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CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

June 2022

SDGs:



Countries: Bahamas, Bolivia, El Salvador, and Jamaica

Project Code: TCP/RLA/3704

FAO Contribution: USD 290 000

Duration: 17 May 2019 – 31 December 2021

Contact Info: FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
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Implementing Partners

Bahamas: Ministry of Agriculture and Marine Resources (MAMR).

Bolivia: Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy, Ministry of Environment and Water, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Rural Development and Lands, Ministry of Public Works, Services and Housing.

El Salvador: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Development, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Public Works, Transport, Housing and Urban Development.

Jamaica: Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Industries, Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Local Government and Community Development, Ministry of Finance and the Public Service, Ministry of Transport, Works and Housing.

Beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of the project will be those institutions that receive direct assistance or advice to integrate resilience criteria into their investment programmes for rural or agricultural development. The governmental technical units in charge of regulatory frameworks and/or investment programmes for rural or agricultural development will be its indirect beneficiaries.

As for the implementation of changes in the investment programmes, the population served by these programmes will benefit from the project, whether they are farmers, families, companies, municipalities, or other stakeholders at the local level.

Country Programming Framework (CPF) Outputs

Strategic Objectives

SO2: Make agriculture, forestry, and fisheries more productive and sustainable.

SO5: Increase the resilience of livelihoods to disasters.

Regional Initiatives

RI3: Sustainable use of natural resources, disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change.

Priority Areas

Bolivia: Priority 3: Climate change and sustainability. MPP 2013–2017.

El Salvador: Priority 1: Policies and public institutions with a rights-based approach; Priority 3: Natural resources, climate change, risk management and emergency response. CPF 2016–2020.

Jamaica: Priority 3: Building sustainable and resilient livelihoods. CPF 2016–2019.

Outcomes

The governments of Bolivia, El Salvador and Jamaica have applied climate resilience criteria in at least one of their national programmes for agricultural and rural development.



BACKGROUND

Climate change and weather variations have an influence on the incidence of natural phenomena around the world, and pose a serious threat to crops, livestock and agricultural systems in general, putting countries' Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) at risk.

Likewise, the livelihoods of rural societies are under threat, with a reduced ability to overcome poverty and achieve development.

The countries of the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region are designing and implementing national programmes for agricultural and rural development, yet most of these programmes do not consider the threats and challenges arising from the effects of climate change and, therefore, do not include practices, actions and mechanisms that make them more resilient and better adapted to this phenomenon.

To ensure sustainable rural development, it is essential that national programmes for agricultural and rural development in the region include considerations of mitigation, adaptation and resilience with regard to the effects and new circumstances that arise due to climate change.

The project's goal was to establish the necessary guidelines for the integration of resilience criteria into national programmes for agricultural and rural development in LAC, while developing the necessary technical and institutional capacities to do so.

IMPACT

An increase in the resilience of the livelihoods of rural populations in Latin America, in line with the fulfilment of SDG 13.2.

ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS

The project succeeded in establishing guidelines for the integration of resilience criteria into country-specific policies and programmes, based on discussion with experts from the Rural Climate Resilience Alliance and a review of lessons learned.

It also generated resilience alternatives in policies and programmes with proposals in each beneficiary country, as well as knowledge that better contributes to FAO's work in the region.

The project generated two widely disseminated study documents, on climate resilience criteria and indicators (C&I) in rural development programmes, and an analysis of post-COVID-19 economic recovery policies and their influence on climate resilience in agrifood systems.

There were proposals to improve or strengthen resilience tools within policy frameworks in the domain of climate change, agriculture, risk management and emergency response and building sustainable livelihoods.

In the three beneficiary countries, tools were developed for the application of climate resilience criteria in more than one national programme/policy, as well as indicators for monitoring and evaluation that were sent to the respective governments.

IMPLEMENTATION OF WORK PLAN AND BUDGET

Although the project was first implemented in 2019, an initial delay occurred in the implementing countries and in 2020 and 2021 the COVID-19 pandemic caused delays in its execution, which required adjustments to be made.

