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منظمة
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PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

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**Preparation for the Reviewed Medium Term Plan 2018-21 –
priorities arising from the Technical Committees**

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Executive Summary

- This document summarizes the discussion of technical priorities under the reviewed Strategic Framework and the recommendations arising from the Technical Committees. At the time of writing, all five of the FAO Regional Conferences and all four of the Technical Committee sessions in 2018 have taken place.
- The Technical Committees considered trends and emerging issues of importance to the work of the Organization during 2018-2021. They focused their attention on priorities within the Strategic Objectives, identifying areas of work that deserve particular attention. *Annex 1* provides an overview of the priorities and discussions under the relevant agenda item.
- COAG requested FAO to prepare a draft resolution on the further integration of sustainable agricultural approaches, including agroecology, in the future planning activities of the Organization. The draft resolution is attached as *Annex 2* for the Committee's information and discussion.
- The outcome of the Regional Conferences concerning priorities for the work of the Organization was discussed in the 124th session of the Programme Committee in May 2018. The Regional Conferences identified regional areas of priority action. All of the priority actions identified contribute to FAO's Strategic Objectives and provide thus the basis for guiding FAO's work at regional, subregional and country level in the coming biennium. A complete overview of the priorities from the Regional Conferences is provided in CL 159/LIM/4 Rev.1.
- The results framework guides the planning of FAO's work and provides the basis for monitoring and reporting in 2018-21. Since the May Session, a few additional adjustments have been made to the results framework based on lessons learned. Web *Annex 1* provides the updated results framework.

Guidance sought from the Programme Committee

The Programme Committee is invited to:

- a) advise on the implications of recent developments in trends and emerging issues on the work of the Organization during 2018-2021;
- b) take note of the technical priorities and provide any guidance to inform the Council's consideration of the reports of the Technical Committees at its 160th session in December 2018;
- c) take note of the updated results framework indicators and targets as the basis for formal monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the MTP 2018-21;
- d) provide guidance on the draft resolution on the further integration of sustainable agricultural approaches, including agroecology, in the future planning activities of the Organization included in *Annex 2*.

I. Introduction

1. At its 124th session in May 2018, the Programme Committee examined the regional priorities which contribute to achievement of the Strategic Objectives, endorsed by the five regional conferences held in early 2018, as well as the updated results framework indicators and targets as the basis for formal monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Medium Term Plan 2018-21. The Committee welcomed the updated results framework indicators and targets for the Strategic Objectives, and supported the regional priorities and initiatives expressed by the Regional Conferences that took place until mid-April (Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean) and looked forward to reviewing the full report on priorities from the Regional Conferences, including the remaining Regional Conference (Europe, Near East) and input from the Informal Regional Conference for North America at its next session.

2. Since the last session of the Programme Committee, four sessions of Technical Committees have taken place: the Committee on Fisheries (COFI), 9-13 July 2018; Committee on Forestry (COFO), 16-20 July 2018; Committee on Agriculture (COAG), 1-5 October 2018; and Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP), 26-28 September 2018.

3. Each Technical Committee had on its agenda an item under which guidance was invited for priorities on FAO's work in the technical sector under the reviewed Strategic Framework during 2018-2021. The Technical Committees based their discussions on background documents that proposed areas of emphasis within each Strategic Objective, taking into account recent developments in trends and emerging issues.¹ The guidance of the Technical Committees will inform the review of the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2018-21 and preparation of the Programme and Work and Budget (PWB) 2020-21, as foreseen in the reformed programming, budgeting and results-based monitoring system put in place by the Conference in 2009.²

4. This document provides an overview of recent development in trends and emerging issues influencing the work of the Organization in the medium term (Section II), a summary of technical priorities expressed by the Technical Committees (COFI, COFO, COAG, CCP) at their 2018 sessions (Section III), the full report on priorities of the Regional Conferences (Section IV), and updates on the 2018-21 results framework (Section V).

II. Recent developments influencing the work of the Organization in the medium term

5. The major global trends and future challenges that shaped the formulation of FAO's Reviewed Strategic Framework,³ which was approved in July 2017, continue to remain relevant. This section puts into focus the main developments in the global environment in the last two years that directly affect the food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors in the medium- and long-term and which will influence in various ways the implementation of FAO's Medium Term Plan 2018-21.

