

C 2017/3 Web Annex 11:  
Results Frameworks, comparing  
2014-17 to 2018-21



## Web Annex 11: Results Frameworks, comparing 2014-17 to 2018-21

1. As requested by the Council,<sup>1</sup> this Web Annex compares the results framework used in 2014-17 with the proposed results framework for 2018-21. An overview of the changes is provided below, followed by a side-by-side comparison of the results framework used in 2014-17 and proposed for 2018-21 for each Strategic Objective and Objective 6. The information is based on and extracted from document C 2017/3.

2. The change in the number of SO Indicators, Outcomes and Indicators, and Outputs moving from 2014-17 to 2018-21 is summarized in the table below. There is no change for Objective 6.

Obj	2014-17				2018-21			
	Objective Indicators	Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Outputs	Objective Indicators (all SDG)	Outcomes	Outcome Indicators (some SDG)	Outputs
SO1	3	3	4	7	5	4	4 (1)	7
SO2	13	4	14	12	12	4	9 (4)	8
SO3	9	3	4	10	9	4	12 (7)	9
SO4	3	3	8	10	4	4	9 (7)	8
SO5	8	4	4	9	8	4	8 (5)	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>42 (24)</b>	<b>40</b>

3. At the level of the *Strategic Objectives*, the main innovation has been to identify and use exclusively the SDG targets and indicators that relate to each SO. This has resulted in a new set of 38 SDG-based SO level indicators that will be monitored biennially to report trends and progress toward targets.

4. At the level of *Outcomes*, indicators have been simplified by replacing specific dimensions of measurement, or in some cases, entire indicators with SDG indicators. Outcome indicators will continue to measure the biennial level of change achieved and the extent to which countries have made progress in those areas where FAO more directly contributed through its work.

5. For 2018-21, all 38 of the Objective-level indicators are SDG indicators, and 24 of the 42 Outcome-level indicators are SDG indicators.

6. *Outcomes* reflect changes at national, regional or global level needed to foster achievement of the Strategic Objectives. They relate to sound or conducive policies, strategies, investment plans, level of resources and investments committed, level and capacity of coordination, and availability and use of information for decision-making that can be improved with contribution from FAO.

7. *Outcomes* have been reformulated to address the challenges identified and relate to the SDGs. They clearly reflect and have raised the profile of the expected results from FAO's work on:

- a) norms and standard setting at global level (very prominent in SO2 and SO4);
- b) data, use of information, knowledge products and analysis to support evidence-based decision-making, with a dedicated Outcome in each of SO1, SO2, SO4 and SO5;
- c) improved design and support for implementation of policies, strategies, legal frameworks, investments plans and programmes at country level (all SOs), including by analysing or advocating for adequate level of financing;
- d) livelihoods at community level (in SO2, SO3 and SO5) related to upscaling of good practices and innovations;
- e) strengthening capacities for inclusive governance or coordination mechanisms (all SOs).

<sup>1</sup> CL 155/REP paragraph 8c

8. There are 20 *Outcomes* proposed for 2018-21, three more than in 2014-17.
  - a) SO1 has a new Outcome 1.4 on the effective implementation of policies strategies and investment programmes to address findings that weak implementation capacities constitute a major bottleneck that FAO can help to address.
  - b) SO3 has a new Outcome 3.4 elevating FAO's role in supporting countries to formulate, evaluate and scale-up pro-poor multi-sectoral policies and strategies.
  - c) SO4 outcomes have been restructured and reformulated as described in paragraphs 239-242.
9. *Outputs* are FAO's direct contributions to Outcomes delivered through FAO's core functions at national, regional and global level using all sources of funds. There are 40 Outputs in the MTP 2018-21. They follow a more standardized formulation around FAO's core functions (norms and standards, data and information, policy dialogue, capacity development, knowledge and technologies, partnerships, advocacy and communication). Compared with 2014-17, the aim is to more adequately describe a set of deliverables or improvements resulting from FAO's interventions that contribute through a cause and effect relationship to the Outcomes, and reflect the focus of the Organization. The Output formulation process will continue throughout 2017 to develop targets and indicators linked to the country programming frameworks.

### Strategic Objective 1: Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition

*Changes in the results framework (from C 2017/3 Annex 1)*

161. The change in emphasis on all forms of malnutrition is reflected in the five SO-level SDG indicators, as well as in the updated Outcome and Output statements. The three existing SO-level indicators are supplemented by two additional indicators: the prevalence of wasting and over-weight in children under the age of five (SDG 2.2.2); and the mortality rate due to non-communicable diseases (SDG 3.4.1). As shown in the figure for SO1, four of the SO-level indicators monitor progress against SDG targets 2.1 and 2.2, and one SO-level indicator monitors progress against SDG target 3.4. Outcome level indicators have been partly reorganized, with the inclusion of one SDG indicator to track progress on financing implementation.

162. At Outcome level, the previous Outcome 1.1 has been split into two separate Outcomes, to give more emphasis on the need to focus on actual and effective implementation as opposed to design and development of new policies and programmes to achieve food security and address all forms of malnutrition. Therefore, new Outcome 1.1 focuses exclusively on progress in terms of political commitment ascertained through the adoption of policies, strategies, programmes and legal frameworks for food security and nutrition (FSN), while new Outcome 1.4 is about the implementation of effective policies, strategies and investment programmes for FSN, with a focus on resource allocation, resource use and implementation capacities.

163. The seven existing Outputs have been reorganized accordingly. They maintain strong focus on leveraging global and regional work and partnerships to produce country level result and on developing necessary capacities and the enabling policy/institutional environment.

2014-17: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from CL 153/3 Web Annex 5)		Note on change	2018-21: Objective, Outcome, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 2)	
SO 1	<b>Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition</b>		SO 1	<b>Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition</b> +1 new outcome: 1.4 -2 deleted Outputs: 1.1.3, 1.1.4 +2 new Outputs: 1.4.3 (reformulated 1.1.3), 1.4.2 (reformulated 1.1.4)
Indicators SO 1	<i>Hunger</i> - Prevalence of undernourishment (percent) (source: FAO) <i>Food Insecurity</i> - Prevalence of mild, moderate and severe food insecurity (percent) (source: FAO, Voices of the Hungry Score – to be developed) <i>Malnutrition</i> - Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are stunted (percent) (source: WHO)	Replaced with SDG indicators	Indicators SO 1	-Prevalence of undernourishment (2.1.1) -Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity based on FIES (2.1.2) -Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age (2.2.1) -Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) (2.2.2) -Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (3.4.1)

