



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



50
YEARS

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

Global Capacity Development Workshop

Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans

NAP-Ag

Workshop report

*Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy
05-07 April 2016*

Global Capacity Development Workshop
Integrating Agriculture in
National Adaptation Plans
NAP-Ag

Workshop report

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy
05-07 April 2016

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by FAO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned.

The views expressed in this information product are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of FAO.

ISBN 978-92-5-109368-9

© FAO, 2016

FAO encourages the use, reproduction and dissemination of material in this information product. Except where otherwise indicated, material may be copied, downloaded and printed for private study, research and teaching purposes, or for use in non-commercial products or services, provided that appropriate acknowledgement of FAO as the source and copyright holder is given and that FAO's endorsement of users' views, products or services is not implied in any way.

All requests for translation and adaptation rights, and for resale and other commercial use rights should be made via www.fao.org/contact-us/licence-request or addressed to copyright@fao.org.

FAO information products are available on the FAO website (www.fao.org/publications) and can be purchased through publications-sales@fao.org.

Contents

Executive summary.....	vii
Introduction.....	1
Background and purpose	3
Main content of the workshop.....	5
Summary of session discussions.....	9
Opening session	9
Agencies' work on climate change.....	9
Session 1: Climate change adaptation and food security	12
Session 2: Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into development planning	15
Session 3: Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into development planning	17
Session 3: Working groups	19
Session 4: Leveraging support for NAPs	20
Session 4: Working groups	22
Session 5: Leveraging support for NAPs	23
Peer to peer exchange – developing a buddy system	25
Group work - Integration of agriculture subsectors and other sectors	27
Work planning	29
Next steps for the programme, activities and milestones	31
Knowledge sharing and communication	31
Closing remarks.....	33
Annexes	35
Annex 1: Pre and Post Workshop Evaluation	35
Annex 2: Concept note	39
Annex 3: Agenda.....	41
Annex 4: List of Participants	44

Executive summary

The Global Capacity Development Workshop was organized from 05 to 07 April 2016 at FAO Headquarters in Rome, Italy as part of the FAO-UNDP Programme *Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans* (NAP-Ag). The programme aims to contribute to support partner countries, Kenya, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zambia, to integrate key climate change adaptation issues of the agriculture sectors into the NAP process.

More than 70 participants were present at the workshop, including 18 representatives from the Ministries of Agriculture and Environment from the eight countries. The workshop was organized to develop a common understanding of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process in relation to the agriculture sectors and to provide eight partner countries with training and knowledge exchange opportunities to advance country-level activities and work plans.

Key aspects from the discussions during the workshop are as follows:

1. Countries requested support to identify suitable tools for building the evidence base, develop capacity and build effective work plans and budgets for the NAP process, and to mainstream adaptation and disaster risk reduction into national development programmes.
2. There is a wide consensus on the need for working together across ministries and national agencies working on environment, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, planning, finance and women's affairs, to work together to enhance climate change adaptation.
3. Coordinating national institutions of the NAP processes are encouraged to put in place regular policy frameworks, and to involve the main stakeholders from all agriculture sectors, including cropland, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry, as well as genetic resources.
4. Integration of the agriculture sectors in the NAP process will require that sub-sectorial experts become actively involved in the NAP process. Clear communication will be essential to build awareness on the expected climate change impacts on vulnerable groups, areas and sectors. Additional risk factors and the needs of each agriculture sector will need to be identified to adapt and prevent climate-related disasters in the medium to long term.
5. The National Programme teams were encouraged to move forward to scale up activities, to enhance adaptation and resilience through replication and

1 For more information about the programme: www.fao.org/in-action/naps/overview and www.adaptation-undp.org/naps-agriculture

2 Kindly refer to the workshop concept note for more details on the workshop objectives: www.fao.org/3/a-bc144e.pdf

multiplier effects, with the aim to ensure food security and sustainable development under the changing climate.

Country representatives agreed that global finance institutions should increase the share of resources available to climate change adaptation. Delegates also appreciated the co-benefits and synergies created by enhanced climate action in the agriculture sectors, including ecosystem-based adaptation and greenhouse gas emission reduction.

The workshop concluded with the next steps and milestones for 2016 and early 2017, noting the activities that would take place at national level as well as global events, such as COP 22 in Marrakech, Morocco.

Overall, the participants evaluated the workshop quite well, acknowledging that their level of knowledge on specific topics is greater after having attended the workshop than before (see: Annex 1 Pre and Post Workshop Evaluation).

Introduction

Climate change threatens agricultural production, food security and nutrition in many parts of the world. While rising temperatures and increased droughts are projected to decrease production throughout this century, climate-induced disasters will further erode livelihoods. Medium to longer term planning horizons are required to ensure that climate change adaptation responses address multiplying climate threats and support vulnerable populations to become more resilient.

In response to the increased necessity to consider medium- to long-term planning for climate change adaptation within the framework of national development priorities, the 16th Conference of Parties (COP 16) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), established the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process under the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF). Moreover, the Lima Call for Climate Action convened at COP 20 in Lima, Peru, encouraged countries to prepare and implement adaptation commitments and actions by integrating adaptation within national development planning and national policies. The 2015 Paris Agreement further reaffirmed Parties' willingness to engage in adaptation planning processes and to implement actions, including the development or enhancement of relevant plans, policies and/or contributions.

Against this background, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), with support from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) launched the Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag) programme. The programme works with Ministries of Agriculture, Environment, Planning and Finance, and key national stakeholders in Kenya, Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zambia to incorporate agriculture sectors into the NAP process.

On 05-07 April 2016, the NAP-Ag programme conducted a three-day workshop at FAO Headquarters in Rome that brought together more than 70 participants, including representatives from Ministries of Agriculture and Environment from eight partner countries as well as country programme coordinators and international experts on agriculture and climate change.

The workshop was organized to develop a common understanding of the NAP process in relation to the agriculture sectors and to provide eight partner countries with training and knowledge exchange opportunities to advance country-level activities and work plans.



This report describes the background and purpose of the workshop, and provides summaries of presentations and discussions.

The workshop materials and further information are available at: www.fao.org/in-action/naps/news/events/

global-capacity-development-workshop-2016 and www.adaptation-undp.org/naps-agriculture.

All images from the workshop are accessible and can be downloaded via FAO Flickr account: www.flickr.com/photos/faonews/albums/72157666800400445/with/26243435116

Background and purpose

As part of the Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans programme, FAO and UNDP organized a three-day workshop to develop a common understanding of the NAP process in relation to the agriculture sectors (including forestry and fisheries) and to provide eight partner countries with training and knowledge exchange opportunities to advance country-level activities and work plans. Topics relevant to the programme such as developing road maps, skills development on adaptation-sensitive planning, budgeting and impact assessment were discussed. Trainings on the methodologies of risk and vulnerability assessments, economics of adaptation and impact assessments on the agriculture sectors were carried out.

The aims of the workshop were to:

- Enhance and develop a common understanding of the NAP process and the linkages between food security, agriculture and climate change adaptation;
- Identify specific technical, institutional and financial needs to support the integration of medium- and long-term climate change adaptation into existing national and sub-national planning and processes related to the agriculture sector;
- Define entry points for the integration of climate-resilient agriculture in national planning;

- Present the progress and share lessons learnt from the NAP process in each participating country and advance national work plans;
- Build capacities through technical working group sessions; and
- Review and receive comments on a draft of the Agriculture Supplement to the NAP Technical Guidelines.

The expected outputs were to:

- Develop a common understanding of the NAP process and the linkages between food security, agriculture and climate change adaptation; and
- Identify next steps for programme activities at global and national level.

In order to achieve these objectives, a number of interactive tools and methodologies were used, including working group discussions, peer to peer exchanges, group presentations, facilitated discussions, mind maps, etc.

Main content of the workshop

To increase the capacity at the national level, the workshop consisted of presentations and technical training sessions³ focusing on the following five areas:

1. NAP process and the linkages between food security, agriculture and climate change adaptation

The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process, established under the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF), enables Parties to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs.⁴ A key part of the NAP process aims to build resilience through disaster risk reduction (DRR) and adapt to climate change to minimize the impact on vulnerable groups and to ensure food security under a changing climate by addressing key issues in the agriculture sectors.

2. Specific technical, institutional and financial needs related to adaptation and the agriculture sectors

The agriculture sectors are highly vulnerable to climate change impacts. In order to adapt and ensure food security in the long term, **an integrated and holistic**

vision to climate change is necessary. For this to happen the introduction of an impact monitoring framework for the agriculture sectors will generate **evidence based results of adaptation options** to support policy and decision-makers identify the right policies to address key risks and reduce vulnerabilities.

Both **medium- and long-term** visions are necessary to prepare and develop monitoring systems to adapt plans and activities as the knowledge increases. Conserving biological diversity will assist in adapting to unforeseen impacts of climatic change.

There are several agricultural practices and technologies that can be implemented to allow adaptation/mitigation **co-benefits in the agriculture sectors**, including food security and nutrition, increase in incomes, adaptation resilience, as well as the reduction and/or removal of greenhouse gas emissions.

National institutional settings may be a challenge in effectively coordinating joint activities in addressing key issues of the agriculture sectors. Involvement of multiple stakeholders throughout the supply chains of the agriculture sector is central in the NAP process. Additionally, other economic sectors, such as energy production and transportation, play a vital role in

³ All workshop presentations can be accessed also through the FAO SlideShare account: www.slideshare.net/FAOoftheUN/tag/nap-ag

⁴ For more information on UNFCCC's work on adaptation: <http://unfccc.int/focus/adaptation/items/6999.php>

the amount of food produced and distributed to the population. Therefore, it is essential that the NAP process puts in place a sector integration mechanism to ensure disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in all sectors and key actors at the country level.

