



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# Resources Partnerships Impact 2019







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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
Rome, 2019

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# INTRODUCTION

The United Nations designated Zero Hunger as the second of its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the year 2030. FAO, a specialized agency of the United Nations, leads global efforts to defeat hunger and strives to achieve food security for all, ensuring that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives.

To achieve these ambitious targets, continued investments – along with the introduction of innovative policies to increase access to nutritious food and combat rural poverty – will be absolutely critical. The 2030 agenda is drastically reshaping the development cooperation landscape, with the incorporation of new partners, new financial institutions and new frameworks that are giving renewed energy to resource mobilization.

FAO is doing its part within this changing landscape to make new business models evolve that help mobilize resources for investment and financing flows. Its new Business Development Portfolio, for example, is seeking to engage partners in increasing their investments in food and agriculture by highlighting focus areas where partnerships can tangibly scale up results. The portfolio, which is dynamic and adaptable based on the evolution of existing and future partnerships, demonstrates all that FAO has to offer towards helping to achieve the SDGs and deliver a resounding impact on the ground.

This second edition of FAO's resource mobilization annual report, *Resources, Partnerships, Impact – 2019*, seeks to communicate, in a transparent and accountable way, who FAO is, what we do, and how we work with diverse United Nations and other partners to achieve our goals.

The 2018 resource partner contribution trends, results and achievements contained in this report demonstrate both how FAO works to defeat hunger at international, national and local level, as well as how the Organization is adapting to changes in the development aid landscape, creatively leveraging different kinds of funds.

Persistent global challenges that exacerbate hunger – among them, malnutrition, threats to biodiversity, socioeconomic inequalities, technological disruption, geopolitical tensions, unprecedented urban growth and protracted crises – are explored in depth. At the same time, you will also read a number of human-centred stories from the field in 2018, laid out within the framework of FAO's Strategic Programmes.

While FAO's transformative interventions have consistently delivered value for money to our resource partners and the international community, more can and must be done. There is too much at stake for us to waver in our commitment to achieving Zero Hunger.



স্বাস্থ্য সুখী স্ট্রেটাইল  
প্রিন্ট প্রসেসিং মিলস্  
শাভী

কোনাপাড়া, ডেমরা, ঢাকা।  
ইসলামপুর রোড, ঢাকা-১১০০।



# FAO tackling global challenges

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FAO, together with its partners, tackles pressing and complex challenges every day – challenges that call for urgent actions that leverage FAO's unique experience, knowledge and technical expertise.

# Global challenges

In 2018 global hunger continued to rise, with 821 million people hungry.

FAO, together with its partners, tackles pressing and complex challenges every day – challenges calling for urgent actions that leverage FAO’s unique experience, knowledge and technical expertise.

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 and SDG: data and policy support continued to be priority areas at the center of FAO's around the world last year and are for the first time included in a *Business Development Portfolio* of programme proposals.





### Collective Action for the SDGs

Eighty-four out of 185 methodologically established SDG indicators remain unreported by more than 50 percent of countries. Between USD 100 and 200 million in additional investment in statistics is needed globally to measure SDG progress.



### Zero Hunger

To feed the ten billion people projected to live on planet Earth by 2050, 70 percent more food will be demanded compared to what is consumed today.



### Trade and Agribusiness

Low and middle-income countries account for around one-third of global trade in food and agricultural products, and therefore trade policies need to reflect the diverse situations and needs.



### One Health and Transboundary Pests and Diseases

Locusts are the oldest migratory pests in the world. Under suitable weather and ecological conditions, they have a high capacity to multiply and increase some 20-fold in three months and can easily migrate across continents. One million locusts, which is a small part of a medium-size swarm, can eat about one tonne of food each day, and the largest swarms can consume over 100 000 tonnes each day - enough to feed tens of thousands of people for one year. The Fall Armyworm is a new transboundary pest that has spread rapidly across Africa and Asia, threatening maize and more than 80 other crops grown by smallholder farmers.



### Climate Change

By 2018, one-third of the world's agricultural land had become degraded, and agriculture accounted for 70 percent of all freshwater withdrawals.



### Blue Growth

Thirty-five percent of fish catches lost or wasted – almost double the level of meat products. For instance, nearly one-third of fish stocks are overfished and more than half have reached their sustainable limit.



### Economic Inclusion

Almost 60 percent of the population still lives in rural areas in most African countries. Agriculture is the most important economic sector that employs over 50 percent of the population, with women representing about 50 percent of the labour force in agriculture.



### Urban Food Action

More than half of the global population now live in urban areas, consuming 70 percent of global food supply. Urgent and coordinated action is required to support local government in ensuring that food systems are given priority in delivering sustainable urbanization.



### Youth Employment

Globally, 88 percent of youth are in developing countries, 46 percent in rural areas. They face enormous challenges in accessing decent jobs: almost 70 percent of working youth in developing countries live in extreme or moderate poverty.



### Migration

Large shares of migrants come from rural areas. More than 1 billion people have moved internally. Almost 70 million people have been forcibly displaced internationally, of which 85 percent are hosted in developing countries.



### Innovation for Agriculture

Without innovation – which drives socio-economic growth to ensure food and nutrition security, alleviates poverty and improves resilience to changing environments – the SDGs will not be achieved.



### Transitioning from Crises

Conflict was still the main driver of acute hunger in 2018, with about 60 percent of severely food-insecure people living in conflict contexts.

# FAO and the 2030 Agenda

Food and agriculture cut across all the SDGs and lie at the heart of the 2030 Agenda – a worldwide commitment to eradicating poverty and hunger and achieving sustainable development by 2030, leaving no one behind.

FAO plays a leading role and contributes strongly to achieving all the SDGs. A particular focus is given to **SDG2 – End Hunger and Malnutrition, and Promote Sustainable Agriculture.**



*FAO's vision is a world free from hunger and all forms of malnutrition where food and agriculture contribute to improving the living standards of all, especially the poorest, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner.*

**FAO's mutually reinforcing Strategic Objectives are its main areas of work:**

-  Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition
-  Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable
-  Reduce rural poverty
-  Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems
-  Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises
-  Technical quality, statistics and cross-cutting themes

## Monitoring progress in achieving the SDGs

Progress in the achievement of the 169 targets under the 17 SDGs is monitored through a comprehensive global indicator framework made up of 232 unique indicators.

FAO was designated by the United Nations Statistical Commission as custodian agency for 21 SDG indicators across **SDGs 2, 5, 6, 12, 14 and 15**.

In this role, FAO supports countries in strengthening national monitoring and reporting capacity and is key in supporting evidence-based decision-making in governments and organizations at all levels.

## Indicators are the foundation of this mutual accountability structure

United Nations High-Level Political Forum 2018

In July 2018 more than a thousand governments, businesses and civil society leaders gathered at the High-Level Political Forum at the United Nations headquarters in New York, United States of America, to take stock of progress on the SDGs and discuss challenges and successes.

This annual intergovernmental meeting mobilizes action to accelerate implementation of the 17 SDGs.

## Results in 2018

# 120 countries

received support by FAO to strengthen their capacity to monitor and report on **SDG indicators**.



There was a **14%** increase in country reporting on the **21 SDG indicators**.



International standards and methodologies were established for **6 indicators under FAO custodianship**, hence allowing countries to start collecting relevant data on them.



1 FLOOR  
2 FLOOR  
3 FLOOR  
4 FLOOR

EUROPEAN COUNCIL  
EUROPEAN UNION



# Contributions to FAO

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## Members and partners investing in results

Using comparative analysis from 2017 to 2018, this section tracks progress on how contributions to FAO and selected initiatives in the field support Zero Hunger and other SDGs.

Comparing the same sets of data helps to detect the emerging trends in the Organization's results across a defined period.

# Top 50 contributing Members in 2018

		Total contributions	Voluntary****	Assessed*****	Ranking change between 2017 and 2018
1	United States of America	284 313 569	60%	40%	0 =
2	European Union	189 611 864	100%	0%	0 =
3	Japan	83 747 202	42%	58%	2 ▲
4	United Kingdom	80 049 992	72%	28%	- 1 ▼
5	Sweden	76 391 282	94%	6%	7 ▲
6	Norway	47 615 725	91%	9%	0 =
7	Germany	47 268 366	32%	68%	- 3 ▼
8	China	47 203 278	16%	84%	- 1 ▼
9	**Brazil	45 672 945	58%	42%	11 ▲
10	Italy	39 089 760	52%	48%	- 1 ▼
11	Netherlands	37 165 887	80%	20%	10 ▲
12	***Canada	37 108 187	61%	39%	6 ▲
13	France	29 857 230	19%	81%	- 2 ▼
14	Russian Federation	20 782 836	26%	74%	5 ▲
15	Republic of Korea	20 184 594	49%	51%	7 ▲
16	**Mexico	16 416 207	56%	44%	7 ▲
17	*Colombia	15 721 651	90%	10%	- 9 ▼
18	Spain	15 188 467	20%	80%	- 3 ▼
19	Switzerland	12 475 053	54%	46%	- 5 ▼
20	Australia	11 692 420	0%	100%	- 10 ▼
21	Belgium	9 896 311	55%	45%	- 4 ▼
22	Turkey	8 093 233	37%	63%	5 ▲
23	*Pakistan	7 064 212	93%	7%	- 7 ▼
24	Denmark	6 923 463	58%	42%	10 ▲
25	*Chad	6 906 688	100%	0%	53 ▲

\*Countries that contributed through Unilateral Trust Fund (UTF) agreements established between the government of a given country and FAO. UTFs are a funding modality financed entirely by a government for programmes or projects to be implemented in the country.

\*\*Countries that contributed through UTF agreements and Government Cooperative Programmes (GCP). A GCP is an agreement amongst three parties: FAO, one or several resource partners and one or several host countries.

\*\*\*Canada's overall contribution received in 2018 includes a USD 5 million from the Province of Quebec.

		Total contributions	Voluntary****	Assessed*****	Ranking change between 2017 and 2018
26	<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	6 733 639	15%	85%	- 13 ▼
27	<b>Kuwait</b>	6 425 905	78%	22%	14 ▲
28	<b>Austria</b>	5 809 022	38%	62%	0 ▲
29	<b>*Myanmar</b>	5 050 032	99%	1%	91 ▲
30	<b>Argentina</b>	4 462 832	0%	100%	14 ▲
31	<b>New Zealand</b>	4 255 351	68%	32%	27 ▲
32	<b>Poland</b>	4 207 670	0%	100%	- 1 ▼
33	<b>*India</b>	3 687 341	0%	100%	2 ▲
34	<b>*Azerbaijan</b>	3 390 189	91%	9%	45 ▲
35	<b>Finland</b>	3 075 597	26%	74%	4 ▲
36	<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	3 021 918	0%	100%	2 ▲
37	<b>Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)</b>	2 856 813	0%	100%	0 =
38	<b>*Afghanistan</b>	2 690 929	99%	1%	- 9 ▼
39	<b>Indonesia</b>	2 521 600	0%	100%	13 ▲
40	<b>Greece</b>	2 356 495	0%	100%	- 4 ▼
41	<b>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</b>	2 356 495	0%	100%	10 ▲
42	<b>*Thailand</b>	2 280 924	36%	64%	18 ▲
43	<b>*Niger</b>	2 253 007	100%	0%	112 ▲
44	<b>Singapore</b>	2 236 419	0%	100%	2 ▲
45	<b>Israel</b>	2 151 365	0%	100%	4 ▲
46	<b>*Sudan</b>	2 100 257	98%	2%	- 22 ▼
47	<b>*Chile</b>	2 065 195	3%	97%	6 ▲
48	<b>Portugal</b>	1 961 245	0%	100%	- 8 ▼
49	<b>Czechia</b>	1 896 917	9%	91%	- 1 ▼
50	<b>South Africa</b>	1 821 156	0%	100%	- 3 ▼

\*\*\*\* Voluntary contributions are provided by Members and other partners to support governments for clearly defined purposes linked to the results framework, as well as direct support to FAO's core work.

\*\*\*\*\*This represents the assessed contributions to be paid by Member Nations for each year. These amounts are expressed in consolidated USD at the approved budget rate and include any adjustments for miscellaneous income, amounts to fund the After-service Medical Coverage (ASMC) past service liability, and charges through the tax equalization fund as set out in the relevant Conference Resolution for each biennium.

# FAO's delivery in 2018

FAO's overall programme of work is funded by assessed and voluntary contributions.

**USD**  
**1.3 bn**  
was the total amount  
delivered by FAO in 2018

**33%**  
Assessed\* contributions



**Voluntary\*\* contributions**  
**67%**

\* Member Nations' assessed contributions comprise the regular budget, set at the biennial FAO Conference.

\*\* Voluntary contributions are provided by Members and other partners to support governments for clearly defined purposes linked to the results framework, as well as direct support to FAO's core work.

