



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PORTFOLIO

Opportunities to invest
in sustainable development

2019–2020
cycle

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PARTNERSHIP

FAO is pleased to present a portfolio of programme priorities and invites its partners to increase their investment in food and agriculture to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The portfolio is organized into 12 focus areas, each highlighting a set of programmes that demonstrates where partnerships can tangibly scale up results.

FOCUS AREAS

COLLECTIVE ACTION FOR THE SDGs

ZERO HUNGER

TRADE AND AGRIBUSINESS

ONE HEALTH AND TRANSBOUNDARY
PESTS AND DISEASES

CLIMATE CHANGE

BLUE GROWTH

ECONOMIC INCLUSION

URBAN FOOD ACTION

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

MIGRATION

INNOVATION FOR AGRICULTURE

TRANSITIONING FROM CRISES

FAO leads international efforts to defeat hunger and all forms of malnutrition. Our goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. With 197 Members, FAO works in more than 130 countries worldwide. We believe that everyone can play a part in ending hunger and achieving the SDGs.

The selection of programmes presented has been thoroughly screened by FAO's Business Development Task Force, composed of representatives from FAO's Strategic Programme Teams and Regional Offices. The chosen programme areas are based on FAO's Programme of Work and Budget/Medium Term Plan (PWB/MTP) and Member expectations. They are clearly aligned to both FAO's five Strategic Programmes and the SDGs and reflect (i) successful results to be scaled up or replicated elsewhere, (ii) new and innovative initiatives, and/or (iii) a response to emerging global concerns. The portfolio is dynamic and will be refreshed and updated as partnerships evolve.

FAO invites you to browse the portfolio and engage in strategic discussion on what we can do together to realize the SDGs and leave no one behind.



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COLLECTIVE ACTION FOR THE SDGs

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for significantly scaled-up action to transform our world. The SDG challenge cannot be met by countries or organizations acting alone, but only through concerted government, civil-society and private-sector effort, the power of collective action. To accelerate progress and enlarge the contribution of food and agriculture to the SDGs, FAO is focusing on several powerful catalysts for collective action – data production, analysis and management, integrated policy support, multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral alliances, and public and private investment. These catalysts support scaled-up impact across the FAO Strategic Programme, leveraging the knowledge and resources of governments and their many development partners in support of national SDG targets. The objective is transformational change, and the challenge is to leave no one behind.

COLLECTIVE ACTION FOR THE SDGs (CA)

CA01



DATA:

Measuring the SDGs

Improving country data for monitoring SDG achievements and informing policy decisions

CA02



POLICY:

Integrated Policy Support

Assisting countries to transform food and agriculture to achieve the SDGs

CA03



Food and Agriculture – Forum for the SDGs

Giving stakeholders a voice in SDG implementation through online dialogue and debate

CA04



ALLIANCES:

Alliances for Transformative Action

Fostering producer-centric, multi-level coordination and investment

CA05



One Planet

Delivering on SDG12 through the One Planet Sustainable Food Systems Programme

CA06



INVESTMENT:

AgrInvest

Enabling sustainable private investment in agri-food systems and specific value chains



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COLLECTIVE ACTION
FOR THE SDGs: DATA

Measuring the SDGs

Improving country data for
monitoring SDG achievements and
informing policy decisions

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The issue

Three years into the 2030 Agenda, significant data and capacity gaps remain when it comes to the indicators for measuring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As of December 2018, only 62 percent of SDG indicator data had been published on the SDG global database (just 144 indicators out of 232). While internationally established methodologies were available for 185 indicators, 84 of them were still only partially reported worldwide. At national level, only a few countries had completed a full mapping of data sources and flagged data deficits. There is a growing risk that without SDG data capacity support, countries will continue to use non-standard indicators, compromising international comparability, hampering the production of regional and global aggregates, and undermining the evidence base on which national and global sustainable development policy decisions are made.

There is enormous need for capacity development at national level to ensure countries can produce and report on most SDG indicators within the next few years. A recent SDG Gap Assessment conducted by FAO revealed that 72 percent of countries require external assistance for producing SDG indicators, such as the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), land area under sustainable agriculture, food losses, fish stock levels, and forest area. More also needs to be done to promote and facilitate the use of statistics to achieve global and national SDG targets. This requires support for countries to provide open access to the wealth of data produced by national statistical systems and to undertake in-depth analysis of the underlying causes of the obstacles to achieving the SDGs.

The action

The objective of this programme is to enable partner countries to produce and use more comprehensive data on SDG indicators, allowing them to design effective evidence-based national strategies to ensure that relevant SDG targets are met. The direct beneficiaries will be the national institutions responsible for collecting, computing and disseminating the SDG data and indicators, as well as policymakers, whose decisions will be better informed as a result.

Decision-makers will benefit not only from higher-quality and more granular data, but also from improved analytical progress reports, which will help to identify the key determinants of SDG achievement. In this way, by addressing all the steps of the data cycle and by establishing a strong link to the policy work of FAO, the programme will ultimately help countries reach the SDG targets.

The issue in numbers



38%

of SDG indicator data had not
been collected as of end 2018



84 out of 185

available SDG indicators remain
unreported by more than 50% of countries



**USD
100–200 million**

in additional investment in statistics is
needed to measure SDG progress

Programme targets



21

SDG indicators under FAO
custodianship will be monitored in
partner countries



66%

rise in countries reporting SDG
indicators under FAO custodianship



12

countries will use earth observation data
to produce relevant SDG indicators

The budget



USD 21 million



4 years



Global

Expected results

- Data disaggregation techniques are established for all SDG indicators under FAO custodianship;
- SDG data gaps and statistical capacities of partner countries assessed and strategic plans developed that align national monitoring frameworks with the Global Indicator Framework;
- Innovative and cost-effective methods, such as the use of earth observation data, adopted in partner countries for producing relevant SDG indicators in a sustainable way;
- SDG indicators under the 11 FAO-relevant thematic domains (such as food security, investments in agriculture, equal access to land and markets, and sustainable use of natural resources), regularly monitored in partner countries;
- SDG data made openly accessible and SDG progress reports produced and widely disseminated in partner countries.

Geographic focus

The programme is global in scope, and responds to repeated calls by the international statistical community for international organizations to step up their capacity development activities for SDG monitoring. The programme is also fully aligned with the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data, which provides the framework for planning and implementing statistical capacity-building pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In partnership with

The Programme will be implemented in a participatory way, as SDG monitoring needs are far beyond each individual UN agency's capacity. FAO has already established a number of partnerships with international agencies with a view to helping countries to produce and report SDG indicators, such as with the World Bank on SDG indicator 2.1.2 on FIES indicator 5.a.1 on women's access to land, or with UN Environment on indicator 12.3.1 pertaining to food losses and waste. Moreover, FAO is coordinating with the UN Development Programme and UN Resident Coordinators to provide synergic support to countries under the Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) framework. FAO will also seek the collaboration of countries with a more developed statistical system for providing partner countries with experts in delivering technical assistance, as well as staff resources and facilities for organizing training workshops, through South-South or triangular cooperation.



SDG contribution



Côte D'Ivoire on track for the 2019 HLPF

Côte D'Ivoire aspires to be an outstanding performer in terms of the SDGs. A national committee has been mandated with implementing the SDGs under the leadership of the Ministry of Sustainable Development, while the five strategic axes of the national development plan (2016-2020) have been meticulously aligned with the SDGs. In 2017, the country requested FAO's assistance in SDG monitoring and FAO responded by deploying a team of experts to assess data gaps and sources, identify the national focal points for SDG indicators under FAO custodianship and deliver in-depth training on food-security indicators. This first phase of support is being followed up with targeted technical assistance missions for multiple SDG indicators, to ensure that Côte D'Ivoire is able to report on a maximum number of SDG indicators in the Voluntary National Review it plans to submit to the 2019 High Level Political Forum (HLPF).



Why invest?

External support for strengthening national statistical systems has been fairly limited to date. The share of Official Development Aid (ODA) for statistics is estimated at just 0.33 percent (2016). The extra investment needed in statistics to monitor the SDGs is estimated at USD 100–200 million a year. Building on FAO's statistical expertise and country-level experience, this programme will offer a comprehensive menu of specific capacity-development activities, organized into five main modules along the key stages of the statistical process. The programme will ultimately help countries achieve the SDG targets related to hunger and food security, sustainable agriculture and the sustainable use and management of natural resources.

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The issue

The sustainable development of food and agriculture systems is critical to achieving nearly all of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is crucial to ending poverty and hunger, fighting malnutrition and obesity, ensuring gender equality and decent jobs, promoting peaceful and inclusive societies and halting environmental degradation and climate change.

Both the food and agriculture agenda and the SDG agenda are mutually reinforcing. On the one hand, food and agriculture needs to be better mainstreamed into national development strategies and SDG action plans. Now is the time to act, as countries undertake SDG-related assessments and amend national policies, strategies, budgetary frameworks and investment plans. On the other hand, agriculture and food systems need a transformational change to ensure that they make a broad-based contribution to SDG targets.

Awareness and capacity are needed across governments and among key stakeholders in the various agricultural and food sectors, so that the SDGs are consistently integrated into action plans, investment programmes and projects. Actions need to take place at all levels, but particularly at local level, where key results can be realized by engaging and mobilizing communities, producer organizations, the private sector and other stakeholders.

The action

The objective of this programme is to support countries in mainstreaming food and agriculture into SDG-related strategies and action plans. It also aims to enhance capacity, mobilizing investment and momentum for implementation across the sectors in question, together with FAO's partners from the global to local levels.

The direct beneficiaries will include those national government bodies responsible for SDG implementation, relevant line ministries, institutions and stakeholders, including non-governmental and private-sector organizations involved in implementation in selected jurisdictions.

COLLECTIVE ACTION FOR THE SDGs: POLICY

Integrated Policy Support

Assisting countries to transform food and agriculture to achieve the SDGs

The issue in numbers



107

countries have reported on SDG implementation since 2016



50%

of the agricultural labour force in developing countries is female



Around **33%**

of all food is lost or wasted, according to estimates

Programme targets



20

National Development Plans incorporate food and agriculture as a key element



80

experts per country in 25 countries working on SDG implementation



30

national food and agriculture-related policies, programmes or investment plans aligned with SDGs

The budget



USD 7.5 million



3 years



31 countries

Expected results

In partner countries:

- Food and agriculture integrated as a key element of national development strategies and SDG action plans;
- Food and agriculture-related sectoral policies, programmes and investment plans aligned with SDGs;
- Capacity of SDG coordination bodies, line ministries and authorities strengthened to integrate SDGs into action plans, investment plans and projects in agriculture and food-related sectors;
- Engagement and investment by the local community, producers, and the private sector, civil society and academia mobilized through a whole-society approach to SDG Policy Assistance, including at local level;
- Food and agriculture adequately covered in Voluntary National Review reports.

At regional level:

- Enhanced policy dialogue, in addition to knowledge and good-practice exchange, including through South-South collaboration.

Geographic focus

Africa: Cabo Verde, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania, Togo and Zambia

Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka

Eastern Europe and Central Asia: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Turkey and Ukraine

Latin America and Caribbean: Costa Rica, Cuba and El Salvador

Near East: Egypt and Morocco

In partnership with

National ministries and bodies, including producer organizations and the private sector, NGOs, academia and local institutions, regional bodies, such as the African Union, regional development banks (such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), FAO regional bureaus, the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and the World Bank.

SDG contribution



SDG policy assistance in Bangladesh

Bangladesh is a global champion of SDG implementation. FAO is supporting the country at every major stage in its development journey to meet the SDGs: (1) data-gap analysis for SDGs; (2) the country's National Action Plan to achieve the SDGs; (3) an SDG financing strategy and investment programme; (4) a monitoring and evaluation framework; (5) capacity development to mainstream SDGs into line-ministry planning and target setting in Annual Performance Agreements; (6) an SDG whole-of-society approach and SDG localization; (7) mobilizing investment by the private sector to implement SDGs in food and agriculture and (8) a Voluntary National Review of the SDGs. This ensures that the food and agriculture sectors make a meaningful contribution to achieving Bangladesh's ambitious targets. It also speeds up the transition of the country's agriculture and food systems to sustainability.



Why invest?

It is widely acknowledged that SDG targets cannot be met without addressing the challenges being faced by agriculture and food systems. A sector-wide approach is needed. FAO believes that the adoption of SDGs at national level marks a critical juncture for engaging governments and key stakeholders in the transformation of food and agriculture. This programme offers countries step-by-step support so that they can integrate SDGs consistently across sectors, in addition to capacity development for implementation. Supporting the transformation of food and agriculture, plus associated sectors, will accelerate the achievement of key SDG targets, particularly those related to hunger and food security, poverty reduction, rural development, sustainable agriculture and the management of natural resources.

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COLLECTIVE ACTION
FOR THE SDGs: POLICY

Food and Agriculture – Forum for the SDGs

Giving stakeholders a voice in SDG
implementation through online
dialogue and debate

The issue

Formulating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) saw the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders, eager to discuss how to advance the planet's economic, social and environmental development. With SDG implementation now fully underway, it is crucial that a wide range of stakeholders remain involved, to ensure that the SDGs remain high on global, regional and national policy agendas. But while broad participation is crucial to SDG success, it can be challenging to coordinate a wide array of stakeholders. Local and global decision-making and debate can be dominated by a powerful few and knowledge can be compartmentalized. What's more, implementation efforts can be fragmented, resulting in inefficient use of resources and the marginalisation of key participants.

As custodian of 21 SDG indicators, mostly relating to food security and nutrition, and as an organization working hand in glove with national governments to implement the SDGs through policy support and technical assistance, FAO has a key role to play in ensuring the inclusion of multiple stakeholders, particularly people who do not have a voice. Broad engagement in policymaking, planning, monitoring and implementation is fundamental to fostering greater SDG ownership and success.

The action

The Food and Agriculture – SDG Platform opens up SDG policy, planning, implementation and monitoring processes to experts, practitioners and key stakeholders within the wider food security, nutrition and rural-development community. The platform fosters policy dialogue and knowledge sharing on major themes related to food security, nutrition and agriculture, at a global, regional and national level. It provides a one-stop shop for consultation. Broad stakeholder perspectives will feed into those processes relevant to the 21 SDG indicators of which FAO is guardian.

The platform builds on the existing infrastructure, audience and expertise pioneered by the Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) Forum. It also builds on FAO's experience in facilitating multi-stakeholder networks and collaborating with a large number of institutions, such as the Committee for Food Security. The new platform will enhance and deepen policy dialogue by transforming virtual discussions into face-to-face interactions at all levels, drawing on FAO's network of Country and Regional Offices and expertise in convening stakeholder meetings.

The issue in numbers



21

SDG indicators are under FAO
custodianship



Only **22%**

of developing-country leaders cite zero
hunger and climate change as top priorities



More
than **60%**

of leaders cite education, peace and
justice, and decent work as top-six policy
priorities

Programme targets



20 000

members have a platform to express
their views on SDG policy and practice



40

open dialogues boost the number of policy
processes aligned with the 2030 Agenda



15

policy processes are opened to a wider
stakeholder participation

The budget



USD 5 million



5 years



Global

Expected results

- Strengthened profile of food and agriculture across the 2030 Agenda;
- Broader and more effective participation of stakeholders in formulating, implementing and monitoring policies to realize the SDGs, in particular SDG 1 and SDG 2;
- Efficient dialogue between global, regional and country levels, allowing for mutual learning and knowledge sharing;
- Improved coordination of FAO's efforts to facilitate policy dialogue among stakeholder groups with the activities of the Rome-based agencies and other development organizations;
- Onlinedialoguesturned into face-to-face consultations, informing national and regional policymaking.

Geographic focus

The Food and Agriculture – SDG Platform facilitates the global exchange of information and knowledge, as well as regional- and country-specific activities. FAO's decentralized network of offices will play a key role in identifying national needs and establishing a permanent feedback channel to ensure programme strategies and actions match country priorities.

In partnership with

This initiative partners with the Committee on World Food Security, the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition, FAO's Rome-based agency partners – the World Food Programme and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition, national research institutions, universities, governments, local authorities, civil-society groups, the private sector and multilateral development agencies.



SDG contribution



Enabling multiple voices to shape the SDGs

In formulating the SDGs, FAO facilitated online dialogue through its FSN Forum, raising the profile of food security and nutrition in their conceptualization. As a result, and in contrast to the earlier Millennium Development Goal (MDGs) process, the importance of an inclusive vision and approach was strongly echoed in the targets and indicators of SDG 2 (zero hunger). FAO facilitated the engagement of over 250 stakeholders and organizations throughout the process, many of which would not have been involved through traditional means. It hosted an open, cost-efficient and transparent online dialogue that helped to shape the SDGs and lay firm foundations for inclusive participation in SDG implementation and monitoring.



Why invest?

FAO's reputation as a convenor and neutral broker, combined with its broad technical mandate, lends itself to facilitating a platform that will attract additional voices to track and shape SDG implementation. Building on the FSN Forum, the Food and Agriculture – SDG Platform will actively help to ensure inclusive stakeholder dialogue. With investment, the platform will provide a highly visible central hub for global development dialogue, giving voice to many who are seldom heard, but who are key to ensuring lasting change. Taking advantage of FAO's expertise in conveying regional and national stakeholder dialogues, the platform will bridge the gap between global online exchanges and face-to-face meetings.

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COLLECTIVE ACTION FOR THE SDGs: ALLIANCES

Alliances for Transformative Action

Fostering producer-centric, multi-level
coordination and investment

The issue

The 2030 Agenda calls for innovative partnerships to deliver the scaled-up investments, trade, technology and other means of implementation needed to eradicate extreme poverty and end hunger and malnutrition. FAO programmes seek to improve the incomes, productivity, sustainability and resilience of the world's family farmers and the rural poor.

These mostly small producers and the rural landless poor contribute enormously to global food supply, maintain most of the world's biodiversity for food and have developed important strategies for protecting natural resources and safeguarding ecosystem services. They also include a majority of the world's most economically disadvantaged and are the people most affected by hunger and micronutrient deficiency, conflict and climate change.

Ending poverty and hunger requires scaled-up action and investment to help small producers and the rural poor diversify their productive activities, both on and off farm; improve the use of science (including agroecology) and digital technologies to reduce input costs, risks and environmental damage; promote risk-sharing and investment across value chains; and materially improve incomes and productivity. Scale and impact can only be transformative and sustainable if they are inclusive and if they leverage ownership and investment from all parties involved.

The action

The enhanced Alliances for Transformative Action (A4TA) framework, developed jointly by FAO and the International Trade Centre (ITC), enables diverse stakeholders, through a participatory approach, to forge well-designed action and investment plans for upgrading and diversifying productive activities, both on and off farm. The approach can be used in a variety of contexts to promote, for example, territorial approaches to the development of diversified agro-production zones, the sustainable use of natural resources within environmental landscapes, and inclusive, resilient urban–rural food systems.

The issue in numbers



2.6 billion

small producers in farming, raising livestock, pastoralism, aquaculture, fishing and forestry



85%

of biodiversity for food is maintained by small producers



80%

of the extreme poor are rural and most depend on agriculture for their livelihoods

Programme targets



15

A4TA engagements developed in 10-12 countries over five years



75 000

small producers engaged (phase I)



USD **500** million
in new public and private investment

The budget



USD 12.5 million



5 years



10-12
countries

Expected results

- Small producers and the rural poor improve productivity, increase and diversify income and improve resilience while preserving the natural resource base;
- Producers and partners enter into new markets and improve price realization in existing markets;
- Institutional and individual capacities are strengthened, both within producer organizations and in institutionalized Alliance frameworks;
- Scaled-up, complementary private investment is planned and implemented at national, territorial or value-chain level;
- A global alliance of international buyers and investors is established to improve market access and pricing and to support initial investments.

Geographic focus

Asia: Afghanistan, Cambodia, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka

Eastern Europe and Central Asia: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Turkey and Ukraine

Latin America and Caribbean: Colombia, Caribbean (including the Dominican Republic, Guyana and Jamaica), Nicaragua, Peru

Near East: Morocco, Oman, the Sudan

Sub-Saharan Africa: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mozambique, the Niger, Sierra Leone

In partnership with

National and local governments, producer organizations, international buyers, United Nations (UN) and other international organizations, local and international value-chain participants, international financial institutions and private investors, non-governmental organizations, research centres and local institutions, regional bodies, development banks and others.



SDG contribution



Boosting income, nutrition and resilience in Ghana

FAO and ITC joined forces with public and private partners to build alliances to improve the competitiveness and sustainability of cocoa and associated crop producers in Ghana. Particular focus was put on dynamic agroforestry, diversification of production, climate-smart cropping systems and connecting farmers to multiple markets as an effective way of reducing risk, guided by rigorous policy analysis. Capacity-building and the empowerment of men, women and young farmers have been critical components in helping to achieve scale and impact, including through peer-to-peer and lead farmer/producer-based learning systems. The initiative's main achievements include: (a) 300 000 farmers engaged in the Alliance and committed to scaling it up; (b) 4.9 million tonnes of certified cocoa beans purchased by Swiss chocolate manufacturer Chocolats Halba; (c) an additional USD 15 000 of income per farm generated by the Kuapa Kokoo Farmers Union (KKFU) through the sale of associated crops (yam); and (d) 75 000 million tonnes of CO₂ emissions offset.



Why invest?

The SDGs cannot be achieved without improving the income, productivity and resilience of the world's family farmers and the rural poor, most of whom are engaged directly or indirectly in farm activities. A4TA provides an appropriate governance framework for mobilizing and aligning public and private collaboration, with a focus on inclusiveness and commercial competitiveness. FAO and ITC promote compliance with UN norms and standards, and ensure that the results "leave no one behind". The approach helps to de-risk private and public investment, and ensures that benefits are equitably shared.

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The issue

Sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12) is critical to the wellbeing and sustainable development of our planet. Over-consumption, waste, pollution and the exploitation of our natural resources are all factors undermining progress. At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June 2012, global heads of state adopted the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP), which called on all countries to take action and on developed countries, in particular, to take the lead. The framework supports capacity building and facilitates access to technical and financial assistance for developing countries in making the shift. The 10YFP aims to develop, replicate and scale up sustainable consumption, production and resource-efficiency initiatives at national and regional level, addressing environmental degradation and the over-use of resources for economic growth. It will assist countries in boosting the net contribution of economic activities that increase resource efficiency and productivity and contribute to poverty eradication, social development and environmental sustainability. Due to the cross-cutting nature of SDG 12, efforts are often fragmented. The 10YFP aims to stimulate and better coordinate actions with a view to achieving this goal.

The action

The One Planet Network is a multi-stakeholder partnership of governments, civil-society groups, businesses, scientific institutions and international organizations that supports the development of six collaborative initiatives through the thematic areas set out in the 10-Year Framework. These include: sustainable food systems, public procurement, building and construction, consumer information, lifestyles and education, and sustainable tourism. At national level, One Planet supports the design and implementation of policies, providing advice and solutions to partners who commit to taking action, through technical assistance, training and capacity development. For example, FAO, as custodian agency for SDG indicator 12.3 on reducing post-harvest losses and halving food waste, assists countries in building evidence-based data for decision-making, policy formulation and capacity building. At the United Nations 2018 High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, a One Planet Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) was launched, aiming to address the fragmentation and under-resourcing of efforts to achieve SDG 12. As a collaborative financing mechanism between FAO, UN Environment, the UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), UN Habitat and the UN Office for Project Services the MPTF is an opportunity to strengthen cooperation within the UN development system to achieve SDG 12.

COLLECTIVE ACTION FOR THE SDGs: ALLIANCES

One Planet

Delivering on SDG 12 through the
One Planet Sustainable Food Systems
Programme

The issue in numbers



Around **33%**
of food produced for human
consumption is lost or wasted,
according to estimates



30%
of the world's energy is consumed
by the food sector



22%
of greenhouse gas emissions stem
from the food sector

Programme targets



200%
increase in funding for SDG 12, the most
under-funded SDG



20%
reduction in waste generation through
prevention, reduction, recycling and
re-use



25%
reduction in food waste and loss

The budget



USD 230 million
trust-fund target



5 years



Global

Expected results

At a global level:

- Increased number of countries reporting on SDG 12;
- Increased use of tools for sustainable consumption and production produced by the One Planet network;
- Increased number of high-level commitments on SDG 12;
- Improved, coherent approach to addressing key environmental and social challenges.

At a national level:

- 20 percent reduction in waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse; (SDG indicator 12.5);
- 30 percent increase of sustainable products in the biggest national retailers;
- 25 percent reduction in food waste and loss (contributing to 12.3);
- Increased number of policies, laws and financial instruments supportive of sustainable consumption and production;
- Public and private financial resources mobilized, unlocked or saved to support the shift to sustainable consumption and production through actions supported by the One Planet Network (USD 5 mobilized or unlocked for every USD invested).

Geographic focus

Global, country specific

In partnership with

Governments, civil-society groups, businesses, scientific institutions and international organizations as part of the One Planet Network alliance



SDG contribution



Positive GI effects in Morocco

FAO's Sustainable Food System programme is assisting value-chain actors in securing the right to use geographical indications (GI) to protect and brand specific regional goods, something that often involves costly third-party certification. A geographical indication is a badge of local quality, which prevents the misuse of a product designation and the sale of inferior copies from outside the region. It is an important protection that helps to ensure the quality, price and sustainability of a regional product. GI development for Taliouine saffron in Morocco, for example, has had significant, positive effects on the professional structure of the country's agricultural saffron value chain. Morocco now has a strong public policy in place to support small-scale agriculture, which has, in turn, paved the way for the creation of a 35-strong national cooperative network. Between 2000 and 2014, this resulted in a 500 percent price increase for cooperative producers, compared with a 40 percent increase in prices to producers not in a cooperative.



Why invest?

Investing in the One Planet Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) will support the implementation of the 10YFP, which will help to address the complex sustainable production and consumption challenges that require the flexible expertise and resources of multiple UN entities. Under the Sustainable Food Systems programme, FAO will support key initiatives, including sustainable diets, sustainable value chains, sustainable food systems for farmers and tackling food loss and waste. All of these areas require greater commitment and greater funding from all actors to bring about real change, to promote resource and energy efficiency and sustainable infrastructure, and to provide access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all.

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COLLECTIVE ACTION FOR THE SDGs: INVESTMENT

AgrInvest

Enabling sustainable private investment in agri-food systems and specific value chains

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The issue

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) estimates that achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will require investment of USD 5 trillion to USD 7 trillion, with an investment gap in developing countries of about USD 2.5 trillion. There is growing recognition that overseas development assistance (ODA) will not meet this funding gap and that massive private-sector funding will be required. In agriculture, private investment is not constrained by financial liquidity, but by high risks and low returns. ODA should be used strategically, therefore, to leverage private agricultural investment towards achieving the SDGs by de-risking and increasing profitability.

The action

The AgrInvest initiative attracts and de-risks private-sector investment in agri-food systems and value chains. It builds on FAO's decades of expertise in formulating, implementing, supervising and evaluating agricultural investment plans, in addition to its policy and legislative advisory role. AgrInvest facilitates public-private policy dialogue and undertakes sector analyses and value-chain studies, including for sustainable mechanization and agricultural innovation to boost decision-making that will draw sustainable private investment to agri-food systems. It eases access to finance for agrifood-system actors through solution-oriented platforms, lending technical assistance for critical backstopping. To this end, it will:

- Create enabling conditions, laws and policies, to support access to finance and investment for micro, small and medium-sized agro-enterprises, as well as a vibrant, efficient and sustainable business environment for financial institutions and investors;
- Enhance inclusivity by involving smallholders in policy dialogue, developing smallholder-based market linkages, promoting the formation of cooperatives and addressing the financial needs of the "missing middle", agriculture's small and medium-sized enterprises;
- Leverage FAO's expertise and international instruments for sustainability and SDG alignment, such as its Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains, to ensure that agrifood-system development is environmentally and socio-economically sustainable;
- Capitalize on the potential of innovative finance, including blended finance, to de-risk and mobilize more private investment to achieve the SDGs and address the challenges of climate change, hunger and malnutrition;
- Enhance the knowledge and innovation focus of private investment to promote the use of digital solutions and other disruptive technologies to achieve the SDGs.

The issue in numbers



33%

of global gross domestic product is generated by agriculture



USD 80 billion

investment per year required to meet SDG 1 and SDG 2



70%

of Africa's food is supplied by small holders

Programme targets



20

countries develop a national strategy linked to global value chains



More than 15

countries see a sustainable and significant increase in profit for small-scale producers



2 million

rural farmers improve livelihoods through value-chain development

The budget



USD 40 million



8 years



20 countries

Expected results

- In-depth analyses of selected agricultural sector-based value chains completed with a view to identifying (and resolving) practical legislative, regulatory and institutional issues;
- Proactive dialogue platforms established between public and private stakeholders for each of the selected value chains, complementing the processes already supported, such as those under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and GrowAfrica;
- Value-chain bottlenecks resolved through facilitation and technical support, starting from low-stake entry points, with provision for the inclusion of sustainable mechanization and innovation practices;
- Platforms for dialogue to communicate with private-sector actors; dialogues escalated to more complex policy issues; alliances formed with political partners;
- Innovation fostered, with special focus on climate resilience and digital technologies.

Geographic focus

The AgrInvest initiative is global in scope, but will initially target “low-hanging fruit”, namely, communities in 20 countries with political will, opportunities for production and value growth potential in their agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors, where the creation of enabling conditions to support access to finance and a business-friendly environment can be achieved in five years or less.

In partnership with

Governments, private-sector investors (including impact investors and patient capital investors), UN Environment, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources, public financial institutions (such as the World Bank and the African Development Bank), private financial institutions (including private funds and national banks), non-governmental organizations, including World Wildlife Fund, The Nature Conservancy, Rare and the International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies



SDG contribution



FAO and EBRD team up on value-chain development

AgrInvest is an approach that leverages private investments in agrifood systems by fostering enabling policies and conducive regulatory conditions, while ensuring they contribute to the achievement of the SDGs. Since 1997, FAO and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) have been closely working on an AgrInvest approach by funding 163 joint assignments in more than 30 countries worth around USD 39 million. This has led to the creation of solution-oriented platforms for structured and private dialogue, fostering relationships of trust and evidence-based monitoring of results. The long-standing collaboration between the EBRD and FAO has produced excellent results, particularly in Kazakhstan, where inclusive dairy value-chain development has been improved thanks to technological upgrades.



Why invest?

AgrInvest offers a targeted, efficient and responsible approach to public and private financing for agrifood-system development. Investments will be leveraged in ways that are technically sound, but which also foster long-term investment to sustain established agrifood systems. What's more, the sustainable development of agriculture, fisheries, forestry and associated value chains will have a multiplier effect on reducing poverty, improving food security, enhancing decent work and creating industry, all with a view to achieving the SDGs.

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ZERO HUNGER

Despite progress over the past two decades and the fact that there is sufficient global capacity to produce enough food to feed everyone, 821 million people continue to suffer from chronic hunger. Among children, it is estimated that 155 million under the age of five are chronically malnourished (stunted) and that more than 52 million are acutely malnourished (wasted). What's more, the issue of malnutrition is being further complicated by rising rates of obesity and non-communicable diseases. FAO works to ensure that all people have access to adequate high-quality food every day. Achieving SDG 1 to 'reduce poverty' and SDG 2 on 'zero hunger' will take stronger political commitment and the engagement and investment of numerous actors to turn that will into action. FAO raises awareness of key issues and facilitates dialogue between governments, parliamentarians, academia, civil society, the private sector, farmers and consumers to put food and agriculture on the agenda. It builds on this dialogue and research evidence to boost capacity and enhance the design of policies and plans to attract and increase investment for concrete action to ensure food security and good nutrition for all.

ZERO HUNGER (ZH)

ZH01



Zero Hunger Global Policy Facility

Supporting governments to design policy and attract investment

ZH02



Zero Hunger Global Instruments

Enabling countries to apply global guidance, standards and norms to achieve the SDGs

ZH03



Tackling Obesity and Diet-related Chronic Diseases

Transforming food systems for health and wellbeing

ZH04



Food Security and Nutrition in SIDS

Implementing the Global Action Programme in Small Island Developing States (SIDS)



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



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The issue

Global progress on achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1 (no poverty) and 2 (zero hunger) has slowed in recent years and even reversed in some countries. Food insecurity and extreme poverty are currently on the rise in parts of sub-Saharan Africa and South Eastern and Western Asia, while overweight and obesity figures are increasing worldwide. Global challenges such as migration, climate change and conflict are only exacerbating these issues. What is needed is a move from fragmented policy and implementation efforts to a more coordinated approach focused on addressing SDGs 1 and 2. The sheer magnitude of issues such as migration and population growth requires political commitments in step with more effective use of limited resources to deepen the impact of existing policies and programmes. There is a need for an explicit focus on malnutrition and extreme rural poverty (in sectors from livestock to fisheries and areas from land tenure to trade), an identification of key constraints through evidence-based policy dialogue, the design of a comprehensive and impactful set of measures and more efficient implementation capacity.

The action

The Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST) programme is a strategic partnership between FAO and the European Union (EU), whereby the EU is investing nearly EUR 8 billion over six years (2014–2020) in more than 60 countries to improve food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture. FAO lends support to governments and donors to identify concrete windows of opportunity to strengthen the enabling policy and institutional environment, so that investments made by governments, the EU and other partners will have a more direct and tangible impact.

Over the past three years, FIRST has established a network of policy officers that operate within government institutions in more 30 countries, providing capacity development, policy analysis on the major drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition, and proposals for improving the relevance, practicality and adequacy of policy responses and corresponding investments. The Zero Hunger Global Policy Facility, aims to strengthen FIRST support to countries in identifying and addressing implementation bottlenecks and gaps. Evidence-based, inclusive dialogue will strengthen budget allocation and use, address gaps in policy design and implementation capacity, analytical deficits and political economy bottlenecks. The Facility will also allow FIRST to broaden its technical areas of focus and government support to address issues of rural poverty.

ZERO HUNGER

Zero Hunger Global Policy Facility

Supporting governments to design
policy and attract investment

The issue in numbers



821 million
people are undernourished



1.5 billion
people suffer from micronutrient
deficiencies



786 million
people live in extreme poverty, 80%
of them in rural areas

Programme targets



EUR **8** billion
in public and donor investment
redirected to gender equality, food
security and nutrition



175 million
undernourished people benefit from
prioritized investment and better
implementation



30
countries sharpen focus on rural
poverty reduction, food security and
nutrition actions

The budget



USD 50 million



8 years



30 countries
5 Regional Economic
Communities

Expected results

- Greater government and stakeholder capacity to develop and implement realistic and impactful sectoral and cross-sectoral policies and programmes for food nutrition security and sustainable agriculture (FNSSA) and rural poverty reduction;
- More funding for the development and implementation of policies, programmes and investment plans for FNSSA and rural poverty reduction;
- Enhanced capacity for human-resource and organizational development in the areas of FNSSA and rural poverty reduction, food and nutrition security, and sustainable agriculture;
- Strengthened national stakeholder capacity to produce comprehensive food and nutrition security information, data and analysis, including impact evaluation, to inform policy processes and decision-making;
- Strategic coordination between and joint governance among sectors and stakeholders to enhance inclusive policy dialogue.

Geographic focus

The scope and implementation modalities of the Zero Hunger Global Policy Facility are driven by country demand and by identifying key windows of opportunity together with governments, funding partners and FAO Representations. The Facility works to inform policy processes at regional, national and sub-national levels.

