16, paras 15 to 18; (December 2010) as a process to enable LDCs to formulate and implement NAPs, building upon their experience in preparing and implementing NAPAs, as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. Other developing country

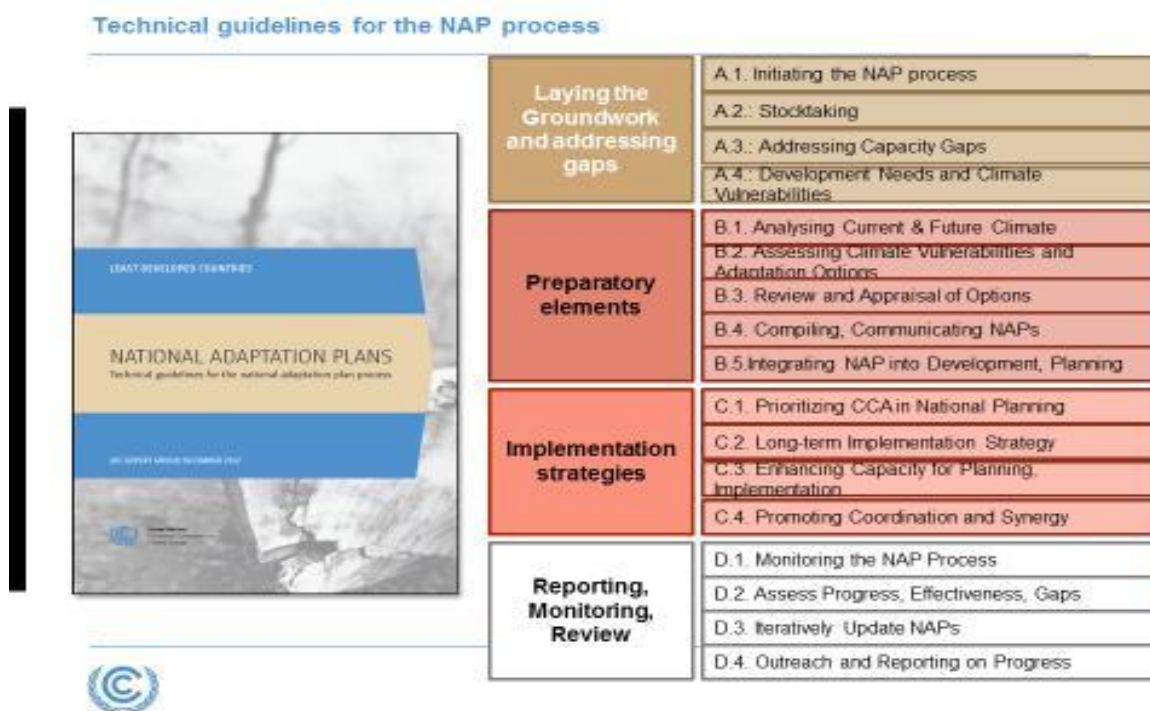
Parties are invited to employ the modalities formulated to support the NAPs. Objectives of the NAP process (decision 5/CP.17) are:

- a) To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience;
- b) 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.

Progress made under the convention was highlighted as follows:



The technical guidelines for the NAP process were shared as follows:



The following essential functions were shared:



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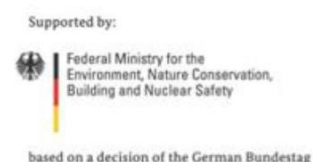
1. Helping governments to provide national leadership and coordination of adaptation efforts at all levels and to act as the main interface with regional and international mechanisms
2. The collection, compilation, processing and dissemination of data, information and knowledge on climate change and relevant development aspects in support of adaptation planning and implementation
3. Identifying and addressing gaps and needs related to capacity for the successful design and implementation of adaptation
4. Assessing climate-development linkages and needs, and supporting the integration of climate change adaptation into national and subnational development and sectoral planning (through policies, projects and programmes)
5. Analysing climate data and assessing vulnerabilities to climate change and identifying adaptation options at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels
6. Appraising adaptation options to support decision-making on adaptation investment plans and development planning
7. Promoting and facilitating the prioritization of climate change adaptation in national planning
8. Facilitating the implementation of adaptation at all levels through appropriate policies, projects and programmes, taking into account opportunities for synergy
9. Facilitating the monitoring, review and updating of adaptation plans over time, to ensure progress and effectiveness of adaptation efforts and to demonstrate how gaps are being addressed
10. Coordinating reporting and outreach on the NAP process to stakeholders nationally, internationally and formally on progress to the Convention

The full presentation is part of the annex to this report.

Overview of Zambia's National Adaptation Plan and the Entry Points in the National Development Plan Cycle- Carol Mwape Zulu - NAP Focal Point for Zambia

The key points of the presentation are summarized in this section.

The initial activities in Zambia are as follows:



- Enhancing awareness around the NAP concept
- Develop a common understanding of the National Adaptation Plans and the key elements
- Identify key focal points in sectors, Provinces and Districts
- Initiate the formulation of the NAP roadmap

The challenges and barriers faced by the NAP process was presented as follows:

- Fragmented national mandates on climate change;
- Uncertainty over financial resources for major studies to inform sector and provincial NAPs;
- In-country technical knowledge to spearhead the NAP process weakened by staff turn-over;
- Weak converging platforms for communication and dialogue across government agencies on planning and mainstreaming

Steps undertaken to-date to lay the groundwork for NAPs

Steps	Activities
Element A: Laying the Ground Work (NAP Guidelines)	
Initiating and launching the NAP process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> ICCS Designated as coordinating mechanism for NAP <input type="checkbox"/> National Climate Change Policy approved to create a national vision and mandate <input type="checkbox"/> Conduct briefings to policymakers about climate change adaptation challenges and opportunities, and the NAP process in particular <input type="checkbox"/> NAP road map has been defined and the national climate change response strategy remains as the framework to guide focus areas for the NAP process

The next steps were presented as follows:

- Appoint sector NAP focal points



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Cost Benefit Analysis in the NAP Process- Giacomo Branca, NAP-Ag Global Programme Management Team

A presentation was made on the economic appraisal of adaptation options which among others include the cost benefit analysis (CBA). The participants were taken through preliminary steps in conducting a CBA as highlighted in the annex (or presentations shared in soft copy). It was mentioned that detailed CBA would be conducted in 2017 but that identification of projects and options to be appraised in addition to preliminary data collection will be done in 2016.

Working Group on baseline

Participants were split into two groups (see annex) went into group work and presented the baseline and source of information for the 4 components of the project in Zambia. Much work has already been conducted on Zambia, upon which the project will build as the NAP process should not be a standalone initiative but is meant to have a mainstreaming, synergy-building approach.

Wrap Up and Closure of Meeting - Mr. Morton Mwanza, Representative for Deputy Director Agriculture

The meeting was closed by the Deputy Director's representative Mr. Morton Mwanza. He thanked all for the active participation during the inception and looked forward to a successful implementation of the project. The meeting was officially closed at about 17 00 hrs.