## Investing in FAO's Strategic Objectives

FAO's mutually reinforcing Strategic Objectives are critical to achieving the SDGs:

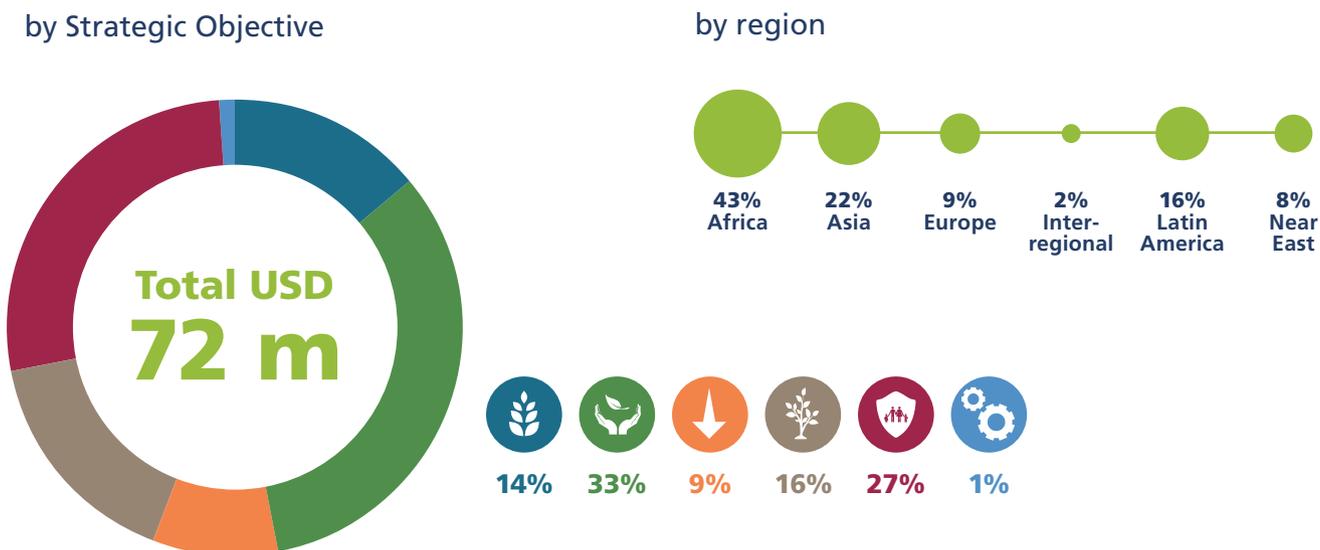
-  Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition
-  Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable
-  Reduce rural poverty
-  Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems
-  Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises
-  Technical quality, statistics and cross-cutting themes

# Technical Cooperation Programme in 2018

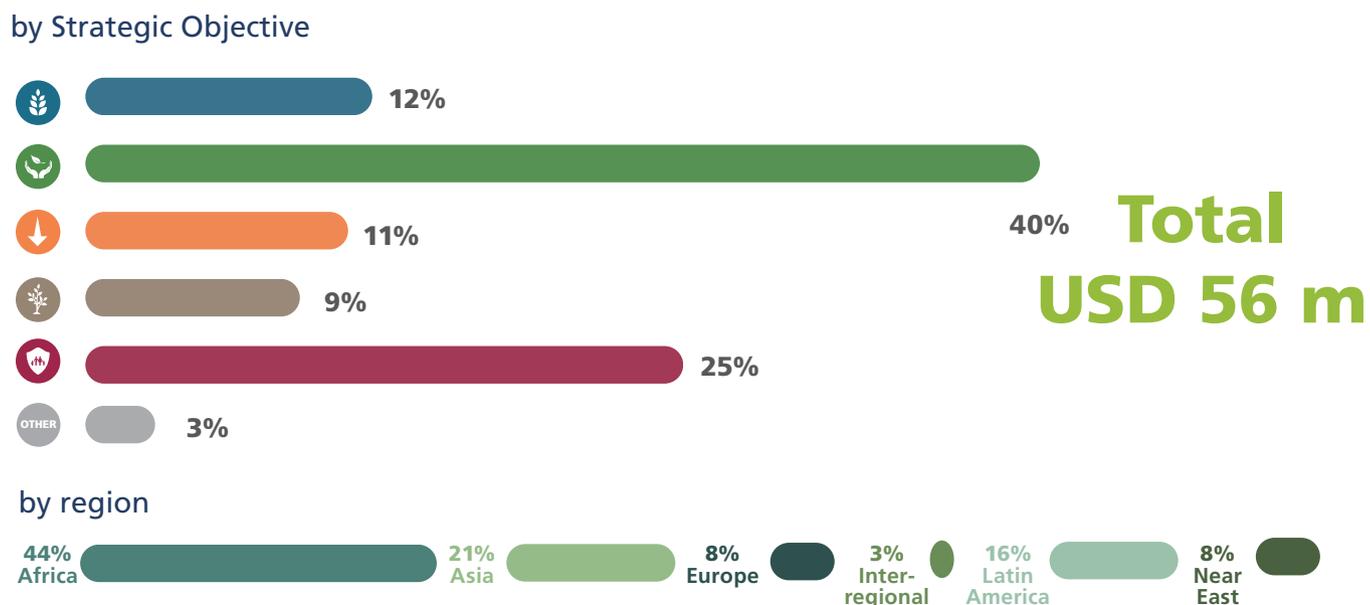
## Approvals\* and delivery

Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) projects support development efforts or provide emergency and rehabilitation assistance responding to crises, in line with the Country Programming Frameworks (CPFs) agreed with governments.

### 2018 approvals\* of TCP projects



### 2018 delivery of TCP projects



\* According to the FAO official methodology determined by the Governing Bodies, assessed contributions (approvals) are counted at the time the programme/project is declared operationally active.

# Voluntary contributions\* mobilized in 2018

In 2018, FAO mobilized a total of USD 1.14 billion in voluntary contributions, which represents an **increase of 17 percent compared to the average of 2014–2017**.

*Voluntary contributions continued to gain in importance and further diversified during the past year, particularly also due to the growing financial engagement by non-OECD countries and institutional investors.*

**Roberto Ridolfi**

Assistant Director-General for Programme Support and Technical Cooperation, FAO

Determined to achieve results under each of its five Strategic Objectives and in line with national, regional and global priorities, in 2018 FAO continued to work with a variety of resource partners from national governments, international financial institutions (IFIs), the private sector and foundations. FAO’s resource partners provide both financial support and in-kind contributions, as well as knowledge sharing and expertise.

# USD 1.14 bn

in voluntary contributions (VC) mobilized in 2018, of which:

**55% Development**

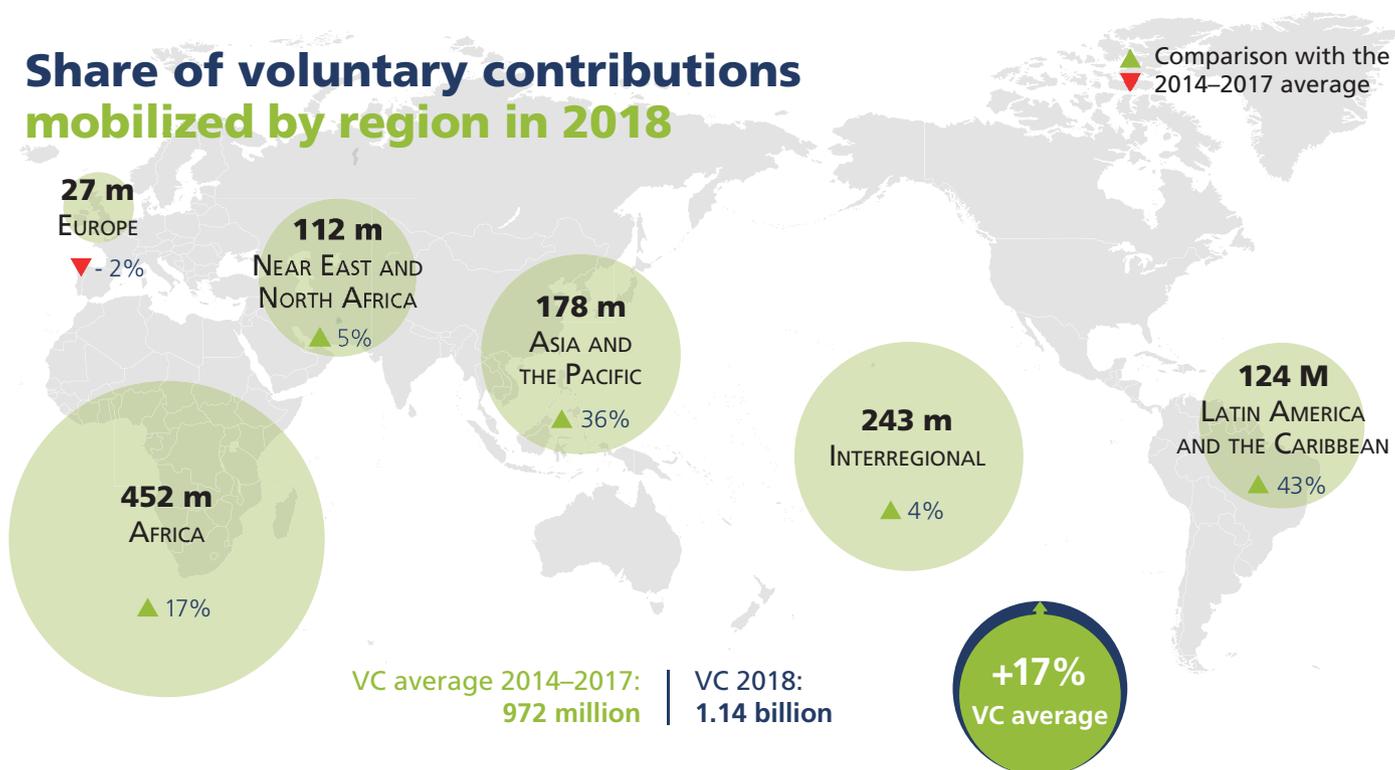
▼ from 59% in 2017



**45% Resilience**

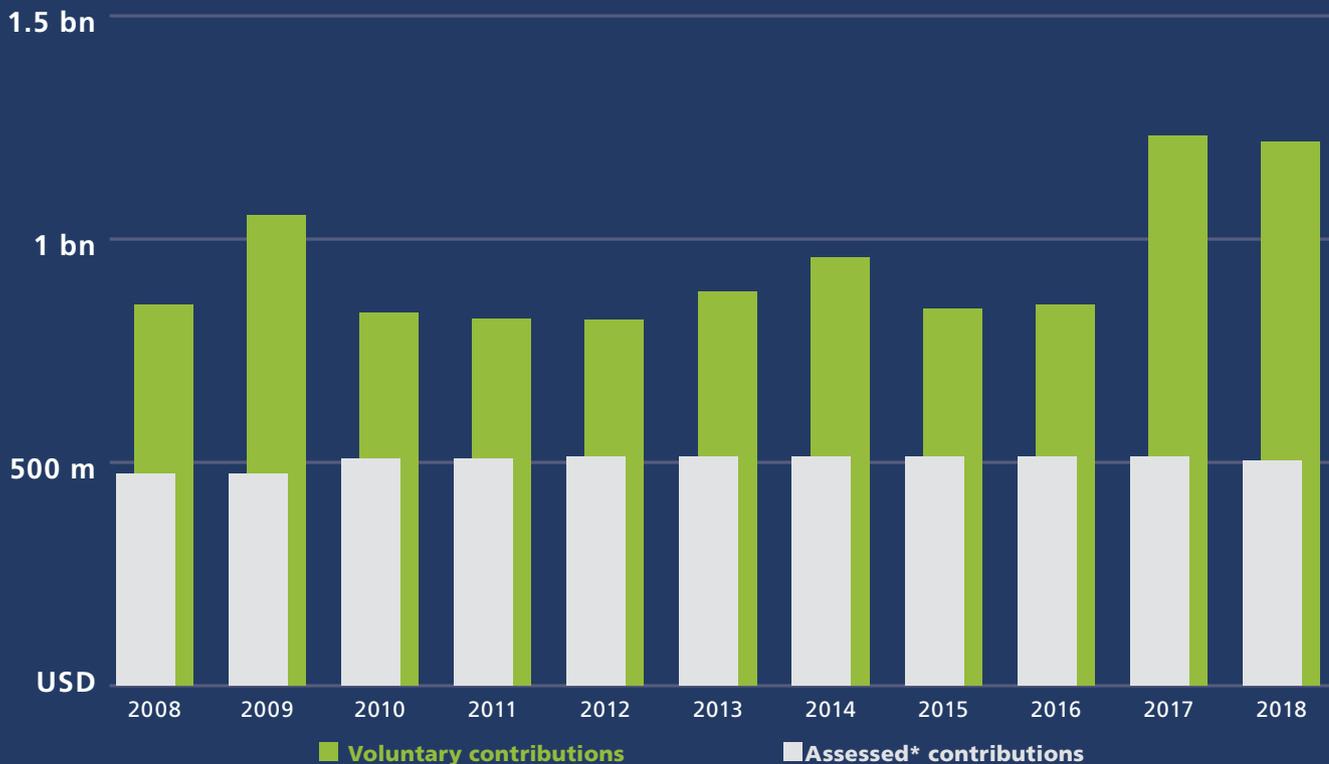
▲ from 41% in 2017

## Share of voluntary contributions mobilized by region in 2018

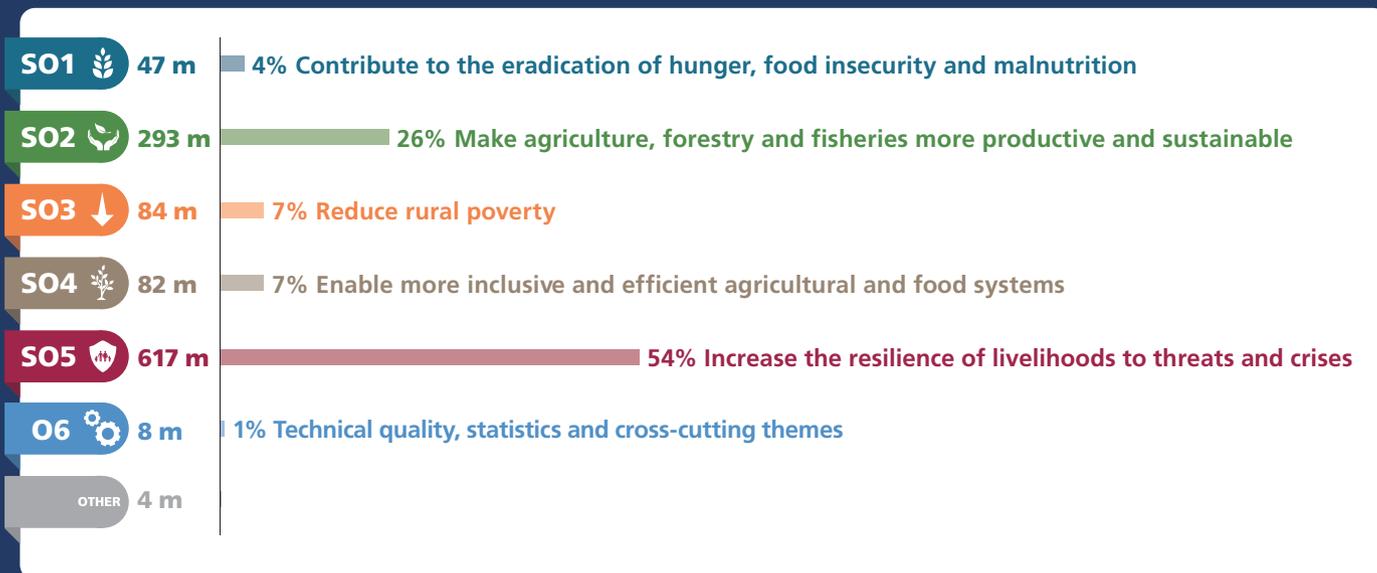


\* Voluntary contributions are provided by Members and other partners to support governments for clearly defined purposes linked to the results framework, as well as direct support to FAO’s core work.