FIRST is currently operational in Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, the Niger, Sierra Leone, Eswatini, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Fiji, Myanmar, Pakistan, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu, Kyrgyzstan, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Suriname, West Bank and Gaza Strip, as well as through the Economic Community of West African States (based in Nigeria).

In partnership with

EU-FAO FIRST, European Commission Joint Research Centre, Regional Economic Communities, Joint FAO and International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth Capacity Development Programme, national governments, local stakeholders, regional development banks, development partners.



SDG contribution



Diversifying farming in Myanmar

In Myanmar, boosting the production of staple food and export commodities, such as rice, has been a priority for decades. So, while rice exports improved, the country did not make much progress on improving national nutrition. Rice-centred policies and legislation made cultivating diverse and varied crops extremely difficult due to insecure access to land. Now, with the assistance of two FIRST policy experts on land and nutrition, the government has followed through on number of legal changes that support crop diversification and encourage smallholder farmers and other actors to invest in different farming activities, from fruit and vegetables to aquaculture. This transformation to nutrition-sensitive agriculture is setting the stage for families (especially in rural areas) to access a wider range of nutritious foods, thus ensuring healthier diets.



Why invest?

It is estimated that FIRST has already added value to more than EUR 4 billion of European investment over the last three years. It is designed as a flexible facility, capable of meeting diverse country needs on various issues, enabling FAO to provide solid technical support to a wide variety of sectors and issues. FAO's role as a neutral convener has also meant that it is able to foster dialogue between different partners and stakeholders on priority areas of action identified by national governments. Investing in the Zero Hunger Global Policy Facility will enable the number of countries and regional institutions supported to be scaled up, making a more visible and real contribution to changing the lives of world's poorest and those who are most malnourished and food insecure.

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ZERO HUNGER

Zero Hunger Global Instruments

Enabling countries to apply global guidance, standards and norms to achieve the SDGs

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The issue

Eradicating extreme poverty (SDG 1) and ending hunger (SDG 2) by 2030 hinges on the sustainable transformation of agriculture and rural areas, where most of the extreme poor and hungry live. Investment in the agri-food system will have to rise dramatically to reach the estimated USD 265 billion of additional funds needed to achieve SDG 2, alone. It must be guided by the principles of responsible agricultural investment (RAI) to ensure no one is excluded. The key principles for inclusive growth and sustainable development include access to land and other natural resources to secure local livelihoods. Principles such as the Right to Food aim to ensure food for all and the inclusion of everyone in the food system. The voices of traditional stakeholders and the private sector, including small-scale producers and civil-society groups, need to be heard to ensure that programmes, policies and investment benefit all. If we are to achieve the SDGs, many stakeholders will need to come together to effect change. If we are to foster responsible and sustainable development, better global instruments and governance frameworks are needed. This includes governance of resources such as land and water, capacity enhancement at all levels and the coordinated implementation of practical measures.

The action

The programme integrates and scales up assistance to countries in applying a suite of global instruments, including: (1) the Right to Food Guidelines (RtFGs), (2) the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGTs), (3) the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI) and (4) the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (VG-SSF). Each of these instruments has been negotiated through the Committee on World Food Security to raise the global bar for responsible food and agriculture investment. The programme advocates for these principles and instruments and enhances capacity to apply them by developing a set of integrated tools and on-the-ground opportunities. Technical assistance will also be part of the package, linked to FAO's Zero Hunger Global Policy Facility, in response to national requests. Examples include advice on incorporating the right to food in national legislation, improving national land policies, tenure governance and administration systems, and ensuring current and planned agricultural investments can have a positive impact on food security and nutrition, rural poverty and sustainable agriculture.

The issue in numbers



USD **265** billion
of additional global investment
needed to achieve Zero Hunger



USD **140** billion
of extra investment is needed for
agriculture and rural development



48.7%
of farm labourers in sub-Saharan Africa
are women, but they hold only 15% of
agricultural land

Programme targets



60 million
women have greater access to
tenure of land



30
countries have greater capacity to adapt
and apply all Voluntary Guidelines



30
countries have better accountability
mechanisms via robust monitoring and
evaluation systems

The budget



USD **50** million



8 years



30 countries

Expected results

- Greater national stakeholder awareness of the social, economic and environmental benefits of applying principles and guidelines when pursuing food security and nutrition and when integrating them into strategies for reducing rural poverty;
- Stakeholders better equipped to adapt and apply voluntary guidelines;
- Increased government capacity to budget for poverty reduction, food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture, and national and other organizations better equipped to implement guidelines;
- Greater accountability thanks to more robust systems for monitoring and evaluating the impact of guideline application;
- Greater integration and adaptation of globally endorsed guidance related to food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture through all Voluntary Guidelines, CFS–RAI principles and the Right to Food guidelines.

Geographic focus

Thirty countries in total, including Armenia, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Republic of Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, the Niger, Sierra Leone, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. Priorities will be established based on the potential and scale of the proposed investments (such as China's Belt and Road Initiative), as well as the fragility or governance situation of particular regions or countries (for example, in Africa).

In partnership with

At country level, FAO's partners include public and private investors, communities, producer organizations, senior government policymakers and technical staff, parliamentarians, civil-society organizations, including consumer associations, and private companies operating along food-supply chains. FAO also works closely with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Bank through the Inter-Agency Working Group on Responsible Agricultural Investment.



SDG contribution



Guiding responsible investment in Sierra Leone

In 2012, FAO assisted Sierra Leone in accelerating the impact of its smallholder commercialization programme by applying the RtFGs. This created the environment for focused investment in agriculture and land, which had been hindered by outdated legislation and a lack of formal title deeds. Land disputes had been subject to informal arbitration, stalling investment. In 2014, Sierra Leone's application of VGGTs for agricultural investment bolstered the rights of communities and landowners. FAO worked with the Sierra Leone Investment and Export Promotion Agency and the government to review the country's Agricultural Investment Approval Procedures, which screen potential investors and ensure they are aware of land-ownership issues and local stakeholders. These efforts have helped to expand the issue of responsible investment from land-based topics to the CFS–RAI.



Why invest?

The SDGs cannot be achieved without massive investment in agriculture and the food system. This investment has to come from a wide range of stakeholders. Public investment is insufficient, so private investment (from farmers to large enterprises) needs to be mobilized. This investment must contribute to Zero Hunger and poverty eradication in a way that avoids damaging social and environmental effects. Countries require additional support to apply FAO's set of global instruments to achieve all the SDGs. By investing in this programme, countries' leadership and governance of sustainable investments will be enhanced, offering a win-win scenario for economic, social and environmental development.

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ZERO HUNGER

Tackling Obesity and Diet-related Chronic Diseases

Transforming food systems for
health and wellbeing

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The issue

While problems of hunger, food insecurity and undernourishment persist, a new and equally challenging set of nutrition problems has emerged more recently: overweight, obesity and diet-related chronic diseases, such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes and cancer. The costs to households, governments, businesses and society are large and growing. The origin of these problems goes far beyond poor consumer choice. A combination of factors is at play, including over-consumption, limited access to quality food and the contamination of foods with chemical contaminants, toxins and antimicrobials. Nutritional intake in the first 1 000 days of a child's life is also a risk factor. Global challenges, such as rapid urbanization, have exacerbated nutritional issues, with people increasingly consuming packaged and fast foods and living a more sedentary life. Research over the past two decades shows poor diets also have a major impact on the human microbiome, the combined genetic material of all microorganisms in and on our bodies. The human gut microbiome is central to energy harvesting and storage, as well as a variety of metabolic functions, such as fermenting and absorbing undigested carbohydrates. The microbiome is also an instrumental part of the human immune system. Diet-induced changes in the gut microbiome play a major role in the onset of various chronic diseases.

The action

The programme aims to generate evidence of how agriculture and food systems contribute to obesity and chronic diseases and identify policy entry points for tackling the problem. An holistic approach is required. Building on a series of regional symposia on sustainable food systems for healthy diets held in 2017, co-organized with the World Health Organization (WHO), FAO is scaling up its response in tandem with other UN bodies and key actors. Governments and development partners will be supported by comprehensive situational and food-systems analyses, food-systems policy analysis, design and evaluation, multi-stakeholder dialogue, policy action research and knowledge exchanges. This support will form the basis of capacity development and priority action plans to be conducted by governments, the private sector, civil-society groups, consumers, academia and other stakeholders. Key implementing units will be identified within government agencies and across a range of non-state actors. They will be responsible for designing and implementing targeted actions and boosting investment in agriculture and the food system in order to prevent obesity and diet-related chronic diseases.

The issue in numbers



670 million

adults and over 124 million children worldwide are obese



88%

of deaths in high-income countries and 37% in low-income countries are due to diet-related diseases



50%

of overweight children under five live in Asia and 25% live in Africa

Programme targets



30

countries launch action plans on sustainable agriculture and food systems to combat obesity



15

parliaments adopt legislation to reduce obesity and diet-related chronic diseases



30

national FSN coordination platforms bolstered to engage on obesity issues

The budget



USD 50 million



8 years



30 countries

Expected results

- Generate strong evidence and create understanding among decision-makers of how agriculture and food systems contribute to problems of obesity and diet-related chronic diseases and how policy changes can help to stop the problem from escalating and eventually reverse current trends;
- Improved public-sector capacity to design and implement a comprehensive set of national food-system policies, regulations and actions in support of healthy diets;
- Increased public-sector resource allocation in support of food systems and nutrition research, innovation and action to prevent obesity and diet-related chronic diseases;
- Enhanced institutional arrangements and collaboration among governments, the private sector, civil society, consumers and academia (for example, through food policy councils) to make agriculture and food systems work for nutrition and health.

Geographic focus

The programme pays particular attention to Latin America and the Caribbean, Small Island Developing States, South Asia, South-East Asia, the Near East and North Africa, Europe and Central Asia, building on FAO's work to identify the main drivers and primary policies and policy instruments influencing obesity and chronic diet-related diseases. Regional analysis will inform the identification of priority countries, and key windows of opportunity will be identified through FAO's Policy Investment Facility (PIF), together with governments, funding partners, local partners and FAO Representations.

In partnership with

FAO will build on its existing partnership with WHO, which has vast experience in this domain, as well as other actors, such as the International Food Policy Research Institute, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Network for Food and Obesity/Non-Communicable Diseases Research, Monitoring and Action Support (INFORMAS), the Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems for Nutrition (GLOPAN), the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, and the UK Food Foundation.



SDG contribution



Tackling obesity in Small Island Developing States

Pacific Islands, such as Fiji, face a “triple burden of malnutrition”: malnourishment, micronutrient deficiencies and diet-related chronic diseases associated with obesity. Trade liberalization, along with high rates of urban-rural migration and low investment in the production of traditional staple foods, has reduced the relative cost of imported substitute foods. FAO, together with the Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST) programme, has undertaken a feasibility analysis to identify which households and areas are most at risk of food and nutritional insecurity, the major factors behind the nutritional issues and policy options to address them. The National Food Policy Forum is examining this information to gauge which measures would have the most impact: a “health tax”, food vouchers for low-income households, or a 20 percent price cut in certain healthy foods.



Why invest?

Chronic diet-related diseases are a leading cause of death in many countries and forecasts to cost developing countries more than USD 21 trillion over the next 20 years. Currently, less than 1 percent of overseas development assistance is channelled to under-nutrition and less than 0.01 percent to addressing obesity. Yet, figures show that each USD 1 spent on good nutrition shows a USD 16 dollar return. Overall, healthcare bills for diet-related illnesses are estimated to reach USD 47 trillion by 2030. FAO's promotion of healthy diets via sustainable agriculture and food systems will not bring healthcare savings, but safeguard human and economic potential. Investing in this programme will help generate critical evidence to inform national policy and practices, ensuring responsible food-system management and healthy diets for all.

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ZERO HUNGER

Food Security and Nutrition in SIDS

Implementing the Global Action Programme in Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

The issue

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are affected by issues that make them particularly vulnerable to food insecurity, so it is crucial to take a cross-sectoral approach to improving their food security and nutrition. Challenges include limited agricultural land and natural resource degradation. SIDS are especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change – rising sea levels, increasing air and sea surface temperatures, and changing rainfall patterns. All these factors create huge challenges for ensuring food security and nutrition and make SIDS increasingly dependent on food imports.

Together, the challenges have contributed to the “triple burden” of malnutrition, with undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and overweight and obesity a growing phenomenon among SIDS. While undernutrition has fallen over the past three decades, progress has been slow and stunting among children still exceeds 20 percent in the poorest SIDS. At the same time, levels of obesity, particularly among women, have risen sharply. In Caribbean countries, one in every three adults is obese and, in many of the SIDS in Africa, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean and South China Sea (AIMS), adult obesity rates are at more than 40 percent.

The action

This programme fosters coherent, coordinated global and regional support for food security, nutrition and sustainable development in SIDS. It supports governments in bolstering national approaches and ensures that the needs and priorities of SIDS are met and aligned to relevant global and regional policy processes. In particular, the programme (1) ensures that SIDS Global Action Programme (GAP) implementation supports existing food security and nutrition strategies, (2) strengthens coordination of development work with SIDS governments, (3) fosters effective knowledge sharing and interregional activities and (4) ensures sufficient capacity and investment for implementation.

At national level, FAO works with SIDS governments and local partners to strengthen institutional and human capacity to ensure that policies on food security and nutrition tackle issues of malnutrition, wasting and stunting, supporting programmes such as school feeding. At regional level, FAO fosters policy coherence and tailors capacity development, knowledge generation and dissemination to key stakeholders. At global level, it coordinates partnerships and advocacy, including for resource mobilization with development partners and donors, and promotes South-South Cooperation and cross-regional mechanisms between SIDS.

The issue in numbers



65 million
people living in SIDS are affected by climate change-related issues



75%
of all adult deaths in Pacific SIDS are due to non-communicable diseases



50%
of SIDS import more than 80% of their food

Programme targets



10
countries strengthen sectoral coordination to reduce overweight and obesity



50%
increase in investment in sustainable food systems in SIDS



15
countries increase consumption of locally produced food

The budget



USD 50 million



5 years



38 countries

Expected results

- Enabling environments for food security and nutrition enhanced by empowering people and communities to improve food security and nutrition;
- Sustainable, resilient and nutrition-sensitive food systems developed by increasing sustainable practices, improving efficiency and resource management;
- Evidence base for multi-sectoral policy commitment to and action on agriculture and tackling poor diets, and larger actions to improve food security and nutrition among key target groups in SIDS;
- Favourable conditions for food security and good nutrition established through more cohesive governance, capacity building and the collection, analysis and dissemination of knowledge, data and information.

Geographic focus

All 38 SIDS countries in the Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean, South China Sea (AIMS), Caribbean and Pacific regions

In partnership with

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, regional and sub-regional research agencies and institutions



SDG contribution



SIDS food-security and nutrition actions

GAP activities in the Caribbean include the promotion of school feeding programmes as drivers of nutrition education and stimulating local farmers' market access. Lessons learned from study tours to Brazil have led to the piloting of approaches in Grenada. Best practices in climate-smart agriculture and urban agriculture have also been shared between the Dominican Republic and Haiti and supported their respective governments in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In the Pacific, research into food pricing policies has focused on nutrition taxes with a view to curbing obesity rates. In the Atlantic and Indian Ocean SIDS, FAO has helped to bolster national coordination platforms and interregional technical networks to address food security and nutrition challenges, to improve the evidence base for policy interventions, and to update dietary guidelines on trade and nutrition.



Why invest?

Investing in SIDS means investing in more than 65 million people. SIDS face real and pressing challenges related to food security, nutrition and the impacts of climate change. Because of their small size and isolation, SIDS are particularly threatened by natural disasters and the impacts of climate change. Many have limited arable agricultural land and are dependent on small-scale agriculture, ocean resources and high priced imports. Investment is needed now to scale up the SIDS Global Action Programme to realise food security and nutrition for all by empowering people and communities, while mitigating the effects of climate change and preserving precious natural resources.

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A woman wearing a light blue button-down shirt over a dark floral patterned top and a long, dark, patterned skirt. She is also wearing a light-colored knitted headband. She is holding a large bunch of yellow corn cobs in her arms. The background is a field of tall, dry corn stalks under a clear blue sky.

TRADE AND AGRIBUSINESS

With increasing urbanization and globalization, food systems are becoming more interconnected and complex. This creates both huge opportunities and challenges for family farmers and small-scale enterprises. FAO works with partners, including the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the International Trade Centre (ITC) and the private sector, to boost the participation of family farmers and small and medium-sized enterprises in sustainable food and agricultural systems. By analysing opportunities and bottlenecks, and by bringing key stakeholders together at the national, regional and global levels, impediments to their participation can be overcome. Coupled with enabling policies and access to information, services and innovation, countries can boost agribusiness in key value chains through (1) improved value-addition, (2) increased investment and (3) enhanced trade in key value chains. These three elements underpin each of FAO's three main trade and agribusiness programs, although they each emphasize one of the three: Agro-Industry Accelerator/3ADI+ (developing strategies for value addition), which links to an AgrInvest approach (promoting investment through blended finance) and Aid for Trade (stimulating export promotion or import substitution).

TRADE AND AGRIBUSINESS (TA)

TA01



Agro-Industry Accelerator

Accelerator for Agriculture and Agro-industry Development and Innovation (3ADI+)

TA02



Aid for Trade Africa

Food-systems development for structural transformation in Africa

TA03



Aid for Trade Europe and Central Asia

Food-systems development for structural transformation in Europe and Central Asia



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TRADE AND AGRIBUSINESS

Agro-Industry Accelerator

Accelerator for Agriculture and
Agro-industry Development and
Innovation (3ADI+)

The issue

Amid growing worldwide demand for value-added agricultural products, agroindustry development can be a key engine of economic growth, particularly for developing countries. Agribusinesses and agro-industries add value to agricultural products through processing and manufacturing and can generate a wealth of employment opportunities in the food industry and related support services. A holistic and integrated approach is required to identify and address the systemic barriers to linking producers to processing, value addition and end markets. The entire food system must be analysed to ensure that investments in agricultural industrialization have positive social and environmental impacts, including better food and nutrition security, and poverty reduction.

The action

The Accelerator for Agriculture and Agro-industry Development and Innovation (3ADI+) is a global development programme spearheaded by FAO and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). It aims to help countries build sustainable and inclusive value chain and market systems that successfully link producers to processing, value addition and end markets. In 2018, value chain analyses were conducted in three pilot countries: the United Republic of Tanzania, Suriname and Bangladesh. The results of these analyses will feed into action planning for value chain development to be presented to relevant ministries and stakeholders, identifying the public and private investment needed, as well as the improved business models, incremental policy changes and impacts to be expected in 2019 and beyond. The programme takes a comprehensive and innovative market-led approach to development that brings together: (i) technical assistance to foster agriculture and agro-industry development; (ii) finance for private business development and public support; (iii) improved linkages and coordination for market and organizational innovation; and (iv) strengthened local capacities.

The issue in numbers



USD **5** trillion
the size of the global food and
agribusiness industry



70%
the expected growth in food and
agribusiness demand by 2050



USD **80** trillion
the amount needed to meet growth
in demand

Programme targets



5
policy changes implemented



15 000
value chain stakeholders with
improved livelihoods



USD **15** million
in investment channelled into
agriculture and agro-industry

The budget



USD **10** million



4 years



5 countries

Expected results

- Partnerships built and linkages created for inclusive and sustainable value chains and market systems;
- Policy changes implemented to promote value chain and market system development for improved food security and nutrition and employment generation, informed by in-depth value chain analysis and proactive public-private dialogue;
- Investment from the private and public sector, development partners and financial institutions channelled into agricultural and agro-industrial business development;
- Enhanced local skills and capacity, with a focus on youth, to engage in inclusive and sustainable value chain and market systems.

Geographic focus

3ADI+ is a global programme covering a diverse range of countries in all regions. It will expand its work in the United Republic of Tanzania, Bangladesh and Suriname to more countries, according to national requests and regional priorities. Jordan and the Philippines have requested 3ADI+ programme support and other countries being considered include Colombia, Fiji, Ghana, Zambia, Uganda and Laos.

In partnership with

3ADI+ is a global programme, jointly designed and implemented by FAO and UNIDO. Other UN partners include the International Trade Centre and International Labour Organization, which also supported the 2018 pilot phase of the 3ADI+. Potential partners include the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Food Policy Research Institute.

At the regional level, 3ADI+ aligns to regional frameworks promoting sustainable agricultural and agro-industrial development, leveraging funding for technical assistance from regional development banks, for example, the African Union Commission and the African Development Bank. At country level, the programme is implemented in partnership with ministries of agriculture and industry, with support from ministries in areas such as finance, trade, economics, labour, health, youth, energy, environment and natural resources. Local government authorities are also involved, as is the private sector, particularly in the areas of investment and knowledge-sharing.



SDG contribution



Promoting sustainable palm oil production in the United Republic of Tanzania

In the United Republic of Tanzania, 3ADI+ is supporting the development of the palm oil sector, with a focus on improving incomes for its 30,000 smallholder producers. It is promoting gender equality by reducing women's work burden. 3ADI+ is promoting sustainable palm oil production and processing and reducing pressure on natural resources with improved waste management. 3ADI+ has identified actions to address critical issues from inputs and extension, to food safety, processing, packaging marketing and distribution.



Why invest?

3ADI+ applies a systemic approach to value chain development, bringing together the combined capacities of various actors to address policy issues, leverage investment for agribusiness and agroindustry, and build capacity. The approach will maximize development impacts from an economic, social and environmental perspective, including job creation, food and nutrition security, and poverty reduction.

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The issue

Rapid changes in food systems have created enormous opportunities, with more efficient food systems having significant potential to underpin economic growth, create jobs and satisfy changing consumer demand. These changes have also resulted in growing challenges in relation to the capacity of food systems to deliver development gains in those countries that are more dependent on agriculture, namely, developing and least developed countries. Increased market concentration and the need to produce for a more integrated global market have raised new barriers to market access for small and medium-sized farmers and food enterprises. A lack of tailored and adequate private-sector investment, combined with weak food policies and regulations, has made it difficult for developing countries to take advantage of the potential benefits of trade for agricultural transformation. On top of it, the lack of compliance with international phytosanitary standards required by developed importing countries can limit the trade capacity as for the risks related to pest introduction and spread.

This is the situation in most African countries. Agricultural transformation will depend on the capacity of African countries to harmonize their trade, food security and broader development objectives, and to better coordinate sectoral policies, strategies and technical interventions. A food-systems approach is instrumental to addressing these challenges, by enabling greater horizontal and vertical coherence in the planning and implementation of national agriculture, trade and industrial development policies, strategies and programmes to facilitate trade and access to markets.

The action

The programme will provide a common framework and approach at the continental level to mainstream trade, agribusiness, standards and inclusive value-chain development into the implementation of regional programmes. It will also provide better services to African institutions and small and medium-sized agri-enterprises, facilitating access to markets and evidence-based policymaking. The framework will be implemented via coordinated activities and interventions at the regional and national levels. It will aim to improve the alignment of planning processes across agriculture, trade, investment and industrial development, and promote the common prioritization of regional value chains – drawing on their potential to increase regional trade, improve food security and nutrition, and create decent jobs, especially for women and youth.

TRADE AND AGRIBUSINESS

Aid for Trade Africa

Food-systems development for
structural transformation in Africa

The issue in numbers



1.2 billion

people covered by the African
Continental Free Trade Area



57%

of total employment in 2017 in
sub-Saharan Africa was in agriculture



178%

projected increase in Africa's food
demand by 2050

Programme targets



1 000

small food companies equipped with
sustainable practices to grow and
create employment



500

business-to-business mentoring
relationships established through
North–South collaboration



30

policy and trade reforms to improve the
agribusiness-enabling environment

The budget



USD 16.9 million



4 years



11 countries

Expected results

- More inclusive, efficient, sustainable food systems, with better market links along and between value chains, resulting in increases in income and jobs;
- Improved capacity of countries to implement international phytosanitary standards set by International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) in order to meet importing requirements of developed countries;
- More diversified agriculture and food trade by reducing barriers to trade and market access;
- Cohesive governance for the development and implementation of agriculture, trade and industrial development policies, strategies and programmes;
- Institutional capacity to make evidence-based decisions and create an enabling environment;
- Private sector able to tackle technical and financial challenges to boost trade and market access.

Geographic focus

At national level, the programme will focus on those countries that have submitted specific requests and/or have benefited from previous FAO-supported projects in similar areas of work, such as Chad, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. At regional level, economic communities such as the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) have requested that FAO support the establishment/strengthening of regional platforms and/or capacity development with regard to trade facilitation.

In partnership with

The Programme provides a common framework and approach for streamlining support at the continental, regional and national levels. It will also enable the pooling of technical expertise and financial resources.

In Africa, FAO will work with partners including the African Union Commission, regional economic communities (COMESA, ECOWAS, ECCAS), the Trade Policy Training Centre in Africa, the Africa Agribusiness Incubators Network, and the African Rural and Agricultural Credit Association.

At global level, FAO will work with the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) for Least Developed Countries, the European Centre for Development Policy Management, the Standards and Trade Development Facility, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).



SDG contribution



Africa Roots and Tubers Project

The Africa Roots and Tubers project is an example of how FAO engages at multiple levels with national institutions to support the cassava, potato and yam value chains in Rwanda, Uganda, Malawi, Ghana, Cameroon, Benin and Côte d'Ivoire. Backed by the EU–Africa, Caribbean and Pacific partnership, traders, buyers and processors are matched with supply from farmers' groups. Buyers attend Farmer Field School trainings so that business plans are aligned along the chain, with 15 supply contracts signed across the target countries. Workshops on finance have led to climate insurance schemes and finance products with flexible repayments for farmers. Public–private sector exchanges resulted in four commodity platforms, policies on high-quality cassava flour and a national cassava strategy. Emphasizing the role of women in food chains, trainings specifically target women-led agri-enterprises.



Why invest?

The programme has great potential for scalability and replicability, as it aims to embed activities within African institutions and uses a methodology that can be applied to any African country or regional economic community. The programme is particularly strong in Africa's 33 least developed countries, thanks to FAO's partnership with the Enhanced Integrated Framework, which has the same national structures and operating modalities. The programme also envisages knowledge-sharing initiatives at continental level. Value for money is evident in the economic benefits that will be generated once the impediments to trade are reduced and the trade-related capacities are improved (for example, through trade facilitation work), as well as through improved cohesion and coordination of agricultural trade policies, strategies and investment plans.

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The issue

Food and agriculture is a key sector in transition economies, essential to food security and nutrition, and a major source of employment in many countries of the Caucasus, Central Asia, the Balkans and Eastern Europe. To maximize potential, countries require ongoing support to enhance the agrifood trade-policy environment for small and medium-sized enterprises. Agricultural systems in the region are still undergoing economic and structural transition to a market-led system. This comes at a time of further global market and trade integration, as well as demographic change, growing consumer affluence, migration, urbanization and changing lifestyles and food-consumption patterns. Governments and the private sector need to adapt to achieve market access, trade opportunities and export diversification. Azerbaijan, Belarus, Serbia and Uzbekistan, for example, are negotiating accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), while Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan require post-accession support. The region also needs support in modifying national sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) regulations and standards for food safety, animal and plant health.

The action

The programme will help to develop sustainable food systems in Europe and Central Asia, enhancing the capacity of national institutions to implement trade agreements and maximize their benefits. It aims to boost national capacity to engage in formulating and implementing international and regional policy, regulation and frameworks that promote fair and safe trade and enhance market opportunities and participation. Actions will focus on:

- Better trade opportunities and access to markets;
- Increased capacity for a healthy and disease-free food system and enhanced quality of food and diets;
- Protection of plant resources from pests and diseases, and facilitation of safe trade of plants through implementation of phytosanitary standards set under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC);
- Developing sustainable and inclusive value chains, along with national agricultural policies that foster sustainable rural development, promote gender equality and support small and medium-sized producers;
- Promoting geographical indications, traditional products, organic production and sustainable agriculture;
- Boost public and private investments in inclusive agrifood systems and in reducing food loss and waste;
- Developing inland commercial fisheries and aquaculture;
- Diversification of income opportunities for rural communities.

TRADE AND AGRIBUSINESS

Aid for Trade Europe and Central Asia

Food-systems development for
structural transformation in Europe
and Central Asia

The issue in numbers



912 million

people in the Europe and Central Asia region



8.7%

of employment and 5.5% of GDP in non-EU Central Asian countries is from agriculture



19 million

people in the region face severe food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale

Programme targets



17

countries with increased capacity to address food safety and plant health risks



80

food producers and policymakers with increased skills on Geographical Indications



10

countries with national food-loss and waste-reduction strategies and action plans

The budget



USD 6 million



4 years



17 countries

Expected results

- Enhanced government capacity to implement trade agreements, with knowledge sharing on fish trade issues and the WTO;
- Governments and enterprises better able to implement international food safety standards and build official control systems for sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS);
- Improved trade potential and export diversification for food and agricultural products;
- More inclusive and efficient agrifood systems that increase trade potential, in particular, for rural women and small family farms.

Geographic focus

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan

In partnership with

The World Organisation for Animal Health, the World Health Organization, the FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for Europe, the International Trade Centre, the Agricultural Trade Expert Network for Europe and Central Asia, the Black Sea Biotechnology Association, the Black Sea Economic Cooperation, Save FOOD, Eurofish, Messe Düsseldorf, the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Asian Development Bank, the Eurasian Economic Union, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, the European Union, the United States Agency for International Development, partners in the Belt and Road Initiative, governments, local and municipal authorities, the private sector, civil-society organizations and non-governmental organizations



SDG contribution



Market access for honey producers

FAO conducted an initiative to enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems, improve access to new markets and increase exports for honey producers in Ukraine, Moldova, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The aim was to understand import-market demand, as well as the SPS norms and traceability requirements of these markets. Eighteen members of the Ukrainian Association of Honey Exporters and Processors were able to meet potential buyers at the world's leading honey exhibition, Apimondia 2017. FAO support has enabled the gradual reform of honey exports in these countries, transitioning producers from the sale of honey in bulk barrels to the development of brands for domestic consumption and export.



Why invest?

Agriculture and food systems are important sectors of the economy in Europe and Central Asia and key determinants of sustainable development, human welfare and social and political stability. Any support to agricultural development brings multiple benefits, therefore. To achieve the SDGs and inclusive and efficient food systems by creating a supportive environment for trade, the programme aims to increase public and private capacity and investment in inclusive agrifood systems. It will encompass cross-cutting issues, such as nutrition, gender, policy, statistics and climate change. Enabling a better trade-policy environment in addition to working to control and prevent plant pests and diseases, animal diseases and food-safety hazards can help alleviate poverty, improve rural livelihoods and ensure food security and healthy diets.

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ONE HEALTH AND TRANSBOUNDARY PESTS AND DISEASES

Great strides have been made in overcoming many of the issues surrounding food insecurity and malnutrition, but developments in food and agriculture have also resulted in complex challenges, affecting the health of humans, plants, animals and ecosystems. Plant diseases, for example, are estimated to cost the global economy USD 220 billion annually. FAO's vision is to transform food systems to ensure the management of pests and diseases, such as the fall armyworm and sheep and goat plague (peste des petits ruminants, or PPR), and combat antimicrobial resistance. Pests and diseases do not respect borders, so tackling them requires coordinated national, regional and global action, as well as partnerships with relevant organizations, particularly academic and research institutions. Together with the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the World Health Organization (WHO), FAO takes a One Health approach to mobilizing and enhancing the capacity of all stakeholders to promote the surveillance and monitoring of and collective response to diseases. Without this, progress on food and nutrition security could be jeopardized.

ONE HEALTH AND TRANSBOUNDARY PESTS AND DISEASES (OH)

OH01



Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Partner Trust Fund (AMR MPTF)

Combating the rising global threat of AMR through a One Health approach

OH02



Peste des Petits Ruminants Eradication

Advancing the eradication of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in Africa

OH03



African Trypanosomosis Control

Tackling neglected tropical diseases for African development

OH04



Fall Armyworm Management

Sustainable management of the Fall Armyworm (FAW)

OH05



Red Palm Weevil Eradication

Eradicating the Red Palm Weevil (RPW) in the Near East and North Africa



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



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The issue

Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) is arguably the most complex threat to global health security, potentially leading to millions of deaths a year and hundreds of billions of dollars lost in annual economic growth. It threatens to compromise the global community's progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Misuse and overuse of antimicrobial drugs in human medicine, veterinary medicine and food production has put our future at risk, with few alternative solutions in the pipeline. Without coordinated and accelerated action, the world is heading towards a post-antibiotic era in which common infections could once again kill and routine medical procedures become high risk.

Globalization has led to an unprecedented rise in the movement of people, animals and food commodities, providing opportunities for the spread of resistance. Stemming the tide of AMR will take bold and determined global action and the commitment of all.

To ensure that today's cures are available for generations to come, a One Health approach is required to systematically address key challenges related to AMR.

The action

Capitalising on combined technical strengths and global convening power, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and the World Health Organization (WHO) - the Tripartite - have established an AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund (AMR MPTF) in close collaboration with UN Environment. This Fund calls for resources for an initial five-year period to counter the global threat of AMR in support of achieving the SDGs.

The strength of the Tripartite is founded on the long-standing partnership, combined technical knowledge and global convening power of the three organizations; collectively they offer robust, cost-effective and efficient solutions to addressing complex health problems faced by the global community.

National commitment to action is essential to develop multi-sectoral National Action Plans (NAPs) on AMR as well as the development of effective tools to facilitate implementation and integrated monitoring and evaluation.

Given the transnational and multi-sectoral nature of AMR and the support requested from countries and other stakeholders, the Tripartite is scaling up existing efforts to support countries to urgently counter this immediate threat through a One Health approach.

ONE HEALTH AND
TRANSBOUNDARY
PESTS AND DISEASES

Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Partner Trust Fund (AMR MPTF)

Combating the rising global threat of
AMR through a One Health approach

The issue in numbers



700 000

people die of drug-resistant infections
every year



10 million

people could die due to AMR per year in
35 years if no action is taken



USD 100 trillion

economic loss by 2050 if no
action is taken

Programme targets



10

countries implement AMR National Action
plans through a One Health approach



80%

rise in awareness of AMR among public
health professionals in target countries



10

countries use integrated AMR surveillance
systems that promote global data sharing

The budget



USD 70 million
(initial budget)



2 years



10 countries
(initially)

Expected results

- Improved awareness and understanding of antimicrobial resistance through effective communication, education and training, targeting stakeholder groups across sectors;
- Strengthened knowledge and evidence base through surveillance and research;
- Reduced incidence of infection in humans and animals through effective sanitation, hygiene, biosecurity and infection prevention measures, considering gender and cultural differences;
- Prudent and responsible use of antimicrobial medicines in human, animal and plant health;
- Economic case for sustainable investment that takes account of the needs of all countries, including gender and social characteristics;
- Increased investment in new medicines, diagnostic tools, vaccines and other interventions (alternatives to antibiotics).

Geographic focus

Africa: Burkina Faso, Kenya, Senegal, Zimbabwe

Asia: Cambodia, the Philippines, Indonesia

Latin America: Peru, Argentina

Europe and Central Asia: Tajikistan

In partnership with

The Tripartite of FAO, OIE and WHO, in close collaboration with UN Environment.