A holistic approach can be observed through the integration of the **climate smart agriculture approach** into farmer field schools, and other existing institutions.

Specific **climate finance alone** is not enough to respond to climate change. Within climate finance, the bulk of funding is still targeted towards mitigation, and only a small proportion of the funding addresses adaptation, or activities targeting both adaptation and mitigation. Countries are encouraged to consider a combination of funding sources for climate-proofing and guiding common agricultural investments, such as public-private partnerships, bi- and multilateral funds, and environmental and climate funds. Through the Green Climate Fund (GCF), readiness funds are available to develop capacity for the NAP process. Participating countries highlighted the need to increase the availability of funds for adaptation.

3. Entry points for the integration of climate-resilient agriculture in national planning

Adaptation and disaster risk reduction need to be mainstreamed into development planning in order to help sustain natural resources and livelihoods. In terms of the process, a pragmatic **work plan** and the necessary funds can provide support to make the NAP process more concrete and functional compared to a

single strategy. **High-level political support** is often necessary to move forward with an inter-sectoral NAP process.

4. Progress, work plans and lessons learnt from the NAP process in countries

Countries reported on the status of their climate and adaptation work, and how agriculture has been reflected thus far in the process. Countries also presented the key focus, challenges and progress through poster session and presentations, and drafted a rough road map, indicating the milestones until the end of 2016 (to be finalized).

5. Building of capacity related to agriculture sectors and NAPs

Capacity development and good **knowledge management** should be an integral part of the NAP process in order to share best practices and learn to do better. Managing the generated knowledge well at the country level can assist in documenting good adaptation practices in a systematic way, knowledge exchange of lessons learned can provide support by preserving institutional memory.

Technical areas to consider and integrate into the NAP process are:

1. Climate information and impacts, including risk and vulnerability assessments
2. Disaster risk reduction (DRR)
3. Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA)
4. Crop production
5. Livestock (including small livestock, such as poultry)
6. Genetic resources

7. Forestry, including trees outside forests
8. Fisheries and aquaculture.

The available climate information has increased significantly in recent years, and there are many approaches, methodologies and tools available. However, gaps still exist in terms of data available, in understanding why and how we need to adapt, and in considering what are the main vulnerabilities and priorities to address, to ensure food security and enhance nutrition.

The agriculture sector will continue to face specific impacts, risks and challenges. In addition, the sector will develop various ways to respond to climate impacts. Changes in water cycle and weather patterns, loss and degradation of natural resources (such as indigenous genetic resources), and increasing levels of pests and

diseases are common issues that most agricultural production systems are facing. The agriculture sector can support climate change resilience through enhanced ecosystem services, and often by providing safety nets in times of insecurity.

There are also many **cross-cutting issues** across the agriculture sectors which the NAP process could help to address, such as improving access to **markets** and promoting **equality** between men and women. Focusing on vulnerable groups, collecting **gender** disaggregated data, and considering the social system as a whole, can help to address gender issues. Countries are encouraged to include gender-sensitive activities as part of the NAP process.

Summary of session discussions

Opening session

An opening address on behalf of FAO and UNDP was given by Martin Frick, Director of the Climate and Environment Division, FAO, alongside Lea Herberg, Project Manager for Climate Change for the International Climate Initiative (ICI) of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB).

Martin Frick pointed out the great achievement made by countries through the Paris Agreement and stated the need to move into action. FAO has reviewed all Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) and analysis shows that all INDCs highlight adaptation and over 90 percent are focused on agriculture. This demonstrates the importance of agriculture to countries in the adaptation context.

Lea Herberg said that national adaptation planning, including EbA, has funding appeal for donor countries and added that participation from both the environment and agricultural ministries is important to enhance coordination. Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) is extremely important to ICI as it easily represents a “no regrets” and low cost option, while achieving co-benefits in terms of livelihood diversification and biodiversity. She said that since 2008, EbA has received almost 200 000 000 EUR of donor financing.



©FAO/Alessandra Benedetti

Agencies' work on climate change

UNDP support to climate change adaptation: Advancing climate resilient livelihoods and food security

Srilata Kammila, Regional Technical Advisor, UNDP
www.slideshare.net/ExternalEvents/undp-support-to-climate-change-adaptation-advancing-climate-resilient-livelihoods-and-food-security

An overview of UNDP's support to climate change adaptation in the context of advancing climate resilient livelihoods and food security was presented. Srilata Kammila stated that a sustainable human development approach includes low-carbon development. UNDP's work on climate change adaptation include developing a basis of data and knowledge and enhancing the

ability to use them, supporting access to market and linkages, advancing partnerships, and de-risking policy and finance instruments. The importance of cost-benefit analyses (CBA) was highlighted as necessary as the resources are scarce. An important element is engaging private-sector investments to climate change adaptation. The key underlying challenges are how to move from demonstration to scale, and how to effect transformative change while working within existing systemic barriers, including limited access to microfinance (MFIs), and financial illiteracy.

FAO's work on climate change

Fred Snijders, Senior Natural Resources Officer, FAO

www.slideshare.net/FAOoftheUN/faos-work-on-climate-change

Fred Snijders demonstrated how the FAO's work on climate change is carried out by the organization's mandate to eliminate food insecurity and malnutrition

sustainably. He showed how existing key challenges are the increased demand for food, dietary changes, declining growth rates, and pressure on natural resources and climate impact.

FAO encourages the adoption of the climate smart agriculture (CSA) approach, which includes reducing emission intensity where possible in existing agricultural systems. FAO's work also includes building resilience to hazards and disasters. Countries' submissions to the UNFCCC highlight the impact and opportunities of the livestock sector in regards to climate change. Mr. Snijders presented CSA and save & grow approaches, knowledge products and tools, and country-level activities. He emphasized the fact that field-level activities are key, as well as support to countries in fulfilling their UNFCCC commitments.

©FAO/Alessandra Benedetti



©FAO/Alessandra Benedetti

Introduction to the LEG Technical Guidelines on NAP

Rohini Kohli, NAP Lead Technical Specialist, UNDP
www.slideshare.net/ExternalEvents/overview-of-the-nap-technical-guidelines

Rohini Kohli outlined the objective of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) Technical Guidelines, which is to reduce vulnerability and to facilitate integration of climate change adaptation coherently at all levels. Building upon NAPA work, the guidelines are targeted at supporting LDCs and developing countries in the NAP process, and linking it to the sustainable development goals. The guidelines offer step-by-step instructions on the NAP process, including Element A - Laying the groundwork, Element B - Preparatory Elements, Element C - Implementation and Element D - Monitoring and Evaluation. Element D - Monitoring and Evaluation is an important but difficult part of the NAP process, as it enables learning alongside the process.

Paris Agreement and implications for the NAP process

Julie Amoroso-Garbin, Associate Programme Officer, UNFCCC

www.slideshare.net/ExternalEvents/paris-agreement-and-the-nap-process-global-capacity-development

Julie Amoroso-Garbin presented key highlights and adaptation milestones from COP 21 (2015), LDCs, Adaptation Funds, Nairobi Work Programme, Bali Action Plan and COP 16 (2010). Recent key milestones have been the extension of the Adaptation Committee, Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Paris Agreement 2015.

The Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans Programme (NAP-Ag)

Julia Wolf, FAO and Rohini Kohli, UNDP

www.slideshare.net/FAOoftheUN/the-nap-agriculture-programme

An overview of the strengths of the joint expertise of UNDP and FAO were highlighted by Rohini Kohli and Julia Wolf, as well as the programme vision: *To assist decision makers in programme countries to integrate climate change concerns as they affect agriculture sector-based livelihoods into associated national and sectoral planning and budgeting processes.*

Country priorities vary and countries can pick and choose the type of support they would like to receive from the global NAP-Ag Programme. Work plan milestones are underway for 2016 and teams are in place from various national institutions and UN agencies. Country knowledge exchange is encouraged. Countries can decide what capacity development they will need in the future, what is next on the agenda and what lessons learned they would like to share.



©FAO/Alessandra Benedetti

Session 1: Climate change adaptation and food security

The first session of the workshop was organized to provide a brief overview of the key issues in climate change adaptation and food security. A brief overview of the impacts of climate change on the agriculture sectors, including livestock, forests and fisheries and aquaculture was provided.

Setting the scene - Impacts of climate change on agriculture, livelihoods and women, and vulnerabilities in the agriculture sector

Alexandre Meybeck, Senior Policy Officer, FAO

www.slideshare.net/FAOoftheUN/setting-the-scene-impacts-of-climate-change-on-agriculture-livelihoods-and-women-and-vulnerabilities-in-the-agricultural-sector-61366254

The presentation provided an overview of the cascading effects of climate change on food security and nutrition and the need to coordinate adaptation plans in the agriculture sectors. Alexandre Meybeck showed how an integrated vision of the sectors is necessary (especially considering land-use planning and water). A key point raised was that food security is not only an issue of global food production, but also of the access, availability and utilization of food resources. In addition, Alexandre Meybeck stated that specific climate finance is not enough; most agricultural development needs to become more climate-sensitive.

Livestock in NAPs

Anne Mottet, Livestock Policy Officer, FAO

www.slideshare.net/FAOoftheUN/adaptation-capacity-in-livestock-production

The presentation from Anne Mottet showed how livestock represents 40 percent of agricultural GDP at the global level, and even more in many countries

(livestock includes not only cattle but small ruminants, pigs and chicken). Anne Mottet raised many issues concerning the impact of rising global temperatures on livestock. Up to 60 percent of herds are lost in Africa due to droughts. Heat stress leads to mortality and loss of yields. More productive breeds can be less heat-resistant. The quality of the plant material for the livestock changes due to heat rises as there can be lignification, making the plant material less digestible.