A project review was carried out in 2020, with two extensions up to December 2021, allowing the Annual Operating Plans (AOP) to be finalized and the planned results achieved.

The Bahamas joined in 2021, a work plan was defined in line with the time available, and an assessment of opportunities for resilience in the prioritized programmes was developed.

COVID-19 caused several face-to-face activities to be carried out virtually, with consequent budget increases. The review reallocated the budget by providing more resources for consultancies and assistance that generated new outputs in response to country priorities and contributed to the overall result.

The risks faced by the project were mainly unexpected, due to COVID-19, and were managed through scheduling adjustments and budget reallocation that made it possible to achieve the outputs and results.

FOLLOW-UP FOR GOVERNMENT ATTENTION

The governments of Bolivia, El Salvador and Jamaica should follow up on the proposals submitted for the implementation of resilience criteria in the programmes analysed during the project's two-year time span. These include "C&I of Resilience in the Strategy and Programme of Risk Management and Adaptation to Climate Change 2022-2026 in Bolivia"; "Proposal to Include Resilience Criteria in the National Agricultural Policy of El Salvador"; and "Application of Resilience Criteria in the Production Incentive Program (PIP) and to Programmes of the Fishing Sector in Jamaica".

The project developed guidance and follow-up guides on implementing resilience measures, criteria and indicators in public policies, and in each country this knowledge has been integrated into concrete proposals for the improvement of priority policies/programmes. In the general conclusions, the countries involved agreed on the need to improve institutional and territorial capacities in this area. The results achieved in each country involved the participation of the target direct and indirect beneficiaries, while expanding participation to other stakeholders, and as such they have been internalized and are available in each counterpart institution.

SUSTAINABILITY

1. Capacity development

The project was based on capacity building and knowledge transfer, as well as the dissemination of actions in the countries and the region. Technical support and follow-up were provided by the project and with specialists from the Alliance for Rural Climate Resilience and, in turn, work was done in coordination with technical teams from each institution in charge of implementation.

2. Gender equality

The project implicitly integrated gender equity aspects by addressing resilience analysis in national policies and programmes. It also incorporated a gender lens into its activities.

3. Environmental sustainability

The project proposal was contingent on countries making progress in the application of climate resilience criteria in at least one prioritized programme/policy. In turn, it contributed toward the strengthening of monitoring and evaluation in resilience and sustainability and establishing the environmental considerations necessary to minimize the effects of climate change on agrifood and rural production systems.

4. Human Rights-based Approach (HRBA) – in particular Right to Food and Decent Work

With the dialogues and studies carried out, 21 climate resilience criteria were put forward to guide the country-level analysis, systematized in socio-cultural, political/institutional, economic and environmental dimensions, and integrating aspects of participation, non-discrimination and access to information and infrastructure, the rule of law, employment opportunities conducive to resilience, gender equity, the appreciation of the cultural diversity of indigenous communities and peoples and the right to food.

5. Technological sustainability

The project adopted a participatory methodology. The Alliance for Resilience, made up of a multidisciplinary group of stakeholders with a high capacity for advocacy and innovation in public policies, supported countries with advice on how to define criteria for climate resilience in national programmes, while the study documents generated are orientation guides widely disseminated in the region.

6. Economic sustainability

The activities were funded by the project's budgetary resources and the counterpart institutions allocated counterpart funds. The project also enjoyed the support of a consultancy coordinated with the FAO Regional Office's resilience and emergencies technical team to mobilize funds from the Directorate-General for Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid of the European Commission.