SDG contribution



Country level Actions to contain AMR: Bangladesh

Bangladesh's AMR National Action Plan (NAP), 2017 to 2022, is a good example of a One Health approach. Key actions include:

1. Multi-sectoral approach to AMR planning, coordination and implementation;
2. Rational use of antimicrobial agents in human health, livestock, fisheries sectors and environment;
3. Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) measures to minimize emergence and spread of AMR;
4. AMR-surveillance;
5. Basic, experimental and operational research in the area of AMR;
6. Advocacy, communication and social mobilization.

Through the AMR MPTF, more countries can be supported to develop and implement such plans.



Why invest?

The AMR MPTF provides an opportunity for partners to contribute to coordinated action to address AMR through a One Health approach at national, regional and global level. Partnering with the Tripartite effectively translates to greater value for money, efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of development finance.

The AMR MPTF is cost-effectively administered by the MPTF Office in New York, serving implementing agencies and partners to pool funds for joint action. The MPTF's governance structure outlines how the funds will be managed, disbursed and the impact measured. Detailed terms of reference for the Fund are available.

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Organization of the
United Nations



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ONE HEALTH AND
TRANSBOUNDARY
PESTS AND DISEASES

Peste des Petits Ruminants Eradication

Advancing the eradication of Peste
des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in Africa

The issue

Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) is a highly contagious disease infecting wild and domestic small ruminants, first reported in 1942 in Côte d'Ivoire. Some 5.4 billion people live in affected areas, the majority of them among the world's poorest livestock farmers. This disease is particularly prevalent in Africa, where 33.8 percent of global small ruminants are reared. PPR is caused by a morbillivirus of the family of paramyxoviruses, which are related to rinderpest, measles and canine distemper. Since initial identification, this fast-spreading viral disease has steadily expanded its geographical reach beyond its original endemic region in western Africa. PPR is now widespread throughout Africa (apart from the most southern countries) and many countries in the Near East, Central Asia, East Asia and South Asia.

Currently, 70 countries have reported infection, or suspected infection, to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and another 50 countries are considered to be at risk. Of those infected countries, more than 60 percent are in Africa, including North Africa, where there is a high risk of incursion into Europe. Thankfully, PPR is readily diagnosed and a reliable, inexpensive and high-quality vaccine is available to immunize animals. FAO and OIE began a global coordinated effort in 2015 to wipe out the disease by 2030. Stepping up this initiative will advance the PPR global eradication programme in Africa and ensure coordinated implementation. As of May 2017, 56 countries were deemed PPR free by the OIE, of which only five were African (Botswana, Eswatini, Madagascar, Mauritius and South Africa).

The action

The programme's main goal is to control and eventually eradicate PPR from Africa and the planet. This is technically achievable, as it is readily diagnosed and a reliable, inexpensive and high-quality vaccine is available, which confers lifelong immunity on inoculated animals. A concerted global effort to support both national and regional actions is required to control and then eradicate the disease. The veterinary services entrusted with this task require support and strengthening.

This action is feasible and necessary. The PPR virus has many characteristics of an eradicable disease: (1) an effective, robust, safe and affordable vaccine is available, (2) PPR vaccines can induce immunity against all known serotypes, (3) immunity is lifelong, (4) infection is transmitted primarily by direct contact and the virus does not persist in the environment, (5) animals are infectious for a short period of time and there is no carrier state.

The issue in numbers



2.1 billion

sheep and goats at risk of becoming infected



70 countries

infected with PPR and another 50 at risk



300 million

families rely on small ruminants for their livelihoods

Programme targets



2030

the target date for eradicating PPR



1.5 billion

animals immunised against PPR by 2022, 500 million of them in Africa



15

countries in Africa declared free of PPR by 2022

The budget



USD 95 million



4 years



Africa

ONE HEALTH AND TRANSBOUNDARY PESTS AND DISEASES

OH02

Expected results

- Country PPR eradication strategies in place and implemented, based on an understanding of the epidemiological situation at national and regional level, to reduce the prevalence of PPR and then eradicate the disease;
- Capacity developed to demonstrate the absence of the PPR virus and move towards and maintain OIE official PPR-free status;
- Performance of national veterinary services improved through enhanced compliance with OIE Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Critical Competencies and successful implementation of the PPR global eradication programme;
- Other prioritized small-ruminant diseases under better control.

Geographic focus

All five regions of Africa: Central Africa, Eastern Africa, Northern Africa, Southern Africa and Western Africa

In partnership with

The World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), national and local veterinary services, regional African organizations, such as the African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) and the African Union-Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (AU-PANVAC), and regional economic communities



SDG contribution



Diagnostic kits and vaccinations help control PPR

Across Africa, FAO has been helping to train field veterinarians and community animal health workers in disease recognition, outbreak investigation, surveillance, risk assessment, diagnosis and vaccination. In partnership with AU-PANVAC, a diagnostic kit has been tested and validated, reducing the unit cost from USD 2.5 to just USD 0.6.

After three years of vaccination in Somalia, no outbreak of PPR has been reported since 2015. Those efforts are now being replicated in Burundi and elsewhere. Freeze-drying technology has been procured for Ethiopia, boosting its PPR vaccine production more than threefold. FAO has been instrumental in rehabilitating a diagnostic laboratory in Liberia and in procuring equipment and reagents for other countries, to bring Africa a step closer to eradicating PPR.



Why invest?

Eighty percent of the world's sheep and goat population is at risk of becoming infected by PPR, which has a 90 percent mortality rate. Some 5.4 billion people live in the areas affected by PPR, the majority of them poor livestock keepers. Africa, alone, is home to 33.8 percent of the global small ruminant population. PPR has a direct effect on more than 300 million families, which rely on small ruminants for a living. Moreover, because of the socioeconomic and cultural importance of small ruminants to African communities and how PPR poses a threat to food security, nutrition, poverty alleviation and resilience, the eradication of PPR is critical in order to safeguard livelihoods and ensure food security in affected areas.

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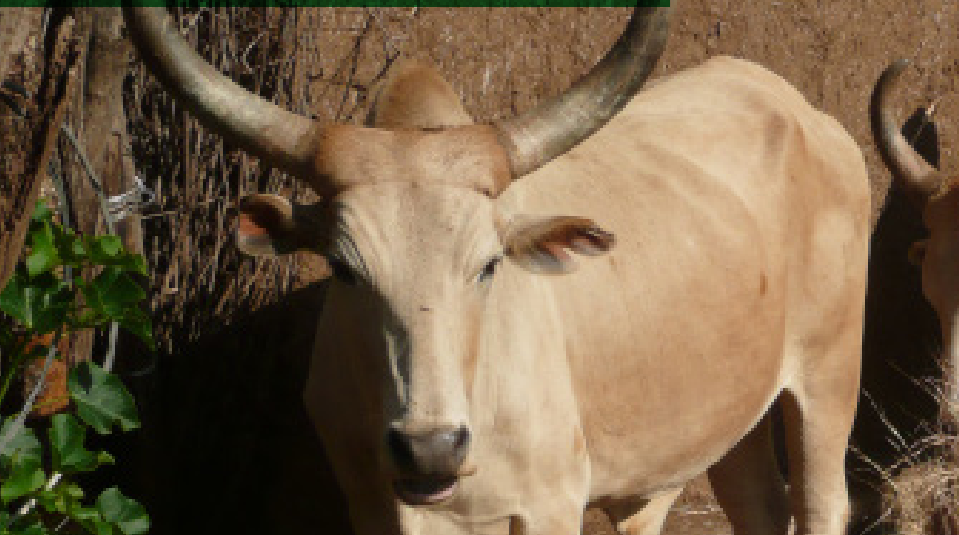


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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



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ONE HEALTH AND
TRANSBOUNDARY
PESTS AND DISEASES

African Trypanosomosis Control

Tackling neglected tropical diseases
for African development

The issue

Tsetse-transmitted trypanosomosis is a deadly, neglected tropical disease and a major challenge for mixed crop–livestock agriculture in more than 10 million km² of the most productive land in sub-Saharan Africa. The disease threatens the lives of more than 57 million people, particularly the poorest in rural areas. The direct and indirect losses caused by African animal trypanosomosis (AAT) are estimated at billions of dollars every year, limiting agricultural production and hindering rural development.

In 1997, FAO established the Programme Against African Trypanosomosis (PAAT), together with the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the African Union–Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU–IBAR). In 2001, there was a major push to tackle trypanosomosis by African heads of state and government, who launched the African Union–Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign (AU–PATTEC). Over the past two decades, under the leadership of WHO and thanks to effective public–private partnerships, tremendous progress has been made in controlling human African trypanosomosis (sleeping sickness), which is now on track for elimination. Control of the animal disease has lagged, however, and a redoubling of efforts is now required to contain it.

The action

FAO, with key international and national stakeholders, is promoting the Progressive Control Pathway (PCP) for AAT, which will also contribute to efforts to eliminate sleeping sickness through the One Health framework. The programme will roll out the PCP at local, national and regional levels:

- *Stage 1* establishes national coordination structures for AAT control, stakeholder engagement, developing technical capacity, data collection and management, and pilot field interventions;
- *Stage 2* aims for a sustainable and economically profitable reduction in the disease burden through integrated management (a grassroots approach that relies on the collaboration of veterinary services and farmers' associations);
- *Stages 3 to 5* target AAT elimination.

Five components are common to all PCP stages: (1) coordination and stakeholder involvement, (2) capacity development, (3) data management and analysis for evidence-based decision-making, (4) creation of an enabling environment and (5) AAT control in the field.

The issue in numbers



USD **5** billion
in GDP lost annually due to AAT



56 million
cattle at risk of AAT



57 million
people at risk of the lethal
sleeping sickness

Programme targets



15
African countries have stronger AAT
control policies and capacity



9
African countries see a substantial and
sustainable reduction in AAT



100 000
smallholder livestock keepers have
their livelihoods improved

The budget



USD **8** million



4 years



38 countries

Expected results

- Increased livestock and mixed crop–livestock production and productivity through improved control of AAT in priority affected countries;
- National capacities and policies for the progressive control of AAT strengthened;
- FAO support provided to international stakeholders (i.e. AU, WHO, IAEA and OIE) for reinforced AAT control;
- One Health benefits of interventions against AAT maximized (i.e. support for the elimination of sleeping sickness and reduction of other vector-borne diseases).

Geographic focus

The programme is regional in scope, spanning the 38 countries of sub-Saharan Africa, with country-specific activities. At national level, the focus will be on countries that have submitted specific requests to FAO and/or benefitted from previous FAO support in similar areas. These countries include, but are not limited to, Angola, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, Kenya, Senegal, South Africa, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

In partnership with

Within the PAAT framework, FAO collaborates with a wide range of partners, most notably WHO, IAEA and AU-IBAR. Other key partners include AU-PATTEC and OIE, which focuses on standard setting. At national level, the key FAO PAAT partners are the veterinary services of the 38 AAT-affected countries, in particular, their specialized national structures in charge of tsetse and trypanosomosis control.

PAAT also collaborates with academic and research and development institutions. These include the Global Alliance for Livestock Veterinary Medicines, the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology, the Centre International de Recherche–Développement sur l'Élevage en zone Subhumide, the International Livestock Research Institute, the Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement, the Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, the Institute of Tropical Medicine Antwerp and the University of Glasgow.



SDG contribution



Innovative tools piloted in six African countries

A regional FAO project has assisted Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Kenya and Uganda in improving their control of AAT. Innovative tools, such as protective livestock fencing, have been piloted to control tsetse and other biting flies, reducing the animal and human disease burden. National institutional capacity for the step-by-step control of AAT has been strengthened, notably through training for veterinary services on disease risk mapping for evidence-based decision-making and the promotion of information technology. Actions have been taken to streamline the PCP for AAT into national strategies and projects. Support has also been provided to the WHO-led campaign to eliminate sleeping sickness, to IAEA-led tsetse elimination activities based on the sterile insect technique and to the AU-PATTEC campaign.



Why invest?

Tsetse-transmitted trypanosomosis causes billions of dollars of losses every year and has severe negative impacts on livelihoods and socioeconomic development. Investing in the progressive control of AAT will help to improve food security and reduce poverty in sub-Saharan Africa. The PCP for AAT has great potential for scalability and replicability of results, as its implementation is embedded in African institutions at the national and regional levels. The PCP methodology addresses the needs of all affected countries through tailored solutions based on their existing capacities. AAT control will synergize with sleeping-sickness elimination programmes using the One Health framework, thus benefiting from and contributing to renewed global efforts to curb neglected tropical diseases.

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The issue

The Fall Armyworm (FAW), an insect pest native to the tropical and subtropical regions of the Americas, was first detected in West and Central Africa in early 2016. It was initially reported in Benin, Togo and Nigeria and rapidly spread across Sub-Saharan Africa and has now been reported in almost all countries. For the last two years, it has been infesting principally maize, but also sorghum, millet and occasionally other crops.

FAW has recently been confirmed in India and Yemen and is likely to continue to spread, threatening food and nutrition security and the household livelihoods of hundreds of millions of smallholders. FAW can cause serious yield losses if not brought under natural biological control or well managed.

FAO has been asked to coordinate the global response to FAW. It has more than 25 years' experience in managing and controlling transboundary pests and diseases through its Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases (EMPRES) programme and its Plant Production and Protection Division. To combat FAW, FAO has worked closely with partners to develop the Framework for Partnership and has shared important lessons from the Americas. It has developed the Farmer Field School Guide for Maize Integrated Pest Management (IPM), trained master trainers, prepared guidance notes and set up the FAO FAW website in six languages. It has further developed and supported the Fall Armyworm Monitoring and Early Warning System (FAMEWS), coordinating FAW technical working groups and supporting local FAW IPM innovation and national FAW task forces.

The action

This programme will strengthen national governments' capacity to take a coordinated approach to managing FAW. Farmers need immediate information and education, so that they can take action. Appropriate policies that promote sustainable pest management need to be designed and monitoring and early-warning mechanisms need to be utilised. Collaboration with international research centres is an important component of FAW management and FAO has the necessary networks to coordinate international collaboration and response action. The programme will facilitate the flow and use of information, knowledge, products and services that have been developed in sub-Saharan Africa into northern Africa and the Near East.

ONE HEALTH AND TRANSBOUNDARY PESTS AND DISEASES

Fall Armyworm Management

Sustainable management of the
Fall Armyworm (FAW)

The issue in numbers



More than **40**
African countries affected by FAW



More than **80**
crop species infested by FAW



More than **300** million
smallholders' food and nutrition
security and livelihoods threatened

Programme targets



At least **10** million
farmers have the knowledge and data
to manage FAW sustainably



5 000
facilitators trained to help smallholders
manage FAW



More than **40 000**
Farmer Field Schools implemented in
affected countries in Africa

The budget



USD 18 million



4 years



At least one
country per
continent

Expected results

- Improved access to and use of sustainable FAW management practices by smallholder farmers;
- FAW monitoring, early-warning and risk-assessment systems operational and used;
- FAW management practices tested and validated;
- Longer-term IPM-based innovations generated for managing FAW;
- Policies and regulations support the sustainable management of FAW;
- FAW response coordinated at national and continental level;
- Improved capacity of countries to prevent the spread and minimize the risk of movement of FAW through the implementation of international phytosanitary standards developed by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).

Geographic focus

Africa, the Near East and India

In partnership with

The African Union, the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology, the Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International



SDG contribution



FAW monitoring and early-warning app

One innovative way of tackling FAW developed by FAO and its partners is the FAW Monitoring and Early Warning System mobile app. The app provides insights on how the insect population in Africa is changing over time, bolstering knowledge of its behaviour and guiding best management practices. The app is useful on two fronts. First, it helps farmers and agricultural workers to manage their crops directly to prevent further infestation and reduce damage. Once farmers and workers check their crops and enter the required data, the app calculates infestation levels, so farmers can better understand the situation and take action. Second, it assists decision-makers involved in managing FAW in Africa, by providing data and vital analysis on risks, spread and priorities. The app is designed to expand with the evolving needs of farmers, analysts and decision-makers.



Why invest?

Investment is needed to provide a comprehensive, sustainable response to FAW invasion in Africa and to support smallholders globally. With this funding, FAO will provide digital tools to monitor and plan for FAW, support Farmer Field School education, support global coordination of the FAW programme (including technical working groups and South–South cooperation), support local farmer-led innovations to manage FAW and support national task forces.

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The issue

The red palm weevil (RPW, or *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*) is a major transboundary pest that originated in South Asia and is rapidly spreading around the world. In the Near East and North Africa (NENA) region, the weevil is causing devastating damage to date palms, affecting production, the environment and the livelihoods of nearly 50 million farmers. Despite an urgent call for action to address the RPW, it continues to spread rapidly throughout the NENA region. The main challenges to effective and sustainable management of the RPW are the complexity of detecting infection at an early stage and weak plant-quarantine regulations. These issues are compounded by inadequate regional collaboration and limited awareness among farmers.

The action

FAO, with key international and national stakeholders, is promoting a national and regional programme for RPW management in the NENA region. The programme facilitates the coordination of regional efforts to ensure an integrated and sustainable approach to controlling the RPW and reducing its devastating effects on date-palm production, the food and income security of rural communities, and the ecology of affected areas. The programme focuses on three interrelated elements:

Research

- Ensuring the biological control of RPW moves from research to application;
- Evaluating the socio-economic impact; and
- Applying innovative surveillance methods.

Capacity development

- Implementing national RPW management programmes;
- Enhancing the exchange of expertise;
- Leading national and regional technical assistance;
- Building the capacities of extension services;
- Introducing innovative platforms to address RPW; and
- Producing technical guidelines on the management of RPW.

Transfer of knowledge and technology

- Promoting integrated approaches to RPW management;
- Improving phytosanitary systems;
- Promoting date-palm genetic resources in NENA; and
- Facilitating the exchange of certified propagation materials free from RPW.

ONE HEALTH AND
TRANSBOUNDARY
PESTS AND DISEASES

Red Palm Weevil Eradication

Eradicating the Red Palm Weevil (RPW) in the Near East and North Africa

The issue in numbers



Around **90%**
of the world's dates are grown in
the NENA region



Nearly **50** million
farmers' livelihoods affected
by the RPW



EUR **480** million
worth of date palms destroyed in
the Mediterranean countries

Programme targets



10
regional training-of-trainer courses and
50 national training courses



3.2 million
farmers reached through extension
services and trained



Over **50%**
of date palms managed using RPW
integrated pest management

The budget



USD 20 million



5 years



More
than **15**
countries

Expected results

- Policies and regulations in place, including for phytosanitary and quarantine management practices: integrated pest-management strategies, biotechnology, semiochemicals, pesticides and biological control;
- Improved capacity of countries to prevent the spread and minimize the risk of movement of RPW through the implementation of international phytosanitary standards developed by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC);
- Monitoring, early-warning and RPW risk-assessment systems implemented and functioning;
- Scientific research and innovation strengthened with a view to securing long-term solutions;
- Stakeholder capacity improved, including through Farmer Field School training for municipalities, extension services and farmers;
- RPW control response coordinated across countries in the NENA region.

Geographic focus

The programme is regional in scope, encompassing, but not limited to, the 15 countries of the NENA region (Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen). At national level, the focus will be on countries that have submitted specific requests to FAO and/or benefitted from previous FAO support in similar areas.

In partnership with

FAO coordinates and manages the programme and contributes to its implementation together with wide range of partner organizations, including the Khalifa International Award for Date Palm and Agricultural Innovation, the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas, the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, the Near East Plant Protection Organization and the Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Bari.



SDG contribution



Controlling RPW in Mauritania

Thanks to an immediate and well-structured response to the RPW in Mauritania, the pest was contained at the site of origin within one year, resulting in no further spread. An integrated pest-management approach was followed, which included the active participation and strong commitment of farmers and their cooperatives. In addition, preventive measures were applied, underpinned by systematic coordination, planning and monitoring by all stakeholders. This resulted in the swift eradication of the pest and the declaration of Tidjikja as a potentially RPW-free area.



Why invest?

Greater investment is required to provide a comprehensive and sustainable approach to controlling the RPW in the NENA region. The RPW has already infested or destroyed palms worth EUR 483 million in Mediterranean countries alone. The date palm is a major export crop for the NENA region and is an important source of income, supporting both local livelihoods and national economies. It is estimated that the region supplies around 90 percent of global date production. Action is required now if we are to completely eradicate the RPW and protect this valuable crop.

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CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change threatens our ability to ensure global food security, eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development. At the same time, greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture and food production are a significant driver of climate change, trapping heat in the earth's atmosphere and triggering global warming. Climate change has both direct and indirect effects on agricultural productivity, including changing rainfall patterns, drought, flooding and the geographical redistribution of pests and diseases. The vast amount of CO₂ absorbed by the oceans causes acidification, influencing the health of our seas and those whose livelihoods and nutrition depend on them. FAO helps countries to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change by supporting resilient and sustainable policy and practices, promoting tried and tested approaches, such as climate-smart agriculture and agroecology, while addressing the barriers to access faced by small-scale farmers.

CLIMATE CHANGE (CC)

CC01



Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA)

Boosting agricultural productivity and incomes while adapting to climate change

CC02



Climate Action for Sustainable Development

Supporting countries to transition to low-emission, climate-resilient agriculture and food systems

CC03



Climate Data Systems and Services

Advancing national weather and climate information systems for use in agriculture

CC04



Water Scarcity Management

Addressing water scarcity in agriculture and food systems

CC05



Great Green Wall

Action Against Desertification initiative to boost small-scale farming in Africa



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CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA)

Boosting agricultural productivity and
incomes by adapting to climate change

The issue

By 2030, agricultural production needs to increase 50 percent to meet the needs of the world's growing population. Increased production, however, cannot come at the cost of the environment. Climate change is dramatically affecting the natural resource base on which food and agriculture systems rely, impacting people's livelihoods, food security and wellbeing. Ninety percent of recorded major disasters caused by natural hazards from 1995 to 2015 were linked to weather and climate change. Around three-quarters of the world's extreme poor depend on agriculture and are most vulnerable to disasters. Climate change could push an additional 100 million people into extreme poverty by 2030.

A holistic approach is required to increase sustainable production while adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change. The reality, however, is that many interventions at national and local level are not aligned and implemented by different institutions, against a backdrop of fragmented policies. Local-level implementation is also rarely coordinated, partly due to information and data gaps, limited access to information and a lack of guidance on an integrated cross-sectoral response. Similarly, steps to understand and address the underlying causes of social vulnerability and inequality as an integral part of climate-change and disaster risk reduction have yet to be incorporated into policy and practice.

The action

Countries have committed to decisive action on climate change and disaster risk reduction by ratifying the Paris Agreement and adopting the Sendai Framework, in addition to meeting their Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets. The Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) Programme supports countries in integrating and strengthening their efforts on sustainable production, adapting to climate change and reducing greenhouse gas emissions and harmful environmental effects. Due to the increase in climate-related extreme events, CSA also addresses disaster risk reduction. The CSA programme offers:

- A new mode of FAO technical support, which provides a holistic climate response across the humanitarian–development nexus in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors that contributes to achieving SDG targets;
- Improved institutional coordination on climate change, the SDGs, disaster risk reduction and social protection at national and local levels;
- Improved data gathering, management and access for stakeholders through user-friendly information systems for evidence-based decision-making;
- A coherent methodological approach for integrated CSA and disaster risk-reduction and management interventions at local and landscape levels.

The issue in numbers



90%

of major natural disasters from 1995 to 2015 were linked to weather and climate change



23%

of damage caused by natural disasters is agricultural



26 million

people are displaced every year by climate-related and natural disasters

Programme targets



1 million

farmers more food secure through CSA



100 000

hectares farmed using sustainable practices



25%

increase in production and a 30% increase in income in targeted areas

The budget



USD 20 million



5 years



4 countries

Expected results

- Countries transition to sustainable, resilient and equitable agricultural production systems and territories that are adapted to future climate, are more resilient to disasters and shocks, socially just, gender sensitive and contribute to multiple SDG targets, the Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework commitments;
- Countries adopt coherent policies, planning and implementation measures for climate-change adaptation and mitigation, as well as disaster risk reduction and management approaches in agriculture, bridging the humanitarian–development gap;
- Integrated programming is adopted at national and sub-national level, coordinating social-protection design with climate-change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction and management, to enable the poorest to build resilient livelihoods and escape the poverty trap;
- The capacity of key institutions and actors in the agriculture, environmental and related sectors are strengthened for the assessment, planning and investment in appropriate climate and disaster risk-sensitive interventions, contributing to the Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement and the SDGs.

Geographic focus

Four countries that meet the key criteria of FAO's Multipartner Programme Support Mechanism (FMM) and are located in regions where climate change will affect the poorest. Africa and Asia would be key target regions, specifically, low-income developing countries where scalability can be achieved.

In partnership with

The programme works closely with FAO's existing partners, including the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Meteorological Organization, the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, UN Environment, the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Prevention Web, the UN Climate Resilience Initiative A2R, civil-society organizations (such as World Vision, Oxfam and the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative), the Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture and its members – particularly in support of enhanced regional networking and private sector engagement.



SDG contribution



CSA successes in Zambia

Zambia has effectively employed a number of CSA interventions, including conservation agriculture and climate-adaptive seeds and cropping systems. For example, conservation agriculture practices increased 180 percent in just three years from 2012 to 2015. The practice of zero tillage techniques increased from 2.8 percent to 10.6 percent of the population during the same period. Such transitions have led to an increase of up to 36 percent in maize yields. Access to seasonal forecasting has significantly increased farmer adoption of drought-tolerant cropping systems. Combined actions to combat drought have greatly reduced vulnerability to water scarcity and have had other benefits, for example, safeguarding the country against natural hazards, such as floods and landslides.



Why invest?

Agricultural and development responses that do not employ an holistic CSA approach – integrating sustainable agriculture, climate resilience and disaster risk reduction and management – from the initial planning stages are an inefficient use of limited funds and resources. The planet cannot pursue food security without safeguarding the environment. Greater investment is required to bring policymakers and technical experts together with those on the ground and adopt a more holistic approach in pursuit of the SDGs.

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CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate Action for Sustainable Development

Supporting countries to transition to
low-emission, climate-resilient
agriculture and food systems

The issue

Climate change presents new and unprecedented challenges in the fight against hunger, malnutrition and poverty. Without urgent action, it threatens to impede and reverse progress made. It also threatens to exacerbate human conflict, intensifying migration. Even with an increase in warming of just 1.5°C, more negative consequences are likely, especially for the poor, with an estimated 122 million people falling into extreme poverty due to higher food prices, income losses and declining health. Agriculture and food systems must be at the heart of the global response. Agriculture features prominently in countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), with more than 90 percent including it in their mitigation and/or adaption plans.

The climate actions set out in countries' NDCs are aligned with 154 of the 169 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets, particularly in relation to agriculture, energy and water. The Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda – the most important climate and development frameworks for global action – are critically interlinked. Aligning their implementation provides an opportunity to accelerate progress on both agendas, generating mutually reinforcing benefits and maximizing returns on investment. To date, however, the agendas have been implemented separately and in a fragmented way. There is real opportunity to support countries in developing integrated sectoral roadmaps that translate climate commitments and SDG priorities into actionable policies, capacities and investments, embedding them in long-term development frameworks.

The action

FAO aims to turn NDCs, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Long-Term Climate Strategies (2050) into concrete action by helping countries to optimize policy and technical interventions to meet their Paris commitments and SDG targets. Turning high-level commitments into action requires strategic review and revision of national development planning, followed up with targeted capacity building, resource mobilization and a push to engage local stakeholders and the private sector. FAO's inter-divisional support mechanism will facilitate institutional strengthening and cross-sectorial policy dialogue that re-orientes climate, agriculture, food-security and nutrition priorities within existing institutional arrangements, policy processes and investments. It will also build technical capacities to foster the adoption of adaptation and mitigation practices, leverage their synergies and track progress over time. Its country-driven approach will anchor NDC and SDG ambitions in country ownership, leadership, commitment and accountability. The in-depth country engagement will provide new data for refining global knowledge products that sustain and scale up best practices and lessons learned in the agriculture sectors.

The issue in numbers



25%

decline predicted in staple crop
yields by 2050



**200–600
million**

more people may suffer from
hunger by 2080



700 million

people set to be displaced due to
water scarcity by 2030

Programme targets



2.3 billion

tonnes of CO₂ equivalent reduced or
avoided



600 000

smallholder farmers reached through
extension services



30%

increase in household income per unit
of production

The budget



USD 15 million



5 years



10 countries

Expected results

- Accelerated country progress on the Paris Agreement and 2030 Agenda, supported by transformation to low-emission and climate-resilient agriculture and food systems;
- Data-generation and knowledge-management structures improved in pilot countries to support adoption of evidence-based adaptation and mitigation actions in the agriculture sectors and to measure and track NDC and NAP progress and sustainable development co-benefits;
- Strengthened capacity of institutions and stakeholders to formulate and integrate agriculture, climate, food-security and nutrition issues into policy, investment and budgeting processes;
- Cross-sectorial policy dialogue facilitated to embed and enhance agricultural adaptation and mitigation goals into national strategies and international governance mechanisms;
- Strategic knowledge products and information-sharing mechanisms established to sustain and scale up climate action in the agriculture sectors and leverage sustainable-development synergies.

Geographic focus

Global, with a focus on 10 FAO Members that have specifically requested assistance.

In partnership with

FAO's partners will include parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the NDC Partnership, the Africa NDC Hub, the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement and its regional clusters, the West Africa South-South Network on Measurement, Reporting and Verification and Transparency of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Thematic Working Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use, the Global Environment Facility and the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

The programme will also build on FAO's joint programme with UNDP on National Adaptation Planning and UN Environment, on its participation in the Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture. FAO will engage with the research community, including the Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers, and local research and capacity-building institutions to ensure country ownership and sustainability.

FAO will further draw on its investment partnerships, such as that with the Global Environment Facility, the Green Climate Fund and regional development banks, as well as engage the private sector, community and local producer organizations to link and scale up climate-finance opportunities.



SDG contribution



Guiding change in Kenya

FAO has supported 4 500 smallholder dairy farmers in Kaptumo, Kenya, in reducing the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions per unit of milk, while at the same time increasing farm income. This has been achieved using a farmer-to-farmer extension approach to address climate change. Appropriate technologies and extension services for fodder production, fodder conservation and farm-based water-harvesting technology offer a gender-sensitive, cost-effective way to increase milk production throughout the year. The lessons learned in the field have contributed to the development of a Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) for the country's dairy sector and evolved into a national model for climate resilience and food security.



Why invest?

The evidence is clear that the consequences of inaction outweigh the investment costs required for climate-change adaption and mitigation. When the right policy and institutional environment are in place, finances can be leveraged, including from larger flows of public and private funds to scale up and sustain the long-term transformation of food and agriculture systems at country level. Investment is required now to boost low-emission and climate-resilient agriculture to avoid inevitably higher costs later.

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The issue

Changes in seasonality, climate extremes and climate-driven pests and diseases are increasingly affecting production and threatening agricultural livelihoods. Overall, agriculture suffers 26 percent of the damage and loss caused by climate-related disasters in developing countries. Informed projections and robust early-warning systems are required to provide the information necessary to prepare for and adapt to changes in climate. As technology for the monitoring and dissemination of information advances, now is the time to harness this progress to improve the evidence base for decision-making in agriculture at all levels. Giving countries the support they need to develop stronger information and early-warning systems for use in the agriculture sector will strengthen their capacity when it comes to national adaptation planning, farm planning and the prioritization of climate investments in agriculture. FAO is well positioned to support countries in building their own capacity to develop climate services and disseminate information to farmers.

The action

The programme will improve countries' capacities to build databases and employ innovative technologies to gather climate information by:

- Using and integrating FAO climate tools, such as the Modelling System for Agricultural Impacts of Climate Change, Google Earth Engine and Global Agroecological Zoning, to develop a modular system and create context-specific national systems;
- Stocktaking country-level data and building open-source networks for the identification of data gaps, creating opportunities for the use of global datasets and the facilitation of data sharing;
- Interpreting weather and climate data to inform agriculture, and forming country and regional working groups to use data sources to produce agrometeorological information, agroclimatic indices and early-warning information;
- Ensuring effective dissemination of information to create stronger links between agroclimatic information and end users, particularly farmers;
- Providing training and capacity building for local entities and extension services to communicate information to farmers; and
- Linking climate information within Farmer Field School approaches and formal education structures to promote understanding and use of agroclimatic information at national level.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate Data Systems and Services

Advancing national weather and climate information systems for use in agriculture

The issue in numbers



90%

of countries have made agriculture a priority under the Paris Agreement



1.5°C

rise in temperatures may cause a 10–25% drop in crop yields by 2050



26%

of climate-related loss and damage in developing countries is agricultural

Programme targets



5

countries develop climate information systems to inform decision-making



At least 2 million

farmers have access to agrometeorological information



5

countries develop national climate databases, incorporating global data

The budget



USD 3.5 million



4 years



5 countries

Expected results

- Improved and informed decision-making to reduce the adverse impact of climate change and extreme weather events on agricultural productivity and people's livelihoods;
- National Adaptation Plans and actions supported by climate information;
- Identification of priorities for agricultural sector, infrastructure and climate investments – the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), national climate investments, etc.;
- Better overall quality of and access to agrometeorological information and early-warning systems at farm, national, regional and global level;
- Greater resilience and reduced poverty in rural communities through risk-informed systems.

Geographic focus

The programme is global in reach and also works in specific regional contexts. Country selection will be based on country needs and discussions with partners. Activities are ongoing in North Macedonia, Indonesia, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Uruguay and Zambia.

In partnership with

The World Meteorological Organization, Google Earth Partnership, the University of Rome Tor Vergata, the French National Institute for Agricultural Research, Council for Research in Agriculture and Agrarian Economic Analysis, Cornell University, University of Cantabria, University of Cape Town, Vassar Labs, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, national meteorological services, ministries of agriculture, national emergency coordination mechanisms, other national institutions



SDG contribution



Agrometeorological advances in the Balkans

In North Macedonia, FAO has partnered with the national hydrometeorological service to improve agrometeorological information systems and increase access to data and alerts for end users. Through this initiative, agrometeorological stations have been installed in key agricultural regions and an online portal for the dissemination of information has been developed. Links between key national institutions have been strengthened and collaborations have been formed between Macedonian experts and EU institutions to share knowledge and experience. Researchers from national universities have supported the development of models for the main pests affecting production in the region. Future work streams have been identified, including mobile-phone services for farmers, the training of extension agencies, the institutionalization of activities and a more effective information flow between climatic and agricultural institutions.



Why invest?

Agriculturally relevant climate information is essential if farmers and governments are to prepare for and adapt to the impacts of climate change. With rapid advances in technology, it is time to ensure that the agricultural sector takes advantage of the powerful technological innovations available. Implementing new technologies will be a step-by-step and country-by-country process, and further investment in this programme will enable FAO to adapt its wide range of tools, methodologies and software to any national context and scale up accordingly. The innovative opportunities in the area of climate-change information systems are vast and bringing such innovation to a sector highly sensitive to environmental change is essential if we are to meet the commitments made under the Paris Climate Agreement and the 2030 Agenda. Greater investment will help provide the evidence base required to inform agricultural decision-making at farm and policy level now and in the future.