## Ten-year trend in total contributions to FAO



## Share of voluntary contributions to FAO by Strategic Objective



\*This represents the assessed contributions to be paid by Member Nations for each year. These amounts are expressed in consolidated USD at the approved budget rate and include any adjustments for miscellaneous income, amounts to fund the After-service Medical Coverage (ASMC) past service liability, and charges through the tax equalization fund as set out in the relevant Conference Resolution for each biennium.

## Top 25 voluntary contributions from Members in 2018

		Contributions in 2017	Contributions in 2018	Ranking change between 2017 and 2018
1	<b>European Union</b>	281 552 988	<b>189 611 864</b>	0 =
2	<b>United States of America</b>	177 313 018	<b>170 993 719</b>	0 =
3	<b>Sweden</b>	22 640 976	<b>71 608 247</b>	4 ▲
4	<b>United Kingdom</b>	50 373 929	<b>57 715 819</b>	0 =
5	<b>Norway</b>	56 034 557	<b>43 368 030</b>	- 2 ▼
6	<b>Japan</b>	6 706 940	<b>35 311 465</b>	13 ▲
7	<b>Netherlands</b>	7 190 613	<b>29 751 181</b>	10 ▲
8	<b>**Brazil</b>	800 000	<b>26 545 807</b>	31 ▲
9	<b>***Canada</b>	1 152 586	<b>22 493 913</b>	26 ▲
10	<b>Italy</b>	15 020 056	<b>20 337 861</b>	2 ▲
11	<b>Germany</b>	32 729 863	<b>15 298 078</b>	- 5 ▼
12	<b>*Colombia</b>	36 713 552	<b>14 110 628</b>	- 7 ▼
13	<b>Republic of Korea</b>	3 039 227	<b>9 983 120</b>	12 ▲
14	<b>**Mexico</b>	3 648 495	<b>9 236 651</b>	8 ▲
15	<b>China</b>	12 521 432	<b>7 568 125</b>	- 2 ▼
16	<b>*Chad</b>	361 826	<b>6 881 672</b>	27 ▲
17	<b>Switzerland</b>	19 162 158	<b>6 771 433</b>	- 7 ▼
18	<b>*Pakistan</b>	17 449 543	<b>6 598 917</b>	- 7 ▼
19	<b>France</b>	1 600 541	<b>5 541 800</b>	14 ▲
20	<b>Belgium</b>	11 472 912	<b>5 468 502</b>	- 6 ▼
21	<b>Russian Federation</b>	3 463 881	<b>5 333 032</b>	3 ▲
22	<b>Kuwait</b>	1 000 000	<b>5 000 000</b>	16 ▲
23	<b>*Myanmar</b>	-	<b>5 000 000</b>	-
24	<b>Denmark</b>	98 353	<b>4 001 608</b>	25 ▲
25	<b>*Azerbaijan</b>	165 038	<b>3 089 999</b>	21 ▲

## Other voluntary contributing members

- Afghanistan\*
- Albania\*
- Austria
- Chile\*
- Congo\*
- Czechia
- Democratic Republic of the Congo\*
- Egypt\*
- Finland
- Lao
- People's Democratic Republic\*
- Luxembourg
- Morocco
- Mozambique\*
- Nepal\*
- New Zealand
- Niger\*
- Oman\*
- Saudi Arabia
- Spain
- Sudan\*
- Thailand\*
- Timor-Leste\*
- Togo\*
- Tunisia\*
- Turkey
- Uganda\*

\*Countries that contributed through UTF agreements established between the government of a given country and FAO. UTF are a funding modality financed entirely by a government for programmes or projects to be implemented in the country.

\*\*Countries that contributed through UTF agreements and GCP. A GCP is an agreement amongst three parties: FAO, one or several resource partners and one or several host countries.

\*\*\*Canada's contribution includes a USD 5 million that were funded by the Provincial Government of Quebec.

## Top 15 voluntary contributions from institutional resource partners in 2018

		Contributions in 2017	Contributions in 2018	Ranking change between 2017 and 2018
1	United Nations entities*	94 493 475	132 622 068	1 ▲
2	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	106 249 267	86 883 310	-1 ▼
3	Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund (GRIF)	-	14 792 277	-
4	Green Climate Fund (GCF)	-	6 864 189	-
5	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)	-	4 960 000	-
6	World Bank	66 351 196	3 969 859	- 3 ▼
7	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)	26 238	3 052 424	8 ▲
8	African Development Bank (AfDB) Group	-	1 999 999	-
9	King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre	-	1 960 000	-
10	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)	10 281 915	1 671 895	- 6 ▼
11	Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF)	411 409	1 364 416	-3 ▼
12	PhosAgro	-	1 200 000	-
13	Community and Family Services International (CFSI)	-	766 872	-
14	Crown Agents	-	495 000	-
15	Universidad de los Andes	-	480 000	-

## Other voluntary contributing institutional resource partners

- Fundación Kielsa
- Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- McKnight Foundation
- Skoll Global Threats Fund
- TeleFood Special Fund (TSF)
- Tufts University
- World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA)

\*Total breakdown of all contributions from UN entities is available on page 17.

## Top voluntary contributions from United Nations entities in 2018

		Contributions in 2017	Contributions in 2018	Ranking change between 2017 and 2018
1	Central Emergency Response Fund - CERF (UNOCHA)	45 122 773	61 353 253	0 =
2	United Nations	15 521 716	32 095 415	0 =
3	United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)	3 387 753	15 430 636	2 ▲
4	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	-	4 708 000	-
5	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	1 618 805	3 919 036	8 ▲
6	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	899 938	2 901 225	8 ▲
7	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	3 020 311	2 741 050	- 1 ▼
8	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	2 417 360	1 752 410	2 ▲
9	United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)	3 779 535	1 481 295	- 5 ▼
10	World Food Programme (WFP)	2 781 400	1 381 326	- 3 ▼
11	United Nations Office For Project Services (UNOPS)	1 663 280	1 070 003	1 ▲
12	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	5 189 313	1 000 006	- 9 ▼
13	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	432 000	881 970	3 ▲
14	World Health Organization (WHO)	-	745 000	-
15	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	-	375 600	-
16	UN-Water	217 146	274 601	2 ▲
17	International Labour Organization (ILO)	-	264 675	-
18	International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/WTO)	-	196 568	-
19	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)	50 000	49 999	-

# Main funding modalities

2018 approvals\* and delivery

## Bilateral Trust Fund (TF)

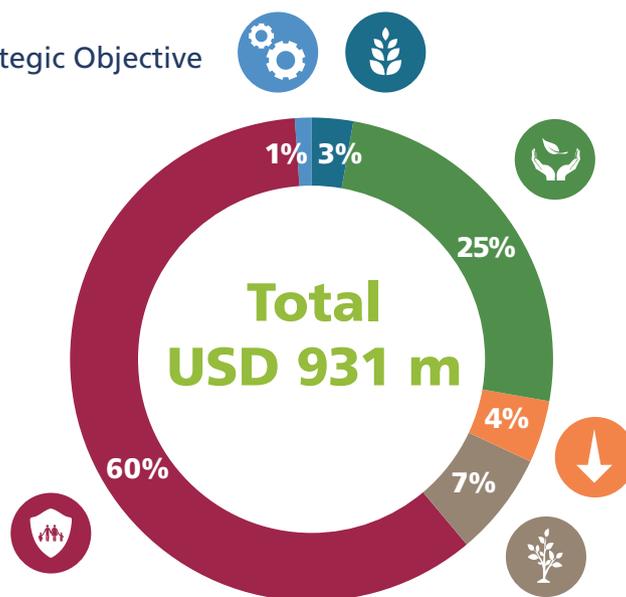
With bilateral trust funds, resource partners channel voluntary contributions through FAO for specific development projects or programmes in an individual country, a region or globally.

### 2018 approvals\* of TF projects

by region

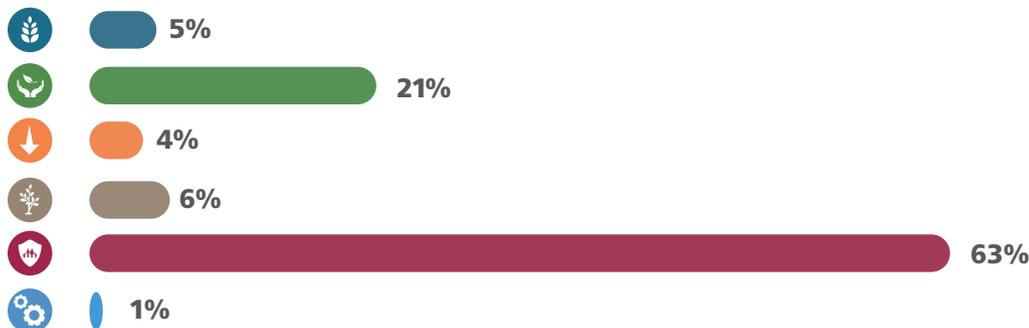


by Strategic Objective



### 2018 delivery of TF projects

by Strategic Objective



by region



\*According to the FAO official methodology determined by the Governing Bodies, voluntary contributions (approvals) are counted at the time the programmes/projects are declared operationally active.

## Unilateral Trust Fund (UTF)

Unilateral Trust Funds are a government-financed funding modality for programmes or projects implemented in the country. FAO provides technical expertise and supports ownership by the recipient country.

### 2018 approvals\* of UTF projects

by region

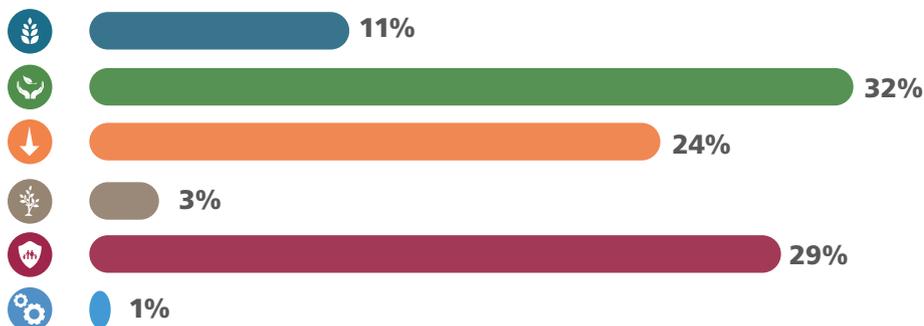


by Strategic Objective



### 2018 delivery of UTF projects

by Strategic Objective



by region



\*According to the FAO official methodology determined by the Governing Bodies, voluntary contributions (approvals) are counted at the time the programmes/projects are declared operationally active.

## Multilateral Trust Fund (MUL)

Funded by more than one resource partner, contributors to MUL projects or programmes pool funds to achieve agreed-upon results or products.

### 2018 approvals\* of MUL projects

by region

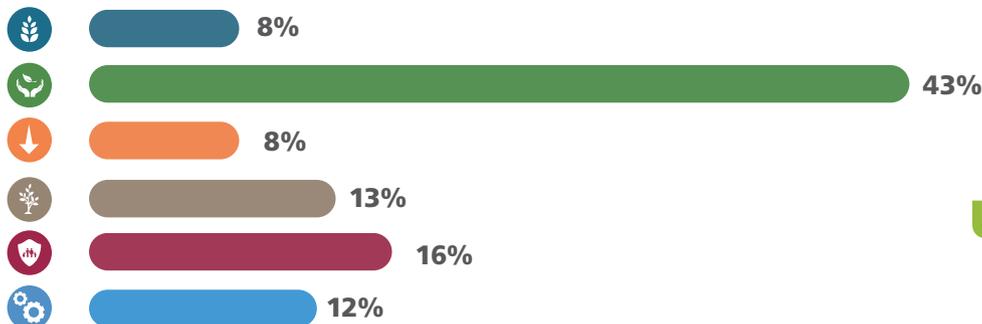


by Strategic Objective



### 2018 delivery of MUL projects

by Strategic Objective



by region



\*According to the FAO official methodology determined by the Governing Bodies, voluntary contributions (approvals) are counted at the time the programmes/projects are declared operationally active.

