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

*Safeguarding livelihoods and promoting
resilience through National Adaptation Plans*

**Programme
highlights
2015–2018**

Key achievements of NAP–Ag:

- 1** This program has fostered the seeds of climate change adaptation-informed planning and budgeting in the agriculture sectors in 11 countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America, amongst Ministries of Agriculture, Environment, Planning and Finance. NAP–Ag has significantly raised the profile of addressing adaptation options for agriculture, in ongoing National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) processes as well as other climate change strategic frameworks, and contributes to the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
- 2** Kenya, the Philippines, Thailand and Uganda adopted key national strategic frameworks on climate change, agriculture and development in 2017-18, with the support of the NAP–Ag Programme. The Programme is now focusing its support in these four countries on implementation strategies and mainstreaming climate change into other related policies.
- 3** Enhanced the capacities of around **2 000** national and sectoral decision-makers representing over **90** institutions across its **11 partner countries**. Their capacities have been strengthened to identify and appraise adaptation options, using tools such as multi-criteria assessment, cost-benefit analysis, impact evaluation, and vulnerability and risk assessment to facilitate evidence-based decision-making in their NAPs process. Strategic capacities to advance adaptation planning and implementation have also been reinforced, including on gender mainstreaming, climate finance mobilization, and monitoring and evaluation of adaptation interventions.
- 4** Leveraged support from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) NAP Readiness Window for Kenya (USD 2.7 million) and Uruguay (USD 2.7 million). Thailand and Viet Nam are developing similar proposals with NAP–Ag support. An additional USD 100,000 have been mobilized in partnership with United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in Kenya, to develop its National Climate Change Learning Strategy. Inspired by the NAP–Ag example, and with support from Quebec, the USD 5 million project Strengthening National Adaptation Planning capacities for Food Security and Nutrition in Senegal and Haiti has been launched.
- 5** Capacities on the **gender dimensions** of adaptation in agriculture have been built in all programme countries, through tailored training and the development and dissemination of knowledge products and analytical tools to support countries' efforts to translate gender commitments into action. Workshops have been held in Colombia, the Gambia, Kenya, Nepal, The Philippines, Uganda, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zambia. A video featuring country experiences on mainstreaming gender has enjoyed wide viewing.
- 6** Launched the [Addressing agriculture, forestry and fisheries in National Adaptation Plans – Supplementary guidelines](#) in [English](#), [French](#), [Spanish](#) and [Russian](#).
- 7** Released a suite of guidance materials for policymakers and practitioners related to different aspects of adaptation planning in agriculture, including capacity development, cost-benefit analysis, impact evaluation, gender mainstreaming, and monitoring and evaluation.
- 8** Held 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 UNITAR. Over 1 000 participants completed the course, which is still available as self-paced learning. All the [material](#) of the course is also available as an online toolkit.
- 9** Real time information on the NAP–Ag initiative is provided on the [FAO NAP–Ag website](#) and [UNDP Adaptation Portal](#)

1. Introduction

The co-led UNDP and FAO *Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag)* Programme is a multi-year (2015-20), USD 17 million initiative funded by the [International Climate Initiative \(IKI\)](#) of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). The Programme supports 11 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America to identify and integrate climate change adaptation

measures into relevant national planning and budgeting processes, with a focus on the agricultural sectors. This integration is helping to enhance institutional capacities and processes towards operationalizing climate response strategies in the agricultural sectors. NAP-Ag seeks to foster innovative partnerships between ministries of agriculture, environment, planning and finance, and other national actors.



Source: Department of Field Support Geospatial Information Section (formerly Cartographic Section) Map No. 4136 Rev. 12.1 UNITED NATIONS, July 2018
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or any area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Country ownership is key to building resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and disasters in the medium to long term. Improving national capacities to identify and select catalytic adaptation options goes hand-in-hand with mobilizing the necessary finance for their implementation, beyond the timeframe and scope of the Programme itself. NAP-Ag therefore provides tools and capacity development in the necessary areas, including on engaging with international climate funds, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), bilateral

and multilateral funding mechanisms, as well as domestic financing. While NAP formulation is the entry point for the Programme, it actively seeks to build synergies with targets laid out in partner countries' wider planning processes, including overarching national development plans and the Sustainable Development Goals, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, disaster risk reduction plans and agricultural sub-sector plans (including livestock, crops, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry).