DOCUMENTS AND OUTREACH PRODUCTS

- ❑ 2019. LoA. *FAO and the International Latin American Foundation for the Future (LAFF) to support the Alliance for Rural Climate Resilience in Latin America*. Santiago, Chile. 16 pp.
- ❑ **K. Aitcheson**. 2020. Report: *Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Assessment Report, Rural Agricultural Development Authority (RADA), Production Incentive Program*. Jamaica. 30 pp.
- ❑ **K. Aitcheson**. 2020. Report: *Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Assessment Report, Jamaica Fisheries sector*. Jamaica. 40 pp.
- ❑ **K. Aitcheson**. 2020. Report: *Application of FAO Resilience & Sustainability Criteria, Lessons from the MoAF's Production Incentive Programme (PIP) Jamaica*. 13 pp.
- ❑ **K. Aitcheson**. 2020. Report: *Application of Draft FAO Resilience Criteria to Jamaica's Fisheries Sector Programmes: Findings and Recommendations*. Jamaica. 15 pp.
- ❑ December 2020. *Final Report - Alliance for Rural Climate Resilience (FAO/LAFF LoA) including seven deliverables and financial reporting in annexes*. Peru. 2 pp.
- ❑ **C. Orellana**. 2020. *Final Consulting Report*. El Salvador. 74 pp.
- ❑ **O.P. Velasco Montecinos**. 2021. *Report that identifies and analyses weaknesses and opportunities for action for resilience in the agricultural sector*. La Paz, Bolivia. 13 pp.
- ❑ **O.P. Velasco Montecinos**. 2021. Document: *Assessment of Agricultural Risk Management, considering Resilience Criteria*. La Paz, Bolivia. 48 pp.
- ❑ **O.P. Velasco Montecinos**. 2021. Document: *Proposal for the inclusion of resilience and sustainability criteria for the strengthening of the Agricultural Risk EWS*. La Paz, Bolivia. 30 pp.
- ❑ **O.P. Velasco Montecinos**. 2021. Document: *Emergency Plan for the Agriculture Sector*. La Paz, Bolivia. 44 pp.
- ❑ **O.P. Velasco Montecinos**. 2021. *Final Consulting Report*. La Paz, Bolivia. 35 pp.
- ❑ **J.R. Calles**. 2021. Document: *Proposal for the inclusion of resilience and sustainability criteria in the National Agricultural Policy*. El Salvador. 70 pp.
- ❑ **J.R. Calles**. 2021. Report: *Comparative analysis of resilience indicators and approaches in the monitoring system of the RECLIMA project*. El Salvador. 23 pp.
- ❑ **J.R. Calles**. 2021. *Final Consulting Report*. El Salvador. 6 pp.
- ❑ 2021. Report: *SWOT analysis of the national programmes in support of climate action (Hydroponics Programme, Waste Management and Poultry Programme)*. Bahamas.
- ❑ **M. Ruiz Muller**. 2021. *Criteria and Indicators on Climate Resilience in the Development and Implementation of Rural Agricultural Development Programmes: An Approach from Latin America and the Caribbean*. ISBN 978-92-5-133939-8. ©FAO. 57 pp.
- ❑ **G. Orjuela, M. Cavassa, L. Nallar, C. Acevedo**. 2021. Policy Report: *Synergies and trade-offs between economic aid and recovery policies in the context of COVID-19 and the climate resilience of agrifood systems in Latin America*. ©FAO 9 pp.

ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS - LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Expected Impact	Increasing the resilience of the livelihoods of rural populations in Latin America, in line with the fulfilment of SDG 13.2	
Outcome	The governments of Bolivia, El Salvador and Jamaica have applied climate resilience criteria in at least one of their national programmes for agricultural and rural development	
	Indicators	At least one national programme for rural or agricultural development per country has been adjusted to include climate resilience criteria.
	Baseline	0
	End Target	Three (plus an assessment of resilience in the Bahamas).
	Comments and follow-up action to be taken	Bolivia, El Salvador and Jamaica joined in 2019. In 2020, the yearly action plan was adjusted as a result of the COVID-19 contingency and implementation in Bolivia was delayed due to political and institutional changes, with a new date being approved in November 2021. Several activities were conducted virtually. In 2021, the Bahamas joined the project. In November, a new extension was requested to complete the activities, which was approved until December 2021. Within the framework of RI3, work was carried out in synergy with project TCP/RLA/3726, "Sustainable and resilient agriculture in LAC: implementation of monitoring and evaluation tools", linking knowledge exchange actions between countries from both projects. The three countries generated diagnoses and proposal documents for the inclusion of resilience criteria in the priority programmes. The Bahamas drafted the Climate Change Policy and an Adaptation Strategy for the Agricultural and Marine Sectors that guides national programming for agricultural developments and climate change. With the revision of the project's resilience criteria, it was determined that its inclusion in the national policy would improve the planning of rural agricultural developments. National consultants were hired in all four countries. As a new output and within the context of RI3, the project supported a consultancy coordinated with FAO and the countries involved on resource mobilization with the Directorate-General for Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid of the European Commission, under the 2022 humanitarian implementation plan. A technical proposal was developed in the format of the <i>eSingle Form</i> , in addition to a regional consolidated budget and work plan.

