



## SIDS CLIMATE CHANGE TRUST FUND

### Project Document

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| <b>Project Title:</b>                      | Assisting Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to Integrate the Agricultural Sectors into Climate Change Priorities and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)  |
| Project symbol:                            | <b>GCP/GLO/726/ITA</b>   |
| Recipient Country(ies):                    | <p><b>The Caribbean SIDS:</b> Grenada, Guyana, Saint Kits and Nevis, Suriname</p> <p><b>The Pacific SIDS:</b> Micronesia, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu</p>   |
| Government(s)/other counterpart(s):        | Ministries of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries & Ministries of Environment (or) National Focal Points of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)   |
| Expected EOD (Starting Date):              | <b>January 2017</b>  |
| Expected NTE (End Date):                   | <b>June 2019</b>   |
| Contribution to FAO's Strategic Framework: | <p><b>FAO Strategic Framework:</b> Contributes to the Strategic Objective (SO) 2 - Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>The project will contribute to the SO2 output indicators: (i) Output 2.1.2: Number of FAO supported initiatives conducted to identify, document and facilitate uptake of integrated and multisectoral strategies for sustainable ecosystem management, restoration and climate change adaptation and mitigation; and (ii) Output 2.2.2: Number of policy processes with cross-sector dialogue on integrated and more sustainable agricultural and natural resource production systems that were supported by FAO.</p> <p>The project also aligned with SO 5 - Increasing the resilience of livelihoods from disasters and contributes to Output indicator 5.1.1 Number of countries that formulated and institutionalized a strategy/plan for risk reduction and crisis management as a result of FAO support.</p> <p><b>Country Programme Framework (CPF):</b> In the Caribbean subregion, the project contributes to the priority areas and outputs of the respective CPFs as described below.</p> <p><b>Grenada:</b> Contributes to the Strategic Priority Area on climate change mitigation and adaptation and sustainability of agriculture and natural resource and specific outputs related to (1) Disaster Risk Management, and (5) Climate Change.</p> |

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|  | <p><b>Guyana:</b> Contributes to the Government Priority 2: Sustainable management and utilization of natural resources (land, forest and fisheries), climate change and resilience of livelihoods to disasters with a specific linkages to Output 2.1: national capacities strengthened for sustainable management and utilization of natural resources.</p> <p><b>Saint Kitts and Nevis:</b> Contributes to Thematic Area 3 on forestry, fisheries and the environment and subpriority on sustainable use and adaptation of agricultural biodiversity and outputs relevant to development of draft agricultural land and water use plans.</p> <p><b>Suriname:</b> Contributes to Priority Area 4: Resilience and natural resource management, and specifically to Output 4.2 - Disaster risk management plan for specific agriculture subsector or geographic areas.</p> <p>In the Pacific subregion, the project contributes to Priority Area 2 of the Pacific Multicountry CPF on Food and Nutrition Security – Resilient to the impacts of disasters and climate change. Specific contribution to the CPF outcomes are provided below.</p> <p><b>Micronesia:</b> Contributes to Priority Area A: National food security and nutritional health through increased food self-sufficiency, and Outcome 1, focusing on strengthened policy, legislative, regulatory and strategic planning frameworks.</p> <p><b>Kiribati:</b> Contributes to CPF Priority Area A: Food and nutrition security resilient to impacts of disasters and climate change. The project is directly relevant to Outcome 3 on strengthened capacity for environment management and resilience (including disaster preparedness, emergency response and climate change).</p> <p><b>Samoa:</b> Relevant to CPF Priority Area C: Environmental Management and Resilience, and specifically contributes to Output 1.1 - Strengthening policy, legal and institutional arrangements related to climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p><b>Solomon Islands:</b> The project will contribute to CPF Priority Area A: Food and nutrition security resilient to the impacts of natural disasters and climate change, and to the outcome on strengthened policy, legislative, regulatory and strategic planning frameworks for food and nutrition security.</p> <p><b>Vanuatu:</b> Contributes to CPF Priority Area B: Environmental management and resilience (including disaster preparedness and climate change), and Outcome 2 focusing on enhanced community resilience and capacity for coping with climate change and natural disasters.</p> |
| Environmental and Social Risk Classification | low risk <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moderate risk <input type="checkbox"/> high risk <input type="checkbox"/>  |
| Gender Marker                                | G0 <input type="checkbox"/> G1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G2a <input type="checkbox"/> G2b <input type="checkbox"/>  |
| Total Budget:                                | USD 2 Million   |



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) across the world share similar economic and sustainable development challenges, including low availability of resources, small but rapidly growing populations, remoteness, susceptibility to weather and climate extremes and excessive dependence on international trade. The effects of climate change, such as increasing temperature and rainfall variability, more frequent extreme weather events and sea level rise are expected to affect human health and safety, biodiversity, freshwater resources, agricultural production in terrestrial and aquatic land and seascapes, and food security. Comparative projections of climate change scenarios suggest a median annual increase in surface temperature of 1.2-2.3°C in the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean small island regions by end of the century compared to the pre-industrial baseline. A decrease in precipitation signals potential future problems for agriculture and water resources. For many SIDS, limited terrestrial food production has required a greater reliance on oceans for food security but increases the vulnerability of coastal fisheries communities to impacts from extreme and slow onset weather events. Moreover, with limited livelihood opportunities in many SIDS, deriving food and income from ocean resources is at the heart of many SIDS development aspirations.

There are number of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) related commitments through which SIDS have prioritized the needs to address the impacts of climate change. However, evidences show that there are still gaps and significant opportunities to enhance the response to climate change in agricultural sectors (includes crop, livestock, fisheries and forestry). For example, based on UNFCCC decision 1/CP.19, countries have voluntarily submitted their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), and analysis shows the need for technical support in the areas of adaptation, mitigation and financing. Some of the explicit needs prioritized in INDCs include strengthening of climate change work especially on mainstreaming into sectoral plans, policies, support to adaptation/mitigation planning processes, implementation of mitigation and adaptation practices and relevant capacity development with in a broader objective of food security and nutrition.

This project aims to advance the integration of the agricultural sectors into the climate change priorities especially into the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) so as to ensure sustainable and resilient domestic food production, and food security and nutrition for the most vulnerable communities including women. The project would strengthen national stakeholders in SIDS and provide requisite technical support and capacity development and piloting of innovative adaptation actions. The objectives of the project are to:

- improve country capacities to use analytical techniques to assess risks, vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change in the agricultural sectors;
- improve country capacities to create enabling policy environments to mainstream climate change, resilience food security concerns and undertake climate actions; and
- contribute to international and regional mechanisms for climate change planning and action
- integrate climate change and resilience planning into FAO technical cooperation projects.

The project would comprise two outputs viz., (i) strengthened technical capacities and national processes for innovations in climate change adaptation and mitigation in agricultural sectors; and (ii) integrated agricultural sector and food security priorities into national climate change strategies, action plans and NDCs. The project will be implemented in nine SIDS in two regions (Caribbean SIDS: Grenada, Guyana, Saint Kits and Nevis, Suriname; and Pacific SIDS: Kiribati, Micronesia, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu) for 30 months. The total budget of the project is USD 2 Million.

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## ACRONYMS

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| (I)NDCs | (Intended) Nationally Determined Contributions            |
| ADRMPS  | Agricultural Disaster Risk Management Plans               |
| ADRRPs  | Agricultural Disaster Risk Reduction Plans                |
| AGP     | Plant Production and Protection Division                  |
| BPOA    | Barbados Program of Action                                |
| CARDI   | Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute |
| CARICOM | Caribbean Community                                       |
| CBA     | Community Based Adaptation                                |
| CBC     | Climate and Environment Division                          |
| CCA     | Climate Change Adaptation                                 |
| CCCCC   | Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre                 |
| CDB     | Caribbean Development Bank                                |
| CDEMA   | Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency            |
| COP     | Conference of Parties                                     |
| CPF     | Country Programming Frameworks                            |
| CRFM    | Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism                    |
| DRR     | Disaster Risk Reduction                                   |
| EEZ     | Exclusive Economic Zones                                  |
| EWEA    | Early Warning and Early Action                            |
| EX-ACT  | Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool                               |
| FOA     | Forestry Policy and Resources Division                    |
| FPMIS   | Field Programme Management Information System             |
| GCF     | Green Climate Fund  |
| GDP     | Gross Domestic Product                                    |
| GEF     | Global Environmental Facility                             |
| GHG     | Greenhouse Gas  |
| GOE     | General Operating Expenses                                |
| IACG    | UN Inter-Agency Coordination Group                        |
| IICA    | Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture   |
| L&D     | Loss and Damage   |
| LDCs    | Least developed countries                                 |
| LoA     | Letter of Agreement                                       |
| LTO     | Lead Technical Officer                                    |
| NAMAs   | Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action                  |
| NAPAs   | National Adaptation Programme of Action                   |
| NAPs    | National Adaptation Plans                                 |
| NAREI   | National Agricultural Research and Extension Institute    |
| NCDs    | Non-communicable diseases                                 |
| NDA     | Nationally Designed Authority                             |
| NGO     | Non-governmental Organizations                            |
| NWP     | Nairobi Work Programme                                    |
| SAP     | Subregional Office for the Pacific                        |
| SCCF    | Special Climate Change Fund                               |
| SDGs    | Sustainable Development Goals                             |
| SIDS    | Small Island Developing States                            |
| SLC     | Subregional Office for the Caribbean                      |
| SP      | Strategic Programme                                       |
| SPC     | Pacific Community   |
| SPREP   | Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme |
| TCP     | Technical Cooperation Programme                           |
| TECA    | Technology for Agriculture                                |
| ToR     | Terms of Reference  |

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| TSS    | Technical Support Services                            |
| UN     | United Nations  |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| USP    | University of the South Pacific                       |

## SECTION 1: RELEVANCE

### 1.1 GENERAL CONTEXT

#### 1.1.1 Rational

The Small Island Developing States (SIDS) share similar sustainable development challenges. SIDS are located in the tropical and subtropical Regions of Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Europe, and the Pacific. Although emitting less than 1 percent of global greenhouse gases, SIDS are likely to suffer most from climate change to the point where some islands may become uninhabitable. SIDS will have to allocate scarce resources away from economic development and poverty alleviation, towards the implementation of strategies to adapt to the growing threats posed by climate change.

SIDS possess diverse political and economic profiles, and geological origins, and also vary widely in their level of development. They range from extremely vulnerable to well-developed islands and can be volcanic in origin, or atolls or continental countries with low lying coastlines. Their Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) are often significantly larger than their land area which has encouraged an increased focus on their potential comparative advantage in the marine sector. The export earnings of SIDS tend to be concentrated in a small number of commodities such as sugar cane, banana, tuna, and tropical beverages and forest products, some of which have suffered from a long-run decline in real world market prices and slow growth in demand.

The majority of SIDS are located in the tropics and are affected by extreme weather events such as tropical storms, cyclones and hurricanes. Climate variability, droughts and flooding are also common and El Niño Southern Oscillation events can produce significant shifts in rainfall, rising sea levels and other weather-related phenomena. Global climate change poses a grave, and imminent danger to the different aspects of development (socio-economic and environmental) in SIDS. SIDS are especially vulnerable to the effects of climate change that amplify and extend the other natural and economic hazards they face. Many of them are biodiversity hotspots with levels of diversity far greater than their land areas would suggest.

Sea level rise is expected to exacerbate inundation, storm surge and other coastal hazards, threatening vital infrastructure, settlements and facilities that support the livelihood of island communities. With inundation, seawater intrusion into freshwater lenses, and soil salinization, will adversely impact coastal agriculture and fisheries, and drinking water supplies. Climate change will heavily impact coral reefs, fisheries, aquaculture, and other aquatic and marine-based ecosystems, resulting in diminished marine resources, displacement of local species, reduced agricultural and fisheries productivity, decline in tourism, and increased hazards to human health.

The small size of these island states means that change affecting one part of the island economy is likely to have significant effects on all parts, and the small population, small economies and limited terrestrial and aquatic natural resource base mean that fewer opportunities exist for enhanced and diversified livelihoods in agricultural sectors. This requires a greater focus on both innovation and adaptation in the face of climate change combined with integration of climate change priorities into agricultural sectors and *vice versa*. Notwithstanding, small holder farmers and small scale fishers have knowledge and experience that can be the foundation / platform for pilot scale innovation, which can also be tapped for information sharing, demonstration and upscaling.

In spite of their very small contribution to greenhouse gases, SIDS shoulders the burden of many of the consequences of climate change which further threatens to degrade their agriculture and fisheries sectors, and coastal resources and infrastructure for tourism, and increase disease amongst livestock, crops and human populations. The effects of climate change are beginning to have significant effects

of the allocation of scarce development finances and threaten to undermine the sustainable development of these countries.

These states are already faced with crises in managing extensive coastal zones and limited freshwater resources. Moreover, affected by an intensification of cyclone, hurricane and storm impacts, many nations increasingly face situations in which scarce resources that were earmarked for development projects have to be diverted to relief and reconstruction activities, thus impeding sustainable growth.

Agriculture and fisheries play an important role in supporting the local economy of the islands, contributing to food security, employment and income. This role is increasing as population pressure increases and dependence on foreign sources of food places a greater burden on local economies. While combined economic value might represent a small percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in some SIDS, fishing and subsistence agriculture remain the major activity of most parts of the population. The project will address two major issues associated with climate change impacts in SIDS:

- Need to enhance efforts to respond to climate change in agricultural sectors: Capacity to implement climate actions has been constrained by a lack of coordination with climate change focal ministries and technical expertise internally. SIDS lack the economies that arise: 1) from large-scale operations (production, consumption and research); 2) from being able to share infrastructure and financial system; and 3) from the lack of competitive edge that the diversity and knowledge spillover effects of competition in larger economies generate. The major list of priorities common to SIDS include: ensuring food and nutrition security in the face of disasters and climate change; building resilience; reducing vulnerability to climate change; supporting the adaptation and mitigation in agriculture; enabling the sustainable management of natural resources; assessing and responding to risk; developing integrated and diversified farming systems; enhancing capacity to analyze and manage hazards; creating a supportive environment through improved policy dialogue on adaptation; improving disaster risk reduction; and supporting emergency response planning.

These issues and problems outlined above underpin the intervention strategy proposed in this project. This project is not intended to address each and every problem that SIDS faces, but start conducting some initial analysis and demonstration/start-up activities that have high potential to lead into a comprehensive climate change programme in all the nine selected SIDS. Promoting adaptation pilots at local level can enhance better informed policy process including mainstreaming of agricultural sectoral concerns into climate change priorities. This need is addressed through Output 1 of the project.

- Need to develop the capacity of institutions and mainstream climate change, agriculture and food security into policies and plans: In many SIDS, the current production systems in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and livestock are operating poorly in ways that result in low productivity, high costs and ecosystem damage, and which further undermine food security. Increasingly, food is **being important** and international market prices are very volatile. The opportunities for improved systems exist for example more intensive domestic agricultural production systems, enhanced fisheries harvesting strategies, alternate livelihood enterprises, growing drought tolerant crop species offer additional scope for better managing the climate risks. However, these changes require changes in skills, finance, governance, legislation, policy and service provision to be achieved. Accordingly, “seeing by doing” demonstration and replicating pilot activities to enhance outreach will be an important element of capacity development.
- SIDS also lack the mechanisms and technical capacity to implement response mechanisms to address climate change impacts, including: weak vertical and horizontal policy integration, low levels of participation in policy processes, inadequate legal frameworks, limited human resources and shortage of skilled people due to high migration, and inadequate budgets and sources of funding. To address these gaps, mainstreaming agriculture sectors into the climate change policies and plans and also into the INDCs is crucial. This need is addressed through Output 2 of the project.