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 supported the formulation, consultation and launch of [Kenya's Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy \(2017-26\)](#). An implementation framework (2018-2027) was formally adopted in October 2018, including a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan. The participatory consultation process ensured that agricultural adaptation priorities were already well-reflected in Kenya's NAP which was submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2017, prior to the Strategy's adoption, ensuring alignment between both frameworks.
 - In **Nepal**, the Programme has been providing active support to the ongoing NAP process under the Agriculture and Food Security theme. Based on an assessment of gaps and entry points to improve climate budgeting in agriculture-related ministries, new systems for expenditure classification and tracking were endorsed. Finance and planning ministries are now expected to endorse a model for sector-based climate budgeting as part of the national climate change financing framework. The Programme is also supporting a process to update key guidance documents for planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluating sector-specific adaptation, such as the policy brief on [SDG Localisation through Integration of Climate Change in Agricultural Planning and](#)
- [Budgeting at the National and Sub-National Levels](#).
- In **the Philippines**, the Programme is contributing to the ambitious revision of the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan (AFMP) to ensure that climate change adaptation and gender are appropriately integrated. The revised AFMP will support the implementation of the Philippines' National Climate Change Action Plan (2011-28); particularly priorities related to food security.
 - In **Thailand**, the Programme has provided technical knowledge and policy expertise towards the updating and adoption of the [Agricultural Climate Change Strategic Plan \(2017–2021\)](#). The Programme is now supporting the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoAC) to implement the strategy using improved prioritization and budgeting of sectoral adaptation actions, Multi-Criteria Assessment (MCA) and integrated processes for local-level, sector-specific climate change risk assessment and adaptation planning, involving relevant stakeholders at district and provincial levels and across the various departments of the ministry.
 - In **Uganda**, a NAP for the agricultural sector and associated M&E Plan, prepared and validated with NAP-Ag support and through a multi-stakeholder approach, was launched to stakeholders in November 2018. An investment framework is now being developed to support implementation of this sectoral NAP. Subnational entities are part of NAP-Ag activities - 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**, nine stakeholder consultations took place in the form of Adaptation Dialogues for the fisheries, horticultural, agricultural and livestock sectors in 2017, and more are underway. These Dialogues identify national adaptation priorities, challenges and responses to feed into the development of Uruguay's NAP for the agricultural sector. A protocol for the systematic and consistent evaluation of climate impacts was developed and will be used as a tool to strengthen decision-making in the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture, and Fisheries.
- In **Viet Nam**, the NAP stocktaking report for agriculture was launched in 2017, identifying eight new actions or initiatives to be integrated in Viet Nam's National Action Plan on Climate Change (2012-20). The Programme has been working with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) to prepare a comprehensive, sector-wide climate change vulnerability assessment to inform the selection of sector-specific adaptation options as well as improved systems for adaptation M&E. 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.
- **Joined in 2016:** In **Colombia**, an Integrated Plan for the Management of Climate Change for the Agriculture sector is being finalized. Following the completion of Colombia's baseline and stocktaking exercise, an online survey to assess institutional capacities was completed by 63 respondents from government institutions, producer associations, research and civil society. Adaptation dialogues were held in four departments (Caldas, Cesar, Córdoba and Tolima), fostering the exchange of experiences. A platform for experience exchange on adaptation in agriculture is in development by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food.
- **Joined in 2016:** In the **Gambia**, a Technical Working Group for the NAP process was formed in 2017, and now meets regularly. The Programme is working closely with the Department of Water Resources, which leads the NAP process in the Gambia, to identify agriculture-related priorities that can contribute to the overall NAP of the country. Baseline assessments, such as a stocktaking, an institutional barriers assessment, a capacity needs assessment for mainstreaming agriculture into the NAP process are underway with support from the Programme. In addition, the NAP-Ag is supporting the revision of the Gambia National Agriculture Investment Plan and the Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy.
- **Joined in 2016:** In **Guatemala**, the Programme is supporting the implementation of Chapter 3 (Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security) and Chapter 6 (Integrated Management of Water Resources) of the Guatemala's National Action Plan on Climate Change (PANCC). A training on "Developing institutional capabilities in irrigation technology related to the PANCC and the Irrigation Promotion Policy" was attended by technical staff from the Irrigation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA). In addition, a national meeting of irrigation units from different regions of Guatemala strengthened capacities with a view to implementing Guatemala's Irrigation Promotion Policy. The policy aims to reinvest in community irrigation projects for Guatemala's semi-arid zone as well as other land areas with high need and potential for irrigation.
- **Colombia, Guatemala, Kenya, Nepal, the Philippines** and **Zambia** took part in [A Review of Domestic Data Sources for Climate Finance Flows in Recipient Countries](#) (UNDP and GFLAC, 2018) to better understand the availability of data and ultimately the share of national public expenditures being allocated to climate change. NAP-Ag is expanding this work to review climate and agriculture-related expenditures in four of its partner countries (the Gambia, Kenya, Uganda, and Uruguay).

