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Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans

National Adaptation Plans for the Agriculture Sector: Putting Gender Equality on the Agenda

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Outline

1. Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plan: NAP-Ag Global Programme
2. Gender Mainstreaming in Adaptation for Agriculture: Putting Gender on the Agenda
3. Exercise: Driving Questions

NAP-AG GLOBAL PROGRAMME

Climate change adaptation in the agricultural sectors

- **The agricultural sectors are the sectors are among the most adversely affected by climate change:** between 2004 and 2014, 26 percent of the total damage and losses caused by climate-related disasters in developing countries were absorbed by the agricultural sectors.
- **In many countries, the agricultural sectors are the primary contributor to total economic output and employment,** are vital to national food security, and provide livelihoods for the poorest and most vulnerable inhabitants.
- **Nearly 80 percent of the world's poor live in rural areas and most of them depend on the agricultural sectors for their livelihoods.** These already vulnerable and often marginalized stakeholders must be supported to overcome the additional threats and challenges brought by climate change.
- **Climate change adaptation in the agricultural sectors is among the foremost priorities in developing countries' national climate plans:** 93 % of developing countries that specified adaptation priorities and/or actions in their INDCs referred to the agricultural sectors.
- **Adaptation planning for the agricultural sectors must be targeted and context-specific to be effective.** National level risks and needs assessments alone will not be successful; agricultural sector adaptation planning must cascade down to regional, sub-regional and even community level, allowing agricultural stakeholders to identify risks/vulnerabilities for specific agricultural products in their contexts.

FAO Comparative advantage:

FAO can support its Member States to advance national and/or sub-national adaptation planning for the agricultural sectors, under the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process, for example by:

- Taking stock of known climate risks and vulnerabilities, and existing adaptation planning and support.
- Identifying unaddressed adaptation needs.
- Identifying suitable options to respond to adaptation needs.
- Formulating actionable adaptation plans at national and sub-national levels.
- Identifying investment priorities for adaptation in the agricultural sectors.
- Enhancing capacities to implement, review and revise adaptation planning for the agricultural sectors.
- Developing strategic frameworks to strengthen full adaptation proposal pipelines in the agricultural sectors.

Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans

Objective | To **identify and address climate change adaptation measures for the agriculture sectors** in relevant national planning and budgeting processes through the formulation and implementation of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP).



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Enhancing regional and global dialogues through peer-to-peer exchanges;

Strengthening gender-responsive adaptation planning for the agriculture sectors;

Stocktaking and prioritization of adaptation activities related to the agriculture sectors;

Creating synergies with ongoing projects; and

Unlocking international climate finance.

FAO-UNDP NAP-Ag Programme

- Aims to integrate climate change adaptation concerns related to agriculture-based livelihoods into the **existing national planning and budgeting processes** of partner countries
- **UNDP** and **FAO** partners
- 2015-2020
- USD 17 million



NAP-Ag Outcomes

Global Level

Outcome 1:

Technical capacity and institutions on NAPs strengthened

Outcome 2:

Integrated roadmaps for NAPs developed

Outcome 3:

Evidence-based results for NAPs improved

Outcome 4:

Advocacy and knowledge-sharing on NAPs promoted

Activities

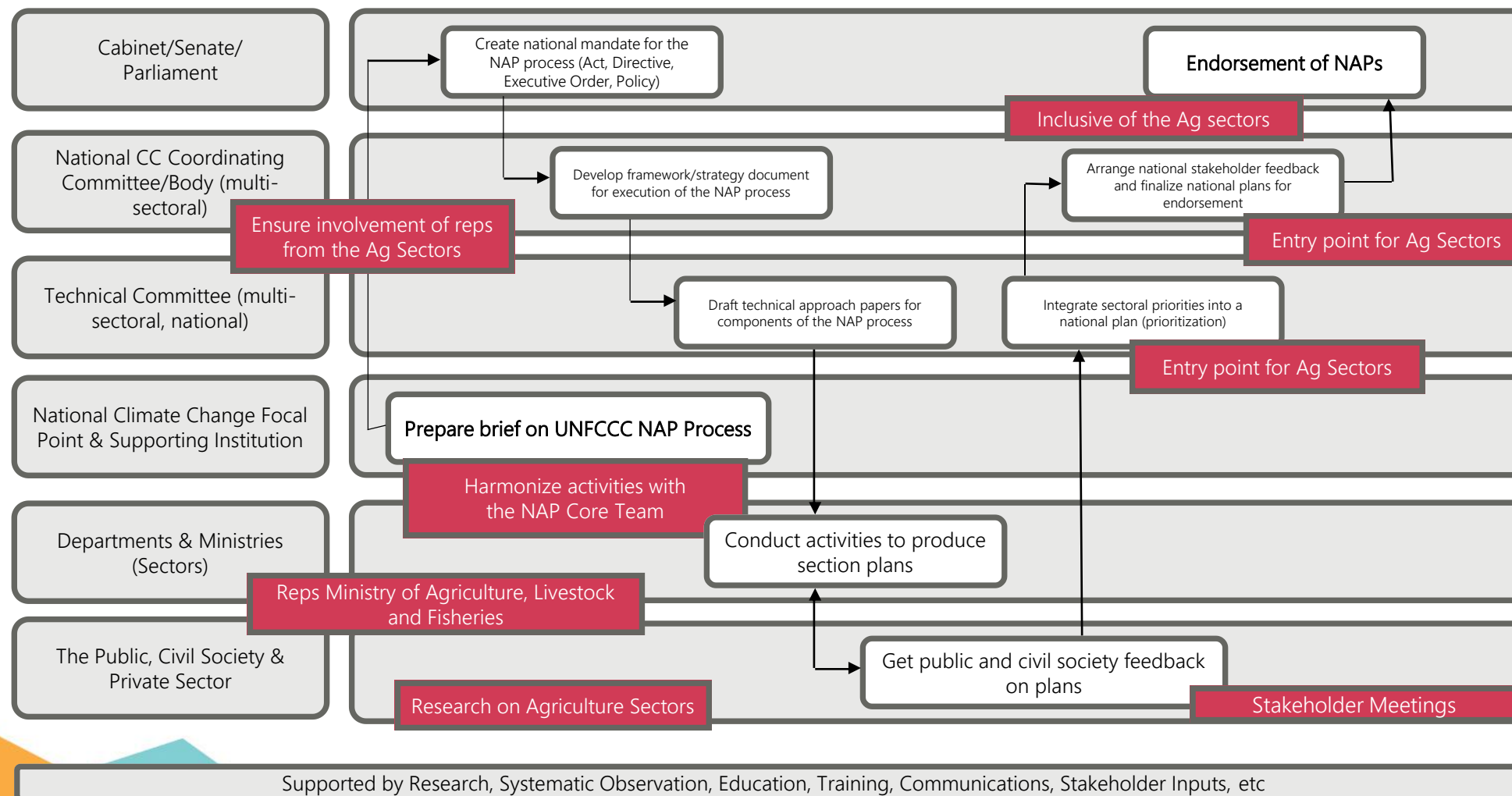
Strengthening the Capacity & Knowledge of Agricultural Sector Staff on CCA

Integration of Adaptation into the SPA & Budgeting Cycle

Evidence-Base for CCA Improved through Enhanced M&E Frameworks

Lessons learned feeds into national NAP development process

Process flow for addressing Ag in NAPs



Addressing, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in National Adaptation Plans - Supplementary Guidelines



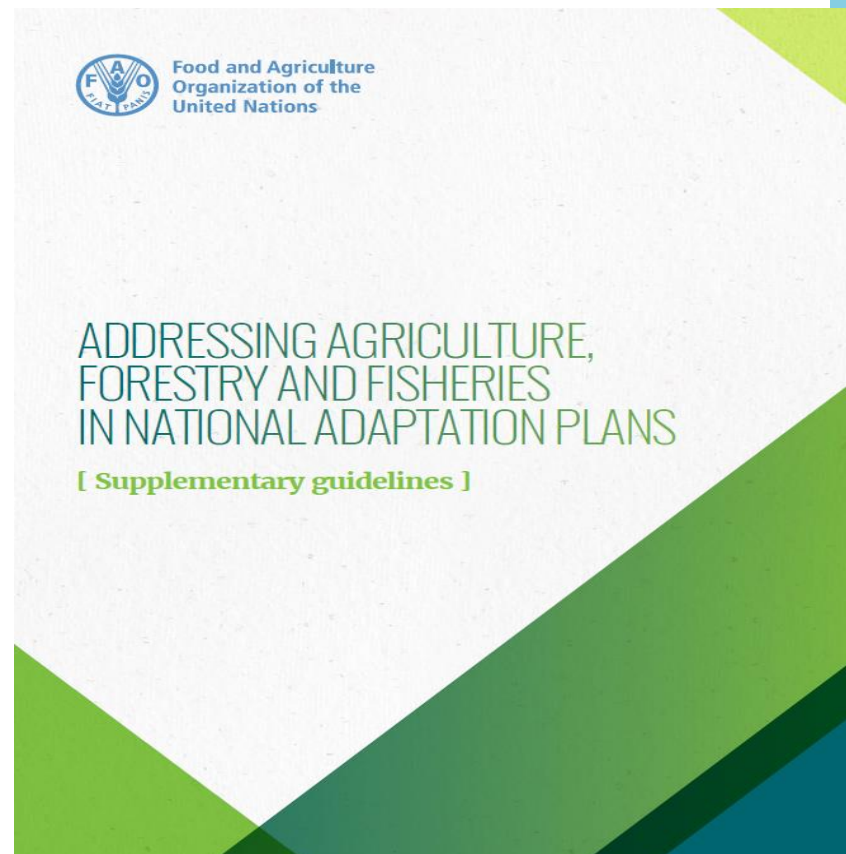
Highlight the agriculture sector-specific aspects in the process to formulate and implement NAPS