# Multi-partner funding mechanisms

## Africa Solidarity Trust Fund (ASTF)

Renewed commitment and recapitalization

The SDGs and Africa’s Agenda 2063 define the context in which FAO collaborates with its partners to advancing Africa’s development priorities over the next decades.

Launched in 2013, the ASTF provides catalytic and flexible funding to Africa-for-Africa initiatives on food and agriculture, at regional and country level. As an FAO initiative, the ASTF already proves its success rating as an innovative African-led instrument for sustainable development.

By unlocking the potential of intra-African cooperation to bring about rural transformation, the ASTF is a unique funding mechanism that pools resources from Africa to address critical gaps in the development agenda of African countries. Harnessing homegrown knowledge, technology and good practices for food and nutrition security is at the core of this initiative.

*We either unite or collectively perish, as no single country or region can be an island of prosperity in an ocean of poverty, insecurity and underemployment*

**H.E. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma**  
Former Chair of the African Union

With an initial **USD 40 million** from **Equatorial Guinea** and **Angola**, as well as symbolic contributions from civil society organizations, the ASTF enables FAO to assist African countries in addressing agricultural issues linked to peace and security, employment, environment and climate change, while creating a positive impact locally.

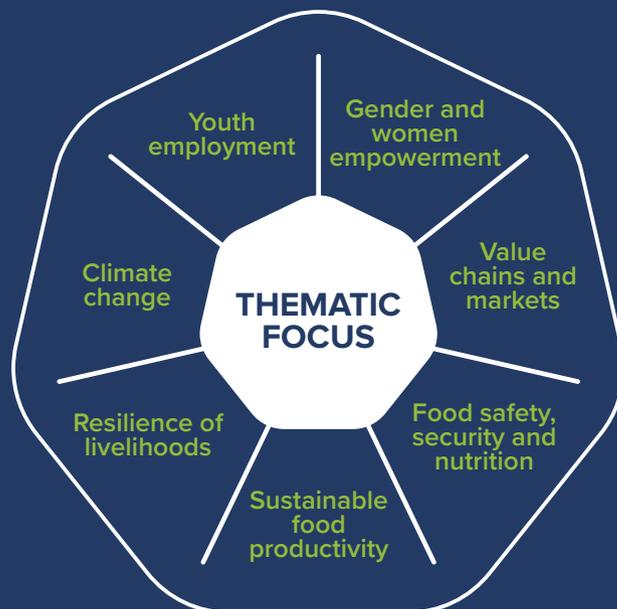
Numerous examples of the spin-off effects and potential of the ASTF as a catalytic fund to create synergies and leverage were seen in 2018.

FAO in Malawi successfully mobilized an additional **EUR 6.9 million** in bilateral funds to replicate the impact of an ASTF project, followed by further European Union funding to replicate the approach in ten more Malawian districts for a combined investment of **USD 32.7 million** over the next five years. Liberia, Mali and the Niger also garnered additional funding from various bilateral donors to replicate or scale up ASTF-funded activities in their respective countries.

ASTF has provided financing for **18 programmes and projects** in **41 countries** between 2014 and 2018.

### Allocation of ASTF funds according to thematic areas

- **Agribusiness, value chains and youth employment**
- **Resilience and livelihood support**
- **Food safety, food security and nutrition**
- **Women’s empowerment**



# Highlights from the field



## The new phase of the ASTF – an expanded partnership

The replenished ASTF seeks to expand its reach in terms of both volume and scale of impact through three key components:



**Accelerated and targeted action** to support the implementation of the SDGs at country level with a view to achieving collective outcomes at regional level.



**Strengthened cooperation** to harness intra-Africa development solutions while fostering knowledge creation and dissemination among Africa's Centres of Excellence.



**Diversified financial modalities** for innovative investment and sustainability.

- **Africa for Africa stream** building on the lessons from the first phase with enhanced African contributions.
- **Africa's Partners stream** enabling contributions from development partners such as bilateral and multilateral donors as well as partnerships with the private sector and other capital providers.

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. Source: FAO elaboration based on UN Geospatial Information Section ([www.un.org/gis](http://www.un.org/gis))

## Flexible Multipartner Mechanism (FMM)

Boosting value for money, impact and scale

For nearly a decade, FAO’s Multipartner Mechanism Support has been FAO’s main pooled funding mechanism for partners willing to contribute flexible funds to the Organization. These FMM funds are voluntary contributions not tied to a specific project, but directly support FAO operations. This flexibility makes it possible for FAO to allocate funds where they are most needed, anywhere in the world.

Flexible FMM funding has enabled investments in new approaches and practices, and the strengthening of capacities to help rural communities respond to pressing challenges, while also creating global impact through the development and dissemination of knowledge products.

So far, the FMM has been supported by **Belgium, Netherlands, Sweden** and **Switzerland** from 2010 to 2017, with partners contributing a cumulative **USD 75 million**, including **USD 47 million** for the current reporting period (2014–2017).

The prioritization of resource allocations to strategic programmes from FMM during 2014–2017 was done by FAO in consultation with partners.

### Total allocation of resources to SOs

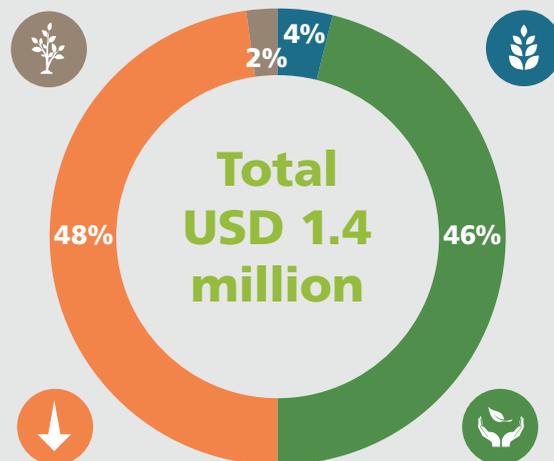
The FMM funding mechanism helped to support 32 projects in over 70 countries, through FAO Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4.

FAO has redesigned the follow-up phase of FMM, in order to better address key recommendations and issues raised by the 2013 and 2015 evaluations of the FMM conducted by FAO’s Office of Evaluation.

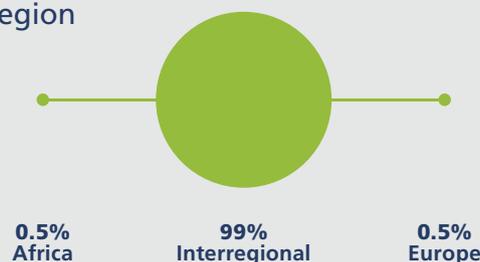
The new phase will build on the strengths of past experiences and improve on weaknesses to increase its attractiveness, value for money, impact and scale. Between 2018 and 2021, FAO will refocus approaches and influence through the FMM in terms of how to:

- **proactively mobilize** resources to expand the volume and resource partnership base, so as to scale up FMM’s impact;
- **allocate**, use and leverage resources to priority areas to ensure catalytic effect and transformative impact;
- **foster** cross-sectoral integration, cross-SP and collaboration between global, regional and country teams, in a programmatic way, as underpinned by the “One FAO” concept, to reduce fragmentation, create synergies and achieve coherence.

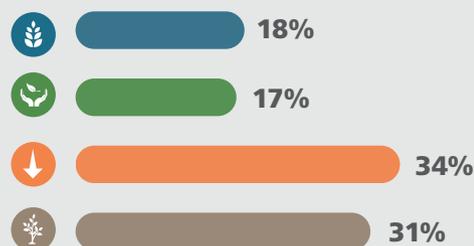
## 2018 approvals of FMM projects by Strategic Objective



### by region



## 2018 delivery of FMM projects by Strategic Objective



**Total USD 3.8 million**

### by region





## Highlighted initiatives

- **Bangladesh + Morocco + Rwanda**  
Policy and capacity development on sustainable food and agriculture promoted

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- **Indonesia + Liberia + Mongolia**  
Policy dialogue on governance of tenure facilitated

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- **Angola + Ethiopia + South Africa**  
Food security monitoring implemented

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- **Cambodia + Lebanon + Philippines**  
Landscape restoration implemented

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- **Egypt + Morocco**  
Food loss and waste reduction promoted

---

- **Cabo Verde + Guinea + Kenya**  
Blue growth stimulated

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- **Nepal + Senegal + Tajikistan**  
Investments in agriculture and rural development in migration-prone areas promoted

---

- **Burundi + Mali**  
Rural organizations and institutions strengthened

---

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo + Ghana + Niger**  
Gender-sensitive participatory approaches enhanced

---

- **Guatemala + Uganda**  
Decent rural youth employment supported

---

- **Thailand + Uruguay + Zambia**  
Climate-smart agriculture implemented

---

- **Rwanda + Senegal**  
Digital inclusion for smallholders and family farmers implemented

---

- **Bolivia (Plurinational State of) + Ecuador + Honduras**  
AMR containment supported

*This revamped FMM belongs to a new generation of pooled funding mechanisms, inspired by the ongoing UN reform*

**Gustavo González**  
Director, Business Development and Resource Mobilization Division, FAO

Respond to global concerns, including global and regional normative work

Integrate cross-cutting areas

## What are the criteria for allocating funds?

Innovation and potential for transformative change

Scalability of results

Promote cross-sectoral collaboration and joint work, reducing transaction costs

Catalytic seed fund to leverage greater results

Address gaps and key FAO priority areas that are critically underfunded

# Climate and environmental financing

## Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Feeding people, protecting the planet

The Global Environment Facility was established on the eve of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit to help tackle our planet's most pressing environmental problems. Since then, GEF has provided over USD 17.9 billion in grants and mobilized an additional USD 93.2 billion in co-financing for more than 4 500 projects in 170 countries.

FAO is one of the top partner agencies to GEF. Together, the partnership focuses on reducing the impact of food and fibre production on the planet's natural resources and the environment.

FAO and GEF have strengthened their partnership over the last two decades in addressing the critical nexus between agriculture and the environment. Currently, FAO manages a portfolio worth more than USD 739 million globally, covering all GEF focal areas, and implements GEF projects in more than 130 countries. **Today, GEF is the second largest donor to FAO's development projects.**

In 2018, the sixth replenishment phase of the GEF Trust Fund (GEF-6) came to an official close with FAO securing over USD 245 million in funding. As of December 2018, the FAO-GEF portfolio has over 190 projects. Seventy percent of these projects are either under implementation or about to start activities – a sign that the FAO-GEF portfolio is maturing rapidly.

## FAO-GEF projects have:



Benefited more than  
**4.7 million**  
women and men



Created over  
**350 000**  
rural employment  
opportunities



Safely disposed of  
**7 361 tonnes** of  
persistent organic  
pollutants (POPs)



Improved land management of  
**13 million ha**  
of protected areas and  
**12.8 million ha**  
agricultural land

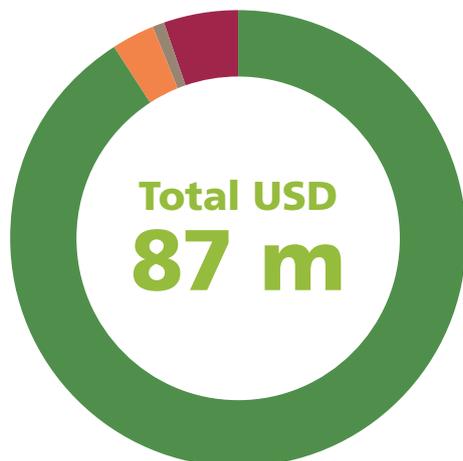


Mitigated  
**528 million tonnes**  
of **CO<sub>2</sub> eq**  
Carbon dioxide equivalents

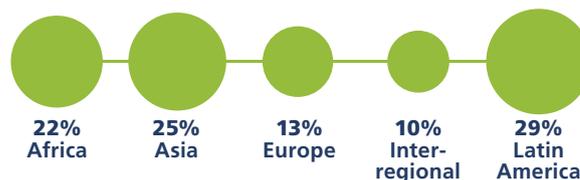


Protected **189**  
vulnerable marine  
ecosystems

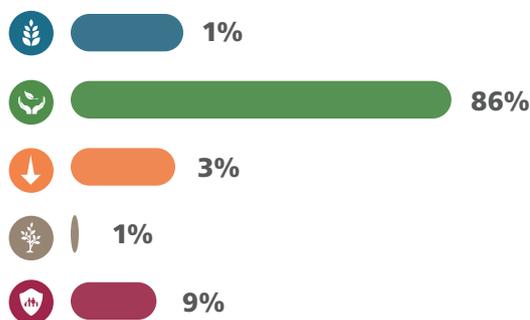
## 2018 approvals of GEF projects by Strategic Objective



### by region



## 2018 delivery of GEF projects by Strategic Objective



## Total USD 57 m

### by region



## FAO and GEF-7

In June 2018, the GEF Council approved USD 4.1 billion to replenish the GEF Trust Fund for the seventh four-year phase – GEF-7.