6. The four Technical Committees, in each of their respective technical areas, considered and highlighted several issues and trends that frame the priorities of the Organization in the medium term. A synthesis of these areas is provided below.

A. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

7. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development aims to tackle the complex challenges facing the planet today, including food security and poverty alleviation, in an indivisible, multi-sectoral approach. Efforts are needed to improve recognition that poverty alleviation, food security, food systems, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and forests are closely linked and key to achieving the SDGs. One of the greatest challenges is achieving coherent, effective national and international governance, with clear development objectives and commitment to achieving them. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development embodies such a vision – one that goes beyond the divide

¹ COFI/2018/11, COFO/2018/7.1, COAG/2018/2, CCP/18/6

² Conference Resolution 10/2009 in Basic Texts, Vol.II.F

³ C 2017/7 Reviewed Strategic Framework

of ‘developed’ and ‘developing’ countries. Sustainable development is a universal challenge and the collective responsibility for all countries, requiring fundamental changes in the way all societies produce and consume.

8. FAO is also the custodian UN agency for 21 indicators of SDGs. As a custodian agency, FAO is expected to develop methodologies, assist countries in the collection of relevant data, validating and harmonizing them, estimating regional and global aggregates and making them available for international reporting. FAO support to countries should include integrated policy support, capacity building and strengthened collaborative multi-stakeholder partnerships, as well as enhancing support to smallholders, foresters, fishers and family farmers in adopting and scaling up productive and sustainable practices, particularly by promoting their access to resources, investment, technology and agricultural innovations.

B. Making agriculture sectors more sustainable, productive and resilient in the face of climate change and intensification of natural hazards

9. In adopting the goals of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the international community took responsibility for building a sustainable future. But meeting the goals of eradicating hunger and poverty by 2030, while addressing the threat of climate change, and securing resource sustainability will require a profound transformation of food and agriculture systems worldwide as well as the promotion of sustainable use of natural resources. Furthermore, there is a need to promote integrated approaches to national development policies and strategies to harmonize sector policies and ensure policy coherence as appropriate, taking into account national priorities and capacities. There is a need to engage actively in national, regional and international discussions on how to implement the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture on the ground.

10. Action needs to be taken now to make agricultural sectors more sustainable, productive and resilient through integrated approaches towards sustainable agriculture, fisheries and forestry in all their economic, environmental and social dimensions. Delaying the transformation of the agricultural sectors will force poorer countries to fight poverty, hunger and more severe climate change at the same time. Satisfying increased demands on agriculture with existing farming practices is likely to lead to more intense competition for natural resources, increased greenhouse gas emissions, and further deforestation and land degradation.

11. High-input, resource-intensive farming systems, which have caused massive deforestation, water scarcities, soil depletion and high levels of greenhouse gas emissions, cannot deliver sustainable food and agricultural production. The needed acceleration in productivity growth is further hampered by the loss of biodiversity, and the spread of transboundary pests and diseases of plants and animals, some of which are becoming resistant to antimicrobials.

12. Innovative systems are needed that protect and enhance the natural resource base, while increasing productivity. Transformative processes towards ‘holistic’ approaches are key, such as agroecology, agro-forestry, climate-smart agriculture, conservation agriculture, and the ecosystem approach, which also build upon indigenous and traditional knowledge. Technological improvements, along with drastic cuts in economy-wide and agricultural fossil fuel use, would help address climate change and the intensification of natural hazards, which affect all ecosystems and every aspect of human life. Greater international collaboration is needed to prevent emerging transboundary agriculture and food system threats, such as pests and diseases.

C. Addressing food security and all forms of malnutrition

13. Conflicts and crises are major drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition. They reduce food availability, disrupt access to food and health care, and undermine social protection systems. These conflicts are complex by nature; they can be triggered or amplified by climate-related natural disasters and the impact that these have on poverty eradication and food security. Natural disasters tend to trap vulnerable people, in particular, in a cycle of poverty because they are less resilient and lack coping capacity.

