



Food and Agriculture Organization
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CREATING ENABLING ENVIRONMENTS FOR NUTRITION-SENSITIVE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE TO ADDRESS MALNUTRITION

May 2020

SDGs:



Countries:

Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Nepal

Project Codes:

TCP/RAS/3602

FAO Contribution:

USD 495 000

Duration:

1 March 2017 – 31 December 2019

Contact Info:

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Implementing Partners

Cambodia’s Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) and Ministries of Agriculture.

Beneficiaries

Participating Government ministries and smallholder farmers in the targeted countries .

Country Programming Framework (CPF) Outputs

Cambodia

Output 1.5 – Increased capacity of targeted stakeholders to formulate coherent and gender-sensitive policies and strengthen governance, coordination and monitoring mechanisms related to food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture.

Lao People’s Democratic Republic

Output 1.5 – Support to small-scale, gender-sensitive food security and livelihood-oriented agricultural programmes for vulnerable farm households through distribution of inputs, transfer of technologies and best practices, including traditional knowledge.

Myanmar

Priority Output 1 – Increased agriculture production to ensure food security

Nepal

Priority Area 1 – Food and nutrition security and safety.



BACKGROUND

A contributing factor to malnutrition in the Asia and the Pacific region is a lack of crop diversity, which leads to a lack of diversity in diets as well. A major reason for this is that many countries in the region only focus on cultivating a small number of staple foods. Diversifying local crops is a cost-effective and sustainable way to strengthen local agriculture and food systems and combat malnutrition.

The first step in supporting local agriculture and food systems by promoting crop and dietary diversification as a means of reducing malnutrition is creating an enabling environment to do so. This TCP project aimed to facilitate the development of this environment through the forming of links, the closing of gaps, and the development of policy recommendations in four countries in the Asia and the Pacific Region: Cambodia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Nepal. Its design included national policy reviews, evidence-based studies, and field studies to assess the existing issues related to crop diversity, dietary diversity and malnutrition, and their interdependence, as well as the preparation of national reports and policy documents to be synthesized and disseminated in the region.

Drawing on FAO’s previous experience in the region, this project was based on a multisectoral, holistic food system approach that takes into account every step of the food value chain. It involved international development and research institutes, local and national ministries, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and all actors along the food value chain.

A major focus of the project was the identification of Neglected and Underutilized Species (NUS) that could be cultivated in the targeted countries and integrated into national policies on food and agriculture. In addition to supporting bio- and production diversity, NUS also address malnutrition, owing to the fact that they can provide essential vitamins, micronutrients and protein. Many are also climate resilient, sustainable, locally available, adaptable to marginal conditions and have commercial potential. These NUS are classified as Future Smart Foods (FSFs), and the project promoted their cultivation, as well as their integration and mainstreaming into national policies and plans.

IMPACT

This project supported the participating Governments in the creation of national crop and production diversification policy recommendations. These recommendations are expected to promote an enabling environment for nutrition-sensitive food and agriculture systems as a means of fighting hunger and malnutrition in the targeted countries.



ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS

By promoting diversification in agriculture and food systems through the recognition and mainstreaming of FSFs into national food security and nutrition strategies, the project contributed to the achievement of SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). It forged strong partnerships with the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research Centres (CG centres) and academia and had a significant impact nationally, regionally and globally.

At the Global Zero Hunger Event at the FAO Conference in 2018, the Minister for Agriculture of Lao People’s Democratic Republic, representing the Ministers of Asia and Pacific, shared the country’s successful experience of promoting FSFs and called for global action to diversify agriculture and food systems through the cultivation of these foods as a means of addressing malnutrition. Building on the successful implementation of the project, the Future Smart Food Initiative was endorsed by FAO Members and the Director-General in 2018.

The project benefited from the strong support of partnerships with 30 national and international research organizations, including the Arshaya Foundation, Bioversity International, the FAO Special Ambassador for the International Year of Pulses, the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Mahidol University, the M S Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF), The National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), and others. Its objectives were achieved through three Outputs.