Anne Mottat also showed the climate change impacts on the prevalence of livestock diseases, and the increasing vulnerability of livestock. She indicated how grazing systems will be especially impacted, as well as mixed livestock systems. She called for an increasing sensitivity in adaptation actions involving breeding, housing and feeding systems, and animal health (e.g. use of vaccination). She also highlighted that livestock can be considered as a tool for adaptation (e.g. small livestock), since there is growing evidence that livestock on a farm makes the farm more resilient.

Fisheries and aquaculture in NAPs

Cassandra DeYoung, Fishery Policy Analyst, FAO

www.slideshare.net/FAOoftheUN/building-resilience-reducing-vulnerabilities-to-climate-change-in-the-fisheries-and-aquaculture-sector

Cassandra DeYoung demonstrated a compilation of fisheries and aquaculture knowledge products. She

indicated how climate change is a very serious issue for the fisheries and aquaculture subsector. In addition, safety at sea is a challenge due to increasing severity of storms. More than 500 million people depend on fisheries and aquaculture directly for their livelihoods. She showed how multiple drivers of change are affecting fisheries, such as acidification, changes in pH levels (effects and impacts) and displacement due to changes in fisheries and aquaculture. Changes in fish stocks are especially significant along the coastlines, where small scale fishers work. Cassandra DeYoung recommended improvements in planning in the sector, including investment plans which take environmental variables into account, putting in place social-private, improving environmental monitoring, and reducing emissions where possible.

Forestry in NAPs

Susan Braatz, Senior Forestry Officer, FAO

www.slideshare.net/FAOoftheUN/naps-and-the-forestry-sector

Susan Braatz showed how 1.6 billion people depend on forests and trees for livelihoods and 2 billion rely on biofuels for cooking and/or heating. The importance of forests for the micronutrients and forest ecosystem services were highlighted, particularly considering their significance for food security and livelihoods. Forestry is particularly vulnerable to climate change and a high level of tree mortality is already being observed. Forests often serve as safety nets and also increase resilience of many other sectors. Susan Braatz indicated that it is vital to target vulnerable populations, including women, indigenous people, mountain, dryland and coastal dwellers in order to increase human and ecosystem resilience. All multiple stakeholder groups need to be engaged in NAP processes. The synergies

between adaptation and mitigation benefits must be taken into account (e.g. United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries [UN-REDD] needs to be done well). She also showed how national forest monitoring systems can provide data for NAP monitoring.

Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction

Selvaraju Ramasamy, Natural resources Officer, FAO

www.slideshare.net/FAOoftheUN/disaster-risk-reduction-drr-and-climate-change-adaptation-cca

Selvaraju Ramasamy showed that even after the 2005 Hyogo Framework for Action, many countries are still struggling to integrate DRR into national policies and plans. A key issue is to reduce vulnerability and then look at the risk from a medium- to long-term perspective. He showed how there are close synergies between DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA).

Selvaraju Ramasamy also showed how DRR is should not just be short-term; it is necessary to consider how to 'build back better'. He explained the five components of DRR: analyzing, reducing exposure, reducing vulnerability, improving management and preparing for adverse events.

Co-benefits between adaptation and mitigation

Martial Bernoux, FAO

www.slideshare.net/FAOoftheUN/cobenefits-between-adaptation-and-mitigation

Martial Bernoux considered the wide range of agricultural practices and technologies that can provide co-benefits between adaptation and mitigation. He showed how most of them allow for co-benefits

in terms of food security and nutrition, incomes, adaptation, resilience, etc. He also noted that actions to reduce land degradation can help to also reduce emissions, meet people's needs, and serve to adapt and

to reduce emissions. He called for a holistic approach to address intrinsically linked challenges as one.

Session 2: Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into development planning

For session two, the focus was on mainstreaming climate change adaptation into development planning and budgeting, as well as country cases in the NAP process from Grenada, Uganda and Vietnam.

Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into planning and budgeting

Rohini Kohli, NAP Lead Technical Specialist, and Glenn Hodes, Climate Finance Specialist, UNDP
www.slideshare.net/ExternalEvents/mainstreaming-cca-into-development-planning-approaches-and-case-studies-from-undp-work-60955599

Rohini Kohli and Glenn Hodes discussed how 'mainstreaming' means integrating climate change considerations into decision-making and planning. They demonstrated the regular cycles of national planning and budgeting, and indicated that the NAP process can be an entry point for climate change planning. They considered the barriers to effective climate resilient planning which currently exist, including limited understanding of climate change impacts, limited capacity of staff to carry out CBAs, few guidelines and weak internal systems.

Grenada: NAP for climate-resilient decision-making

Lea Herberg, Programme Officer, ICI-BMUB
www.slideshare.net/ExternalEvents/grenada-nap-for-climateresilient-decisionmaking

Lea Herberg presented the NAP process of Grenada and their actions to address climate challenges for, and impacts on, the agriculture sectors. She indicated how the NAP process served as an umbrella to pool all

initiatives together in Grenada, and how integrating climate change into the various ministerial objectives and work plans is necessary. She said that a strategy will not suffice, since in many instances activities are not linked to budgets. She emphasized that it is key to keep the Ministries of Planning involved. She outlined the challenges in the Grenada NAP process, which include limited data and the need to go beyond the "no-regret options". Finally, she encouraged countries to advance the NAP process by establishing a "help-desk" function, to provide more support on the understanding that that climate risk management is a long term process.

NAP process in Uganda

Chebet Maikut, Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda

www.slideshare.net/FAOoftheUN/nap-process-in-uganda

The presentation from Chebet Maikut covered the climate change coordination institutional framework of Uganda, where a NAP process has been initiated, a coordination mechanism is in place and a road map underway. Chebet Maikut also showed the advances in the Ugandan NAP process in agriculture. He showed that the country has made significant steps towards adaptation mainstreaming as part of the NAP process both at national and sectoral levels. One challenge

highlighted is the limited quantity and quality of data. However, he indicated that through the NAP Process, opportunities, resources and capacities could be provided. Finally, he advised that Uganda should expedite implementation of low-cost and “no regret” adaptation strategies and measures.

Mainstreaming adaptation into development plans

Le Minh Nhat, Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment, Viet Nam

www.slideshare.net/FAOoftheUN/mainstreaming-adaptation-into-development-plans-in-vietnam

Le Minh Nhat reviewed Viet Nam’s framework for mainstreaming, which includes the central party’s resolution to respond to the Climate Change and

Environment Protection Law, which requires climate change to be integrated within sectoral plans and budgets. He noted the existing challenges, including the weaknesses of models and tools to capture cross-sectoral and interregional assessments. Le Minh Nhat outlined some lessons learned, including coordination systems that address disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation together. He explained the forthcoming priorities for Viet Nam, which include the NAP processes for 2020 to 2030, and actions for readiness, in particular, moving from INDCs to NDCs, and setting-up and reinforcing adaptation knowledge and technology centers in Viet Nam.

Session 3: Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into development planning

During the third session, introduction presentations were provided on key elements of the NAP-Ag programme, including impact assessments, climate information, climate risk vulnerability and the measuring of progress on gender equality.

Introduction to the economics of adaptation and impact assessment and monitoring and evaluation approaches

Babatunde Abidoye, Environmental Economist, UNDP

www.slideshare.net/FAOoftheUN/building-an-evidence-base-introduction-to-economics-of-adaptation-and-impact-assessment-60960317

Babatunde Abidoye showed how building an evidence base leads to a more rational, rigorous and systematic approach to decision making. His argument is that adaptation based on this framework produces better outcomes.

He demonstrated various approaches for evidence-based adaptation, including applying rigorous techniques to understand impacts and vulnerabilities in agriculture (e.g. sectoral and national level studies), CBA, applying impact evaluation techniques to understand the benefits of a project and linking lessons learned and results to the global question of climate change adaptation and mitigation.

From climate information to climate impacts on agriculture and food security

*Hideki Kanamaru, Climate Change Impact Officer
FAO*

www.slideshare.net/FAOoftheUN/from-climate-information-to-climate-impacts-on-agriculture-and-food-security

Hideki Kanamaru demonstrated various approaches and methodologies which are available, and highlighted the need to strengthen evidence to understand the need to adapt and also to look at impact from agricultural perspectives. He outlined various aspects of climate information which may be available, including negative and positive trends scales, different parameters qualitative and quantitative, subsectors, spatial and temporal scales. He showed some examples of climate change impacts, including changes in yields, household level food security, and availability of crop varieties. He advocated for countries to define what information is necessary. Finally, he shared some global datasets which can assist in filling in some gaps, and explained that food security should be closely observed.

Climate risk vulnerability assessment

Climate Change Selvaraju Ramasamy Adaptation/ DRR Officer, FAO

www.slideshare.net/FAOoftheUN/climate-risk-and-vulnerability-assessment-and-identifying-adaptation-options

Selvaraju Ramasamy gave an overview of key questions for assessing climate risk and vulnerabilities, laying out the key steps in the NAPs process and three approaches for assessments. Data availability was highlighted as a key issue.

Gender-disaggregated indicators:

Measuring progress on gender equality with gender-sensitive indicators

Sibyl Nelson, Gender Specialist, FAO

www.slideshare.net/FAOoftheUN/measuring-progress-on-gender-equality-with-gendersensitive-indicators

Sibyl Nelson presented an overview of programme objectives specific to gender. She highlighted the need for gender-sensitive indicators (GSI) and to measure how different groups are included in and impacted by activities and planning for future work through GSI. She showed how sex-disaggregated data include counting men and women separately when tracking activities, and also tracking other factors such as age and socioeconomic groups. She explained how documenting men's and women's roles during activities is also essential.