14. Permanently eliminating hunger, malnutrition and extreme poverty requires building resilience to protracted crises, disasters and conflicts, and preventing conflicts by promoting inclusive and equitable global development.

15. Social protection combined with pro-poor growth will also help meet the challenge of ending hunger and addressing the triple burden of malnutrition through healthier diets. Pro-poor growth strategies, which ensure that the weakest participate in the benefits of market integration and investment in agriculture, would improve their income and investment opportunities in rural areas and address the root causes of migration.

D. Demographic and economic trends, urbanization, and food systems

16. The world's population is expected to grow to almost 10 billion by 2050, boosting agricultural demand – in a scenario of modest economic growth – by some 50 percent compared to 2013. Income growth in low- and middle-income countries would hasten a dietary transition towards higher consumption of meat, fruits and vegetables, relative to that of cereals, requiring commensurate shifts in output and adding pressure on natural resources.

17. In addition, rapidly increasing urbanization is one of the key challenges for food security and nutrition. About 5 billion people are expected to live in cities by 2030 - about 60 percent of the projected global population. The continuing growth of the urban population and expansion of existing and new cities mean changing consumption patterns with implications on land use and sustainability of supply chains.

18. Urban, peri-urban and rural food systems are increasingly important to food security and nutrition of cities, as well as for environmental services. Access to sufficient and nutritious food in cities requires a specific approach, as under-nutrition can coexist with obesity as the urban population tends to be more reliant on heavily processed foods.

19. Vertically coordinated, more organized food systems offer standardized food for urban areas and formal employment opportunities. But they need to be accompanied by responsible investments and concern for smallholder livelihoods, the environmental footprint of lengthening food supply chains, and impacts on biodiversity. These concerns need to be addressed by making food systems more efficient, inclusive and resilient.

20. Furthermore, food losses and waste claim a significant proportion of agricultural output, and reducing them would lessen the need for production increases.

III. Recommendations arising from the Technical Committees

21. The Committees discussed and provided guidance on the identified trends and emerging issues within the global development context, as well as priorities for FAO's work in their areas of mandate under the reviewed Strategic Framework. In general, Technical Committees welcomed the presentation of achievements in the context of FAO's Strategic Framework in the 2016-17 biennium and noted the importance of the work of FAO in achieving the SDGs.

22. The Committees endorsed the priority areas of work for the Medium Term Plan 2018-21 as presented in the respective background documents under the agenda item *FAO's programme of work under the reviewed Strategic Framework*. A summary of the priority areas of work and the conclusions and recommendations of each Technical Committee under this agenda item along with the relevant contribution of the work to the Strategic Objectives, is provided in *Annex 1*.

23. The Technical Committees recognized the importance of FAO's global standard setting activities, and highlighted the importance of sustainable resources management including the management of living aquatic resources, forest and food systems. The Committees requested FAO to reinforce its assistance to countries in achieving the 2030 Agenda, including policy support, capacity building, partnerships and related work on SDG indicators, and requested the continued implementation of the FAO climate change strategy. Furthermore, COAG requested FAO to develop a strategy on biodiversity mainstreaming and welcomed the *Scaling up Agroecology* initiative. In this regard, it requested FAO to prepare a draft resolution on the further integration of sustainable

agricultural approaches, including agroecology, in the future planning activities of the Organization, which is attached as *Annex 2*.

IV. Recommendations arising from the Regional Conferences

24. At its 124th session in May 2018, the Programme Committee noted that it looked forward to reviewing the full report on priorities from the Regional Conferences. CL 159/LIM/4 Rev.1, provided to Council in June 2018, presents a synthesis of the priorities and regional initiatives endorsed by the 2018 Regional Conferences including priorities and regional initiatives endorsed by the 34th Session of the Regional Conference for the Near East (Rome, 7-11 May 2018) and 31st Session of the Regional Conference for Europe (Voronezh, 16-18 May 2018) which were not included in the document submitted to the Programme Committee in May as they were held subsequent to the finalization of the said document. The strategic priorities from the Fifth Informal Regional Conference for North America (iNARC) (Washington, D.C, 18-19 April 2018), are also included.