## 1.1.2 Alignment and Strategic Fit

**Sectoral context:** Climate change is likely to have a larger effect on agricultural<sup>1</sup> sectors and food security than any other sectors in the developing world. Most SIDS have traditionally been dependent on subsistence and cash crops for survival and economic development. In some of the countries, subsistence agriculture provides local food security while cash crops (including sugar cane, bananas, grains, fish and forest products) are exported. The net food importers have to provision, not only local consumption, but more so the short-term residents who visit these countries as part of a critical tourist industry. Often fisheries (frequently open access resources) are an important “last resource” for the poor and in emergency situations. However, with inshore lagoon resources often fully exploited or overfished, diversification of effort to outer reef slopes and deep water to harvest more abundant resources such as tuna and pelagics is an opportunity for many small scale fishing communities.

The environment in many SIDS is inextricably linked to the sustainable development of the country and its people. Without sound management of the environment the future survival of many island communities is threatened. SIDS have the responsibility for a significant portion of the world's oceans but have limited means to manage adequately their marine resources. Fisheries resources are, in many locations overexploited, especially in shallow inner reef waters. The majority of the world's coral reefs are now damaged through poorly managed exploitation, storm damage, coral bleaching or disease.

Coastal biodiversity is reducing in many parts of the world. This is likely to continue under climate change, severely threatening the livelihoods of the people who depend upon them. Coastal areas are badly damaged through inappropriate infrastructure development, poor waste water management and pollution. Freshwater supplies, already stretched through rising population and industrial demand, are now in short supply and freshwater lenses are being inundated with salt water and waste water. Agricultural lands are undergoing significant salinity changes which are affecting agriculture productivity.

Although the challenges that confront SIDS are shared by many other developing countries, in struggling to achieve food and nutrition security, to provide livelihoods of the many poor who depend upon primary productivity, and promote export growth, the small size and geographic isolation of many SIDS present particular challenges in terms of achieving sufficient economies of scale to overcome economic and technical constraints and access international markets competitively.

Given that the agriculture sectors still represent an important and strategic asset to many SIDS, especially where food needs to be imported sustainable management of the assets remains crucial for the future. Climate change threatens to undermine not only food and nutrition security and the livelihoods of many people but also to degrade the natural resource base which provides many other ecosystem services and the potential opportunities that they provide. The project is aligned to the issues related to climate change adaptation and mitigation in agricultural sectors.

**Socio-economic context:** Although each SIDS has unique opportunities and challenges, there are many shared commonalities in the range of constraints each is facing to their sustainable development efforts. These include narrow resource bases depriving them of the benefits of economies of scale; small and volatile domestic markets and dependence on a few external and remote markets for a limited range of exports; high proportions of imported food in total consumption and associated volatility in food prices; high costs for energy, infrastructure, transportation, communication and servicing and high dependence on fossil fuels for energy; low and irregular international traffic volumes; fragile natural environments with limited resilience to climatic variability and natural disasters; high volatility of economic growth; and a large reliance of their economies on their public sector and limited opportunities for the private sector. These constraints have limited the development of commercially-oriented agriculture and the

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<sup>1</sup> The term Agriculture is used as shorthand for agriculture, fisheries and forestry

extent to which the sector can contribute to increased resilience of SIDS economies in the face of shocks.

At the same time, these constraints have influenced food utilization in SIDS, which has been characterized by nutritionally poor food choices. A nutrition transition has taken place in most of the Islands, contributing to an increased prevalence of malnutrition and chronic, non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Rising sea level, increasing air and sea surface temperatures, ocean acidification and changing rainfall patterns as well as the impact of natural disasters and the degradation of coastal and marine ecosystems are not only adding additional pressures to the sustainable development of SIDS but may jeopardize their very existence<sup>2</sup>. As a result of these risks, SIDS are likely to face increased vulnerability, loss of adaptive capacity and ecosystem services that are critical to their lives and livelihoods, income, food security, improved nutrition, poverty reduction and export earnings generation.

**Alignment to the international processes and policy environments related to SIDS:** The project is aligned to the international processes related to SIDS, policies and plans related to climate change adaptation and mitigation. This section elaborates the SIDS priorities as identified in various international and national policy processes and mechanisms.

(1) At the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, Agenda 21 identified SIDS as being particularly fragile and vulnerable. This gave rise to the First International Conference on SIDS in 1994 and the Barbados Program of Action (BPOA) which is the main policy framework addressing the economic, social and environmental vulnerabilities facing SIDS and which provides a strategy for addressing the challenges of sustainable development. The project fits into overall theme and priorities of BPOA.

(2) The second International Conference was convened by the United Nations (UN) in Mauritius in 2005, and the “Mauritius Strategy for the further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States” was adopted and subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly of the UN for the period 2005–2015. The strategy emphasizes that SIDS “are located among the most vulnerable regions in the world in relation to the intensity and frequency of natural and environmental disasters and their increasing high economic, social and environmental consequences”. It also stressed that “the adverse effects of climate change and sea-level rise present significant risks to the sustainable development may threaten the very existence of some small island developing states. Adaptation to adverse impacts of climate change and sea-level rise remains a major priority” for SIDS (UN A/CONF.207.11). This was taken further through Rio+20 in 2012. The project’s focus covers the concerns related to climate variability and change.

(3) As mentioned above, the preparatory meetings for the Third International Conference on SIDS in 2014, held in the Caribbean, **Aims** and Pacific regions have yet again highlighted the difficulties that SIDS countries are facing and emphasized the growing impact of climate change on their economies. The outcome of the interregional preparatory meeting held in Bridgetown, Barbados, in August 2013, calls on the international community to work in partnership with SIDS to achieve their potential and to sustain and build on the economic and social advances that they have achieved in recent decades.

(4) The SAMOA SIDS conference<sup>3</sup> held in September 2014 called for “improved and additional measures to more effectively address the unique and particular vulnerabilities and development needs”

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<sup>2</sup> The future climate change scenario suggests 1.2 to 2.3° C annual increase in surface temperature in the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean small island regions by end of the century compared to the 1980-1999 baseline. This results in a decrease in precipitation of about 5% in the Caribbean signalling potential future problems for agriculture and water resources compared to a 1-9% increase in the Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean small island regions (IPCC, 2014).

<sup>3</sup> In the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action - or S.A.M.O.A. Pathway - countries recognize the need to support and invest in these nations so they can achieve sustainable development. The S.A.M.O.A. Pathway underscores that there is a need for a more integrated approach to the sustainable development of SIDS, with the support of

of SIDS. In order to overcome the unique challenges faced by SIDS due to climate change, the global community seeks renewed political and financial commitments for further implementation and to establish new or strengthen existing partnerships, and agree on priorities for the sustainable development of SIDS, especially to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SAMOA Pathway gives a strong emphasis on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and the same elements are integrated into this project proposal.

(5) A high-level event on FAO and SIDS held during the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) conference (June 2015) and the Milan Interministerial Meeting on SIDS at the margins of the Expo (October 2015) highlighted the need to strengthen the capacity of SIDS in the area of climate change adaptation. Outcome documents of these events consistently acknowledge food security and nutrition as a priority area, and highlight the importance of sustainable agriculture production and consumption, and natural resources management, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

(6) Strengthening of international and interregional partnerships is a recurring priority development need highlighted in global fora of SIDS and their development partners. Most significantly, SIDS Member Countries have self-assessed the priority, and underscored the urgent need for global collaboration in several areas including climate change. As specified in the S.A.M.O.A pathway “there is a need for a more integrated approach to the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States, with the support of the international community and all stakeholders (Paragraph 2)” while at the same time calling “for enhanced international cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, and especially cooperation among Small Island Developing States (Paragraph 99)”.

**Alignment related to climate change related priorities of SIDS:** Climate change issues at the international level are governed by UNFCCC. As a result of the UNFCCC negotiation process, major four work streams related to adaptation are established and those work streams include: National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPAs), Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation (NWP), National Adaptation Planning (NAPs), Warsaw International Mechanisms on Loss and Damage (L&D). In 2010, the 16<sup>th</sup> UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COP) agreed on the establishment of the Cancun Adaptation Framework with the objective of promoting actions on adaptation. The Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) of the UNFCCC was designed to assist all parties, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries and SIDS to improve their understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change; and make informed decisions on practical adaptation actions and measures to respond to climate change on a sound scientific, technical and socio-economic basis, taking into account current and future climate change and variability. The project outputs are relevant to the objectives of the above work streams.

In anticipation of the climate negotiations in Paris in 2015, based on UNFCCC decision 1/CP.19, SIDS have voluntarily submitting their INDCs to the UNFCCC. FAO has conducted a comprehensive stocktaking exercise on all submitted INDCs and mapped the priorities of the countries under various areas including mitigation, adaptation, technology, planning and capacity development among others. Several SIDS explicitly mentioned agriculture sector along with their needs in relation to strengthening climate change work in especially on mainstreaming into sectoral plans, policies, support to adaptation/mitigation planning processes, implementation of mitigation and adaptation practices and relevant capacity development with in a broader objective of food security and nutrition. This project will specifically address further integration of agricultural sectors into NDCs of selected SIDS.

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the international community and all stakeholders. To support follow up activities to the SIDS conference, the SIDS Action Platform has been developed, which will be implemented through a partnerships platform, a partnerships framework, and a UN Implementation Matrix.

**Alignment to FAO-Government outcomes as reflected in the CPF:** In the Caribbean subregion, the project contributes to the priority areas and outputs of the respective CPFs as described below.

**Grenada:** Contributes to the Strategic Priority Area on climate change mitigation and adaptation and sustainability of agriculture and natural resource and specific outputs related to (1) Disaster Risk Management and (5) Climate Change.

**Guyana:** Contributes to Government Priority 2: Sustainable management and utilization of natural resources (land, forest and fisheries), climate change and resilience of livelihoods to disasters with a specific linkages to Output 2.1: national capacities strengthened for sustainable management and utilization of natural resources.

**Saint Kitts and Nevis:** Contributes to Thematic Area 3 on forestry, fisheries and the environment and sub priority on sustainable use and adaptation of agricultural biodiversity and outputs relevant to development of draft agricultural land and water use plans.

**Suriname:** Contributes to Priority Area 4: Resilience and natural resource management and specifically to Output 4.2 on disaster risk management plan for specific agriculture subsector or geographic areas.

In the Pacific subregion, the project contributes to Priority Area 2 of the Pacific Multicountry CPF on Food and Nutrition Security – Resilient to the impacts of disasters and climate change. Specific contribution to the CPF outcomes are provided below:

**Micronesia:** Contributes to Priority Area A – National food security and nutritional health through increased food self-sufficiency and Outcome 1 focusing on strengthened policy, legislative, regulatory and strategic planning frameworks.

**Kiribati:** Contributes to CPF Priority Area A: Food and nutrition security resilient to impacts of disasters and climate change. The project is directly relevant to Outcome 3 on strengthened capacity for environment management and resilience (including disaster preparedness, emergency response and climate change).

**Samoa:** Relevant to the CPF Priority Area C: Environmental Management and Resilience and specifically contributes to Output 1.1 on strengthening policy, legal and institutional arrangements related to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

**Solomon Islands:** The project will contribute to CPF Priority Area A: Food and nutrition security resilient to the impacts of natural disasters and climate change and to the outcome on strengthened policy, legislative, regulatory and strategic planning frameworks for food and nutrition security.

**Vanuatu:** Contributes to CPF Priority Area B: Environmental management and resilience (including disaster preparedness and climate change) and Outcome 2 focusing on enhanced community resilience and capacity for coping with climate change and natural disasters.

**Alignment of the project with FAO's Strategic Framework:** The project is aligned with the Strategic Objective (SO) 2 on increase and improves provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner. The output of the project will specifically contribute to SO2 output indicators: (i) Output 2.1.2: Number of FAO supported initiatives conducted to identify, document and facilitate uptake of integrated and multisectoral strategies for sustainable ecosystem management, restoration and climate change adaptation and mitigation; and (ii) Output 2.2.2: Number of policy processes with cross-sector dialogue on integrated and more sustainable agricultural and natural resource production systems that were supported by FAO. The project also aligned with SO5 - Increasing the resilience of livelihoods from disasters and contributes to Output indicator 5.1.1-

Number of countries that formulated and institutionalized a strategy/plan for risk reduction and crisis management as a result of FAO support.

**Application of FAO developed/supported international norms and standards:** The project will support the application of selected FAO developed/supported international norms and standards and guidelines. These guidelines and manuals will be taken into consideration while promoting the integration of agricultural sectors into national climate change strategies, actions plans including NDCs. The specific guidelines and standards may include, but not limited to:

- the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security to promote and secure tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests as a means of eradicating hunger and poverty, supporting sustainable development and enhancing the environment;
- application of ecosystem approach to fisheries management which represents a move away from fisheries management that focuses only on the sustainable harvest of target species, towards management systems and decision-making processes that balance ecological well-being with human and social well-being through improved governance frameworks;
- the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture negotiates Global Plans of Action that seek to create an efficient system for the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture. Global Plans of Action are intended as comprehensive frameworks to guide and catalyse action at community, national, regional and international levels through better cooperation, coordination and planning and by strengthening capacities; and
- the project will also apply new guidelines for policy-makers and practitioners on Gender – responsive disaster risk reduction in the agriculture sector and training manuals related to climate change and gender to strengthen the national and regional gender capacities. For example, the training guide on gender and climate change research in agriculture and food security for rural development and similar training manuals related to disaster risk management and gender related guidelines will be applied.

### 1.1.3 FAO's Comparative Advantage

FAO has the comparative advantage to support SIDS in the area of climate change, based on its length and breadth of its experience in SIDS and also due to FAO's long standing presence and contributions to the climate change related global mechanisms through UNFCCC processes. FAO also has the technical knowledge to address the major issues related to climate change and has specifically demonstrated its experience in facilitating policy process related to climate change adaptation and mitigation that also has comparative advantage to further integration of agricultural sectors into NDCs, that is the main focus of this project.

**FAO's specific attention to climate change and SIDS:** FAO gives special attention to the recommendations of the SIDS conference (September 2014) and contributes actively to the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA Pathway). FAO's Medium Term Plan (2014–2017) and Programme of Work and Budget (2016–2017) proposed a USD 6.1 million increase to the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP), specifically to support SIDS efforts to adapt to climate change, and was agreed and recommended by FAO Council in March 2015, to be met through voluntary contributions. A trust fund has been set up and this project is supported through the trust funds provided by the Government of Italy.