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The issue

According to the World Economic Forum's 2018 Global Risks Report, water scarcity is among the five crises set to have the greatest global impact in the next decade. Four billion people currently live with severe water scarcity for at least a month a year. Water scarcity is further exacerbated by climate change and poses a serious risk to poverty reduction and sustainable development, with effects on the environment, human health, food security, economic activity and natural resources. Of all economic sectors, agriculture is expected to suffer most from water scarcity, as it accounts for around 70 percent of global freshwater withdrawals. Changing global dietary trends, including an increase in the consumption of cereals and meat, as well as the pressures of population growth, will only further increase demand for water in future.

The action

Grounded in the Global Framework on Water Scarcity in Agriculture (WASAG) hosted by FAO and backed by the strong commitment of its partners worldwide, the Water Scarcity Management programme will:

- Facilitate dynamic and inclusive partnerships, evidence-based policy dialogue, knowledge exchange and joint actions;
- Identify, foster and promote technical innovation and innovative financing mechanisms to address water scarcity in agriculture;
- Build a diverse portfolio of user-friendly tools, best practices and approaches shown to lead to concrete practice and policy change for better management of water in agriculture and food systems;
- Empower women to access water, as well as other inputs, including land, seeds, fertilizers and financing through microcredits, cooperatives or community-based arrangements;
- Support better planning and alignment of investment for more impactful and programmatic implementation;
- Ensure effective use of available resources and expertise on addressing water scarcity in the agricultural sectors, including collaborative proposal development, resource mobilization and implementation.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Water Scarcity Management

Addressing water scarcity in agriculture and food systems

The issue in numbers



4 billion

people face severe water scarcity for at least a month a year



70%

of global freshwater withdrawals go to agriculture



80%

of countries report insufficient water for agriculture and food systems

Programme targets



8

countries adopt guidelines to help manage water scarcity in agriculture



10

community 'rainwater harvesting for agriculture' projects implemented



10

country projects empower women in agricultural water management

The budget



USD 15 million



5 years



12–14 countries

Expected results

- Water-use efficiency from 'field to fork', spanning various agricultural sectors to ensure nutritious and sustainable food production for all;
- Water-food-energy nexus strengthened through emerging technologies, such as solar power for irrigation;
- Non-conventional water sources developed, such as saline water and wastewater reuse;
- Drought preparedness, including contingency plans for agriculture;
- Innovative programmes developed, such as small ponds, rainwater-harvesting infrastructure, cisterns and soil moisture-conservation practices, also tapping into indigenous knowledge to support agricultural resilience for food and nutrition security;
- Innovative, multi-stakeholder and multi-layered models of water governance that prioritize women's needs;
- Training and technology that enable, in particular, the empowerment of women in the agricultural sector.

Geographic focus

The programme will be launched in 12-14 countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America

In partnership with

FAO's partner organizations in WASAG, spanning government and inter-governmental agencies, international organizations, research institutions, academic institutions, advocacy groups and professional/membership organizations



SDG contribution



Global Framework for Water Scarcity in Agriculture

The Global Framework for Water Scarcity in Agriculture (WASAG) was launched at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's 2016 Climate Change Conference (COP 22). The partnership was formally established in April 2017, when its partners adopted the Rome Statement on Water Scarcity in Agriculture. WASAG's working areas include water and migration, drought preparedness, financing mechanisms, water and nutrition, sustainable agricultural water use and saline agriculture. In October 2018, the Committee of Agriculture (COAG) supported WASAG as a key coordination mechanism for adapting to the effects of water scarcity in agriculture in response to a changing climate. At COAG's request, FAO is now providing technical and policy assistance to countries, in order to enhance their involvement in WASAG activities to address water scarcity.



Why invest?

Through WASAG, the programme will develop a global repository of knowledge, good practices, case studies, tools, technologies and policy advice. Investment will scale up and disseminate practices, technologies and tools, and bring together experts to advise on water issues. The cost of inaction far outweighs the cost of action; doing nothing could exacerbate socio-economic losses, harming food security and nutrition and the livelihoods of vulnerable people, especially women. Opportunities to scale up the programme are already being pursued in the Near East, the Sahel, Latin America and Southeast Asia, including Small Island Developing States. There is an urgent need to upscale emerging new technologies, promote partnerships and identify new funding opportunities, to assist countries in adapting to water scarcity in agriculture in a changing climate.

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The issue

Desertification, land degradation and drought are grave challenges facing Africa's drylands, aggravating the issues of hunger, poverty, unemployment, forced migration and conflict. Climate change is increasing the risk of extreme weather events and all these factors have a far-reaching adverse impact on human health, physical infrastructure, natural resources and national and global security. The Great Green Wall initiative is Africa's ambitious response. Launched in 2007, it has rallied more than 20 African countries, international organizations, research institutes, civil society and grassroots organizations to transform the lives of millions of people by creating a mosaic of green and productive landscapes across North Africa, the Sahel and the Horn of Africa.

FAO, a long-standing partner of the Great Green Wall initiative, is playing a key role through the Action Against Desertification initiative, launched in 2014. This initiative has paved the way for large-scale restoration of small-scale farming and aims to make degraded land productive again and improve the livelihoods of rural communities in less than five years. To scale up efforts and make a lasting impact, more investment is needed.

The action

This programme aims to expand Africa's Great Green Wall by restoring an additional 50 000 hectares of degraded land in four Sahel countries. It scales up interventions in Burkina Faso and Nigeria and begins rehabilitation in Chad and Mali, where the initiative is in its infancy. The programme builds on the Action Against Desertification approach, which has helped restore 50 000 hectares of degraded land in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, the Gambia, the Niger, Nigeria and Senegal to date. This has been achieved by working with more than 300 rural communities, reaching more than 500 000 people. Local communities are at the heart of the restoration approach, which includes planting a mix of well-adapted native tree, shrub and grass-fodder species that offer local livelihood options (such as gum Arabic), as well as developing sustainable non-timber forest products. Robust monitoring and evaluation systems are set up to measure the impact on the ground. Knowledge is shared in order to improve awareness of the issues of desertification and land degradation and to strengthen national capacities to scale up action.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Great Green Wall

Action Against Desertification
initiative to boost small-scale
farming in Africa

The issue in numbers



10 million

hectares of land a year in the Great Green Wall area need to be restored by 2030



780 million

hectares in the core Great Green Wall area, with 232 million inhabitants



250 million

tonnes of CO₂ could be removed by the Great Green Wall over the next decade

Programme targets



1 million

rural households have improved livelihoods



100 000

hectares of degraded land restored



10

non-timber forest-product value chains developed (eg, fruits, fodder)

The budget



USD 20 million



5 years



4 countries

Expected results

- Some 50 000 hectares of degraded land planted for restoration, with the reclaimed land managed in a way that increases the productivity and resilience of dryland forests and agro-sylvo-pastoral systems;
- Increased sustainable production, value addition and marketing of agricultural products and non-timber forest products, generating additional income for 1 million rural households;
- A comprehensive and innovative country monitoring and evaluation system developed to help monitor restoration efforts and impact;
- Knowledge shared and better managed, technical capacities on restoration and sustainable land and forest management improved, and awareness raised among practitioners and policymakers on land degradation drivers.

Geographic focus

Four West African countries: Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali and Nigeria.

In partnership with

FAO has become a key technical partner of the African Union and its member states, working with:

- National Great Green Wall institutions and agencies, the Panafrican Agency of the Great Green Wall, the European Union, the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), the World Agroforestry Centre, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, L'Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel, the World Bank and the World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies;
- Research institutes, such as the Institut d'Économie Rurale in Mali, the Forestry Research Institute Nigeria, l'Université Catholique de Louvain and national forest seed/tree centres;
- Community-based and non-governmental organizations.

South-South Cooperation will be at the heart of the programme.



SDG contribution



Land restoration in Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso is beginning to reverse the effects of land degradation, as Sawadogo Mohammadi in the village of Gargaboulé in the northern Sahel region attests. "We have chosen this plot because it was empty (200 hectares). No trees, no grasses, nothing. This plot has been restored." When FAO's Action Against Desertification programme began two years ago, the village actively participated and local men and women helped to prepare the terrain, plant trees and sow grass. Vegetation now covers nearly 95 percent of the plot's 200 hectares. This has led to better water absorption and soil fertility, as well as fodder for livestock, and has boosted the plot's potential for small-scale family farming activities.



Why invest?

The Great Green Wall initiative is a potential game changer for Africa's drylands. It has the potential to offer millions of rural people hope of a better life for themselves and their families. Moreover, the initiative is about mitigating climate change: aiming to remove an estimated 250 million tons of CO₂ from the atmosphere over the next decade. It also offers alternatives to migration by creating opportunities for young people looking for employment in a range of small-scale family farming businesses. Through greater investment, everybody stands to benefit from the Great Green Wall initiative's efforts to improve the lives of people and the environment in Africa's drylands.

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BLUE GROWTH

Pollution, over-exploitation, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and climate change have become major threats to aquatic ecosystems. The world's marine and freshwater ecosystems, the blue world, provide essential ecosystem services, biodiversity, food and livelihoods for hundreds of millions of people. To achieve the sustainable use of living aquatic resources, FAO actively promotes sustainable fishery and aquaculture policies and practices. The FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and its related instruments have been the global reference framework for the past two decades. FAO's Blue Growth initiative is born of this framework and focuses on capture fisheries, aquaculture, ecosystem services, trade and expanding access to adequate social protection. It advocates ways to balance economic growth, social development, food security and the sustainable use of aquatic living resources.

BLUE GROWTH (BG)

BG01



Blue Production

Making fisheries and aquaculture more productive and sustainable

BG02



Blue Trade

Creating a more sustainable seafood value chain

BG03



Blue Communities

Empowering coastal and fishing communities to improve livelihoods



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The issue

Providing food to more than 9 billion people in 2050 will be a challenge, as resources for food production are limited. Fisheries and aquaculture have the potential to meet some of the additional need, if we continue to make improvements in fisheries management and address key issues, such as feed and seeds in aquaculture. Catches from wild-capture fisheries have plateaued around 80 million tonnes annually, for example, but these could be improved, or at least maintained, with effective management. And while there is scope to supply more fish protein in future, with 35 percent of catches lost or wasted, not all of the expected increase in demand can be met. Aquaculture could plug some of this deficit, but only if there is more effective management along the value chain.

The Blue Production programme offers tools and approaches to develop a prosperous aquaculture sector and to manage the fisheries and aquaculture sectors sustainably along the value chain, so as to meet future production needs and contribute to food security, better livelihoods and decent work.

The action

Blue Production takes an integrated and holistic approach to addressing production issues in fisheries and aquaculture by supporting the development and enhancement of policies, plans and best practices. The programme focuses on enablement and empowerment in four key areas:

1. Encouraging sustainable and efficient resource use;
2. Creating decent work opportunities;
3. Reducing carbon footprints; and
4. Promoting financial and technical innovation.

Specific project interventions in these areas include:

- Mainstreaming the Blue Growth approach into key fisheries and aquaculture policies, financing, capacity building and innovation among FAO Members;
- Capacity building for the uptake and upscaling of best practices along value chains in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors;
- Identifying and implementing Blue Production approaches to generate synergies between interventions, such as aquaponics, in FAO Members; and
- Reducing carbon emissions from capture fisheries and aquaculture production.

BLUE GROWTH

Blue Production

Making fisheries and aquaculture
more productive and sustainable

The issue in numbers



60 million
people directly employed by
fisheries and aquaculture globally



3.2 billion
people get more than 20 percent
of their animal protein from fish



23%
decline in sustainable fish stocks
around the world from 1974 to 2015

Programme targets



5
national Blue Growth production
policies adopted



1 000
fishers/farmers trained in
sustainable production



100 000
tonne increase in sustainable
production

The budget



USD 45 million



4 years



16 countries

Expected results

- Improved management of fisheries and aquaculture operations, better profitability, more and better decent work opportunities and lower carbon emissions;
- National and local institutions implement improved policies, guidelines and tools to enhance income-generating and decent opportunities within the fisheries and aquaculture value chains, mainly among women and youth, and to foster financial and technical innovation.

Geographic focus

The Blue Growth Initiative is global in scope, but will target least developed countries (LDCs) in Africa and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) that have prioritized the development of marine and aquatic-based economies in their national strategies.

Africa: Algeria, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Tunisia and Zambia

Asia Pacific: Bangladesh and Kiribati

Caribbean: Barbados, Grenada and St. Lucia

In partnership with

The programme provides a common platform and approach in order to streamline support at the local, national, regional and global levels, as well as to pool technical expertise and financial resources. In addition to member countries, FAO will work with:

- Regional fisheries management organizations and regional economic commissions;
- Intergovernmental organizations, including financial institutions (World Bank, African Development Bank), UN Environment, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS);
- Non-governmental organizations, such as the World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fishworkers (WFF), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Rare, the International Center for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (CIHEAM);
- Academic institutions, including Wageningen University, Michigan State University and the United Nations University Fisheries Training Programme (UNU-FTP).



SDG contribution



Aquaponics innovation in Barbados

As a Small Island Developing State, Barbados' energy, freshwater and other resources are limited and costly. Consequently, aquaponics fits well with Barbados' aquaculture plans. Aquaponics combines aquaculture (growing fish) with hydroponics (growing plants in water) and generates significant environmental benefits and economic efficiencies for Barbados. First, aquaponics maximizes freshwater use by growing tilapia for local consumption, while simultaneously growing high-value lettuce crops for restaurants. Second, Barbados uses solar energy to power its aquaponics system, which is environmentally responsible and economically cheaper than conventional energy sources. Third, the materials for aquaponics are readily found in hardware stores and do not need to be specially ordered.



Why invest?

Investment in transforming the world's current fisheries and aquaculture systems to Blue Production systems will enhance the overall productivity and sustainability of aquatic resources and ecosystems, and support Blue Communities and Blue Trade now and into the future. The Blue Production platform offers a unique integrated approach that adds value to long-standing policies, tools and best practices, such as the ecosystem approach and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. Lessons learned from the first set of pilot projects provide an opportunity to refine and, in future, scale up the approach in meaningful ways.

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The issue

Fish is one of the most traded food commodities globally. Some 45 percent of all fish and fish products, worth more than USD 143 billion, is traded internationally each year. While most of this fish originates in developing countries, much of the value generated is not captured there. In addition, more than 35 percent of global fish and seafood production is lost or wasted – almost double the level of meat products. To realize the 2030 Agenda for the 3.2 billion people globally who get more than 20 percent of their protein intake from fish, efforts need to be made to add value and reduce food loss and waste along the entire seafood value chain, from harvest to consumer.

At the country level, good governance and strong policies based on adherence to international regulations, tools and guidelines are weak or lacking. Countries recognize that these deficits also limit opportunities for international and intra-regional trade and have requested FAO's support to address them. Filling these gaps will help to improve livelihoods, create decent employment opportunities, promote efficient resource management and poverty alleviation, empower vulnerable communities and create incentives for investment and innovation.

The action

Targeted actions across the Blue Trade platform focus on marine-based food systems and value chains through: (i) support for national participation in the formulation of global trade instruments; (ii) the translation and incorporation of instruments into national policies and regulations; and (iii) the development of technical capacities, so that participants along the value chain can benefit from new opportunities. This requires capacity building for stakeholders at all levels and access to technology to improve seafood safety, quality and adherence to market requirements. Together, these will increase profitability and trade volumes. Solutions include scaling up mainstream technologies, promoting best practices and understanding the needs of local communities and engaging them in decision-making. Other solutions lie in the creation of Blue Growth incubators to foster technical innovation, knowledge sharing and the upscaling of fisheries-related businesses at all levels. When integrated with existing and planned interventions, these value-added actions can enhance project impact. The benefits include greater entrepreneurship, more enabling environments, decent work opportunities and access to finance, especially for women and youth, as well as lower carbon footprints.

BLUE GROWTH

Blue Trade

Creating a more sustainable
seafood value chain

The issue in numbers



60 million

people globally directly employed in the fisheries and aquaculture sector



USD 143 billion

in fish and seafood products traded internationally every year



35%

of fish catches lost or wasted

Programme targets



3

innovative value chains
sustainably developed



50%

reduction in food loss and waste in
project value chains



500

fish workers trained on food
quality and safety

The budget



USD 20 million



4 years



16 countries

Expected results

- Support to small and medium-sized enterprises enhanced to promote more effective trade and competition;
- Effective and efficient government food-control systems enhanced, contributing to improved seafood safety and quality of aquatic food products;
- Illegal, unreported and unregulated fish prevented from entering trade;
- Mainstreaming and increased use of eco-labelling and other certification systems, creating trade opportunities and reducing fish fraud along the seafood value chain.

Geographic focus

The Blue Growth Initiative is global in scope, but will target least developed countries in Africa and Small Island Developing States that have prioritized the development of marine and aquatic-based economies in their national strategies.

Africa: Algeria, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Tunisia and Zambia

Asia Pacific: Bangladesh and Kiribati

Caribbean: Barbados, Grenada and St. Lucia

In partnership with

The Blue Trade platform provides a common framework and approach to streamline support at the local, national, regional and global levels, building on shared technical and financial resources. In particular, FAO will work with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the World Trade Organization, The Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex), international financial institutions such as the World Bank and African Development Bank (AfDB), regional economic commissions, regional fisheries bodies, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations and other technical and financial partners.

The African Package for Climate-Resilient Ocean Economies is a joint initiative by FAO, the World Bank and the AfDB to leverage coordinated technical and financial support to coastal and island states throughout Africa as they develop their ocean-based economies.



SDG contribution



Technology for women in Côte d'Ivoire

Simple, inexpensive technologies can have tremendous effects on the value chain, in particular, by increasing the earnings of rural fishers and processors. More efficient fish-smoking kilns in Côte d'Ivoire have increased profits for women's cooperatives, improved the health and working conditions of women smoking the fish and met EU standards for dried-fish imports, allowing the women to access new markets. More efficient kilns have reduced food loss and waste, in addition to lowering the operations' carbon footprint, as they require less fuel. At the University of Ghana, the use of the kiln is now included in the final-year 'Animal Products Processing Technology' course.



Why invest?

Realizing sustainable fish value chains and improving trade requires the development, uptake and upscaling of Blue Growth tools and best practices, not only in the post-harvest and processing sectors, but also in packaging and transport. Here, the need is greatest among micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), which lack the capacity, technology and access to finance, but also among governments and public-sector authorities, so that they can provide an enabling environment.

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The issue

Fisheries and aquaculture are a critical source of food, nutrition, income and livelihoods for coastal and inland (blue) communities worldwide. The sector supports the livelihoods of around 12 percent of the world's population and accounts for 17 percent of animal protein in people's diets globally. However, stress from pollution, habitat degradation, overfishing and climate change threaten the productivity of the world's aquatic ecosystems and the communities that depend on them. Poverty in small-scale fishing and aquaculture communities is multidimensional and stems from factors that impede the full enjoyment of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. The marginalization of small-scale fishers, fish farmers and fish workers is a major barrier to reducing poverty and food insecurity in these communities and limits their ability to engage in the sustainable management of natural resources.

Small-scale fisheries and aquaculture operations sustain hundreds of millions of people worldwide by providing food and employment. If the needs of the world's growing population are to be met and the lives of the poor are to be improved, communities need access to productive resources, basic services and adequate social protection. Investing in fisheries and aquaculture-dependent communities can increase productivity, create decent employment, promote economic diversification and contribute to improved risk management. This is critical, as population growth is outpacing employment growth globally and competition for natural resources is intensifying. At the same time, migration to coastal areas is increasing demands on resources and services, with implications for social and political stability.

The action

Blue Communities, as part of FAO's Blue Growth Initiative, supports the development and strengthening of policies and programmes among national and local institutions, and promotes the social empowerment and inclusion of fisheries- and aquaculture-dependent communities. The programme adds value to FAO's core work by encouraging pro-poor and gender-sensitive sustainable production policies and practices that increase food security, productivity, income diversification, decent employment, and resilience to natural and man-made shocks, and enable access to social protection while promoting sustainable natural-resource management. Special emphasis is placed on addressing the barriers facing women, youth, migrants and indigenous peoples in the fisheries and aquaculture sector, through the sustainable and efficient use of resources and access to financial and technological innovation for small-scale producers.

BLUE GROWTH

Blue Communities

Empowering coastal and fishing communities to improve livelihoods

The issue in numbers



120 million
people are directly or indirectly employed in fisheries worldwide



90%
of fishers are small-scale operators



50%
of workers in small-scale fisheries are women

Programme targets



100%
increase in the number of women involved in fisheries and aquaculture in target areas



10 000
members of the public educated on benefits of fish consumption



20%
growth in consumption of fish in targeted communities

The budget



USD 35 million



4 years



16 countries

Expected results

- Coastal and fisheries-dependent communities have inclusive access to and sustainable use of fisheries, aquaculture and natural resources, as well as access to financial services;
- Markets enhanced in target countries through strengthened rural institutions and improved national and local policies, guidelines and tools;
- Enhanced income-generating opportunities across small-scale fisheries and aquaculture, mainly among women and youth via access to decent jobs, finance and technical innovation;
- Greater social protection to support coastal and fisheries-dependent communities to reduce food insecurity, build productive livelihoods, manage (climate) risk and respond to shocks;
- Greater commitment to and capacity for poverty reduction in coastal and fisheries-dependent communities via pro-poor, multi-sectoral development policies, strategies and programmes.

Geographic focus

The Blue Growth Initiative is global in scope, but will target least developed countries (LDCs) in Africa and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) that have prioritized the development of marine and aquatic-based economies in their national strategies.

Africa: Algeria, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Tunisia and Zambia

Asia Pacific: Bangladesh and Kiribati

Caribbean: Barbados, Grenada and St. Lucia

In partnership with

- Regional rural banks, Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism, Central American Fisheries and Aquaculture Organization, Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science, Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, regional fisheries management organizations;
- The African Confederation of Professional Organizations for Artisanal Fisheries has pledged to hold implementation workshops on the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) in one country per year over the next 10 years;
- Organizations under the World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fishworkers and World Forum of Fisher People, two global civil-society organizations for fish workers.



SDG contribution



Championing clam collectors in Tunisia

In Tunisia, FAO has provided technical assistance to women clam collectors, enabling them to establish their own association and, thus, negotiate fairer prices and lower transport costs. A new agreement with an Italian seafood importer has created a direct commercial relationship with the women's association, allowing them to set a fixed sale price for their clams. This greatly increases the transparency of the sales process and will more than double the clam collectors' earnings, ensuring that more of the profits remain within their coastal communities.



Why invest?

Blue Communities projects are designed to reduce future dependence on foreign assistance and national social-security and welfare schemes, by generating synergies and optimizing the impact of interventional investment. The programme takes a holistic approach to strengthening community resilience and empowering coastal and fishing communities to address many of hurdles to sustainable development. Although tailored to the needs of the poor, the approach is replicable and scalable, as social protection is coupled with a suite of complementary measures focused on promoting sustainable livelihoods through human-capacity development, financial empowerment, the sustainable use of fisheries and aquaculture resources, and climate-change adaptation. Collectively, these projects will contribute to national efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Strengthened capacity and empowerment will ensure that communities are better placed to access finance and technologies that facilitate the transition to Blue Growth.

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A photograph of a woman in a red shirt holding a baby, with a man in a red shirt sitting behind her. The image is partially obscured by a pink overlay on the right side.

ECONOMIC INCLUSION

Some 767 million people globally live in extreme poverty, 54 percent of them women. Furthermore, 80 percent of the world's poor live in rural areas and face the challenge of hunger and food insecurity every day. Rural poverty is still a critical issue for many countries and is particularly pronounced in many parts of sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. These regions have seen least progress in improving rural livelihoods. FAO strives to help the rural poor, including those in extreme poverty – often women, youth, pastoralists and indigenous peoples – who struggle to access social and financial services, infrastructure, markets, innovative technologies and practices, as well as skills, in order to access decent employment. It works to give the poorest people a voice in decision-making, safeguarding their livelihoods and boosting smallholder productivity. Through its efforts on social protection, FAO also helps governments to find better ways for rural populations to manage and cope with disaster risks and progressively move from subsistence to productive and sustainable livelihoods in development and fragile contexts.

ECONOMIC INCLUSION (EI)

EI01



Rural Women's Economic Empowerment Facility

Closing the gender gap in agriculture to eliminate hunger and poverty

EI02



Forest and Farm Facility

Collective action towards improved livelihoods and climate-resilient landscapes

EI03



Rural Social Protection

Promoting resilient livelihoods and the economic potential of the rural poor and vulnerable

EI04



Landscapes for Life

Empowering people and local institutions to boost sustainable development

EI05



Scaling Up Agroecology

Guiding the transition to more sustainable, efficient, equitable and inclusive food systems

EI06



Sustainable Mountain Development

Enhancing the resilience of mountain people and their environments

EI07



Pastoralism for Resilience and Sustainable Development

Helping to protect and develop livelihoods in the world's drylands

EI08



Dimitra Community Clubs

Promoting collective action through a gender-transformative approach to improve rural livelihoods

EI09



Agri-Services

Making rural services work for small-scale producers and poor family farmers



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ECONOMIC INCLUSION

Rural Women's Economic Empowerment Facility

Closing the gender gap in agriculture
to eliminate hunger and poverty

The issue

Today, 767 million people live in extreme poverty and 54 percent of them are women. Many of these women experience significant additional challenges due to gender-based discrimination. Furthermore, evidence shows that women are more food insecure than men in every region of the world, particularly in Africa. Gender disparities in food security exist due to differential access to economic opportunities and resources. Achieving SDG 1 (no poverty) and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) is directly dependent on achieving SDG 5 (gender equality).

Women's roles in agriculture are crucial and expanding in many regions. In North Africa alone, the share of women active in agriculture rose from 30 percent in 1980 to 45 percent in 2015. In sub-Saharan Africa, women's participation in agriculture has always been high and is increasing due to the growth of commercial farming and male out-migration. In spite of their important role, women still face greater challenges than men in accessing and controlling productive resources, services and opportunities. They often have a limited and marginalized voice in decision-making and perform poorly paid jobs, lacking access to natural resources, rural services and legal or social protection. The resulting gender gap in agriculture, in turn, imposes high costs on rural development and the wellbeing of communities and households as a whole.

The action

This facility aims to close the gender gap in agriculture by enhancing women's economic empowerment and their role in rural development. It focuses on expanding women's socio-economic opportunities, thereby contributing to hunger and poverty reduction. The programme combines four elements: (1) enhance capacities of FAO Members to design and implement gender-sensitive policies, strategies and programmes; (2) strengthen women's participation in producer organizations and cooperatives to boost their capacity for collective action; (3) enhance women's business skills and access to markets to increase their incomes; (4) improve women's access to and control over land and other productive resources and services to increase their productive potential.

The issue in numbers



For every **100**
men living in extreme poverty,
there are 122 women



Almost **50%**
of farm labour is performed by women,
but they hold only 15% of farm land



40 billion
hours a year spent by sub-Saharan
women and girls collecting water

Programme targets



5
national gender strategies for
agriculture adopted



50 000
female farmers trained in rural
entrepreneurship



1 000
rural communities address gender
inequalities through social dialogue

The budget



USD 28 million



4 years



14 countries

Expected results

- Enabling policy environment for the economic empowerment of rural women;
- Rural women's voices and participation enhanced in the decision-making processes of rural organizations;
- Income-generating capacity and productive potential of rural women improved.

Geographic focus

The programme will support 14 countries in four regions:

- **Africa:** Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, the Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda
- **Asia Pacific:** Cambodia, India, Nepal
- **Europe and Central Asia:** Kyrgyzstan
- **Latin America:** Guatemala

In partnership with

Partners include the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Food Programme (WFP), UN Women, the International Labour Organization, Care USA, the International Food Policy Research Institute, government counterparts, producer organizations, the private sector (especially those working in value chains of high relevance to rural women, such as Twin Trading and the Nestlé Group), funding partners and researchers. South-South Cooperation will be a key mechanism.



SDG contribution



Women leading in agribusiness

Through the UN Joint Programme on accelerating progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women (JP RWEE), FAO is partnering with IFAD, WFP and UN Women to realize lasting improvements in rural women's lives. Through capacity development and technical support, more than 44 000 rural women and 261 000 members of their households have benefitted since 2014 in sub-Saharan Africa (Ethiopia, Liberia, the Niger and Rwanda), Asia (Nepal and Kyrgyzstan) and Latin America (Guatemala). As a result, women have stepped up agricultural production, accessing credit and starting businesses, leading to improved nutrition for their families. In addition, JP RWEE assists governments in designing and implementing gender-sensitive agri-policies to ensure durable results.



Why invest?

Investment to improve the social status of rural women and capitalize on their potential as producers is a powerful accelerator of agricultural growth. FAO's State of Food and Agriculture Report (2011) estimated that granting women equal access to agricultural inputs and resources could increase production substantially and contribute to food security and economic growth. Survey data indicate that when a woman is able to earn and control her own income, she has greater say over her own life and the lives of her children. Women invest a large part of their earnings in their families, ensuring food, healthcare and schooling. Investing in this programme is investing in women. They are critical to safeguarding and empowering the next generation and helping to break the cycle of inter-generational poverty.

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The issue

Forest and farm landscapes provide a wide range of livelihood options for smallholder families, indigenous peoples and local communities. Forest and farm producers grow, manage, harvest and process a wide range of natural resource-based goods and services for subsistence purposes or for market. Together, they account for 1.5 billion people globally, manage 90 percent of the world's farms and supply 80 percent of food in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. They make up a significant proportion of the small-scale private sector in these regions. Many are part of forest-and-farm producer organizations (FFPOs), formal or informal associations that critically support members in knowledge sharing, policy engagement and advocacy, tenure and access rights, small enterprise management practices and expanding markets. Forest and farm producers, therefore, play a central role in determining their own and broader local-development pathways out of poverty. They also play a significant role in combatting climate change, given their role in managing and sustaining forested landscapes.

The action

The Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) supports FFPOs in improving livelihoods, while safeguarding the environment and responding to climate change. Building on phase I of the programme, FFF provides resources directly to FFPOs and offers a range of capacity-development services, including advocacy, information sharing, business incubation, access to financing and links to social services.

Phase II of the FFF aims to scale up previous work with 10 partner countries and their FFPOs to 25 countries. FFF has a robust monitoring and learning framework that measures and improves delivery, ensuring that the programme builds the independence of member-based organizations, gains key support from government institutions, fosters strong market linkages and increases climate resilience for the sustainability of forest and farm enterprises.

ECONOMIC INCLUSION

Forest and Farm Facility

Collective action towards improved livelihoods and climate-resilient landscapes

The issue in numbers



1.5 billion
forest and farm producers worldwide



80%
of food in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa is provided by forest and farm producers



33%
of forests are managed by indigenous peoples and local communities

Programme targets



20
FFPO enterprises, 10 of them led by women, have improved business plans



2
national policy changes established per country in favour of FFPOs



5
investment processes catalysed per country for value-chain development

The budget



USD 96.5 million



4.5 years



25 countries

Expected results

- More inclusive governance and cross-sectoral processes lead to enabling policies and legal environments for forest and farm producer organizations (FFPOs);
- Increased entrepreneurship, access to markets and finance through equitable value chains and business-development services within FFPOs, while respecting sustainable food and agriculture principles;
- Improved delivery of landscape-scale mitigation, adaptation and resilience for climate change through the direct engagement of FFPOs and integration with inclusive approaches;
- Improved access to social and cultural services to empower women and marginalized communities.

Geographic focus

Phase II will expand the programme to 25 countries, beginning with nine core countries of Bolivia, Ecuador, Ghana, Kenya, Nepal, Viet Nam, Zambia, Togo and Madagascar and seven 'network' countries of Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Liberia, Myanmar, Nicaragua and the United Republic of Tanzania. It also provides support to regional and global FFPOs for capacity sharing and advocacy.

In partnership with

Forest and Farm Facility is a partnership between FAO, the International Institute for Environment and Development, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and AgriCord. Members of its gender-balanced Steering Committee are affiliated with forest producers, community forestry, indigenous peoples' organizations, the international research community, business development service providers, the private sector and government.

Forest and Farm Facility is also an integral component of three major external institutional partnerships between FAO and AgriCord, We Effect and the Self Employed Women's Association. Further partnerships include the Asia Farmers Association, the Mesoamerican Alliance for People and Forests, the International Family Forest Alliance, the Global Alliance for Community Forestry; the International Alliance for Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests; IKEA.



SDG contribution



Agroforestry cooperative boosts production

The Binh Minh Agroforestry Cooperative, comprising 18 households in Lem Village in the Yen Binh district of Viet Nam, is thriving thanks to Forest and Farm Facility support. The cooperative now owns and sustainably manages 60 hectares of plantation forest and has a Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)-certified sawmill, producing 700 cubic meters a month. In 2014, FFF provided Lem Village Acacia growers and cooperative members, training in market analysis and development, proposal writing and wood processing, in addition to exchange visits to learn about FSC-certified wood. Now, almost 500 households in the wider Yen Binh district have received FSC sawmill certificates and their incomes have increased by 10 to 15 percent.



Why invest?

FFF has already reached more than 947 FFPOs in 10 partner countries (Bolivia, Guatemala, Nicaragua, the Gambia, Kenya, Liberia, Zambia, Myanmar, Nepal and Viet Nam) since 2012. A further 30 regional and global organizations, with a combined membership of more than 40 million people, have also benefitted. Further investment in this programme will accelerate gains for forest and farm producers and FFPOs worldwide, boosting their policy influence, increasing tenure-rights security, improving product prices and local small-enterprise business development. Additional resources will help expand FFF's reach to support 25 countries and their FFPOs, ultimately supporting local and national sustainable development targets, particularly in terms of reducing poverty, addressing food insecurity and tackling the effects of climate change.

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The issue

Three-quarters of the world's poorest and most undernourished people live in rural areas. They are predominantly family farmers (including fishers and foresters) with few to no assets, engaged in low-quality, low-paid labour, dependent on agriculture and natural resources for their livelihoods. They struggle to access social and financial services, infrastructure, markets or innovative technologies and practices, preventing advancement to more efficient, sustainable and productive livelihoods. They are particularly vulnerable to economic, climatic and conflict-related risks and shocks. Such shocks can have devastating impacts on income and livelihoods, and push people into negative coping strategies, such as the sale of productive assets, over-deforestation or cutting the quality of children's diets, exacerbating the cycle of food insecurity and poverty. Women and girls face extra challenges due to gender-related inequalities.

The action

Rural Social Protection works to eradicate rural poverty, boost economic inclusion and rural economies, and increase resilience. This programme will boost small-scale farmers' risk-management and economic capacity, so they can withstand economic, environmental and social shocks and gradually move from subsistence livelihoods to sustainable productivity. It responds to the particular economic, social and environmental contexts of each target country:

Limited social-protection coverage: Here, FAO helps governments build an investment case for expanding social protection. It assesses the barriers to accessing social protection, providing costed scenarios and economic impact analyses. Poor and vulnerable farmers receive tools to manage risk and build productive livelihoods, lifting them out of extreme poverty, enabling their social and economic inclusion.

Social protection coverage, ready for economic inclusion: FAO works to scale-up social-protection schemes, facilitating integration between social protection, food security and nutrition, disaster risk and agricultural policies. The aim is to boost the productive potential of rural households and maximize the impact of social protection on rural transformation.

Fragile and humanitarian contexts: FAO supports the design and implementation of risk-informed and shock-responsive social protection and nascent systems, enhancing crisis-response capacity and helping to bridge the humanitarian-development-peace divide.