2014-17: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from CL 153/3 Web Annex 5)		Note on change	2018-21: Objective, Outcome, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 2)	
Outcome 1.1	Member countries and their development partners make explicit political commitments in the form of policies, investment plans, programmes, legal frameworks and the allocation of necessary resources to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition.		Outcome 1.1	Countries made explicit political commitment to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition by 2030
Indicators 1.1	1.1.A: Number of countries with improved comprehensive sectoral and/or cross-sectoral policies/strategies and investment programmes, that are supported by a legal framework. 1.1.B: Number of countries with improved resource allocation (in terms of adequacy, efficiency and effectiveness) to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition.	Deleted old indicator 1.1.A	Indicator 1.1	1.1.A: Number of countries that have adopted comprehensive sectoral and/or cross-sectoral policies, strategies and investment programmes to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition by 2030, that are supported by a legal framework
Output 1.1.1	Improving capacities of governments and stakeholders for developing sectoral and cross-sectoral policy frameworks and investment plans and programmes for food security and nutrition.		Output 1.1.1	Capacities of governments and stakeholders are improved to develop sectoral and cross-sectoral policy frameworks and investment plans and programmes to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition by 2030
Output 1.1.2	Improving capacities of governments and stakeholders to develop and implement legal frameworks and accountability mechanisms to realize the right to adequate food and to promote secure and equitable access to resources and assets.		Output 1.1.2	Capacities of governments and stakeholders are improved to develop and implement legal and accountability frameworks to realize the right to adequate food
Output 1.1.3	Improving capacities in governments and stakeholders for human resource and organizational development in the food security and nutrition domain.	Deleted (moved to 1.4.1)		
Output 1.1.4	Improving capacity of governments and other stakeholders to enhance the adequacy, efficiency and effectiveness of public resource allocation and use for food security and nutrition.	Deleted (moved to 1.4.2)		
Outcome 1.2	Member countries and their development partners adopt inclusive governance and coordination mechanisms for eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition.		Outcome 1.2	Countries implemented inclusive governance and coordination mechanisms for eradicating hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition by 2030
Indicator 1.2	1.2.A: Number of countries with improved governance and coordination mechanisms for eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition.		Indicator 1.2	1.2.A: Number of countries that have inclusive governance, coordination and accountability mechanisms in place

2014-17: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from CL 153/3 Web Annex 5)		Note on change	2018-21: Objective, Outcome, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 2)	
Output 1.2.1	Improving capacities of governments and stakeholders for strategic coordination across sectors and stakeholders for food security and nutrition.		Output 1.2.1	Capacities of governments and stakeholders are improved for food security and nutrition governance
Outcome 1.3	The decisions of member countries and their development partners regarding food security and nutrition are based on evidence and high-quality, timely and comprehensive food security and nutrition analysis that draws on data and information available in the network of existing sector and stakeholder information systems.		Outcome 1.3	Countries made decisions based on evidence for the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition by 2030
Indicator 1.3	1.3.A: Number of countries with improved evidence and high quality analytical products generated through functional information systems in support of food security and nutrition policy and programming processes.		Indicator 1.3	1.3.A: Number of countries that use evidence derived from comprehensive, cross-sectorial analysis to inform their policy and programming decisions for the response to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition
Output 1.3.1	Improving capacities of governments and stakeholders to monitor trends and analyse the contribution of sectors and stakeholders to food security and nutrition.		Output 1.3.1	Capacities of governments and stakeholders are improved to analyse food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition and the contribution of sectors and stakeholders to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition by 2030
Output 1.3.2	Improving capacities of governments and stakeholders to map, monitor and evaluate policies, programmes and legislation relevant to food security and nutrition for informed decision-making.		Output 1.3.2	Capacities of governments and stakeholders are improved to monitor and evaluate policies, programmes and legislation relevant to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition by 2030
		New with elements of 1.1	Outcome 1.4	Countries implemented effective policies, strategies and investment programmes to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition by 2030
		New	Indicator 1.4	1.4.A: Number of countries that effectively implement their policies, strategies and investment programmes measured by adequacy of <i>public expenditure in agriculture (SDG 2.A.1)</i> and of government human resources
		New (reformulated 1.1.3)	Output 1.4.1	Capacities of governments and stakeholders are improved for the allocation and use of financial resources to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition by 2030
		New (reformulated 1.1.4)	Output 1.4.2	Capacities of governments and stakeholders are improved for human resource and organizational development in the food security and nutrition domain

## Strategic Objective 2: Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable

*Changes in the results framework* (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 1)

188. The change in emphasis is reflected in the 12 SO-level SDG indicators, as well as in the updated Outcome and Output statements. As shown in the SO2 results framework, the SO-level SDG indicators monitor progress against three targets of SDG 2, one target of SDG 6, two targets of SDG 14, and three targets of SDG 15.

189. The four Outcomes have been restructured with significant shifts in focus.

- a) Outcome 2.1 focuses on sustainably increasing productivity while addressing climate change and environmental degradation. Progress is to be achieved through the adoption of sustainable practices and production systems that promote climate change adaptation and mitigation and prevent natural resources degradation. The six indicators have been reduced to three, of which one SDG indicator.
- b) Outcome 2.2 has a new focus on policy and programme development, investment and governance to achieve sustainable productivity increases in agriculture, forestry and fisheries while considering the centrality of addressing climate change and environmental degradation, compared with the previous emphasis on policy review and analysis of governance mechanisms. Progress will be measured through one indicator.
- c) Outcome 2.3 focuses on improved implementation of policies and international instruments, moving beyond the previous focus on the adoption or endorsement of selected international instruments. It incorporates the governance dimension of previous Outcome 2.2 to ensure effective implementation and integration of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in international governance mechanisms, measured by four indicators, three of which are SDG indicators.
- d) Outcome 2.4 moves beyond generation and provision of data and statistics to give greater attention to promoting the use of data, analytical tools and knowledge products in decision-making. This will be measured by one indicator.

190. These changes and the experience during 2014-17 led to a significant reformulation and consolidation of the Outputs for 2018-21.

2014-17: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from CL 153/3 Web Annex 5)		Note on change	2018-21: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 2)	
<b>SO 2</b>	<b>Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner</b>	Simplified SO title	<b>SO 2</b>	<b>Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable</b> <i>-4 deleted Outputs: 2.1.3, 2.2.3, 2.3.3, 2.4.2</i>
Indicators SO 2	<i>Production and productivity - Crops net per capita production index number (2004-2006 = 100), including fibre; Livestock net per capita production index number, including wool (2004-2006 = 100); Fish production per capita (tonne/cap) (both capture and aquaculture); Roundwood production per capita (m3/cap); Agriculture value added per worker (constant 2,000 USD); Total factor productivity (TFP) growth in agriculture has remained stable or increased, since the last reporting period (source of all above: FAOSTAT); Area with</i>	Replaced with SDG indicators	Indicators SO 2	-Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size <b>(2.3.1)</b> -Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture <b>(2.4.1)</b> -Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities <b>(2.5.1)</b> -Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at unknown level or risk of extinction <b>(2.5.2)</b> -Change in water-use efficiency over time <b>(6.4.1)</b>

2014-17: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from CL 153/3 Web Annex 5)		Note on change	2018-21: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 2)	
	improved agricultural productivity and crop suitability in agriculture (Source: Global Agro-Ecological Zones – GAEZ) <i>Environment</i> – Area of moderately and severely degraded land, as share (%) of total agricultural land and forest cover (source: FAO Global Land Degradation Information System [GLADIS/LADA]); Soil nutrient balances (source: FAOSTAT); Percentage of fish stocks in safe biological limits (source: FAO); Forest area p.a. growth (percentage) (source: FAOSTAT); Forest area primarily designated for provision of environmental and social services (source: FRA); GEF benefits index (GBI) for biodiversity (source: World Bank)			-Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources <b>(6.4.2)</b> -Forest area as a proportion of total land area <b>(15.1.1)</b> -Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type <b>(15.1.2)</b> -Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area <b>(15.3.1)</b> -Mountain Green Cover Index <b>(15.4.2)</b> -Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels <b>(14.4.1)</b> -Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas <b>(14.5.1)</b>
Outcome 2.1	Producers and natural resource managers adopt practices that increase and improve agricultural sector production in a sustainable manner.		Outcome 2.1	Countries adopted practices to increase productivity sustainably while addressing climate change and environmental degradation in agriculture, forestry and fisheries
Indicators 2.1	2.1.A: Number of countries reporting an increase in area under Sustainable Land Management (SLM), as a share (%) of total agricultural and forest area, since the last reporting period. 2.1.B: Number of countries where the crop yield gap has decreased since the last reporting period. 2.1.C: Number of countries where the human-edible protein balance in livestock production (output/input ratio) increased or remained stable, since the last reporting period. 2.1.D: Number of countries with an increase in area of forests under Forest Management Plans, as share (%) of total forest area, since the last reporting period. 2.1.E: Number of countries that have improved sustainable fisheries/aquaculture practices [as reported in the Code of Conduct of Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) questionnaire]. 2.1.F: Number of countries where the area of natural vegetation and protected ecosystems lost to agricultural expansion has decreased since the last reporting period.		Indicators 2.1	2.1.A: Number of countries where producers adopted practices to increase agricultural productivity in a sustainable manner 2.1.B: Number of countries reporting to COFI on the code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries implementation 2.1.C: Number of countries reporting progress towards sustainable forest management <b>(SDG 15.2.1)</b>