3. Leveraging finance for the formulation and implementation of NAPs

Mobilizing climate finance for adaptation work in agriculture involves sound programme design, based on prioritized and sequenced adaptation actions. A good understanding of the various sources of funding available, both public and private, is also indispensable, as different types of finance can support different types of activities. The Programme is assisting countries to identify and design activities that can leverage allocations from the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme to advance adaptation planning in agriculture.

Drawing on support from NAP-Ag, Kenya and Uruguay now have approved GCF NAP projects, respectively entitled [Enhancing capacity for](#)

[planning and effective implementation of climate change adaptation in Kenya](#) (2018-21) and [Integrating adaptation into cities, infrastructure and local planning in Uruguay](#) (2018-21). Further proposals are under elaboration in Thailand and Viet Nam with NAP-Ag support. In the Gambia, Uganda and Zambia, the Programme is collaborating with other delivery partners to contribute to resource mobilization.

Inspired by the NAP-Ag example, and with support from the Regional Government of Quebec, the USD 5 million Fostering National Adaptation Planning capacities for Food Security and Nutrition (2018-21) project with Senegal and Haiti was launched.

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

Evidence-based decision-making underpins effective adaptation planning in the agricultural sectors. Building national capacities to apply economic appraisal tools such as cost-benefit analysis (CBA) and impact evaluation (IE) can support the identification and prioritization of appropriate adaptation options. NAP-Ag has provided related training to over 220 stakeholders in six of its partner countries (Kenya, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zambia), covering a range of topics and tools. A curriculum and training package on cost-benefit analysis (CBA), using country case studies, have been developed. Briefing Notes on [Cost-benefit analysis for climate change adaptation policies and investments in the agriculture sectors](#) and [Using impact evaluation to improve policymaking for climate change adaptation in the agriculture sectors](#) have been published. Country activities include:

- In **Kenya**, an agriculture-based livelihood project has been identified for a CBA to be run. Key stakeholders were trained on the methodology in 2018.
- In **Thailand**, an IE strategy and work plan were finalized in 2017 in close collaboration with technical personnel from the Office of Agricultural Economics (OAE) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and the Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI). The goal of this evaluation is to quantify the impact of New Theory Agriculture – an agricultural extension program that is being scaled up in Thailand. This evaluation builds upon training on CBA provided by the Programme in two sessions in 2016 and 2017.