The programme stresses sustainability and government ownership, scaling up successful pilot programmes and working with governments committed to their integration into national strategies.

ECONOMIC INCLUSION

Rural Social Protection

Promoting resilient livelihoods and the economic potential of the rural poor and vulnerable

The issue in numbers



75%

of the chronically undernourished and poor reside in rural areas



Only **45%**

of the global population is effectively covered by at least one social benefit



59%

of the extreme poor live in vulnerable and fragile contexts

Programme targets



10

countries expand social-protection programmes to rural areas



16 countries

enhance social-protection schemes to include productive packages



6

national crisis response systems have enhanced capacity

The budget



USD 35 million



5 years



21 countries

Expected results

Across the three country contexts:

- Policies and strategies for the expansion of social-protection coverage into rural areas are put in place, as well as programmatic coordination mechanisms that ensure cohesion between social protection and productive inclusion;
- The added impacts of social-protection schemes are effectively assessed and evaluated;
- Stakeholder capacity to design, expand, deliver and evaluate appropriate policies and programmes is enhanced, including that of governmental institutions, community members and civil society;
- Awareness is raised on the impact, policy and operational evidence of the programme and the approach is integrated into national, regional and global policy processes.

Geographic focus

The programme will support 21 countries and territories in five regions:

Expansion of coverage: Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Myanmar, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania, Turkey

Productive inclusion: Armenia, Cambodia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Myanmar, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Uganda, West Bank

Risk-informed and shock-responsive social protection: Ethiopia, Lebanon, Mali, the Philippines, the Sudan, Turkey, Jordan

In partnership with

At country level, FAO will partner with social-development and agricultural line ministries, as well as other public, private and civil-society institutions. It will also collaborate with UN organizations, in particular, the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Labour Organization, and the Rome-based agencies, multilateral organizations, such as the World Bank and the European Union, and bilateral partners, such as the United Kingdom's Department for International Development and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit. South-South cooperation will also be central to the programme.



SDG contribution



Cash transfers fuel agro-investment in Zambia

FAO and its partners have developed a strong investment case for the scaling up of social-protection programmes, including via cash transfers. Across regions, cash-transfer programmes show significant economic and social benefit by stimulating investment in agriculture. Zambia's Social Cash Transfer Programme has been operating since 2003. As of December 2014, cash transfers had increased the amount of land dedicated to crop production by 34 percent, along with the use of seeds, fertilizer and hired labour. As more agricultural inputs were used, overall production increased by 36 percent and farmers engaged more in local markets.



Why invest?

Achieving substantial social-protection coverage is one of the key targets for ending poverty under the 2030 Agenda, but many countries face challenges in expanding and scaling up coverage. This programme responds to growing country requests for support.

The transformative impacts of social protection, when integrated into broader rural development strategies, can be seen in country-level evaluations. The World Bank estimates that social-protection schemes can shrink the poverty gap by 45 percent, but 55 percent of the world's population remains unprotected. Risk-informed and shock-responsive social protection boosts the efficacy of response while enhancing resilience. However, setting up and scaling up rural social-protection programmes can take a decade or two, so investment is needed now. Small-scale agriculture accounts for up to 75 percent of farmland and produces more than 80 percent of the world's food in value terms, making Rural Social Protection critical to ensuring global food security.

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The issue

To meet the targets of the 2030 Agenda, rural areas need to tackle complex problems at local level, foster innovative approaches, strengthen institutions and boost investment. This will require a multi-sectoral view of development to mobilize key investments at local level. In addition to basic services, infrastructure, health, education and social protection, these must include the restoration and sustainable management of rural landscapes and territories. At its core, landscape and territorial management, includes the development of local food and agricultural systems and enhanced participatory governance of natural and productive resources. These investments will act as the foundation for lasting growth.

Landscape and territorial development are two approaches that seek to address the socioeconomic and environmental needs of people in their ecosystems. Countries are increasingly integrating landscape and territorial development approaches into their national development and environmental policies, recognizing the inter-linkages required between various sectors to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Governments see the need to adapt policies and investments to specific contexts if they are to succeed: to diverse agro-ecological environments and livelihoods, ecological capacities, seasonality and migration patterns, people's aspirations, existing socio-political rights, existing infrastructure, connectivity and access to services.

The action

Through this programme, FAO will foster necessary innovation and investment for sustainable development at local level. It will focus on supporting countries that are implementing landscape and territorial development approaches, or that wish to implement them, to address particularly complex environmental and socio-economic issues. The programme aims to strengthen ongoing initiatives, consolidating and expanding them at national level through policy dialogue and efforts to mobilize national and international resources. Approaches and tools from the following technical areas will be further bolstered at local level: the development of sustainable food and agriculture systems, sustainable landscape and watershed management, participatory governance of natural and productive resources and decision-making, responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forestry, agroecology, rural advisory and extension services, productive inclusion and social protection, employment generation in the non-agricultural sector, the strengthening of rural organizations, and rural-urban interface and market development.

ECONOMIC INCLUSION

Landscapes for Life

Empowering people and local institutions to boost sustainable development

The issue in numbers



736 million

extreme poor globally, about 80% of them in rural areas



Over **2** billion

hectares of land (an area equal to South America) are currently degraded



100s

of local institutions need to build capacity to deliver on rural development plans

Programme targets



6–8

countries consolidate approaches to sustainable rural development



12–15

territories secure minimum set of publicly and internationally funded investments



12–15

territories free of poverty and hunger

The budget



USD 10 million



4 years



6–8 countries

Expected results

- Enhanced capacity of rural populations and local institutions to utilize the potential of territorial and landscape approaches to develop sustainable and income-generating on- and off-farm opportunities;
- Improved enabling environment for innovative agricultural initiatives, together with the private sector, providing equitable social services, access to knowledge, financing, markets and inclusive policy processes;
- Policy dialogue, knowledge and good practices in sustainable agriculture and rural development exchanged between territories and regions, including through South–South collaboration.

Geographic focus

Global coverage, with country-specific initiatives in 6–8 of the following:

Africa: Burkina Faso, Chat, Côte d'Ivoire, the Niger

Asia: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic

Europe and Central Asia: Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova

Latin America and the Caribbean: Colombia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras

Near East: Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia

In partnership with

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Development Programme, Centro Latinoamericano para el Desarrollo Rural, the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development, the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States



SDG contribution



Supporting rural reform in Latin America

FAO is supporting the implementation of the Comprehensive Rural Reform in Colombia and working towards the revitalization of rural areas and the implementation of territorial development plans. In the Dominican Republic, FAO is helping government ministries to boost development in the south-western region of the country, fostering coordination between national and regional social-protection and agricultural programmes, scaling up territorial markets and mobilizing public-private partnerships.



Why invest?

Investment in agriculture and rural development is of paramount importance if we are to achieve the SDGs, eradicate poverty and hunger by 2030 and feed an additional two billion people by 2050. Sustainable food and agriculture, integrated policies, social protection and stronger rural institutions are essential building blocks for sustainable income-generating activities. Through effective investment and strategic partnerships, including with the private sector, FAO can assist territories in identifying opportunities and accessing innovative technologies and services to strengthen the local economy, boost rural livelihoods and safeguard natural resources.

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The issue

While agricultural development efforts have focused on boosting output, increased food production has come at a high environmental and social cost. Today's challenges demand a people-centred approach. Agroecology is an integrated approach that simultaneously applies ecological, social and economic concepts and principles to the design and management of food and agricultural systems. By applying these concepts and principles, and by placing producers at the core of the process, agroecology can help guide the transition to more integrated and inclusive food systems that use resources more sustainably and efficiently and produce nutritious food and other agricultural products and services in a more equitable way.

The action

This initiative will foster the co-creation and sharing of agroecological knowledge. It will link this to policy processes and build connections for transformative change through South–South and triangular collaboration, via partnerships with policymakers, researchers and civil-society and producer organizations, as well as the private sector. Countries that are currently implementing agroecology will act as mentors to target countries and regions. The initiative will facilitate:

- A global analytical framework and guidance for policymakers, researchers and analysts, based on existing sustainability frameworks (e.g. SDG indicators), to assess the social, environmental and economic performance of agroecological approaches;
- A network of universities, communities of practice and tertiary institutions working on agroecology to foster knowledge co-creation and sharing;
- Partnerships that enable the scaling-up of successful agroecology experiences and assist in the co-creation of knowledge;
- Technical support to develop public policy and initiatives for agroecological transition, drawing on the knowledge and experience of other countries and using the global analytical framework to guide transitions;
- Women and youth participation in territorial processes to scale up agroecology, including innovative initiatives, such as bio-districts, eco-villages and green territories;
- Small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) development that supports efficient and inclusive food systems and markets for agroecological products, which fuel sustainable production and consumption, and empower youth and women.

ECONOMIC INCLUSION

Scaling up Agroecology

Guiding the transition to more sustainable, efficient, equitable and inclusive food systems

The issue in numbers



Nearly **80%**
of the world's food is produced
by family farmers



12 million
hectares of agricultural land lost each
year to drought or desertification



75%
of the world's 815 million hungry
people are family farmers

Programme targets



15
national policies implemented by
governments



40
territorial initiatives in eight countries,
directly impacting 1 million producers



800
SME pathways developed in eight
countries

The budget



USD 18 million



5 years



At least one
country per
continent

Expected results

- Global information database and tools for agroecology developed to guide policy, programming, implementation and monitoring;
- Awareness raised and capacity developed among decision-makers and agriculture technical specialists from the public sector to scale up agroecology practices;
- Non-state actors supported in territorial processes to scale up agroecology, including through South–South cooperation (e.g. bio-districts, eco-villages and green territories);
- Agricultural producers' knowledge and capacity enhanced through farmer-to-farmer exchanges, including collaboration between research institutions and producer organizations, agroecology schools and Farmer Field Schools (FFS);
- Small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) development promoted to support efficient and inclusive food systems and markets for agroecological products.

Geographic focus

The initiative is global and foresees activities in at least one country from each of the following regions:

Africa: Angola, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali, Senegal

Asia-Pacific: China, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar

Europe and Central Asia: France, Georgia, Hungary, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Serbia, Ukraine

Latin America and the Caribbean: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, Uruguay

Near East: Iran (Islamic Republic of), Morocco, Tunisia

In partnership with

Governments, producer and civil-society organizations, academic institutions, private companies, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Development Programme, UN Environment and the World Food Programme



SDG contribution



Diversity, prosperity and culture in Nepal's Himalayas

The beans grown at an altitude of 2 300 metres in the Himalayan valley of Sinja in the Jumla District of Nepal have immense significance for the community. The pulses have good commercial and high nutritional value and are also tied to the local culture and religious festivals, like Janai Purne, marking the end of the rainy month and beginning of the cold season. The beans are cultivated manually by local farmers without the use of pesticides to ensure healthy soils and food. However, the production of beans faced competition, as higher-yielding crops were introduced. Through an initiative led by the Mountain Partnership, better marketing and distribution of high-quality Jumla beans has led to a doubling of production in the past three years. The market price has risen by 25 percent due to the added value of a Mountain Partnership product label. As well as supporting the livelihoods and traditional cultures of local people, the involvement of women has also grown by 13 percent in the same period.



Why invest?

Agroecology offers a unique approach to meeting the significant increase in demand for healthy, diverse and nutrient-rich food in a sustainable way, while ensuring that small-scale producers can benefit from the rise in demand, too. As custodian of 21 indicators of the SDGs, FAO will work with stakeholders in the food and agriculture realm to create a sustainable, efficient, equitable and inclusive food system. The Scaling Up Agroecology initiative will foster the co-creation and sharing of agroecological knowledge at local and national level, linking to enabling policy processes and building connections for transformative change. The lessons learned and evidence generated will provide an opportunity to expand the approach to other countries.

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The issue

Mountains are key ecosystems, providing goods and services, such as water, food and energy, to the entire planet. In particular, mountains provide and regulate up to 80 percent of global freshwater resources. However, mountain people are among the world's poorest: one in three faces hunger and food insecurity. Climate change has a strong impact on mountain areas, increasing the occurrence of disasters and exacerbating desertification, land degradation and soil erosion. Mountain communities are particularly vulnerable to the effects of natural hazards due to their high dependency on agriculture (crops, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry) as their primary source of livelihood. Life in mountain areas is becoming increasingly difficult and the vulnerability of mountain people to food insecurity is worsening, often forcing them to migrate. Identifying new, sustainable livelihood opportunities and adopting practices that build the resilience of mountain people and their environments is a pressing challenge.

The action

The Sustainable Mountain Development (SMD) programme enhances the resilience of mountain communities and ecosystems by promoting pro-mountain policies and governance mechanisms, attracting targeted investment, expanding sustainable production and the diversification of food systems, and strengthening skills and value chains.

Emphasis is placed on the adoption of strategies, plans and policies for restoration, protection, disaster risk management and climate-change adaptation that combine ecosystem conservation and livelihood improvement in mountain landscapes and watersheds:

- Support inclusion of mountains in national development plans and encourage the establishment of inclusive governance systems, national committees and transboundary mechanisms for sustainable mountain development;
- Promote sustainable management and landscape restoration programmes and protect and conserve mountain biodiversity through crop diversification, and soil conservation;
- Improve value chains of mountain products, promote voluntary and participatory certification schemes and enhance access to training, credit, enterprise building and extension services;
- Increase national institutions and local communities' capacity to design and implement disaster risk-reduction plans and climate-change adaptation in mountain watershed and landscapes.

ECONOMIC INCLUSION

Sustainable Mountain Development

Enhancing the resilience of mountain people and their environments

The issue in numbers



22%

of the world's land surface area is mountainous



Almost **1 billion**
people live in mountain areas



1 in 3

mountain people in developing countries
faces hunger and food insecurity

Programme targets



1 500

farmers' cooperatives marketing
more than 40 mountain products



3

countries adopt and implement mountain
landscape management plans



100%

increase in the number of women in
mountain agricultural value chains

The budget



USD 15 million



5 years



15 countries

Expected results

- More inclusive governance systems and policies that create enabling environments to empower mountain people and include them in development processes;
- Sustainably managed mountain landscapes that ensure the provision of critical ecosystem services for both upland and lowland communities;
- Increased sustainability of mountain economies, food security and nutrition through improved access to markets and finance for mountain people, particularly women and indigenous groups;
- Greater national and institutional capacities to design, integrate into policy and implement strategies and plans for disaster risk reduction and climate-change adaptation in mountain watersheds and landscapes.

Geographic focus

Africa: Lesotho, Madagascar, Rwanda

Asia Pacific: Bhutan, India, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines

Central Asia: Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia

Latin America and the Caribbean: Bolivia, Guatemala, Jamaica, Panama, Peru

In partnership with

The programme works with the Mountain Partnership, which has more than 350 members: 60 governments, 15 inter-governmental organizations and 274 civil-society organizations. Other partners include the Global Island Partnership, the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements – Organics International, Slow Food, the International Union of Forest Research Organizations, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and the European Forestry Commission Working Party on the Management of Mountain Watersheds.



SDG contribution



Labelling boosts mountain producers' income

The Mountain Partnership Products Initiative by the Mountain Partnership and Slow Food is a voluntary and participatory certification and labelling scheme for small mountain producers from developing countries. It currently spans 16 products in seven countries, ranging from coffee produced in the Panamanian Central Cordillera to herbal tea and rice grown in the Indian Himalayas. To date, 24 producer organizations have benefited from the initiative and the label has, in some cases, led to a rise in selling prices of 25 percent. The narrative label details the origin of the product, who made it and the traditional techniques used. It reassures consumers that they are making a responsible purchase and supporting mountain communities by enabling producers to sell at a premium price.



Why invest?

Funding will support the development of mountain-specific policies and programmes and help build vital capacities and resilience. Integrated watershed management is commonly used in upland areas in response to competing demands from multiple resources users, but disaster risk reduction and risk mitigation policies and practices are rarely included. The programme supports the integration of risk and vulnerability reduction in mountain areas as a cost-effective means of building the resilience of mountain communities. Working with and building on the Mountain Partnership platform, the programme will expand its reach, also through South–South Cooperation. Investing in mountain people and their environments is critical to the planet's health and ensuring inclusive and sustainable development for all.

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ECONOMIC INCLUSION

Pastoralism for Resilience and Sustainable Development

Helping to protect and develop
livelihoods in the world's drylands

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The issue

Pastoralists produce food in the world's harshest environments and pastoral production supports the livelihoods of rural populations on almost half of the world's land. Arid and semi-arid areas are home to hundreds of millions of pastoralists who depend on livestock (mainly cattle, camels, sheep and goats) for their livelihoods, food security, income and wellbeing. In recent decades, pastoralist systems have become highly vulnerable to increased uncertainty and insecurity caused by factors including:

- Neglect and exclusion of pastoralist communities from policy processes and development investment;
- Violence, displacement and militarization of pastoral livelihood systems;
- Insecure land rights and restricted mobility;
- Increased risk of animal and zoonotic diseases; and
- Climate change, climate variability and natural-resource management.

These challenges have weakened the capacity of pastoralists to recover from recurrent and often overlapping shocks and adapt to change. They have further exacerbated food insecurity and famine among pastoralist communities.

The action

This programme benefits pastoralist communities living in drylands, with a focus on Africa, Central Asia and Latin America's arid and semi-arid areas. It strengthens their resilience by protecting and improving their livelihoods and providing them with long-term development perspectives. In collaboration with government authorities, national and local stakeholders and pastoralist organizations, the programme enhances pastoralist capacity and ensures their active participation and ownership of the outcomes. By providing technical support and capitalizing on existing initiatives (such as the Pastoralist Knowledge Hub) and knowledge gained on pastoralism, FAO Country Offices work with local governance structures to define the most relevant components of the programme and the activities necessary to achieve the required results. At regional level, the programme enhances collaboration and exchange of knowledge and experience on the development of pastoral areas between FAO Representations and partner organizations. The programme seeks to enhance both policy and practices and to foster knowledge sharing, for example, on the diversification of livelihoods and improved market access, particularly for pastoralist youth and women.

The issue in numbers



268 million
pastoralists in Africa alone



43%
of Africa's land mass is home to
pastoral communities



10–40%
of the GDP of African countries stems
from pastoralism

Programme targets



500 000
pastoralists have better resource
access and livelihood options



10
countries see improved pastoral land
governance and animal health control



5
regional networks developed to engage
pastoralists in policy processes

The budget



USD 60 million



2–3 years



Global

Expected results

- Pastoral animal production and health systems, including transboundary aspects, strengthened and harmonized;
- Enhanced sustainable diversification of agro-pastoral livelihoods and improved access to markets;
- Rangeland management, including cross-border areas, improved on a sustainable basis and with mobility in mind;
- Pastoral livelihood-based monitoring and information systems developed to improve regional and national policies and response capacities;
- Inclusive policies on pastoral development strengthened and regulatory frameworks developed.

Geographic focus

Drylands, with a specific focus on the Horn of Africa, the Sahel regions of Lake Chad, Central Asia and Latin America.

In partnership with

The World Food Programme (via the Food Security Cluster), the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, other UN organizations, governments, local authorities and pastoral organizations



SDG contribution



Pastoral support in Kenya

In 2017, Kenya experienced one of its worst droughts in decades and the government declared it a national disaster. The number of severely food-insecure people more than doubled from 1.3 million to 2.7 million. Located outside most irrigation schemes, pastoralists were the most vulnerable. FAO's response targeted the livestock sector: inputs needed to increase milk production and support the survival of breeding animals were provided to 26 000 pastoralist households. At the same time, FAO supported the development of the Eastern and Southern African Pastoralist Network. Knowledge-sharing activities and training took place between Eastern and Southern African pastoralists, specifically addressing the governance and tenure of pastoral lands. Since then the Network has represented pastoral interests in several policy forums.



Why invest?

FAO plays a crucial role in supporting governments and pastoral communities in enhancing the resilience of pastoral livelihoods and building capacities and policy frameworks to provide development opportunities in the drylands. Recognizing that pastoralists serve as custodians of the drylands and provide valuable ecosystem services, this programme considers them to be key actors and part of a lasting solution to ensure the stability and development of the drylands. The activities proposed address the challenges hampering the adaptive capacity of pastoralists by providing them with better livelihood opportunities and building an enabling environment that is supportive of pastoral systems.

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Food and Agriculture
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The issue

The majority of the world's rural poor face significant hurdles when it comes to accessing resources and seizing economic opportunities to improve their livelihoods. Poverty is multidimensional, so should not be viewed solely from an income perspective, but as a series of challenges that affect people's wellbeing. These include factors such as inadequate living standards, poor nutrition, lack of voice and capacity to influence decisions (agency) and weak participation in community life. Addressing the non-economic dimensions of poverty and food insecurity is essential to overcoming the barriers that perpetuate poverty, social exclusion and gender inequalities. There is growing recognition of the connection between collective action and poverty reduction. Collective action is a crucial step in empowering the most vulnerable, particularly women and youth, ensuring they fully participate in development. Most developing countries agree on the need to intensify efforts in this area. Innovative and flexible gender-transformative development models are needed to reinforce individual and collective agency, and to empower people through community mobilization and self-development activities to critically improve their livelihoods and nutritional status.

The action

The programme builds on the success of the Dimitra Clubs initiative, assisting countries in adapting and implementing the model for community mobilization, gender equality and empowerment. FAO has been implementing the Dimitra Clubs model since 2008. To date, almost 3 500 clubs in seven countries have enabled an estimated 2.5 million rural people to actively participate in local governance and development. The model helps to empower people through community mobilization, dialogue, the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs), collective action and self-help activities to improve livelihoods and gender equality. Support is provided to strengthen rural people's organizational skills and access to decision-making, as well as to promote collective action and self-development activities, as identified by the communities themselves. The model triggers sustainable results in a variety of areas, including nutrition, climate-adaptation agriculture, resilience, gender relations, social cohesion and peace. The successes achieved with this model, will be scaled up by: (1) supporting member states and partners in integrating the model into development programmes and strategies, (2) building regional and national expertise for model adaptation and implementation, and (3) documenting the impact of the Dimitra Clubs through a monitoring and learning framework.

ECONOMIC INCLUSION

Dimitra Community Clubs

Promoting collective action through
a gender-transformative approach
to improve rural livelihoods

The issue in numbers



736 million
people live in extreme poverty worldwide



56%
of the extreme poor live in sub-Saharan
Africa, most of them smallholders



405 million
of the extreme poor are women with
little or no public voice

Programme targets



10 000
Dimitra Clubs worldwide



300 000
club members empowered
(two-thirds of them women)



13
new countries using the Dimitra Clubs
model (+200%)

The budget



USD 9 million



4 years



19 countries

Expected results

- Enhanced capacity of rural people, particularly women, youth and the elderly, to engage in community life and socioeconomic development through their organizations, including in protracted crisis situations;
- Increased participation, voice and influence of rural women and youth in local decision-making (rural organizations and communities) to improve sustainable smallholder farming and rural livelihood systems;
- Integration of the Dimitra Clubs model into rural strategies and programmes as a way of promoting empowerment and community self-help, as well as improving gender equality, nutrition and food security;
- Enhanced capacity and ownership of national and regional institutions and development partners to use the Dimitra Clubs model for empowering rural women and youth and rural livelihood systems.

Geographic focus

Asia-Pacific: Cambodia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea

Latin America and the Caribbean: Haiti

Near East: Oman

Sub-Saharan Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, the Niger, Senegal, Uganda

In partnership with

Governments, line ministries, local authorities, religious and traditional authorities, producer organizations, private-sector companies (especially in the ICT field), research institutes, radio stations, non-governmental and civil-society organizations, as well as UN agencies, such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, UN Women, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Population Fund



SDG contribution



Community action on erosion in Senegal

Erosion has intensified in recent years around the village of Saré Boubou, Tambacounda, Senegal, resulting in collapsed roads, degraded fertile top soil and gullied croplands. While the community would have once contracted workers to undertake a 'quick fix', Dimitra Clubs identified the need to address the problem in a more sustainable way. They decided to reach out to the Institut National de Pédologie (INP) to discuss erosion control measures and a medium- to long-term restoration project. Villagers worked collectively and voluntarily under the supervision and guidance of an INP expert to build stone defences. These erosion control measures have proved successful, demonstrating the support that the Dimitra Clubs approach can give communities, with a focus on women's voice and participation, with regard to taking collective decisions and action.



Why invest?

FAO's Dimitra Clubs model has proved its versatility and efficiency in enhancing rural people's involvement in community life and improving the voice of the most marginalized, particularly women and youth, in local decision-making and governance. The model is unique, enabling rural people to engage in self-development and bring about lasting, community-owned improvements to their lives. To date, the initiative has been financially supported by Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland (through FAO's Multi-Partner Programme Support Mechanism), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Peace Building Fund and bilateral partners. Further investment in this successful, gender-transformative model is required to respond to the increasing demand in new countries and help local organizations, governments and programme managers to adapt and mainstream the model to strengthen their rural development strategies.

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The issue

About 75 percent of the world's poor live in rural areas and depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. Most are small-scale producers – farmers, pastoralists, fishers or forest users. They often operate in scattered or marginal areas and have little voice or organization when it comes to their own or local development. They face major constraints, hampering their ability to scale up their operations and take advantage of new opportunities to improve their livelihoods and get out of poverty. Beyond access to productive resources such as land and water, a critical factor affecting the livelihoods of small-scale producers is their capacity to manage limited resources and assets in a profitable and sustainable way.

Scalability of production and small enterprises is fundamental to economic growth. Producers need to develop the agility to harness rapid advances in agricultural knowledge and technologies and to adapt practices in response to new opportunities for greater income and diversification. Critical to making this leap are services that enable small-scale farmers and producers to acquire new knowledge and skills and benefit from suitable technologies. In addition, they need access to financial services and the know-how to manage their farms as sustainable businesses, as well as the ability to organize themselves into cooperatives to enhance their operations and market their produce efficiently.

The action

The Agri-Services programme builds on the premise that for poor rural households to move and remain out of poverty, women and men need equitable access to resources and services. They also need links and networks to reach markets, diversify and benefit from wider socio-economic opportunities. Evidence shows that access to services is greatly facilitated by engaging multiple service providers from the public and private sectors, producer organizations and civil-society groups (pluralistic service systems). Such systems and networks draw on the comparative advantages of each actor and the complementarity of services they provide, with producer organizations playing a key role in service provision and market access. The programme will (1) analyse the status of rural services from a systems perspective, (2) inform and facilitate national dialogue and policy development, (3) develop institutional capacity to ensure inclusive access to rural services and (4) foster exchange and learning across countries and regions on scalable strategies.

Note: Rural services within this programme cover advisory, financial, business and market support.

ECONOMIC INCLUSION

Agri-Services

Making rural services work for
small-scale producers and poor
family farmers

The issue in numbers



Over **70%**
of the world's very poor people live in
rural areas and 75% are smallholders



Over **75%**
of farms have no interaction with
extension agents



46%
of adults in developing countries
(most of them women) do not have a
transaction account

Programme targets



10
national strategies in place, with
institutional capacity to offer inclusive
rural services



200
producer organizations per country
increase their capacity to deliver
services and link to markets



20 000
small-scale producers benefit from
improved services

The budget



USD 35 million



5 years



10 countries

Expected results

- Create an enabling environment and viable institutional arrangements for pluralistic services that are responsive to rural poor/small-scale family farmers, including a strengthened role for producer organizations;
- Develop institutional capacities and coordination mechanisms among service providers from the public and private sector and producer organizations;
- Strengthen producer organizations to achieve their potential in service provision, business management and market access, creating linkages for collaboration with the public and private sectors;
- Facilitate global dialogue and cross-country and inter-regional exchange and learning on improving access to services.

Geographic focus

In the first phase, the programme will be implemented in 10 countries, selected based on national priorities.

In partnership with

Partners will include government institutions at different levels, the public and private sectors, producer and civil-society organizations, academic and research institutions. Special emphasis will be placed on producers' organizations, which will have a dual role to play, as direct providers and mediators to other service providers and value-chain actors. South-South Cooperation and triangular exchange within and between regions will also provide learning and exchange opportunities for the engagement of diverse stakeholders.

FAO has an ongoing collaboration in this field with the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Self Employed Women's Association, the International Cooperative Alliance and its regional office in Africa.



SDG contribution



Access to services equals opportunity

The provision of productive inputs, services, help in linking to markets and training for poor rural women has allowed 11 percent of the programme's target group in Bangladesh to move out of extreme poverty. Labour productivity is up 15 percent and earnings have risen 38 percent. Similar findings have been observed in Ethiopia, Ghana, Honduras, India, Pakistan and Peru. Investing more resources in better access to services means boosting rural people's agency to improve their livelihoods. In the Philippines, FAO has been helping to develop the competence and skills of frontline agricultural technicians and provincial specialists in farm business management and marketing. The project aims to support agribusiness, increasing farmers' agricultural profit through stronger market linkages. The approach has been mainstreamed into the work programme of national institutions.



Why invest?

To feed the growing population, investment in developing-country agriculture needs to increase 50 percent by 2050. Ending hunger cannot be achieved without first meeting farmers' needs, however. There is abundant evidence that when small-scale producers have access to information, technical advice, quality inputs, business and organizational skills, and marketing support, their productivity and incomes increase. This results in new investment and wealth within their communities. Experience shows some 20 percent return on investment in the majority of rural advisory-service initiatives. Further investment in this programme can develop new opportunities, respond to market demand and create long-term economic benefits for both farmers and service providers.

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A high-angle, slightly blurred photograph of a bustling outdoor market. In the center, a woman in a bright pink sari stands near a large display of fresh produce, including green leafy vegetables and orange tomatoes. To her right, several woven baskets and bowls are filled with different types of grains and seeds. In the foreground, several people are seen from behind or in profile, some carrying baskets on their heads. The background shows more market stalls and people, creating a sense of a busy, active community space. The overall color palette is warm, with earthy tones and the vibrant colors of the clothing and food.

URBAN FOOD ACTION

By 2050, two-thirds of the global population is forecast to live in urban areas. If managed well, urbanization can be a positive force for change: it can help ensure food security and good nutrition for all, healthy urban environments and foster territorial development and job creation. However, there are signs that the exponential growth of towns and cities is leading to growth in slum areas and rising rates of food insecurity and malnutrition, including alarming levels of obesity. Urban food systems often do not deliver adequate and nutritious food for all. They can also be the cause of environmental damage and exploit the most vulnerable. FAO's Urban Food Action programme aims to transform urban food systems to make them more sustainable, and improve nutrition by working with sub-national and local governments. In partnership with UN agencies, international and local stakeholders, the programme aims to break down the rural-urban divide and promote sustainable food-system thinking. The programme supports policy design and planning through effective food governance mechanisms that mobilize actors at all levels, enhances capacities (including through city-to-city collaboration) and aims to attract investment to make urban environments and their surrounding areas more resilient and sustainable.

URBAN FOOD ACTION (UFA)

UFA01



Urban Food Policy Assistance

Supporting national and local governments to design urban food policy and attract investment

UFA02



Local Food Production and Marketing

Reinforcing the climate resilience of short food supply chains for zero hunger and improved nutrition

UFA03



Agri-Food Innovation – Towns

Investing in inclusive agri-food industries and services for functional and prosperous territories

UFA04



Urban Food Environments and Green Spaces

Improving people's access to nutritious food and green spaces

UFA05



Save Food Cities

Reducing food losses and waste in urban centres through sustainable and circular bioeconomy

UFA06



Urban Food Governance and Action Platforms

Fostering city-to-city cooperation, partnerships and global advocacy for food-system innovation



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URBAN FOOD ACTION

Urban Food Policy Assistance

Supporting national and local
governments to design urban food
policy and attract investment

©FAO/Vasily Maksimov

The issue

Rapid urbanization presents unprecedented challenges when it comes to ensuring accessible, affordable and nutritious food for all. It affects every aspect of the food system in urban and rural areas, from the way food is produced to the way it is consumed, packaged, transported, sold and prepared, as well as the way waste is managed. Urbanization is also playing an increasing role in natural-resource management, as competition grows for land and water. Urban dwellers are eating more packaged and processed foods, often rich in salt, sugar and fat, leading to overweight, obesity and diet-related non-communicable diseases. A lack of access to green public spaces for recreation and exercise is further affecting urban health. Despite growing evidence that urban food insecurity and malnutrition require attention, policies on agriculture, food and natural-resource management pay little attention to urban issues. Similarly, urban policies and regulations often pay little attention to food systems, good nutrition and healthy ecosystems. Coordination between government departments and institutions involved in urban food-policy development is needed. A systemic approach is critical to achieving food-system sustainability and will depend on capacity to formulate and coordinate effective policies, strategies and actions across sectors and among stakeholders in both urban and rural areas.

The action

The programme will provide a common framework to help decision-makers mainstream sustainable food systems and food nutrition into urban and sub-national policy formulation and implementation. This will foster leadership at local level and promote synergies between local and national authorities, civil-society organizations, the private sector, academic institutions and other stakeholders. A policy assistance facility will be offered to support countries in mainstreaming food systems and nutrition into urban policy formulation, addressing governance bottlenecks that could undermine policy implementation. Coordination between national and local urban food policy will be fostered by: (1) understanding the food system and recognising what actions are needed to improve and connect with other urban sustainability issues and systems, such as transport, energy and education systems; (2) institutionalizing multi-stakeholder food-governance mechanisms, such as food policy councils, to facilitate change; (3) developing food strategies and action-plan prioritizing actions, such as linking farmers to markets and curbing food losses in urban areas by ensuring efficient advisory services for building the capacity of those involved in the food supply chain; and (4) attracting all forms of investment to make food systems more sustainable and safeguard the wellbeing of urban and rural dwellers.

The issue in numbers



50%

of the urban population in least developed countries is food insecure



90%

of the inhabitants in urban slums are food insecure



79%

of all food produced is destined for consumption in cities

Programme targets



7

countries mainstream food systems effectively into national urban policy



14

cities in seven countries officially set up food governance mechanisms



14

cities in seven countries develop food strategies and action plans

The budget



USD 6.5 million



4

years



7

countries

Expected results

- Evidence generated on food-system challenges and possible integrated priority actions;
- Sustainable food systems for nutrition mainstreamed in national urban policies and linked to city-level food strategies and actions (joint FAO/UN-Habitat initiative);
- Inclusive food-system governance mechanisms established and food-system strategies developed at city level to shape a more synergistic approach to sustainable urban and rural development;
- Internal and external resources mobilized for implementing food strategies through pilot actions.

Geographic focus

The programme will focus on countries that have submitted specific requests and/or which have benefited from previous FAO-supported projects on food-systems planning for urban areas. Seven countries will be selected from among the following: Cameroon, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Kenya, Indonesia, Madagascar, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Uganda and Zambia. Fourteen cities of different size and typology will be selected in the chosen countries.

In partnership with

FAO's partnership with UN-Habitat is crucial to this programme, as UN-Habitat has already started to lend assistance to a number of countries in developing National Urban Policies. Other partners will include UN Environment, the World Food Programme, the World Bank, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Cities Alliance and international city networks (such as ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, the C40 Climate Leadership Group, and United Cities and Local Governments), academic institutions, the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, the Resource Centre for Urban Agriculture and Food – RUAF Foundation, and Rikolto.