Building an evidence base for climate change adaptation in agriculture

Roberto Sandoval, Disaster Risk Reduction/Climate Change Specialist, FAO Philippines

www.slideshare.net/FAOoftheUN/building-an-evidence-base-for-climate-change-adaptation-in-agriculture-philippines

Roberto Sandoval presented the participatory action research approach to build evidence upon which to base adaptation work. He indicated that the focus for NAP support in the Philippines is on enhancing services and institutions and on knowledge management to support building on results. Finally, he showed how this feeds into national plans – for agriculture and fisheries and into broader development plans.

Building an evidence base for climate change adaptation in agriculture

Reynolds Shula, Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock, Zambia

www.slideshare.net/FAOoftheUN/building-an-evidence-base-for-climate-change-adaptation-in-agriculture-the-zambian-experience

Reynolds Shula outlined the FAO-EPIC Programme in Zambia, which supported the policies and plans 2005 through policy-support, capacity development and guidance to investors. Outputs included guidance for the NAP process on how to adopt CSA practices, cost-benefit analyses of suitable practices and lessons learned.

Session 3: Working groups

GROUP 1 - Gender tools for impact assessment and monitoring and evaluation

Sibyl Nelson, FAO and Julie Teng, UNDP

The participants started by sharing their expectations of the session, which were mainly related to learning about how to better target women as well as capture gender integration and impact on gender of CCA activities.

A quiz was then conducted to assess knowledge and clarify concepts on gender. The session was concluded by informing participants that the NAP-Ag Programme will have USD 5 million in “top up” funds to apply to gender-related work.

There are three recommendations to integrate gender elements into the work plan, as follows:

1. Using simplified language to address literacy differences and involving women in teams working on knowledge management;
2. Developing a gender module for use in planning ministries;
3. Addressing gender equity as well as gender equality (i.e. not only percentage of participation but also addressing gender issues in the programmes).

GROUP 2 - From climate information to climate impacts on agriculture and food security

Hideki Kanamaru, FAO and Rohini Kohli, UNDP

Participants in this group discussed the availability of relevant information and information gaps, in each country. Countries were asked to consider existing

capacity needs and information gaps. Discussions were held on how to strengthen capacity and evidence bases on climate change impacts.

GROUP 3 - Economics of adaptation: CBA and other tools

Babatunde Abidoye, UNDP and Romina Cavatassi, FAO

This session provided a basic introduction to evidence-based policy making and how cost benefit analysis and impact evaluation fit together in building evidence for climate change adaptation. The participants covered a brief introduction on impact evaluation and its relevance to agricultural projects in the NAPs country work and reported back on activities.

GROUP 4 - Climate risk and vulnerability assessment

Selvaraju Ramasamy, FAO and Glenn Hodes, UNDP

Countries shared their experiences, and specific challenges and possible solutions to improve their climate change vulnerability assessments in regards to the agriculture sectors. Vulnerability can be simply understood as a function of the risk profile of an incident happening multiplied by the likelihood and impact of the hazard or expected impact. Several capacity gaps exist on how to translate the data into location-specific adaptation actions. The session focused on practical ways and solutions to common challenges.

Session 4: Leveraging support for NAPs

The fourth session on leveraging support for NAPs focused on discussions of the finance landscape and on increasing institutional capacity development at the country level. Country examples of the NAP process from Uruguay and Thailand were presented. The Global Network presented their efforts to support countries in the NAP process. Oxfam, along with UNDP, introduced integrating adaptation, gender and agricultural market development.

Climate finance architecture

Srilata Kammila, Regional Technical Advisor, UNDP
www.slideshare.net/ExternalEvents/climate-finance-architecture-emerging-trends-in-adaptation

Srilata Kammila gave an overview of the finance landscape available for adaptation through various funds, including the Green GCF, Global Environment Fund (GEF) and other donors.

NAP Global Network: Basics

Anne Hammill, Director Resilience, IISD
www.slideshare.net/ExternalEvents/nap-global-network-coordinating-climateresilient-development

Anne Hammill presented on the NAP Global Network, which aims to enhance national adaptation planning and action in developing countries through coordination of bilateral support and in-country actors. She demonstrated how the network also facilitates international peer learning and exchange.

For more information:

info@napglobalnetwork

Institutional Capacity Development

Patrick Kalas, Capacity Development Expert, FAO
www.slideshare.net/FAOoftheUN/capacity-development-for-effective-integration-of-agriculture

[into-national-adaptation-plans-naps-and-sustainable-implementation](http://www.slideshare.net/ExternalEvents/into-national-adaptation-plans-naps-and-sustainable-implementation)

The presentation from Patrick Kalas looked systematically at country level capacity development and demonstrated the need to improve understanding of the NAP process, including individual dimension, organizational and the enabling environment's capacity. Patrick Kalas showed how the NAP process focuses on institutional capacities and enhancement of knowledge and skills. He recommended that as part of the capacity development tasks, all phases from assessing, designing, implementing and tracking should be identified for sustainable capacity development activities.

Integrating adaptation, gender and agricultural market development

John Chattleborough, Agricultural Markets and Enterprise Unit Manager, Oxfam and Bella Tonkonogy, Private Sector Engagement Expert, UNDP

www.slideshare.net/ExternalEvents/integrating-adaptation-gender-and-agricultural-market-development

John Chattleborough and Bella Tonkonogy presented on integrating gender, adaptation and markets –

showing how understanding these aspects is essential for small businesses. They demonstrated how women have a high vulnerability to climate impacts and limited capacity to assess climate-related business risks and opportunities. They also showed how Gender Empowerment Measures (GEM) in programming include a range of interventions that will both strengthen women's livelihoods, their leadership and their adaptive capacity.

Uruguay's NAP experience

Walter Oyhantcabal, Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fishery, Uruguay

www.slideshare.net/FAOoftheUN/uruguays-experience

Walter Oyhantcabal provided an overview of the agriculture sectors in Uruguay. He demonstrated the challenges of the various agriculture sector goals,

including developing food production, minimizing the negative impact of intensive agriculture on the environment, and building resilience to climate change.

Thailand's climate change adaptation: Responsible organization and NAP

Kollawat Sakhakara, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand

www.slideshare.net/FAOoftheUN/thailands-climate-change-adaptation-responsible-organization-nap

Kollawat Sakhakara presented on the NAP process in Thailand, including an overview of climate change organizations, the Climate Change Master Plan 2015-2050, updates on the NAP process and the collaboration project with the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.

Session 4: Working groups

GROUP 1 - Institutional capacity development

Patrick Kalas, FAO, and Julie Teng, UNDP

Participants discussed how to concretely assess progress in capacity development in the NAP-Ag programme. Building awareness and developing a common understanding of effective capacity development approaches for agriculture integration into NAPs, including the capacity assessment process, were key aims of the meeting.

GROUP 2 - Impact assessment

Babatunde Abidoye, UNDP and Romina Cavatassi, FAO

Participants were introduced to evidence-based policy making and how CBAs and impact evaluations fit together in building evidence for climate change adaptation.

GROUP 3 - Mobilizing climate finance

Srilata Kammila, UNDP and Nicholas Ross, FAO

Participants discussed how to use climate finance in a catalytic way (leveraging additional public and/or private investment). They discussed key challenges they face in mobilizing climate finance for their NAPs. The following challenges were raised:

- Weak coordination across ministries.
- Lack of awareness among private sector actors of climate-related risks, and thus the need for investment in adaptation.
- Investors not being aware of the potential return on investment (ROI) of investments in adaptation.

- Providers of climate finance often expect considerable due diligence, which means project developers must incur up-front costs.
- Difficulties aligning donor funding cycles with national policy planning cycles.

GROUP 4 - Integrating adaptation, gender and agricultural market development

John Chattleborough, Oxfam and Bella Tonkonogy, UNDP

John Chattleborough and Bella Tonkonogy presented a brief background from Oxfam and UNDP on approaches to integrating adaptation, gender and agricultural market development, and why this is important for NAPs. An interactive game followed to stimulate a deeper exploration of these issues, followed by a discussion of potential activities that could be undertaken.

Key questions/issues discussed:

- Why is it important to consider adaptation in the context of market-based livelihoods?
- How does gender affect adaptation and market livelihoods?
- How can NAPs help advance resilient market development while reducing poverty?
- What are potential activities that countries could undertake under this thematic area?

Session 5: Leveraging support for NAPs

The fourth session on leveraging support for NAPs focused on discussions of the finance landscape and on increasing institutional capacity development at the country level. Country examples of the NAP process from Uruguay and Thailand were presented. The Global Network presented their efforts to support countries in the NAP process. Oxfam, along with UNDP, introduced integrating adaptation, gender and agricultural market development.

Setting the scene

Julie Amoroso-Garbin, Associate Programme Officer, UNFCCC

www.slideshare.net/ExternalEvents/supplementary-materials-to-the-nap-technical-guidelines

Julie Amoroso-Garbin presented on the LEG NAP Technical guidelines, which were developed to support countries in the NAP process. She demonstrated how sectoral guidelines should be in line, but do not need to follow the same order. She showed how guidelines developed should be useful at the practical level, and invite contributions from all relevant organizations and involve the end users. Two countries have already submitted their NAPs: Burkina Faso and Cameroon.

Genetic resources in NAPs: Voluntary guidelines to support the genetic diversity into the National Adaptation Planning

Irene Hoffmann, Chief, Animal Genetic Resources Branch, FAO

www.slideshare.net/FAOoftheUN/voluntary-guidelines-to-support-the-integration-of-genetic-diversity-into-national-climate-change-adaptation-planning

Irene Hoffmann showed how genetic resources are crucial in maintaining and improving agricultural

productivity, rural livelihoods, sustainability and resilience. She indicated that specific actions are needed to address genetic diversity both for wild and domesticated biodiversity. She recommended that focal points for genetic resources should be involved in the NAP process, and that they should consider linking key issues of genetic resources to NAP mechanisms.