2014-17: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from CL 153/3 Web Annex 5)		Note on change	2018-21: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 2)	
Output 2.1.1	Innovative practices for sustainable agricultural production (including traditional practices that improve sustainability, such as those listed as Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems) are identified, assessed and disseminated and their adoption by stakeholders is facilitated.		Output 2.1.1	Innovative practices and technologies piloted, tested or scaled up by producers, to sustainably increase productivity, address climate change and environmental degradation
Output 2.1.2	Integrated and multi-sectoral approaches for ecosystem valuation, management and restoration are identified, assessed, disseminated and their adoption by stakeholders is facilitated.		Output 2.1.2	Capacities of institutions are strengthened to promote the adoption of more integrated and cross-sectoral practices that sustainably increase productivity and production, address climate change and environmental degradation
Output 2.1.3	Organizational and institutional capacities of public and private institutions, organizations and networks are strengthened to support innovation and the transition toward more sustainable agricultural production systems.	Deleted		
Outcome 2.2	Stakeholders in member countries strengthen governance – the policies, laws, management frameworks and institutions that are needed to support producers and resource managers – in the transition to sustainable agricultural sector production systems.		Outcome 2.2	Countries developed or improved policies and governance mechanisms to address sustainable production, climate change and environmental degradation in agriculture, fisheries and forestry
Indicators 2.2	2.2.A: Number of countries with high-level strategic planning/policy documents that foster sustainable, agricultural production and natural resources management. 2.2.B: Number of countries with improved public service organizations and inter-organizational mechanisms for the formulation and implementation of national policies, strategies and legislation that foster sustainable agricultural production and natural resources management		Indicator 2.2	2.2.A: Number of countries which have policies and associated investment programmes that foster sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries and that explicitly address productivity and income, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and environmental conservation and foster cross-sectoral coordination
Output 2.2.1	Countries are supported to analyse governance issues and options for sustainable agricultural production and natural resources management.		Output 2.2.1	Policies, strategies and investment programmes formulated in support to sustainable agriculture, forestry and fishery, and address climate change and environmental degradation
Output 2.2.2	Countries are supported to strengthen national governance frameworks that foster sustainable agricultural production and natural resources management.		Output 2.2.2	Government and stakeholders' capacities improved to facilitate cross-sectorial policy dialogue to develop more integrated strategies and programmes for sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries, address climate change and environmental degradation

2014-17: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from CL 153/3 Web Annex 5)		Note on change	2018-21: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 2)	
Output 2.2.3	Public service organizations and inter-organizational mechanisms are supported for the implementation of national policies, strategies and legislation that foster sustainable agricultural production and natural resources management.	Deleted (consolidated in 2.2.2)		
Outcome 2.3	Stakeholders endorse/adopt international (including regional) instruments and support related governance mechanisms for sustainable agricultural production systems.		Outcome 2.3	Countries improved implementation of policies and international instruments for sustainable agriculture, fisheries and forestry
Indicators 2.3	2.3.A: Number of countries that have demonstrated a strong level of commitment/support to selected FAO international instruments. 2.3.B: Number of countries that demonstrate a strong level of support/commitment to selected FAO governance mechanisms 2.3.C: Number of countries that have enhanced their national legal frameworks by integrating provisions of selected FAO international (binding and non-binding) instruments.		Indicators 2.3	2.3.A: Number of countries that have issued national reports covering SO2 relevant SDG indicators on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, addressing sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries 2.3.B: Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other) <b>(SDG 13.2.1)</b> 2.3.C: Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing <b>(SDG 14.6.1)</b> 2.3.D: Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems <b>(SDG 15.A.1)</b>
Output 2.3.1	Stakeholders are supported to participate in, update existing and develop new international (including regional) instruments and mechanisms under the auspices of FAO.		Output 2.3.1	Support provided to ensure effective integration of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in international governance mechanisms, in particular in relation to 2030 Agenda, climate change, biodiversity and desertification, as well as environmental agendas and instruments under FAO's responsibility
Output 2.3.2	Stakeholders are supported to enhance recognition and consideration of the agriculture sectors in the international instruments, governance mechanisms,		Output 2.3.2	Capacities of institutions strengthened to implement policies and international instruments that foster sustainable production and address climate change and environmental degradation

2014-17: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from CL 153/3 Web Annex 5)		Note on change	2018-21: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 2)	
	processes and partnerships that are relevant to FAO's mandate yet not under the auspices of FAO.			
Output 2.3.3	Stakeholders are supported to facilitate implementation and application of international (including regional) instruments and the recommendations/requirements of related governance mechanisms.	Deleted (consolidated in 2.3.2)		
Outcome 2.4	Stakeholders make evidence-based decisions in the planning and management of the agricultural sectors and natural resources to support the transition to sustainable agricultural sector production systems through monitoring, statistics, assessment and analysis.		Outcome 2.4	Countries made decisions based on evidence for sustainable agriculture, fisheries and forestry while addressing climate change and environmental degradation.
Indicators 2.4	2.4.A: Number of countries with improved response rates and/or quality of contributions to the global collection of data on agriculture and natural resources, during the reporting period 2.4.B: Number of countries that produce Environmental-Economic Accounts related to the assessment of agriculture, fisheries and forestry activities (conforming to SEEA-AGRI standards). 2.4.C: Number of countries that use statistics moderately or extensively in policy-making processes pertaining to agriculture and natural resources management since the last reporting period, according to expert opinion.		Indicator 2.4	2.4.A: Number of countries by level of availability, accessibility, quality and usage of sector/cross-sectoral data and analytical tools/products that are used in decision-making processes pertaining to agriculture, forestry and fisheries
Output 2.4.1	Relevant data and information is assembled, aggregated, integrated and disseminated, and new data is generated through analyses and modelling, jointly with partners.		Output 2.4.1	Strategic knowledge products developed addressing regional or global issues that integrate information on sustainable production, climate change and environmental degradation
Output 2.4.2	Methodologies, norms, standards, definitions and other tools for the collection, management, aggregation and analysis of data are formulated and disseminated.	Deleted		
Output 2.4.3	Capacity development support is provided to institutions at national and regional levels to plan for and conduct data collection, analyses, application and dissemination.	(becomes 2.4.2)	Output 2.4.2	Capacities of institutions are strengthened to collect, analyse, and report data for decision-making on sustainable production, climate change and environmental degradation, including relevant SDGs.