SDG contribution



Mainstreaming food policy in Lima

The municipality of Lima, Peru, has integrated food security and nutrition into its Sustainable Lima Programme, which promotes a participatory urban–rural food-systems planning approach. More than 30 institutions and civil-society organizations have set up a Food Liaison Advisory Group (FLAG) and signed a food charter, committing to action. The FLAG has assisted the city in developing the Lima Food Strategy (including, among other things, urban agriculture and fishing, retail supply, waste reduction and disaster readiness). The strategy is aligned with the National Food Security Plan 2015–2021 and other local plans and has mobilized internal and external resources for pilot initiatives. The municipality has signed up to the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact and won the organization's 2018 award for its integration of food security and nutrition into the Sustainable Lima Programme.



Why invest?

More than 40 countries are planning to develop a national urban policy and many local governments are putting sustainable food systems high on their agenda, requesting support to develop food policy, strategies and food action plans. The New Urban Agenda, the global commitment adopted in 2016, recognizes the role of sustainable food systems in achieving the 2030 Agenda. The Milan Urban Food Policy Pact bears testament to the willingness of cities to address these issues. Widespread interest in food-systems policy, planning and actions ensures the scalability of the programme's results. The benefits of cohesive urban food policy, planning and actions are not just felt in urban environments, but also in rural areas. With returns such as better access for rural farmers to urban markets, investment will bring broad benefits across the spectrum.

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The issue

Rapid urbanization has fuelled demand for food and basic services. This poses complex challenges for local authorities, who must ensure their constituents have access to nutritious food, clean water, clean air, sustainable energy and green areas and address conflicts of interest related to land use. The burgeoning growth of cities has prompted competition for the very land that provides vital food. A lack of effective urban and territorial development plans is resulting in unsustainable patterns of land use, overcrowded and unhealthy cities and peri-urban areas, and high vulnerability to extreme weather events and other natural disasters.

Meanwhile, cities are among the main contributors to greenhouse gas emissions and have an important role to play in climate-change mitigation and adaptation. Promoting sustainable food production in an urban and peri-urban context, nutritious food outlets and efficient food distribution contributes to the reduction of environmental impacts, while increasing opportunities for inclusive local supply chains and access to nutritious foods.

The action

The programme aims to reinforce sustainable food systems by promoting the preservation of agricultural land and bolstering short supply chains. The programme takes a city–region food-system approach, focusing on areas surrounding a city and its peri-urban and rural environs, connecting them through food production, processing, distribution and marketing.

Food production and supply will be reshaped in urban and peri-urban areas through (1) sustainable and climate-resilient food production; (2) efficient land-use planning to promote the preservation of agricultural land; (3) short supply chains and efficient food distribution to reduce food miles and carbon footprints; (4) the integration of smallholders, farmers and vulnerable groups across the supply chain, increasing their participation in public procurement markets, short chains and territorial markets.

URBAN FOOD ACTION

Local Food Production and Marketing

Reinforcing the climate resilience
of short food supply chains for zero
hunger and improved nutrition

The issue in numbers



Over **800** million
people worldwide practice urban
agriculture, it is estimated



66%
of global energy demand and 70%
of CO₂ emissions stems from cities



30%
of all greenhouse gas emissions stem
from food production and distribution

Programme targets



7

cities in seven countries promote
sustainable agriculture in land-use and
urban development plans



7

producer/consumer networks in seven cities



2 100

producers adopt more sustainable and
climate-resilient practices and are better
linked to markets

The budget



USD 6.5 million



4

years



7

countries

Expected results

- Urban and peri-urban agricultural land preserved through land-use planning and natural resource management;
- Increase in urban and peri-urban food production adopting climate-resilient practices;
- Urban and peri-urban producers incentivized through inclusive local supply chains;
- Market spaces protected through public procurement schemes and other mechanisms;
- Food environment improvements in urban and peri-urban areas.

Geographic focus

The programme will focus on urban and peri-urban areas in countries that have submitted specific requests and/or which have benefited from previous FAO-supported projects in similar areas of work. The countries will be selected from the following: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Zambia.

In partnership with

In addition to national and local policymakers, civil-society organizations and innovators in sustainable food systems, FAO will collaborate with:

- Local-government networks, such as the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, the C40 Food Systems Network, United Cities and Local Governments, and Rikolto, to promote city-to-city cooperation and knowledge sharing within and among pilot cities; and
- The International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM), the RUAF Global Partnership on Sustainable Urban Agriculture and Food Systems, the International Network for Community Supported Agriculture (URGENCE), Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et de Producteurs de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (ROPPA) and La Via Campesina to map markets for healthy and diversified food.



SDG contribution



Championing community gardens in Colombia

FAO has been assisting local governments in promoting agricultural programmes in urban and peri-urban areas to meet numerous challenges, including rural–urban migration, food security and climate shocks. In Medellín, Colombia, in 90 local authorities, more than 7,500 families have benefitted from community gardens. FAO has been supporting the departments of Nariño, Antioquia and Boyacá in reforming their public procurement frameworks to enhance collaboration with rural development agencies. Bean producers, many of them victims of Colombia's armed conflict, today supply the public and private markets of the three departments. The positive results there have had a knock-on effect at national level. Colombia is developing a number of political, legislative and governmental initiatives to promote rural–urban linkages through public procurement, and these have been incorporated into Colombia's post-Peace Agreement strategy for Comprehensive Rural Reform.



Why invest?

Increased investment in this programme will support local production and more sustainable food systems. Opportunities for social equity and inclusiveness in local food systems will also be realized, while measures to ensure environmental sustainability and increased capacity to react to climate shocks will also be put in place. Long-term sustainability and scalability of results are ensured by empowering local stakeholders and proposing context-specific solutions. Investing in strengthening local food systems will also pay off in terms of revitalizing the local economy, while safeguarding the environment, making cities and their surrounding areas more viable and sustainable.

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URBAN FOOD ACTION

Agri-Food Innovation – Towns

Investing in inclusive agri-food
industries and services for functional
and prosperous territories

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The issue

Small cities and towns are home to 34 percent of the global population. The number of inhabitants is expected to grow by 50 percent to 1.85 billion by 2030. This rapid urbanization, mainly driven by demographic growth and rural-to-urban migration, is affecting the entire food system and seeing large tracts of agricultural land converted for urban development and industrial use. A significant proportion of the population in many countries is migrating to already saturated megacities and this raises concerns about the world's ability to feed itself. Young people are increasingly reluctant to take up primary employment in agricultural production, despite youth entrants to the labour market being at an all-time high, particularly in Africa and Asia-Pacific. This makes job creation in off-farm/value-added agricultural and food activities (processing, marketing, services) essential for balanced territorial development and reducing urban sprawl. Small cities and towns can act as hubs of innovation and promote Small cities and towns can act as hubs of innovation and, thus, incentivize small and medium-sized agricultural and food enterprise creation, promoting employment and helping to interconnect rural and urban areas. A wide range of public and private partnerships is needed to help boost investment, sustain integrated regional economic development and realize sustainable and resilient food systems.

The action

The programme identifies clusters of small towns with high potential for local economic development and job creation and works to strengthen governance mechanisms to (1) develop profitable and sustainable off-farm value-added activities, rural services and efficient market linkages; (2) attract investment to improve agrifood business activities; (3) incentivize public-private partnerships to support small and medium-sized agri-food enterprises (SMEs); (4) identify and support quality products of specific geographical origin that present an opportunity for territorial development and rural tourism; (5) promote job-creation strategies, with a focus on women and youth, and multiplier effects within and beyond jurisdictional boundaries; and (6) consider the nutrition situation to identify and promote local products to fill the diet gap of the population.

The issue in numbers



34%

of the global population lives in small cities or towns



1.5 billion

people in developing countries live in settlements of less than 500 000 people



50%

rise in the number of people living in small cities and towns by 2030

Programme targets



5

cluster alliances of small cities and towns are established through formal collaboration agreements



100

small and medium enterprises improve their agri-food-related businesses



USD 500 000

in new investment in targeted territories

The budget



USD 6 million



4 years



5 clusters of small towns

Expected results

- Youth employment opportunities in food systems-related activities promoted through strengthened capacity of territorial food-system stakeholders to conduct evidence-based analysis and identify value-chain upgrade strategies;
- Greater contribution of inclusive agri-food value chains to local economic development;
- Improved rural-urban agribusiness linkages by attracting investment and through agri-public private partnership initiatives.

Geographic focus

The programme will focus on five clusters of small towns in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

In partnership with

In addition to working with national and local policymakers, civil-society organizations and SMEs in selected town clusters, FAO collaborates with: the Organization for an International Geographical Indications Network, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the European Union, Agence Française du Développement, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), farmer and producer cooperatives, SME associations, the African Union, the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, the New Partnership for Africa's Development, Grow Africa, the International Trade Centre, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the African Development Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, the Korea International Cooperation Agency, the SUN Business Network and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.



SDG contribution



Serbian small towns fostering development

Serbia has a dynamic horticultural industry, but is facing growing competition from the European Union. Producers have to find ways to get an edge in the market, both at home and abroad. In 2016, Oblačinka sour cherries from Oblačina in southern Serbia were registered as a protected designation of origin (PDO). The initiative originated in the municipality of Merosina, with just 13 968 inhabitants. Thanks to coordinated action by local authorities and support from FAO and the EBRD, the PDO area has been broadened to five further small municipalities. Now, more people are able to reap the benefits of the Geographical Indication and farmers' coordination and collective action are stronger, revitalizing the local economy by re-localizing post-harvest value-adding activities.



Why invest?

Investing in small cities and towns as innovation hubs is key to balancing territorial development. It enables countries and local communities to support sustainable food systems for food and nutrition by making rural areas attractive to a young workforce, thus reducing demographic pressure on urban areas and ensuring that nutritious and diversified food is available and accessible. Building alliances of small cities strengthens regional participatory governance mechanisms, helping to create a firm foundation for policy development and private-sector investment at all levels. This makes these small towns crucial to economic and social wellbeing and environmental sustainability.

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URBAN FOOD ACTION

Urban Food Environments and Green Spaces

Improving people's access to
nutritious food and green spaces

The issue

Poorly planned urban public spaces can lead to health hazards, such as air pollution and rising temperatures. Unplanned urbanization, in particular, encroaches on green public spaces, reducing their capacity to improve air quality, mitigate urban temperatures and encourage physical activity. This, combined with poor diets, is fuelling an epidemic of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), now the leading cause of mortality worldwide, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. City lifestyle and dietary patterns are strongly influenced by the types of food available (increasingly energy-dense, processed food products), the accessibility of shops and the extent of green areas. Air pollution and rising local temperatures can increase the probability of cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and fuel the spread of new pathogens. To counter these trends, food systems and the green environment need to be planned and managed in synergy to curb pollution and encourage people to consume more nutritious and safe food and be more physically active.

The action

The programme helps cities to improve their food and green environments via smart, targeted and integrated policies and actions to promote the links between green spaces, food systems and health, particularly NCDs. It builds on models of community change that focus on healthy eating and active living. Policies and actions are based on an assessment of green spaces, green infrastructure and food retail outlets in target cities, particularly low-income areas. Food-retail is assessed via (1) on-site reviews of all retail outlets in a given area and (2) geo-referencing of outlets to gauge their relative density and proximity to households. A similar approach is taken to mapping existing and potential green public areas and infrastructure.

These assessments, plus analyses of good practices in other cities, will inform policy, planning and regulatory recommendations. Pilot actions will be implemented to (1) provide public spaces for the sale of nutritious foods, (2) provide incentives to make diverse, nutritious and safe foods accessible to all and to develop zoning regulations to curb the proliferation of unhealthy food outlets, (3) plan and develop safe and accessible green public spaces, (4) improve the maintenance of existing public spaces, (5) educate consumers and foster behavioural change, especially parents with school children, and (6) raise awareness and promote the links between green spaces and the food environment to prevent NCDs and improve health.

The issue in numbers



70%

of global deaths are due to NCDs



80%+

of urban dwellers are exposed to air-quality levels that exceed WHO limits



4 million

premature deaths worldwide in 2016 due to outdoor air pollution

Programme targets



4

plans for low-income urban areas incorporate healthy food outlets and green spaces



4

initiatives for diverse, safe, nutritious food and more green spaces in low-income urban areas



4

networks of safe and accessible green public spaces in operation

The budget



USD 6 million



4

years



4

countries

Expected results

- Assessment and planning for food outlets and green spaces developed, including spatial-analysis tools for assessing the food retail environment and the contribution of green public spaces to healthy lifestyles (including around schools);
- Enhanced capacity of local authorities to plan and implement action;
- Integrated action implemented, potentially addressing green public spaces and green corridors, street-food vendors, mobile vendors in and around schools/slums, and incentives for the sale of nutritious and safe convenience foods that support a healthy diet;
- Zoning and regulation of promotional material developed on foods high in fat, sugar and/or salt;
- Greater awareness of the importance of the various urban elements required for a healthy lifestyle.

Geographic focus

The programme will target four cities in Asia, Africa, the Near East and Latin America with varying levels of NCDs and obesity, in countries where the national governments are willing to support broader, scaled-up national initiatives.

In partnership with

At city level, FAO will liaise with small and medium-sized enterprise associations and local and municipal authorities. At national level, key partners will be ministries of agriculture, environment and health, chambers of commerce, national statistics offices, research institutes and universities.

At global level, FAO will partner with UN-Habitat, UN Environment, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, the International Network for Food and Obesity/Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs) Research, Monitoring and Action Support (the INFORMAS network).



SDG contribution



From Singapore to LA

Following an assessment of food outlets, Singapore launched the Healthier Dining Programme in 2014. Thanks to a subsidy scheme, food operators (including informal vendors) were encouraged to use healthier ingredients, such as oils with reduced saturated fat content, and to offer lower-calorie meals. In just over a year, the number of healthier meal options had doubled. By boosting the opportunities for recreation and exercise, mitigating heat-island effects and reducing air pollution, parks have been shown to reduce obesity and increase cardiovascular and respiratory health. In Los Angeles, for instance, researchers have found that the more parks there are within 500m of a child's home, the lower that child's Body Mass Index (BMI) will be at age 18.



Why invest?

The cost of inaction is an increase in obesity and NCDs and a rise in public health spending. Globally, the cost of cardio-vascular disease is forecast to reach USD 7 trillion by 2025. In Europe alone, in 2010, the annual economic cost of health effects and mortality from air pollution was USD 1.6 trillion. NCDs are a particularly heavy financial burden for low- and middle-income countries, where finances could otherwise be channelled to social and economic advancement. Investing in sustainable food value chains for nutrition, such as fresh fruit, vegetables and other nutritious food to improve the population's diet, would also contribute to economic development by improving business for small and medium-sized rural producers and firms and generating new job opportunities. In addition, investing in green spaces would provide a wide range of other environmental, social and economic benefits.

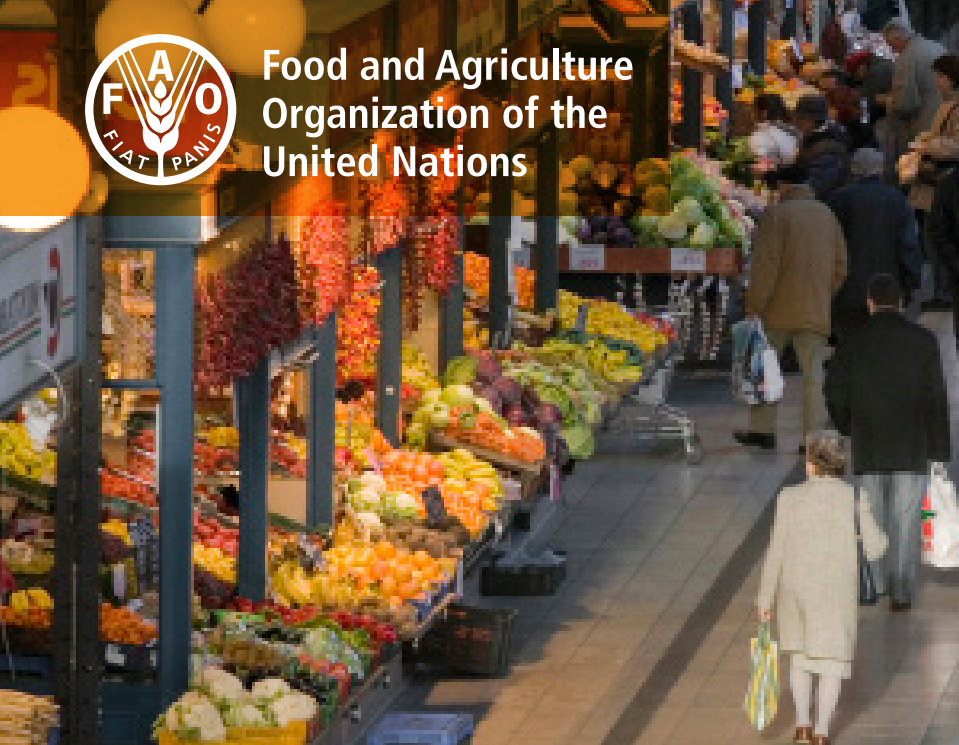
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URBAN FOOD ACTION

Save Food Cities

Reducing food losses and waste in urban centres through sustainable and circular bioeconomy

The issue

Across the developing world, population growth, urbanization and lifestyle changes are generating more demand for locally sourced food, much of which is produced by smallholders. Maintaining the quality of these foods in the rural-to-urban supply chain poses various challenges, as significant qualitative and quantitative losses can occur due to improper harvesting, handling, sorting, packaging, transport or storage management. At the other end of the food chain, too, there are multiple drivers of food waste, such as poor food planning, inadequate packaging, confusion over date marking, improper storage, and cultural practices and behaviours (such as over-sized servings). The discarding of food and packaging in landfill in and around cities has numerous negative hygiene and environmental consequences, such as disease transmission and an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. Food waste is a waste of energy, money and resources that could be averted or otherwise recycled through circular and sustainable bioeconomy.

The action

The programme focuses on strategies, actions and technologies to address food loss and waste from urban centres (e.g. demand for fresh food, but inadequate cold chains and market infrastructure). It aims to mitigate negative socio-economic and environmental impacts and foster efficient food-waste and packaging management. The programme builds on FAO's work to develop sustainable and efficient urban food systems that deliver good nutrition and food security, generating income and employment and contributing to prosperous urban-rural development.

Save Food Cities works with municipal authorities, smallholders and a wide range of actors to design, develop and implement food-loss and food waste-reduction strategies, prioritizing the reduction of losses at source, the recovery and redistribution of food, industrial usage, composting, feedstock and bioenergy. Good practices are mainstreamed into national strategies, including circular bioeconomy strategies and climate-change planning processes. Consumer educational campaigns – targeting children, in particular – are an integral component, promoting behavioural change aimed at cutting food waste at household level. The support provided will depend on context and be based on a food-system needs analysis. Where feasible, public-private partnerships will be promoted.

The issue in numbers



66%

of the world's population will live in cities by 2050



35%

projected increase in urban food waste between 2007 and 2025



518 million

tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions could be cut by reducing food waste

Programme targets



30%

reduction in food losses in rural-to-urban supply chains in selected countries



7

model food waste-reduction communities established in 10 cities



10%

reduction in urban food insecurity by 2025

The budget



USD 5 million



4

years



8

countries

Expected results

- Food-waste reduction and management strategies integrated into local urban-development plans; policies and actions mainstreamed into national sustainable and circular bioeconomy strategies and climate-change planning processes;
- Evidence-based policy interventions identified and implemented to support optimization of post-harvest operations to ensure food quality along the supply chain and lead to the reduction of food loss and waste in the rural–urban continuum;
- Capacity development to measure food loss and waste, and monitor associated greenhouse-gas emissions;
- Surplus safe and edible food from urban retail and hospitality outlets recovered and distributed, and food unfit for human consumption adequately disposed of or used as feedstock in biological processes for the generation of bio-based products;
- Food and nutrition education mainstreamed in academic curricula, and consumer-education campaigns implemented to promote behavioural change and raise awareness of the value of food, environmental impacts and ways to reduce food waste at home.

Geographic focus

The programme will target 10 cities in countries that have submitted specific requests for assistance and/or which have benefited from previous FAO-supported projects in similar areas of work.

In partnership with

Local-government networks, including ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, United Cities and Local Governments, the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact, the World Resource Institute, universities, civil-society organizations, farmer networks (such as the Pan-African Farmers' Organization, Coordinadora de Organizaciones de Productores Familiares del Mercosur and the Asian Farmers Association), the World Biogas Association, Unilever, UN Environment, UN-Habitat, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Capital Development Fund and the bio-based industries joint undertaking, a public-private partnership between the EU and the Bio-based Industries Consortium



SDG contribution



City food-waste controls in Bangladesh and Peru

FAO has been instrumental in improving the capacity of smallholders to carry out efficient post-harvest handling practices in the tomato supply chains of Bangladesh. Its efforts have resulted in a 98 percent reduction in losses during transportation, increased producer income, better-quality tomatoes in markets and fewer single-use plastics. In the municipality of Lima, Peru, FAO has helped to create a Food Liaison Advisory Group, which has formed a city food-waste taskforce and established a composting centre and other models for managing biomass waste from markets run by the municipality. The amount of organic waste disposed of in landfill and city drainage has been cut. There is potential to scale up such schemes that contribute to urban hygiene and a sustainable environment and foster the creation of green employment opportunities.



Why invest?

Investing in food-loss and waste-reduction measures in cities can realize numerous benefits. Not only will it lead to saving food, but also money and, in the longer term, the environment. Food that is disposed of is better managed and contributes to circular, sustainable bioeconomy interventions that add value and provide job opportunities. Good practices in the redistribution of safe food to people in need not only facilitates significant progress in reducing food waste, but also underpins urban safety nets. Ultimately, these measures enhance food security and good nutrition. Backed by food waste-management policies, awareness campaigns and actions to encourage young people to value food and sustainability, investment in this programme can lead to a reduction of food loss and waste in the long term and help to ensure sustainable cities.

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URBAN FOOD ACTION

Urban Food Governance and Action Platforms

Fostering city-to-city cooperation, partnerships and global advocacy for food-system innovation

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The issue

Migration to urban areas is growing every day. The share of the world's population living in cities is forecast to rise to 68 percent by 2050 from 55 percent today. Some 90 percent of this increase will occur in Asia and Africa. Rapid urbanization brings both profound challenges and opportunities in terms of achieving the 2030 Agenda. If well managed, urbanization offers rich opportunities for both urban and rural dwellers, but it also poses huge challenges in terms of ensuring sustainability. Urban food issues are critical dimensions of the sustainable urban-rural development agenda and many cities and metropolitan districts are already leading the way. However, most local governments in low- and middle-income countries lack awareness and are not empowered to take an active role or bring about effective solutions for sustainable city development. New ideas and partnerships, innovative financing and effective cooperation are needed to break the status quo and guarantee access to highly nutritional food, safeguard the environment and ensure viable socio-economic opportunities in the agri-food sector.

The action

Through city-to-city collaboration, including South-South and triangular cooperation, and the engagement of national governments in international initiatives for global food governance, the programme raises awareness and shares knowledge among local decision-makers and stakeholders on sustainable food systems and nutrition. FAO acts as a key facilitator, bringing cities and countries together to support sustainable development by influencing policy and boosting technical capacity for sustainable urban food action. Through key partnerships, it will focus on:

- Supporting city-to-city exchanges on urban food policy and actions, drawing on FAO's work in developing local food strategies and holistic local food-system actions and establishing inclusive governance mechanisms;
- Developing knowledge products and training packages for informed decision-making;
- Establishing global technical networks and regional urban food communities of practice to increase knowledge and expertise at the global and regional levels;
- Launching the first Global Urban Food Forum on food-systems policy, planning and action to showcase good practices, strengthen ties between stakeholders and city networks and call for international action on global food governance and investment in implementing the New Urban Agenda and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The issue in numbers



1.9 billion

adults globally were classified as overweight or obese as of 2016



45%

of the poor in Africa and Asia are expected to live in towns and cities by 2020



18–20%

of greenhouse gas emissions in the biggest cities in Africa and South-East Asia are food and agriculture related

Programme targets



5

comprehensive city-to-city exchanges implemented



5

regional multi-stakeholder 'urban food communities of practice' launched



1st

global forum on urban and territorial food policy, planning and action launched

The budget



USD 2.5 million



4

years



20+ countries

Expected results

- Awareness raised on sustainable food systems for nutrition through the establishment of a web-based platform, including innovative information and communication technologies and city-to-city exchange;
- Knowledge generated on the economic, environmental and social benefits of innovative food-system policies, plans and integrated actions that foster sustainability across the urban–rural spectrum;
- Capacities of key stakeholders enhanced through a global technical network, including “urban food communities of practice” and the roll-out of innovative training modules on food and nutrition policy, planning and integrated food actions;
- Urban food-system policy and action scaled up through innovative city-to-city exchange mechanisms, including South–South and triangular cooperation.

Geographic focus

More than 20 cities and towns in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean

In partnership with

Working with national, sub-national and local governments, and city municipalities, FAO will collaborate with multiple stakeholders, including the World Centre for Sustainable Food in Valencia, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, United Cities and Local Governments and the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact, the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD), the RUAF Foundation, universities, the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, the Global Food Banking Network, Rikolto, the World Union of Wholesale Markets, the Pan-African Farmers’ Organization, Coordinadora de Organizaciones de Productores Familiares del Mercosur, the Asian Farmers Association, UN-Habitat, the World Food Programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Bank.



SDG contribution



Praia embraces city-to-city food collaboration

Through city-to-city collaboration, local governments and stakeholders are making their cities more food secure and resilient. Dakar (Senegal) has shared its experience with Douala (Cameroon) and Praia (Cabo Verde) in developing urban horticulture, giving households the means to produce fresher, more nutritious and diverse food in urban spaces. The collaboration has included demonstrations, training of trainers, study tours, expert exchanges and policy dialogue. As a result, the Praia authorities have set up a micro-gardening exhibition centre and are rolling out micro-gardens across the city. The centre will be replicated in other cities in Cabo Verde. Praia is also offering support to women to organize themselves into horticulture cooperatives.



Why invest?

Historically, food-systems issues are managed at the national level. Increasingly cities and metropolitan districts are concerned about food security and nutrition, as evidenced by the New Urban Agenda and the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact, to which over 180 cities are signatories. This momentum is driving city-to-city exchanges, which have proved highly successful. By investing in this programme, sub-national and local governments, municipalities and local stakeholders will be more aware of the issue of food as part of their sustainability outlook and have greater capacity to build consensus on a common strategy for achieving the SDGs at local level.

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YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

Almost 88 percent of the world's 1.2 billion youth live in developing countries. The youth population is expected to grow in the coming years, while employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for young women and men will remain limited, particularly for those in economically stagnant rural areas. The majority of rural youth are employed informally as family workers, subsistence farmers, home-based micro-entrepreneurs or unskilled workers. They typically earn low wages, are employed under casual or seasonal work arrangements and face unsafe, often exploitive working conditions that compel many to migrate to urban areas and beyond, increasing their vulnerability. FAO works closely with key organizations and stakeholders, from governments and the private sector to civil-society organizations, to combat child labour in agriculture, promote skills development and training, guide young people through the transition from school to work, and open doors to resources, financial services and support for young rural entrepreneurs. FAO takes a holistic approach to ensure measures are economically, socially and environmentally sustainable.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT (YE)

YE01



Youth Agri-Food Policy Assistance

Supporting governments to increase decent job opportunities for youth in the agri-food system

YE02



From School to Work

Equipping young people with skills and training, while tackling child labour

YE03



Green Jobs for Youth

Adapting to climate change through green enterprise and creating jobs for rural youth

YE04



Jobs 4 Peace Initiative

Bridging humanitarian action, development and peace by enhancing youth entrepreneurship and employment opportunities

YE05



Youth Employment for Sustainability (YES) Africa

Boosting job creation and reducing rural poverty in Africa

YE06



Rural Youth Job Creation: Sahel

Building stability and resilience



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The issue

More than 70 million young people worldwide are unemployed and 160 million young workers live in poverty. The issue of youth employment is particularly pressing in rural areas, where poverty rates remain high. A lack of productive and decent employment and entrepreneurial opportunities is driving people further into poverty and food insecurity and can result in youth out-migration. Rural youth face significant obstacles in obtaining quality education and training. Many depend on agriculture for their livelihoods and face severe constraints, without access to land, credit or markets. Young women, in particular, have fewer opportunities than young men to obtain paid work. Vulnerability also varies by age group: globally, there are about 37 million young people aged 15 to 17 engaged in hazardous work. As a result, the agricultural sector – and rural areas as a whole – is witnessing increased numbers of young people leaving in search of a better life in cities and abroad. As of 2015, 21 percent of the 243 million migrants worldwide were aged between 15 and 29. While most developing regions recognize the urgent need to invest in youth and rural development, the effort still does not match the need. Most countries lack sufficient capacity to adopt youth employment solutions at scale and interventions remain isolated and mostly uncoordinated.

The action

The Integrated Country Approach (ICA) to increasing decent job and entrepreneurial opportunities for youth in the agri-food system assists countries in adopting and implementing more youth-inclusive agri-food-system development policies, strategies and programmes. Its ultimate aim is to reduce rural poverty and address the adverse drivers of migration among rural youth. The immediate beneficiaries include agricultural line ministries and other public, private or civil-society institutions involved in strategic planning for rural development. The ultimate beneficiaries include poor, vulnerable and unskilled rural youth; poor, but market-oriented young producers; and young agripreneurs. The programme aims to benefit around 4 000 youth in more than 12 countries (50 percent of them young women) through capacity development and increased access to employment and entrepreneurial support services. In the longer term, the policies, strategies and investments designed together with governments and key stakeholders – including, most importantly, the private sector – will benefit between 2 million and 5 million young people.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

Youth Agri-Food Policy Assistance

Supporting governments to increase decent job opportunities for youth in the agri-food system

The issue in numbers



More than **70** million
youth are unemployed worldwide



71%
of child labour is in agriculture



51 million
international migrants are aged 15-29

Programme targets



4 000
youth gain access to employment
and entrepreneurial support services



More than **12**
countries adopt policies to
enhance rural employment



5 million
vulnerable rural youth and agripreneurs
see long-term job and business benefits

The budget



USD 24 million



5 years



12–14
countries

Expected results

- A set of agreed priorities in each country for gender-sensitive knowledge generation, policy support and capacity development to promote rural youth employment;
- Stakeholder knowledge gaps filled in relation to the agri-food system to support youth-inclusive programme development and boost the creation of jobs in the sector;
- Increased stakeholder awareness (including government institutions, the private sector and youth, themselves) of youth-inclusive and employment-centred planning, especially for generating more decent job opportunities for young rural women and men;
- Policy, strategy and programme formulation and implementation supported in relation to youth employment in agro-food systems, with a focus on territorial development processes for job creation, entrepreneurial support and youth employment-centred value-chain development;
- Tools, approaches and capacities strengthened to promote youth employment in agri-food systems in a gender-sensitive manner.

Geographic focus

The programme will target 12 to 14 countries in three regions:

Africa: Ethiopia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and/or Kenya

Asia: Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam

Latin America: Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and/or Paraguay

In partnership with

At local and regional level: Ministries of agriculture, economy and planning, commerce, finance, youth, labour, migration, education and vocational training, local authorities, youth organizations, producer, worker and employer organizations, community-based and other civil-society organizations, research institutions and the private sector

At global level: The International Labour Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, UN Women, the World Bank, the Inter Agency Network for Youth Development, the YUNGA network, the UN Network on Migration



SDG contribution



Eco-tourism in Guatemala

With the support of ICA, Manuel Antonio Figueroa Pérez, a 20-year-old agripreneur from San Marcos, Guatemala, has established an eco-tourism centre that involves the entire community by commercializing local products, such as medicinal plants and coffee. "Thanks to ICA, I am able to see that there are endless resources that have never been put to use and from which it is now possible to benefit," he says. Manuel is one of 60 youth champions selected by ICA to become agents of rural development in Guatemala. The programme has provided training on entrepreneurial skills and local development to 75 young men and women, supporting them in assessing local markets and forging alliances. The resulting youth-led micro-enterprises have a strong agricultural base and each engages 50 to 100 families from their respective communities.



Why invest?

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency is already a key partner in this initiative, financing the Integrated Country Approach for Decent Rural Employment in five countries (Guatemala, Malawi, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda) in recent years (2011–2018), to the benefit of more than 3 000 young people. These results can clearly be replicated in other countries, where FAO has proven that job opportunities can be boosted by building strategic partnerships with national and regional governments and engaging key stakeholders, most importantly the private sector. Youth employment is top of the political agenda for many countries and now is the time to act. Job and entrepreneurial opportunities in the agrifood sector hold much potential and the sector is only predicted to grow in tandem with population growth and rising food demand.

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The issue

Farm populations are aging worldwide, as many young people see few opportunities for education and decent work in rural areas. The majority of rural youth are informally employed as family workers, subsistence farmers, homebased micro-entrepreneurs or unskilled workers. They struggle to access information and education and have no or limited access to resources such as land, finance, technologies and markets for their products. The challenges for young people under 18 and for girls are even more acute. They typically earn low wages, are employed under casual or seasonal work arrangements and face unsafe, often exploitive working conditions that compel many to migrate to urban areas and beyond, increasing their vulnerability.

Weak enforcement of labour legislation can lead to human-rights violations, including forced and child labour. The International Labour Organization's (ILO) global estimates for 2017 show that child labour in agriculture is increasing, up 10 million since 2013. Agriculture now accounts for 71 percent of all child labour worldwide and 85 percent of all child labour in Africa. Agriculture is one of the most hazardous occupations in terms of death, injury and work-related illness, and young workers are particularly at risk.

The action

FAO works closely with key organizations and stakeholders, from governments and the private sector to civil-society organizations, to combat child labour in agriculture, promote skills development and training, guide young people through the transition from school to work, and open doors to resources, financial services and support for young rural entrepreneurs. This programme aims to better prepare young people to access decent work and entrepreneurial opportunities in agriculture-related activities and strengthen the livelihoods of rural households, so they do not rely on child labour. It aims to keep children in school and promote safe work for youth in rural areas. The ultimate beneficiaries of the initiative are the very poor, vulnerable and unskilled younger rural youth. The focus is on preparing both children and younger youth, boys and girls, for decent work opportunities by safeguarding their health and access to education and training in rural areas. Special attention is paid to the most vulnerable, such as refugees, migrants and returnees, school drop-outs, adolescents, child labourers and indigenous youth. The programme will work with governments and key agricultural stakeholders to promote the roles of relevant education and safe work for rural children and youth, thus enabling rural youth to make a successful school-to-work transition.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

From School to Work

Equipping young people with skills and training, while tackling child labour

The issue in numbers



71%

of child labour globally is in agriculture



70%

of youth subsist on less than
USD 2 per day in Africa



1 in 5

children and youth are out of school

Programme targets



5 000

former child labourers in safe work



5 000

former child labourers in education



8

governments committed to tackling
child labour in agriculture

The budget



USD 4 million



5 years



7 countries

Expected results

- Youth better prepared and supported to access decent work in agriculture-related activities;
- Rural households' livelihoods strengthened so that they do not rely on child labour and are based on sustainable management of natural resources and are more resilient to shocks;
- Increased awareness by governments, local authorities and households of the hazards of forced and child labour, with the means to promote safe work for youth in rural areas;
- Strategies to promote youth employment and address human-rights violations embedded in large-scale agricultural programmes and policies at national, regional and global level.