The focus of Output 1 was the development of national policy and strategy recommendations on creating an enabling environment for nutrition-sensitive food and agriculture from a food system perspective. Teams of national consultants prepared these reports for each country. The reports included background information, as well as information from thematic reports. They also incorporated the results of policy surveys, policy dialogues and field studies. The national reports for Cambodia, Myanmar and Nepal were presented at national policy review sessions, and feedback for improvement was collected. At the time of this report, the national report for Lao People’s Democratic Republic was awaiting finalization and presentation.

This Output was achieved through four activities, beginning with the mapping of existing policies, regulations and institutions that deal with crop-related NUS. Under this activity, national policy frameworks were reviewed to determine the potential for FSF crops that are both highly nutritious and climate resilient. As a means of supporting these national policy reviews, studies were carried out in each country. Critical issues and technical gaps relating to production and dietary diversity were identified. Based on these studies, FAO made recommendations on how to create an enabling environment for nutrition-sensitive food and agriculture. The strategy and policy recommendations were formulated under the third activity of this Output, and the final activity saw the organization and execution of seven policy dialogues in all four of the targeted countries. Under Output 2, evidence-based studies on crop and dietary diversity and nutrition were carried out. Data were collected on nutrition, farming systems, climate change, agriculture and genetic resources at national and local level. The evidence gathered under this Output allowed for a deeper understanding of both the overall situation at national level, and the unique local situations based on the experiences of smallholder farmers and local stakeholders.

Stocktaking and policy mapping exercises took place through a policy survey and review, and a national policy dialogue. Priority FSF crops were selected for each country, based on their nutrient density, their resilience to climate change, their economic potential, and their local availability and adaptability. Ivy gourd, taro and pumpkin were selected for Cambodia, fancy yam and sword beans were selected for Lao People’s Democratic Republic, sorghum and elephant foot yam were selected for Myanmar, and buckwheat and mung bean were selected for Nepal.

Thematic and field studies were also conducted under this Output to further develop the knowledge of crop and dietary diversity and nutrition in the targeted countries. Agriculture and farming systems, natural resources, climate change, genetic resources, policies and value chains were studied in each country, and the results provided an overview of the situation at national level. The field studies conducted validated the results of the thematic studies and allowed for a deeper understanding of local contexts.

Output 3 focused on the production of a report on regional policy advice with guidelines for mainstreaming FSF into national agriculture and food systems to work towards the achievement of SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), which was being finalized at the time of this report. This regional synthesis report will discuss both the challenges and opportunities that were identified in each country, and it will provide policy recommendations that may be applied in other countries in the region.

The above-mentioned guidelines on integrating FSF into national agriculture and food systems as a means of contributing to the achievement of SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) were developed with the ICARDA. These guidelines were prepared based on the country reports produced under this project, and they provided recommendations for national and local governments, research institutes, NGOs and the private sector on transforming and diversifying agriculture and food systems by integrating FSFs. Strategic recommendations on promoting sustainable mountain agriculture through FSF integration are also included. Upon finalization, these guidelines will be submitted to the participating Governments.

Capacities were built for various stakeholders under this Output. National ministries, local government officials, representatives from research institutes, farmer associations, farmer groups, processors, distributors, and members of the private sector and civil society organizations had their awareness raised on how NSU and FSFs can contribute to nutrition-sensitive and climate-resilient agriculture for the creation of food systems that work towards the achievement of Zero Hunger. These sessions included focus group discussions and local policy dialogues that were found to be particularly beneficial for smallholder farmers, who were not previously aware of the positive aspects of FSFs.



IMPLEMENTATION OF WORK PLAN

A series of budget revisions, including one no-cost extension, were requested and approved throughout the life of the project. All activities were implemented within the budget. A few activities, including the finalization of the national report, were delayed because of the lack of availability of some key stakeholders in Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The environmental and social risks that were identified when the project was formulated were mitigated successfully, owing to the fact that they were taken into account during project design and implementation. Therefore, these risks did not cause any significant issues.