**FAO's comparative advantage in providing technical support in the area of climate change in agriculture:** FAO enjoys a long history of partnership with SIDS, providing technical assistance through projects and programmes. With respect to climate change adaptation and mitigation in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, FAO provides implementation support to more than 50 global,

regional, national and local projects designed specifically to address climate change adaptation, climate-related disaster risk management or a combination of adaptation and mitigation. This means that while these activities reduce existing adaptation deficits and lay a foundation for long-term resilience, they will simultaneously enhance sustainable production increases and food security in SIDS. In addition, FAO does substantial normative work, developing methods, tools and approaches for climate impact assessment and adaptation. It has a long track record of collecting, processing and applying geospatial information on natural resources and climate. In many cases, FAO is the main source of this information which is essential for formulating adaptation baselines and strategies.

FAO has the comparative advantage to deliver valuable technical expertise in developing and implementing the agricultural component of NDCs. For example, the support FAO has been providing to countries on National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Agricultural Disaster Risk Reduction Plans (ADRRP), national Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventories; and the development of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), already lays the foundation for the inclusion of the agricultural sectors in NDCs. FAO moreover offers a range of tools, methods and processes to support the planning and implementation of climate strategies and actions, and can further provide assistance in the formulation of legal frameworks, monitoring systems and enabling policy environments, including the mobilization of climate finance for implementation. FAO's technical expertise is complemented by its extensive network of country offices, established relationships with member countries and partnerships with other international actors on which FAO can draw in order to deliver successful, country-driven projects.

**FAO's unique interplay between global climate change related processes and translating technical knowledge in SIDS:** FAO contributes to global and regional climate change processes and discussions advocating for better reflection of agriculture and food security perspectives. It works with and provides information to UNFCCC work streams and instruments involved in adaptation and mitigation. Ensuring that the SIDS are prepared to adapt to changing climate is a critical step in FAO's ongoing efforts to achieve global food security. Building on this, FAO stands in a unique position to translate climate change priorities identified through the global processes into actions at the country level given its long standing presence and working relationship with SIDS.

**FAO's comparative advantage to implement the Framework Programmes related to Climate Change:** The FAO Framework Programme on Climate Change Adaptation, called FAO-Adapt, is the process for achieving these goals. The current Programme will operate through FAO-Adapt and will support and complement other work implemented by FAO and other agencies and in particular work with national priorities. The Framework Programme on Resilient Livelihoods for Food Security and Nutrition provides guidelines to address the issues related to resilience to climate related natural hazards that are of immediate priority to SIDS.

**FAO's comparative advantage to link its normative work and technical cooperation with SIDS:** The project will make maximum use of its comparative advantages and linking its normative work at global level and technical cooperation work at regional and country level. The multi-disciplinary technical networks related to climate change and relevant tools and methods will be used to facilitate implementation of the project. **It will facilitate constant two-way feedback, building on priority needs of SIDS and regions, especially those that concern cross-border issues and require interdisciplinary work.** The organizations multidisciplinary technical knowledge, standards and expertise relevant to climate change and specifically to support implementation of this SIDS trust fund project are: 1) database on GHG emissions from the agriculture, forestry and other land use sectors; 2) the Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT); 3) learning tool on NAMAs in the agriculture, forestry and other land use sector; 4) e-learning tool on planning for Community Based Adaptation (CBA); and 5) guidelines for integrating agriculture sector perspectives NAPs. A comprehensive information on additional tools and methods can be found here: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-mp127e.pdf>.

**FAO's comparative advantage in ensuring synergies with similar programmes and partners:** The project will be linked to the other similar programmes and projects in the Pacific and the Caribbean

subregion. There were several key initiatives emerged after the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS Conference) held in September 2014 in Apia, Samoa. As a direct follow up to SIDS Conference, the 70<sup>th</sup> session of the General Assembly decided to formally establish, through resolution, the SIDS Partnership Framework, to monitor and ensure the full implementation of pledges and commitments through partnerships for SIDS, and to encourage new, genuine and durable partnerships for the sustainable development of SIDS.

FAO is part of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group (IACG) and closely following key programmes and projects related to climate change to enhance the synergies. The SIDS Partnership Framework consist of an annual Global Multistakeholder SIDS Partnership Dialogue and a partnership reporting template that provides information related to ongoing programmes and projects related to climate change adaptation and mitigation implemented by various partners to advance implementation of SAMOA Pathway. There are number of organizations implementing country specific climate change projects and the initial phase of this project implementation will review all ongoing work and identify areas of collaboration. Provision for necessary human and financial resources are integrated as part of the project outputs. In addition, new partnerships in climate change is expected to be developed with the regional agencies/institutions such as Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), Pacific Community (SPC) and University of South Pacific (USP). A detailed stocktaking exercise will be conducted during the initial phase of the implementation to better understand ongoing programmes and projects and identify areas of collaboration and synergies to enhance complementarities. This task is integrated as part of the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the international, subregional and national experts.

## **1.1.4 Stakeholders consultation and engagement**

### **1.1.4.1 Stakeholders**

At the interregional level, the project will engage the climate change focal ministries and agricultural sectoral ministries and departments and foster collaboration amongst SIDS to align the climate actions to address the priority areas of concern in food and nutrition security across the Pacific and Caribbean regions. At the subregional level, in the Caribbean, technical expertise and experiences from the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), CCCCC, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) and the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) will be harnessed to enhance the effectiveness of the project. In the Pacific, experiences and lessons learned by SPC, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and USP will be taken into consideration.

At the national level, nine countries are selected to assist integration of agricultural perspectives into their intended nationally determined contributions to the UNFCCC by employing multiple actions at local and national level. Government institutions will also be important for creating the supportive operating environment for change, for providing appropriate policies, legislation and institutional support to facilitate that change and the policy instruments such as finance, training, knowledge and research to inform that process. Line agencies in agriculture and fisheries will be the main government stakeholders but given the interconnected nature of SIDS economies a wider mix of government agencies are important. Given the effects of climate change-induced changes in agriculture on the wider economy of many SIDS, it will also be important to ensure the involvement of national climate change focal ministries, the National Planning Authorities, Ministries responsible for gender equity, and local authorities. This will also necessitate a wider dialogue with other donor and international support agencies to share experiences and knowledge, and to help to develop normative guidance. Academic and training institutions will also have an important role to play in generating knowledge and building capacities.

At local level, the stakeholder consultation at local level was in accordance with the environmental and social screening (ESS). As the project at local level focuses on small scale adaptation pilots, there is not

environmental and social risks anticipated. The project will not undermine the decent rural employment, gender equality and indigenous people's rights. The target population of this initiative will be, primarily, the wider population of the SIDS across the two regions, all of whom are likely to be affected by climate change. More specifically the project's adaptation pilots will focus on those stakeholders who depend directly on agriculture, fisheries and forestry for their livelihoods. These are often the poorest people in the countries concerned who lack the capacities, assets, voice and networks to influence change, and often have few opportunities to make livelihood changes. Many of them already have diversified household livelihood strategies where men and women are engaged in different but complementary activities. The role of women in the trade of agricultural and fisheries products and the provision of these for household consumption will be fully taken into account.

#### 1.1.4.2 Stakeholder Engagement

The stakeholder engagement process seeks to enhance transparency, two-way communication, information provision and enable fair and representative participation of all sections of affected populations, including the most vulnerable and marginalized. For implementation of the activities prioritized under Output 2, the project would use participatory tools and methods especially to select adaptation pilots at the local level. At the national level, the stakeholders are the focal points of UNFCCC for climate change related activities and the Ministries of agriculture. The adaptation pilots has not coincided with indigenous people's territories and will not affect their rights to use resources. During the project formulation phase, no concerns were raised by the stakeholders at national and local levels.

#### 1.1.4.3 Grievance Mechanism

There is no risks associated with environmental and social safeguards. There is no concerns communicated with regard to project activities. Further, the project focuses mainly on national level policy and mainstreaming processes. The project staff at national level will be directly engaged and will contact project stakeholders on regular basis and if at all any concerns related to environmental and social safeguards, it can be directly communicated to the project personnel by the stakeholders at all levels.

#### 1.1.4.4 Disclosure

The details of the project was discussed at subregional level and is closely aligned with the national priorities identified in the INDCs already submitted to UNFCCC. FAO will also disclose information in relation to safeguards directly to the stakeholders during the project meetings, workshops and training programmes. In general, the project will not affect the community groups characterized by literacy, gender, differences in language or accessibility of technical information or connectivity.

#### 1.1.5 Knowledge Sharing and Lessons Learned

**Lessons learned from FAO's completed and ongoing projects:** FAO has implemented several programmes and many activities in SIDS, with the objective of strengthening risk assessment and management capabilities, promoting climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction in agricultural sectors. Some selected examples of past and ongoing activities in the Caribbean and the Pacific and lessons learned from these projects include:

- **Strengthening of vulnerability and risk assessment capabilities.** Technical Cooperation Programmes (TCPs) were conducted in Bahamas on *Hurricane Crop Insurance Programme* and in Jamaica on *Feasibility of Introducing Crop Insurance* and training on Agriculture Risk Management were conducted in Guyana. The risk assessment work together with national commitments to the UNFCCC especially the national communications will be considered for

mainstreaming of climate change concerns into the agriculture and food security policies and plans. The lessons from this work especially on the location specific nature of the risks and vulnerabilities will be used for identification of appropriate adaptation and mitigation options for INDCs.

- **Strengthening risk management capabilities.** In the Caribbean, FAO supported preparation of Agricultural Disaster Risk Management Plans (ADRMPs) in several countries (Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and Grenadines). These plans are in various status of implementation. The lessons learned from the plan preparation process will be applied for mainstreaming of climate change concerns into agricultural sectoral and food security plans and also into the climate change plans. Recently, a TCP project is being implemented in the Pacific focusing on strengthening capacities for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in agricultural sectors in Fiji, Tonga and Vanuatu. There is an ongoing normative work which focuses on the assessment of impacts of these plans in terms of resource mobilization, risk reduction and further mainstreaming. The lessons learned from the ADRM plan preparation and implementation are being packaged and will be used for the implementation of this project.
- **Promoting climate change adaptation.** In the Caribbean, several projects were formulated and implemented, which address climate change adaptation, land and water management, e.g. through small-scale irrigation or rainwater harvesting. The FAO Subregional Office in the Caribbean (FAO-SLC) collaborated with the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (IICA) using the China Fund on “Feasibility of Rainwater harvesting in selected Caribbean countries” as well as conducting an “Evaluation of Greenhouse Agriculture”. Several workshops were conducted on design, operation and management of small-scale irrigation systems as well as in Rainwater Harvesting. The good practices examples are being packaged and integrated into FAO data bases such as Technology for Agriculture (TECA) for knowledge-sharing. These good practices will be used for implementation through adaptation pilots and also similar processes will be adopted to package additional good practices for wider sharing.
- **Building Resilient Livelihoods.** In Fiji, FAO is working with local partners to re-establish agriculture production in the cyclone-affected areas and rebuild the agriculture livelihood, strengthen the resilience and self-reliance of affected people and rural communities. In Kiribati, FAO is helping local people to both enhance their fishing-based livelihoods and diversify in to pig production. In Palau, FAO is helping to develop giant clam farming to diversify income and enhance food security. In Samoa and Tonga FAO is supporting the development of Low Impact Fuel Efficient harvesting technologies to reduce dependency on imported fuels and to minimize impacts of fishing on coral reefs and associated species through community engagement in management decision making processes. The lessons learned from the pilots focusing on risk reduction measures and risk diversification will be considered for incorporated into the NDCs.
- **Innovation in early warning and monitoring.** Previous droughts across Micronesia and Melanesia have been difficult for Governments to respond to. Limited and incomplete information, inconsistent and poorly structured tracking systems, coupled with lack of technical capacity to collate and synthesize data, it has been difficult for Governments to respond in the most timely and effective way to droughts. FAO and partners are working with the Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Marshall Islands, Palau and Solomon Islands to develop, demonstrate and implement a simple food / crop monitoring system so that information can be sent in near real time from remote locations. FAO’s current work on Early Warning and Early Action (EWEA) and tools developed through the El Niña knowledge products will be adopted for further assessment of impacts of climate variability and change.
- **Food security and protecting biodiversity.** This was addressed through the Regional Food Security Project Promoting CARICOM/CARIFORUM Regional Food Security (Phases I and II),

support to the finalization of the Food and Nutrition Security Strategy and Action Plan in Guyana, and Regional and National Projects on input supplies to vulnerable populations under the ISP. FAO-SLC is also working with the National Agricultural research and Extension Institute in Guyana (NAREI) to establish a “National Information Sharing Mechanism on Plant Genetic Resources” and the “Preparation of a Country Report on the State of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture”. These initiatives together with FAO’s standards and guidelines will be used for identification of appropriate genetic resources to facilitate adaptation to increasing climate variability and climate change.

- **Food security and nutrition policy.** In the Cook Islands, FAO is working with the Cook Islands Government to strengthen their capability to develop a sustainable Food and Agriculture Statistics System so that policy and strategy discussions are based on timely and reliable information for the achievement of the 'national vision'. In the Marshall Islands FAO is helping to develop a food security and nutrition policy and a plan for its implementation. The successful models of participation, processes adopted to engage multiple stakeholders and relevant good practices will be used for mainstreaming climate change concerns into national agriculture, fisheries and forestry policies, plans and food security action plans and strategies. Similarly, the multistakeholder consultation with the agricultural sectoral institutions will be further advanced to ensure proper integration of agricultural sectoral concerns into NDCs.
- FAO has developed an interregional SIDS initiative that also considers climate change adaptation, mitigation and resilience as one of the major priorities. A substantial body of work towards identification of priorities for both the Pacific and the Caribbean will be taken into consideration for the NDC preparations. Similarly, the Global Action Programme on Food Security and Nutrition in Small Island Developing States being prepared as mandated in the Paragraph 61 of SAMOA Pathway and relevant priorities identified for climate change adaptation and mitigation will be integrated into the NDCs and other relevant climate change mainstreaming work.

These projects have generated much valuable experience, knowledge and lessons that are helping SIDS to respond to climate change. There is now a need to advance mainstreaming of agricultural sectoral concerns into climate change priorities including NDCs. Overall, experience clearly showed that SIDS are particularly vulnerable to global climate change, changing weather patterns and sea-level rise. Natural disasters and risks, as well as extreme weather events threaten the very existence of SIDS; therefore, within NDCs it is essential that promotion of better management practices for more resilient agricultural production should have a prominent place.

The efforts to integrate climate change perspectives into agriculture and food security policies and plans should also take into consideration of FAO’s common vision for sustainable food and agriculture and disaster risk reduction facilitated through technical support and capacity training. The availability of freshwater and arable land is a major issue for sustainable development in SIDS. Details of agricultural systems that are better adapted to the limitations of freshwater and arable land availability need to be considered within the NDCs. Indeed, the elements related to better spatial planning and more collaborative and efficient use of natural resources is of extraordinary importance for sustainable development in SIDS and thus climate change policies and plans and national commitments to UNFCCC should explicitly consider all these aspects.

Again, the way to address the vulnerability, adaptation and DRR planning should consider adopting more effective and efficient ways of using relevant natural resources, and by resolving competition demands for the use of limited resources. It is expected that the Major Areas of Work under SP2, Climate Smart Agriculture, Resource Use Efficiency, Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity, under the overall common Vision for Sustainable Food and Agriculture in close collaboration with SP5 (especially Main Area of Work on Natural Hazards) will play an important role to increase resilience to climate change.