### Strategic Objective 3: Reduce rural poverty

*Changes in the results framework* (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 1)

213. The change in emphasis is reflected in the nine SO-level SDG indicators, as well as the updated Outcomes and Output statements. The previous SO-level indicators on poverty have been replaced with SDG indicators and targets covering level of poverty, access to basic services and land rights, as well as income and decent employment, including child labour dimensions. Outcome level indicators have been partly reorganized, with the inclusion of seven SDG indicators to track progress of countries on the degree of application of policy frameworks which protects access rights for small scale fisheries, women's access and equal right to land, proportion of population covered by social protection systems and level of government spending for policy implementation.

214. At Outcome level, a new fourth Outcome is proposed on gender-equitable multi-sectoral policies, strategies and programmes for poverty reduction (Outcome 3.4), while the formulation of Outcomes 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 have been refined to improve focus and clarity.

- a) Outcome 3.1 now addresses more specifically the dimension of empowerment, while the focus on removing barriers to productive resources, services, knowledge and market access for the rural poor is considered more holistically. An increased emphasis is put on harnessing the poverty reduction potential of agriculture, fisheries and forestry, with particular attention to the challenge of climate change.
- b) Outcome 3.2 remains largely unchanged with some emphasis on facilitating income diversification in the context of rural transformations and climate change adaptation and mitigation, strengthened component of rural poor inclusion in specific value chains and markets, and a modification in title to promote closer alignment with ILO.
- c) Outcome 3.3 is adjusted to reflect the strengthening of linkages within SP3 and with SPs 1, 2 and 5. As such, the Outcome extends coverage and seeks to scale-up social protection systems in rural areas, including nutrition-sensitive social protection, resilience-building social protection systems in humanitarian contexts and enhanced synergies with agriculture and natural resources management.
- d) New Outcome 3.4 focuses on strengthening national capacities to put in place gender-equitable multi-sectoral policies, strategies and programmes for poverty reduction. FAO will assist countries to meet the challenge of SDG 1 in the context of climate change and migration, promoting and supporting broad-based multi-sectoral approaches to poverty reduction that reflect the differentiated strategies required to access the multiple pathways out of poverty. This Outcome also includes related evidence and knowledge generation, data, evaluation, and information sharing on successful approaches.

215. The nine current Outputs have been reorganized accordingly (and reduced by one). In particular for Outcome 3.1 the change in focus led to the consolidation of work around pro-poor sustainable production, natural resource management and rural services. The Outputs retain a strong focus on country-level results through developing necessary capacities and strengthening the enabling policy/institutional environment.

2014-17: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from CL 153/3 Web Annex 5)		Note on change	2018-21: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 2)	
SO 3	<b>Reduce rural poverty</b>		SO 3	<b>Reduce rural poverty</b> +1 new Outcome: 3.4 -4 deleted Outputs: 3.1.3, 3.1.4, 3.2.3, 3.3.2 +3 new Outputs: 3.3.2, 3.4.1, 3.4.2 (reformulated 3.3.2)
Indicators SO 3	<i>Rural poverty</i> - Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (percentage of rural population); Poverty gap at rural poverty line (percent); Absolute number of rural poor (source: all World Bank) <i>Rural malnutrition</i> - Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (percentage of children under 5); Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are stunted (source: WHO); Depth of the food deficit (kcal/cap/day) (source: FAO) <i>Rural health</i> - Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) (source: WHO); Maternal mortality ratio (national estimate, per 100,000 live births) (source: UN Inter-Agency Group); Community health workers (per 1,000 people) (source: WHO)	Replaced with SDG indicators	Indicators SO 3	-Proportion of population below the international poverty line <b>(1.1.1)</b> -Proportion of population living below the national poverty line <b>(1.2.1)</b> -Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services <b>(1.4.1)</b> -Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land <b>(1.4.2)</b> - Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP <b>(1.5.2)</b> -By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers <b>(2.3)</b> -Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training <b>(8.6.1)</b> -Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age <b>(8.7.1)</b> -Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population <b>(10.1.1)</b>
Outcome 3.1	The rural poor have enhanced and equitable access to productive resources, services, organizations and markets, and can manage their resources more sustainably.		Outcome 3.1	Rural poor and rural poor organizations empowered to access productive resources, services and markets
Indicators 3.1	3.1.A: Number of countries using an improved set of strategies, policies, guidelines, regulations and tools aiming to improve access by poor rural men and women to productive resources, appropriate services and markets, and promote the sustainable management of the natural resource base. 3.1.B: Number of countries in which relevant rural organizations, Government institutions and other relevant stakeholders have enhanced their capacities to improve equitable access by rural men and women to		Indicators 3.1	3.1.A: Number of countries of strategies - including policies, guidelines, regulations and tools and programmes - aiming to empower the rural poor and remove barriers to access by poor men and women to productive resources, services, technologies and markets 3.1.B: Number of countries in which rural organizations, government institutions and other relevant stakeholders have enhanced their capacities for rural poor empowerment and to improve equitable access by poor men and women to productive resources, services, technologies and markets

2014-17: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from CL 153/3 Web Annex 5)		Note on change	2018-21: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 2)	
	productive resources, appropriate services, organizations and markets, and to promote the sustainable management of the natural resource base.			3.1.C: Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries (SDG 14.B.1) 3.1.D: (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (SDG 5.A.1) 3.1.E: Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control (SDG 5.A.2)
Output 3.1.1	Support to strengthen rural organizations and institutions and facilitate empowerment of rural poor.		Output 3.1.1	Rural organizations and institutions strengthened and collective action of the rural poor facilitated
Output 3.1.2	Support to the promotion and implementation of pro-poor approaches to policies and programmes which improve access to and sustainable management of natural resources.		Output 3.1.2	Strategies, policies, guidelines and programmes to improve the rural poor's access to, and control over, a set of services, finance, knowledge, technologies, markets and natural resources, including in the context of climate change
Output 3.1.3	Support to improve access of poor rural producers and households to appropriate technologies and knowledge, inputs and markets.	Deleted (consolidated in 3.1.2)		
Output 3.1.4	Support to innovations in rural services provision and infrastructure development accessible to the rural poor.	Deleted (consolidated in 3.1.2)		
Output 3.1.5	Cross-sectoral policy advice and capacity development for the definition of gender equitable and sustainable rural development and poverty reduction strategies.	(becomes 3.1.3)	Output 3.1.3	Policy support, capacity development and knowledge generation to accelerate gender equality and rural women's economic empowerment
Outcome 3.2	The rural poor have greater opportunities to access decent farm and non-farm employment.		Outcome 3.2	Countries enhanced access of the rural poor to productive employment and decent work opportunities, particularly among youth and women
Indicator 3.2	3.2.A: Number of countries with an improved set of policies, institutions and interventions aiming to generate decent rural employment, including for women and the youth		Indicator 3.2	3.2.A: Number of countries with an improved set of institutions and strategies - including policies, guidelines, regulations and tools and programmes - aiming to generate decent rural employment, including for women and youth