FOLLOW-UP FOR GOVERNMENT ATTENTION

The development of a national agriculture diversification strategy and policy is recommended, with an emphasis on integrating and mainstreaming Future Smart Food (FSF) into the national agriculture and food system. These should be integrated into the National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy for achieving Zero Hunger.

A list of FSFs should be identified at subnational level, applying same selection methodology that was used at national level. Farming systems suitable for FSF integration should be mapped, based on agroecological zones. Agronomic practices to integrate FSF into prevailing farming systems should be improved.

It is also recommended that post-harvest operations and processing be strengthened through the inclusion of value-added FSF products. National and subnational/local FSF Fairs to promote the consumption and production of FSFs should be organized. Marketing of FSFs should be promoted and linked to institutional procurement programmes, such as school feeding programmes.

Capacities should be built for subnational government entities and stakeholders to integrate and mainstream FSFs into national agriculture and food systems.



SUSTAINABILITY

1. Capacity development

The activities carried out under this project built the capacities of the targeted Governments to develop agriculture diversification policies and to mainstream FSFs into agriculture and food systems. The results of the project were very well embedded into organizational structures that are likely to survive beyond the project and that are committed to sustainability of results. As mentioned above, strong partnerships were established with 30 international and national research institutes, as well as stakeholders in academia and civil society. These include the Arshaya Foundation, Bioversity International, ICARDA, ICIMOD, ICRISAT, Mahidol University MSSRF, NIN, and others. Follow-up actions for counterparts were clearly indicated.

2. Gender equality

The project prioritized both women and men farmer beneficiaries and stakeholders in its design and implementation. Women and men participated equally in the consultations held at national and local levels. The thematic and field studies under Output 2 also examined issues of gender equality.

3. Environmental sustainability

Environmental sustainability is embedded in the methodology of prioritizing NUS as FSFs, owing to the fact that NUS contribute to climate resilience and sustainability because they can adapt to marginal conditions.

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

Human rights principles were considered in all aspects of project design and implementation. The thematic and field studies carried out under Output 2 covered decent rural employment.



5. Technological sustainability

Several situations emerged during the implementation of the project, and adjustments were made to address these challenges. The project harnessed the full potential of local knowledge of resources and good practices, which benefited local farmers, as well as national economies, and supported overall sustainability in the targeted countries. The national counterparts, especially the implementing agencies, had their capacities built to carry the activities forward without further technical assistance.

6. Economic sustainability

Additional financial resources and in-kind contributions were mobilized from the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), ICARDA, ICRISAT, Mahidol University, MSSRF, and others, to conduct the sectoral and subsectoral programmes of the project. These resources and contributions assisted in the effective management of the project budget. The knowledge products and tools for FSFs that were developed under the project are accessible to all beneficiaries and stakeholders.