**Knowledge sharing at international, regional and national levels:** At international level, FAO is part of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group (IACG) and the SIDS Partnership Framework which promotes a Global Multistakeholder SIDS Partnership Dialogue. This has a partnership reporting session that provides opportunities for sharing information related to ongoing programmes and projects related to climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction implemented by various partners to advance implementation of SAMOA Pathway. FAO will report good practices and lessons learned during those sessions. FAO is regularly sharing information on good practices and case studies to the UNFCCC adaptation and mitigation work streams. The experiences from the national level mainstreaming processes and field level adaptation pilots will be shared as case studies. Similarly, the SIDS related climate change work and experiences from this project will be presented in SIDS specific side events to be organized during the COP.

Participating through a regional mechanism, SIDS countries will be able to coordinate among themselves and across different regions regarding the identification, formulation and implementation of climate change projects with synergistic benefits resulting from common human and technical resources. This will also foster the exchange of information and human resources specialized in accessing climate financing for actions related to climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction. Moreover, it will encourage the exchange and dissemination of information on successful/unsuccessful experiences on adaptation pilots and technology transfer. Relevant lessons learned from different regions will be disseminated throughout the focus countries to support sharing of good practices, innovative techniques and experiences.

Regional agencies/institutions such as CCCCC, SPC and USP will be engaged in consultations related to NDCs and will provide an opportunity for knowledge-sharing. A detailed stocktaking exercise will be conducted during the initial phase of the implementation to better understand ongoing programmes and projects and identify areas of collaboration and synergies to enhance complementarities. This task is integrated as part of the TOR for the international, subregional and national experts.

At the country level, the initial phase of this project implementation will review all ongoing work and identify areas of collaboration and knowledge sharing among partners. The results will be presented during the NDC consultations meetings at the national level. New partnerships for knowledge sharing in climate change adaptation and mitigation are expected to be developed with the national agencies and also to support implementation of specific activities. These partnerships are expected to provide platforms for knowledge sharing at the national level. There are number of national dialogue processes planned under the project and this offers opportunities for multistakeholder engagement for sharing new knowledge from the project and past experiences from other partners. The project results related to climate change vulnerability, impacts and successful good practices of adaptation and mitigation will be presented to the national UNFCCC focal points and relevant stakeholders at the national level so as to facilitate integration of good practices into national communications to UNFCCC and other related national commitments such as NDCs and National Adaptation Plans.

## **1.2 EXPECTED RESULTS**

### **1.2.1 Impact**

The overall development goal of the project is to ensure that the agricultural sectors are prioritized for adaptation action to safeguard food and nutrition security. This will help reduce the vulnerability of SIDS populations and responds to the global calls for assistance to countries that are highly exposed to adverse effects of climate change.

### **1.2.2 Outcomes**

The outcome of the project is “enhanced integration of agriculture and food security priorities into (I)NDCs through enhanced technical capacities, policy dialogues and enabling policy environments.

The project would comprise two results focusing on nine SIDS in two regions (**Caribbean SIDS:** Grenada, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Suriname; and **The Pacific SIDS:** Kiribati, Micronesia, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu).

### **Output 1: Strengthened technical capacities and national processes for innovations in climate change adaptation and mitigation in agricultural sectors demonstrated**

**Information on climate risks, vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change:** This activity will focus on synthesis of information on climate risks, vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change on agricultural sectors in all selected SIDS. This will also review existing information from various sources and analyse the gaps that prevents location specific gender sensitive adaptation and mitigation actions. On selected basis, additional analysis will be carried out to strengthen the data and information. The synthesis as part of this activity will contribute to mainstreaming as well as to inform the climate change adaptation demonstration pilots. The country specific details will also in training resources for capacity development. *The output of this activity is a comprehensive document for each selected SIDS on vulnerability, risks and impacts of climate change on priority agricultural sectors.*

**Analysis tools, methods, data and information for climate change adaptation and mitigation:** This activity will focus on the analysis tools, data and information for adaptation and mitigation planning in the agricultural sectors. This includes harmonization of tools for climate change impact assessment, adaptation planning, GHG inventory and assessment of mitigation potentials. The output of this activity will be compilation of existing tools and methods related to climate change adaptation and mitigation and introduction of *new and innovative tools and methods together with data for further enhancement toward reporting to UNFCCC focusing on agricultural sectors.*

**Technical capacity development:** The technical capacity in relation to activities above and also for prioritization of adaptation and mitigation actions, and climate information services in agricultural sectors will be enhanced within the institutional systems focusing on crops, livestock, forestry and fishery sectors. The technical capacity development involves an assessment of gender sensitive training needs, development of training resources and implementation of training. This activity will be conducted at the regional level inviting country counterparts to enhance cost effectiveness. *The outputs of the activity are training needs assessment, training resources including training manual and delivery of the training programmes and training report.*

**Establishment of a national technical forum (agricultural sectors):** A national technical forum will be established comprising of representatives from priority agricultural sectors will be established in selected SIDS or use an existing set up to launch a call for proposals to the private sector and civil society organizations or Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) to propose pilots in crop, livestock, fisheries and forestry production. The forum will define priorities and specifies areas of interest, defines guidelines and the modalities for the selection process.

The process as such will increase the capacity for a national dialog in the agricultural sectors on the matters related to climate change and contribute to Output 2 of this proposal. Based on the guidelines developed by the national forum adhering to FAO process, FAO will launch a call for proposal and insist that the proposals should focus on innovations in adaptation and mitigation at the local level. At least three proposals will be selected per country with a budget of about USD 8 000/pilot. *The output/outcome of the activity are sustained operational national technical forums in all nine SIDS for agricultural sectors and establishment of close linkages with national climate change focal points.*

**Implementation of climate change adaptation pilots:** The grants will be awarded to selected firms or NGOs based on the competitive processes to establish pilots with the purpose to use them as demonstration sites for a fixed period of time. The grants will be awarded through Letters of Agreement (LoAs). The timeframe for implementation will be six-eight months. The pilots culminate in an evaluations phase formulating lessons learned and providing a certificate for the most successful pilot project. The forum will support the small projects and ensure the exchange of knowledge and provide

high visibility. There will be efforts to promote other donors to contribute by using the above mechanism to fund additional projects. This innovative approach can provide opportunities for up scaling of successful innovative adaptation pilots.

The adaptation pilots will be implemented at the local level through local institutions including private sector and civil society organizations. The adaptation pilots will engage closely both men and women groups. *The output of this activity are concrete implementation of local level actions in nine SIDS (at least three actions/country) and concrete lessons and recommendations for upscaling. This activity will also foresee a strong partnerships and innovations at the local level to enhance adaptation actions.*

## **Output 2: Integrated agricultural sector and food security priorities into national climate change strategies, action plans and INDCs**

**Review of the past and on-going actions:** This activity will undertake a country wide stocktaking exercise on the climate change related actions carried out over the years and identify the gaps and analyse the opportunities for further actions in the agricultural sectors. This review and analysis will form the basis for preparation of a background document to inform the policy dialogues at the country level. The policy dialogues will further discuss the current gaps in mainstreaming of agricultural sectors into climate change policies and programmes and *vice versa*. *The output of the activity is a background technical document on past and ongoing climate actions at the country level with more focus on agricultural sectors.*

**Facilitation of policy dialogue and consultations:** The policy dialogues and consultations will bring together UNFCCC focal point at the country level and national counterparts from ministries of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, environment and climate change. The policy dialogue and consultations will focus on the integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation into agriculture and food security policies, strategies and plans. The consultations will identify the relevant policy process and integrate agricultural sectors into relevant documents. The most important climate change related policy and planning processes include national communications, INDCs/NDCs, NAPs, NAMAs, DRR plans. *The output of this activity will be a series of climate change policy and planning processes incorporating agricultural sectoral perspectives. In the same way, climate change concerns will also be included into the agricultural sector and food security policies and plans.*

**Analysis of the priorities to identify potential areas of support:** This activity will consider all the priorities identified in the national communications to UNFCCC, NAPs, DRR plans and INDCs relevant to the agricultural sectors. The identified priorities will be mapped consistent with the CPFs and relevant Strategic Programme (SP) of FAO. The prioritization of potential areas for FAO's support will be based on the INDCs in the three basic components: adaptation, mitigation and financing. *The output of this activity will include a comprehensive document with justification to enable further development to advance adaptation and mitigation actions in agricultural sectors.*

**Technical support to prepare funding proposals to access climate financing:** This activity will focus on preparation of concept note and full proposal incorporating all identified priorities into a programmatic framework. The funding proposals will be submitted to climate financing windows such as the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and other bilateral and multilateral donors. *The outputs of this activity is programme proposals for all selected nine SIDS to be considered for climate financing.*

**Integrating climate change adaptation, mitigation and resilience into CPF and technical cooperation projects:** There is an opportunity to integrate climate change and resilience priorities of the selected countries into the CPF and FAO's TCP. The project will provide technical support to integrate climate change and resilience into FAO TCP demonstration projects. This integration will provide additional opportunities to sustain the climate change adaptation and mitigation actions through additional support after completion of the project and also aimed to build into larger programmes. Technical support for preparation of TCP demonstration projects can also help to demonstrate

innovations on climate change adaptation and mitigation developed and prioritized through this trust fund project.

### 1.2.3 Assumptions

The project outcomes and outputs are prioritized based on the needs outlined in the UNFCCC submissions and also some assumptions. It was assumed that the government institutions actively seek support on priority areas of climate change and willing to sustain all the efforts on a continuous basis in agricultural sectors. Similarly, the government institutions are willing to participate in the training programmes and relevant NGOs, and civil society organizations participate in pilot activities. It is also assumed that the UNFCCC related commitments of the SIDS are simultaneously developing during the project implementation and project will contribute to those commitments. It is assumed that the countries' policy development process coincides with the project interventions and the government is willing to pursue the recommendations of the dialogue process related to climate change mainstreaming.

## SECTION 2: FEASIBILITY

### 2.1 RISK MANAGEMENT

#### 2.1.1 Significant risks facing the project

**There is no significant risks facing the project.** The project is designed to have positive benefits to the environment. The adaptation pilots at the local level (Output 1) are expected to provide multiple environmental benefits and synergies of adaptation and mitigation. The local level actions will ensure positive impact and conservation of natural resources. No adverse environmental or social impacts are likely to compromise the project.

#### 2.1.2 Environmental and social risks

The environmental and social risks screening has been done and the certificate is attached. There is no environmental and social risks associated with the project implementation. The project will target the most vulnerable communities including women and expected to create opportunities through income generation and livelihood diversification practices. Identification of adaptation and mitigation practices will consider the needs of the communities and to improve adaptive capacity and resilience among vulnerable population segments. The focus of the local implementation of pilots will be based on the participatory design, delivery and continuous improvement. The project is classified as Category C under FAO's guideline "Environmental Impact Assessment – Guidelines for FAO's field projects".

#### 2.1.3 Risk management strategy

The Risk Log in Appendix IV highlights the key risks that could affect Project implementation. Relevant mitigation measures are also described. The assumptions associated with the Project are presented in the Logical framework in Appendix 1. The indicative list of risks that may affect implementation of the project are: (i) natural disasters during the course of project implementation; (ii) lack of coordination and collaboration between the UNFCCC focal ministry and the agricultural sectors; (iii) civil unrest and political instability; (iv) lack of location specific and suitable adaptation actions to advance adaptation pilots; and (v) insufficient partnership and non-availability of competent local partners to undertake the implementation of adaptation pilots.

These above risks may impact the project implementation, but the level of impacts would be very low and overall ranking is green. There are mitigation actions planned and integrated as part of the risk log in Appendix IV. Most of the risk mitigation in the event of emergence of risks will be taken up at the country level by the national climate change expert in close consultation with the project task team. The

budget for national climate change expert is provided and will focus on implementation of capacity development and mainstreaming activities. There is no additional costs needed for risk mitigation when there would be a need.

## **2.2. IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS**

### **2.2.1 Institutional framework and coordination**

At the national level, the project will be aligned with the government ministry/ministries responsible for the climate change related matters and also the ministries and departments responsible for agricultural sectors. The specific organizational units will be identified during the project inception stage and in consultation with the National focal point for climate change and also agricultural sectoral ministries a specific organizational unit or section will be identified and be responsible for the project operation. The national expert on capacity development and mainstreaming will be attached to that unit for smooth implementation of the project activities.

The Ministries of Environment, Ministries of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and relevant organizations working on climate change adaptation and mitigation should be involved in the project. There will not be separate steering committee established, but the existing networks and system will be used to form a national climate change forum to facilitate consultations to identify priorities for NDCs. Detailed organization and institutional analysis will be conducted by the national expert upon inception of the project.

At the subregional level, in the Caribbean, technical expertise and experiences from CARICOM, CCCCC, CDEMA, CARDI and CRFM will be harnessed to enhance the effectiveness of the project. In the Pacific, experiences and lessons learned by SPC, SPREP and USP will be taken into consideration.

### **2.2.2 Strategy/Methodology**

Output 1 aims to synthesize information on climate risks, vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change on agricultural sectors; consolidation and strengthening of tools and methods and data for adaptation and mitigation planning in the agricultural sectors; developing technical capacity to enable prioritization of adaptation and mitigation actions/potentials, and climate information services in agricultural sectors; establishment of a national technical forum (or strengthen an existing set-up) to develop climate change adaptation pilots in agricultural sectors and implementation of climate change adaptation pilots at the local level through local institutions including private sector and civil society organizations.

Output 2 is driven initially by the multistakeholder policy dialogue at national level by bringing together UNFCCC focal points and national counterparts from ministries of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, environment and climate change to mainstream adaptation and mitigation into agriculture and food security policies, strategies and action and to further develop climate financing opportunities for SIDS. Part of the work will include the preparation of funding proposals to access climate financing including GEF and GCF and FAO's TCP projects.

Output 2 will also aim to integrate climate change and resilience priorities into the CPF and FAO's TCP. The project will provide technical support to integrate climate change and resilience into FAO TCP demonstration projects. This integration will help to sustain the climate change adaptation and mitigation actions through additional support after completion of the project and also aimed to build into larger programmes. Climate change adaptation and mitigation innovations identified through field level work will be further upscaled through the TCP demonstration projects.

### 2.2.3 Technical support

The project is linked to FAO's SP which provides an effective coordination mechanism and linkage for bringing together technical expertise across a range of technical units within FAO. This project is aligned with FAO's SO2: Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner and SO5 - Increasing the resilience of livelihoods from disasters. The activities of the technical networks of SO2 and SO5 are expected to provide technical support to the project implementation. The exact type of activities and support will be defined during project implementation.

The project will focus on upstream policy type of work in dealing with climate risks and vulnerabilities and to support in a significant way the mainstreaming of agricultural sectors into climate change policies, plans and (I)NDCs. Given the multisectorial nature of the project, technical assistance from a range of technical units will be required. It is in this context that the project team, composed of the diverse technical units at headquarters and decentralized offices will be established that will technically support the project's activities. The FAO technical departments and units from which this project will solicit technical inputs and advice are the Forestry Policy and Resources Division (FOA) and the Plant Production and Protection Division (AGP).

The Climate Change Officer in CBC will be the project's Lead Technical Officer (LTO) coordinating the technical inputs from the regional, subregional and Country Teams and various technical units in FAO headquarters, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP) and Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (RLC). RAP and RLC will be consulted and involved in the implementation of the project.

