

Inputs provided by: *(please provide the name of your organization)*

1. General description of mandates and objective(s) of your organization / associated network with institutional structure

(Please provide information on organizational mandates and objective(s) of the organization / associated network with organizational/institutional structure, as explicitly and/or implicitly relevant to addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, including extreme weather events and slow onset events. Please feel free to expand the boxes as needed throughout the template.)

Achieving food security for all is at the heart of FAO's efforts – to make sure people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. FAO's mandate is to improve nutrition, increase agricultural productivity, raise the standard of living in rural populations and contribute to global economic growth.

FAO has a unique mandate, broad technical and operational capacity, outstanding expertise relating to normative work and production of global knowledge products, as well as a solid decentralized office network worldwide. Building on previous reforms and the review of the Strategic Framework, transformative measures have been introduced in order to enhance and better align the structure and functions of the Organization to deliver effectively from 2014 against the reoriented strategic direction.

2. Relevant operational framework(s)

(Please provide information on the relevant operational framework(s) (e.g. programming principles, resource allocation strategies, coordination mechanism for operations at different levels etc.) within your organization/associated network as relevant to implementing work related to risk management for loss and management associated with climate change impacts)

To meet the main developmental challenges, five new Strategic Objectives are defined that set out the impacts needed to meet the challenges in member countries, as well as FAO's means for value added intervention through seven Core Functions, two cross-cutting themes on gender and governance, a sixth objective on technical quality and knowledge, and four Functional Objectives that provide the enabling environment.

The results framework provides Organizational Outcomes, measured by targets and indicators, that will help to achieve the Strategic Objectives through interventions by FAO and partners:

- contribute to eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition;
- increase and improve the provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner;
- reduce rural poverty;
- enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems at local, national and international levels; and
- increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises.

The Organizational Outcomes will be implemented by FAO in a new programmatic approach with a more robust monitoring framework. Decentralized offices will focus their work under the

Organizational Outcomes on priorities identified in Country Programming Frameworks. FAO's interventions will be implemented through the application of the Core Functions that have been revised in relation to the Organization's basic attributes and comparative advantages within the context of the evolving development cooperation environment.

Implementing work related to climate risk management for reducing loss and damage associated with climate variability and change impacts is being aligned to strategic objective 2 - increase and improve the provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner; strategic objective 5 - increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises and strategic objective 1 - contribute to eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. The work related to risk management, loss and damage assessment and approaches for responding to loss and damage are closely related to FAO's organization wide framework programmes on adaptation (FAOAdapt) and Disaster Risk Reduction (Resilient Livelihoods).

3. Focus areas of risk management for loss and damage associated with climate change impacts

(Please provide information on the areas of work in relation to the items included in decision 3/CP.18 as listed in the introductory note as well as any additional focus areas, that your organization/associated network has been mandated to address. These could include relevant institutional policy statements/operational guidance documents etc. Please provide web links where further details can be found.)

The focus areas of risk management for loss and damage associated with climate change impacts include several technical areas of adaptation to climate change. FAO's climate change impact assessment focuses on crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry. FAO provides tools and methods for assessment of impacts on water availability, crop yields, production and economics. Bottom-up community participatory approaches are also being used for impact assessment to advance planning for community based adaptation.

FAO field projects focuses on identification of options and designing and implementing country-driven risk management strategies and approaches, including risk reduction, and risk transfer and risk-sharing mechanisms. The risk reduction measures include location specific crop and livestock management practices aimed to reduce loss and damage. Introduced practices and improved technologies are also being implemented through field demonstrations.

FAO's work includes implementation of comprehensive climate risk management approaches, including scaling up and replicating good practices and pilot initiatives. There are several pilot projects directly related to climate risk management addressing damage and loss associated with extreme climate events and slow onset events.

Policy level work aim to promote enabling environment that would encourage investment and the involvement of relevant stakeholders in climate risk management. Several member countries have prepared risk management plans in agriculture sector through FAO's technical assistance. Preparation of the risk management plan includes different levels: National, district/provincial and local.

Participatory approaches of climate risk management explicitly include involvement of most vulnerable communities and populations, and civil society, the private sector and other relevant

stakeholders, in the assessment of and response to loss and damage.