- In **Uganda**, a capacity assessment was undertaken for CBA to prepare for a training in late 2018. A case study on impact evaluation was identified and used during a training in October 2018.
- In **Uruguay**, training sessions on CBA of adaptation options were delivered to technical officers from the Ministries of Agriculture and Environment and the academia. A toolkit for the application of the CBA methodology was also developed. The enhanced capacities will help to standardize the use of CBA and provide evidence to feed into Uruguay's NAP for the agriculture sector and its updated NDC. As a result of the CBA, the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture, and Fisheries identified two new adaptation action areas: intermittent irrigation for rice cultivation and the integration of gender sensitive adaptation responses.
- NAP-Ag, in partnership with research institutes and universities, is preparing an impact evaluation framework for the agricultural sectors to serve as input for national adaptation planning.
- In **Viet Nam**, Programme activities covers vulnerability and impacts assessment of crop, livestock production and aquaculture as well as a vulnerability and impact assessment for water resources. Furthermore, the identification and prioritization of adaptation options for the four sectors is underway, utilizing CBA approaches for these agriculture sub-sectors.
- In **Zambia**, technical officers from key ministries have been trained on conducting CBA and IE. A report applying CBA to the Conservation Agriculture Scaling Up project was completed and reviewed, and a case study on IE in Zambia is being finalized.



5. Monitoring and Evaluation

The Programme has been providing support for the identification of indicators to be used as metrics to track adaptation, resilience and adaptive capacity for the agriculture sectors in four countries (Nepal, Thailand, Viet Nam, Uruguay); as well as the development of M&E frameworks for the agricultural sector in five countries (Colombia, Guatemala, Kenya, the Philippines and Uganda). This support is timely, as highlighted in Element (b) of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture, which is dedicated to Methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience. NAP-Ag aims to enable the 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, broader national planning and budgeting processes. An overview is available online: [Advancing on monitoring and evaluation for adaptation in the agriculture sectors](#). Country activities include:

- In **Kenya**, the Programme supported the development of the Kenya Climate-Smart Agriculture Implementation Framework (KCSAIF) which was officially launched on 31 October 2018 to provide the basis for M&E of the Kenya Climate-Smart Agriculture Strategy (KCSAS). In addition, in order to operationalize the KCSAIF, an M&E system is foreseen to be developed. The M&E system is expected to be integrated in the National Performance Benefit Measurement Framework.
- In **Nepal**, the Programme has been undertaking a review of existing agricultural M&E systems to identify options to link the M&E systems of the Nepal Agricultural Development Strategy and targets related to climate resilience with the food security and nutrition theme of Nepal's NAP.
- In the **Philippines**, the identification and development of indicators for M&E on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in agriculture sectors is being supported by NAP-Ag.
- In **Uganda**, a Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework has been designed for the Agriculture Sector NAP with support from the NAP-Ag Programme. This is aligned with the National Public Sector M&E Policy (2013), as well as the M&E framework for National Climate Change Policy (2015). It is customized to be integrated into regulatory, M&E and reporting systems of the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF).
- In **Uruguay**, a matrix of indicators to measure and monitor adaptation in the agricultural sectors has been elaborated and reviewed in collaboration with the Sustainability Studies Institute (SARAS), the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture, and Fisheries (MGAP) and national research institutions. This matrix of indicators will be integrated into the Uruguay's updated NDC and SDG activities. At the sectoral level, the MGAP will use it to track adaptation progress.
- In **Viet Nam**, an adaptation M&E system is being piloted in five provinces (Lao Cai, Nam Dinh, Quang Binh, Kon Tum, and Soc Trang). The tested indicators will be revised and integrated into the information system of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) to monitor their investment projects at national and provincial levels on their consideration of adaptation, green growth, and SDGs.
- **Joined in 2016:** In **Colombia**, the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM) is collaborating with NAP-Ag to design an M&E system for the Integral Climate Change Management Plan for the

Agricultural Sector. It will be integrated with Colombia's existing environmental information system (SIAC) and national information system on climate change (SNICC).

➤ **Joined in 2016:** In **Guatemala**, ten national institutions have jointly developed a work plan for inter-institutional coordination to review the state of the art on M&E in the agricultural sector and advance the articulation

of indicators to be included in the National Information System on Climate Change, which is managed by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. Furthermore, adjustments to the Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation System of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food are allowing for the institutionalization of M&E and reporting at sectoral level as well.