2014-17: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from CL 153/3 Web Annex 5)		Note on change	2018-21: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 2)	
Output 3.2.1	Evidence-based policy support and capacity development in the formulation and implementation of policies, strategies and programmes that generate decent rural employment with particular focus on fostering youth and rural women's economic and social empowerment.		Output 3.2.1	Policy support and capacity development in the formulation and implementation of strategies, policies, guidelines, and programmes to enhance decent rural employment opportunities, entrepreneurship and skills development, especially for youth and women
Output 3.2.2	Policy support to extend the application of International Labour Standards (ILS) to rural areas.		Output 3.2.2	Policy support and capacity development to strengthen the application of International Labour Standards in rural areas in order to enhance the quality and safety of jobs, especially as regards child labour and forced labour
Output 3.2.3	Technical support to establish information systems and generate data and knowledge on decent rural employment at national, regional and global levels.	Deleted		
Outcome 3.3	Social protection systems are strengthened in support of sustainable rural poverty reduction.		Outcome 3.3	Countries enhanced access of the rural poor to social protection systems
Indicator 3.3	3.3.A: Number of countries with improved social protection systems that link social protection with rural poverty reduction, food security and nutrition, and sustainable management of natural resources.		Indicators 3.3	3.3.A: Number of countries with improved social protection systems that link social protection with rural poverty reduction, food security and nutrition, and sustainable management of natural resources 3.3.B: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems ( <b>SDG 1.3.1</b> ) 3.3.C: Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) ( <b>SDG 1.A.2</b> ) 3.3.D: Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP ( <b>SDG 8.B.1</b> )
Output 3.3.1	Policy advice, capacity development and advocacy are provided for improving social protection systems to foster sustainable and equitable rural development, poverty reduction and food security and nutrition.		Output 3.3.1	Policy support, knowledge generation and capacity development provided, and advocacy provided to expand coverage of social protection to the rural poor, including in fragile and humanitarian contexts
Output 3.3.2	Information systems and evidence-based knowledge instruments are improved to assess the impact of social protection mechanisms on reducing inequalities, improving rural livelihoods and strengthening ability of the rural poor to manage risks.	Deleted (moved to 3.4.2)		

2014-17: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from CL 153/3 Web Annex 5)		Note on change	2018-21: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 2)	
		New	Output 3.3.2	Policy support, knowledge generation, capacity development and advocacy provided to enhance synergies amongst social protection, nutrition, agriculture and natural resources management, including climate change
		New	Outcome 3.4	Countries strengthened capacities to design, implement and evaluate gender equitable multi-sectoral policies, strategies and programmes to contribute to the achievement of SDG 1
		New	Indicators 3.4	3.4.A: Number of countries with enhanced capacities to put in place comprehensive, multi-sectoral development policies, strategies and programmes directed towards rural poverty reduction 3.4.B: Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes ( <b>SDG 1.A.1</b> )
		New	Output 3.4.1	Strengthened national capacities to design and implement comprehensive, gender-equitable rural multi-sectoral rural poverty reduction policies, strategies and programmes, including in the context of migration and climate change
		New (reformulated 3.3.2)	Output 3.4.2	Data, knowledge and tools provided to promote and evaluate comprehensive, gender-equitable multi-sectoral rural poverty reduction policies and strategies, including in the context of migration and climate change, and monitor progress in rural poverty reduction

## **Strategic Objective 4: Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems**

*Changes in the results framework* (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 1)

239. The results framework for SP4 has been reformulated to take the programme from the current thematically based structure, where outcomes and outputs were formulated around discrete themes such as standard setting, trade, value chain development, food loss and waste, investment and finance, to a structure that is more results focused. The new structure recognizes that achieving more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems requires a more integrated approach to the diagnosis and alleviation of critical constraints to system development. This in turn allows for a more coherent and coordinated set of actions by the private sector, public sector (including a wide range of ministries whose mandates impact agricultural and food systems), civil society and donor partners.

240. The new structure, by moving away from the independent treatment of thematic areas of work, will better target FAO's support to improving the efficiency and inclusiveness of agricultural and food systems. These changes are reflected at the SO level through the four SO-level indicators monitoring progress against two targets of SDG 2, one target each of SDGs 12 and 17, as well as in the updated Outcome and Output statements.

241. The four Outcomes have been restructured as follows:

- a) Outcome 4.1 supports countries in the formulation and adoption of international standards for food safety, plant health and animal health; international trade agreements; and voluntary guidelines, which together contribute to the global governance of agricultural and food systems and provide the framework within which countries design and implement policies and regulations affecting system development.
- b) Outcome 4.2 promotes improved cross-sectoral alignment of national policies and strategies in compliance with the international frameworks, by strengthening capacities of public sector organizations to design and implement policies, regulations (including those related to the implementation of standards) and investment plans, as well as to promote the operational arrangements such as contract farming and institutional procurement that facilitate greater inclusiveness of small-scale actors.
- c) Outcome 4.3 focuses on strengthening the managerial and technical capacities of those involved in value chain activities, and of the providers of support services such as investment and finance.
- d) Outcome 4.4 brings together work on strengthening the collection and use of data in supporting evidence-based decision-making at all levels, covering both the global market analysis (including AMIS) and national level work on policy monitoring.

242. The Outputs have been reorganized and reduced from ten to eight with the consolidation of two outputs related to policy implementation and the lifting of the achievements on reductions in food loss and waste as an indicator of progress from Output to SO level.

2014-17: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from CL 153/3 Web Annex 5)		Note on change	2018-21: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 2)	
SO 4	<b>Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems</b>		SO 4	<b>Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems</b> +1 new Outcome: 4.4 -4 deleted Outputs: 4.1.3, 4.1.4, 4.2.2, 4.3.3 +2 new Outputs: 4.4.1 (reformulated 4.1.3), 4.4.2 (reformulated 4.1.4)
Indicators SO 4	Increase in the value of global agricultural trade relative to the value of global agricultural production (source: FAOSTAT); Extent to which growth in global value added agro-industry is greater than growth in agricultural value added (source: UNIDO); Global growth of labour productivity in the agriculture and agribusiness sectors (source: ILO)	Replaced with SDG indicators	Indicators SO 4	-Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastors/forestry enterprise size ( <b>2.3.1</b> ) -Indicator of food price anomalies ( <b>2.c.1</b> ) -Global food loss index ( <b>12.3.1</b> ) -Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports ( <b>17.11.1</b> )
Outcome 4.1	International agreements, mechanisms and standards that promote more efficient and inclusive trade and markets are formulated and implemented by countries.		Outcome 4.1	International standards, agreements and voluntary guidelines formulated to improve countries' access to, and functioning of, international markets.
Indicators 4.1	4.1.A: Number of countries that have aligned national trade policies, regulations and mechanisms (related to international trade in agriculture, forestry, food, products) to conform to agreements. 4.1.B: Percent of low income and lower-middle income countries effectively participating in international standard setting under the auspices of Codex Alimentarius and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) or Codex standards development which were received from LDCs. 4.1.C: Number of developing countries in which the FAO Regulatory Systems Index has increased.		Indicators 4.1	4.1.A: Percent of low income and lower-middle income countries effectively participating in international standard setting under the auspices of Codex Alimentarius and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) or Codex standards development which were received from LDCs 4.1.B: Number of countries whose access to international markets has been improved by trade related agreements measured by also using agricultural export subsidies ( <b>SDG 2.B.2</b> ) and proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff ( <b>SDG 10.A.1</b> ) 4.1.C: Number of countries whose access to international markets has been improved due to adoption of international voluntary guidelines
Output 4.1.1	New and revised international standards for food safety and quality and plant health are formulated and agreed by countries and serve as references for international harmonization.		Output 4.1.1	New and revised international standards for food safety and quality and plant health formulated and agreed by countries to serve as references for international harmonization
Output 4.1.2	Countries and their regional economic communities are supported to engage effectively in the formulation and		Output 4.1.2	Countries and their regional economic communities' capacities reinforced to engage effectively in the formulation of international