Output 1	Adjustments to national programmes for agricultural and rural development to make them resilient to climate change have been agreed with relevant national institutions for implementation		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	At least one national programme for rural or agricultural development per country has been set up to include climate resilience criteria.	Three national programmes (one per country).	Yes
Baseline	0		
Comments	<p>The counterpart institutions involved in the project and priority and evaluated policies were: <u>Bahamas</u>: Ministry of Agriculture and Marine Resources, with a focal point in the policy, planning and research unit. The evaluated policy was the "Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Strategy for the Agriculture and Marine Resources Sectors" and the programmes derived from the action plan with an analysis of opportunities for including resilience criteria in order to improve future planning. <u>Bolivia</u>: Ministry of Rural Development and Lands (MDRyT), with its focal point in the Rural Contingency Unit (RCU). The evaluated policy was the "National Agricultural Risk Management Strategy and Programme (ENGRACC) 2021-2026" and, within that context, the Early Warning System (EWS) for agricultural risks. <u>El Salvador</u>: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) with its focal point in policy management. The evaluated policy was the National Agricultural Policy (NAP). In addition, a comparative analysis of resilience indicators was generated in the monitoring system of the RECLIMA project (Increase of climate resilience measures in the agroecosystems of El Salvador's dry corridor) as a new output. <u>Jamaica</u>: Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries (MICAFA). The senior director of policy and economic planning has been acting as focal point. The evaluated policies were the Production Incentive Programme (PIP), and the programmes of the industrial fishing sector.</p> <p>The obstacles that arose were due to delays resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as political and institutional changes in Bolivia and changes to the authorities within the MAG in El Salvador. These were addressed by rescheduling activities and extending the project. The resilience criteria document generated in Output 2 has been used in the countries for the evaluation of policies/programmes.</p>		
Activity 1.1	Review of national programmes for rural and agricultural development in Bolivia, Jamaica and El Salvador		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	<p><u>Bahamas</u>: Bahamas began its implementation in mid-2021. A work plan was defined with the consultant and the FAO representation to perform an assessment of opportunities for resilience in the selected programmes. In October/November 2021, with officials from the department of agriculture, an evaluation of national climate action programmes (hydroponic programme, waste management programme and poultry programme) was performed on seven islands, with interviews to develop the SWOT analysis. Further consultations on the inclusion of resilience criteria in climate change policy were held with the policy, planning and research unit and ministerial and private stakeholders.</p> <p><u>Bolivia</u>: The process of updating the national agricultural risk management strategy and programme 2021-2026 was supported, generating inputs related to agricultural resilience criteria and indicators to be included, also with a view to improving the EWS. The following have been agreed upon as project assistance goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Support for the RCU in the strengthening of the sectoral technical agricultural and food security board and other supplementary actions. – Develop a risk management assessment of the agriculture sector for the strategy and its validation. – Generation of resilience indicators and improvements in the development of the strategy and the 2021-2026 programme. <p>The country work plan was drawn up.</p> <p><u>El Salvador</u>: A work plan and the counterpart team within the MAG were defined, comprising the area of sectoral planning, forest management, watersheds and irrigation, the environmental unit, and the agricultural economy office. In October 2020, through a reassignment of functions, it was handed over to the head of the climate change division, while the climate change technical board of the ministry was established. A first workshop on methodological analysis and opportunities for action for resilience for the NAP was held, though the full policy document was made available in December 2020, with its review starting in 2021.</p>	