V. Updates on results framework

25. The results framework guides the planning of FAO's work under the PWB and provides the basis for monitoring and reporting. At the Programme Committee's May 2018 Session, an overview was provided of updates to the 2018-21 results framework, following the finalization of work planning 2018-19 and taking account of guidance provided by the Council in December 2017. Since the May Session, a few additional adjustments have been made under Objective 6 and under a few of the outcome indicators under the Strategic Objectives, as outlined below. The final version of the 2018-21 results framework is provided in *Web Annex 1*.

26. Under 6.2 Statistics, the previous formulation of key performance indicator (KPI) 6.2.A: "Proportion of countries reporting on the 21 SDG indicators for which FAO is custodian (ref. SDG 17.18.1)" would have produced low values and slow progress since very few countries can report on all relevant indicators under FAO custodianship. For this reason, the formulation and targets have been revised to better align it with SDG indicator 17.18.1, as follows: "Proportion of SDG indicators under FAO custodianship reported at national level in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics". For KPI 6.2.B, the formulation has been simplified and the values of the targets revised on the basis of the results of the Quality Assurance and Planning Survey 2018.

27. Small edits were made to the title of the KPI 6.4.B Governance, which now reads as "Number of instances where FAO's contribution on governance has promoted progress in relation to the five Strategic Objectives at national and regional level".

28. For the Strategic Objectives, progress in Outcome indicators is measured biennially through a Corporate Outcome Assessment (COA), which collects both primary (survey) and secondary data (public databases and policy review) at country level for each Outcome indicator. The changes made at outcome level take into account lessons learned from the COA 2017 and aim at improving the 2019 outcome reporting. Changes include standardizing the titles for the indicators related to the use of data for decision making⁴ and simplifying and/or clarifying some outcome indicator titles⁵. Finally, indicator 2.1.B was strengthened to not only take into consideration the number of countries reporting on the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries but also to measure the degree of implementation.

⁴ 2.4.A, 4.4.A and 5.2.A.

⁵ 1.2.A, 1.3.A, 1.4.A, 4.2A, 4.3.B, 4.3.C, 5.1.A, 5.3.A, and 5.4.A

**Annex 1. Summary of priorities from the document and extracts from the reports of each Technical Committee under the agenda item
FAO's programme of work under the reviewed Strategic Framework for each Strategic Objective**

Strategic Objective	Committee on Fisheries	Committee on Forestry	Committee on Agriculture	Committee on Commodity Problems
<p><i>SO1: Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue its support to countries to improve food security and nutrition. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to improving diets and nutrition through food systems actions (SO4). • Strengthen the international coordination and commitment for safer food for all, FAO and WHO will be collaborating closer through organizing a set of food safety meetings in the first quarter of 2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead the development of the Global Action Programme on Food Security and Nutrition in SIDS with UNDESA and OHRLLS underlining the analysis of the current trends in trade and different forms of malnutrition in individual SIDS, including recommendations on how trade and trade policies can help to address the nutritional challenges of SIDS (SO4).

Strategic Objective	Committee on Fisheries	Committee on Forestry	Committee on Agriculture	Committee on Commodity Problems
<p><i>SO2: Make agriculture, forestry, and fisheries more productive and sustainable</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate existing regional activities on Blue Growth into its programme of work, as well as to support the development of new regional initiatives. • Maintain the priority of traditional work in support of sustainable global fisheries and aquaculture management, including through an international symposium of fisheries sustainability planned for 2019. • Maintain a strong presence and visibility at field-level with concrete activities supporting compliance with international agreements and translation of technical guidelines into national and regional policies and plans, in addition to its normative work to set standards and advocate policies and practices for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture development. • Promote best practices through South-South and triangular cooperation in the fisheries sector in order 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue strengthening its contribution to global forest goals and targets, and to integrate them explicitly into its forest-related plans and programmes. • Prioritize standard setting activities. • Promote sustainable integrated land use. • Prioritize the work on global forest data and capacity-building for countries to gather and manage forest-related information; • Develop long-term scenarios and solutions for sustainable supply and demand of forest products. • Assists countries in their efforts to halt deforestation globally, particularly from agriculture (SO3). • Continue its efforts in addressing forest degradation and promoting sustainable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable funding for the Joint FAO/WHO food safety scientific advice programme to the CODEX Alimentarius and for IPPC standard setting activities. • Strengthen its work on GIAHS, including its Secretariat thorough its impacts on sustainable agriculture, conservation of biodiversity, food security, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability. • Develop an agroecology action plan with partners and to continue exploring synergies and complementarities between agroecology and other approaches of sustainable food and agriculture. • Provide technical and policy assistance to countries, including through South-South Cooperation and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify concrete measures that will help developing countries reap the benefits of GVCs and overcome the challenges they pose. • Continue working on existing guidance instruments for responsible business conduct (RBC) through awareness raising, advocacy and capacity building (SO1, SO3, SO4, SO5). • Guide to direct the private sector towards more sustainable business practices and, as a result, towards SDG compliance (SO1, SO3, SO4, SO5).

