Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAP–Ag)

Safeguarding livelihoods and promoting resilience through National Adaptation Plans
Accelerating adaptation in agriculture through the NAP process

The agriculture sectors – including crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture – are the most vulnerable to climate change and climate variability. This poses a multitude of challenges that must be overcome in the medium and long-term to ensure the lives, livelihoods as well as food security and nutrition of millions of people around the world. The need to adapt to changing climatic conditions is pressing for the poor – particularly women – who depend directly on agriculture for their livelihoods. Today’s response to these challenges will determine how well people are able to cope and respond to climate change and climate variability.

The Paris Climate Agreement has entered into force. Many least developed and developing countries nationally determined contributions (NDCs) now include agriculture as an important priority for adaptation. The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process, established in 2010 under the Cancun Adaptation Framework, can catalyse implementation and financing for these agriculture-related adaptation priorities and align them with the Sustainable Development Goals.

Country support on NAPs

The NAP–Ag Programme supports partners under a country-driven process to identify and integrate climate change adaptation measures for the agriculture sectors into relevant national planning and budgeting processes.

In addition, NAP–Ag provides support to countries for accessing climate finance through international finance mechanisms, such as, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), bilateral and national climate funds. In particular, the programme assists countries in designing activities that can leverage funds from the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme to advance adaptation planning activities in the agriculture sectors.
Programme work

NAP–Ag key activities include:

**Strengthening technical capacity and institutions by:**

Developing capacity at the national level on
- vulnerability and impact evaluations;
- gender analysis and gender mainstreaming in policymaking;
- cost–benefit analysis of adaptation; and
- budgeting needs.

**Developing an integrated roadmap by:**

Laying the groundwork
- stocktaking of existing adaptation policies;
- addressing gender equality and women’s empowerment in market development;
- enhancing coherence between NAPs and other national processes; and
- supporting countries in leveraging climate finance for adaptation.

**Improving evidence–based results by:**

- developing an impact assessment framework;
- conducting cost benefit analyses; and
- collecting sex–disaggregated data and analyzing gender–differentiated adaptation needs.

**Building the knowledge base by:**

- enhancing mutual learning between countries on the NAP process;
- developing case studies on lessons learned and best practices; and
- promoting and facilitating peer–to–peer exchanges.

Partner countries include:

**AFRICA**
The Gambia
Kenya
Uganda
Zambia

**ASIA**
Nepal
The Philippines
Thailand
Viet Nam

**LATIN AMERICA**
Colombia
Uruguay
Guatemala
The Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAP–Ag) Programme

Launched in 2015, the Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plan (NAP–Ag) Programme is working to address climate change impacts in the agriculture sectors.

A multidisciplinary programme, funded by Germany’s Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) through the International Climate Initiative (ICI), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) implement the NAP–Ag Programme jointly.