Activity 1.1	Review of national programmes for rural and agricultural development in Bolivia, Jamaica and El Salvador	
	Achieved	Yes
Activity 1.2	Comments	<p><u>Jamaica</u>: Mobilization and presentation meetings were held at MICAF between the national consultant and representatives in the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MoAF), the Rural Agricultural Development Authority (RADA) and the National Fisheries Authority (NFA). A roadmap was agreed. In September 2020, the virtual consultation was held for the preparation of the SWOT matrix of the two selected policies. Two programmes were selected for the analysis, in coordination with MoAF, RADA and NFA. The two areas selected were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The national fishing industry (at large). – The Production Incentive Programme (PIP-RADA).
	Identifying weaknesses and opportunities for resilience action	
Activity 1.3	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	<p><u>Bahamas</u>: A SWOT analysis of national climate action support programmes was performed. Shortcomings in extension services were identified in rural communities, generating a low level of monitoring and impact. The analysis revealed the opportunity to use resilience criteria and indicators to monitor and evaluate future projects under the strategy.</p> <p><u>Bolivia</u>: A resilience assessment and a SWOT report were generated in the agricultural sector, with the active participation of the RCU. Virtual consultation meetings and workshops were held with technicians from the Vice Ministry of Civil Defence, RCU and the National Council for Risk Reduction and Disaster and/or Emergency Management (CONARADE). In mid-2021, the report on the potential, risks, challenges and limitations of action for resilience in the agricultural sector was validated between sectors, taking as strategic areas the local livelihood systems, with a multi-threat and intersectoral approach. The project also supported the structuring and operation of the sectoral technical agricultural and food security board, to effectively allocate three million BOB (CONARADE funds) from the declaration of a national emergency for the agriculture sector.</p> <p><u>El Salvador</u>: In 2020, the methodology for SWOT analysis of the NAP and a capacity analysis of the climate change technical board were developed to include its input and prepare it for the development of the SWOT. The SWOT was conducted in 2021, identifying opportunities and limitations of action for resilience, thus pinpointing the strategic elements and workstreams/measures within the NAP that offer gateways for the incorporation of the C&I of climate resilience in three areas: competitiveness and productivity, food and nutritional security, and environmental management and climate change. The Voluntary Guidelines on Agro-environmental Policies in LAC were taken into account in the analysis.</p> <p><u>Jamaica</u>: Two SWOT analyses were performed, one for the fisheries sector and one for the PIP programme, through meetings with representatives and two surveys for each group of parties (fishing industry and PIP). Follow-up work sessions were held. The draft SWOT matrices were reviewed by the relevant institutions' teams, to obtain two SWOT reports for counterpart validation.</p>
Activity 1.3	Review of the opportunities identified, with respect to the criteria developed in Output 2 of this project	
	Achieved	Yes
Activity 1.3	Comments	<p><u>Bahamas</u>: The resilience C&I document was shared with ministerial and private stakeholders from the agricultural and environmental sectors in November 2021. Comments were received on the inclusion of resilience criteria in policy through an online survey, followed by a virtual workshop, which resulted in proposals for aligning the criteria with climate change policy.</p> <p><u>Bolivia</u>: The Climate Resilience Criteria and Indicators Document was disseminated, and was supplemented and consolidated with real indicators on the results of programmes and projects of the MDRyT, for the analysis of the ENGRACC.</p> <p><u>El Salvador</u>: The SWOT analysis was based on the criteria and indicators document. The COVID-19 economic aid and recovery policy analysis document and FAO agri-environmental policy documents (Voluntary Guidelines and Indicator Proposals) were also used.</p> <p><u>Jamaica</u>: The English version of the Climate Resilience Criteria and Indicators Document was made available in October 2020, with an advanced analysis process. This allowed the focus of criteria to be reviewed and adjusted for their application in the two evaluated programmes. A virtual workshop was held to present the SWOT findings and resilience criteria proposed by FAO to be supplemented with the views of ministry officials.</p>