2014-17: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from CL 153/3 Web Annex 5)		Note on change	2018-21: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 2)	
	implementation of international agreements, regulations, mechanisms and frameworks that promote transparent markets and enhanced global and regional market opportunities.			agreements and voluntary guidelines that promote transparent market actions, enhanced market opportunities and more efficient agricultural and food systems
Output 4.1.3	Governments and national stakeholders are provided with up-to-date information and analysis to design and implement efficient and inclusive market and trade strategies.	Deleted (moved to 4.4.1)		
Output 4.1.4	Public sector institutions are supported to improve their capacity to design and implement better policies and regulatory frameworks, and to provide public services related to plant and animal health, food safety and quality.	Deleted (moved to 4.4.2)		
Outcome 4.2	Agribusinesses and agrifood chains that are more inclusive and efficient are developed and implemented by the public and private sectors.		Outcome 4.2	Countries designed and implemented policies, regulatory frameworks and institutional arrangements supportive of inclusive and efficient agrifood systems development.
Indicators 4.2	4.2.A: Number of countries in which agro-industry value added has grown faster than agricultural value added. 4.2.B: Number of countries in which the FAO food loss index has decreased.		Indicators 4.2	4.2.A: Number of countries in which elements of an enabling environment that support more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems development are in place, also measured by Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements ( <b>SDG 8.A.1</b> ) 4.2.B: Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing ( <b>SDG 14.6.1</b> )
Output 4.2.1	Public sector institutions are supported to formulate and implement policies and strategies, and to provide public goods that enhance inclusiveness and efficiency in agrifood chains.		Output 4.2.1	Public sector organizations' capacities strengthened to design and implement national policies, strategies, regulatory frameworks and investments plans supportive of inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems development.
Output 4.2.2	Support is provided for the development of evidence-based food losses and waste reduction programmes at national, regional and global levels.	Deleted		
Output 4.2.3	Value chain actors are provided with technical and managerial support to promote inclusive, efficient and sustainable agrifood chains.		Output 4.2.3	Public and private sector organizations' capacities strengthened to design and implement institutional arrangements supportive of inclusiveness and efficiency in agricultural and food systems.

2014-17: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from CL 153/3 Web Annex 5)		Note on change	2018-21: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 2)	
Outcome 4.3	Policies, financial instruments and investment that improve the inclusiveness and efficiency of agrifood systems are developed and implemented by the public and private sectors.		Outcome 4.3	Countries enhanced public and private sector capacities and increased investments to promote inclusive agro-enterprises and value chain development.
Indicators 4.3	4.3.A: Number of countries in which credit to agriculture has increased in real terms (inflation-adjusted) 4.3.B: Number of countries in which the agricultural investment ratio has increased. 4.3.C: Number of countries that have reduced the level of disincentives affecting the agriculture and food sector through policy distortions		Indicators 4.3	4.3.A: Number of countries where value chain actors have increased technical and managerial capacities 4.3.B: Number of countries with improved financial instruments and services and risk management mechanisms for agricultural and food chain development measured by also using the proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit <b>(SDG 9.3.2)</b> 4.3.C: Number of countries in which investment in the agricultural and food systems sector has increased measured by also using the agriculture orientation index for government expenditure <b>(SDG 2.A.1)</b> and total official flows to the agricultural sector <b>(SDG 2.A.2)</b>
Output 4.3.1	Public and private sector institutions are supported to design and implement financial instruments and services that improve access to capital for efficient and inclusive agrifood systems.		Output 4.3.1	Value chain actors equipped with technical and managerial capacities to develop inclusive, efficient and sustainable agricultural and food value chains
Output 4.3.2	Public and private investment institutions are supported to increase responsible investments in efficient and inclusive agrifood systems.		Output 4.3.2	Public and private sector organizations capacities strengthened to increase investments in, and design and implement financial instruments and services and risk management mechanism for efficient and inclusive agricultural and food systems.
Output 4.3.3	Systems are established and countries are supported to monitor, analyse and manage the impacts of trade, food and agriculture policies on food systems.	Deleted		
		New	Outcome 4.4	Countries made decisions based on evidence to support agrifood systems development.
		New	Indicator 4.4	4.4.A: Number of countries by level of the availability, accessibility, quality and usage of data and analytical tools/products in policy making processes pertaining to inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems.

<b>2014-17: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs</b> (extracted from CL 153/3 Web Annex 5)		<b>Note on change</b>	<b>2018-21: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs</b> (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 2)	
		New (reformulated 4.1.3)	Output 4.4.1	Up-to-date global market information and analysis provided to promote transparent markets and enhanced global and regional domestic trade and market opportunities.
		New (reformulated 4.1.4)	Output 4.4.2	Public sector organizations equipped to establish systems to monitor and analyse the impacts of trade, food, and agriculture policies on national agricultural and food systems.

### Strategic Objective 5: Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises

*Changes in the results framework* (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 2)

265. The change in emphasis is reflected in the nine SO-level indicators to monitor nine targets for SDGs 1, 2, 11, 13, 15 and 16.

266. The structure of the four Outcomes remains largely aligned with the structure of the Sendai Framework. The total number of Outputs has been reduced from nine to eight, through the consolidation of work on coordination under Outcome 1.

- a) Outcome 5.1 on Risk Governance will put more emphasis on and better include Food Chain Crises and Protracted Crises into national DRR and crises strategies and policies, aiming to further strengthen the coordination in an integrated way in the spirit of the Humanitarian Development Nexus.
- b) Outcome 5.2 will focus on enhancing the link between early warning and early action on the one hand, on resilience measurement, and on the institutionalizing the damages and losses statistic system and reporting.
- c) Outcome 5.3, in cooperation with SP3, will promote and implement risk-informed shock-responsive social protection systems while supporting access and tenure to land and natural resources especially in conflict and protracted crises.
- d) Outcome 5.4 remains focused on building capacities for emergency preparedness and in providing humanitarian assistance for saving livelihoods. Under this Outcome, the number of Outputs has been reduced to two with the former Output on coordination now appearing under Output 5.1.2.

2014-17: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from CL 153/3 Web Annex 5)		Note on change	2018-21: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 2)	
SO 5	<b>Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises</b>		SO 5	<b>Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises</b> <i>-1 deleted Output: 5.4.3</i>
Indicators SO 5	<i>Exposure to risk</i> - Exposure to risk index (to be developed based on OCHA-ECHO data) <i>Dependence on food aid</i> - Cereal food aid shipments per capita (source: WFP-FAO) <i>Ecosystem health</i> - Nutrient balances (source: FAOSTAT); Terrestrial protected areas (source: World Bank); forest area primarily designated for provision of environmental and social services (source: Global Forest Resources Assessment, FAO); forest area p.a. growth (percentage) (source: FAOSTAT); GEF benefits index (GBI) for biodiversity (source: World Bank) <i>Malnutrition</i> - Global Acute Malnutrition Index (median rates) (source: CE DAT)	Replaced with SDG indicators	Indicators SO 5	-Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ( <b>1.5.1 and 13.1.2</b> ) -Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) ( <b>2.1.2</b> ) -Prevalence of malnutrition (wasting and overweight) ( <b>2.2.2</b> ) -Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture ( <b>2.4.1</b> ) -Indicator of food price anomalies ( <b>2.c.1</b> ) -Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP), including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services ( <b>11.5.2</b> ) -Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people ( <b>13.1.2 and 1.5.1</b> ) -Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area ( <b>15.3.1</b> )