DOCUMENTS AND OUTREACH PRODUCTS

Documents

- ❑ Cambodia National Climate Change and Natural Resources. V. Lic.
- ❑ Cambodia National Farming Systems Analysis. H. Hun.
- ❑ Cambodia National Policy Review. V. Lic.
- ❑ Cambodia National Report (field). V Lic, H. Hun & S. Sambath.
- ❑ Cambodia National report on creating enabling environment on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food system. V. Lic, H. Hun & S. Sambath.
- ❑ Field Study Report: Myingyan and Kanpetlet – Climate Change and Natural Resources. K. Swe.
- ❑ Field Study Report: Myingyan and Kanpetlet – Farming Systems Analysis. M. Kyu.
- ❑ Field Study Report: Myingyan and Kanpetlet – Value Chain Analysis. C. San.
- ❑ Guidelines for Mainstreaming Future Smart Food into National Agriculture and Food System for Zero Hunger. M. El Solh, L. Hualda & X. Li.
- ❑ Lao People’s Democratic Republic National Farming Systems Analysis. K. Phouyavong.
- ❑ Lao People’s Democratic Republic National Policy Review. K. Sengsouvanh.
- ❑ Lao People’s Democratic Republic National Report on creating enabling environment on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food system. K. Phouyavong & K. Sengsouvanh.
- ❑ Lao People’s Democratic Republic National Report. K. Phouyavong & K. Sengsouvanh.
- ❑ Myanmar National Climate Change and Natural Resources Report. K. Swe.
- ❑ Myanmar National Farming Systems Report. M. Kyu.
- ❑ Myanmar National Policy and Value Chain Analysis Report. C. San.
- ❑ Myanmar National Report on creating enabling environment on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food system. C. San, M. Kyu & K. Swe.
- ❑ Nepal National Farming Systems and Natural Resources. B. Rajbhandari.
- ❑ Nepal National Genetic Resources Report. M. Bhatta.
- ❑ Nepal National Policy and Value Chain Analysis. H. Dahal.
- ❑ Nepal National Report (field study reports in Banke District, Bardiya District and Dolakha District). H. Dahal, B. Rajbhandari & M. Bhatta.
- ❑ Nepal National Report on creating enabling environment on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food system. H. Dahal, B. Rajbhandari & M. Bhatta.
- ❑ Regional Synthesis Report. L. Hualda.



Outreach Products

- ❑ Future Smart Food - Agricultural Diversification for Zero Hunger Initiative: Future Smart Food (standing banner).
- ❑ Policy Brief on Future Smart Food: Country scoping and prioritization studies on neglected and underutilized species (Policy Brief on Future Smart Food). FAO. Bangkok, 2018. 4 pp.
- ❑ Future Smart Food — Integrating nutrition-sensitive and climate-resilient agriculture along food systems (standing banner).
- ❑ Future Smart Food – promoting agricultural diversification for Zero Hunger (standing banner).
- ❑ Future Smart Food Fair (a series of promotional materials on country FSFs). FAO. , 2018.
- ❑ Future Smart Food Fair: side event on FSF (leaflet). FAO,. 2018.
- ❑ Future Smart Food: Rediscovering hidden treasures of Neglected and Underutilized species for Zero Hunger in Asia (Executive Summary). FAO., Bangkok, 2018.
- ❑ Policy Brief on Agricultural Diversification for a Healthy Diet: Future Smart Food: Unlocking Hidden Treasures in Asia and the Pacific (Policy Brief on Agricultural Diversification for a Healthy Diet). FAO., Bangkok, 2017. 4 pp.
- ❑ Guidelines for Mainstreaming Future Smart Food into National Agriculture and Food System for Zero Hunger. M. El Solh, L. Hualda & X. Li., 2020 (forthcoming).
- ❑ Li, X. & Siddique, K., eds. 2018. *Future Smart Food: Rediscovering hidden treasures of Neglected and Underutilized species for Zero Hunger in Asia*. X. Li & K. Siddique (eds.). FAO, Bangkok, FAO. 2018. 241 pp.
- ❑ Li, X., El Solh, M. & Siddique, K., eds. 2019. *Mountain Agriculture: Opportunities for harnessing Zero Hunger in Asia*. Bangkok. X. Li, M. El Solh & K. Siddique (eds.). FAO, Bangkok, 2019. 322 pp.
- ❑ Mountain Agriculture: Opportunities for harnessing Zero Hunger in Asia (Executive Summary). X. Li, M. El Solh & K. Siddique, (eds.). FAO. Bangkok, 2019., 42pp.

ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS - LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Expected Impact	Better enabling environment to promote dietary diversity and production diversity to address hunger and malnutrition at national level		
Outcome	Relevant Governments, within and beyond Ministries of Agriculture, develop national crop diversification policies towards dietary and production diversification, which allow countries to tap potentials of crop-related NUS to address malnutrition		
	Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of crop-related NUS per country identified. – Policy and strategy recommendations for promoting crop-related NUS to diversify production and improve diet. 	
	Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Limited number of NUS are part of the crop-sector policies. – Limited dietary production diversity that focuses on crop-related NUS. 	
	End Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – One to two NUS identified for mainstreaming in crop-sector policies. – Policy and strategy recommendations formulated and their adoption facilitated. 	
	Comments and follow-up action to be taken	This project reviewed national policy frameworks to tap the potential of highly nutritious and climate-resilient FSF crops to diversify production and diets as a means of addressing malnutrition in selected countries. The project followed a multi-sectoral approach based on FAO's comparative advantage, conducting activities in close collaboration with international development and research partners, local and national ministries, national research institutes and local NGOs, as well as civil society, including all actors along the food value chain. To support the national policy review, evidence-based studies in each country were conducted. On this basis, FAO provided recommendations for the creation of an enabling environment for nutrition-sensitive food and agriculture.	
Output 1	National policy and strategy recommendations on a multi-dimensional enabling environment for nutrition-sensitive food and agriculture from a food system perspective		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	Number of policy and strategy recommendations formulated and their adoption facilitated (one per country).	Four units policy and strategy recommendations formulated and their adoption facilitated (one per country).	Partially
Baseline	0		
Comments	National policy reports, which outlined policy and strategy recommendations on creating a multi-dimensional enabling environment for nutrition-sensitive food and agriculture, were prepared for each country. They were produced by teams of national consultants. The national reports included background information on the status of food and nutrition security, agriculture and farming systems, natural resources, climate change, policy, value chains and food systems, and genetic resources. Information on these topics was derived from thematic reports prepared by the team of national consultants. The reports also included the results of policy surveys and policy dialogues, as well as the results of field studies conducted by the national teams. The strategy and policy recommendations outlined in the reports were formed based on the results of thematic studies, policy survey and dialogues, and field studies. The reports for Cambodia, Myanmar and Nepal were presented in reviews of national policy in each country, and comments and suggestions were collected from participants to improve recommendations. The report for Lao People's Democratic Republic was still to be finalized and presented in a national policy review at the time of this report.		
Activity 1.1	Map existing policies, regulations and institutions that cover crop-related NUS from a food system perspective		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	National policy frameworks were reviewed.	
Activity 1.2	Review policies, regulations and institutions affecting crop-related NUS, identifying critical policy issues and technical gaps that may exist in relation to supporting production and dietary diversity		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	To support the national policy review, evidence-based studies were conducted in each country, and FAO provided recommendations on how to create an enabling environment for nutrition-sensitive food and agriculture.	
Activity 1.3	Develop specific recommendations to address the policy and programmatic gaps which will foster the diversification of crops and diets that tap the potential of NUS		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	The reports outlined strategy and policy recommendations, which were formed based on thematic and field studies and policy survey and dialogues. National reports for Cambodia, Myanmar and Nepal were presented and feedback was elicited to improve the recommendations.	

