

**Country Programme Evaluation Series**

# **Evaluation of the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean 2017–2020**

## **Annex 3. Evolution of the Regional Initiatives**

## Regional Initiative 1

Evolution of the Regional Initiative 1			
	<b>RI1: Support to the Zero Hunger Initiative (2014-2016/17)</b>	<b>RI1: Support to the Zero Hunger Initiative (2017/18-2019)</b>	<b>RI1: Sustainable food systems to provide healthy diets for all (2020)</b>
Declarations	Support is in two main areas. First, in the coordinated formulation and application of multisectoral public policies and programs. This effort is accompanied by improvements in the institutions, legal frameworks, information and human / fiscal resources that are needed to achieve the national objectives of food and nutrition security (FNS). This also implies greater and better technical support for specific sector policies and programs. Second, the need to guarantee cooperation between the different sectors working for a common goal, as well as to ensure the inclusion in this collaborative process of different stakeholders, such as civil society, parliamentarians, academic institutions and the private sector	RI1 collaborates with countries by improving policy formulation and implementation processes and multisectoral public FNS programs, strengthening their institutions, legal frameworks, information systems and resource allocation.  The FAO Regional Conference appears to have begun a transition towards more explicit attention to food systems per se, noting progress and the need for “inclusive business models for value chains” and the reduction of food loss and waste. (PDA) along value chains.	Through this RI, FAO works with Member Countries to improve information for consumers and consumption habits to promote healthy diets, supporting producers to sustainably increase their food production and facilitating availability and access these foods to all people. Along with these tasks, it also promotes the reduction of FLW, the improvement in food distribution systems, the stimulation of short supply chains and the promotion of trade policies that generate greater food security, along with better quality and safety of food, from dialogues with multiple actors.  It will also seek to reduce FLW, improve food distribution systems, and stimulate short supply chains and trade policies that promote greater food security, along with better food quality and safety.
Axis	National policies and regulations for food security and the right to food.  Coordinated formulation and application of multisectoral public policies and programs.	Provide nutritious and safe food to consumers, increase efficiency by reducing FLW, employment and improved income for SMEs in Food Systems and small farmers, and improve food supply chains and Commerce.  National policies and regulations for food security and the right to food.  A multi-stakeholder approach that begins to include the private sector.	Guarantee greater supply and physical access to nutritious diets, efficiently and sustainably increasing food production and distribution.  Facilitate economic access to food, improve information and consumption habits to promote healthy diets.
Priority countries	It focuses its actions on 11 countries: Ecuador, Nicaragua, Antigua and Barbuda; Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Paraguay and one more country of the Caribbean (to be determined); as well as in Mexico.	It focuses its actions on eight countries: Bolivia, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Haiti, Paraguay and the Dominican Republic	

<b>Evolution of the Regional Initiative 1</b>			
	<b>RI1: Support to the Zero Hunger Initiative (2014-2016/17)</b>	<b>RI1: Support to the Zero Hunger Initiative (2017/18-2019)</b>	<b>RI1: Sustainable food systems to provide healthy diets for all (2020)</b>
Scope/ Differentiation	<p>Mainly support to production and to facilitate access to food.</p> <p>Focus on supporting "parliamentary fronts" and civil society organizations (CSOs) to lead the political and policy dialogue.</p> <p>The initial focus was on national policies and regulations for food safety, the "right to food" and school feeding programs.</p>	<p>Increased focus on sustainable food systems and not just production and access, although concentrated on public distribution networks and supply systems. Inclusive business models for value chains and reduction of FLW along value chains.</p> <p>Positioning of the obesity issue and the production of healthy foods linked to family farming.</p> <p>Emphasis on the need for partnerships with the private sector.</p>	<p>The vision of sustainable food systems is maintained and the other side of malnutrition is highlighted, strengthening the obesity issue.</p> <p>Emphasizing the need to "promote inclusive food distribution systems", "regulate food marketing and advertising", "evaluate trade policy measures and their role in promoting FNS", "improve food safety and food quality ", and" promote fiscal and social policies to facilitate economic access to healthy diets. "</p> <p>RI1 changed somewhat to focus on financial services and nutrition per se, with a shift from the issue of hunger in rural food insecure / lagging territories to IR2.</p> <p>FAO detailed the breadth of specific actors involved in the term "food systems" in its response to COVID-19.</p>

## Regional Initiative 2

Evolution of Regional Initiative 2			
	<b>RI2: Family farming and inclusive food systems for sustainable rural development (2014–2016/17)</b>	<b>RI2: Family farming and inclusive food systems for sustainable rural development (2017/18–2019)</b>	<b>RI2: Hand in hand to achieve prosperous and inclusive rural societies (2020)</b>
Declarations	FAO's Regional Initiative 2 works to boost territorial economies and promote sustainable rural development with an emphasis on strengthening inclusive and efficient food systems, sensitive to nutrition and strengthening family farming.	Support continues to Member States in the formulation of public policies and institutions and their implementation in rural territories. The family farming agenda and the inclusive governance of inputs are strengthened, as well as the implementation of strategies for social protection and productive inclusion.	Without effective, inclusive and sustainable rural development, LAC countries will not be able to achieve the SDGs. The process of eradicating hunger and extreme poverty in rural areas should be accelerated in less developed areas, along with creating new opportunities for the rural population.
Axis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of rural poverty</li> <li>• Family agriculture</li> <li>• Revitalization of the most lagging rural territories</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of rural poverty</li> <li>• Family agriculture</li> <li>• Social protection and productive inclusion</li> <li>• Governance of land tenure</li> <li>• Rural youth</li> <li>• Reduction of rural poverty</li> <li>• Innovation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eradication of hunger and extreme poverty</li> <li>• Lagging territories</li> <li>• Creation of new opportunities in rural territories</li> </ul>
Priority countries	<i>Declared:</i> Bolivia, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haití, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Belice, Granada, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname and San Vicente and las Granadinas.	<i>More activity in:</i> República Dominicana, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Colombia, Ecuador, Granada, Paraguay, Santa Lucía, San Vicente and las Granadinas, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay.	<i>Declared:</i> Lagging territories in México, Colombia, República Dominicana, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras - Haití and Paraguay.
Scope / differentiation	Family farming, social protection and productive inclusion.	Rural youth, gender, indigenous peoples, migration, governance of land tenure.	Technological innovation and multidimensional poverty.