Activity 1. 4	Establishment of a body to present and discuss the proposals with local experts and members of relevant institutions (Ministries, local representatives, investors). (In-country training 1)	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	<p><u>Bahamas</u>: This activity and the following ones were not part of the country's work plan.</p> <p><u>Bolivia</u>: In August 2021, the preliminary document "Assessment of risk management, considering resilience criteria and indicators" was prepared and sent to the RCU for review and observations. The assessment document was complemented by facilitating and collecting information on MDRyT programmes and projects and results of the perception of resilience by stakeholders interviewed based on the virtual forms. The consultation process involved the participation of 40 entities belonging to the public sector, governance, cooperation, the United Nations system, civil society organizations, producers and universities.</p> <p><u>El Salvador</u>: The methodology, opportunities and limitations for the incorporation of resilience in the NAP were agreed with the General Directorate of Agricultural Economics and the discussion was expanded to include the Office of Policies and Strategic Planning (OPSP) and the environmental and climate change office in the MAG. Discussions were held to validate and share opportunities and limitations, as well as on the selection and inclusion of resilience criteria in the policy. The stages developed were: documentary review, relationship of resilience criteria and strategic axes of the NAP, and development of the proposal for indicators for the policy's strategic axes.</p> <p><u>Jamaica</u>: Virtual consultations were held with ministry officials and other stakeholders. A group of technical experts was mobilized and they disseminated the results of the SWOT and a proposal for resilience criteria for comments and enhancement. A three-step process was employed in the application of resilience criteria to emerging priority strategies to strengthen resilience in RADA/PIP and similarly for the fisheries sector, based on SWOT results, identification of clusters of programmes/priorities for action for resilience, selection of criteria and applicable indicators from FAO documents, and selection or development of applicable indicators for resilience monitoring.</p>
Review of the proposals prepared within the framework of the body set up at the national level		
Activity 1. 5	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	<p><u>Bolivia</u>: Meetings were held with the RCU for the development of indicators. The validation process also included members of the sectoral technical board. It also contributed to the identification of two global indicators used in the strategic planning exercise of the MDRyT. A matrix was generated comprising 12 criteria proposed by FAO, where 23 specific resilience criteria and 62 indicators were identified. Of these, 20 indicators require establishing a baseline for their measurement; 31 indicators are part of existing information in MDRyT programmes, and 11 indicators require information that can be collected from different ministries or State entities. Resilience C&I are presented in relation to ENGRACC's strategic lines. A second resilience C&I proposal was prepared for the strengthening of the Agricultural EWS. Eleven specific criteria and 24 indicators were identified. These C&I are related to the ENGRACC 2022-2026, which seeks to strengthen and consolidate the EWS as a tool for decision-making in prevention and articulation with the various levels of government.</p> <p><u>El Salvador</u>: For the NAP, 18 indicators were proposed, taking four criteria into account: socio-cultural, political-institutional, economic and environmental-ecological. In addition, such crossover issues as access to and tenure of land, gender, youth and Indigenous Peoples, agricultural education and financing were considered. With these elements, the proposal was designed for inclusion in the NAP, shared, discussed, and enhanced with different offices of the MAG (policies and strategic planning, forest management, watersheds and irrigation, environmental management and climate change, agribusiness and rural development). Two workshops were held to validate the results, with the participation of the General Directorate of Agricultural Economics, the Observatory of educational Practices, General Directorate of Forest Management, Watersheds and Irrigation, General Directorate of Rural Development, Directorate of Livestock, Directorate of the Centre for the Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture, and the Environmental and Climate Change Office. As a new output, the RECLIMA indicators were analysed comparatively with the indicators proposed for the NAP, thus demonstrating the incorporation of key criteria that reflect situations of climate resilience in the design and implementation of the project, and allowing for proposed adjustments to the indicators. Conclusions and recommendations were drawn up with a focus on RECLIMA.</p>

