



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# MEETING OUR GOALS

*Key messages*



- » Achieving gender equality is an essential condition for attaining food security and nutrition and meeting all 17 Sustainable Development Goals, “leaving no-one behind”.
- » Compelling evidence shows that improving women’s education and status within their households and communities has a direct impact on food security and nutrition, in particular child nutrition.

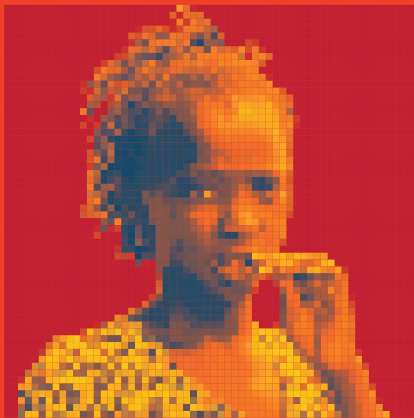


- » Generation and analysis of sex-disaggregated data is essential for evidence-based policy development. National, global and sectoral policies, programmes, legislation and investment plans for food security and nutrition do not always capture women’s role and contribution, and therefore fail to respond to their specific needs and challenges.

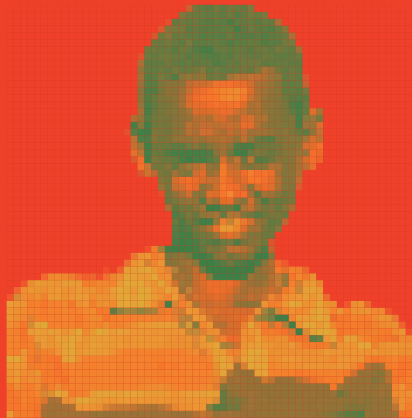


- » Rural women and men increasingly face the challenge of having to adapt their production systems in the context of climate change and natural resource depletion. Assuring equal access to productive resources, climate-smart and labour-saving technologies and practices is at the core of FAO’s approach to enhance the sustainability of agriculture.
- » Responsible governance and management of natural resources, such as land and water, need to reflect women’s perspectives and priorities, and be grounded in equitable and efficient local institutions.





- » Women and girls are critical agents in the fight against rural poverty and hunger. Supporting them in reaching their full potential will enable agricultural and rural development processes to be more effective.
- » FAO promotes a multidimensional approach to reducing rural poverty, focused on increasing women's access to productive resources, decent employment and business opportunities, strengthening the capacity of rural institutions and services, and supporting measures to increase social protection coverage and effectiveness.



- » Increasing the productive and entrepreneurial capacity of rural women is an essential step in the development of sustainable value chains that can offer pathways out of food insecurity for millions of people.
- » Reducing social and gender inequalities throughout food systems, from production to consumption, will boost the efficiency of value chains and reduce food loss and waste..



- » Crises and disasters in developing countries can have devastating effects on small-scale farmers, herders, fishers and forest-dependent communities. It is imperative to build the resilience of women and men to allow them to respond to threats and recover from shocks more quickly.
- » Recognizing the distinct and complementary roles of women and men in agriculture and in ensuring food security and nutrition is an essential part of building resilience and sustainable rural livelihoods.



**#RuralWomen**

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