6. Gender mainstreaming

Together with partner countries, UNDP and FAO have implemented a series of gender mainstreaming activities, including gender skills trainings, gender analyses and monitoring of gender issues. Insights on the gender dimensions of climate change in agriculture, as well as the gender dynamics of adaptation planning, have been documented and shared with national and global audiences through a [webinar](#), a [briefing note](#), case studies, and videos – one on [Viet Nam](#), and the other featuring [Colombia, Thailand and Uganda](#). The materials from training workshops in nine NAP-Ag countries on gender-responsive adaptation in agriculture are being compiled into a training package for multiple audiences. Further, an analytical tool to support planning for value chain development that is both climate-resilient and boosts women's economic development is being applied in Zambia.

As countries move toward setting adaptation priorities in the agriculture sector, there are meaningful signs of gender integration:

➤ **Uruguay's** piloting of a qualitative and quantitative methodology for collecting and analyzing data on the gender dimensions of adaptation in rural agriculture has encouraged the Department of Agriculture to continue to conduct "Adaptation Dialogues", in order to understand rural producers' priorities and

needs. Discussions are also taking place on how to modify the agricultural census to incorporate some of the questions and issues explored in the Uruguay case study on gender.

➤ After piloting a gender training workshop that brought together gender and agriculture experts, **the Gambia** is identifying additional opportunities to conduct Trainings of Trainers. The aim is to spread knowledge and institutionalize gender-responsive approaches within planning processes at multiple levels, in collaboration with the NAP Global Network. This is seen as a foundational step to ensure that the adaptation priorities that come out of planning processes are informed by multiple perspectives, and are designed to address the differential needs of women and men in the agriculture sector.

➤ **Uganda's** NAP for Agriculture includes gender among its eight priority areas. This is a result of multiple efforts in the country to enhance commitments on gender and climate change to which NAP-Ag contributed through training workshops and awareness raising.

➤ In **Viet Nam**, research teams incorporated gender analysis into CBA and Vulnerability Assessments of different agriculture subsectors. In some regions, significant gender differences

were noted with regards to preferences and options in coping strategies. These findings will be considered during priority-setting meetings.

While NAP-Ag's core focus is to support partner countries, it is also enhancing capacities of its own global and country programme teams'

to address gender issues. This is being done through webinars and individualized coaching, and by providing gender mainstreaming guidance notes and checklists designed especially for the Programme. NAP-Ag gender advisors are working on the incorporation of sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis in impact evaluations

7. Advocacy of NAPs and agriculture

The adoption of the historic [Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture \(KJWA\)](#) decision by the UN climate change conference (COP 23) in 2017 marked a turning point for the status of agriculture in the international climate discourse. Building on the KJWA decision, a [roadmap](#) for the joint work was concluded at the UN Climate Conference in May 2018 (SB48). It sets out a schedule of submissions and in-session workshops to take place between 2018-2020 on the six elements identified in the decision, which focus chiefly on adaptation but also consider mitigation co-benefits.

The urgency of action is highlighted by the fact that world hunger rose for the third consecutive year in 2017, with nearly 821 million (1 in 9) people going hungry. Climate change and conflict have been identified as key drivers of this increase. The 2018 Special Report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) shows the great difference between living in a 1.5 degree compared to a 2 degree world. At 1.5 degrees, there would be smaller reductions in the yields of key crops like maize, rice and wheat, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, south-east Asia, and South and Central America. Several hundred million fewer people would be exposed to climate change-related risk by 2050. Strategic frameworks such as NAPs, NDCs and long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies should be linked in order to enhance long-term adaptive capacity. They should be mobilized in the context of the wider development framework provided by the SDGs.

Within this growing momentum for climate action in agriculture, the NAP-Ag Programme has made an important contribution. The Programme's regional and international outreach at key events on climate change adaptation and agriculture has continued to grow:

➤ The NAP-Ag Programme has played a convening role in bringing together government officials representing agricultural ministries of partner countries in key national, regional and international events to discuss their ongoing NAP. In 2017-18, the Programme was featured at around 40 regional and international events, including UNFCCC sessions and expert meetings, as well as meetings organized by fellow support partners such as the NAP-GSP. Highlights from SB 48 held in Bonn in May 2018 include an event co-organized by NAP-Ag on the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture, and being featured at the 10th Anniversary of the International Climate Initiative (IKI). The Programme also contributed to the organization of two expert meetings convening agriculture negotiators in support of the advancement of the KJWA, held in Rome in March and September 2018. In October 2018, NAP-Ag presented at the NDC week in Bangkok, Thailand, and Asian and Pacific programme countries shared their experiences at the 6th Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum (APAN) in Manila, the Philippines.