Geographic focus

Africa: Ghana (first phase), Rwanda (second phase), the United Republic of Tanzania (second phase), Uganda (first phase)

Asia Pacific: Viet Nam (second phase)

Latin America: Paraguay (second phase)

Near East: Lebanon (first phase)

In partnership with

The International Partnership for the Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture – including the ILO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the International Union of Food, agricultural, hotel, restaurant, catering, tobacco and allied workers' associations and the International Food Policy Research Institute on behalf of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UN Women, the United Nations Development Programme, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, regional development banks and economic communities, government ministries and local authorities, producers', workers' and employers' organizations, community-based organizations focused on child welfare, education and youth employment, other civil-society organizations and research institutions.



SDG contribution



Safe work, reducing child labour in Lebanon

In South Lebanon, Fouad Wansa, head of the Agricultural Centre, an extension office of the Ministry of Agriculture in Marjeyoun, teaches 15–18 year old students at the directorate's Technical Agriculture School. He participated in an intensive two-day FAO training course on occupational safety and health in agriculture, with a special focus on child protection. "I have always known about harmful effects and protective measures in agricultural labour, but my knowledge only focused on adults until I started participating in FAO trainings," Fouad says. He is among 180 professionals who attended this series of training courses across the country, targeting Ministry of Agriculture staff, child-protection workers and farmers.



Why invest?

FAO has the vast technical expertise, experience and established partnerships needed to address the employment challenges facing young people in rural areas. It has a strong track record in assisting developing countries with improving their agricultural sectors and food systems with a view to job creation, enhancing food security and nutrition, reducing rural poverty, and environmental and social sustainability. Investing in this programme will ultimately help governments to protect the youngest, poorest and most vulnerable in society by helping prepare them for job and entrepreneurial opportunities.

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The issue

The agricultural sector employs an estimated 1.3 billion workers worldwide, half of the world's labour force. Old machinery, antiquated agricultural practices and an absence of sustainable agricultural farming practices have had a variety of adverse effects on society and the environment. Agriculture is responsible for about a quarter of all anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions, while the changing climate, itself, is taking a rapid and heavy toll on the sector. With 71 million unemployed youth around the world and 42 million new entries to the labour market every year, agriculture and related agri-food sectors must be revitalized to address the cycle of cause and effect on the environment. In line with global drive towards transition to a Green Economy, green jobs in agriculture are expected to yield an increase of 52 percent to 59 percent in primary-sector employment and a 20 percent increase in global gross domestic product by 2050. Changes in the labour market (youth un- and under-employment) and the environment (climate change and the degradation of natural resources), coupled with a lack of public and private investment, are helping to fuel the vicious cycle of rural poverty.

The action

Green Jobs for Youth, one of the first programmes of its kind, aims to provide green jobs across agri-food and other rural economic sectors. The programme will identify the most promising value chains for green development in agri-food and rural economic sectors, such as energy, waste management and other rural infrastructure-related industries. The active involvement of the public and private sectors is an integral feature of the programme, aiming to ensure that actions are sustainable and owned by local actors. The capacity of public actors will be strengthened so they can identify, address and guide youth employment and entrepreneurship schemes conducive to green growth. The private sector, including impact investors, will play a critical role in scaling up green job opportunities in rural areas. The involvement of green business advisory groups will allow the private sector to contribute and guide youth on developing sustainable business models that seek to address green skills development (both transferrable and sector-specific) and job opportunities (employed and entrepreneurial).

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

Green Jobs for Youth

Adapting to climate change
through green enterprise and
creating jobs for rural youth

The issue in numbers



200 million
young people unemployed or
working poor



1.2 billion
jobs directly dependent on
ecosystem services



52–59%
boost to primary-sector jobs from
green practices by 2050

Programme targets



200
youths with green jobs
per country by 2020



400
youths per country trained
for transition to the Green
Economy by 2020



3 countries
with green jobs policy mainstreaming

The budget



USD 10 million



5 years



19 countries

Expected results

- Enhanced skills development and decent work opportunities for rural youth through the provision of transferable business and employment skills and green jobs;
- Reduced effects of climate change by addressing local issues through green enterprise development and employment;
- Support for the development of sustainable agri-food systems and a boost to rural economic development through value-chain development;
- Strengthened government capacity to better understand, monitor, address and mainstream green development strategies in public policy.

Geographic focus

UN Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) member countries and countries with green jobs as national development priority.

Africa: Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa

Asia: Cambodia, Mongolia, the Philippines

Near East & Central Asia: Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon

Latin America and the Caribbean: Barbados, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Peru, Uruguay

In partnership with

Korea International Cooperation Agency, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Partnership for Action on Green Economy, Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency, International Labour Organization, local government and public organizations, youth groups, universities, civil-society groups, producer organizations, private sector, multi-stakeholder platforms



SDG contribution



Skills training, green jobs

In a four-year project in Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe and Timor-Leste, rural and urban youths will be given the opportunity to develop skills to work in the green agriculture, energy and waste-management sectors, with training provided in transferrable soft skills, such as team work, communication, business development, information technology and financial literacy. Participants will identify a local issue that could be addressed using green solutions learned as part of their training and submit a two-year proposal for a public employment programme or business start-up. Selected candidates will be given a job opportunity or start-up seed funding for two years, in partnership with local government or the private sector. Programme challenges and best practices will be widely disseminated to develop national strategies for youth employment.



Why invest?

FAO's participation in regional and global partnerships for decent work, youth employment, green economy and climate action will ensure that the challenges and best practices at field level will be shared across the wide range of platforms for project scalability and local adaptation. The Pan-African Parliament has already expressed interest in activities preparing for the transition towards a Green Economy.

The project provides skills development and training opportunities. Financial literacy, information and communications technology, business management, administration and communication, among other things, have been identified as practical, transferrable skills that participants can carry through the agri-value chain beyond the end of a project. Government and public-sector staff will also benefit, enabling them to apply the acquired skills throughout green governance in agriculture, employment and enterprise development.

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The issue

Numerous countries in Africa are facing a surge in their youth populations, coupled with extremely high unemployment rates. For young people in fragile contexts, this means it is even harder for them to gain access to employment opportunities, with only lower-quality jobs available to those who cannot find decent work. Furthermore, vulnerability to risks arising from weaknesses in economic foundations and human capital, including macroeconomic shocks, unequal growth and high youth unemployment, are an increasing dimension of the wider overall fragility discourse. A number of countries are experiencing growing youth radicalization, which is increasingly affecting the security environment of entire regions. Although extremists in different areas have varying ideologies, the strategies they employ to enlist youth into their ranks are often similar and draw on a combination of political realities, socioeconomic factors and individual characteristics that render youth vulnerable to recruitment or to negative coping mechanisms in general.

The action

This programme contributes to national peace-building processes and helps to reduce poverty by engaging young women and men in productive employment activities that empower them. In particular, the programme focuses on unemployed and under-employed youth, marginalized poor youth, youth at risk of radicalization, youth in conflict-prone areas and former young combatants. The programme promotes the peaceful gathering of young people and communities through business-development and social-development activities, facilitating communication and interchange and strengthening peace-building processes and social cohesion. Elements such as conflict resolution, problem solving and teamwork aim to maximize the positive impact of employment on peace-building and conflict prevention.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

Jobs 4 Peace Initiative

Bridging humanitarian action, development and peace by enhancing youth entrepreneurship and employment opportunities

The issue in numbers



20

the median age in fragile contexts



80%

of the world's poorest will be living in fragile contexts by 2030



Just **2%**

of gross official development assistance goes to conflict prevention and associated activities

Programme targets



1 000

short-term jobs and 300 permanent jobs created in each country



400

young combatants reintegrated into communities



40 000

youth engaged in peacebuilding and similar campaigns

The budget



USD 15 million



4

years



4

countries

Expected results

- Rapid and improved generation of and access to employment for youth at risk;
- Knowledge and evidence generated to strengthen national capacity to enhance youth employment opportunities to prevent youth radicalization and negative coping mechanisms;
- Greater national capacity to address the reintegration of former young combatants into communities via the development of agricultural skills and social dialogue.

Geographic focus

Kenya, Libya, Somalia and South Sudan

In partnership with

At global, regional and local level, FAO will work together with partners such as the International Labour Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund. South-South and triangular cooperation by facilitating Fragile-to-Fragile learning experiences will be a key element of this programme.



SDG contribution



Peace-building in Somalia

After decades of civil conflict, Somalia entered a new phase of peace-building efforts with the establishment of the federal government in 2012. The situation is still extremely fragile and the country's youth remain particularly vulnerable. Since 2015, FAO has been working with UN partners, the Government of Somalia, the private sector and civil-society organizations to create employment opportunities for young people between the ages of 16 and 35. This has included vocational education, enterprise training and the rehabilitation of infrastructure in high-potential sectors of the economy. In 2016, FAO extended its youth employment activities along the coast of Somalia and into the fisheries sector in an attempt to safeguard young people from adopting negative coping mechanisms due to a lack of economic opportunity.



Why invest?

Youth are most vulnerable to recruitment into extremist groups. Studies suggest that deprivation and marginalization, together with limited livelihood opportunities, are contributing to radicalization when combined with localized grievances. If no action is taken to improve access to education and quality employment, certain countries could be potential recruitment and training grounds for radical groups. Investment is needed to provide youth with viable livelihoods and job opportunities. The food and agricultural sector can generate a wealth of alternative options.

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YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

Youth Employment for Sustainability (YES) Africa

Boosting job creation and reducing
rural poverty in Africa

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The issue

A lack of employment opportunities is a central cause of poverty and migration among rural young people in sub-Saharan Africa. More than 60 percent of the region's population is below the age of 24, and youths (aged between 15 and 35, as defined by the African Union) make up around 35 percent of its labour force. Relatively low official youth unemployment rates mask high levels of under-employment and vulnerable employment, particularly in the agricultural sector. While more than 50 percent of Africa's population will be urban by 2030, rural areas will remain home to a large share of the population and agriculture will remain the continent's single largest employer. Agriculture, therefore, has extremely valuable untapped potential to address the challenge of youth unemployment. This potential was evident most recently at a regional conference in Kigali, Rwanda, organized by FAO, the African Union Commission and the Government of Rwanda, entitled "Youth Employment in Agriculture as a Solid Solution to Ending Hunger and Poverty in Africa: Engaging Through Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and Entrepreneurship". The conference emphasized enhancing platforms and mechanisms for youth engagement on policies and employment opportunities but, most importantly, on promoting investment in well-targeted value chains with high potential for creating youth jobs.

The action

YES Africa will directly support the design of youth job-creation programmes (including large-scale investment programmes), facilitate the establishment of public-private partnerships and foster youth engagement in policy processes for agri-food system development. Beyond policy dialogue and formulation, FAO will lead the design and testing of highly replicable models for youth employment and entrepreneurship in the agricultural sector and broader food system.

One or two starting points will be selected in each focus country, centred on national priorities for rural youth employment. The programme will adopt an integrated approach, structured around three components:

- The mapping, knowledge generation and sharing of evidence-based policy, entrepreneurial opportunities and programme development for youth, including trends and issues related to the distress migration of rural youth;
- Capacity development and institutional strengthening to build systemic capacity for youth employment in agriculture and agribusiness;
- Through programme formulation and facilitation of multi-stakeholder partnerships, support the upscaling of successful approaches for developing sustainable livelihoods, including small and medium-sized enterprise development and agribusiness support.

The issue in numbers



100%+

increase in sub-Saharan Africa's
youth population by 2055



92%+

of sub-Saharan youth in employment
are working poor



10–12 million

jobs per year will need to be created in
rural sub-Saharan Africa over the next
two decades

Programme targets



5

national Youth in Agriculture
platforms established and functional
in focus countries



5

focus countries with integrated rural
youth employment policies



At least

15 000

decent rural youth employment and
entrepreneurship opportunities created

The budget



USD 25 million



4 years



5 countries

Expected results

- Knowledge generation and dissemination of successful approaches and good practices to create decent rural youth employment, with the potential for upscaling at regional, sub-regional and country levels;
- Capacity development and technical assistance provided to support the formulation and implementation of policies, strategies and programmes at national, sub-regional and regional levels.

Geographic focus

Five countries in Sub-Saharan Africa among Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe

In partnership with

The African Union, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the International Organization for Migration, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Food Programme, UN Women, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank, the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation, the Africa Green Revolution Alliance, the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, the Africa Agribusiness Incubation Network and the World Bank



SDG contribution



Decent jobs for rural Zambian youth

In 2013, FAO, ILO and the Zambian Government collaborated to create decent jobs for rural youth in Zambia through the promotion of sustainable micro, small and medium-sized enterprises as part of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency-funded five-year Yapasa Project. Targeting the soybean, aquaculture and horticulture value chains, Yapasa employed a market systems approach, focusing on collective actions, such as enhancing the cooperation between different value-chain players and linking young agripreneurs with private businesses. The project also addressed access to quality inputs, formal markets and skills development, as well as improving stakeholder coordination to enhance the enabling environment for youth participation. The project has been very successful, creating nearly 3 000 youth jobs and improving the performance of more than 5 000 youth-led enterprises.



Why invest?

African countries have recognized the urgent need to invest in youth and rural development, with youth employment a priority issue on most policy agendas. However, despite the many initiatives on rural youth employment underway across the continent, efforts are still not commensurate with the need. YES Africa aims to address this gap by replicating successful coordinated approaches to job creation, so as to strengthen national and regional capacities to implement solutions at scale for more youth-inclusive rural transformation.

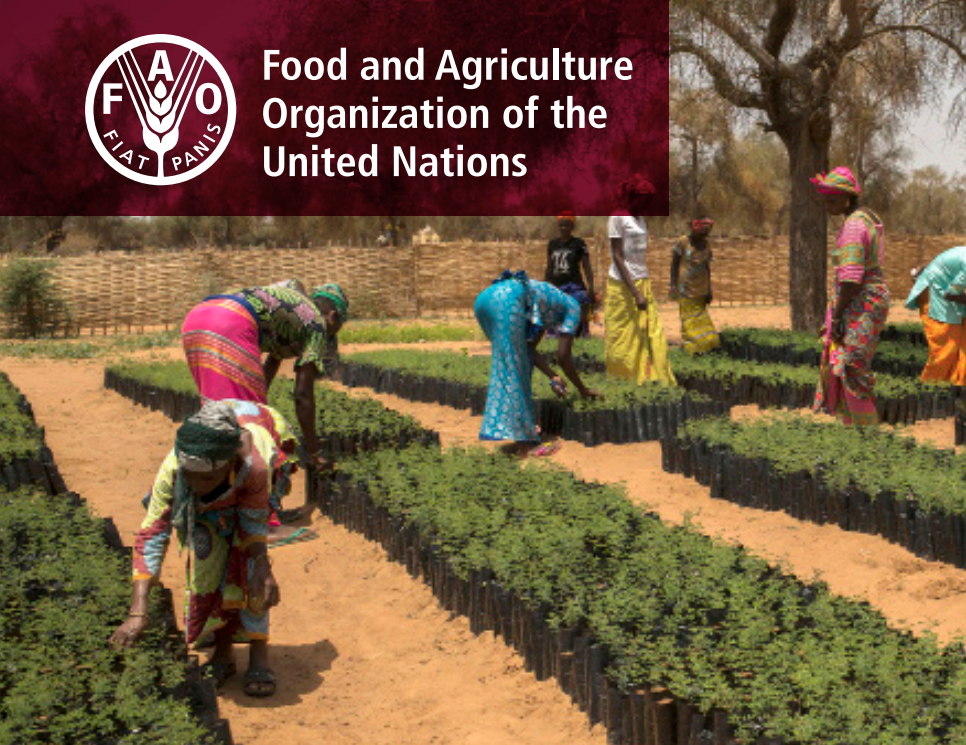
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The issue

The countries of the Group of Five for the Sahel (G5 Sahel) have a population of more than 78 million, of which around two-thirds live in rural areas, most depending on agriculture for their livelihoods. Around one-third of the population is aged 15 to 34, while more than 60 percent is younger than 25. In Mali and the Niger, these figures reach 66 and 68 percent, respectively. Populations across the five countries are growing rapidly and forecast to rise to more than 200 million by 2050. With this population increase comes the major challenge of increasing employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for youth. To date, opportunities in agriculture and rural areas remain limited and, without livelihood options, youth are often driven into poverty and food insecurity. Their situation is worsened and intensified by the instability and insecurity currently affecting the Sahel, particularly that fuelled by the conflict in Mali since 2012 and the destabilisation caused by Boko Haram around the Lake Chad region. The agricultural sector has untapped potential to stabilize the region through the creation of decent jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities for rural youth, as well as to reintegrate young former combatants into productive community life.

The action

The programme aims to improve the livelihoods of young people in the Sahel region by creating entrepreneurial and employment opportunities. A range of rapid employment generation schemes will improve the livelihoods and earnings of the region's youth in the short run, while enhancing stability and resilience. Longer-term development and durable solutions will be achieved by providing youth with sustainable jobs along the agricultural value chains. This will include the application of new technologies and innovations to address challenges associated with productivity, food availability and employment in fragile contexts, along with the use of cash transfers through social-protection schemes.


Working closely with government actors at national and local level will be critical to creating an enabling environment for attracting investment and ensuring that youth employment and entrepreneurial opportunities are sustainable. Support will be provided in building government capacity to attract youth-focused investments in agriculture, in areas such as developing youth-in-agriculture policies and strategies, providing support to guarantee schemes for investment in agriculture and linking impact investors to youth-focused ventures, among other measures.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

Rural Youth Job Creation: Sahel

Building stability and resilience

The issue in numbers

 Nearly
200 million
people are estimated to live in the Sahel by 2050

 **60%**
of the Sahel population is
younger than 25

 **4.9 million**
people displaced by continued
violence in the region

Programme targets

 **50 000**
direct and indirect jobs created

 **3**
agri-food value chains revitalized per
country

 **5**
countries supported in addressing youth
joblessness and offering alternatives to
youth out-migration

The budget

 **USD 45 million**

 **5 years**  **5 countries**

Expected results

- Rapid youth employment opportunities generated for economic stabilization (phase 1: stabilization);
- Rural economies revitalized via sustainable employment generation and enhanced entrepreneurial opportunities (phase 2: sustainable rural development);
- Institutional, regional and local capacities are strengthened.

Geographic focus

The **G5 Sahel countries**: Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger

In partnership with

At global, regional and local level, FAO will work with partners such as the International Labour Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund.

At country level, ministries of agriculture, economy, labour, education and vocational training will be key partners for activities related to development, while entities dealing with the specific fragile contexts in those countries will be key for humanitarian assistance.

South-South and triangular cooperation will strengthen national and regional responses and engage a broad variety of actors and practitioners with a view to producing innovative solutions and promoting decent work for youth. Therefore, depending on the specific issues to be addressed per country, partnerships through South-South and, in particular, Fragile-to-Fragile cooperation will be explored. Central to the G5 Sahel countries, the programme will also link with the Great Green Wall initiative in scaling up rural youth job creation while concurrently addressing the green economy.



SDG contribution



More jobs for youth in cassava production

The agricultural sector plays a central role in the economy of Mali. Malian youth start working from a young age, but lack opportunities for growth due to limited access to land, market, micro-credit and skills development. FAO, through its Youth at Work project, has implemented an integrated model for decent youth employment creation within selected Malian agricultural value chains. Youth at Work has addressed the major obstacles faced by rural youth in accessing decent employment in these areas by (1) proposing environmentally friendly agribusiness skills development, aligned with rural labour-market demands, (2) enhancing access to land, credit and markets, and (3) fostering the inclusion of youth in policy dialogue and the mainstreaming of rural youth employment-related issues in national development policies and programmes.



Why invest?

Investment in the Sahel's rural economy, diversification of agriculture and structural transformation are key to economic growth. Improving young people's access to productive resources, pursuing strategies aimed at making agriculture more productive and helping small-scale producers and micro- and small and medium-sized enterprises to shift into higher value-added activities have significant potential to generate decent jobs, reduce poverty and increase people's resilience. FAO has specific expertise to offer, working with governments and a wide range of local actors to both trigger this investment and enhance the capacity of youth to shape their own employment destiny and expand local economies.

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MIGRATION

Migration is a growing global phenomenon, affecting the lives of hundreds of millions of people. There are an estimated 258 million international migrants and more than a billion internal migrants worldwide. People migrate for many reasons, often to improve their livelihoods and escape poverty and food insecurity. Others are forced to flee due to climate-related disasters, conflict, or both. Large-scale action is needed to tackle the adverse causes of migration, provide sustainable alternatives for rural communities, reduce the vulnerability of migrants, remove the constraints on rural mobility and create the conditions that will enable migrants, the diaspora and returnees to contribute to rural development. To achieve this will require greater attention to rural areas and the unified forces of agricultural, labour and migration stakeholders. FAO supports countries in addressing the drivers of migration, such as rural youth unemployment, environmental degradation and climate change, and conflict over natural resources, while also helping to harness the potential of migration to contribute to more resilient livelihoods, territorial development and stronger food systems.

MIGRATION (M)

M01



Rural Migration Policy Assistance

Supporting governments to design policies and programmes to scale up alternatives and maximize the benefits of rural migration

M02



Diaspora for Agribusiness

Boosting jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities for youth through diaspora engagement

M03



Migration and Climate Change

Tackling environment–migration challenges and fostering climate-change adaptation



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The issue

One-third of international migrants are young people aged between 15 and 34. Many originate from rural areas, where more than 75 percent of the world's poor and food insecure depend on agriculture and natural resource-based livelihoods. The driving factors are complex and diverse from country to country, but young people often migrate to improve their livelihoods and escape poverty and food insecurity. Rural areas are being left with an aging agricultural workforce and heavier workload for the women and children left behind. Those who migrate are also at risk, particularly those who are compelled to move in irregular ways via dangerous routes.

Nations with high migration rates require support to implement the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration adopted by 164 countries in 2018. They need to provide sustainable livelihood alternatives to migration for rural youth, encourage the investment of remittances in the agro-food system, support communities left behind and reintegrate returnees. A coordinated global effort is needed to ensure that migration is a choice, not a necessity. We must empower policymakers and rural communities to invest in sustainable futures for the growing number of rural youth, manage the risks related to migration and harness its benefits.

The action

The initiative will support the implementation of the Global Compact to better address the large share of migrants originating from or arriving to rural areas. It will assist countries in adopting and implementing policies and programmes that provide sustainable alternatives to rural migration, reduce vulnerability in migration-prone areas and enhance the benefits of migration in rural areas. National actions will be selected based on priorities (for example, youth job opportunities, seasonal agricultural migration schemes, the empowerment of communities left behind and the investment of remittances). Knowledge gaps will be filled to inform policy and programme development and increase coherence between migration and agricultural policies. Inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder policy dialogue and capacity development will aim to improve the enabling environment, supporting decent employment for rural youth and returnees and encouraging investment in the form of remittances, social capital and the skills/know-how of diaspora and returnees. Awareness and capacity-building interventions will target rural stakeholders to integrate migration into local development planning. They will support young women and men in developing agricultural, business and life skills, including awareness of migration-related risks for aspiring migrants and economic empowerment (financial literacy, technology and leadership training) for those who stay behind.

MIGRATION

Rural Migration Policy Assistance

Supporting governments to design policies and programmes to scale up alternatives and maximize the benefits of rural migration

The issue in numbers



258 million
international migrants and more than
1 billion internal migrants worldwide



33%
of all international migrants are youths
between the ages of 15 and 34



40%
of international remittances are sent to
rural areas

Programme targets



15 000
direct and indirect jobs created for young
women and men in migration-prone areas



100
rural communities supported in integrating
migration into local agro-development
planning



3
countries develop or boost platforms for
investment of remittances in agriculture
and food systems

The budget



USD 15 million



5 years



5 countries

Expected results

- Enhanced knowledge of main drivers, patterns and impacts of rural out-migration on food security and rural livelihoods;
- Coordinated policy dialogue across key sectors and stakeholders and greater coherence between migration and agriculture policies to make migration work for agriculture and rural development;
- Strengthened capacity of stakeholders and policymakers to address the adverse drivers of migration by generating sustainable alternatives for rural youth (such as employment and entrepreneurship in food systems);
- Strengthened partnerships to facilitate seasonal and circular migration of agricultural workers, reduce the human-rights abuses of migrant workers in the agricultural sector and minimize adverse effects on communities left behind;
- Strengthened capacity of stakeholders and policymakers to maximize the benefits of migration by facilitating remittance investments, enabling diaspora engagement and fostering productive reintegration of returnees.

Geographic focus

This programme is global in scope and includes country-level interventions tailored to meet the particular challenges and opportunities of each country. Five countries will be selected from priority regions, based on demand: West Africa, East Africa, Central Asia, South and Southeast Asia and the northern triangle of Central America.

In partnership with

This programme works primarily with local, national and regional authorities, in partnership with international organizations such as the International Organization for Migration, the International Labour Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, UN Environment, as well as local non-governmental organizations, youth groups, diaspora and migrants' associations, producers' organisations and the private sector.



SDG contribution



Alternatives to migration in Ethiopia

FAO has been assisting young people in Ethiopia in finding alternatives to migration. It has provided young women and men with agribusiness training and enterprise development support, mobilizing technical and financial support from diaspora networks. This mechanism has resulted in the establishment of 38 youth agribusiness groups, bringing together 454 individuals, and supported the start-up of agro-enterprises in areas such as horticulture, cattle fattening and poultry farming, as well as the creation of jobs for returnees and youth who had otherwise planned to migrate. To maximize and scale up these results, FAO supported the development of the Ethiopian National Rural Job Opportunity Creation Strategy and is in initial talks with the IOM on agricultural livelihood support for the reintegration of returnees.



Why invest?

Investment in this programme will catalyse a fresh way of working across sectors to achieve investment in rural areas and alternatives to migration. Key to its success is the enabling of policymakers to respond to the drivers of rural migration and to develop integrated strategies to maximize its benefits in a coherent manner. Investment will also help mobilize remittances for agricultural and food-systems activities. Essential rural entrepreneurial opportunities will be generated in communities of origin by identifying agricultural value chains with potential for innovation and employment creation. Investing in agriculture has huge potential, from production and on-farm jobs to off-farm jobs as part of the value-chain and wider food system. This has many SDG knock-on benefits for countries.

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MIGRATION

Diaspora for Agribusiness

Boosting jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities for youth through diaspora engagement

The issue

There is a wealth of evidence illustrating how the financial resources and knowledge of diaspora communities can promote development in their countries of origin. To date, however, diaspora engagement in agriculture and rural development has been limited due to the challenges of investing in rural areas. These include a lack of expertise in agriculture, a lack of information on investment opportunities, an inability to enforce decisions and understand market dynamics from a distance, the remoteness of rural areas, the difficulties of channelling contributions to their destination and the limited networking and partnership interaction between rural institutions and diaspora associations. With the right support and platforms, diaspora organizations can play a key role in helping rural areas, in the form of capital investment, skills and technology transfer, know-how and improved social networking.

The action

This initiative aims to create income-generating opportunities in agribusiness by tapping into the entrepreneurial potential of the global diaspora, facilitating direct investment and boosting knowledge transfer through mentorship and exchange programmes. It aims to raise the awareness and strengthen the capacity of relevant stakeholders to avail of the contribution of migrants and diaspora to agriculture and rural development.

Together with its partners, FAO will provide policy advice to support countries in achieving the objectives of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM). It will foster inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder policy dialogue and the development of concrete roadmaps and action plans for diaspora investment in agribusiness, as well as the mainstreaming of trans-national communities' contributions to large-scale agricultural investment programmes. South-South cooperation and Diaspora-Agribusiness Share Fairs will enable knowledge and experience sharing among countries.

FAO will also help to design and strengthen mechanisms to facilitate the transfer of diaspora skills, expertise and resources. It will map diaspora associations and analyse their competences and the main bottlenecks to investment. Through diaspora days and open calls for proposals, FAO will mobilize migrants and youth associations to spur investment. Matching grants and service bundles (e.g. access to finance, business and technical training, business development centres and incubation hubs, mentorship and peer-to-peer support services) will be offered to support young entrepreneurs, youth associations and diaspora investors and mentors.

The issue in numbers



USD **689** billion
in global remittances in 2018



10.8%
year-on-year rise in remittances to low- and middle-income countries in 2018



6.4%
of Viet Nam's, 4.3% of Uganda's and 3.4% of Burkina Faso's GDP comes from remittances

Programme targets



5
countries have action plans to foster diaspora engagement in agri-business



More than **2 000**
agricultural start-ups and SMEs reached through service bundles



8
Diaspora-Agribusiness Share Fairs organized at national, regional and global levels

The budget



USD **10** million



5 years



5 countries
(3 in phase one)

Expected results

- Increased knowledge and awareness of the contribution of the diaspora to agriculture and rural development;
- Stronger policy dialogue among relevant stakeholders and increased capacity to facilitate migrant and diaspora contributions to home-country agriculture and rural development;
- Opportunities facilitated for diaspora investment in agri-business;
- Increase in the non-financial contribution of diaspora to agriculture and rural development (mentoring, transfer of knowledge and skills, etc.);
- Facilitated South–South cooperation mechanisms and sharing of good practices on diaspora engagement in agriculture and rural areas.

Geographic focus

The programme has global and country-level components. Activities at global level are aimed at facilitating the development of approaches and methodologies to support diaspora engagement in agribusiness. South–South and triangular cooperation are fostered in order to replicate good practices and strengthen bilateral and international cooperation.

At country level, the programme is divided into an inception phase supporting three countries, Burkina Faso, Uganda and Viet Nam, and a scaling-up phase targeting other countries in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America (potentially, the Gambia, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines and Tajikistan). Criteria for selecting the countries include remittance levels and migration flows, size of diaspora community, share of rural population and share of agricultural value added to GDP.

In partnership with

The International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Fund for Agricultural Development, government ministries and diaspora departments, local, national and regional authorities, diaspora associations (such as the Africa–Europe Diaspora Development Platform and the International diaspora Engagement Alliance), youth groups, producers' organizations, the private sector (for example, the DAIN Network) and financial institutions



SDG contribution



Diaspora engagement in Tunisia

Through support received from FAO's Rural Youth Migration project in Tunisia from 2015 to 2018, 49 Tunisian agro-enterprises received tailored coaching and in-kind contributions, resulting in the creation of 89 full-time jobs and 83 occasional jobs, with indirect benefits for more than 400 rural workers and producers. More than 50 percent of the agricultural enterprises supported (e.g. animal production, aromatic and medicinal plants, tree nurseries) saw a financial and technical contribution from the diaspora, exceeding the initial target of 30 percent. This was thanks to an innovative diaspora engagement process, which included a widespread call to action, the formalization of diaspora engagement, the training of agricultural coaches on diaspora mobilization, tailored support to youth and the organization of diaspora days.



Why invest?

FAO is in a unique position to mobilize the global diaspora for food-systems development, thanks to its expertise on migration and agri-business. In synergy with the work carried out by other partners and building on its renewed partnership with IOM, FAO can act as a bridge builder, connecting governments, diaspora offices and departments, diaspora organizations, financial institutions and rural stakeholders. By investing in this field, development partners will support FAO in providing information on opportunities for investing in agriculture, facilitating links between diaspora and small/medium agro-enterprises to create new market and trade opportunities, facilitating diaspora investment in agribusinesses, supporting capital-matching programmes, facilitating the transfer of knowledge and skills, encouraging mentorship and sponsorship of rural youth, providing start-up capital to set-up agro-enterprises and advocating for the investments of collective remittances to support local and infrastructure development in rural areas.

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The issue

Climate change and human mobility are complex, interlinked processes. Sudden climate events can cause the immediate displacement of people, while gradual environmental changes can lead to slower, but steadier forms of migration. Migration has long been part of human life. Rural communities have traditionally used migration to adapt to harsh climatic conditions and to respond to the seasonal nature of agriculture. In more recent years, however, climate change has put mounting pressure on people's livelihoods and has affected mobility patterns. Repeated exposure to intense climate events can turn traditional short-distance temporary movements into long-distance migration and cause people to permanently leave their homeland. If undertaken out of necessity, migration can increase the vulnerability of both migrants and their families. Well-managed migration can minimize these impacts and contribute positively to the capacity of communities of origin to adapt to climate change.

The action

The programme aims to ensure that migration from climate change-affected areas is a voluntary and informed choice, not a forced survival strategy. It works to make sure that communities have the means to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change, as well as to strengthen the positive linkages between migration and climate adaptation. To this end, the programme focuses on three key elements:

- Enhancing climate-change adaptation and livelihood resilience by providing alternatives to migration and addressing key issues in the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans, such as climate-smart agriculture, green job creation and land restoration;
- Fostering synergies and policy coherence across migration, agriculture and climate change by increasing coordination and promoting integrated approaches to the migration–environment nexus by raising awareness and promoting policy dialogue;
- Harnessing the potential of migration for sustainable rural development by untapping migrant remittances to rural households and communities of origin, encouraging investment in climate-resilient livelihoods, transfer of knowledge and skills development.

MIGRATION

Migration and Climate Change

Tackling environment–migration
challenges and fostering climate-
change adaptation

The issue in numbers



143 million

people in Africa, South Asia and Latin America may face climate-induced migration by 2050



95%

of agricultural jobs depend on sufficient water supply



About **22.7** million

people were displaced internally due to climate disasters from 2008 to 2016

Programme targets



More than **6**

sectoral and national development and climate-change plans integrate migration issues



3 000

youth gain better skills, boosting their employability in sustainable livelihoods



4

countries adopt strategies to encourage direct diaspora investment in sustainable rural development at home

The budget



USD 10 million



5 years



6 countries

Expected results

- Greater livelihood resilience and adaptive capacity of rural communities in migration-prone areas;
- Increased coordination and policy coherence between the areas of migration, agriculture and climate change;
- Strengthened government capacity to understand the links between migration and climate change and to develop models to facilitate migrant investment in climate-resilient livelihoods at home;
- Increased diaspora potential directed to climate-change adaptation and livelihood resilience;
- Migrants and migration-affected communities benefit from migration as a sustainable-development and climate-change adaptation strategy.

Geographic focus

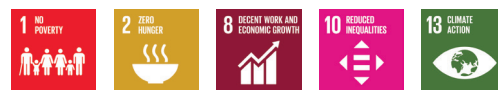
The programme responds to regional and **country level** needs and requests, addressing climate and migration hotspots. Priority regions include West Africa, East Africa, the Sahel, Northern Africa, Central Asia, South and South-East Asia and Central and South America.

In partnership with

At country level, FAO partners with ministries and governmental bodies responsible for environment, migration, agriculture and rural development, as well as with other relevant public, private and civil-society stakeholders. It also collaborates with UN organizations, in particular, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).



SDG contribution



Building climate resilience in rural Nepal

In Nepal, migration is one way in which the most vulnerable groups cope with the impacts of extreme climate events. Challenging farming conditions, exacerbated by climate change, have led to insufficient foodgrain production in rural areas and forced many people to move to cities or abroad in search of jobs. FAO has provided climate information services and promoted community-driven approaches to building climate resilience, with gender-sensitive good practices for climate risk management, resource conservation and livelihood diversification. The introduction of stress-tolerant crop varieties, for example, saw yields of rice, wheat and maize increase by 54 percent, 19 percent and 91 percent, respectively, between 2009 and 2011 alone. This increase in resilience has contributed to efforts to temper climate-induced migration.



Why invest?