Ecosystem-based adaptation

Lea Herberg, ICI – BMUB

www.slideshare.net/ExternalEvents/ecosystem-based-adaptation-eba-in-the-international-climate-initiative

Lea Herberg explained how EbA is the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall adaptation strategy to help people adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. The concept arose in 2008 and is one of ICI's main financial priorities. Ecosystem-based adaptation is part of the NAP technical guidelines, and many INDCs included EbA (one-third of adaptation finance).

Agriculture supplement: Approach, opportunities and challenges

Natasha Grist, ODI

www.slideshare.net/FAOoftheUN/nap-agriculture-technical-guidelines-approach-opportunities-and-challenges

Natasha Grist led a discussion on what guidance would be useful for country planners in the NAP process. Currently, several guidelines have been produced to guide the NAP process for specific sectors, including water, health and EbA. The agriculture supplement to the LEG NAP Technical Guidelines has the objective to focus on the medium- to long-term planning, providing a clear road map as well as sufficient technical content guidance for how to integrate across agriculture sub-sectors.

Integrating agriculture in National Adaptation Plans

Lucy Ng'ang'a, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Kenya

www.slideshare.net/ExternalEvents/kenya-60763124

Lucy Ng'ang'a showed how agriculture is being integrated into the NAP process in Kenya. An institutional framework has been established and a climate fund has been created. The National Treasury is also the National Designated Authority for the GCF. As 70 percent of the country is arid or semi-arid, there is a

special need to consider drought. All multi-stakeholders are being considered in the NAP process, including national governments and the national climate change council which is chaired by the president (enhancing the cabinet support). A technical adaptation working group is supporting the development of the adaptation plan with academia through Kenya's CSA Programme Framework.

Nepal: Climate change and NAPs experience

Narayan Raj Timilsena, Ministry of Population and Environment, Nepal

www.slideshare.net/FAOoftheUN/nepal-climate-change-and-naps-experience?next_slideshow=1

Narayan Raj Timilsena showed how climate change and adaptation are key in Nepal as it is the fourth most vulnerable country to climate impacts in the world. Nepal currently has low technical and financial capacity. One challenge is that financing is fragmented.

Peer to peer exchange – developing a buddy system

In order to understand the current status of adaptation in each country, country teams were asked to prepare a draft poster before the workshop responding to the following:

- What is at stake?
- What are the priority issues for adaptation planning?
- What are the key climate change vulnerabilities and impacts on the agriculture sectors?
- How should we go about it?
- What are five lessons learned on key drivers for adaptation planning?

Once at the workshop, country teams gathered and further developed their country poster.

Using the posters, participants were encouraged to identify a few topics that they would wish to discuss with other countries and learn from each other.

Topics for knowledge exchange selected by each country are the following:

Kenya

- **Philippines:** Coordination mechanism

Nepal

- **Uganda:** Mainstreaming climate applied to agriculture
- **Vietnam:** Climate information in system

Philippines

- **Thailand:** Local knowledge/best practices
- **Uruguay:** Adaptation technology for livestock
- **Vietnam:** Flood and saline intrusion

Thailand

- **Philippines:** Local knowledge, lessons learnt
- **Vietnam:** Experience sharing

©FAO/Alessandra Benedetti



©FAO/Alessandra Benedetti

Uganda

- **Nepal:** Key drivers for adaptation
- **Kenya:** Economic losses
- **Thailand:** Policies

Uruguay

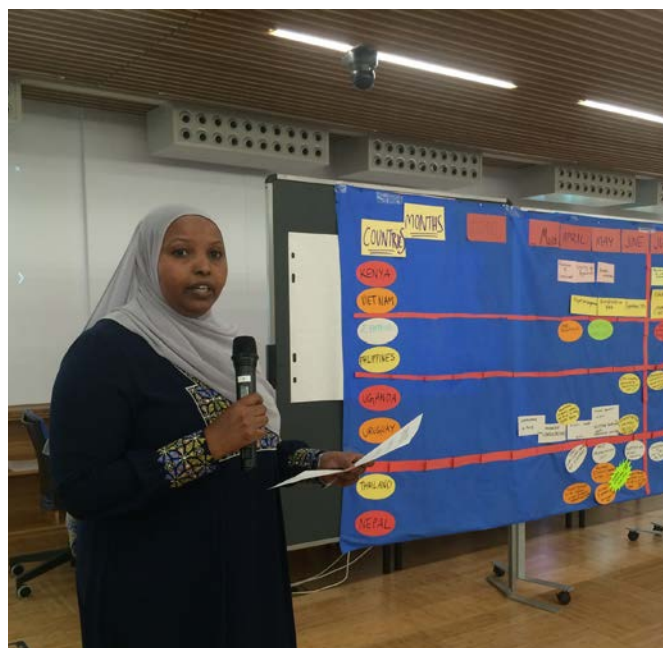
- **Vietnam, Thailand and Kenya:** Incentives to farmers to adapt and sharing experiences on impact assessment, institutional arrangements

Vietnam

- **Zambia:** Vulnerability mapping
- **Thailand:** Priority projection agriculture in NAP

Zambia

- **Philippines:** Decentralized weather in forestry system and weather index based insurance



©FAO/Alessandra Benedetti

GROUP WORK - Integration of agriculture subsectors and other sectors

A brief introduction was provided on mixed crop-livestock systems, which explored a case study of integrated agriculture sectors.

Participants were then split into four groups focusing on a specific sector between livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, forestry and integration of other sectors.

The following are key points of discussion from each group led by FAO and UNDP colleagues.

Group 1: Livestock

Anne Mottet, FAO



Participants provided information on the livestock sector in their country. Uruguay shared a current focus, which is to improve grassland management for beef. In Zambia, more attention is being given to small ruminants and goats as an adaptation strategy to build a safety net through income increase. Barriers to adoption and implementing options were identified, which include poor grassland management, lack of knowledge and awareness amongst farmers. Technical information on adaptation options are available in all cases, and some options may not be costly to

implement. However, the main barrier is not lack of investment but rather the disseminating of relevant information. One suggestion was that farmers should be trained in order to train other farmers.

Group 2: Fisheries and aquaculture

Cassandra DeYoung, FAO



The group expressed appreciation for the NAP process, in that it can provide countries with the opportunity to take consolidated action on adaptation. Most countries have already integrated fisheries into national adaptation planning. Understanding of adaptation efforts in the fisheries sectors can lead to positive outcomes, including:

- More detailed vulnerability systems;
- Better understanding of adaptation options and the variety of breeds available; and
- Better understanding of costs and benefits, also some costing of adaptation options.

Group 3: Fisheries and aquaculture

Susan Braatz, FAO



The group reviewed existing documents and action plans related both to adaptation and mitigation. There were rich discussions on entry points and barriers with the recognition of the value of ecosystem services. REDD+ was discussed as an entry point. The group recognized that REDD+ and clean development mechanisms are mainly focused on mitigation, but are now broadening into adaptation. CSA was also discussed as an entry point, which can be helpful in integrating different sectors. The group discussed how integrating forestry and local livelihoods could yield economic and social contributions. They also discussed the technical issues associated adaptation in the forestry sector.

Group 4: Mainstreaming CCA

Julie Teng, UNDP



Julie Teng led an exercise on stimulating broader NAP integration through mainstreaming adaptation while also considering how to analyze vulnerabilities and define key points in mainstreaming adaptation. The group discussion was based on how to go beyond the agriculture sector to the high level coordination mechanisms to make adaptation options viable through mainstreamed budgeting.

The group noted these key aspects for successful CCA mainstreaming:

- Convergence in overall strategies and coordination;
- Clear strategies and ownership for the process and plan;
- NDCs are the framework for countries and are harmonized with the national goals; and
- Requirement for horizontal integration and vertical integration in order to accomplish goals.

Work planning

Documenting good practices and communication products

Sophie Treinen, Communication Expert, FAO

Sophie Treinen explored how documenting good practices and developing products should generate a continuous cycle of learning. Doing this can lead to the preservation of institutional memory. The cycle consists of several phases, as follows:

- Preparation (frame and plan);
- Implementation (documentation and analyzing); and
- Generation of change.

Sophie Treinen showed how this is an iterative process, with a process of reflection and analyzing, leading to changes in approach. Capturing good practices can also support the leverage of funding.

Milestones

Country teams were grouped together to brainstorm current work plans and future milestones for 2016.

This exercise also allowed the NAP-Ag Global Team to take note of the potential support that could be provided to the country activities.

A glance at country progress

Kenya: The main deliverables were listed, recognizing there have been delays in implementation. Concern was expressed for the need to integrate gender elements into the work plan.

Viet Nam: Progress on CBA still needs to be made. The Ministry of Agriculture was highlighted as the lead of the agricultural adaptation planning, however the NAP process is led by another ministry.

Zambia: There is interest in undertaking the NAP process with a focus on the agriculture sectors. The work plan emphasizes capacity building in the form of trainings and activities to build an evidence-base.

Philippines: Essential activities to be carried out include filling in existing gaps in the already ongoing work (e.g. via the AMICAF project) and use of remote-sensing tools and data.



Mapping of activities for 2016

Uganda: The programme provides lessons for integration into the overall NAP for Uganda, which will add value to help Uganda's economy build resilience. Key activities include taking stock of the existing knowledge and gaps, and building capacity for policy makers.

Uruguay: The programme will add value to the NAP process, particularly by coordinating policies to help farmers adapt to climate change. Ongoing processes include planning for an inception workshop in July, carrying out stakeholder mapping, and identifying the technical group for each of the agriculture sectors.

Thailand: The NAP activities should fit into the drafting of the national plan. Stock-taking of adaptation measures, including the measures in the national NAP process, will be necessary.

Nepal: A stakeholder consultation workshop is planned for May in order to prepare for the inception workshop, so that the plans are defined. By August the aim is to finish the baseline report, undertake the gap assessment, and plan the road map.