The GEF-7 programme, with its revised strategies for the traditional five GEF focal areas (*biodiversity; climate change mitigation; land degradation; international waters; and chemicals*), is more aligned with FAO’s comparative advantages in the larger sustainable agriculture space than ever before.

*Biodiversity*, the largest focal area in GEF-7, has mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors, as well as landscapes and seascapes, as its first objective. Land degradation neutrality is the key priority of the *land degradation* focal area. *International waters* has as key priorities blue economy and areas beyond national jurisdiction. The *chemicals* focal area has for the first time a separate objective on agriculture chemicals/highly hazardous pesticides.

The new GEF-7 programme is also more integrated than ever, with three cross-cutting Impact Programs (IPs): 1. Food systems, landscape restoration and commodities; 2. Sustainable forest management – dryland sustainable landscapes ; and 3. Sustainable cities.

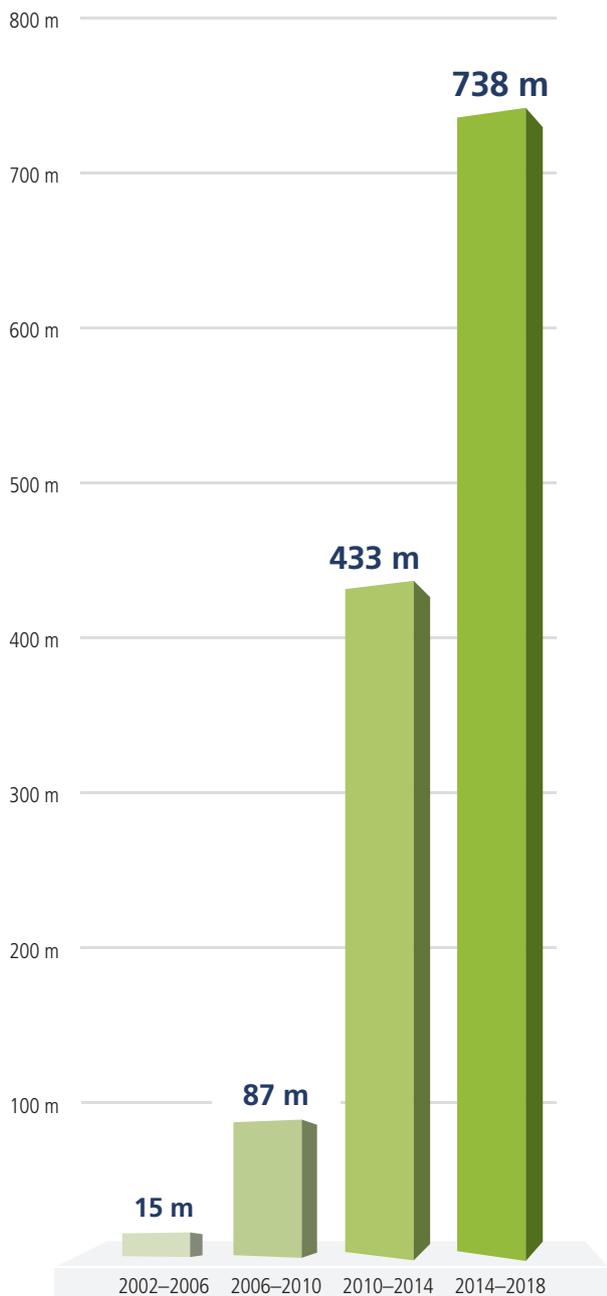
As lead agency, FAO will assume the lead global role for the programme, with an estimated value of USD 96 million in GEF grant resources and an expected USD 810 million in co-financing.

## FAO and GEF in numbers

As from December 2018, there are **191 projects in the FAO-GEF portfolio** with a cumulative grant of **USD 738 338 940**.

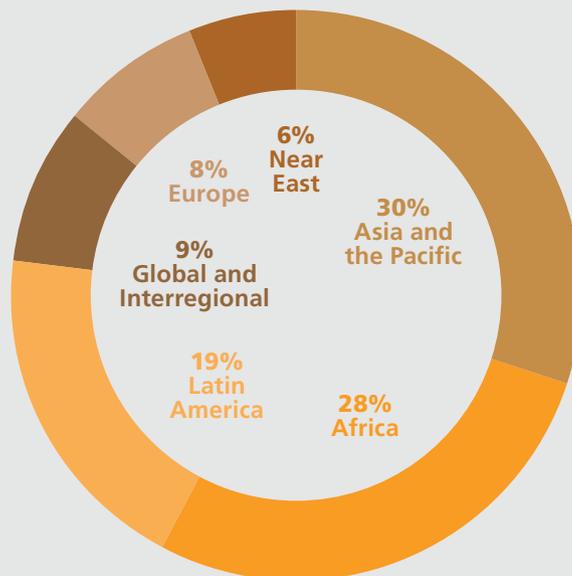
As at today, over **70 percent** of projects are **under implementation** or about to start activities.

### Cumulative FAO-GEF grant amount (USD)



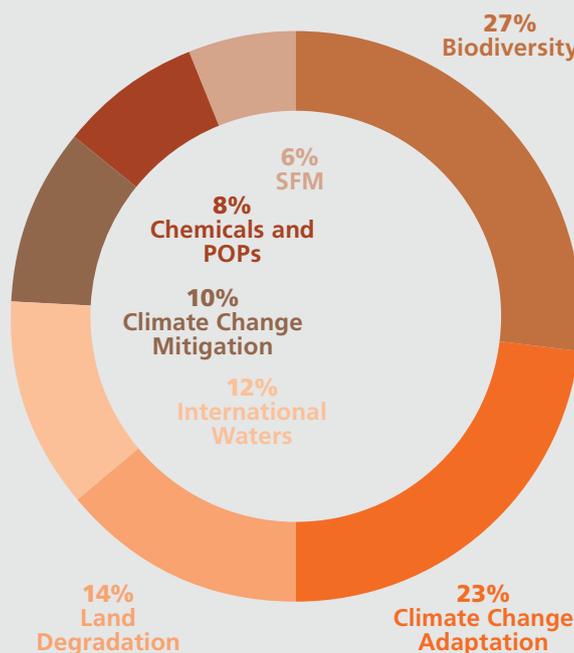
### FAO-GEF portfolio by region

**Asia and the Pacific** holds the largest share of FAO-GEF portfolio at 30 percent, followed by **Africa** at 28 percent.



### FAO-GEF portfolio by focal area

Twenty-seven percent of the portfolio (USD 201 million) is invested in **biodiversity projects** and more than 23 percent of the portfolio (USD 166 million) is invested in **climate change adaptation (CCA) projects**.



## Green Climate Fund (GCF)

FAO is leading the development and implementation of innovative GCF-funded projects

GCF provides support to developing countries to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

About **90 percent** of commitments under the **Paris Agreement** include agricultural sectors, which shows how crucial funding change in these sectors is to fighting climate change. FAO has the expertise to support countries to access and utilize large-scale climate finance.

FAO engages with countries as Accredited Entity to develop and manage grant-based projects for climate resilience and low-carbon development in the agricultural sectors (including crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries). FAO partners with other Accredited Entities by providing technical assistance to strengthen the potential of such projects. FAO also provides its technical expertise to support the development of capacities of host countries to access climate-financing funds under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme.

FAO assigns particular importance to supporting accredited national and regional direct-access entities.



In June 2018, FAO completed its GCF accreditation process with the signature of the **Accreditation Master Agreement**.

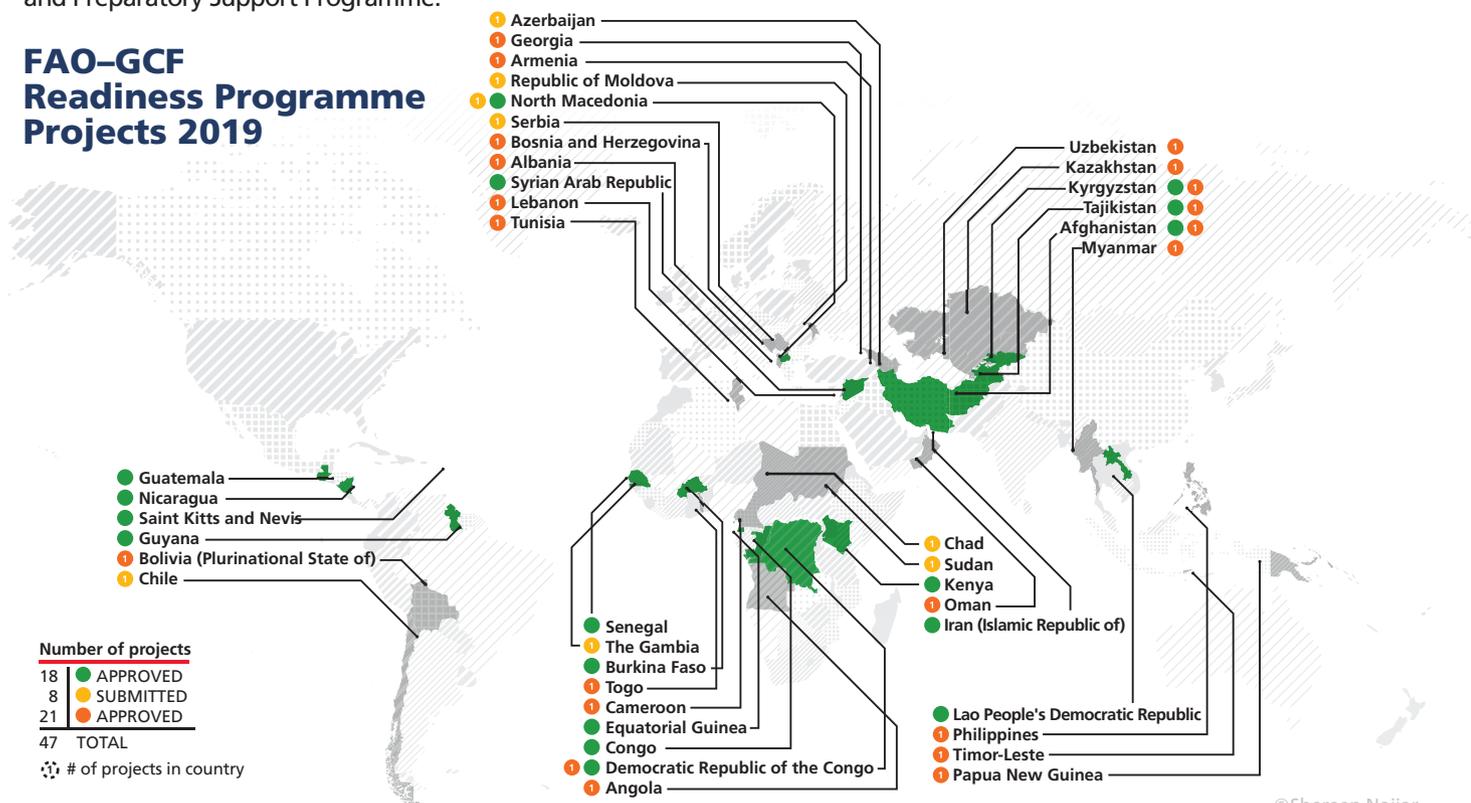


In 2018, the GCF Board endorsed two projects with FAO as Accredited Entity for a total programme value of over **USD 210 million**.



As at 31 December 2018, the GCF Secretariat approved 18 readiness grants for a total value of **USD 10 million** with FAO as Delivery Partner.

## FAO-GCF Readiness Programme Projects 2019



©Shereen Najjar

FAO was requested by GCF to organize the **Regional Strategic Dialogue for Europe**, which took place from **11 to 14 September 2018 in Dushanbe, Tajikistan**.

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Source: FAO elaboration based on UN Geospatial Information Section ([www.un.org/gis/](http://www.un.org/gis/)).

**REDD+****Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation**

Transformational financing, enhanced transparency

The REDD+ scheme is a global climate change mitigation solution developed by Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It incentivizes developing countries to keep their forests standing by offering results-based payments for actions to reduce or remove forest carbon emissions.

***FAO supports countries in their REDD+ processes and in turning political commitments on climate change into action***

The UN-REDD Programme supports countries to develop the capacities needed to meet the UNFCCC's REDD+ requirements, so that they can qualify to receive results-based payments under the Convention. In this context, FAO's technical assistance in the forestry and land-use sectors is key in building national institutional capacity to develop reference levels and national forest monitoring systems, including multipurpose forest inventories, as well as to formulate and implement REDD+ strategies and plans.

The Programme supports nationally led REDD+ processes and promotes the informed and meaningful involvement of all stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities.

**Key achievements in 2018**

The UN-REDD Programme (FAO, UN Environment and UNDP) and other FAO projects support **more than 60 countries** to implement REDD+.



**New approvals (full project budget)**

**USD 16 682 256**

**Actual expenditure**

**USD 23 146 147**



The UN-REDD Programme has been catalytic in utilizing an **annual delivery budget of USD 10 million** to mobilize a current portfolio of over **USD 164 million**.



It is estimated that, globally, deforestation and forest degradation account for around **11 percent of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions**.

## HIGHLIGHTED RESULTS

### Forest monitoring and results reporting



By 2018, FAO supported **40 countries** to develop national forest monitoring systems with monitoring, reporting and verification functions for REDD+.



By 2018, **25 countries** submitted their forest reference emission level to UNFCCC with UN-REDD Programme support, and 5 countries submitted emission reductions to UNFCCC totaling **6.3 billion tonnes** of carbon dioxide equivalent.