2014-17: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from CL 153/3 Web Annex 5)		Note on change	2018-21: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 2)	
				-Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause (16.1.2)
Outcome 5.1	Countries and regions adopt and implement legal, policy and institutional systems and regulatory frameworks for risk reduction and crisis management.		Outcome 5.1	Countries adopted or implemented legal, policy and institutional systems and frameworks for risk reduction and crisis management.
Indicator 5.1	5.1.A: Number of countries that have improved their commitment and capacity for disaster and crisis risk management for agriculture, food and nutrition in the form of policies, legislation and institutional systems.		Indicators 5.1	5.1.A: Number of countries by level of commitment and capacity for disaster and crisis risk reduction/management for agriculture, food and nutrition in the form of policies, legislation and institutional systems (SDG 1.5.3 = 13.1.1) 5.1.B: Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other) (SDG 13.2.1) 5.1.C: Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula (SDG 13.3.1)
Output 5.1.1	Improving capacities to formulate and promote risk reduction and crisis management policies, strategies and plans.		Output 5.1.1	National capacities of government and public organizations strengthened to formulate and promote risk reduction and crisis management policies, strategies, plans and investment programmes.
Output 5.1.2	Enhancing coordination and improved investment programming and resource mobilization strategies for risk reduction and crises management.		Output 5.1.2	Coordination mechanisms are improved and resources mobilized for risk reduction and crisis management
Outcome 5.2	Countries and regions provide regular information and early warning against potential, known and emerging threats.		Outcome 5.2	Countries made use of regular information and early warning against potential, known and emerging threats
Indicator 5.2	5.2.A: Number of countries that have improved their capacity to deliver regular information and trigger timely actions against potential, known and emerging threats to agriculture, food and nutrition		Indicator 5.2	5.2.A: Number of countries that have improved their capacities in the generation of and availability accessibility, quality and use of data, and analytical tools/products and information related to potential, known and emerging threats to agriculture, food and nutrition

2014-17: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from CL 153/3 Web Annex 5)		Note on change	2018-21: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 2)	
Output 5.2.1	Mechanisms are set up/improved to identify and monitor threats and assess risks and to deliver integrated and timely early warning.		Output 5.2.1	Mechanisms set up or improved to identify, monitor threats, and assess risks and deliver integrated and timely Early Warning.
Output 5.2.2	Improving capacities to undertake vulnerability / resilience analysis.		Output 5.2.2	National capacities improved to assess vulnerability and measure resilience.
Outcome 5.3	Countries reduce risks and vulnerability at household and community level.		Outcome 5.3	Countries reduced risks and vulnerability at household and community level.
Indicator 5.3	5.3.A: Number of countries that have improved their capacity to apply prevention and impact mitigation measures that reduce risks for agriculture, food and nutrition		Indicators 5.3	5.3.A: Number of countries that have improved their capacity to apply prevention and impact mitigation measures that reduce risks for agriculture, food and nutrition 5.3.B: (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure <b>(SDG 5.A.1)</b> 5.3.C: Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control <b>(SDG 5.A.2)</b>
Output 5.3.1	Improving capacities of countries, communities and key stakeholders to implement prevention and mitigation good practices to reduce the impacts of threats and crises		Output 5.3.1	Capacities of government, communities and other key stakeholder strengthened to implement prevention and mitigation good practices to reduce the impacts of threats and crises.
Output 5.3.2	Improving access of most vulnerable groups to services which reduce the impact of disasters and crisis.		Output 5.3.2	Communities equipped with vulnerability reduction practices and measures.
Outcome 5.4	Countries and regions affected by disasters and crises prepare for, and manage effective responses.		Outcome 5.4	Countries prepared for and managed effective responses to disasters and crises.
Indicator 5.4	5.4.A: Number of countries that have improved their preparedness and response management capacity		Indicator 5.4	5.4.A: Level of preparedness and response management capacity
Output 5.4.1	Improving capacities of national authorities and stakeholders for emergency preparedness to reduce the impact of crisis.		Output 5.4.1	Capacities of national authorities and stakeholders reinforced for emergency preparedness to reduce the impact of crises
Output 5.4.2	Strengthening coordination capacities for better preparedness and response to crises.		Output 5.4.2	Humanitarian assistance for livelihood saving timely delivered to crises affected communities
Output 5.4.3	Strengthening capacities of national authorities and stakeholders in crisis response.	Deleted		

**Objective 6: Technical quality, statistics and cross-cutting themes (climate change, gender, governance, nutrition)**

2014-17: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from CL 153/3 Web Annex 5)		Note on change	2018-21: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 2)	
<b>Objective 6</b>	<b>Technical quality, knowledge and services</b>	Changed title per Council request	<b>Objective 6</b>	<b>Technical quality, statistics and cross-cutting themes (climate change, gender, governance, nutrition)</b>  <i>No deleted or new outputs</i>
<b>Outcome 6.1</b>	<b>Quality and integrity of the technical and normative work of the Organization.</b>		<b>Outcome 6.1</b>	<b>Quality and integrity of the technical and normative work of the Organization.</b>
Indicator 6.1	6.1.A: Quality of technical leadership		Indicator 6.1	6.1.A Quality of technical leadership
Output 6.1.1	Ensure the excellence of the technical knowledge required to achieve and support the delivery of the strategic objectives through core technical leadership of technical department ADGs; creation of technical networks and the delivery of adequate technical expertise to the corporate programmes.		Output 6.1.1	Ensure the excellence of the technical knowledge required to achieve and support the delivery of the strategic objectives through core technical leadership of technical department ADGs; creation of technical networks and the delivery of technical expertise to the Strategic Programmes and Corporate Technical Activities.
Output 6.1.2	Ensure compliance with technical policies, technical integrity and coherence of FAO's interventions across geographical boundaries		Output 6.1.2	Ensure compliance with technical policies, technical integrity and coherence of FAO's interventions across geographical boundaries
Output 6.1.3	Provide capacity to respond to emerging issues, support to exploring new approaches and innovations to adapt solutions to a changing environment, and contribute to resolving challenges through collaborative efforts using the multidisciplinary fund.		Output 6.1.3	Provide capacity to respond to emerging issues, support to exploring new approaches and innovations to adapt solutions to a changing environment, and contribute to resolving challenges through collaborative efforts using the multidisciplinary fund.
Output 6.1.4	Advance fundamental understanding of challenges and creating options in the main disciplines through the Technical Committees (COFI, COFO, COAG, CCP)		Output 6.1.4	Advance fundamental understanding of challenges and creating options in the main disciplines through the Technical Committees (COFI, COFO, COAG, CCP)
Output 6.1.5	Ensure preparation of flagship publications on the "State of" food insecurity, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, and forestry.		Output 6.1.5	Ensure preparation of flagship publications on the "State of" food insecurity, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, forestry
Output 6.1.6	Support and promote policy and technical dialogue at global and regional level through institutional representation by technical departments and the Chief Statistician.		Output 6.1.6	Support and promote policy and technical dialogue at global and regional level through institutional representation by technical departments and the Chief Statistician.