Next steps for the programme, activities and milestones

Following the session in which participants heard presentations on each country's milestones for 2016, many participants suggested there be further exchange with each other to reflect on the NAP process.

Other suggestions were to share information with the UNFCCC focal points as they participate in the UNFCCC meetings, as well as to engage with Nationally Designated Authorities, as they are involved in some of the GCF processes.

Knowledge sharing and communication

A demonstration of programme web pages was made, so that participants could see where all materials will be posted throughout the life of the programme.

FAO - www.fao.org/in-action/naps

UNDP - adaptation-undp.org/naps-agriculture

Additionally, regular updates will be posted on the ICI web portal:

www.international-climate-initiative.com

Delegates were encouraged to share information on activities, reports, policy documents related to climate change policies in the country through these web portals. A country page will be available to each country where updates on the NAP process can be posted. Participants were also encouraged to support the process of linking up online with relevant governmental web pages and linking up programme materials.

Other tools for knowledge sharing proposed are:

- An online platform for country teams to share information;
- A webinar series for continuing learning activities on topics; and
- Videoconferences and/or informal calls to discuss topics coming out from the buddy system wish list.

Daily Workshop Summaries:

Day 1: Eight countries discuss how to integrate agriculture in their National Adaptation Plans:

www.fao.org/in-action/naps/news/detail/en/c/409515

Day 2: Building an evidence base and leveraging support: Day 2 of the National Adaptation Plans workshop:

www.fao.org/in-action/naps/news/detail/en/c/410210/

Day 3: NAP guidelines and implementing work plans:

Wrapping up the last day: www.fao.org/in-action/naps/news/detail/en/c/414669/

Upcoming events for dialogue on NAPs:

- 11-15 July 2016: NAP Expo 2016, Discussion on sectoral inclusion
- 17-19 October 2016: Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) meeting
- November 2016: COP22 in Morocco.

Looking into the future – a second reunion will be held with all countries in 2018 in the final stages of the programme.

Closing remarks

Srilata Kammila, UNDP, highlighted the many entry points for the work being carried out and the various elements of what constitutes the NAP process. She noted that since it is a multi-stakeholder process, it is important to find ways to engage the private sector. She also expressed appreciation to the FAO for organizing and hosting the workshop.

Rohini Kohli, UNDP Lead Technical Specialist for the NAP portfolio said, “This capacity development meeting has initiated a unique working collaboration between Ministries of Environment and Agriculture which will continue throughout the duration of the programme and beyond. It provides a huge opportunity to address risk management in the programme countries in practical ways, and we hope to leverage more partnerships and resources through this initiative.”

Fred Snijders, FAO, expressed appreciation for the work planning and the outcome of the workshop – particularly noting that all country teams and the global teams now know each other.

Julia Wolf, the FAO Natural Resource Officer leading the programme in FAO said, “2016 and 2017 are crucial for countries to make progress in the design and implementation of NAPs and for our programme to ensure the integration of agriculture and food security. Let me remind you that the parties are invited to report on NAP progress to UNFCCC by 1 February 2018.”

Lea Herberg, representing the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) said, “This enriching workshop covered interesting technical inputs on the different agriculture sub-sectors, on climate change issues, contributing to the implementation of NAPs and the integration of EbA in the NAP process. I could see that participants from all the countries represented were very engaged in this work, and in the discussions on how to fast track the implementation.”

For more information see:

fao.org/in-action/naps

adaptation-undp.org/naps-agriculture



©FAO/Alessandra Benedetti

©FAO/Alessandra Benedetti



The NAP-Ag Global Team

First row (left to right): Julia Wolf, Rohini Kohli, Julie Teng, Claudia Garcia, Beau Damen and Lea Herberg. Second row (left to right): Glenn Hodes, Babatunde Abidoye, Umberto Labate, Alessandro Spairani and Juan Luis Salazar

Annexes

Annex 1: Pre and Post Workshop Evaluation

Background

Workshop evaluations were shared with participants before and after the workshop in order to better understand the levels of understanding and knowledge of the programme and specific topics.

The evaluation consisted of five sections:

Section 1: Programme

Section 2: NAP Process

Section 3: Technical areas

Section 4: Agriculture sectors and climate change adaptation

Section 5: Workshop objectives

The following is a summary of the responses received from the participants. Responses received will support in understanding where existing knowledge gaps lie and contribute to the planning and organization of future activities.

Evaluation methodology

Levels of understanding and knowledge of each topic was ranked by the participant from low to high.



Percentages of responses for 4 and 5 levels were combined, as it meant the participant had a good or high understand of the topic. In the following sections you will see the comparison before and after the workshop of the percentage of participants that considered having a good or high level of understanding in each of the topics.

Section 1: Programme

This section consisted in understanding the level of knowledge in the following areas:

- Objectives, outcomes and expected outputs of the programme
- Support from the global support team
- Opportunities for peer-to-peer exchange with other programme countries
- Capacity needs to implement the programme at country level
- How to finalize the work plan and launch activities at country level

After the workshop there was quite an improvement in the understanding of the areas:

	Before	After
Objectives, outcomes and expected outputs of the programme	43%	93%
Support from the global support team	39%	93%
Opportunities for peer-to-peer exchange with other programme countries	54%	89%
Capacity needs to implement the programme at country level	43%	79%
How to finalize the work plan and launch activities at country level	46%	83%

Section 2: NAP Process

This section consisted in understanding the level of knowledge in the following areas:

- The NAP Process
- LEG NAP Technical Guidelines
- Integration of the agriculture subsectors in the NAP process
- Links between NAP Process and the objectives of the programme

The following are the results from the responses:

	Before	After
The NAP Process	47%	86%
LEG NAP Technical Guidelines	18%	44%
Integration of the agriculture subsectors in the NAP process	25%	82%
Links between NAP process and the objectives of the programme	25%	97%

Section 3: Technical areas

This section consisted in understanding the level of knowledge in the following areas:

- a. Climate change adaptation and food security
- b. Planning and budgeting
- c. Impact assessments and M&E approaches
- d. Leveraging climate finance
- e. Gender disaggregated indicators
- f. LEG NAP Technical Guidelines – Elements A-B

The following are the results from the responses:

	Before	After
Climate change adaptation and food security	75%	99%
Planning and budgeting	53%	71%
Impact assessments and M&E approaches	32%	46%
Leveraging climate finance	29%	50%
Gender disaggregated indicators	25%	57%
LEG NAP Technical Guidelines – Elements A-B	7.1%	54%

Section 4: Agriculture sectors and climate change adaptation

This section consisted in understanding the level of knowledge of climate change adaptation in the:

- a. Livestock sector
- b. Crop sector
- c. Forestry sector
- d. Fisheries and aquaculture sector

	Before	After
Livestock	36%	61%
Crop	57%	68%
Forestry	36%	43%
Fisheries and aquaculture sector	14%	43%

Section 4: Agriculture sectors and climate change adaptation

This section consisted in understanding the level of knowledge of climate change adaptation in the:

- a. Linkages between NAP process, food security, agriculture and climate change adaptation
- b. Technical, institutional and financial needs to support medium- and long- term climate change adaptation in national and subnational planning related to the agriculture sectors
- c. Entry points for integrating climate-resilient agriculture in national planning
- d. Lessons learnt for the NAP process
- e. Building capacities through technical working groups
- f. The NAP Technical Guidelines and the agriculture supplement

The following are the results from the responses:

	Before	After
Linkages between NAP process, food security, agriculture and climate change adaptation	46%	93%
Technical, institutional and financial needs to support medium- and long-term climate change adaptation in national and subnational planning related to the agriculture sectors	36%	75%
Entry points for integrating climate-resilient agriculture in national planning	36%	89%
Lessons learnt on the NAP process	29%	82%
Building capacities through technical working groups	25%	82%
The NAP Technical Guidelines and the agriculture supplement	25%	82%

Feedback from the participants

- *It would have been great if you accommodated us for another night after the last day. Better if there are options for accommodation.*
- *Provide enough time next time for more in-depth discussions*
- *We needed more time because many topic discussions were rushed, so we cannot get clear understanding.*
- *More encouragement on discussion and participation from participants. More workshop sessions.*
- *Too little time to cover all relevant topics, technology transfer/joint development in the agriculture sectors that developed countries can benefit from.*
- *Time was too short for the sessions to digest the huge amount of information change*
- *Logistic support to be improved. Programme duration too short, to be at least a week. Some sightseeing to be included.*
- *Future NAP global CD events should provide more time for hands on activities of identified areas of capacity needs*

Annex 2: Concept note

Background

Climate change threatens agricultural production, food security and nutrition in many parts of the world. While rising temperatures and increased droughts are projected to decrease production throughout this century, climate-induced disasters will further erode livelihoods. Medium- to long- term planning horizons are required to ensure that climate change adaptation responses address multiplying climate threats and support vulnerable populations to become more resilient. In response to the increased necessity to consider medium- to long-term planning for climate change adaptation within the framework of national development priorities, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process was established in 2010 under the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF) at the 16th Conference of Parties (COP 16) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Moreover, the Lima Call for Climate Action convened at COP 20 in Lima, Peru, encouraged countries to prepare and implement adaptation commitments and actions by integrating adaptation within national development planning and national policies.