### REDD+ implementation

As countries progress through their REDD+ processes, FAO is supporting more than 20 countries in the implementation of the mitigation actions reflected in their REDD strategies and plans, aligned with their Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Since 2016, the UN-REDD Programme stepped up its collaboration with indigenous peoples and local communities. For example, in Panama the Programme developed local capacity for community-based monitoring and management of forests by combining innovative drone technology with local knowledge. In Honduras, UN-REDD technical experts supported the implementation of in-depth assessments on tenure and community forestry aspects, following the principles of the Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (the VGGT).

The Programme is also catalytic in developing innovative funding mechanisms to reduce deforestation. For instance, in 2018 it supported the Congo to revise its REDD+ Investment Plan.

*Demand is rapidly rising for reliable and up-to-date national forestry data as well as stronger analytical capacities at the country level*

**Tiina Vähänen**  
Chief, Forestry Policy and Resources Division, FAO  
REDD+ Coordinator

### Celebrating ten years of UN-REDD, 18–19 October 2018, FAO, Rome, Italy

The ten-year anniversary of the UN-REDD Programme represented a positive momentum not only to evaluate the Programme's past successes, but also to plan future work. The Programme's Executive Board met for the second time in October 2018 and was hosted by FAO. The Executive Board is composed of representatives of donors, UN-REDD Programme countries, indigenous peoples, civil society organizations and the participating United Nations agencies FAO, UNDP and UN Environment.

# Financing FAO in emergencies

## Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities (SFERA)

Reducing the time between a funding decision and action on the ground

SFERA enables FAO to take rapid and effective action in response to food and agricultural threats and emergencies. The fund has three components:



a **working capital component** to advance funds, once a resource partner's commitment is secured, toward the immediate procurement of inputs to protect livelihoods, restart agricultural activities or contribute to an immediate response to a crisis;



a **revolving fund component** to support FAO's involvement in **needs assessment**, programme development, early establishment and reinforcement of emergency country team capacities, Level 3 emergency preparedness and response activities;



a **programme component** to support work on **specific large-scale emergency programmes**, or strategically complement ongoing programmes through the Agricultural Inputs Response Capacity (AIRC) window, as well as early actions triggered by corporate early warnings.

In 2018, the total contribution to SFERA from resource partners amounted to **USD 9.6 million**, and the major contributors to SFERA were **Belgium** and **Sweden**

The **Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)** continued supporting **SFERA** with an allocation of **USD 2.4 million**. These Sida flexible funds enabled FAO to address urgent gaps in response to crises and to act early once an impending threat was identified, before disaster losses are sustained in the agriculture sector or livelihoods compromised. The time lapse between funding decisions and actions on the ground was significantly reduced with these flexible funds.

**Belgium** supported FAO early action and emergency activities through the allocation of **USD 4.4 million**.

Under the AIRC window, **USD 5.7 million** were received from **Belgium, Ireland, Japan** and **Sweden**. The funds were allocated to **13 countries** to support time-critical, emergency agricultural assistance while developing a more programmatic response to crises.

Under the Global Early Warning/Early Action System (EWEA) window, funds were allocated to:

**Colombia** to mitigate the effect of the Venezuelan migrant influx on local food production and food security.

**Kenya** in order to act early to prevent the spread and impact of Rift Valley fever.

### Top 15 resource partners investing in emergencies in 2018

	USD million
United States of America	147.4
European Union	128.1
OCHA	61.4
Sweden	39.0
United Kingdom	36.6
Norway	36.2
Japan	17.3
Peace Building Fund	15.3
Netherlands	15.0
Joint Trust Funds	13.5
Canada	8.3
Chad*	6.9
Italy	6.6
Pakistan	6.6
Republic of Korea	6.0

### Global Network against Food Crises

The Global Network against Food Crises was officially launched at the United Nations World Humanitarian Summit – which was held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 23–24 May 2016 – and was effectively activated in 2018. The Network brought in technical and resource partners, including the World Bank’s Famine Action Mechanism (FAM), to prevent and address food crises across the humanitarian–development–peace nexus.

### Top 15 recipient countries

	USD million
Somalia	121.2
South Sudan	77.8
Yemen	38.4
Pakistan	31.0
Nigeria	20.1
Chad*	16.3
Afghanistan	14.4
Uganda	13.1
Syrian Arab Republic	12.6
Burkina Faso	11.9
Bangladesh	10.5
Sudan	9.9
Iraq	9.0

\*Countries that contributed through Unilateral Trust Fund (UTF) agreements established between the government of a given country and FAO. Unilateral Trust Funds are a funding modality financed entirely by a government for programmes or projects to be implemented in the country.

# FAO Investment Centre

Bringing public and private investment to food and agriculture

Investing in food and agriculture remains a top priority for achieving Zero Hunger and reaching the SDGs by 2030.

**In 2018**, FAO's Investment Centre helped to scale up the impact of FAO's Strategic Objectives and assisted countries in developing a conducive environment for public and private investment resulting in:

**46** public investment projects in **31** countries, financed by international financial institutions (IFIs) and governments, with a total investment value of **USD 7.2 billion**



**Ten countries** provided with direct assistance by FAO to private-sector initiatives in key value chains, including **grains, cotton, sugar, dairy, horticulture and olive oil**.

The FAO Investment Centre is the corporate focal point for partnerships with major IFIs, and FAO collaborates with over 30 IFIs, including the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), as well as regional development banks.

**Also last year**, FAO delivered **500** investment support activities, including design, technical assistance, supervision and evaluation of investment programmes undertaken through **900** missions in **108** countries.

The FAO Investment Centre also designed **8** funding proposals for submission to the GCF.

## Private sector investment: a unique role

Public funding alone is not enough to achieve the SDGs. Development institutions, IFIs and the private sector must collaborate more strategically to leverage sizeable private investments. To this end, FAO expanded its support to private-sector investment in food and agriculture mainly through its work with the EBRD but also, together with FAO technical departments, by launching new initiatives such as 'AgrInvest' and 'AgrIntel'.

These initiatives, supported by the European Union and other partners, are designed to help private agrifood investments be economically, socially and environmentally sustainable and SDG-aligned.

Indeed, it played a unique role in facilitating 12 public-private dialogue events to support a conducive environment to attract and retain private investment. Most notably, it co-hosted a Global Forum on Responsible Private Sector Investments in Food and Agriculture in October 2018 in Marrakesh, Morocco, together with the EBRD and the World Bank.

## FAO Investment Days 2018

FAO welcomed over 120 participants to its ninth annual knowledge-sharing event – Investment Days – in July 2018 at its headquarters in Rome. Over two days, FAO staff and partners from IFIs, the public and private sectors and academia explored the latest trends and thinking around **Innovation for Better Investments in Food and Agriculture**.

The event focused on the potential of private investors to revolutionize the development finance landscape – from impact investors and crowdfunders to blended finance schemes managed by public and private actors.

It also looked critically at digital technologies and their power to transform the food and agriculture industry, as well as the need to invest responsibly, managing the ‘balancing act’ of generating returns while also delivering positive and measurable social and environmental impacts.

## Improving traditional livelihoods with modern technology in Kazakhstan

In Kazakhstan, approximately 2 million families earn a living in the dairy sector. Eighty percent of all milk in Kazakhstan comes from smallholder farmers who own four or fewer cows. In the country’s vast territory, the world’s ninth largest, livestock is an important part of people’s livelihoods and food security.

Applying the power of technology for creative solutions, FAO and its partner, the EBRD, have designed a ‘Collect Mobile’ app that helps milk processors geo-locate current and potential raw milk suppliers, most of whom are smallholder or family farmers.

This connection helps to improve their production and therefore their livelihoods. Ensuring that smallholder farmers are included in agrifood systems is one of FAO’s aims. Inclusive and efficient food systems create better livelihoods and ultimately help to end hunger.

©FAO/Giuseppe Carotenuto



# Contributions to FAO's human resources

Seventy-five percent of FAO's core budget is allocated to human resources, the Organization's most valuable resource.

## 2018 FAO Global Workforce



12 000 people



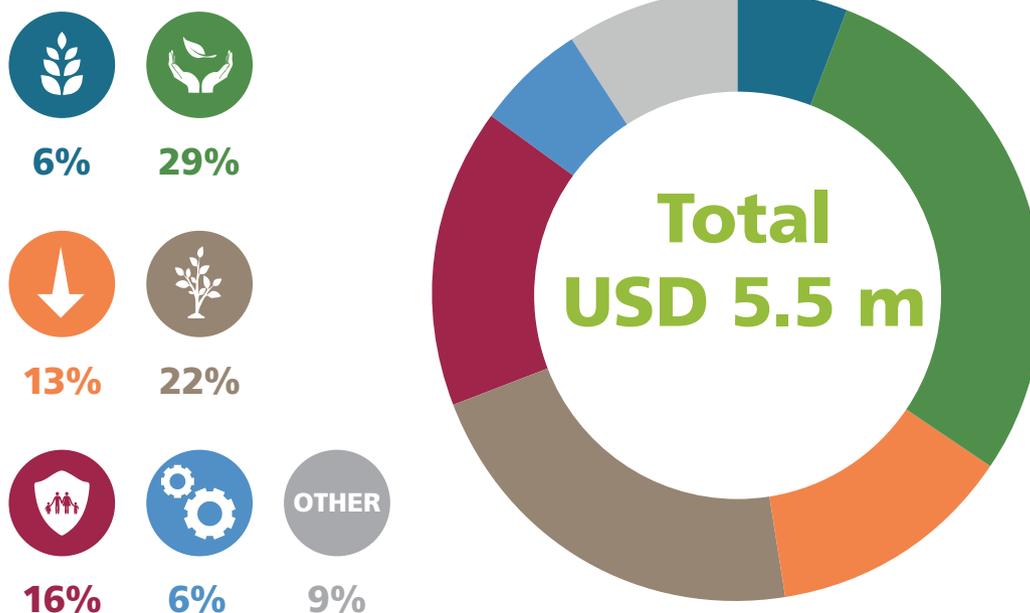
Over 600 work locations

## Associate Professional Officers (APO)

Resource partners contributing to the APO Programme



## 2018 Approval of APO by Strategic Objective



## FAO Global Internship, Volunteers and Fellows (IVF) Programme

Since the revamp of the FAO Global Internship, Volunteers and Fellows (IVF) Programme in 2017, FAO continued to broaden its partnerships, especially with new institutional sponsors from the non- or under-represented member countries and the global south.

Managed by FAO's Office of Human Resources, this Programme offers an inclusive platform to promote the professional involvement of youth with FAO to work towards achieving a Zero Hunger world.

### IVF Programme

34%  
men



66%  
women

**348 participants**



**85 Member Countries**



**55 duty stations**



The average age of participants is 25 for interns and 30 for volunteers



13 new sponsorship agreements signed with governments, academic institutions, civil society and the private sector



21% of the 348 new hires were externally funded

Major new collaborations were established with China, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation. A new cost-sharing collaboration was also initiated with the South African National Youth Development Agency. The latter offers an innovative good practice to be replicated in many other middle-income countries, in support of local and regional capacity building.

All of these new partnerships have made it possible to significantly increase the programme participation opportunities for young women and men from diverse backgrounds. The IVF participants, of which 66 percent are female, are an important talent pool for the Organization to identify high-performing future young professionals and leaders. The average age of participants is 25 for interns and 30 for volunteers.



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

Building  
Resilience





# Platforms and alliances

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Eradicating hunger is a challenge that FAO cannot, and should not, face alone. Working in partnership with other actors – from UN agencies, funds and programmes, academia and research institutions, and intergovernmental entities, to governments, civil society and the private sector – is essential. Partnerships enable FAO to fulfill its mandate, enhance effectiveness in assisting its Members to achieve their goals, and to ensure that it carries out its Strategic Framework. The various platforms and alliances through which FAO engages with its stakeholders are therefore a crucial enabler for achieving a world without hunger.

## Partnering with the United Nations development system

In 2018, the repositioning of the United Nations development system (UNDS) was under way, and among the core principles that emerged were: “leave no one behind,” human rights, gender equality and women’s empowerment, sustainability and resilience, and accountability.

In addition, the UNDS required more transparency and accountability in terms of spending, a more effective and efficient use of limited resources, and clearer communication on what it does and what it achieves. All of this will bring about greater joint efforts towards collective results.



### Sustaining peace

In 2018, the United Nations Secretary-General called on all United Nations entities to integrate the sustaining peace approach in their strategic planning, and to regard sustaining peace as an important goal to which their work can contribute.

The FAO corporate Framework guides the Organization in carrying out its mandate in its areas of competence and comparative advantage, and one key area is sustaining peace.

The concept “sustaining peace” encompasses activities aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict, including addressing root causes and moving towards recovery, reconstruction and development.



# Collaborating with United Nations Rome-based agencies



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



Investing in rural people



Enhanced collaboration between the United Nations Rome-based agencies (RBAs) – FAO, IFAD and WFP – at all levels is a core priority. Achieving a Zero Hunger world is at the heart of their mandates.

The three agencies are working closely together on a long-term sustainable development agenda that transforms people’s lives and improves their food security today and in the future.

In mid-2018, the three agencies signed a five-year Memorandum of Understanding to strengthen collaboration and coordination at global, regional and country levels in order to provide enhanced support to Member Countries. The agreement sets out areas for comprehensive and integrated support, including national planning processes, shared data analysis, and the development of joint outcomes, programmes and assessments.

Based on the support in the form of voluntary contributions by Canada, a new RBA complementary approach brings humanitarian and development objectives together with a joint multi-year funding for resilience work. It aims to meet immediate food needs while sustainably increasing food security and strengthening the resilience of food-insecure households in regions affected by protracted and recurrent crises, focusing specifically on vulnerable women and children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Niger and Somalia.