2014-17: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from CL 153/3 Web Annex 5)		Note on change	2018-21: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 2)	
<b>Outcome 6.2</b>	Country capacity to <b>use, collect, analyse and disseminate data</b> is strengthened by improved methods developed by the Organization.		<b>Outcome 6.2</b>	Quality and integrity of <b>FAO statistics to support evidence-based decision making</b> at all levels
Indicator 6.2	6.2.A: Use of statistics for evidence-based policy-making in the fields of the five Strategic Objectives (food security and nutrition, sustainable agriculture, rural poverty and resilience to threats and crises) 6.2.B: FAO assessment system for statistical capacity		Indicators 6.2	6.2.A: Level of availability, accessibility and quality of Statistics for evidence-based policy-making in the fields of the five Strategic Objectives 6.2.B: Quality and effectiveness of FAO data and methods
Output 6.2.1	Methods for the collection, compilation, dissemination, analysis and use of data under different data domains are developed and shared.		Output 6.2.1	Methods and standards for the collection, processing, dissemination, and use of system-wide agriculture and food statistics and related SDG indicators developed and shared.
Output 6.2.2	Support provided to strengthen national statistical institutions and to improve the competencies of national statisticians in collecting, analysing and disseminating data (e.g. through work on the Global Strategy and CountryStat).		Output 6.2.2	Support provided to strengthen national statistical systems and institutions to improve the competencies of national statisticians in collecting, analysing and disseminating agriculture and food statistics, including SDG indicators.
Output 6.2.3	High quality and internationally comparable data are produced and accessed by all countries.		Output 6.2.3	High quality and internationally comparable agriculture and food statistics, including SDG indicators, produced and disseminated by FAO and accessed by countries.
Output 6.2.4	Strengthened FAO statistics governance and coordination (Chief Statistician and IDWG on Statistics) and improved internal capacity to analyse political and development challenges and to evaluate the corporate monitoring framework.		Output 6.2.4	FAO statistics governance and coordination (Chief Statistician and IDWG on Statistics) strengthened and improved internal capacity on data production, dissemination, and use.
<b>Outcome 6.3</b>	Quality services and coherent approaches to work on <b>gender equality and women's empowerment</b> that result in strengthened country capacity to formulate, implement and monitor policies and programmes that provide equal opportunities for men and women		<b>Outcome 6.3</b>	Quality services and coherent approaches to work on <b>gender equality and women's empowerment</b> that result in strengthened country capacity to formulate, implement and monitor policies and programmes that provide equal opportunities for men and women
Indicators 6.3	6.3.A: Number of the gender mainstreaming minimum standards and women-specific targeted interventions adopted 6.3.B: Number of performance standards of the UN SWAP on gender achieved by FAO		Indicators 6.3	6.3.A: Number of gender mainstreaming minimum standards implemented 6.3.B: Number of performance standards of revised UN SWAP on gender achieved by FAO

2014-17: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from CL 153/3 Web Annex 5)		Note on change	2018-21: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 2)	
Output 6.3.1	Member countries are supported within the SOs by the Gender Unit to develop their capacities consistent with FAO's minimum standards for gender mainstreaming and targeted interventions		Output 6.3.1	Member countries are supported within the SOs by the Gender Unit to develop their capacities consistent with FAO's minimum standards for gender mainstreaming and targeted interventions.
Output 6.3.2	Institutional mechanisms and staff capacities are established or strengthened to support countries' initiatives aimed at addressing gender equality		Output 6.3.2	Institutional mechanisms and staff capacities are established or strengthened to support countries' initiatives aimed at addressing gender equality.
<b>Outcome 6.4</b>	Quality services for more inclusive and effective <b>governance</b> norms, mechanisms and institutions at global, regional and national level and in the Strategic Objective programmes		<b>Outcome 6.4</b>	Quality services for more inclusive and effective <b>governance norms, mechanisms and institutions</b> at global, regional and national level and in the Strategic Objective programmes.
Indicators 6.4	6.4.A: Number of selected global governance mechanisms or processes where FAO exercises a leadership role that promotes progress on issues related to the five Strategic Objectives. 6.4.B: Number of governance issues where FAO's contribution has promoted progress in relation to the five Strategic Objectives at national and regional level		Indicators 6.4	6.4.A: Number of selected global governance mechanisms or processes where FAO exercises a leadership role that promotes progress on issues related to the five Strategic Objectives 6.4.B: Number of governance issues where FAO's contribution has promoted progress in relation to the five Strategic Objectives at national and regional level.
Output 6.4.1	FAO's contribution to selected global governance mechanisms is improved in quality and consistency		Output 6.4.1	FAO's contribution to selected global governance mechanisms is improved in quality and consistency.
Output 6.4.2	Key national and regional governance issues are identified and options for appropriate targeted advice are formulated.		Output 6.4.2	Key national and regional governance issues are identified and options for appropriate targeted advice are formulated.
<b>Outcome 6.5</b>	Quality and coherence of FAO's work on <b>nutrition</b> ensured through mainstreaming of nutrition across the Strategic Framework and strengthening FAO's contribution in the international nutrition architecture		<b>Outcome 6.5</b>	Quality and coherence of FAO's work on <b>nutrition</b> ensured through mainstreaming of nutrition across the Strategic Objectives and strengthening FAO's contribution in the international nutrition architecture.
Indicators 6.5	6.5.A: Number of countries supported by FAO that report progress in implementing ICN2 Rome Declaration on Nutrition and Framework for Action commitments 6.5.B: Number of FAO units/employees applying the minimum standards and corporate approach for mainstreaming nutrition across the Strategic Framework		Indicators 6.5	6.5.A: Number of countries supported by FAO that report progress in implementing ICN2 Rome Declaration on Nutrition and Framework for Action commitments 6.5.B: Number of FAO units/employees applying the minimum standards and corporate approach for mainstreaming nutrition across the Strategic Objectives
Output 6.5.1	Quality and coherence of FAO support to UN System operational and policy coordination on nutrition improved.		Output 6.5.1	Quality and coherence of FAO support to UN System operational and policy coordination on nutrition improved.

2014-17: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from CL 153/3 Web Annex 5)		Note on change	2018-21: Objective, Outcomes, Indicators and Outputs (extracted from C 2017/3 Annex 2)	
Output 6.5.2	FAO's capacity strengthened for supporting Member countries in implementing ICN2 Rome Declaration on Nutrition and Framework for Action.		Output 6.5.2	FAO's capacity strengthened for supporting Member countries in implementing ICN2 Rome Declaration on Nutrition and Framework for Action.
Output 6.5.3	Common standards and corporate approach for mainstreaming nutrition in the Strategic Framework developed and implemented through the SOs.		Output 6.5.3	Common standards and corporate approach for mainstreaming nutrition developed and implemented through the SOs.
<b>Outcome 6.6</b>	Quality and coherence of FAO's work on <b>climate change</b> ensured through mainstreaming of climate change across the Strategic Framework and strengthening FAO's contribution to the national, regional and international climate change architecture.		<b>Outcome 6.6</b>	Quality and coherence of FAO's work on <b>climate change</b> ensured in line with the climate change strategy through mainstreaming across the Strategic Objectives and strengthening FAO's contribution to the national, regional and international climate change architecture.
Indicators 6.6	6.6.A: Number of countries supported by FAO that report progress in mainstreaming food security and agriculture into CC policies and processes 6.6.B: Number of Climate Change high-level policy and technical dialogues at global and regional levels where FAO exercises a leadership role that promotes progress on issues related to Food Security and Agriculture in the Climate Change agenda.		Indicators 6.6	6.6.A: Number of countries supported by FAO to implement and/or further develop the agricultural components of their Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement. (Contributes to <b>SDG 13.2.1</b> ) 6.6.B: Number of policy financing and/or technical dialogues related to climate action at global and regional levels where FAO takes the lead in promoting the integration of food and agricultural perspectives (e.g. Green Climate Fund, UNFCCC, Agenda 2030)
Output 6.6.1	FAO's capacity strengthened for supporting member countries in implementing their climate change policies and plans.		Output 6.6.1	FAO capacity is enhanced to support member countries in implementing the agricultural components of their climate change policies and plans, in particular Nationally Determined Contributions, as well as the climate components within their agricultural development policies and plans.
Output 6.6.2	FAO contribution to selected global and regional technical and policy level dialogues is improved in quality and consistency.		Output 6.6.2	FAO participation in selected global and regional technical, financing and policy related dialogues on Climate action is increased in quantity and frequency.