Activity 1. 5	Review of the proposals prepared within the framework of the body set up at the national level	
	Achieved	Yes
Activity 1. 6	Comments	<p><u>Jamaica</u>: Two documents of lessons learned were prepared on how policies can be assessed for their capacity to build resilience in design and during implementation, using essential resilience criteria and supporting indicators. In both documents, a matrix of resilience indicators identified for application in both the PIP and the fisheries sector is proposed. Support was given to fora for the presentation of proposals with local experts and members of relevant institutions and distributed to the two partners (RADA and NFA) to enhance the final documents.</p>
	Achieved	Yes
Activity 1. 7	Drafting of final proposals to include resilience criteria in national development programmes and submission of proposals	
	Achieved	Yes
Activity 1. 8	Comments	<p><u>Bolivia</u>: The document "Assessment for the Identification of Resilience Criteria and Indicators" set out a series of criteria and indicators based on programmes developed by the MDRyT, C&I proposed by FAO and the contribution of other institutions through the consultations carried out. The C&I for the strengthening of the Agricultural EWS were also proposed. The assessment document containing the resilience C&I matrix was submitted to the MDRyT for inclusion in the ENGRACC 2022–2026 documents. The project supported the development of such a strategy and programme.</p> <p><u>El Salvador</u>: The proposal document for the inclusion of resilience and sustainability criteria in the NAP was prepared. Based on the dialogue sessions with the MAG, the challenges and recommendations for the incorporation of the C&I, for their monitoring and evaluation, including intersectoral coordination, data and information management, training and financing, which were integrated into the proposal to enrich the policy, were systematized. As a new output, a document providing a comparative analysis of resilience indicators of the monitoring system of the RECLIMA project was also prepared.</p> <p><u>Jamaica</u>: The reports documenting the application of the resilience and sustainability criteria linked to the SWOTs carried out are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – FAO Resilience and Sustainability Criteria: Lessons from the MoAF PIP. – Application of FAO resilience criteria to fisheries sector programmes in Jamaica: findings and recommendations. <p>Both documents and the SWOT analysis reports were delivered and shared at MICAF.</p>
	Achieved	Partially
Activity 1. 7	Face-to-face meeting with decision-makers to resolve doubts and begin political dialogue for the implementation of the guidelines. (In-country training 2)	
	Achieved	No
Activity 1. 8	Comments	<p>In synergy with project TCP/RLA/3726, representatives from Bolivia and El Salvador participated in the "Regional Workshop for the Exchange of Experiences and Results of Sustainable and Resilient Agriculture Projects", in November 2021. The results in the definition of resilience C&I in priority policies were presented, with conclusions on the common challenges faced by countries.</p> <p><u>Bolivia</u>: The RCU was supported in the evaluations, training and dissemination of the project in municipalities of the department of Cochabamba between 9 and 11 December 2021. As an additional output, the "Recovery Plan of the agricultural sector 2022" was developed for CONARADE. The plan reaches all institutions and bodies that make up the sectoral technical agricultural and food security board, the Departmental Autonomous Governments, Municipal Autonomous Governments and the Governments of the Indigenous and Native Peasant Autonomies.</p> <p><u>El Salvador</u>: Support was given to the participation of the "Agroclimatic Territorial Board" for different areas of the country, where the resilience criteria proposed by FAO were disseminated. Advice was provided to the ministry for the incorporation of the criteria through a survey of specialists with the aim of disseminating the issue of climate resilience in relation to the policy, and evaluating three axes, i) opportunities identified in the strategic axes of the policy, ii) opportunities identified in the national context, and iii) identification of weaknesses, for action on the issue of resilience.</p> <p><u>Jamaica</u>: The NFA is in the process of transitioning into an executive agency and preparing its strategic operational and business plans. The results of this project have been very timely and will provide useful information to achieve that transition goal.</p>
	Achieved	Partially