### Regional Initiative 3

	<b>RI3: Challenges for the sustainable use of natural resources, risk management and adaptation to climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean within the new framework of the SDG (2016-2017)</b>	<b>RI3: Sustainable agriculture and resilient to climate change (2018/2019)</b>	<b>RI3: Sustainable and resilient agriculture (2020)</b>
Declarations	It recognizes natural, climatic and socioeconomic threats as serious for SAN, the eradication of poverty. The countries are committed to promoting the sustainable use of natural resources, risk reduction and adaptation to the effects of climate change.	Reorientation for the articulation of the pillars of sustainable use of natural resources, adaptation to the effects of climate change and disaster risk management.  Resilience is the linked integrator. Climate / environmental financing for the agricultural sector and capacity building for adaptation are included as a cornerstone of the initiative.	The positioning of the RLC / RI3 is consolidated vis-a-vis the large environmental and climate funds (GEF and GCF). FAO's large-scale resource mobilization capacity in the region represented a great leap, a true milestone for the achievement of regional goals, which served as the basis for the formulation of RI3 in this period.
Axis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural resources for agricultural production</li> <li>• Climate change in agriculture in the region</li> <li>• Risk management and FSN</li> <li>• Regional and subregional political dialogue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable agriculture and resilient to the effects of climate change</li> <li>• Reduction of the environmental impact of agroclimatic systems</li> <li>• Disaster risk management for resilient agriculture</li> <li>• Increased financing and capacity for the adaptation of agriculture to the effects of climate change</li> <li>• Environmental climate financing in the agricultural sector</li> <li>• Development of strategic and institutional frameworks for the adaptation of agriculture to climate change</li> </ul>	<p>Sustainable land and marine production systems</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Improve soil health and restore land</li> <li>b. Promote the conservation and efficient use of water</li> <li>c. Incorporate biodiversity into agricultural production and protect ecosystems</li> <li>d. Sustainable forest management</li> <li>e. reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (REDD +, low-emission livestock, re-carbonization of soils, reduction of FLW)</li> <li>f. Blue growth promotion</li> </ol> <p>- Farmers, communities and ecosystems more resilient to the effects of climate change</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Investing in disaster prevention</li> <li>b. Monitor risks and activate early warning systems</li> <li>c. Expanding resilient production practices</li> <li>d. Improve disaster response and promote recovery and resilience</li> </ol>

	<b>RI3: Challenges for the sustainable use of natural resources, risk management and adaptation to climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean within the new framework of the SDG (2016-2017)</b>	<b>RI3: Sustainable agriculture and resilient to climate change (2018/2019)</b>	<b>RI3: Sustainable and resilient agriculture (2020)</b>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New institutional capacity challenges</li> <li>a. New governance</li> <li>b. Greater investment in sustainability and resilience</li> <li>c. Innovation and technology</li> </ul>
Priority countries	<p>Suggested:</p> <p>Small Island Developing States (SIDS) of the Caribbean, and countries of the Central American dry corridor (Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador)</p>	<p>Greater activity in:</p> <p>Countries with forests and biodiversity</p> <p>Countries at high risk for extreme weather events</p> <p>Countries interested in GEF and GCF financing</p>	<p>Greater activity in:</p> <p>Countries with forests and biodiversity,</p> <p>Countries with high risk and incidence of extreme weather events</p> <p>Countries interested in financing or with ongoing projects with resources from the GEF and the GCF, United Nations Adaptation Fund</p>
Scope / Differentiation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulation of agri-environmental policies</li> <li>• Adaptation through the diversification of rural production and integration of agriculture, livestock and agroforestry</li> <li>• Strengthening family farmers through the integration of disaster risk management, financial protection mechanisms</li> <li>• Cooperation between countries (horizontal) to promote resilience of livelihoods</li> <li>• Clear subregional differentiation (emphasis on the Caribbean and dry corridor)</li> <li>• Lack of articulation of axes</li> <li>• There is no mention of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climate / environmental financing becomes central. Headquarters and RLC build capacity for large-scale resource mobilization from environmental funds, GCF and GEF</li> <li>- Issues of biodiversity conservation, fishing, control of deforestation appear</li> <li>- The role of women is mentioned</li> <li>- There is no mention of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants</li> <li>- The sub-regional view is not visible according to the particularities and environmental and climatic profiles, especially in relation to the Caribbean and the dry corridor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New themes appear on the sustainability, resilience and transformation agenda, (e.g., marine blue growth agenda)</li> <li>• RI3 approach gains in comprehensiveness</li> <li>• The empowerment of women in search of gender equality and the inclusion of vulnerable populations is explicitly mentioned</li> <li>• Sustainable forest management is associated with the role of indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples.</li> </ul>

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		- Alignment with the new sustainability and resilience agenda established in the Paris Agreement and the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda, the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction, the FSN-CELAC Plan, among others	

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