Strategic Objective	Committee on Fisheries	Committee on Forestry	Committee on Agriculture	Committee on Commodity Problems
<i>SO2: cont'd</i>	<p>to enhance food security and nutrition (SO1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance cooperation between FAO, the NEPAD agency, AU-IBAR, the African Regional Fisheries Bodies and National Fisheries Institutions to support implementation of the 2018-2019 FAO Programme of Work as well as implementation of regional frameworks and reform strategies. • Support sustainable fisheries and aquaculture production in the era of climate change. • Continue its support to countries to better manage animal health and bio-security (SO4, SO5). • Prioritize conservation and sustainable management of living aquatic resources, balancing economic, social and environmental considerations (SO3). • Lead the development of best practice guidelines for sustainable aquaculture production, considering the global and growing 	<p>forest management (SO3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue its support to countries to increase forest cover through restoration, reforestation and afforestation. • Contribute to mainstream forests through cross-sectoral and interagency approaches at all levels (SO1, SO3, SO4, SO5). • Continue its support to countries in strengthening good governance frameworks at all levels. • Advocate to increase financial means of implementation, as well as human resource capacity in the context of increasing capacity to achieve globally agreed goals and targets on forests. 	<p>innovative approaches to enhance their involvement in WASAG activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue its support to countries in mainstreaming sustainable food and agriculture and achieving the SDGs in an integrated way, including indicator development and application to measure and report SDG progress implementation. • Support the implementation of the Paris Agreement and Koronivia Joint work on Agriculture which places emphasis on the key role of agriculture and food security on the international climate agenda (SO1). • Prioritize nutrition in agricultural and food systems policies and programmes in global and regional initiatives and priority countries in 	

Strategic Objective	Committee on Fisheries	Committee on Forestry	Committee on Agriculture	Committee on Commodity Problems
<i>SO2: cont'd</i>	<p>significance of sustainable aquaculture development and its potential contributions to global food security and nutrition, livelihoods, as well as to the achievement of a wide range of SDG targets (SO1, SO3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SO1, SO3, SO4, SO5). • Support the UN process to elaborate the text of an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (A/72/L.7). 		<p>order to maximize their impact on nutrition outcomes (SO1, SO4).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the CBD's Programme of Work on Agricultural Biodiversity, with the international initiatives for the sustainable use of pollinators and of soils, and with emphasis on the key linkages between agriculture and food security, biodiversity and ecosystem services (SO1). • Continue its support to the livestock sector as a means of improving food security and nutrition, livelihoods and poverty eradication (SO1, SO3). 	

Strategic Objective	Committee on Fisheries	Committee on Forestry	Committee on Agriculture	Committee on Commodity Problems
<i>SO3: Reduce rural poverty</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue its support to countries in Poverty reduction, decent working conditions and livelihoods and the climate-poverty nexus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue its support to countries in improving forest-based livelihoods, prosperity and human well-being (SO1, SO3). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support countries in their efforts to revitalize rural areas through investments for rural development, inclusive of agriculture and related value chains, should include, if not prioritize, investments in human capital, with emphasis on youth as the new entrants to the labour market of the local/national economy (SO3). 	