Through the *Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans* programme started in 2015, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are working together with ministries of Agriculture, Environment, Planning and Finance, and key national stakeholders in **Nepal, Kenya, the Philippines, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zambia** to incorporate agriculture sectors into the NAP process. In doing so, the programme aims to safeguard livelihoods, raise agricultural production and boost food security. In all target countries, agriculture sectors, including forestry and fisheries, have been identified as the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change, but also key to ensuring food security and reducing poverty. This programme aims to contribute to transformational changes of the agriculture sectors at the national level in the following ways:

- **Define and institutionalize national processes** for addressing agriculture sector concerns in the formulation of NAPs and other relevant development planning processes.
- **Identify climate adaptation measures and demonstration programmes** based upon future scenarios, impacts and vulnerabilities for the agriculture sector.
- **Strengthen risk management capabilities of key ministries** through the use of appropriate tools – for instance risk analysis, CBA, and expenditure-tracking - to assist investment planning and budgeting.
- **Compile and share lessons learned** regionally on climate change adaptation planning and budgeting for the agriculture sector.

The **Global Capacity Development Workshop on Integrating Agriculture in NAPs**, organized by FAO and UNDP as part of the programme, will take place in Rome, Italy from 05-07 April 2016. The workshop will bring

together representatives from eight partner countries, international experts on climate change adaptation, food security and agriculture, UN organizations, academia and civil society. Participants will have the opportunity to gain and share a common understanding of the NAP process. The workshop will assist countries with training and knowledge exchange opportunities to advance country-level activities and work plans.

Objectives of the workshop

- Enhance and develop a common understanding of the NAP process and the linkages between food security, agriculture and climate change adaptation;
- Identify specific technical, institutional and financial needs to support the integration of medium- and long-term climate change adaptation into existing national and sub-national planning and processes related to the agriculture sector;
- Define entry points for the integration of climate-resilient agriculture in national planning;
- Present the progress and share lessons learnt of the NAP process in each participating country and advance national workplans;
- Build capacities through technical working group sessions;
- Review and receive comments on a draft of the Agriculture Supplement to the NAP Technical Guidelines.

Participants

- Representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment from each partner country;
- Representatives from FAO and UNDP Country Project Team from each partner country;
- Members of UNFCCC Adaptation Committee and LEG;
- UNDP and FAO experts;
- Representatives from partner institutions working in related areas (e.g. *IFAD, WFP, LEG, CCAFS, GIZ, IIED, GWP, Wageningen University, ODI*)

Format

- Follow-up on regional workshops and trainings on specific thematic sessions
- Poster session visualizing country-specific adaptation efforts in the agriculture sectors and the NAPs process
- Presentations by lead experts and country examples for each theme
- Parallel thematic working groups
- Country input on the agriculture supplement guidelines to the UNFCCC LEG NAP Technical Guidelines
- A draft outline/roadmap for areas for improving collaboration and timeline forward

More information on the workshop is posted on the web pages:

www.fao.org/climate-change/events/detail-events/en/c/383025 as soon as it becomes available.

Annex 3: Agenda

DAY 1: Tuesday, 05 April 2016

8:30-9:00		REGISTRATION
9:00-10:45	Opening Session	Welcome Addresses Martin Frick, FAO and Lea Herberg, ICI-BMUB
		Agencies work on climate change Srilita Kammila, UNDP and Fred Snijders, FAO
		Introduction to the LEG Technical Guidelines on NAP Rohini Kohli, UNDP
		Paris Agreement and implications for NAP Process Julie Amoroso-Garbin, UNFCCC
		The NAP Agriculture Programme Julia Wolf, FAO and Rohini Kohli, UNDP
		Videos: Insights from the COP 21 on the NAP and Climate Smart Agriculture
10:45-11:15		COFFEE
11:15-11:45	Introductory Session	Introduction to the Workshop Objectives, programme, practicalities - Julia Wolf, FAO and Rohini Kohli, UNDP
11:45-12:30		Getting to know each other
12:30-13:30		LUNCH
13:30-15:00	Thematic Session 1	Climate change adaptation and food security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting the scene - Impacts of climate change on agriculture, livelihoods and women, and vulnerabilities in the agricultural sector – <i>Alexandre Meybeck, FAO</i> Livestock in NAPs – <i>Anne Mottet, FAO</i> Fisheries and aquaculture in NAPs – <i>Cassandra DeYoung, FAO</i> Forestry in NAPs – <i>Susan Braatz, FAO</i> Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction – <i>Selvaraju Ramasamy, FAO</i> Co-benefits between adaptation and mitigation – <i>Martial Bernoux, FAO</i> Q&A
15:00-15:30		COFFEE
15:30-17:00	Thematic Session 2	Mainstreaming CCA into development planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstreaming into planning and budgeting - <i>Rohini Kohli and Glenn Hodes, UNDP</i> Grenada: NAP for climate-resilient decision-making – <i>Lea Herberg, BMUB</i> NAP Process in Uganda – <i>Chebet Maikut, Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda</i> Mainstreaming Adaptation into Development Plans in Viet Nam – <i>Le Minh Nhat, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Vietnam</i> Q&A
17:00-17:15		Wrap up Day-1

DAY 2: Wednesday, 06 April 2016

9:00-9:15		RECAP: Day 1 & Objectives of Day 2			
9:15-10:15	Work Planning	Country Poster Session Finalization of posters			
10:45-11:00		COFFEE			
10:30-12:00	Thematic Sessions 3	Building an evidence base for climate change adaptation in agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Economics of Adaptation and impact assessment and M&E approaches – Babatunde Abidoye, UNDP • From climate information to climate impacts on agriculture and food security - Hideki Kanamaru, FAO • Gender disaggregated indicators – Sibyl Nelson, FAO • Building an evidence base for climate change adaptation in agriculture: Philippines – Roberto Sandoval, FAO Philippines • Building an evidence base for climate change adaptation in agriculture: Zambia – Reynolds Shula, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Zambia • Q&A 			
12:00-13:00	Thematic Sessions 3	Group 1 Gender tools for impact assessment and M&E <i>Sibyl Nelson, FAO</i> <i>Julie Teng, UNDP</i>	Group 2 From climate information to climate impacts on agriculture and food security <i>Hideki Kanamaru, FAO</i> <i>Rohini Kohli, UNDP</i>	Group 3 Economics of adaptation: Cost-benefit analysis & other tools <i>Babatunde Abidoye, UNDP</i> <i>Romina Cavatassi, FAO</i>	Group 4 Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment <i>Selvaraju Ramasamy, FAO</i> <i>Glenn Hodes, UNDP</i>
13:00-14:00		LUNCH			
14:00-15:20	Thematic Sessions 4	Leveraging support for NAP in agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate finance architecture – Srilata Kammila, UNDP • NAP Global Network – Anne Hammill, IISD • Institutional Capacity Development – Patrick Kalas, FAO • Integrating adaptation, gender and agricultural market development - John Chettleborough, OXFAM and Bella Tonkonogy, UNDP • Uruguay's experience – Walter Oyhantcabal, Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fishery, Uruguay • Thailand's Climate Change Adaptation: Responsible Organization & NAP – Kollawat Sakhakara, Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, Thailand • Q&A 			
15:20-15:35		COFFEE			
15:35-16:35	Thematic Sessions 4	Group 1 Institutional Capacity Development <i>Patrick Kalas, FAO</i> <i>Julie Teng, UNDP</i>	Group 2 Impact assessment <i>Babatunde Abidoye, UNDP</i> <i>Romina Cavatassi, FAO</i>	Group 3 Mobilizing climate finance <i>Srilata Kammila, UNDP</i> <i>Nicholas Ross, FAO</i>	Group 4 Integrating adaptation, gender and agricultural market development <i>John Chettleborough, Oxfam,</i> <i>Bella Tonkonogy, UNDP</i>
16:35-17:15	Work Planning	Posters session – Peer to peer exchange			
17:15-17:30		Review and Wrap-up for Day 2			

DAY 3: Thursday, 07 April 2016

9:00-9:15		RECAP of day 2 & Objectives of Day 3			
9:15-10:45	Thematic session 5	Review of the NAP Technical Guidelines and supplements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting the scene – <i>Julie Amoroso-Garbin, UNFCCC</i> • Genetic Resources in NAPs – <i>Irene Hoffmann, FAO</i> • Ecosystem based Adaptation – <i>Lea Herberg, BMUB</i> • Agriculture supplement – <i>Natasha Grist, ODI</i> • Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans – <i>Lucy Ng'ang'a, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Kenya</i> • Nepal: Climate Change and NAPs experience – <i>Narayan Raj Timilsena, Ministry of Population and Environment, Nepal</i> 			
10:45-11:00		COFFEE			
11:00-12:30	Thematic session 5	Integration of Sectors and Agricultural Subsectors – <i>Anne Mottet, FAO</i>			
		Livestock <i>Anne Mottet, FAO</i>	Fisheries and Aquaculture <i>Cassandra DeYoung, FAO</i>	Forestry <i>Susan Braatz, FAO</i>	Sector integration <i>Rohini Kohli and Julie Teng, UNDP</i>
12:30-13:30		LUNCH			
13:30-13:50	Work Planning	Documenting good practices and communication products - <i>Sophie Treinen, FAO</i>			
13:50-15:30	Work Planning	Work plan implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working groups per country • Timeline presentation 			
15:30-15:45		COFFEE			
15:45-16:30	Work Planning	The way forward <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presenting the NAPs Programme websites - <i>Claudia Garcia, FAO and Julie Teng, UNDP</i> • Next steps for the programme, activities, milestones - <i>Rohini Kohli, UNDP and Julia Wolf, FAO</i> • Q&A 			
16:30-17:00	Closing	Wrapping up <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of Discussions • Closing remarks FAO - <i>Herberg, BMUB, Srilata Kammila, UNDP and Fred Snijders, FAO</i> 			

Annex 4: List of Participants



Kenya

Lucy NG'ANG'A

Agriculture and Climate Change Expert
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries – Climate Change Unit

Zipora OTIENO

FAO Kenya

Charles MUTAI

Deputy Director
Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Regional Development Authorities

Zeinabu KHALIF

Program Analyst
UNDP Kenya



Nepal

Lekha Nath ACHARYA

Joint Secretary
Food Security, Agriculture Business Promotion and Environment Division, Ministry of Agriculture Development (MoAD)