➤ NAP-Ag partner countries and representatives also participated in a number of events organized by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), including the Global NAP Expo in Egypt, where it co-facilitated a session on M&E with GIZ and the Adaptation

Committee and another on Gender with the NAP Global Network; the regional NAP Expo in Latin America, where it facilitated a dialogue on NAP-NDC linkages; and the 2018 meetings of the LEG, held in Sao Tomé and Sierra Leone.

8. Knowledge-sharing and partnerships

The NAP-Ag Programme aims to enhance experience-sharing on integrating agriculture in NAPs within and across countries through South-South and triangular cooperation, as well as at global level within the UNFCCC process. The Programme itself also engages in a range of partnerships, and values collaboration across support institutions and diverse actors. Knowledge products, knowledge sharing platforms and partnerships include:

➤ The launch of a new series of Briefing Notes, to provide overviews of useful tools and key thematic areas in addressing agriculture sector priorities in the formulation and implementation of NAPs. The first notes focus on:

- [Advancing on monitoring and evaluation for adaptation in the agriculture sectors](#)
- [Cost-benefit analysis for climate change adaptation policies and investments in the agriculture sectors](#)

- [Institutional capacity assessment approach for National Adaptation Planning in the Agricultural Sectors](#)
- [Promoting gender-responsive adaptation in the agricultural sectors: Entry points within National Adaptation Plans](#)
- [Using impact evaluation to improve policymaking for climate change adaptation in the agriculture sectors](#)

➤ Case studies on adaptation in agriculture, capturing lessons learned from its partner countries. Cases available so far are:

- [Gender and Adaptation Planning in the agricultural sectors: Uganda](#)
- [Safeguarding livelihoods and promoting resilience through NAPs: Kenya](#)
- Safeguarding livelihoods and promoting resilience through NAPs: Uruguay (available in [English](#) & [Spanish](#))



➤ The NAP-Ag [Knowledge Tank](#), which facilitates public access to over 140 categorized tools, methods, case studies and other knowledge materials to support climate change adaptation planning in agriculture, is being institutionalized by FAO as a wider, more extensive and interactive knowledge repository to support policymakers and practitioners on climate-related planning and implementation in the agricultural sectors. With support from the NAP-Ag Programme, FAO was able to mobilize additional resources from Germany's Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) for the Climate-Land Hub (CL-Hub), which will provide entry points for countries to access guidance on NAPs, NDCs, the KJWA and the SDGs from an agricultural sector perspective.

➤ The [NAP-Ag Webinar Series](#) provides a global platform for the exchange of knowledge on key technical topics to support practitioners and policymakers to address the agricultural sectors in NAPs. The following topics have been covered:

- [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](#)
- [Ecosystem-based adaptation and National Adaptation Planning: Opportunities for the agricultural sectors](#)

- [Addressing agricultural resilience in long term climate planning instruments](#)

➤ The Programme has enhanced its collaboration with the joint UNDP-UN Environment NAP Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP), the Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership, the NAP Global Network, the Global Water Partnership and the NDC Partnership. It has also developed a network of contacts at national and global levels with which it coordinates activities to enhance alignment.

➤ FAO, UNDP and UNITAR joined forces to launch a Massive Open Online Course in November 2017 on [National Adaptation Plans: Building Climate Resilience in Agriculture](#) to equip participants with a better understanding of the interlinkages between climate change, agriculture, food security and the role of NAPs. Over 1 000 participants completed the course.

➤ The [Addressing agriculture, forestry and fisheries in National Adaptation Plans – Supplementary guidelines](#) aim to support developing countries to reduce the vulnerability of their agricultural sectors to the impacts of climate



change by planning for and building their adaptive capacities and resilience, while also enhancing the integration of climate change adaptation in agricultural development policies, programmes and plans. The NAP-Ag Guidelines are available in [English](#), [French](#), [Spanish](#) and [Russian](#), and have referred to in the 2018 World Resources Institute publication [Transforming Agriculture for Climate Resilience: A Framework for Systemic Change](#) as illustrative of a process for transformative adaptation planning.