Integrate adaptation in the agriculture sectors' policies, plans and programmes



Support countries' efforts to reduce vulnerability of the agriculture sectors on the impacts of climate change



Also available in French, Spanish and Russian.

2.PUTTING GENDER ON THE AGENDA

Why gender matters in adaptation in the agricultural sectors

- Climate change does not impact everyone in a community or country in the same way
 - *Gender gap in agriculture must be closed to achieve development goals*
- Formal and informal institutions that shape adaptation responses may reinforce existing inequalities
 - *Decision-making processes may favor men*
- Addressing gender issues can improve adaptation policymaking
 - *Gender analysis is useful in assessing climate impacts and vulnerability, identifying adaptation options*
 - *Draw on women's and men's knowledge*



Video:

Addressing Gender in Climate Change Policies for Agriculture

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nsIxsSOXups>



What do we want to achieve in terms of gender equality?

Programme Objective:

Climate change concerns as they affect agricultural sector-based livelihoods are integrated in associated national and sectoral planning and budgeting processes.

Gender-sensitive Objective:

Gender-sensitive adaptation action areas are prioritized by the agriculture sectors and implemented in the context of existing national and subnational development frameworks



Why gender-responsive approach to national adaptation plans?



Photo: C. Hill

Impacts, responses not gender neutral

Ensure most effective adaptation, long-term results

Women, both have different experience, perspectives, knowledge, capacities

SD goals link between gender equality and other goals

Women men contribute actively, equal access to opportunities, benefits from CC adaptation

What does it mean for gender to be on the agenda?

Gender-sensitive

- Integrating a gender perspective in NAP process:
 - Help ensure **equal participation of men and women** in NAP decision-making processes and implementation of adaptation activities.
 - Help ensure NAP **process and activities do not exacerbate gender inequalities**.
 - Can lead to **better adaptation and more resilient communities**.
- (NAP Technical Guidelines, 2012)

Gender-responsive

- **Gender-responsive** refers to identifying, reflecting on and implementing interventions needed **to address gender gaps and overcome historical gender biases in policies and interventions**. Its use contributes to the advancement of gender equality with an idea to 'do better'.
- (LDC Expert Group, 2015)

Gender-transformative

- **Change** conditions or practices that unfairly treat men or women.
- Promoting gender equality in the **policy process** itself
 - Women's participation/representation
 - Capacity development of women delegates
- **Reducing vulnerabilities of women and men** through policy implementation
 - Promoting women's voice and agency
 - Closing gender gap in access to resources and services
- Gender-sensitive monitoring

Three Criteria for a Gender- Responsive NAP Process

Recognition of gender differences in adaptation needs, opportunities and capacities

Equitable participation and influence by women and men in adaptation decision-making processes

Equitable access to financial resources and other benefits resulting from investments in adaptation between women and men

EXERCISE: DRIVING QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS for break out groups

1. Are you aware of any similar initiatives in your own country as those shown in your video?
2. Does anyone here have experience responding to the GCF requirements on gender, either in design or implementation? Have you encountered any challenges?
3. Where do you go for support on gender mainstreaming?
4. Where do you think more knowledge is needed to better address gender , particularly in the context of GCF (basic concepts? Gender analysis? Budgeting? Monitoring, including indicators?)
5. How can we move beyond individual trainings to institutionalized capacity on gender?





Thank you!

Contacts



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