Binod SAHA

Assistant FAOR (Programme)
FAO Nepal

Narayan Raj TIMILSENA

Joint Secretary
Ministry of Population and Environment

Anupa LAMICHHANE

Climate Change Programme Analyst, Energy, Environment, Climate and Disaster Risk Management Unit
UNDP Nepal

Vijaya SINGH

Assistant Country Director
UNDP Nepal



Philippines

H.E. Emmanuel DE GUZMAN

Secretary
Climate Change Commission

Charmion Grace Reyes FELICIANO

Programme Associate, Inclusive and Sustainable Development Unit,
UNDP Philippines

Christopher Vicuña MORALES

OIC, Office of the Director for Field Operations Service
Field Operations Service, Department of Agriculture

Roberto SANDOVAL

Disaster Risk Reduction/Climate Change Specialist/
National Project Manager
FAO Philippines

Alicia ILAGA

Director
Systems-wide Climate Change Office, Department of Agriculture



Thailand

Sairak CHAILANGGAR

Senior Economist
Office of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture
and Cooperatives

Pawin TALERNGSRI

Project Manager, Inclusive Green Growth and Sustainable
Development
UNDP Thailand

Jutharat PROMTAT

Economist
Office of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture
and Cooperatives

Beau DAMEN

Climate Change Officer
FAO Regional Office for Asia and Pacific - Bangkok

Kollawat SAKHAKARA

Environmental Official
Climate Change Management and Coordination Division,
Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and
Planning



Uganda

Sunday James MUTABAZI

Chair
Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries,
Agricultural Infrastructure and Water for Production

Willy KAKURU

Project Coordinator
FAO Uganda

Chebet MAIKUT

Commissioner /Head of Department
Climate Change Department, Ministry of Water and
Environment

Sarah Mujuzi MUJABI

PROGRAM ANALYST
UNDP Uganda



Uruguay

Walter OYHANTCABAL

Director
Agriculture and Climate Change Unit of the Ministry of
Livestock, Agriculture and Fishery of Uruguay

Cecilia JONES SOMOGYI

Project Coordinator
FAO Uruguay

Mariana KASPRZYK

Advisor on Climate Change
Ministry of Environment

Magdalena PREVE

Environmental Professional Associate
UNDP Uruguay



Viet Nam

Le MINH NHAT

Director of Climate Change Adaptation division (CCA)
Department of Hydrology, Meteorology and Climate
Change (DMHCC), Ministry of Natural Resource and
Environment

Thi Ngan Hoa PHAM

National Programme Officer
FAO Viet Nam

My Binh BUI

Programme Officer
International Cooperation Department, Ministry of
Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)

Dao Xuan LAI

Assistant Country Director & Head of Sustainable
Development Cluster
UNDP Viet Nam



Zambia

Reynolds SHULA

Principal Agricultural Specialist - ALUF
Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture &
Livestock

Misael KOKWE

National Project coordinator
FAO Zambia

Carol MWAPE

Environmental & Social Inclusion Manager
Interim Climate Change Secretariat

Eric CHIPETA

Programme Analyst, Environment Unit
UNDP Zambia

UNFCCC

Julie AMOROSO-GARBIN

Associate Programme Officer
UNFCCC Secretariat

OXFAM

John CHETTLEBOROUGH

Agricultural Markets and Enterprise Unit Manager

IISD

Anne HAMMIL

Director, Resilience
NAP Global Network/IISD
OXFAM

ODI

Natasha GRIST

Research Fellow in Agriculture and Climate Change,
Agricultural Development and Policy
Overseas Development Institute (ODI)

BMUB

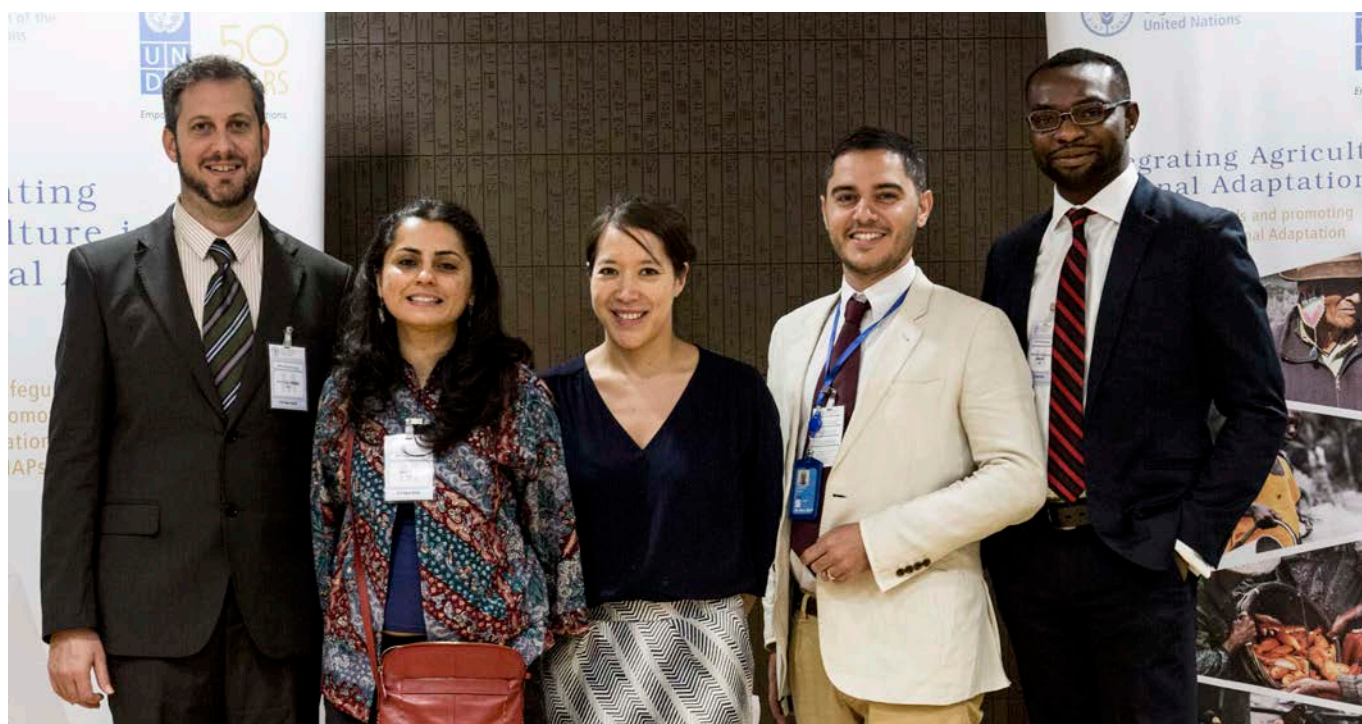
Lea HERBERG

Project Manager Climate Change (Adaptation, REDD,
Biodiversity)
ICI-BMUB

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

<p>Srilata KAMMILA UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Specialist Adaptation</p>	<p>Babatunde ABIDOYE Economist Specialist</p>
<p>Rohini KOHLI UNDP-GEF Lead Technical Specialist, NAP-GSP</p>	<p>Julie TENG Technical Specialist, NAP-GSP</p>
<p>Umberto LABATE UNDP-GEF Programme Management Analyst</p>	<p>Bella TONKONOGY Private Sector Specialist</p>
<p>Glenn HODES Climate Finance Specialist</p>	

©FAO/Alessandra Benedetti



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

<p>Julia WOLF Natural Resource Officer</p>	<p>Christabel CLARK Editor/website</p>
<p>Alessandro SPAIRANI Project Officer</p>	<p>Juan Luis SALAZAR Graphic Designer</p>
<p>Claudia GARCIA Climate Change adaptation & Knowledge Exchange</p>	<p>Sibyl NELSON Gender Expert</p>
<p>Martin FRICK Director Climate, Energy and Tenure Division (NRC)</p>	<p>Selvaraju RAMASAMY Climate Change adaptation/DRR expert</p>
<p>Cassandra DEYOUNG Fishery Policy Analyst</p>	<p>Hideki KANAMARU Climate Change Impact Officer</p>
<p>Irene HOFFMANN Chief, Animal Genetic Resources Branch</p>	<p>Romina CAVATASSI CBA/Impact assessment Expert</p>
<p>Alexandre MEYBECK Senior Policy Officer on Agriculture, Environment and Protection</p>	<p>Sophie TREINEN Communication Expert</p>
<p>Martial BERNOUX MICCA Programme Coordinator</p>	<p>Patrick KALAS Capacity Development Expert</p>
<p>Susan BRAATZ Senior Forestry Officer</p>	<p>Wirya KHIM Associate Professional Officer FAO Geneva</p>
<p>Fred SNIJDERS Senior Natural Resource Officer</p>	<p>Maria NUUTINEN Capacity Development</p>
<p>Anne MOTTET Livestock Policy Officer</p>	

©FAO/Alessandra Benedetti



This page intentionally left blank

This page intentionally left blank

This page intentionally left blank

The **Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)**

programme is a multiyear initiative funded by Germany's Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) through its International Climate Initiative (IKI). It supports partners under a country-driven process to identify and integrate climate adaptation measures for agricultural sectors into relevant national planning and budgeting processes.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

fao.org/in-action/naps

FAO-NAPs@fao.org, Julia.Wolf@fao.org

United Nations Development Programme

adaptation-undp.org/naps-agriculture

rohini.kohli@undp.org

International Climate Initiative (IKI)

international-climate-initiative.com

Supported by:



Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation,
Building and Nuclear Safety

based on a decision of the German Bundestag

ISBN 978-92-5-109368-9



9 7 8 9 2 5 1 0 9 3 6 8 9

I6013E/1/08.16