Output 2	Agreed criteria for promoting climate resilience in national programmes for agricultural and rural development		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	At least one national programme for rural or agricultural development per country has been adjusted to include climate resilience criteria.		Yes
Baseline	0		
Comments	<p>In May 2019, a letter of agreement was signed with the Latin American Foundation for the Future (LAFF), representing the Alliance for Rural Climate Resilience. Due to COVID-19 and delays at the country level, the letter of agreement (LoA) saw two extensions and a budget reallocation due to the virtual execution of the alliance workshop: i) 1st Amendment, November 2019, extended until 30 June 2020; ii) 2nd Amendment, June 2020, extended until November 2020, with an extension of the work plan and new activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Document of resilience criteria extended to include resilience in artisanal fisheries. – Development of a post-COVID-19 study with an additional publication (<i>policy brief</i>). 		
Activity 2.1	Formation of a team to provide the necessary technical assistance (hiring of consultants) including the Alliance for Rural Climate Resilience of Latin America, for the development of climate resilience criteria in the design and implementation of national programmes for rural and agricultural development		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Within the framework of the LoA, the consultant member of the alliance was hired for the research and drafting of the climate resilience criteria and indicators document. Virtual meetings were held with the alliance, project team and LAFF and the work plan was established.	
Activity 2.2	Meeting with stakeholders to receive inputs, contributions and perspectives		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Information was collected and knowledge exchanges carried out with other members of the alliance and specialists from the academy.	
Activity 2.3	Completion of a preliminary draft report		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	A preliminary draft report was shared with the alliance members for comments. The alliance's virtual workshop was held on 21 and 22 May 2020. The draft and the conceptual framework were analysed with the project coordinators and LAFF. The results of the review and the workshop were incorporated in the second draft.	
Activity 2.4	Discussion of the initial report with consultants in charge of Output 1		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Between March and May 2020, a consultation was held between the participating countries of projects TCP/RLA/3704 and TCP/RLA/3726, which were implemented synergistically. The summary and analysis of the responses obtained were included in the resilience criteria document. In August 2020, a final survey defining resilience criteria was conducted among alliance members and the preliminary version was consolidated. The preliminary version was disseminated in the countries involved in the two TCPs and a virtual dialogue was held with the national consultants for validation.	
Activity 2.5	Discussion of the initial report with experts, decision-makers and other members of relevant institutions (Regional Workshop)		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	In October 2020, the regional workshop on criteria and indicators for climate resilience for rural agricultural development (virtual platform) was held, with the attendance of 52 technical representatives from Bolivia, Brazil, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Paraguay; alliance members, LAFF and the FAO team. The aim was to contribute toward the efforts at country level to apply and adapt resilience C&I to specific contexts.	

Activity 2.6	Adjustments to the initial report and integration of comments and lessons learned from Output 1	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	The results of the discussions were integrated into the C&I document. The final document was drawn up and was presented at the regional workshop. The C&I output document on climate resilience was translated into English and disseminated in Jamaica and the Bahamas. The document was used for the analysis of policies and programmes for and by countries involved in project TCP/RLA/3726. In the second amendment of the LoA with LAFF and the alliance, a new report was prepared on rescue and economic recovery policies against COVID-19 in the agricultural systems of Latin America. LAFF hired three consultants under the leadership of the alliance and a survey of 360 experts in the Region was conducted. The study used as parameters of economic policy analysis the proposed resilience C&I. The policy report summarizes the results of the study that analysed 11 types of public policies for economic aid and recovery in the context of COVID-19 and its influence on the climate resilience of agrifood systems.
Activity 2.7	Implementation of digital/virtual training for decision makers on the guidelines document	
	Achieved	Partially
	Comments	In 2021, the Document on <i>Climate Resilience Criteria and Indicators</i> and the policy report <i>Synergies and trade-offs between economic aid and recovery policies in the context of COVID-19 and climate resilience</i> were officially published on the FAO web site. On 8 October 2021, a regional webinar on climate resilience and economic recovery of food systems in the post-pandemic period was held. The discussion was broadcast on various FAO platforms and had an audience of 753 connected and interacting participants. The webinar enabled the dissemination of the results generated from the studies and training in climate resilience in agriculture.

Partnerships and Outreach

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