FAO supports member countries to enhance access to, sharing and the use of data, at the regional, national and sub-national levels, such as hydro-meteorological data and metadata, on a voluntary basis, to facilitate the assessment and management of climate-related risk. This includes value added climate information products and services and crop data. FAOSTAT provides a comprehensive list of data and information products that could be effectively used for assessment and management of climate related risks.

4. Geographic coverage

The geographical coverage of FAO support related to climate risk management consists of global, regional, national, sub-national and local levels. Global and regional level support is relevant to early warning systems for food security and crop monitoring. National level support is related to capacity development for loss and damage assessment and customization of data collection formats for agriculture ministries and departments. Policy support includes development of national risk management/reduction plans. Local level support involves development risk reduction strategies and implementation of good practice examples. Country level interventions have taken place in Bangladesh, Nepal, Vietnam, The Philippines, Cambodia, China, Jamaica, St Lucia, Belize, Guyana, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Peru.

5. Key stakeholders

Key stakeholders of FAO support include national counterparts, Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishery, Non-Governmental Organizations, Civil Society Organizations and Private Sector. Farmers and women groups are closely involved in all local level interventions of climate risk reduction.

6. Implementation modality / delivery mechanisms

FAO's climate risk management projects are being implemented through country offices. The following section provides an example of implementation modality of climate risk management projects at the country level:

- The Project Steering Committees are being established for implementation and for major decisions related to risk reduction investments. The steering committees include Ministry of Agriculture (and related Ministries), FAO, Ministry of Home Affairs (or Ministry responsible for civil defense), National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS), National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) and UN partners. The steering committees are responsible for major decisions on project coordination and administration. The Government will provide logistic and administrative support to missions and meetings and will make arrangements for the clearance of experts, custom clearance of equipment and local purchase of project equipment. The National Project Directorate (NPD) is established and this mechanism facilitates work at national, provincial and district levels.
- The project office is usually located in the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) or Department of Agriculture (DoA). In addition to a National Project Director, the Government will provide administrative staff for the lifetime of the project. The government will also provide services of the

district and sub-district level officers/technicians for implementation of the project in all pilot districts. The Project Steering Committee meets twice a year and mostly chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture. The members of this group will be authorized and released to assist the project on a flexible part time basis.

- The Project Steering Committee will assist establishment of technical implementation task group in the districts. The government will initiate and support local level authorities in launching and registering a farmer association in each of the pilot areas. The Ministry of Agriculture will identify potential participants for the training courses, and will release the selected staff from the various departments involved in project implementation from their normal duties to ensure their full time participation at the training workshops and demonstration activities at village level, and to fulfill other commitments related to the project's training activities at the pilot sites. The district agricultural office will provide training facilities and training logistics necessary for the training course, fieldwork and workshops

FAO's technical and financial support is through technical cooperation programme (TCP) and also through extra budgetary resources. Currently emphasis is being given to integrate risk reduction measures into the emergency response projects and development oriented projects. Technical support is being given through FAO HQ technical divisions, decentralized offices in regional and sub-regional offices and also through the country offices.

Please provide information related to reporting, if any

Regular project reporting, monitoring and evaluation frameworks are integrated into the projects during the design phase and systematically implemented.

7. Key activities / outputs to date

Key activities and outputs related to climate risk management and arrangements that address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, including extreme weather events and slow onset events include:

- National Agricultural Disaster Risk Management Plans, District Agricultural Disaster Risk Management Plans (e.g Nepal, Jamaica, The Philippines, Guyana, St Lucia, Belize)
- National Priority Framework for Action for Adaptation to Climate Change and Climate Risk Management (e.g Nepal)
- Training Workshops on Loss and Damage Assessment, Livelihood Based Impacts Assessment, Community Based Adaptation and Community Based Disaster Risk Management, (Jamaica, Belize, St Lucia, Guyana, Nepal and the Philippines).
- Institutional Assessment for Disaster Risk Management in Agriculture (Dominica, The Gambia, The Philippines)
- Early Warning Systems and Climate Information Services for Food and Agriculture (Peru, Bolivia, Nepal, The Philippines, South Africa, Vietnam)
- Development of sustainable seed systems (Nepal, Vietnam)
- Demonstration of Good Agricultural Practices for adaptation and climate risk management
- Weather Index based risk insurance (e.g. Malawi)
- Assessment and mapping of vulnerability, exposure, adaptive capacity and climate risks (e.g Nepal and Vietnam)

8. Any additional information and contact details

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