Migration and climate change are among the greatest challenges of our time. Investment is needed to scale up action, particularly in countries facing severe climate-change effects, where the poor are already struggling to survive. FAO can help to address these challenges, with expertise in agriculture, climate change and rural migration. Rural communities need knowledge and tools to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change, to ensure that migration is an option, not a necessity. If well managed, migration can improve livelihoods and community resilience through remittances and skills transfer. These elements, combined with the right policies and programmes, are critical to safeguarding rural communities. National measures on climate-change mitigation and adaptation also need to meet social and environmental objectives to be fully sustainable, with implications for migration. An holistic approach at global, regional, national and local level is key.

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A man wearing a white thobe and a ghutra is shown in profile, holding a large bundle of harvested wheat stalks. The background is a clear blue sky. The image is part of a report cover with a yellow and orange color scheme.

INNOVATION FOR AGRICULTURE

Innovation is a key catalyst in transforming food systems, lifting family farmers out of poverty and helping the world to achieve food security, sustainable agriculture and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To meet demand from an estimated population of nearly 10 billion people in 2050, agricultural output will need to increase significantly. The bulk of this increase will have to come from family producers, who manage about 75 percent of farmland worldwide and produce about 80 percent of the world's food, but which are, paradoxically, often poor and food insecure themselves. Many developing countries are as yet unable to harness the full potential of agricultural innovation. FAO supports governments and local communities in developing their own agricultural innovation strategies through comprehensive analysis and needs assessments, in partnership with farmers, academia, the private sector, research and extension institutions, and other stakeholders. FAO promotes actions that lead to successful agricultural innovation, as well as opportunities for the rapid scaling up of innovative and digital technologies.

INNOVATION FOR AGRICULTURE (IA)

IA01



Innovation Systems for Family Farmers

Lifting family farmers out of poverty to achieve food security and sustainable agriculture

IA02



Digital Innovation Accelerator Programme

Transforming high-potential ideas into large-scale digital services to empower rural farmers and democratize food and agriculture solutions

IA03



World Agriculture Watch (WAW)

Monitoring and guiding investments to transform family farming



Food and Agriculture
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United Nations

INNOVATION FOR AGRICULTURE

Innovation Systems for Family Farmers

Lifting family farmers out of poverty
to achieve food security and
sustainable agriculture

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The issue

The world is facing unprecedented challenges that affect the sustainability of food and agriculture systems and which impact the livelihoods of millions of family farmers worldwide. The fundamental right to be free from hunger is under threat from natural-resource depletion, environmental degradation and climate change. About 900 million people continue to live in extreme poverty and 815 million are still chronically undernourished. If we are to meet the demand of a projected world population of nearly 10 billion people by 2050, agricultural output will need to increase by an estimated 50 percent or so from 2012 levels. The bulk of this increase will have to come from family farmers, who manage about 75 percent of global farmland, produce about 80 percent of the world's food, but are, paradoxically, often poor and food insecure themselves.

The action

Innovation will be the central driving force behind transforming food systems, lifting family farmers out of poverty and helping the world to achieve food security, sustainable agriculture and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Boosting innovation at family-farmer level is crucial. This can be achieved by strengthening national innovation systems and by involving all actors, from research, education and extension services to investors, policymakers, family farmers and others.

From 2019, with initial financial support from the Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) of the European Commission, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Tropical Agriculture Platform will start to assess national agricultural innovation systems in at least 10 priority countries. This will prompt the design of comprehensive national agricultural innovation strategies and action plans that will form the basis for future investment. These national action plans will provide stakeholders and decision-makers with the evidence-based set of strategic and targeted interventions they need to upscale innovation to millions of family farmers. The programme will spark new partnership and business models involving the public and private sectors, as well as civil-society and farmer organizations. By increasing family farmers' capacity to innovate, the programme will help lift thousands out of poverty, alleviating hunger and malnutrition.

The issue in numbers



75%

of farmland is managed by family farmers



80%

of the world's food is produced by
small farmers



900 million

people are still living in extreme poverty

Programme targets



200 000

rural families improve their livelihoods
by scaling up innovation



2 000

participants have greater capacity to
facilitate innovation processes



20

countries have better policies and
regulatory frameworks to unlock
agricultural innovation

The budget



USD 60 million



5 years



At least

20 countries

INNOVATION FOR AGRICULTURE

IA01

Expected results

- Countries recognize the critical role to be played by agricultural innovation in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDGs 1 and 2;
- Following comprehensive assessment, countries identify key areas for investment to strengthen family farmers' capacity to innovate;
- Countries have developed innovation policies and better plans for future strategic investment;
- Countries have strengthened capacity to unlock the potential of agricultural innovation.

Geographic focus

At least 20 countries worldwide. The project will build on the lessons and knowledge generated by the Capacity Development for Agricultural Innovation Systems (CDAIS) project, jointly run by FAO and Agrinatura, which is being piloted in eight countries (Angola, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Laos and Rwanda), with funding from DG DEVCO.

In partnership with

The European Commission (DG DEVCO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Tropical Agriculture Platform, the International Food Policy Research Institute, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, Agrinatura and agricultural research institutes



SDG contribution



Building on successful pilot programmes

Investments by the European Union and IFAD will build on a successful pilot programme in eight countries (Angola, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Laos and Rwanda) under the umbrella of the CDAIS project. In these eight countries, family farmers' capacity to innovate has already improved significantly and generated new growth opportunities in a variety of value chains.



Why invest?

Through this project, donors will gain greater insights into the complexities of the agricultural innovation system, its actors, strengths, weaknesses and opportunities.

Increased awareness of the required interventions will greatly support more and better targeted investment from government, the private sector and public-sector investors and donors to improve the livelihood of farmers and, thus, achieve food security and sustainable agriculture.

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INNOVATION FOR AGRICULTURE

Digital Innovation Accelerator Programme

Transforming high-potential ideas into large-scale digital services to empower rural farmers and democratize food and agriculture solutions

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The issue

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and digital innovation are key catalysts for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, even though ICT innovations are being rapidly adopted around the globe, their vital contribution to lifting people out of extreme poverty and hunger and promoting sustainable agriculture has yet to be realized. FAO has a key role to play here, by drawing on its vast technical knowledge to pilot promising new ideas and innovations, conduct rigorous assessments, develop capacity and transform successes into large-scale digital services and public goods, empowering both small-scale producers (particularly poor and marginalized households) and other value-chain actors. Many public and private facilities have emerged to finance innovation for sustainable development. FAO plays a vital role in ensuring that digital innovation and new technologies reach and better serve rural farmers and small-scale producers, who are often among the poorest in society. The Digital Innovation Accelerator Programme will act as a forum to share technical knowledge and expertise, provide access to accurate data and link policymakers with hands-on experience to build more sustainable and resilient food and agricultural systems.

The action

The programme will operate an innovation cycle that will (1) identify innovations via an Open Innovation Platform, (2) seed-fund promising innovations through piloting and (3) scale up ICT solutions that have high potential for impact. It will also support the establishment or strengthening of existing innovation facilities in two developing countries to act as key hubs for innovation. By providing the space, funding and access to technical knowledge and networks, FAO can transform high-potential innovations into large-scale digital services for small-scale producers, all aimed at building resilience to climate change, boosting local economies, increasing digital inclusion, creating opportunities for rural youth and, ultimately, improving the lives of millions of poor and vulnerable rural households. The programme will also contribute to FAO's current Digital Services Portfolio and its ongoing work vetting frontier technologies, such as blockchain, artificial intelligence and the Internet of Things. The Portfolio includes innovative digital solutions for farmers to detect plant pests and diseases, provide market prices and weather forecasts linked to agro-advisory services, and real-time information on animal disease control and nutritious foods.

The issue in numbers



70%

of the world's food is produced by smallholder farmers



80%

of all major disasters are climate related

Programme targets



2

innovation facilities established in two developing countries



Open innovation platform launched and ideas selected



4

small-scale field pilots seed-funded and implemented



2

most successful pilots scaled up

The budget



USD 2 million



2 years



2 At least countries

INNOVATION FOR AGRICULTURE

IA02

Expected results

- Increased digital inclusion through the participation of smallholders and vulnerable groups in the identification of new ICT approaches and solutions designed to promote sustainable practices and improve their livelihoods and resilience;
- Improved capacities of local entrepreneurs working in the food and agriculture sectors and related value chains through mentorship, training, funding and expert insights on innovative ICT products and services;
- Enhanced efficiency, strength and inclusiveness of food and agricultural value chains through the innovative and sustainable solutions that help better connect producers to markets;
- Ongoing investment in innovation and successful technologies, in particular, by the private sector.

Geographic focus

At least two countries around the globe will be selected to host one Accelerator and one innovation lab.

In partnership with

Academic institutions, private-sector and local startups, including small and medium-sized enterprises, UN agencies, civil-society and local organizations, ministries of economy, agriculture and livestock, and other government authorities and agencies.



SDG contribution



Accelerator funds digital innovation in Rwanda

Among the innovative digital projects being funded by the Digital Innovation Accelerator Programme is a mobile application, entitled Cure and Feed Your Livestock. The app gives practical advice to smallholders and family farmers in their local language on how to keep their animals healthy. Marie Chantal Akingeneye in northern Rwanda, for example, lost her only cow to an unknown illness, leaving her without a source of fertilizer for her fruit and vegetables. She attended a FAO training course and believes the knowledge she has gained from it and from using the innovative app will help her to keep her other livestock healthy, find new ways to fertilize her crops and modernize her farm.



Why invest?

The Digital Innovation Accelerator Programme provides the space for innovation, seed funds and technical training to explore new ways and means to overcome the challenges faced by rural farmers, fishers and pastoralists. The programme will seed-fund proposals that are deemed scalable and replicable. FAO will support promising innovations through the innovation cycle and foster private-sector investment for longer-term sustainability and broader investment in innovation at country level.

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INNOVATION FOR AGRICULTURE

World Agriculture Watch (WAW)

Monitoring and guiding investments
to transform family farming

The issue

The global farm population is facing a number of interrelated challenges that call for change. Farming needs to adapt to climate change, transition to agro-ecological farming to make agriculture more resilient, and improve food security, nutrition and income. To bring about this change, enabling policy frameworks and investment are needed at farm level to ensure farmers have the long-term capacity to innovate. Farms, especially family farms, are highly diverse and their means to attract investment are generally limited, unless they mobilize their own assets and labour force. Unequal access to assets (natural, physical, social, human or financial) means farmers have varying capacity to scale-up different types of on- and off-farm activity. To ensure no-one is left behind, governments need to better understand the diversity of farm types, so they can target policy and attract investment accordingly. The investment made today will shape the agricultural systems of the future.

The action

World Agriculture Watch (WAW) will implement a harmonized methodological framework, establishing global and local information systems that will provide accurate information on the structure and performance of myriad farm types. This information will help frame better policy and generate appropriate investment. Farm performance will be assessed based on indicators and variables aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). National and regional family-farmer platforms will be key implementing partners, collecting, managing and providing such information.

The programme will comprise two components: country-specific projects and a global family-farm mapping project, which will contribute to the work of the United Nations (UN) Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028) at national, regional and global level. Beneficiary countries will have access to: (i) a methodological framework based on an adaptable core set of variables and indicators, (ii) guidelines and capacity-building training to develop national agricultural observatory systems, and (iii) access to global WAW networks and partner organizations. As part of its global family-farm mapping project, WAW will consolidate what data already exists with new data gathered at national level by the global networks of WAW's partners. Once compiled and compared, this will generate an overview of the global landscape of family farms and their specific needs and inform the work of the UN Decade of Family Farming.

The issue in numbers



85%

of the world's farms are smaller
than 2 hectares



500 million +
family-owned farms globally



2019–2028

UN Decade of Family Farming

Programme targets



Around **100**

regional observation sites established
in 21 countries



2 million

baseline data sets on farm households



21

countries with enhanced capacity to
develop investment strategies for family
farmers

The budget



USD 11 million



5 years



21 countries

INNOVATION FOR AGRICULTURE

IA03

Expected results

- Improved national capacities to generate comprehensive farm evidence;
- Empowered farmers' organizations through up-to-date and relevant data generation;
- Strategic investment proposals tailored to the diversity of family farms and renewed policies;
- Global web-based information system allowing information sharing and networking platform.

Geographic focus

Asia: Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam

Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina, Costa Rica, El Salvador

Africa: Madagascar, South Africa, Tunisia
plus

West African countries via the support project of the Network of West African Farmer and Producer Organizations (ROPPA): Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, the Niger, Senegal, Togo

In partnership with

- Family farmers' national and regional platforms: the Asian Farmers' Association (AFA), the Network of West African Farmer and Producer Organizations (ROPPA) and the Specialized Meeting on Family Farming of Mercosur (REAF)
- International networks: AgriCord, the International Land Commission (ILC), the World Rural Forum (WRF) and the Global Forum on Agricultural Research and Innovation (GFAR)
- Technical partners: National non-governmental organizations (NGOs), think tanks, research institutions and universities, the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD), the French Livestock Institute (IDELE) and the International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (CIHEAM)



SDG contribution



Insight into family farms in El Salvador

WAW's analysis of farms in El Salvador highlights a glaring imbalance in agricultural output. Ninety percent of all farms are family farms, but 69 percent of Salvadoran net agricultural income is generated by corporate farm enterprises. The remainder is split between family farms that operate as cooperatives (24 percent), non-cooperative family farms (4 percent) and family business farms (3 percent). The data show that family farms are not reaping due benefit except when collective action boosts their agricultural income. WAW's insights inform the national debate on agricultural policy and help tailor support, so that family farmers can access the resources they need to boost productivity, income and food security.



Why invest?

WAW aims to document global agricultural diversity, from family farms to industrial enterprises. Identifying and understanding farm types, including family farms, is key to adapting policies and investments to specific agricultural contexts, so investments can be better targeted. WAW also uses farm typology to monitor the effectiveness of investments in family farms and track relative performance. The data produced inform the agricultural policy debate and support organizations advocating for the role of family farms, not only in terms of national agricultural output, but also their role in food and nutrition security and natural-resource management. WAW further acts as a knowledge hub for agricultural transformation at global level and is already working with countries to develop national farm observatories that will enable them to participate in the international WAW network. Greater investment will allow for the expansion of the programme.

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

TRANSITIONING FROM CRISES

On average, between 60 and 80 percent of people hit by crises are rural families who rely on agriculture for their livelihoods. Those livelihoods can be damaged or destroyed by shocks, leaving many with no alternative but to move in search of safety, food, shelter and new opportunities elsewhere. By helping people to anticipate, prepare for and prevent crises, by responding quickly and effectively when disaster strikes, and by investing in stronger recovery and resilient livelihoods, FAO strengthens communities to better withstand shocks. Countries transitioning from crises require adequate and strong support to ensure that food production, agriculture and livelihoods are restored following sustainability principles and that the most vulnerable in society benefit from the reconstruction efforts. FAO supports countries in building back better. It assists with policy formulation, runs programmes for the rural poor and most vulnerable, and offers investment planning to help restore human capacity and sustainably manage natural resources and farming assets. FAO works to build resilience to future shocks and crises. Accelerating the post-crisis recovery of food and agriculture on sustainability principles is crucial to a country's growth, peace, stability and sustainable development.



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TRANSITIONING FROM CRISES (TC)

TC01



Reinforcing Local Capacities for Stability

Strengthening natural-resource management capacity to restore agriculture in fragile contexts

TC02



Syria: Reinforcing Local Capacities for Stability

Strategic actions to promote sustainable land, soil and water management

TC03



Iraq: Reinforcing Local Capacities for Stability

Restoring sustainable agriculture and irrigation systems

TC04



Colombia Peace Support

Implementing Colombia's Peace Accord and Comprehensive Rural Reform at local level



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United Nations



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TRANSITIONING FROM CRISES

Reinforcing Local Capacities for Stability

Strengthening natural-resource
management capacity to restore
agriculture in fragile contexts

The issue

Conflict has a debilitating impact on any development effort. It severely affects a country's economy, diminishing food security and nutrition, which can, in turn, exacerbate tensions and increase the risk of further violence. While environmental factors are rarely, if ever, the sole cause of conflict, the exploitation of natural resources and related environmental stresses can feature in all phases of the conflict cycle, from contributing to the outbreak and perpetuation of violence to undermining the prospects for peace.

Land and water management, in particular, becomes a critical challenge in conflict or post-conflict situations and it is widely acknowledged that strengthening natural-resource management systems is key to the wider process of peace-building and sustainable development.

In post-conflict countries, the loss of human capital, as well as the out-migration of skilled professionals, is a critical factor. Without the contribution of knowledgeable professionals, the recovery process becomes even more complex.

This loss of human capital increases the challenges of operating and rebuilding sound land and water management systems and compromises governments' ability to address challenges related to natural resource planning.

The action

The programme will focus on training in areas related to natural resource management in six countries affected by fragility, conflict and violence. It will provide training opportunities to national government experts and professionals, as well as to farmers, to upgrade their skills and knowledge. Training areas, target audiences, and scheduling will all be defined based on a consultation process to be conducted at country level.

In the long term, the project aims to lay the foundations for a system that, with the active participation of local government and non-government stakeholders, research centres and universities, guarantees the retention of the knowledge acquired. It aims to both preserve knowledge and equip people with new knowledge and innovations.

Training activities will not be limited to single training events, but be conceived as a comprehensive suite of learning opportunities for different types of trainee at different levels, including long-term knowledge exchanges, university-level curricula, access to cutting-edge technologies and expert networks.

The issue in numbers



24 million

people forcibly displaced in Iraq, Somalia, Yemen, the Syrian Arab Republic and Afghanistan as of 2017



14 million

food-insecure people in Iraq, Afghanistan, Somalia and Yemen



USD **7.2** billion

of damage and loss to crop production in the Syrian Arab Republic as of 2017

Programme targets



At least **1 200**

professionals trained in six countries



More than **30**

training courses organized each year



4 500

professionals, technicians and university students reached through e-learning courses

The budget



USD **9** million



3 years



6 countries

Expected results

- Key capacity gaps and opportunities are identified in the area of natural resource management and planning for sustainable agriculture;
- Natural resource management skills are upgraded through dedicated, tailor-made training in key post-crisis reconstruction areas (executive education and training in modern tools and approaches, e-learning courses, demonstration/study tours, South-South exchanges/pairing);
- An early recovery network of experts and technicians is set up and equipped with the necessary technology for assessing, planning and piloting natural resource management, investment and development projects.

Geographic focus

The programme will focus on six countries affected by fragility, conflict and violence: Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen.

In partnership with

At national level: national ministries of water, irrigation, agriculture and environment, and national water authorities and entities

At global level: the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas and the International Center for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies

National and regional implementing partners: The United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization–Middle East Desalination Research Center, the Shuhada Organization, the European Technology and Training Centre, the Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, the Somali Natural Resource Research Center (Mogadishu, Somalia), in addition to universities, such as the University of Baghdad (Iraq), University of Tripoli (Libya), Kabul University (Afghanistan), University of Damascus (the Syrian Arab Republic), Benadir University (Somalia) and University of Sana'a (Yemen)



SDG contribution



Rebuilding Syrian natural-resource expertise

As a result of the seven-year Syrian crisis, most natural-resource management experts have either left the country or not been able to keep pace with or gain access to new technologies and innovations. To close this gap, FAO and its partners have engaged in a comprehensive effort to maintain and improve Syrian human capital by providing multi-sectoral training opportunities.

From 3 to 14 September 2018, experts from various Syrian ministries and organizations came together at FAO headquarters to learn about tools and methodologies to enhance the monitoring and reconstruction of natural resources in the Syrian Arab Republic. The feedback of participants was overwhelming, affirming that it is vital to reinforce and update skills and expertise and to transfer this knowledge to a wide pool of experts nationally.



Why invest?

The programme has strong potential for scalability and sustainability, as it will partner with and embed training activities in national research centres and institutions. The different learning options proposed mean the programme can flexibly respond to different capacity needs and specific country contexts. Using well-established training modules and materials (including e-learning tools), FAO will ensure that training is readily available and scalable for different audiences and organizations. Beyond the initial set of six countries in focus, there is also the possibility to expand the programme to other countries affected by fragility, conflict and violence.

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TRANSITIONING FROM CRISES

Syria: Reinforcing Local Capacities for Stability

Strategic actions to promote sustainable
land, soil and water management

The issue

Since 2011, the Syrian conflict has caused land abandonment (wheat production is less than 25 percent of pre-conflict levels) and the displacement of huge numbers of rural people (over 10 million refugees and internally displaced people out of a population of 23 million). This has weakened the agriculture sector at a critical time, when it offers a crucial path to economic recovery and is a key pillar of future social cohesion. Despite these challenges, agriculture accounts for an increasing proportion of the Syrian Arab Republic's GDP. Restoring it to pre-conflict levels requires dealing with land degradation and contamination, equipment loss and damaged irrigation, road and energy infrastructure. In some areas, the crisis has led to the destruction of vegetative cover, the cutting down of trees and wildfires. Meanwhile, livestock numbers are around one-third of pre-crisis levels and animal feed is in short supply. Extreme weather events have exacerbated land degradation and, while drought is frequent, flash floods are causing soil erosion and damaging infrastructure, orchards and standing crops. Qualified technical experts have also been lost, creating crucial gaps in national institutions. Monitoring and planning systems are no longer functional, hampering recovery and the future development of natural resources. The three main agro-ecosystems in the Syrian Arab Republic – irrigated agriculture, rainfed agriculture and the marginal/rangeland areas – each face different challenges and require tailored solutions.

The action

This initiative supports a review of the Syrian Arab Republic's post-crisis needs and aims to restore essential capacity for sustainable natural-resource planning and management. It will help develop participatory action plans for the Syrian Arab Republic's agricultural recovery and proposes national and local-level action to implement sustainable land, soil and water-management practices using FAO tools appropriate to each context. In irrigated agriculture, the main aim is to increase land and water productivity while maintaining soil and water quality, using sustainable management practices. In rainfed agriculture, the aim is to secure stable high yields in food and feed crops by improving rotations and land use, drought preparedness, better water-harvesting and value addition. In rangeland areas, the aim is to organize husbandry activities for balanced land use, given the sensitivity to drought and degradation, and restore protected areas.

The issue in numbers



More than **30%**
of the Syrian Arab Republic's rural
population displaced between
2011 and 2016



70%
decline in the yield of strategic
crops during the conflict



80%
decline in Syrian GDP
between 2011 and 2016

Programme targets



Over **150**
experts receive training, enhancing
their existing knowledge and skills



50
local communities benefit from
new inputs, tools and training



50%
increase in the yield of strategic crops

The budget



USD 25 million



5 years



The **Syrian
Arab
Republic**

Expected results

- Establish and/or update monitoring systems and create a platform for natural resources assessment, planning and management; enhance existing systems for drought monitoring, early warning and preparedness;
- Improve the resilience of the agricultural sector in the face of climate change and enhance the capacity of technical staff, farmers and local communities to adapt improved technologies to support sustainable land and water resource management;
- Support sustainable productivity of food and feed crops, upgrade national policy, promote participatory land resource planning, improve the technical basis of agriculture, irrigation and water resource management, and ultimately improve the yield of strategic crops.

Geographic focus

The Syrian Arab Republic

In partnership with

Technical line ministries, such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, the Ministry of Local Administration and Environment, the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation and the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas, the Arab Centre for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands, National Associations, local authorities, research organizations and institutions, non-governmental organizations, the Syrian Veterinary Association, the Federation of Syrian Chambers of Agriculture, farmer representatives, the Agriculture Cooperative Bank and the private sector



SDG contribution



Natural resource monitoring to boost efficiency

FAO has conducted initial activities in the Syrian Arab Republic using data to target sustainable reconstruction efforts. In rural Homs, work is underway to restore capacity for groundwater monitoring, with support from the Japan International Cooperation Agency. Syrian experts have been trained in Rome on the latest tools for sustainable natural-resource management. The same group is conducting case-study analysis of the situation in Deir Ezzor in order to repair production systems and introduce more water-efficient crops in irrigated areas once networks have been restored. This work is linked to national and governorate-level planning processes. For example, water-efficient technologies are being evaluated with a view to compensating for the massive infrastructure damage in the main irrigated areas of the north and east of the country.



Why invest?

As hundreds of thousands of displaced Syrians return to farming in their regions of origin, investment in this programme will assist with socio-economic and physical assessments to ensure the sustainability of the proposed response. This is critical to planning for the reintegration of returnees to the rural farm economy, where land-tenure issues, farming skills and practices, the evaluation of land quality and the availability of water resources will need to be addressed. Key institutional capacity will be reinforced to ensure the sustainability of interventions. The programme will ultimately bolster the productivity, sustainability and competitiveness of Syrian agriculture and provide a solid basis for post-conflict recovery, helping to achieve the sustainable development goals, notably on reducing poverty, achieving food security, combatting land degradation and building a stable economy.

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The issue

The Iraq conflict has resulted in huge population movements and the loss of personal assets, crops, livestock production and food supplies. The conflict has caused damage and destruction to water systems, irrigation facilities and agricultural infrastructure, as well as the disruption of value chains. In response, the Government of Iraq has formulated the Iraq Reconstruction and Development Framework, which aims to rebuild the agricultural sector. In the five governorates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Nineveh and Saladin, which used to be all or partly under the control of ISIL, there is a particular imperative to rebuild economic sectors, including agriculture – a major provider of employment and income in rural and peri-urban areas – to allow people to return home.

The action

The programme will make a major contribution to the UN's two-year Iraq Recovery and Resilience Programme, rebuilding agriculture on a sustainable basis by restoring irrigation systems and crop and livestock production. It will emphasise the social dimension, improving food security and nutrition, supporting livelihoods and stabilizing communities. Out of necessity, interventions will be informed by a conflict-sensitivity analysis to understand local dynamics, including peace and conflict drivers. This will ensure appropriate programme design and identify opportunities to support local peace objectives for millions of returnee and remainee families in those areas affected by the conflict with ISIL. The programme will support stakeholder evidence-based agri-food systems planning, programming, monitoring and evaluation, and prioritize areas for recovery and resilience programming. It will focus on vulnerable smallholder farmers and livestock owners, as well as the poor of rural and peri-urban areas (especially women, female-headed households and youth).

The programme's focus, therefore, will be on rebuilding the agriculture sector and ensuring access to resources to meet basic needs in the governorates affected by the crisis through the restoration of smallholder farming systems, increased rural and peri-urban economic growth, diversification and greater opportunities for employment generation. FAO will support the relevant ministries of the Government of Iraq (agriculture, water resources, and health and environment) in facilitating the repair, rehabilitation, replacement and/or strengthening of agricultural infrastructure, equipment, value chains and support services in rural and peri-urban areas for climate-smart and conflict-sensitive smallholder crop farmers and livestock keepers.

TRANSITIONING FROM CRISES

Iraq: Reinforcing Local Capacities for Stability

Restoring sustainable agriculture and
irrigation systems

The issue in numbers



5.1%

food insecurity in Iraqi rural areas
versus 1.7% in urban areas



167 400

vulnerable smallholders, family
farmers and unemployed laborers



Around **33%**

of Iraqi households are involved
in agriculture

Programme targets



127 500

farmers benefit from the restoration
of irrigated water supplies



39 925

farmers benefit from restored and
diversified farming systems



24

plant and animal disease-control units,
laboratories and extension centres
rehabilitated

The budget



USD 90 million



2 years



Iraq

Expected results

- Group-based and market-led applied research and participatory extension approaches for crop and livestock production, processing and marketing (e.g. farmer business schools, producer marketing groups);
- Devolved management of agricultural support services, such as the governance of restored irrigation water supplies (e.g. water users' associations), public-private seed supply systems and participatory extension methodologies;
- Cash+ interventions provided in the form of unconditional cash transfers, agricultural input packages (via vouchers or in kind), training in improved crop and animal production practices, Cash for Work for livelihood recovery, or a combination thereof;
- Improved household food nutrition, including nutritious foodstuffs, diversified diets, food preparation, food storage and hygiene, using Farmer Field Schools to establish a nexus between fruit, vegetable, egg, milk and meat production and processing, women's empowerment and family nutrition and health;
- Value-chain development approaches to establish or strengthen linkages between smallholder producers and inputs suppliers, service providers and market outlets through improved awareness, information sharing and overall connectivity;
- Improved technologies and practices introduced and technical capacity enhanced to improve efficiency, productivity and sustainability of production systems;
- Women and female-headed households among (vulnerable) smallholder families prioritized and empowered to produce and process quality and nutritious foods for both home consumption and sales, to participate in income-generating and marketing ventures, and to engage in all capacity-development interventions and benefit from appropriate Cash for Work activities.

Geographic focus

Five regained Iraqi governates of Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Nineveh and Saladin and others affected by the crisis

In partnership with

Iraqi ministries of agriculture and water resources, national and international NGOs, regional and global technical specialists, including the World Food Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UN Women, the International Organization for Migration, UN Environment, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Bank, research institutions and academia



SDG contribution



Cash for Work

FAO has been supporting similar programmes in Iraq since 2014, to rehabilitate land and agricultural infrastructure for conflict-affected people in the governates of Kirkuk, Anbar, Saladin and Nineveh. Employment opportunities generated by the Cash for Work scheme enable many individuals who would otherwise be forced by conflict into repeated displacement to sustain their livelihoods. Cash for Work can be a powerful instrument for positive change: it provides assistance not only by restoring livelihoods through the creation of economic opportunities, but also by promoting social cohesion within the community. Activities include digging and clearing of irrigation canals, repairing schools, fixing water and sanitation systems, planting greenbelts and repairing roads, all of which have lasting impacts.



Why invest?

It is estimated that more than half of Iraq's internally displaced households do not intend to return to their area of origin. This is not only due to a lack of security, but also the fact that their homes are gone. Livelihoods in return areas are not functioning, infrastructure has been destroyed or looted and markets have been abandoned. The programme will address the impact of the conflict on farming, the dislocation of markets and the direct physical damage to land and other assets. The top concern for returnees is employment, followed by water/health, non-food household items and shelter. If urgent action is not taken to stabilize the regained territories, through political and economic reforms and the national reconciliation process, the country could again be vulnerable to conflict and extremism, exacerbating population displacement.

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TRANSITIONING FROM CRISES

Colombia Peace Support

Implementing Colombia's Peace
Accord and Comprehensive Rural
Reform at local level

The issue

More than 50 years of conflict left Colombia struggling with internal violence, a lack of services and infrastructure, and high levels of poverty and hunger. It forced millions of people to leave their land, hindering rural development. The Comprehensive Rural Reform (CRR) is a key component of Colombia's 2016 Peace Agreement. With a line of sight right up until 2031, some 85.5 percent of the Peace Agreement's implementation budget is earmarked for CRR, which aims to progressively transform Colombia's rural areas by strengthening food security, boosting income and job opportunities, and optimizing social cohesion. Family farming is the cornerstone of the country's food security, accounting for 70 percent of food sold in local markets. About 75 percent of Colombia's family farmers are smallholders and they account for 57 percent of the entire agricultural workforce. Strengthening their organizations (only 8 percent of farmers are members of farmer organizations) and increasing their access to services are key to establishing partnerships with the private sector and enabling more sustainable commercial ties. Another issue is gender disparity in rural areas: only 32 percent of young women have employment opportunities compared with 70 percent of young men. These figures highlight the need to focus and increase efforts on the economic inclusion of young rural women in Colombia.

The action

FAO is part of a group of international organizations providing technical support to the Government of Colombia in implementing the CRR. FAO seeks to:

- Support sectoral reforms and their implementation and promotion, and facilitate investments at the territorial level;
- Support the design and implementation of programmes and projects that support small and medium producers and their organizations, by strengthening public policy on family farming, increasing the organizational capacity of farmers and their access to financing and markets, establishing links to both national and export-oriented agroindustry, and fostering innovation and employment opportunities for young rural women;
- Promote coordination and policy coherence between social policies and productive inclusion programmes by strengthening existing or launching new initiatives, as well as by fostering policy dialogue, knowledge exchange and South-South Cooperation;
- Strengthen access to land through the gradual implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Tenure of Land and other natural resources (VGGT).

The issue in numbers



7 471 583

internally displaced people, most
originating from rural areas



82%

of Colombia's productive land is in the
hands of only 10% of land owners



70%

of food in local markets comes
from family farms

Programme targets



7

dialogues and agreements between
farmer organizations and the government
to resolve land-tenure issues



5

strategies for rural development
implemented at local level



20%

increase in the number of women leaders
of producer organization committees

The budget



USD 16 million



4 years



Colombia

Expected results

- Local ownership and effective implementation of territorial development plans and their financial sustainability, including proper governance mechanisms and coordination through capacity development, technical support, knowledge exchange and policy dialogue;
- Public institutions and agencies responsible for implementing the CRR capacities developed;
- Effective functioning and legitimacy of support mechanisms for implementing the Peace Agreement;
- Systematization of lessons learned in implementing the CRR with a view to knowledge exchanges between Colombia and other countries facing similar challenges.

Geographic focus

The programme works with 130 municipalities and 22 departments in those areas of Colombia most affected by conflict, in Antioquia, Caribe, the Pacific, South West and Central South regions.

In partnership with

National ministries and agencies, local-government authorities, universities, think tanks, the universities of Los Andes and Javeriana; Centro Latino Americano para el Desarrollo Rural, the Institute of Political Science Hernán Echevarría Olózaga, Sociedad de Agricultores de Colombia, Asociación Nacional de Industriales, local Chambers of Commerce, Alpina, the Exito Foundation, el Centro de Investigación y Educación Popular Programa Por la Paz, la Asociación nacional de usuarios campesinos de Colombia, la Asociación Nacional de Zonas de Reserva Campesina, la Federación Nacional Sindical Unitaria Agropecuaria, the National Indigenous Organization of Colombia, el Proceso de Comunidades Negras, Agrosolidaria, Red Nacional de Agricultura Familiar, la Asociación de Trabajo Interdisciplinario and La Via Campesina



SDG contribution



Tools and training for farm enterprises

Over the past four years, FAO has worked with more than 600 rural organizations, developing instruments to boost efficiency and market share. The Rural Business Measurement tool helps farmer organizations compile business plans and improve performance based on sustainability indicators. The tool allows the differentiation of producer groups and is adapted to the specific needs of coffee growers in conflict zones. In areas such as Planadas (Cauca), organizations have become better at using information and communications technology and at accessing markets, increasing their productivity by 10 percent and sales by 7 percent. To date, 250 local and national associations have been trained to use this tool to upscale their farm businesses. In addition, schools for farmer associations are strengthening territorial networks. FAO has supported their implementation in three departments and there is the potential to expand the programme nationally.



Why invest?

Colombia's Peace Agreement is still fragile. The success of the peace process is not guaranteed and the risk of a return to conflict has not disappeared. Rural reform is also progressing very slowly and needs to be accelerated to avoid a reappearance or escalation of conflict. By May 2018, only 2 percent of the CRR had been fully implemented. Further investment in rural territories is urgently needed to tap Colombia's growth potential in areas such as food production and the green economy. There are significant opportunities for smallholders and the rural poor to benefit from these investments. Targeted and timely support is required to achieve the sectoral adjustments and the implementation of much-needed reforms to benefit rural areas.

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OUR STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



**HELP ELIMINATE HUNGER,
FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION**



**MAKE AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
MORE PRODUCTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE**



REDUCE RURAL POVERTY



**ENABLE INCLUSIVE AND EFFICIENT
AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SYSTEMS**



**INCREASE THE RESILIENCE OF LIVELIHOODS
TO THREATS AND CRISES**

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