Activity 1.4	Organize national multi-stakeholder policy dialogues on challenges and options promoting pathways out of malnutrition, with a focus on crop-related NUS, and assist Governments in adopting new/ revised policy frameworks		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Seven national-level policy dialogues were held in Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Nepal.	
Output 2	Evidence-based study on crop diversity, dietary diversity and nutrition analysis in selected countries		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	Number of evidence-based studies on crop diversity, dietary diversity and nutrition.	Four studies conducted (one per country).	Yes
Baseline	0		
Comments	<p>Empirical evidence on nutrition, farming systems, climate change and agriculture, and genetic resources was gathered through field studies and local policy dialogues conducted in each country. This evidence was documented in field study reports prepared by national teams. A policy survey and review and a national policy dialogue were held in each country to take stock of and map out policies related to nutrition-sensitive agriculture and the promotion of targeted NUS as FSFs.</p> <p>Thematic and field studies were conducted to develop a better understanding of the situation in terms of crop diversity, dietary diversity and nutrition at national and local level. At the national level, thematic studies were developed on agriculture and farming systems, natural resources, climate change, genetic resources, policy and value chains in order to gain an overview of the situation. Field studies provided validation of the results of the national-level thematic studies and identified unique situations and contexts at the local level. The results of the field studies led to a deeper understanding of the situation and provided empirical evidence based on the experiences of smallholder farmers and local stakeholders.</p> <p>Priority was given to FSF crops in Cambodia (ivy gourd, taro, and pumpkin), Lao People's Democratic Republic (fancy yam and sword bean), Myanmar (sorghum and elephant foot yam), and Nepal (buckwheat and mung bean), based on (i) nutrient-density; (ii) resilience to climate change; (iii) economic potential; and (iv) local availability and adaptability. These FSFs served as the priority crops that were studied in terms of their potential for promotion in the food and agriculture systems of the targeted countries.</p>		
Activity 2.1	Conduct targeted analysis on malnutrition, crop diversity and dietary/food consumption analyses in the selected geographic areas and populations according to the incidence and prevalence of malnutrition, identifying key features and main challenges		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	A policy survey and review and a national policy dialogue were held in each country, which allowed for stocktaking and policy mapping on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and the promotion of NUS as FSFs.	
Activity 2.2	Identify one to two selected underutilized crop(s) with a known high nutritional value that are part of traditional diets, and with potential for expanding their role along food value chain		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Crops were selected based on their potential in the food and agriculture systems of each country.	
Activity 2.3	Conduct factor/policy analysis along supply/value chain to promote market development and commercialization, through field survey and interviewing relevant stakeholders including farmers, processors, traders, and urban/rural consumers for the selected crop-related NUS to identify policy, regulatory and institutional constraints and potential for production, consumption and market development. The study will also cover some cross-cutting issues, such as gender equality and decent rural employment.		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Thematic and field studies on agriculture and farming systems, natural resources, climate change, genetic resources, policy and value chains were conducted in each country.	
Activity 2.4	Conduct technical analysis on the productivity gaps and potential for selected underutilized crop(s) from field to market and requirements for policy intervention and knowledge transfer.		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Field studies were conducted, and they provided a validation of the results of the thematic studies that were done at national level. Unique situations and contexts at the local level were also identified through the studies.	

Output 3	Regional policy advice based on lessons learnt from the country studies		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	Formulation of synthesis report on policy recommendations.	One synthesis report.	Partially
Baseline	0		
Comments	A regional synthesis report consolidating the lessons learned from the studies conducted in each country was being finalized at the time of this report. The report highlights the challenges and opportunities identified in each country and includes policy recommendations that may be applicable to countries in the Asia and the Pacific region. Guidelines were prepared in collaboration with the ICARDA, which provides support for the integration of FSFs into national agriculture and food systems as a means of working towards the achievement of SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). The regional synthesis report was prepared based on country reports, and it provides recommendations for national and local governments, research institutes, NGOs and the private sector on how they can be involved in transforming and diversifying agriculture and food systems through the integration of FSFs. It also provides strategic recommendations on how to promote sustainable mountain agriculture development through FSF integration.		
Activity 3.1	Provide a synthesis report based on lessons learnt from the country studies		
	Achieved	Partially	
	Comments	The production of the regional synthesis report was ongoing at the time of this report.	
Activity 3.2	Capacity building and knowledge sharing of national studies at regional level		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	The project contributed to the capacity development of various stakeholders, including national ministries, local government officials, research institutes, farmer associations and farmer groups, processors, distributors, and members of the private sector and civil society organizations. Awareness raising promoted a better understanding and appreciation of how NUS in general and FSFs in particular can contribute to nutrition-sensitive and climate-resilient agriculture and food systems to work towards Zero Hunger. Smallholder farmers, in particular, were mostly unaware of the benefits of consuming FSF crops until they were provided with information through focus group discussions and local policy dialogues, which were conducted as part of the project. The guidelines on mainstreaming targeted NUS as FSFs are expected to facilitate the integration of NUS crops into agriculture and food systems. A Future Smart Food Fair was organized on the occasion of the Global Conference on Nutrition in 2018 held by FAO and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), which allowed for the dissemination and promotion of the theme of diversifying agriculture and food systems through the integration of FSF.	

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