## Supporting the Smallholder and Agri-SME Finance and Investment Network

FAO and IFAD collaborated in 2018 to support the Smallholder and Agri-SME Finance and Investment Network (SAFIN). FAO’s primary role has been to help governments and other partners focus investments in value chains to deliver positive impact on nutrition, environmental sustainability and other key aspects of the 2030 Agenda for food systems.

Among the results of this collaboration is the recently developed Letter of Agreement with the Government of Bangladesh to support the country’s efforts to mobilize investment into sustainable agriculture and food systems, including appropriate financial tools and enabling environments for agricultural small and medium enterprises (agri-SMEs).



## Responding together for resilience and recovery

In 2018, FAO and WFP worked together on a groundbreaking integrated emergency response in South Sudan, demonstrating a key aspect of their collaboration at country level. The agencies carried out joint interventions as well as needs assessments in some of the country’s most food insecure, conflict-affected areas.

Within the Partnerships for Resilience and Recovery, FAO and WFP are working together to restore and diversify community livelihoods, promote sustainable crop and livestock production and strengthen community and inter-communal resource sharing and management practices.

# UN delivering together

The 2030 Agenda is a transformative set of goals, requiring that United Nations agencies work more closely together than ever before, to pool expertise, and to advance integrated approaches to capacity building worldwide.

For FAO this means continuing to partner and exploring new partnerships with other agencies in the United Nations family. That is, delivering results to those most in need, doing more with what FAO already has, encouraging innovation and strengthening accountability on all fronts.

## Contributing to United Nations System-wide Coherence reform

The Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity is a unique United Nations-wide effort to coordinate the trade-related development contributions of different entities to the global agendas of Aid for Trade, the 2030 Agenda and related SDGs.



It provides coordinated technical assistance in the area of international trade and productive capacity.

The Cluster makes a concrete and direct contribution to the United Nations System-wide Coherence reform by coordinating its

participation in operations at global, regional and country level and by accessing innovative multi-donor funding mechanisms.

As of 2018, the members of the Cluster include **UNECA, UNECLAC, UNESCAP, UNESCWA, FAO, IAEA, ILO, ITC, UN Environment, UNCITRAL, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNECE, UNIDO, UNOPS** and **WTO**.

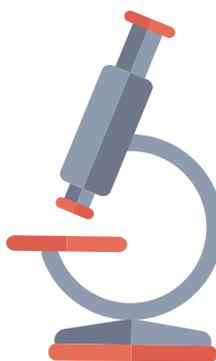
## Working together to combat plastic pollution



In 2018, FAO conducted technical work with **UN Environment** on the impacts of microplastic pollution on aquatic organisms and food safety, and supported initiatives by **IMO** to address marine plastic litter from ships. In March 2018, it was key to revising the framework for the Steering Committee of the Global Partnership for Marine Litter and jointly hosted

a meeting of Committee members alongside **UN Environment** and **IMO** at the 6th International Marine Debris Conference.

## Nuclear techniques improve food testing and strengthen food safety control



The Joint **FAO/IAEA** Programme of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture provided essential technical assistance to Member States to enhance or establish radio receptor assay capabilities to screen pesticides, antibiotics, antimicrobials and mycotoxins in food, yielding socio-economic benefits for small-scale farmers. In Algeria, small-scale honey producers are increasing market access and have enhanced income thanks to

capabilities that identify unwanted contaminants. In Zimbabwe, the Central Veterinary Laboratory acquired equipment and skills to improve the safety of food in local markets and mitigate the risk of emerging antimicrobial resistance, protecting domestic consumers and building trust in the country's food production.

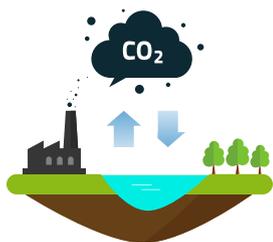
## Strengthening urban-rural linkages for vibrant local and small-scale agriculture



Collaboration between FAO and the **United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)** helped raise the importance of food and agriculture in the urban agenda in selected countries, promoting a new systemic and territorial perspective to food systems in urban areas. The project has

established a basis for visualizing the importance of a territorial approach to food systems and actions needed to offset the impacts of natural resource management, climate change and shocks on city regions.

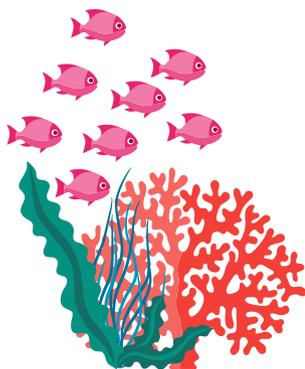
## Supporting country-level climate change adaptation



The Integrating Agriculture into National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag) Programme, jointly led by FAO and UNDP (2015–2020) across 11 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, has significantly raised the profile on climate change adaptation-informed

planning and budgeting by enhancing the capacities of around 2 000 national and sectoral decision-makers. With the support of the Programme, Kenya, the Philippines, Thailand and Uganda adopted key national strategic frameworks on climate change, agriculture and development in 2017–2018, while Colombia, Guatemala and Uruguay will do so in 2019.

## Joining forces against threats to marine ecosystems



FAO actively collaborated with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO and the IAEA on a variety of issues: scientific knowledge on harmful algal blooms and their impact on food security and food safety; a coordinated strategy to address ciguatera fish poisoning; and climate change impacts on oceans and seas through UNFCCC processes.

## Promoting sustainable use of ocean resources



Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) are those areas of ocean for which no one nation has sole responsibility for management.

They are the common oceans that make up 40 percent of the surface of our planet, comprising

62 percent of the surface of the oceans and nearly 95 percent of its volume.

FAO is working with UN Environment, the World Bank, WWF, the Global Ocean Forum and Conservation International to promote efficient and sustainable management of fisheries resources and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ.

## Addressing highly hazardous pesticides in Africa, Asia and the Pacific



FAO – in collaboration with WHO, UN Environment and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) secretariat

– addressed highly hazardous pesticides as an emerging global policy issue under the global chemical management programme and SAICM framework in Africa, Asia and the Pacific. In collaboration with other international organizations, FAO also promoted lifecycle management of pesticides under the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals. FAO and WHO jointly set 40 international pesticide quality standards and 300 maximum residue levels of pesticides in food.

## Rotterdam Convention: Consent Procedure for hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade

At the Diplomatic Conference on 20 September 1998, Governments invited FAO and UN Environment to jointly provide Secretariat Services to the newly established Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade. In doing so, they fostered a strategic linkage and brought together technical experience of UN Environment in the areas of management of industrial chemicals and FAO's technical experience in the field of pesticide management. The number of ratifications increased quickly as both governing bodies recommended such to their own constituencies.

Fundraising through the joint network of resource partners resulted in mobilizing a significant amount of voluntary trust funds annually, which were used to strengthen capacities of countries in the management of chemicals as well as pesticides. FAO's technical expertise, combined with its decentralized network of country offices, allow it to have a stronger impact at country level on strengthening countries' capacities to manage pesticides safely. Leveraging funds and cooperating with other FAO activities in areas such as Legal, Agriculture and Social Protection increased the impact. The number of pesticides subject to the Convention increased steadily, contributing directly to more sustainable intensification of agricultural production. The 9th Meeting of the Conference of Parties in April/May confirmed countries' confidence in FAO.

## Expanding strategic partnerships globally

To effectively contribute to realizing the goal of Zero Hunger, political commitment and major alliances with key stakeholders are crucial. Only through effective collaboration with governments, civil society, the private sector, academia, research centers and cooperatives, and making use of each other's comparative advantages, can food insecurity be defeated.

In **2017–2018 strategic partnerships** focused on deepening and broadening the scope of existing collaborations through knowledge exchange and capacity building; advocacy and communication; and the mobilization of resources.



**36** strategic partnerships brokered and sustained by FAO

(with parliamentarians, civil society, private sector, academia, family farmers' and indigenous peoples' organizations, and other non-state actors)

**20** capacity development methodologies embedded in FAO's Umbrella Programme "Supporting Responsible Investments in Agriculture and Food Systems"

### Parliamentary alliances for food security and nutrition



**200** parliamentarians from more than

**80 countries** attended the first Global Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition in Madrid, Spain, in October 2018

### Private sector and civil society organizations

**30** new agreements signed and **14** renewed with non-state actors in 2018

**25** platforms on soils, mountains, climate-smart agriculture, sustainable livestock aspects, etc. hosted at FAO headquarters with participation of Member Countries

**1 150** family farmers from **67** countries directly benefitted from FAO's farmer-to-farmer initiative

**30** leading food and agricultural investment companies participating in the implementation of the OECD–FAO Guidelines for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains

**96** organizations joined the Global Campaign for the Empowerment of Indigenous Women for Zero Hunger, launched by FAO's Director-General in 2018

**100+** indigenous women from **20+** countries benefitted from advocacy and capacity building initiatives implemented jointly by FAO and the International Indigenous Women's Forum

**15** advocacy initiatives implemented through Communication for Development and rural communication services at country level

## Academia and research institutions



**44%** of FAO's **139** active partnerships comprise agreements with academic and research institutions

**13** new academia and research partners brought on board in 2018

## South–South and Triangular Cooperation

South–South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) is the mutual sharing and exchange of development solutions – knowledge, experiences and good practices, policies, technology and resources – between and among countries in the global south. This SSTC cooperation has enormous potential for agriculture and rural development in developing countries. It can unlock diverse experiences and provide solutions to pressing development challenges.

**15** ongoing SSTC agreements and programmes

**34** African cities benefited from the SSTC's City-to-City Initiative

**120+** delegates from **29** countries and **12** international organizations attended the "High Level Ministerial Forum on Global South–South Cooperation in Agriculture" in China to reach a consensus on the role of South–South Cooperation for the future of the agriculture sector

**Millions** of people in the **Sahel** to have easy access to water for drinking and agriculture, thanks to shared experiences from Brazil on its successful "1 million cisterns" programme in 2018

## Bolstering inclusive growth in Africa – FAO and Rabobank

In 2018, FAO expanded its collaboration with a key partner – Rabobank – to include new thematic areas and countries. The joint FAO–Rabobank Foundation assists small farmers and their cooperatives in rural areas of 24 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America through microfinance mechanisms. FAO and Rabobank collaborate on the joint design and implementation of field projects, aiming to increase access to finance and support investments for smallholders. In 2018, nearly 2 500 smallholder families across Ethiopia, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania were reached with activities ranging from credit guarantee schemes to a financing model for Conservation Agriculture.





# FAO results in 2018

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The following stories, images and testimonials showcase tangible results from FAO's work in the field in 2018. They illustrate diverse, replicable and scalable initiatives and highlight what FAO, partners and project/programme beneficiaries can achieve by working together.





**Contribute to the eradication  
of hunger, food insecurity  
and malnutrition**

# FAO facilitates dialogue and measures to transform political will into concrete action

Despite progress made over the last two decades, 821 million people in the world still suffer from chronic hunger and micronutrient deficiencies. Among children, it is estimated that 155 million under five years of age are chronically malnourished (stunted) and over 52 million are acutely malnourished (wasted). In many countries, undernutrition coexists with rising rates of obesity and diet-related non-communicable diseases. More than 672 million adults globally are obese while over 38 million children under five years of age are overweight, with Africa and Asia representing 25 percent and 46 percent of the global total, respectively. One in three women of reproductive age globally is anaemic.

FAO's mandate is to support Member Nations in their efforts to ensure that people have regular access to a diverse and healthy diet (or access to adequate food). To do this, it supports policies and political commitments that promote food security and good nutrition. It also ensures that up-to-date information about hunger and malnutrition challenges and solutions is available and accessible to policymakers.

FAO's global normative work have an impact in countries by helping them to develop better and more evidence-based policies and by strengthening their capacity for policy development and implementation related to food security and nutrition. Below are a few examples:

## FIRST

FAO-European Union "Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST)" Policy Guidance Series

## VGST

Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGST) in the Context of National Food Security

## VGRtF

Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Adequate Food (VGRtF) in the Context of National Food Security

## VGSSF

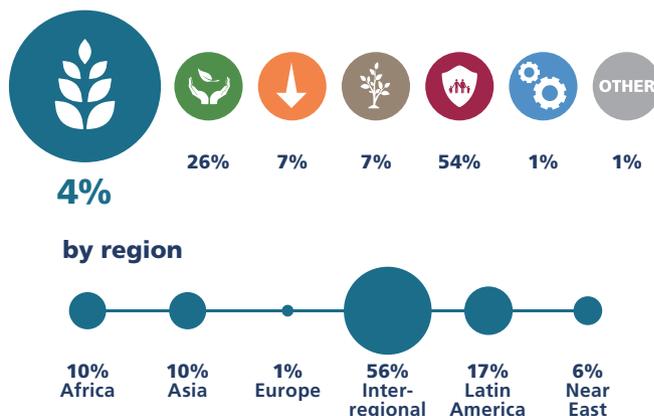
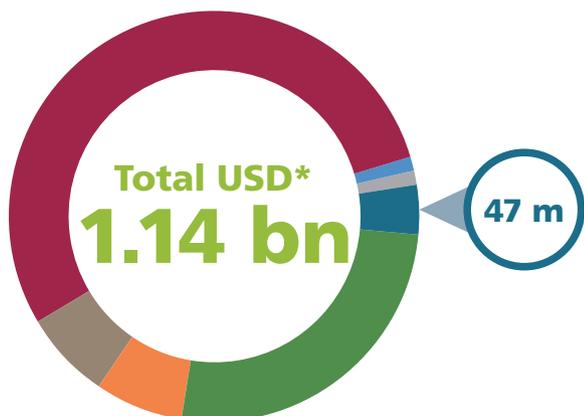
Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries (VGSSF) in the Context of Food Security

Engaging with parliamentarians on the implementation of these guidelines has proven a highly effective way to move from norms to policy, and from policy to action.