Focus at country level

In Colombia, a vulnerability and risk analysis for climate change in the agricultural sectors will be undertaken to improve decision-making and provide a basis to design a national disaster risk management strategy. The development of the M&E system for the Integral Climate Change Management Plan of the Agricultural Sector will be finalized.

In Guatemala, an Action Plan will be developed to help operationalize the Strategic Climate Change Plan (2018-2022) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food, and an M&E system for the Agriculture, Livestock and Food Security section of Guatemala's NAP will be elaborated. The ongoing collaboration with the Irrigation Department and National Rural Extension System will be scaled up with new training modules on adaptation for national technical staff.

In the Gambia, a basic climate expenditure review and a training to sensitize key technical staff on climate public expenditures methodologies will be conducted in early 2019. A NAP workshop will be organized jointly with the Global Water Partnership to discuss the overall NAP process in the country, and to prepare a roadmap for adaptation planning in agriculture.

In the Philippines, the Programme will finalise its contribution to the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan, and conduct studies to identify innovative adaptation options that yield mitigation co-benefits. The Programme will also prepare a review of M&E systems in place to track progress toward the targets of the National Climate Change Action Plan and identify potential adjustments. The development of specific coastal adaptation indicators for fisheries and aquaculture will be finalized in collaboration with the Philippines Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), and support for their application in decision-making will be provided.



(Focus at country level continued)

In Nepal, the Programme will support the development of profession-specific guidelines for decision makers on how to integrate climate change into agriculture planning and budgeting processes. These guidelines will be provided in parallel with training workshops for different governmental entities. In addition, the Programme will finalize a review of the sectoral M&E framework and identify ways to link the targets of the Nepal Agricultural Development Strategy to the climate resilience to the food security and nutrition theme of Nepal's NAP.

In Viet Nam, a digital platform providing risk information at national level will be launched. The information available via the platform will be based partly on the vulnerability and risk assessment and CBA of sector-specific adaptation options that will be finalized in 2019. The Programme will also work to strengthen links between the agriculture components of the NAP and Vietnam's NDC.

In Thailand, the Programme will facilitate the development of adaptation plans for subnational agriculture sectors through integrative Multi-Criteria Analysis (MCA) and Vulnerability Risk Assessment in three provinces that are particularly vulnerable to climate change. Guidelines on MCA for decision makers will be developed to support uptake of tools for climate responsive planning and budgeting processes in agriculture sectors.

In Uganda, a NAP workshop will be convened to present the lessons learnt from the Programme and how these can be applied to the overall NAP process in the country.

In Uruguay, the National Adaptation Plan will be validated and implementation will commence.

In Zambia, a handbook will be prepared to draw lessons learnt from the Programme and develop a framework for adaptation planning in agriculture. A training based on the Toolkit for Value Chain Analysis and Market Development integrating Climate Resilience and Gender Sensitivity will be conducted and opportunities to apply it will be scoped.



Focus at global level

Three further flagship publications are in preparation – Supplementary Guidelines to the NAP Technical Guidelines focusing on forestry and another on fisheries and aquaculture, as well as a Handbook for practitioners on integrating agriculture in adaptation planning – and will be published in 2019.

The growing body of evidence and lessons learned from NAP-Ag countries will be disseminated in the form of Case Studies and Briefing Notes on topics including: NAPs and livestock, NAPs and sustainable crop production; M&E, climate information services, planning and budgeting, and alignment between long-term planning instruments.

Two global training curricula, one on M&E and another on Gender in Adaptation Planning for Agriculture will be released as modular training packages supported by case studies to provide guidance to support planners and practitioners.

NAP-Ag will continue to tailor its technical support to countries based on country needs within the framework of the Paris Agreement. The initiative looks forward to continue contributing technical inputs to the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture discussions, as well as new developments on linkages between adaptation communications under the Paris Agreement and NAPs.



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