Specific inputs expected from regional offices will be: (i) technical support for identification of regional climate change priorities to be integrated into the NDCs, national climate change plans and policies; (ii) technical support for development of training resources to be delivered at the subregional and country levels; and (iii) sharing of information and results of completed and/or ongoing country level case studies. The concerned technical officers from RAP and RLC will be part of the project task team.

The FAO project team will include *inter alia* the country offices, FAO Subregional Office for the Pacific (SAP), FAO Subregional Office for the Caribbean (SLC) and Climate and Environment Division (CBC). The country level project team will include national expert (climate change) and national counterpart agency focal point. CBC, SAP and SLC will carry out supervisory missions and provide technical backstopping support to the results on a demand-basis as need arises from the country offices.

The project proposal was prepared in consultation with FAO SAP and SLC. All necessary comments and suggestions are incorporated and agreed. The budget allocations including the output indicator targets were agreed during the formulation process.

### 2.2.4 Government Inputs

As part of its contribution to the project, the Governments of the nine SIDS shall agree to make available a Government Focal Point and qualified technical personnel at local level for project implementation. In addition, Government will provide buildings, training facilities and other local services necessary for the implementation of the project.

The Government support is expected to ensure the full involvement and commitment of government staff to the project. Government is expected to continue making available suitable office space in the vicinity of the project. As a measure of government contribution to the project, the Ministry of Agriculture's budget allocation to the local Agricultural Offices is the basis for estimation of in-kind contribution covering operation costs.

## 2.2.5 Resource Partner Inputs

The contribution from the Government of Italy is of USD 2 million. FAO, in support of the Governments of the selected nine SIDS, will subcontract activities for implementation to NGOs, private sector where possible. Donor inputs through FAO covering all the Direct Costs are detailed as follows (the complete Result Based Budget Table is available in Appendix III).

### **Project staff**

#### International Staff /Consultants

The limited international staff/consultants will be placed within CBC at headquarters and SAP and SLC to support coordination and technical aspects of the project. The staff/consultants at headquarters will provide technical support for analysis of climate data, downscaling of climate change data and information at the subregional levels, analysis of climate change impacts, development of regional studies to be integrated into INDCs and also provide support for development of comprehensive programmes, Applying harmonized methodologies to ensure this support both for the Pacific and the Caribbean will be cost effective.

The international consultants will provide inputs according to their area of expertise and supervised by the technical staff. Where international consultants are not available, FAO staff will be seconded to carry out the work as stipulated in the terms of reference.

Total international consultant budget volume is USD 426 000.

#### National staff/consultants

National Climate Change Expert (Capacity Development and Mainstreaming) to carry out the activities of the project will be recruited by FAO and attached to the FAOR. The national experts will be recruited with overall responsibility for project activities at the country level. The national experts will be directly accountable to the FAO Representative and the Subregional Coordinator. The national experts will work closely with the International Experts managed by subregional office and CBC. It is envisaged that the experts will provide substantive technical guidance for the project and to the government staff to solidify their commitment to the project. **An important part of his/her mandate will also be to support policy dialogue.**

In view to build national level capacity, it is envisaged that the national experts will be responsible for implementation of field activities. Technical know-how and support to the project will come not only from the technical experts, but from government staff, and front line extension workers. The emphasis of work will be at national level with pilots at the community level. Through the subcontracting agreement, NGOs will have access to resources for successful project implementation.

Total National Consultant budget volume is USD 540 000.

### **Contracts**

The contracts will be executed through LoAs. The activities of Output 1 (especially synthesis of data, analysis, modelling, training and packaging of the impact and vulnerability assessment results) will be conducted through contract to regional specialized centres on climate change scenario and impact modelling.

The policy related work in Output 2 will also be carried out through contractual services and some specific technical activities at the country level will be carried out through contracts/LoAs with international institutions/NGOs or local NGOs depending on the requirement. The list of expected contracts are given below:

The total estimated contract volume of the project is USD 270 000.

## **Travel**

Travel for international and national consultants, staff members for TSS missions, travel associated with training programmes and workshops at the national and regional level are budgeted under this budget line.

Total cost of international and national travel is USD 215 000.

## **Trainings and workshops**

The training resources development in relation to Output 1 and Output 2 will be coordinated by CBC in close collaboration with FAO subregional office and the country office. The national and local level training programmes will be directly implemented by the FAO country offices and subregional offices.

- Consultation workshops at the country level.
- Technical training on climate change adaptation and mitigation including NAPs, NAMAs, DRR plans and mainstreaming (with concrete gender considerations).
- Policy dialogue at national level.
- Priority setting workshops at the national level based on INDCs.
- Consultations and preparation of proposals for climate financing.

Total estimated budget for the training and workshop activities is USD 166 000.

## **Expandable procurement**

Technical publications and printing are foreseen from the project and this also includes expenses associated with publication of NDCs and climate change adaptation and mitigation priorities for agricultural sectors.

The total cost of the expandable procurement is USD 9361.5.

## **Non-expendable procurements**

This includes support to project logistics at country and subregional levels and will be procured as per the FAO guidelines and regulations. The non-expandable procurements include office furniture, computers, photocopy machines, etc. The exact items of the non-expandable procurement will be decided after consultation with the country offices and subregional offices.

The total budget estimate for non-expendable procurement is USD 24 000.

## **Technical Support Services (TSS)**

This project foresees the technical support from CBC, SAP and SLC. The international consultants and technical officers will take up technical backstopping from FAO subregional, regional and headquarters offices whenever there is a need. Regular supervisory TSS will be provided by the LTO (CBC) and will coordinate the technical inputs to be provided by the various technical services. This includes limited need based travels for organizing regional technical capacity development programmes and delivery of tools and methods. Provision for project standard evaluation costs are provided (USD 14 000) under technical support costs. The terminal report preparation and printing costs (USD 6 550) are also included under this budget line.

Total budget volume for TSS: USD 101 550.

## **General operating expenses**

The general operating expense will include vehicle operating expenses and the operating expenses of the international and national staff. Provision is made for communications including email and telephone. Other general operating expenses (GOE) include cleaning and upkeeping of offices, utilities and insurance. Total budget for GOE: USD 18 000.

### **Overall budget**

The overall budget is USD 2 million. As the project is interregional in nature, the overall budget holder will be the CBC with two baby projects in two subregional officers.

### **2.2.6 Management and Operational Support Arrangements**

The Director/Deputy Director or Team Leader of the Climate Impacts and Adaptation Team of CBC, will be the Budget Holder of the project. The Budget Holder has the ultimate accountability and responsibility to ensure project monitoring. The budget will be approved as per the agreed allocation specified in the project document in close consultation with the LTO, FAO Representatives and the Subregional Coordinators in the Pacific and the Caribbean.

The project will be implemented under the overall technical leadership of the Climate Impacts and Adaptation Team in CBC. The international climate change expert (climate data synthesis and analysis) and climate change expert (mainstreaming and Programme development) will work under the technical supervision of the LTO and provide technical for climate data analysis for all nine countries and preparation of comprehensive capacity development resources to be delivered at the subregional and national levels.

A national expert will be employed in each country under the overall supervision of the FAO Representative (FAOR) working in close collaboration with national counterparts (line agencies) who are responsible for delivering county specific work plans. They will be supported by a technical team based in FAO headquarters, SAP and SLC. The country specific projects will be set up for national level coordination by the FAO country offices or focal points, in coordination with FAO subregional and regional offices.

The Ministry of Agriculture or Fisheries of the selected focus countries will be the key implementation partners at national levels and will take the lead responsibility on behalf of the Government for the support to the project implementation. The Project will liaise with the Gender Focal Point<sup>4</sup> of the Ministry of Agriculture to ensure the project is in line with national commitments to gender equality in the agriculture sector.

**Two Regional Senior Climate Change Advisors** will be employed, one for each region to work closely with national staff and to provide linkages at regional and global levels. A pool of short-term International Consultants will also be available to provide technical support as required. A national technical forum will also be strengthened if exists already or established in each country to ensure cross-sectoral participation, integration and ownership of the country projects.

The Project foresees direct involvement of other stakeholders such as local government units/authorities, NGOs, universities, research institutes, regional organizations, community-based organizations and private sector. FAO will work with local NGOs and CSOs (particularly women's associations) especially to implement adaptation pilots (Output 1). Regular coordination meetings will be held across the two regions to ensure that knowledge and experiences are shared.

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<sup>4</sup> If there is no gender focal point in the Ministry of Agriculture, the Project will liaise with the line ministry responsible for gender equality or women's affairs.

## 2.3 MONITORING, PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING

### 2.3.1 Scope and Purpose

The purpose of the project’s monitoring, performance assessment and reporting system is to assess the progress of the project implementation on periodical basis. The information on progress towards indicator targets will be collected and assessed by the national expert to be recruited for the project in all the nine countries. The detailed indicators and known baselines are provided in the results matrix. Additional baselines data will be collected based on the requirement immediately after inception of the project.

On an annual basis reviews will be held involving the national Government counterparts and FAO to review progress of the project and to decide on adjustments to the logical framework, the work plan and the budget, and other elements of the project as may be appropriate. At the end of the project, an independent evaluation will be organized by FAO involving representatives of the Government counterparts of selected three countries. The final evaluation will also include an evaluation of the performance of the project activities and its sustainability.

### 2.3.2 Focus on Achievement of Results (Outputs and Outcomes)

The monitoring, performance assessment and reporting will focus on achievement of outputs and outcomes in relation to the baselines and targets. CBC is the Budget Holder of the project and has the ultimate accountability and responsibility to ensure project monitoring. The project monitoring will also be the responsibility of the HQ technical unit, subregional offices and relevant country office with support from the LTO and project task force.

Reporting and schedules/deadlines: The baseline surveys will be carried out by the national experts in close coordination with the focal Ministry and if relevant existing procedures of the Ministry will be followed in order to harmonize the monitoring and evaluation system. The subregional climate change advisors will prepare an Inception Report within the first six weeks of the project containing a detailed project work plan, the practical modalities for beneficiary selection and the support expected from project staff. The report will be submitted to FAO’s South-South and Resource Mobilization Division (TCS) for review, and to CBC for technical clearance, which is the LTO of the project. The reporting schedule for the donor is as follows:

| Reports to the Donor                  | Deadline                         |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Narrative 6 monthly report (BH)       | March, September                 |
| Financial Report (Finance Unit)       | March                            |
| Final Narrative Report (BH)           | Within 3-6 month of the NTE date |
| Final Financial Report (Finance Unit) | Sixmonths after NTE date         |

The subregional climate change advisor will prepare a narrative six-monthly report using the standard FAO format and which shall contain: an account of actual implementation of the activities compared to that scheduled in the work plan, and the achievement of outputs, based on the objectively-verifiable indicators; an identification of any problems and constraints (technical, human, financial, etc.) encountered during implementation; recommendations for corrective measures; a detailed work plan for the following reporting period.

The reports will be reviewed, consolidated and cleared by the LTO (CBC) and forwarded to the budget holder and then to through the appropriate channels to the Donor. Field documents on various technical

matters will be prepared by the national experts and NRC and submitted to the FAO Representative, Subregional coordinators and to the concerned FAO Technical Officers in Regional/Subregional offices and FAO headquarters.

Major documents on substantive technical matters will be issued as Technical Reports. The drafts of any such Technical Reports must be submitted by the subregional climate change advisors to the LTO for technical review and clearance. Six months prior to the end date of the project, a draft final narrative report will be prepared and will be made available to PTF for a final review. It will assess in a concise manner, the extent to which the project's scheduled activities were carried out, the outputs produced, progress towards the achievement of expected outcomes and impact, and it will also present recommendations for any future follow-up action arising out of the project. Upon conclusion of the project, the final narrative report will be prepared and finalized by the BH with the assistance of LTO and PTF and submitted to the respective Governments and to the Donor through appropriate channels.

All reports will be inserted in the Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS). FAO shall provide the Donor with annual project financial statements showing the current year expenditure by March each year. The final financial report shall be submitted within six months following the end of the project. The financial statements shall be provided to the Donor according to the obligations.

## 2.4 COMMUNICATION

The subregional climate change advisor and the national experts will document and disseminate lessons learned from the project. The LTO (CBC) is responsible for coordinating the activities to promote visibility and communication and it will be responsible for maintaining contact with and informing other units in FAO headquarters, Regional and Subregional Offices. Within FAO, all reports will be made available through FPMIS. Resources of the projects will be used for documenting the training manuals, technical publications, case studies, guidelines and publications in scientific journals. These will further contribute to the project's visibility. Through the meetings of the Project stakeholders at the country level will be regularly informed of progress made and lessons learned.

The good practices examples documented from the project will be integrated into the FAO databases for communication and visibility. The field experiences and knowledge generated from the adaptation pilots (Output 1) will be fed into policy and programme of work at national level (Output 2) and shared among a broader group of interested stakeholders. The knowledge will also be shared through international mechanisms especially through UNFCCC submissions related to climate change. Several publications, awareness raising materials, policy briefs are expected to be developed and shared widely for knowledge sharing and for possible replication in other similar areas within the country or elsewhere.

## 2.5 PROVISION FOR EVALUATION

In compliance with FAO policy on evaluation and in consideration of its budget size, no separate evaluation of the project is anticipated. However, the project will contribute to the Office of Evaluation (OED)-managed Evaluation Trust Fund and will potentially be evaluated through a cluster approach, along with other projects that share one or more of the following characteristics: theme and/or approach, geographical area of intervention, resource partner. If during project implementation the parties deem a separate evaluation necessary, this will be organized under OED's responsibility and fully funded through the project budget. The standard evaluation provision of USD 14 000 is included in the budget.

## SECTION 3 – SUSTAINABILITY OF RESULTS

The phased nature of the Project limits, to an extent, the degree to which outcomes can be defined in advance. The very nature of the intervention is to build on the needs expressed by the SIDS themselves to the issues that they face based on the realities of current capacities and responses. From this it is to

create the foundation for an informed, innovative and SIDS-specific process that can be taken forwards in future years. The Project is designed to generate a catalytic foundation which can be built upon in future years.

Output 1: The Project will learn lessons from adaptation pilots to be established at the local level and localized coping, resilience and adaptation strategies of people to design and implement improved management systems and approaches that can generate lessons for across all SIDS. The Project will share the experiences from all outputs in ways that will enable the lessons from each region to be expanded to other SIDS. The capacity development efforts and implementation of tools and methods within the ministries of agricultural sectors will consider long term sustainability. The experts to be selected for capacity development will have sufficient background and understanding of climate changes impacts in agricultural sectors.

The project will aim at developing and strengthening durable partnerships with local stakeholders that will allow sustainability of the impacts of the project at the institutional level. Partnering with local NGOs will complement this effort at the field level. The project implementation will also focus on the sustainability of actions and partnerships at the regional and international levels. At the regional and inter-regional levels partnership building will generate the kinds of scale economies that will foster faster growth and adaption leading to sustainable development and food and livelihood security.