Strategic Objective	Committee on Fisheries	Committee on Forestry	Committee on Agriculture	Committee on Commodity Problems
<p><i>SO4: Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance in improved post-harvest practices, consumer protection and fish trade and reduction of seafood waste and loss. • Support inclusive and efficient agriculture and food systems (SO3). 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with multiple organizations that complement FAO's resources and expertise to improve food systems and strengthen country and regional capacity to support sustainable food systems development (SO2). • Develop a food systems framework that will define FAO's approach on food systems for nutrition (SO1). • Perform country case studies to analyse emerging nutrition and food systems issues and support countries with planning, policy and investment advice on how food systems for nutrition can be drivers on sustainable development (SO1,SO2). • Strengthen the capacities of countries to build food systems that provide safe food to its population and, at the same time, enable the participation in the global economy through adequate compliance with international food safety standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to provide information on agricultural commodity markets, through the collection of data and constant monitoring and assessment of supply, demand, trade, stocks and prices, and the regular preparation of reports. • Support member countries to enhance their strategic planning and policy analysis capabilities through the use of global, regional and national market projections. • Promote greater alignment between trade measures and agricultural policies and programmes. • Support developing countries and their national and regional institutions in reaping export opportunities in international markets through appropriate application of sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures and a more active participation in GVCs (SO2). • Support member countries and regional economic communities in capacity development for international agreements and the adoption of voluntary guidelines that promote market

Strategic Objective	Committee on Fisheries	Committee on Forestry	Committee on Agriculture	Committee on Commodity Problems
<i>SO4: cont'd</i>				<p>transparency, enhanced export opportunities, and more efficient agricultural and food systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support effective implementation of the existing trade agreements, such as the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement. • Support member countries in pursuing successful export strategies and programmes and in promoting inclusive export-oriented value chains, including the analysis of rural employment aspects (SO3). • Deepen the work on the linkages between trade and nutrition, particularly the potential to harness trade policy measures for better nutrition (SO1). • Assess the scope of new technologies, their importance for market monitoring and first attempts to harness their benefits. • Continue with its other core activities related to commodity markets, agricultural trade and global governance.

Strategic Objective	Committee on Fisheries	Committee on Forestry	Committee on Agriculture	Committee on Commodity Problems
<p><i>SO5: Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay particular attention to the negative impact of climate change and natural disasters on SIDS. • Support preparedness of ocean-dependent communities for addressing climate change and natural disasters through adaptation and mitigation (SO2). • Promoting FAO principles for sustainable agriculture, developing climate change adaptation and mitigation principles for coastal and ocean industries and dependent communities, and promoting area-based management. In particular, spatial planning is seen as fundamental for the integrated management of land, water and other resources in a way that accommodates the needs of competing economic sectors, minimizes conflict and integrates social, economic and environmental objectives (SO2). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better articulate the work related to forest fire management (SO2). • Support the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change and strengthening resilience of ecosystems and communities to climate change through forests (SO2). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore ways to mitigate the challenge of sand and dust storms (SO2). • Strengthen the capacities of countries and regions to address the challenges of plant, animal and human health threats in a more effective manner in order to maintain an appropriate level of food safety and food security in a changing environment (SO2). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforce and strengthen global capacities to provide timely analysis on impending food crises, GIEWS will continue to focus future work on the institutionalization of critical methodologies and tools as well as on the application of innovative technologies.

Annex 2**41st Session of the FAO Conference
Draft Resolution*****Further integration of sustainable agricultural practices in the work of the FAO*****THE CONFERENCE,**

Deeply troubled by the estimate that 821 million people in the world are undernourished, and that – after years of declines – the number and prevalence of undernourished persons in the world is increasing;

Informed by analysis from the Organization that agriculture has significant environmental impacts, both positive and negative, including the fact that agriculture accounts for about 70 percent of freshwater withdrawals around the world, and an estimated 40 percent of the world's agricultural lands are degraded;

Aware that agriculture is the sole source of livelihood for the majority of the world's poor and undernourished, that agriculture remains a vital engine of economic growth and development, and that South – South agricultural trade is, as reported in FAO's *The State of Agricultural Commodity Markets 2018*, increasing rapidly;

Concerned that extreme weather events such as flooding or drought are expected to become more common and more severe due to climate change, and that global agricultural productivity is forecast to decline as a result;

Aware that, as reported by the Organization, the world might have to increase agricultural by 40 percent by 2050, compared to production in 2012, to feed a global population expected to reach almost 10 billion;

Conscious that women are more likely to suffer from food insecurity, and while women perform the majority of agricultural work in many parts of the world they are less likely to have access to land, inputs such as seeds and tools, extension and education services, social safety nets, financing, and mechanisms to manage business risk;

Noting that several of FAO's Regional Conferences held in 2018 highlighted the need to transition to sustainable agriculture and food systems, and the potential of a number of sustainable agricultural practices, including agroecology in this regard;

Recalling that at its 40th session, the FAO Conference endorsed the key role of agriculture plays in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, welcomed the alignment of FAO's Strategic Objectives with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); and called on FAO to continue to strengthen its normative and science and evidence-based work with particular attention to agroecology, biotechnology, sustainable production, climate change, biodiversity, mechanization, statistics, food safety, nutrition, youth and gender.

Recognizing the outcomes of FAO's International Symposia and Regional Meetings on Agroecology, Agricultural Biotechnologies, and Innovation for Family Farmers, held during the past four years, highlighting sustainable agricultural practices, including the use of Agroecology, biotechnology, and other innovative practices and technologies, as ways to implement the five principles of sustainable food and agriculture in support of the Sustainable Development Goals, and produce more food with fewer environmental impacts, in the face of climate change and a growing population;

Re-affirming that a broad range of sustainable agricultural practices and innovations are required to overcome the challenges that farmers face, and to achieve an agricultural sector that is environmentally, socially and economically sustainable;

Recalling that the Committee on Agriculture (COAG) in its twenty-sixth Session held in October 2018 welcomed the Scaling up Agroecology Initiative; supported the 10 Elements of Agroecology as a guide to one of the ways to promote sustainable agriculture and food systems and requested FAO to continue applying agroecology as one of the approaches to implement the five principles of sustainable food and agriculture in support of the SDGs and to assist countries and regions to engage more effectively in the transition processes towards sustainable agriculture and food systems.

Recalling that the Committee on Agriculture (COAG) (C 2019/21) in its twenty-sixth Session held in October 2018, requested the Secretariat to prepare, in collaboration with the Bureau, a draft resolution on further integration of sustainable agriculture approaches, including agroecology, in the future planning activities of the Organization to be submitted in the next Council.

Requests FAO to:

- a) Further integrate sustainable agricultural approaches in future work planning to more fully implement the five principles of sustainable food and agriculture in support of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- b) Continue exploring the synergies and complementarities between different agricultural practices (including traditional knowledge and farming practices such as GIAHS) to achieve sustainable food and agriculture, and their contribution to reducing rural poverty.
- c) Assist countries and regions to enhance their commitment and engage more effectively in the transition processes towards sustainable agriculture and food systems by
 - i. Strengthen normative, science and evidence based work on sustainable agricultural practices, including among others agroecology, climate smart agriculture, sustainable intensification, and biotechnology by developing appropriate metrics and support countries capacities to measure their compliance, tools and protocols to evaluate the contribution of these approaches to sustainable agriculture and food systems;
 - ii. Catalyse scientific evidence and co-creation of knowledge, think-tank and innovation to facilitate the dissemination of this evidence, knowledge, experiences and innovations, in particular with disadvantaged groups such as women smallholder farmers, while also strengthening communication, awareness raising and sharing best practices among related parties/stakeholders;
 - iii. Providing policy dialogue and technical support to countries, upon their request, including capacity development of smallholders and family farmers, through South-South Cooperation and networking among member countries.
- d) Report on progress to integrate support for all sustainable agricultural practices, including agroecology, climate smart agriculture, sustainable intensification, and biotechnology, into the planning and work of the Organization.
- e) Strengthen its collaboration with other United Nations agencies and programmes in order to scale-up sustainable agriculture approaches, including agroecology, climate smart agriculture, sustainable intensification, and biotechnology, through policies, responsible investments, participatory research and knowledge generation and sharing for the achievement of the SDGs.

(Adopted on2019)