Output 2: The activities under Output 2 focuses on policy dialogues that facilitates integration of agricultural sectoral priorities into climate change priorities and vice versa. As the interventions will be at the high level, there will be significant engagement and commitment from the national key sectoral ministries. Further, the identified priorities in the agricultural sectors will be integrated into the financing proposals to be considered for climate financing in the future, especially the GCF. The new opportunities for climate financing will enhance the sustainability of results.

### **3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

The project will ensure environmental Sustainability which includes maintenance of the factors and practices that contribute to the quality of environment on a long-term basis. The project's mainstreaming work at the national level focuses on prioritization of climate change adaptation and mitigation practices. While identifying the good practices of adaptation and mitigation, emphasis will be provided for improving efficiency in the use of resources and contributing to conserving, protecting and enhancing natural ecosystems.

### **3.2 GENDER EQUALITY**

Overall the project addresses gender equality only in some dimensions. Gender is partially relevant to the project's objectives and results. The project is expected to make a marginal contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment. The project design and activities outlined under the results framework explicitly considered aspects related to gender equality. The capacity development and field level implementation of adaptation pilots will involve both women and men; and equal rights, opportunities and entitlements will be ensured. Equal participation of women and men in national level consultations, prioritization of adaptation and mitigation practices to be included into the NDCs will explicitly consider gender perspectives. The entire mainstreaming and policy process will ensure gender equity in terms of equal number of women and men participation. Gender-sensitive analysis will be carried out as part of the consultation process for integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation into NDCs.

### **3.3 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES**

According to available data and based on the stakeholder analysis, there are no indigenous peoples inhabit the **project area(s)**. The project activities are mostly targeting the national policy processes and

very few climate change adaptation pilots to showcase innovations and thus the project activities will not impact (even indirectly) the territories inhabited by indigenous peoples.

### **3.4 HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACHES (HRBA), INCLUDING RIGHTS TO FOOD, DECENT WORK, ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS**

The project focuses on INDCs and it is expected that the agricultural sectoral concerns are properly integrated into the climate change policies and plans. The project will identify the problems faced by the most vulnerable populations depending on agricultural sectors and their concerns and priorities to be identified through the national consultations would be integrated into the climate change policies and also the INDCs. There is no activities related to rural employment and the aspects related to the right to Decent Work for rural people is not relevant. However, the project will focus on the agricultural populations most vulnerable and highly exposed to climate change impacts.

### **3.5. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT**

Assessment and prioritization of training needs: The training needs are directly aligned to the national priorities identified as part of the preparation process for INDCs. All submitted INDCs by the selected nine SIDS are considered to prepare the activities for the project related to capacity development. The intended activities in support of capacity development during the project implementation phase are integrated into international, subregional and national experts to be engaged for the project (Please refer to TORs).

The project envisages a number of capacity development activities including knowledge sharing workshops, strengthening policy environment to advance integration of agricultural sectors into NDCs and similarly mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation priorities into agriculture and food security policies and plans. The capacity development activities will be carried out based on the priorities of the countries and policy environment and the capacity needs of the Government organizations involved in the project implementation. A capacity development strategy will be prepared at the beginning of the project with a detailed training need assessment and a work plan for both the Pacific and Caribbean to avoid duplication of efforts and to ensure timely delivery of training activities to coincide with the national consultations.

Stakeholder consultations and participation: National level policy dialogues will be organized in close collaboration with the Nationally Designated Authority (NDA) and a roadmap to integrate agricultural and food security perspectives into climate change policies, plans and strategies will be prepared. This capacity needs collection of relevant primary and secondary data from the national, district and community levels. This will be carried out by the capacity development expert to be employed in each country. The capacity development expert will assist in organizing and conducting policy dialogues, workshops/meetings at the national level to explain the project objectives and activities.

The stakeholder consultations will involve government ministries and departments responsible for agriculture, fisheries, forestry and climate change/environment, NGOs and civil society organizations and community representatives. Community level awareness creation and introductory sessions will be aligned with the adaptation pilots to test and familiarize viable adaptation practices and new innovations. At the national level series of mainstreaming workshops, training programmes, participatory discussions, and brain storming sessions will be organized to identify the adaptation and mitigation priorities. The capacity development programmes will also focus on gender related guidelines and will facilitate integration of gender perspectives into the training manuals focusing on adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction

Handover mechanisms and sustainability: The training resources and manuals will be integrated into the regular capacity development activities of the Government to ensure sustainability. The knowledge on good practices will also be included as part of the training programmes and integrated into the existing knowledge management mechanisms if available. The resources will also be shared internationally through UNFCCC work streams on adaptation and mitigation. The handover mechanisms and sustainability of training programmes will be ensured by establishing a focal point within the Ministries of agricultural sectors and linking that desk with the national climate change focal points. Establishing this linkage will ensure seamless flow of capacity development resources and recent developments in climate change adaptation and mitigation to the ministry of agriculture. FAO has a longstanding experience in establishing this linkages between climate change focal points and also ministries of agriculture.

The national climate change focal points will also be involved in delivering specific training activities especially to provide national context in relation to climate change adaptation and mitigation. The approach of engaging national experts will also ensure sustainability of the capacity development programmes. Further, technical capacity development activities especially training manual preparation, training delivery and training session evaluations will be carried out by the advanced institutions or organizations prominent at the subregional level. These institutions will be hired through letters of agreement and specific clause will be incorporated into the LOA to ensure systematic transfer of training resources and additional coaching as required by the national counterparts to ensure handover and sustainability of capacity development activities.

Financial affordability to sustain the key services upon completion of the project: The project has two major activities under Output 2: (i) technical support to prepare funding proposals to access climate financing; and (ii) integrating climate change adaptation, mitigation and resilience into CPF and technical cooperation projects. The sustainability related priorities based on the lessons learned from the project will be integrated into the future projects. Output 2 specifically looks at opportunities for preparation of concept note and full proposal and endorsed funding proposals will be submitted to climate financing windows such as GEF and GCF and other bilateral and multilateral donors. There is an opportunity to integrate these key services into the CPF. This integration will provide additional opportunities to sustain the climate change adaptation and mitigation actions through additional support after completion of the project and also aimed to build into larger programmes. Further, integration of capacity development priorities into NDCs will also strengthen climate financing opportunities for the SIDS.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

| Impact (outcome/outputs)  | Indicators  | Baseline   | Targets   | Data Source  | Assumptions   |
|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| <p><b>Impact:</b> National and local stakeholders are able to better anticipate and manage climate risks, reduce the vulnerabilities associated with climate variability and climate change in agricultural sectors and improve food security</p> | <p>Number of initiatives to improve technical capacity of ministries of agricultural sectors on vulnerability, risk assessment, implementation of adaptation and mitigation practices in nine countries</p> <p>Number of policy dialogues and processes in nine SIDS organized (related to NAPs, NAMA, INDCs and climate financing)</p> | <p>There are very few initiatives that target climate adaptation related work and are fragmented without a comprehensive institutional/technical capacity strengthening.</p> <p>Climate change policy and planning processes and do not provide adequate importance to agricultural sectors</p> <p>Innovative small scale pilots in agricultural</p> | <p>Technical capacity of Ministries responsible for agriculture, livestock and fisheries strengthened in nine SIDS (at least 90 national level staff and 90 district/local level staff in nine countries trained)</p> <p>Policy dialogue conducted in nine SIDS and at least one communication product made available per country to provide technical support to reflect agriculture priorities in UNFCCC processes and access climate financing</p> | <p>Database of climate, vulnerability and risk for nine SIDS available and customized capacity development resources available for upscaling.</p> <p>Evidence of active participation of countries in UNFCCC processes including NAPs and INDCs</p> <p>Policy documents with evidence of integration of climate change concerns into agricultural sectors and <i>vice versa</i>.</p> | <p>Government institutions actively seek support on priority areas of climate change and willing to sustain all the efforts on a continuous basis</p> <p>The UNFCCC related commitments of the SIDS are simultaneously developing during the project implementation</p> |

|   |  |  |   |  |   |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|
|   | Number of communities and households that directly benefiting from pilots to adapt agricultural production systems to climate change   | sectors are not funded and tuned to address the climate risks  | Increase adaptive capacity of 80% of selected population in at least 27 communities (540 households) through adaptation pilots (nine SIDS x 3 pilots x 20 households/pilot)   | Documented good practices and implementation and lessons learned reports   |   |
| <b>Outcome:</b><br>Enhanced integration of agriculture and food security priorities into (I)NDCs through enhanced technical capacities, policy dialogues and enabling policy environments | Number of national counterpart staff trained on climate change adaptation and mitigation and mainstreaming<br><br>Number and type of adaptation pilots implemented at community levels<br><br>Number of policy documents linking climate change and agriculture and differentiating vulnerable areas and hotspot as compared to before project situation | There are capacity development and training programmes, but they are not systematically mainstreamed into the regular programmes<br><br>There are no adaptation pilots with innovative agricultural practices except the small grant programmes<br><br>National climate change policies do not adequately reflect agriculture and food security concerns and similarly agricultural policies and plans do not adequately address | nine SIDS have improved their technical capacity on climate change adaptation and mitigation<br><br>At least 27 adaptation pilots (9 x 3 = 27) implemented (with gender considerations) at the community level with an approximate budget of USD 8 000/pilot.<br><br>At least three national policy dialogues conducted in each country (9 x 3 = 27) and communication products made available. | Training reports<br><br>Reports of adaptation pilots and lessons learned.<br><br>National policy dialogue reports and communication products | Government institutions are willing to participate in the training programmes and relevant NGOs, and civil society organizations participate in pilot activities.<br><br>The countries' policy development process coincides with the project interventions and the government is willing to pursue the recommendations of the dialogue |

|  |   |  |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|
|  | Number of proposals and strategies to access identified sources of climate financing are elaborated and submitted to GCF  | climate change concerns.<br><br>Climate financing are seldom accessed for agricultural sectors   | At least 3 major documents (e.g. NAPs, NAMAs, INDCs/NDCs) integrate agriculture and food security perspectives<br><br>Proposal for accessing funding are submitted for all nine countries in two subregions.                                     | National level climate change related documents with agriculture perspectives<br><br>Programme/project proposals  |  |
| <b>Output 1: Strengthened technical capacities and national processes for innovations in climate change adaptation and mitigation in agricultural sectors demonstrated</b> | Number of information products on climate risks, vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change on agricultural sectors<br><br>Number of tools and methods, data and information for climate change adaptation and mitigation planning in the agricultural sectors developed<br><br>Number of staff trained on the information and tools and methods for | No comprehensive information products available at the national level<br><br>There are many approaches adopted for risk assessment, but not harmonized and institutionalized in government institutes<br><br>Technical capacity for interpretation of tools, methods and data are weak | Updated risk and vulnerability information for all nine SIDS<br><br>Harmonized tools and methods and data available at the country level for nine SIDS and used for regular reporting purposes<br><br>At least 45 national staff (five from each | Updated risk and vulnerability information products.<br><br>Evidence of new products developed based on vulnerability and risk assessments.<br><br>Training reports | Data available and national agencies are willing to share data to facilitate analysis<br><br>Government is willing to nominate relevant candidates for the training and the capacity is retained |

|   |  |   |   |  |  |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|
|   | climate change adaptation and mitigation   |   | country) participate in on the job training.  |  |  |
|   | Number of national technical forums developed for climate change adaptation/mitigation in agricultural sectors.<br><br>Number of climate change adaptation pilots at the local level implemented | Currently there is no national level networks to serve the needs of agriculture sector in the areas of climate change<br><br>There are small grants programmes in some countries but needs additional efforts to generate innovative climate change adaptation practices. | Nine national technical forums set up and running successfully<br><br>At least 27 adaptation pilots established at the community level and at least 450 households benefit from new adaptation practices                  | Operational networks functioning on a sustainable basis<br><br>Success stories and lessons learned from adaptation pilots  | Government institutes are willing to participate in technical networks   |
| <b>Output 2: Integrated agricultural sector and food security priorities into national climate change strategies, action plans and NDCs</b> | Number and typology of actions prioritized under agricultural sectors to find opportunities for further action<br><br>Number of policy dialogues and consultations facilitated                   | No systematic stocktaking and review of ongoing and completed work on climate change agriculture<br><br>Agricultural sectors are not adequately integrated into NAPs, NAMAs and NDCs  | Communication products to enhance policy makers understanding of evidence developed for nine SIDS.<br><br>Inter-sectoral policy dialogue workshop held in all nine SIDS<br><br>Agriculture sector perspectives integrated | Evidence from the ongoing and completed projects compiled and considered for mainstreaming.<br><br>Policy dialogue reports<br><br>CC documents with agriculture perspectives | Adequate data and information exists in all SIDS<br><br>Communication products are developed suited to policy makers needs |

|  |   |  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|
|  | Number of CC documents incorporate agricultural sectoral perspectives   |  | into climate change related documents in all nine SIDS  |  |  |
|  | Number of priorities identified and analyzed for consideration for preparation of proposals<br><br>Number of proposals prepared and submitted for climate financing including GCF | The priorities are inadequate to be integrated into larger programme proposals<br><br>Agricultural sectors are seldom represented in the large climate change adaptation and mitigation proposals for SIDS | Indicative list of priorities identified for agricultural sectors in all nine SIDS<br><br>At least one proposal for each of the nine SIDS submitted to access climate financing | Reports of priorities<br><br>Consolidated climate change adaptation and mitigation proposals for GCF and other climate financing windows | The Government is willing to endorse the proposals |

## WORK PLAN

| Outputs  | Activities   | 2017 |    |    |    | 2018 |    |    |    | 2019 |    |
|--|--|------|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|------|----|
|  |  | Q1   | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1   | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1   | Q2 |
| <b>Output 1:<br/>Strengthened technical capacities and national processes for innovations in climate change adaptation and mitigation in agricultural sectors demonstrated</b> | Synthesize of information on climate risks, vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change on agricultural sectors  |      |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |      |    |
|  | Compilation of analysis tools, methods, data and information for climate change adaptation and mitigation in the agricultural sectors  |      |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |      |    |
|  | Preparation of training resources on adaptation, DRR and mitigation  |      |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |      |    |
|  | Conduct of training events to enhance technical capacity of national institutions for prioritization of adaptation and mitigation actions, and climate information services (Regional level) |      |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |      |    |
|  | Establishment of a national technical forum (or strengthen an existing setup) to develop climate change adaptation pilots in agricultural sectors  |      |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |      |    |
|  | Implementation of climate change adaptation pilots at the local level through local institutions including private sector and civil society organizations                                    |      |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |      |    |
| <b>Output 2:<br/>Integrated agricultural sector and food security priorities into national climate change strategies,</b>  | Stocktaking and review of the past and ongoing actions undertaken by countries and analysis of the opportunities for further actions in the agricultural sectors                             |      |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |      |    |
|  | Policy dialogues and consultations by bringing together UNFCCC focal points and national counterparts from ministries of agriculture, fisheries,   |      |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |      |    |

|                               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| <b>action plans and INDCs</b> | forestry, environment and climate change (National level)  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                               | Mainstreaming of agricultural concerns into climate change priorities identified (or to be identified) for NAPs, NAMAs, DRR plans and INDCs  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                               | Analysis of the priorities outlined in national communications to UNFCCC, NAPs, DRR plans and INDCs relevant to the agricultural sectors and further develop integration to enhance climate financing opportunities for SIDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                               | Identification and prioritization of potential areas for support based on the INDCs (adaptation, mitigation and financing)   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                               | Technical support to prepare funding proposals to access climate financing including GCF   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                               | Subregional consolidation workshop for lessons learned and way forward   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## RESULTS BASED BUDGET

|  | Unit    | No. of Units | Unit cost | Num<br>ber<br>of<br>SIDS |  | Output 1 |         |        | Output 2 |         |        | Total   | Total   |
|--|---------|--------------|-----------|--------------------------|--|----------|---------|--------|----------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
|  |         |              |           |                          |  | 2017     | 2018    | 2019   | 2017     | 2018    | 2019   |         |         |
| <b>Salaries professionals</b>  |         |              |           |                          |  |          |         |        |          |         |        |         |         |
| <b>Sub-total salaries professionals</b>  |         |              |           |                          |  |          |         |        |          |         |        |         |         |
| <b>International Consultants</b>   |         |              |           |                          |  |          |         |        |          |         |        |         |         |
| Climate Change Advisor (Caribbean)   | Months  | 18           | 7 000     |                          |  | 28 000   | 21 000  | 14 000 | 28 000   | 21 000  | 14 000 | 126 000 | 126 000 |
| Climate Change Advisor (The Pacific)   | Months  | 18           | 10 000    |                          |  | 40 000   | 30 000  | 20 000 | 40 000   | 30 000  | 20 000 | 180 000 | 180 000 |
| Climate Change Expert (Synthesis and Analysis)   | Weeks   | 30           | 2 000     |                          |  | 30 000   | 30 000  |        |          |         |        | 60 000  | 60 000  |
| Climate Change Expert (Mainstreaming and Programme Development)  | Weeks   | 30           | 2 000     |                          |  |          |         |        | 30 000   | 30 000  |        | 60 000  | 60 000  |
| <b>Sub-total international Consultants</b>   |         |              |           |                          |  | 98 000   | 81 000  | 34 000 | 98 000   | 81 000  | 34 000 | 426 000 | 426 000 |
| <b>National consultants</b>  |         |              |           |                          |  |          |         |        |          |         |        |         |         |
| National Expert (Capacity Development and Mainstreaming) - Caribbean   | Month   | 18           | 3 000     | 4                        |  | 48 000   | 42 000  | 18 000 | 48 000   | 42 000  | 18 000 | 216 000 | 216 000 |
| National Expert (Capacity Development and Mainstreaming) - Pacific   | Month   | 18           | 3 000     | 5                        |  | 60 000   | 52 500  | 22 500 | 60 000   | 52 500  | 22 500 | 270 000 | 270 000 |
| Administrative Assistant -The Caribbean  | Month   | 18           | 1500      | 1                        |  | 6 000    | 5 250   | 2 250  | 6 000    | 5 250   | 2 250  | 27 000  | 27 000  |
| Administrative Assistant - The Pacific   | Month   | 18           | 1500      | 1                        |  | 6 000    | 5 250   | 2 250  | 6 000    | 5 250   | 2 250  | 27 000  | 27 000  |
| <b>Sub-total national Consultants</b>  |         |              |           |                          |  | 120 000  | 105 000 | 45 000 | 120 000  | 105 000 | 45 000 | 540 000 | 540 000 |
| <b>Sub-total consultants</b>   |         |              |           |                          |  | 218 000  | 186 000 | 79 000 | 218 000  | 186 000 | 79 000 | 966 000 | 966 000 |
| <b>Contracts</b>   |         |              |           |                          |  |          |         |        |          |         |        |         |         |
| Technical capacity development, manual preparation, training delivery (This activity will be consolidated to enhance cost effectiveness) | Lumpsum | 1            | 3 000     | 9                        |  | 27 000   |         |        |          |         |        | 27 000  | 27 000  |

|  |              |    |      |   |  |        |        |       |        |        |        |         |         |
|--|--------------|----|------|---|--|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Policy studies and data synthesis support for mainstreaming (This activity will be consolidated to enhance cost effectiveness) | Lumpsum      | 1  | 3000 | 9 |  |        |        |       | 13 500 | 13 500 |        | 27 000  | 27 000  |
| Climate change adaptation pilots in selected communities through LOA with NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (The Caribbean) | Lumpsum      | 3  | 8000 | 4 |  | 48000  | 48000  |       |        |        |        | 96 000  | 96 000  |
| Climate change adaptation pilots in selected communities through LOA with NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (The Pacific)   | Lumpsum      | 3  | 8000 | 5 |  | 60000  | 60000  |       |        |        |        | 120 000 | 120 000 |
| <b>Sub-total Contracts (midterm/final)</b>   |              |    |      |   |  | 135000 | 108000 | 0     | 13 500 | 13 500 | 0      | 270 000 | 270 000 |
| <b>Travel</b>  |              |    |      |   |  |        |        |       |        |        |        |         |         |
| Consultants – International (Caribbean)  | Airtravel    | 3  | 5000 |   |  | 5000   | 5000   |       |        | 5 000  |        | 15 000  | 15 000  |
| Consultants – International (Pacific)  | Airtravel    | 3  | 5000 |   |  | 5000   | 5000   |       |        | 5 000  |        | 15 000  | 15 000  |
| Staff (TSS) – International (Ticket + DSA)   | Airtravel    | 6  | 6000 |   |  | 6000   | 6000   | 6000  | 6 000  | 6 000  | 6 000  | 36 000  | 36 000  |
| Staff Travel TSS   | days         | 40 | 800  |   |  | 8000   |        | 8000  | 8 000  |        | 8 000  | 32 000  | 32 000  |
| Travel - Consultants – National (Caribbean)  | Travel       | 1  | 4000 | 4 |  | 4000   | 2000   | 2000  | 4 000  | 2 000  | 2 000  | 16 000  | 16 000  |
| Travel - Consultants – National (Pacific)  | Travel       | 1  | 4000 | 5 |  | 5000   | 2500   | 2500  | 5 000  | 2 500  | 2 500  | 20 000  | 20 000  |
| Travel – Training (Regional/National) - Caribbean  | Travel       | 1  | 9000 | 4 |  | 18000  |        |       |        | 18 000 |        | 36 000  | 36 000  |
| Travel – Training (Regional/National) - Pacific  | Travel       | 1  | 9000 | 5 |  | 22500  |        |       |        | 22 500 |        | 45 000  | 45 000  |
| <b>Sub-total travel</b>  |              |    |      |   |  | 73500  | 20500  | 18500 | 23 000 | 61 000 | 18 500 | 215 000 | 215 000 |
| <b>Training and workshops</b>  |              |    |      |   |  |        |        |       |        |        |        |         |         |
| Trainings/workshops - National (Caribbean)   | 20p, 2 times | 2  | 2500 | 4 |  | 10000  |        |       |        | 10 000 |        | 20 000  | 20 000  |
| Trainings/workshops - National (Pacific)   | 20p, 2 times | 2  | 2500 | 5 |  | 12500  |        |       |        | 12 500 |        | 25 000  | 25 000  |
| Technical training/workshop on mainstreaming - Regional (Caribbean)  | 20p, 5 days  | 2  | 7500 |   |  | 7500   |        |       |        | 7 500  |        | 15 000  | 15 000  |
| Technical training/workshop on mainstreaming - Regional (Pacific)  | 20p, 5 days  | 2  | 7500 |   |  | 7500   |        |       |        | 7 500  |        | 15 000  | 15 000  |
| Policy dialogues at national level (Caribbean)   | 25p          | 8  | 500  | 4 |  | 4000   | 2000   | 2000  | 4 000  | 2 000  | 2 000  | 16 000  | 16 000  |

|  |             |   |         |   |  |        |        |       |        |       |        |        |        |
|--|-------------|---|---------|---|--|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Policy dialogues at national level (Pacific)   | 25p         | 8 | 500     | 5 |  | 5 000  | 2 500  | 2 500 | 5 000  | 2500  | 2500   | 20000  | 20 000 |
| Priority setting workshops at the national level based on INDCs (The Caribbean)        | 20p, 3 days | 2 | 2 500   | 4 |  |        |        |       | 20 000 |       |        | 20000  | 20000  |
| Priority setting workshops at the national level based on INDCs (The Pacific)          | 20p, 3 days | 2 | 2 500   | 5 |  |        |        |       | 25 000 |       |        | 25000  | 25000  |
| Support for consultations & preparation of proposals for climate financing (Caribbean) | 20p, 3 days | 1 | 5 000   | 1 |  |        |        |       |        | 5000  |        | 5000   | 5000   |
| Support for consultations & preparation of proposals for climate financing (Pacific)   | 20p, 3 days | 1 | 5 000   | 1 |  |        |        |       |        | 5000  |        | 5000   | 5000   |
| <b>Sub-total training</b>  |             |   |         |   |  | 46 500 | 4 500  | 4 500 | 54 000 | 52000 | 4500   | 166000 | 166000 |
| <b>Expendable procurement</b>  |             |   |         |   |  |        |        |       |        |       |        |        |        |
| Publications and printing  | Lumpsum     | 1 | 9 361.5 | 1 |  |        |        |       |        |       | 9361.5 | 9361.5 | 9361.5 |
| <b>Sub-total expendable procurement</b>  |             |   |         |   |  | 0      | 0      | 0     | 0      | 0     | 9361.5 | 9361.5 | 9361.5 |
| <b>Non-expendable procurement</b>  |             |   |         |   |  |        |        |       |        |       |        |        |        |
| Support for project logistics National (Caribbean)                                     | Lumpsum     | 1 | 2 000   | 4 |  | 2 000  | 1 000  | 1 000 | 2 000  | 1000  | 1000   | 8000   | 8000   |
| Support for project logistics National (Pacific)                                       | Lumpsum     | 1 | 2 000   | 5 |  | 2 500  | 1 250  | 1 250 | 2 500  | 1250  | 1250   | 10000  | 10000  |
| Support for project logistics at regional (Caribbean)                                  | Lumpsum     | 1 | 3 000   |   |  | 750    | 750    |       | 750    | 750   |        | 3000   | 3000   |
| Support for project logistics at regional (Pacific)                                    | Lumpsum     | 1 | 3 000   |   |  | 750    | 750    |       | 750    | 750   |        | 3000   | 3000   |
| <b>Sub-total non-expendable procurement</b>  |             |   |         |   |  | 6 000  | 3 750  | 2 250 | 6 000  | 3750  | 2250   | 24000  | 24000  |
| <b>Technical Support Services (TSS)</b>  |             |   |         |   |  |        |        |       |        |       |        |        |        |
| Tools and Methods and data   | Lumpsum     | 1 | 3 000   | 9 |  | 13 500 | 13 500 |       |        |       |        | 27000  | 27000  |

|   |         |   |        |   |  |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |
|---|---------|---|--------|---|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Synthesis of baseline information & Project proposal development                | Lumpsum | 1 | 3 000  | 9 |  |         |         |         | 13 500  | 13 500  |         | 27 000    | 27 000    |
| Technical support for development of training resources                         | Lumpsum | 1 | 3 000  | 9 |  | 27 000  |         |         |         |         |         | 27 000    | 27 000    |
| Evaluation  | Lumpsum | 1 | 14 000 | 1 |  |         |         | 7 000   |         |         | 7 000   | 14 000    | 14 000    |
| Reporting cost (Terminal reports)   | Lumpsum | 1 | 6 550  | 1 |  |         |         | 3 275   |         |         | 3 275   | 6 550     | 6 550     |
| <b>Sub-total Technical Support Services (TSS)</b>                               |         |   |        |   |  | 40500   | 13 500  | 10 275  | 13 500  | 13 500  | 10 275  | 101 550   | 101 550   |
| <b>GOE budget</b>   |         |   |        |   |  |         |         |         |         |         |         |           |           |
| Utilities (telephone, internet, cleaner, fuel and vehicle rent etc) - Caribbean | Lumpsum | 1 | 1 000  | 9 |  | 2 000   | 2 000   | 500     | 2 000   | 2 000   | 500     | 9 000     | 9 000     |
| Utilities (telephone, internet, cleaner, fuel and vehicle rent etc) - Pacific   | Lumpsum | 1 | 1 000  | 9 |  | 2 000   | 2 000   | 500     | 2 000   | 2 000   | 500     | 9 000     | 9 000     |
| <b>Sub-total GOE budget</b>   |         |   |        |   |  | 4 000   | 4 000   | 1 000   | 4 000   | 4 000   | 1 000   | 18 000    | 18 000    |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  |         |   |        |   |  | 523 500 | 340 250 | 115 525 | 332 000 | 333 750 | 124 887 | 1 769 912 | 1 769 912 |

979 275

790 637

| Details             | USD       | %   |
|---------------------|-----------|-----|
| Output 1            | 979 275   | 49  |
| Output 2            | 790 637   | 40  |
| Sub-total (Results) | 1 769 912 |     |
| Support cost (13%)  | 230 088   | 13  |
| TOTAL               | 2 000 000 | 100 |

## PROJECT RISK LOG

| <b>Risk No.</b> | <b>Risk Statement</b>   | <b>Impact</b>   | <b>Likelihood</b> | <b>Overall Ranking</b> | <b>Mitigation action</b>   | <b>Action Owner</b>   | <b>Target date</b>                             |
|-----------------|---|---|-------------------|------------------------|--|---|--|
| 1               | Natural disasters   | Social, economic and environmental damage especially in coastal areas (Low)   | Low               | Green                  | Build DRR capacities alongside CCA.  | PTF   | Throughout the project duration                |
| 2               | Lack of coordination and collaboration between the UNFCCC focal ministry and agricultural sectors   | Mainstreaming of agricultural sectors into climate change policies and plans including INDCs becomes difficult (Low).     | Low               | Green                  | The project involves several national dialogue process that could bring together the ministries and departments responsible for climate change and agricultural sectors.               | Subregional climate change advisor & National climate change expert | Throughout the project duration                |
| 3               | Civil unrest and political instability  | Could adversely affect the livelihood activities in agricultural sectors as this is linked to tourism sector (Low)        | Low               | Green                  | The levels of actions are independent of political instability. However, the mainstreaming will target existing policies and plans rather than new ones.                               | PTF and National Climate Change Expert                              | Throughout the project duration                |
| 4               | Lack of location specific and suitable adaptation actions to advance adaptation pilots  | Low level of community engagement and bottom up approach for mainstreaming through evidence based policy process (Medium) | Low               | Green                  | There are number of good practices examples already packed through ongoing and completed projects and will be used to further advance adaptation pilots.                               | National climate change expert                                      | During the implementation of adaptation pilots |
| 5               | In sufficient partnership and non-availability of competent civil society organizations (CSOs) and farmers groups to implement adaptation pilots. | Poor community participation and lessons learning to better inform mainstreaming into INDCs (Low)                         | Low               | Green                  | There are number of ongoing partnerships at the local level with the civil society organizations. The past and ongoing collaboration will be considered to establish new partnerships. | National climate change expert                                      | During the implementation of adaptation pilots |

TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR)<sup>5</sup>**Climate Change Advisor (The Caribbean)**

Under the overall supervision of the Subregional Coordinator for the Caribbean (SLC), and the technical supervision of the Lead Technical Office (LTO), and in close collaboration with FAO country offices in Grenada, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Suriname and the relevant FAO technical divisions/units in the subregional and regional office (RLC, Santiago) and headquarters, the climate change advisor will conduct the following major tasks at subregional and national levels:

- provide overall implementation support to the project and provide technical coordination support for smooth implementation of the project at the subregional level in four selected countries;
- provide technical support to the national experts and the government counterparts in organizing project meetings, workshops and training programmes at national levels;
- facilitate the work of the national experts, project partners, subcontractors in carrying out their training need assessment, impacts and vulnerability assessment, documentation of climate change adaptation and mitigation practices;
- assist to establish a national technical forum for agriculture sector and support to develop call for proposals to implement adaptation pilots;
- provide technical support to develop climate change portfolio for the subregion;
- assist the subregional coordinator to prepare a climate change programme by learning lessons from the country engagement;
- assist to implement training activities at the country level and also the policy dialogue processes;
- support the national experts for analysis of the institutional aspects and policy requirements to better link the agriculture sector into climate change policies and plans and monitor mainstreaming of CC priorities into relevant policies and plans;
- support project implementation with concrete actions integrating gender perspectives and consolidate gender related guidelines and facilitate preparation of necessary gender mainstreaming guidelines to match with the national context in close collaboration with the headquarters Gender Team;
- building on the lesson learned from project implementation process and pilot interventions in selected communities, facilitate a discussion process at the subregional level to better integrate agricultural perspectives into food security and agriculture policies;
- assess institutional and policy requirements to better link the current and longer term climate change adaptation in SIDS members at the subregional level;
- prepare a detailed work plan together with the national experts and systematically implement all the activities as per the plan through the national experts and national counterpart agencies;
- participate in the project wide workshops and training programmes in association with the subcontracted organizations;
- assist the subcontracted organizations in setting up of the adaptation pilots by screening potential projects to be submitted by the NGOs and civil society organizations;
- assist national experts and counterpart focal point to prepare periodical reports (workshop reports, inception, mid-term and evaluation and monitoring reports);
- submit a substantive technical report at the end of the assignment; and
- any other duty required to support a successful implementation of the project.

**Qualifications:** advanced degree in agriculture and related subjects together with long standing field experience at local and national level on planning, implementation and monitoring of climate change adaptation and mitigation programmes in the Caribbean region.

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<sup>5</sup> TORs will be revised and detailed TORs will be prepared during the inception of the project in consultation with the Government and national stakeholders.

**Duty Station:** FAO Subregional Office, The Caribbean.  
**Duration:** 18 months.

## **TOR<sup>6</sup>**

### **Senior Climate Change Advisor (The Pacific)**

Under the overall supervision of the Subregional Coordinator for the Pacific (SAP), and the technical supervision of the Lead Technical Office (LTO), and in close collaboration with FAO country offices in Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, the National Correspondents in the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati and the relevant FAO technical divisions/units in the subregional and regional office (RAP, Bangkok) and headquarters, the climate change advisor (the Pacific) will conduct the following major tasks at subregional and national levels:

- provide overall implementation support to the project and provide technical coordination support for smooth implementation of the project at the subregional level in the project countries;
- provide technical guidance and support to the national experts and the government counterparts in organizing project meetings, workshops and training programmes at national levels;
- facilitate and guide the work of the national experts, project partners, subcontractors in carrying out their training need assessment, impacts and vulnerability assessment, documentation of climate change adaptation and mitigation practices;
- assist to establish a national technical forum for agriculture sector and support to develop calls for proposals to implement demonstration pilots;
- provide technical support to develop a climate change / resilience portfolio for the subregion;
- assist the MDT and subregional coordinator to prepare a climate change programme by learning lessons from the country engagement and to identify opportunities for profiling innovation in resilience in FAO technical cooperation projects;
- assist to implement training activities at the country level and also the policy dialogue processes
- support the national experts for analysis of the institutional aspects and policy requirements to better link the agriculture sector into climate change policies and plans and monitor mainstreaming of CC priorities into relevant policies and plans;
- support project implementation with concrete actions integrating gender perspectives and consolidate gender related guidelines and facilitate preparation of necessary gender mainstreaming guidelines to match with the national context in close collaboration with the headquarters Gender Team;
- building on the lesson learned from project implementation process and pilot interventions in selected communities, facilitate a discussion process at the subregional level to better integrate agricultural perspectives into food security and agriculture policies;
- assess institutional and policy requirements to better link the current and longer term climate change adaptation at in SIDS members at the subregional level;
- prepare a detailed work plan together with the national experts and systematically implement all the activities as per the plan through the national experts and national counterpart agencies;
- participate in the project wide workshops and training programmes in association with the subcontracted organizations;
- assist the subcontracted organizations in setting up of the adaptation pilots by screening potential projects to be submitted by the NGOs and civil society organizations;
- assist national experts and counterpart focal point to prepare periodical reports (workshop reports, inception, mid-term and evaluation and monitoring reports);
- submit a substantive technical report at the end of the assignment; and
- any other duty required to support a successful implementation of the project.

**Qualifications:** advanced degree in agriculture and related subjects together with at least seven years field experience at local and national level on planning, implementation and monitoring of climate change adaptation and mitigation programmes in the Pacific region.

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<sup>6</sup> TORs will be revised and detailed TORs will be prepared during the inception of the project in consultation with the Government and national stakeholders.

**Duty Station: FAO Subregional Office, The Pacific**  
**Duration: 18 months.**

## **National Expert - Climate Change (9)**

### **Capacity Development and Mainstreaming**

Under the overall supervision and guidance of the Subregional Coordinator (s) and/or FAOR, National Counterpart Focal Point, and the technical guidance of LTO and relevant technical units in FAO and in close collaboration with the Climate Change Advisor (The Caribbean/The Pacific), and other project staff and partner agencies, the national expert – climate change (capacity development and mainstreaming) will perform the following tasks:

- lead the capacity development and climate change mainstreaming processes and provide technical support to integrate agricultural sector perspectives into the climate change policies, plans and strategies;
- synthesize information on climate risks, vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change on agricultural sectors at the country level;
- strengthening of analysis tools, methods, data and information for climate change adaptation and mitigation planning in the agricultural sectors;
- assist to integrate agricultural and food security perspectives into NAPs, NAMAs, DRM plans and INDCs;
- organize the national policy dialogue and prepare a road map to integrate agricultural and food security perspectives into climate change policies, plans and strategies;
- collect relevant primary and secondary data from the national, district and community levels as and when required;
- assist the national counterparts and the climate change advisor at subregional level to prepare climate change programmes for potential financing through GCFs and other climate funds
- support implementation of all the project activities at the national levels;
- assist in organizing and conducting policy dialogues, workshops/meetings at the national level to explain the project objectives and activities;
- initiate awareness creation process on climate change adaptation and mitigation and support the NGOs and civil society organizations at community levels;
- assist in organizing adaptation pilots to test and familiarize viable adaptation practices and new innovations;
- liaise with the NGOs and civil society organizations and assist for implementation of the pilot projects in each country;
- assist in organizing national level workshops, training programmes, participatory discussions, and brain storming sessions;
- assist to prepare gender related guidelines and integrate gender perspectives into the training manuals focusing on adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction;
- facilitate broader replication of successfully tested adaptation and mitigation practices and technology options within the farming communities;
- assist project monitoring and evaluation activities including collection of baseline information, stocktaking of ongoing and completed projects on climate change adaptation and mitigation in agricultural sectors, training need assessments and preparation of training resources; and
- prepare periodical reports and submit to FAOR and concerned technical units.

**Qualifications:** Master degree in agriculture/livestock/fisheries and/or related subjects together with climate change capacity development, mainstreaming and programming expertise. Master's degree with experience of policy support, mainstreaming and preparation of climate change programme proposals will be an advantage.

**Duty Station:**

**The Caribbean:** Grenada, Guyana, Saint Kits and Nevis and Suriname

**The Pacific:** Kiribati, Micronesia, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu

**Duration:** 18 months.

## **Administrative Assistant (2)**

Under the overall supervision and guidance of the Subregional Coordinator, and in close collaboration with the national counterpart focal point and the technical units in FAO, Subregional climate change expert and national climate change experts, FAO technical unit (CBC) in headquarters and Lead Technical Officer and partner agencies, the administrative assistant will perform the following tasks:

- carry out specific tasks related to the daily smooth running of project activities;
- responsible for establishing a filing system and filing data and documents;
- preparing project accounts on a regular basis, preparing the necessary documentation for procurement of inputs and materials;
- maintain, update and transmit inventory records of expendable and non-expendable equipment;
- take responsibility for all logistics arrangements and of the organization of field activities;
- implement all the administrative activities at project site level;
- responsible for checking and compiling annual and quarterly financial expenditure;
- responsible for monitoring project expenditure and disbursements and auditing activities in the field;
- perform other duties as emerge from the project development; and
- assist in the compiling the annual plan and making sure that the planned activities are followed.

### **Qualifications and experience:**

Five years of administrative and financial management experience with a working knowledge of clerical practices and procedures. Experience with FAO operations and procedures an advantage. Good knowledge of written and spoken English essential.

### **Duty Station: SAP and SLC**

**Duration:** 18 months.=

## **International consultant**

### **Climate Change Expert (Synthesis and Analysis)**

Under the overall supervision of the Director, Climate and Environment Division (CBC) and the technical supervision of the LTO, in close collaboration with the Subregional coordinators in the Caribbean and the Pacific and the FAORs and National Focal points, the National Experts and other project staff, the international expert data synthesis and analysis will perform the following tasks:

- assess data and information gaps as perceived by the selected SIDS countries;
- liaise with the national meteorological services and closely work with them to access the new/existing climate data and information products;
- assist to analyse the climate data and conduct vulnerability and risk assessments and feed into the identification and prioritization process of adaptation planning;
- the vulnerability and risk assessments should also consider gender specific impacts and facilitate identification of relevant adaptation and mitigation practices;
- compile all available tools and methods for climate change adaptation and mitigation;
- collect data and information on climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and GHG emissions from agricultural sectors; and
- prepare relevant capacity development resources both in adaptation and mitigation relevant to the project objectives and activities in outcome 1 provide any other duties which may be identified and agreed upon with the relevant FAO technical units.

**Qualification:** higher degree in meteorological sciences, preferably with agricultural meteorology with sufficient background on data analysis, vulnerability and risk assessment and compilation of information in GHG emissions.

**Duty Station:** NRC, Rome

**Duration:** 30 weeks in two years

## **International Expert**

### **Climate Change Expert**

#### **Mainstreaming and Programme Development**

Under the overall supervision of the Director, Climate and Environment Division (CBC) and the technical supervision of the LTO, in close collaboration with the Subregional coordinators in the Caribbean and the Pacific and the FAORs and National Focal points, the National Experts and other project staff, the international expert data synthesis and analysis will perform the following tasks:

- provide technical advice on policy dialogues, development of communication products;
- provide technical support for preparation of NAPs, NAMAs, INDCs for each country;
- compile all background information related to climate change impacts, adaptation and mitigation and financing;
- compile ongoing projects and programmes in the Caribbean and the Pacific subregion and all selected countries and help to identify the areas of collaboration and synergies;
- compile tools and guidelines available in relation to gender mainstreaming and provide necessary technical support to integrate gender considerations into NDCs;
- technical support for preparation of GCF projects to the countries in close collaboration with national consultants and climate change advisors at the subregional level;
- compile all relevant documents in support of climate change programme; and
- provide any other duties which may be identified and agreed upon with the relevant FAO technical units.

**Qualification:** higher degree in agriculture/livestock/fisheries/forestry with sufficient background on mainstreaming and programme development related to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

**Duty Station:** NRC, Rome.

**Duration:** 30 weeks in two years

## Contracts

### **Technical capacity development, manual preparation, training delivery** LoA with advanced institutions at subregional level

Under the overall supervision of the Director, Climate and Environment Division (CBC), technical supervision of LTO and in close coordination with the Gender Team in headquarters, subregional offices for the Caribbean and the Pacific and in close collaboration with FAORs, project staff and national counterpart focal points and other project partners, the contractor will conduct the following major tasks related to development of relevant capacity building materials:

- compile the historical climate data and future climate change projections for the Caribbean and the Pacific;
- downscale the climate change projections for the subregional level and provide technical advice on interpretation of multi-model scenario data;
- provide user friendly data formats for application by the relevant national institutions for application in multiple sectors;
- construct a comprehensive spatial database on all major climate variable and quality check for their reliability;
- prepare training resources related to climate change adaptation and mitigation in agricultural sectors
- prepare standard guidelines and training manuals related to climate change adaptation/mitigation and gender.
- adopt training guide on gender and climate change research in agriculture and food security for rural development and also similar training manuals related to disaster risk management and gender to the SIDS context and provide necessary support to the regional and country experts
- provide technical support to deliver the training programmes at subregional level

**Qualifications:** regional centre/academic institution focusing on agricultural sectors with significant experience in climate change adaptation/mitigation.

**Duty Station:** international/regional/national institute of excellence.

**Contract volume:** USD 27 000. The contracts will be split into required number of units based on the availability and/or converted into international experts depending on availability of suitable candidates.

## **Contracts**

### **Policy studies and data synthesis support for mainstreaming** LoA with advanced institutions at subregional level

Under the overall supervision of Climate, Energy and Tenure Division (NRC), technical supervision of the LTO and in close coordination with the subregional offices for the Caribbean and the Pacific and in close collaboration with FAORs, project staff and national counterpart focal points and other project partners, the contractor will conduct the following major tasks related to conduct of policy studies and data synthesis in support of mainstreaming:

- compile existing policy studies and assess the gaps in relation to mainstreaming of climate change concerns into agricultural sectoral plans and policies and similarly agricultural sectoral priorities into climate change policies and plans;
- review the documents submitted by the selected SIDS countries to UNFCCC and analyse the priorities to be considered for mainstreaming; and
- provide technical advise to mainstream agricultural sectoral perspectives into climate change priorities including INDCs.

**Qualifications:** advanced centre/university focusing on policy and mainstreaming with significant work experience in climate change adaptation and mitigation

**Duty Station:** international/regional/national institute of excellence.

**Contract volume:** USD 27 000. The contracts will be split into required number of units based on the availability and/or converted into international experts depending on availability of suitable candidates.

## **Contracts**

### **Climate change adaptation pilots in selected communities**

(LoA with civil society organizations, NGOs and private sector)

Under the overall supervision of FAOR's and in close collaboration with project staff and national counterpart focal points and other project partners, the contractor will conduct the following major tasks;

- prepare work plan for conduct of small scale adaptation pilots and elaborate the activities to be undertaken to implement actions to generate innovations;
- mobilize the community (including women groups) to implement the work plan by employing participatory tools and methods;
- collect necessary gender disaggregated data and information for conduct of adaptation pilots at the local level;
- conduct periodical monitoring of the adaptation pilots and share the experiences;
- make use of necessary training resource prepared by the national experts and provide necessary technical support to group farmers/fishers and women groups at the community levels; and
- prepare periodic report and submit to the national technical forum through the national expert on climate change.

**Qualifications:** NGOs, Civil Society Organizations, farmer groups working at the local level with significant community mobilization and climate change adaptation experience

**Duty Station:** nine selected SIDS (at community levels)

**Contract volume:** USD 8 000/pilot at least 3 pilots in each selected SIDS