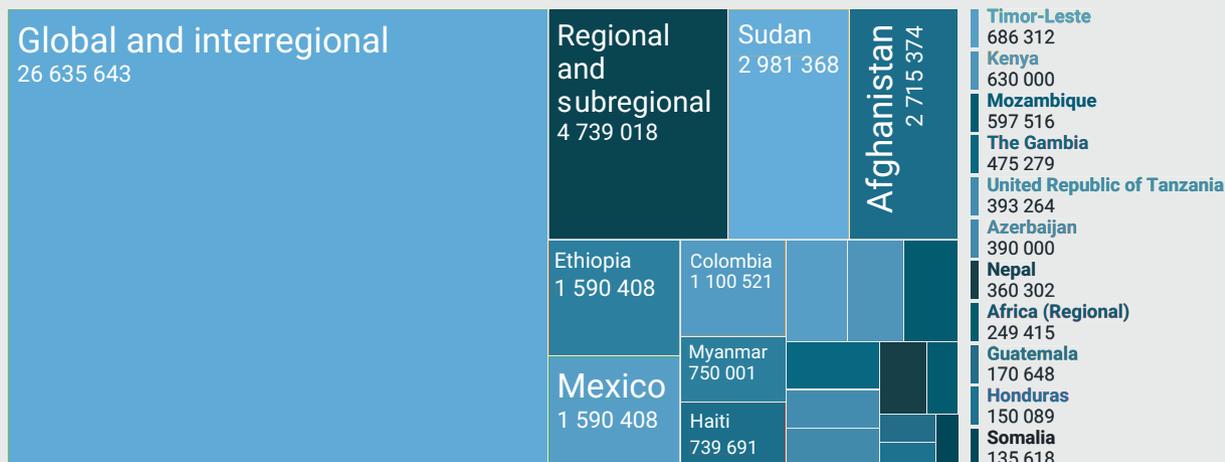
### SO1 approvals\*\* in 2018 by Strategic Objective



#### TOP 20 resource partners



#### Top 20 programme countries



\*Total voluntary contributions mobilized in 2018.

\*\*According to the FAO official methodology determined by the Governing Bodies, voluntary contributions (approvals) are counted at the time the programmes/projects are declared operationally active.

\*\*\*Funded by more than one partner.



# Focus on nutrition 2018

The number of people who suffer from hunger has been growing over the past three years, returning to levels from almost a decade ago. **Multiple forms of malnutrition** are evident in many countries: adult obesity is growing even as forms of undernutrition persist.

Climate variability and extremes are key drivers behind this rise, together with conflict and economic downturns, and are threatening to erode and reverse gains made in ending hunger and malnutrition.

## FAO and nutrition

By embracing a food system approach, FAO adopts a holistic and comprehensive view that considers three core elements, namely, food supply chains, food environment and consumer demand. This ensures the engagement of an entire range of actors across the entire food system, i.e. from farm to table, to deliver healthy diets. It also emphasizes the importance of empowering consumers to make healthy food and beverage choices.

FAO's Nutrition Strategy seeks to improve diets and raise levels of nutrition through a people-centered approach that:

**Supports** and facilitates action in the follow-up to ICN2, the 2014 Second International Conference on Nutrition; as well as co-convenes the United Nations Nutrition Decade of Action on Nutrition, jointly with WHO, and in collaboration with key partners;

.....  
 **Researches** and releases evidence on data and guidelines on food-based nutrition, including food composition, nutrition assessment and food-based indicators, and human requirements;

.....  
 **Develops** countries' capacities to evaluate and monitor nutrition situations, analyze options, and implement agricultural policies and programmes that impact nutrition in a positive way;

.....  
 **Provides** tools, guidance and support for the scaling up of proper nutrition education and consumer awareness at national and local levels.





## Food Security & Nutrition around the world

*Hunger is on the rise*

### Nutrition key facts and figures:



The absolute number of undernourished people, i.e. those facing chronic food deprivation, **increased from nearly 804 million in 2016 to nearly 821 million in 2017.**



In 2017, **childhood overweight** affected over **38 million children** under five years of age, with Africa and Asia-Pacific representing **25%** and **46% of the global total**, respectively.



**Undernourishment and severe food insecurity** increased in almost all regions of Africa (**21%**) and South America (**5%**), whereas the situation is stable in most regions of Asia (**11.4%**).



**Wasting** continues to affect over **50 million children** under five in the world and these children are at increased risk of **morbidity and mortality**.



Nearly **151 million children** under five – or over **22%** – were affected by **stunting** in 2017.



**Adult obesity** is worsening and more than **one in eight adults** in the world is obese, or more than **672 million**.



**Anaemia** in **women** is also on the **increase** at the global level: **one in three** women of reproductive age is anaemic.



## Zero Hunger: Top of the agenda

The Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative Project brings together governments, parliaments, academy, civil society, the private sector and regional bodies who are prioritizing the fight against hunger in their national and regional political agendas.

With FAO technical support, the project accelerated processes of institutional strengthening, design and implementation of regulatory frameworks and public policies for Zero Hunger. Support was also provided for resource allocation schemes appropriate to the magnitude of the problem in each of the 20 participating countries.

“We urge States, their governments, their parliaments, courts, academia and civil society to guarantee the enforcement and justiciability of the Right to Food at the local level, in order to achieve changes at national and regional level.”

**Gloria Canclini**  
Uruguayan professor and member of the ODA-ALC Technical Secretariat

## Results

**20 national congresses** as well as **2 subregional parliaments** (PARLANDINO and PARLASUR) and **1 regional parliament** (PARLATINO) have created Parliamentary Fronts against Hunger (PFHs), as plural political platforms inside their own structures

**30 laws** on food security and nutrition

**2.2+ million** boys and girls in Guatemala benefited from the approval of a new school meals law

## Resource partner

Spain (Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation – AECID)

## SDGs



## Programme countries



Argentina	Mexico
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Nicaragua
Brazil	Panama
Chile	Paraguay
Colombia	Peru
Costa Rica	San Vincent and the Grenadines
Dominican Republic	Uruguay
Ecuador	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
El Salvador	
Haiti	
Honduras	

A strong alliance between legislatives and academia, where **60 universities** as members of the Right to Food Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean (RFO-LAC) work permanently with PFHs in their countries

**83 000 public servants**, including parliamentarians, have received training from 2008 to 2019

A **solid alliance** was built of **Brazilian, Mexican and Spanish** cooperation in support of the **PFHs** and **RFO-LAC**

**Consolidation** of the first ever **Global Parliamentary Summit** against Hunger and Malnutrition

## Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition

**Madrid, Spain**  
**29–30 October 2018**

More than 200 parliamentary representatives from around the world opened the first ever Global Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition in Madrid, Spain, in October 2018. Affirming their commitment to eradicating hunger and malnutrition, legislators signed the Madrid Declaration.



## Women impacting food security in Nepal

By increasing productivity through improved crop and livestock technologies, the **Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP)** in Nepal contributed to better food availability, household incomes and nutrition. Introducing enhanced crop varieties such as paddy, wheat, maize and potato, and livestock (goat and poultry) breeds, together with capacity building of targeted beneficiaries through Farmer Field Schools (FFS), proved an effective and well accepted vehicle for community empowerment.

The project successfully raised nutrition awareness among pregnant and nursing women, boosted dietary diversity and improved feeding practices for infants and young children. As a result, women had more time to feed and care for their children.

“Before, I barely had enough for household expenses and for savings. But now, both my husband and I save every month. We pay for our children’s education and health needs and the rest is saved.”

**Kaushila Thapa**  
Treasurer of the Samriddhi Agriculture Cooperative in Namaskar, Nepal

### Results

**19** districts in Nepal with food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable households were targeted

**92%** of total beneficiaries were women

**139 324** households benefited from capacity building activities

**17** improved crop varieties were developed/ adapted

**30** crop and livestock management technologies were disseminated

### Resource partner

Nepal

### SDGs



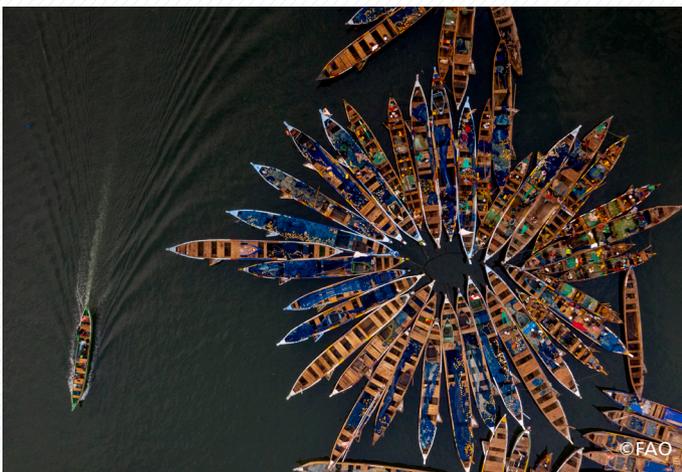
### Programme country



Nepal (UTF)

**In 2018**  
Nepal’s Parliament passed the **Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Bill**





## Empowering small-scale fisheries to obtain results

Small-scale fisheries make an important contribution to nutrition, food security, sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation, especially in developing countries. The project, **Enhancing the contribution of small-scale fisheries (SSF) to food security and sustainable livelihoods through better policies, strategies and initiatives**, reinforced the implementation of FAO's Voluntary SSF Guidelines (VGSSF). The project highlighted the crucial livelihood functions of the world's oceans and seas and enabled the voices of small-scale fisheries representatives to be heard.

One significant result of the project is the broad dissemination and implementation of the SSF Guidelines, the first international instrument devoted entirely to small-scale fisheries.

Healthy marine ecosystems and their sustainable and responsible use are of vital importance for oceans to continue to feed humans.

**Tone Skogen**  
State Secretary in the Norwegian  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

## Results

**120 million** people work directly in commercial capture fisheries

**97%** of these people live in developing countries

**90%+** operate in small-scale fisheries

**47%** of them are women

**5.8 million** earn less than USD 1 per day

## Resource partner

Norway

## SDGs



## Programme countries



Cambodia  
Costa Rica  
Côte d'Ivoire  
Guatemala  
Nigeria  
Senegal  
United Republic of Tanzania

More than **4 000** stakeholders directly participated in SSF Guidelines development

In 2018, the **General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM)** approved the Regional Plan of Action for Small-Scale Fisheries for the Mediterranean and Black Sea

In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, a new project to implement the SSF Guidelines began, and requests were made from **Nigeria** and **Senegal** to implement the guidelines

## VGSSF Guidelines for Blue Growth

The SSF Guidelines were adopted by FAO's Committee on Fisheries (COFI) in 2014 after an inclusive process which brought together more than 4 000 representatives from 120 countries, including governments and organizations of small-scale fisherfolk.

Their implementation will help the sector to increase its contribution to food security and poverty eradication, but only if it is firmly anchored at local and national levels, with strong links to regional and international policies and strategies.

The Guidelines are part of the Blue Growth Initiative, which seeks to restore the potential of the oceans and wetlands through the adoption of responsible and sustainable approaches to harmonizing economic growth, food security and the conservation of aquatic resources.

### In 2018,

- the global consultation of small-scale food producers was conducted to contribute to further development of the Global Strategic Framework for SSF Guidelines (SSF-GSF) through a new mechanism to support the implementation of the Guidelines;

- the Advisory Group of the SSF-GSF was convened, as well as a meeting of the Friends of the SSF Guidelines, and a background paper on progress of the SSF-GSF was submitted to COFI;

- COFI papers on small-scale fisheries were prepared for COFI 2018, confirming the importance of SSF for food security and nutrition.



## Food and Nutrition FIRST

In a time of competing priorities, the FIRST Programme has embedded policy officers in relevant ministries in over 30 countries. This network assists policy makers in setting the right conditions to make the most out of every euro invested in ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition, and supports capacities from policy design to implementation.

For example, in Myanmar, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI), with its new land policy, is becoming a prominent actor and partner in the fight for better nutrition. FIRST provides support to the government, continuing to leverage and add value to a number of food security and nutrition investments that promote aquaculture and nutrition, and more recently, to a comprehensive set of land reform initiatives.

FIRST acts as a broker between those who want change – the Governments – those who are willing to support those efforts with investments – like the European Union – and those who can provide their expertise and technical assistance, like FAO.

**Brave Ndisale**  
Food Security and Nutrition  
Management Team Leader

## Results in Myanmar

**FIRST**, an FAO–European Union partnership

**Links** policy processes, such as the Land Use Policy, the Agriculture Development Strategy and the Multisector National Action Plan for Nutrition

**Integrates** thematic issues, such as nutrition, with land and agriculture diversification

**Builds** partnerships with different actors across sectors and at national and district levels

## Resource partner

European Union (DCI)

## SDGs



## Programme country



Myanmar

## FIRST regional workshops

Three FIRST regional workshops were held in Africa, Asia and Latin America during the spring of 2018 to strengthen the effectiveness of the Programme in delivering policy advice and in enhancing its impact on policy implementation. The workshops brought together key partners from the regions, including government representatives, European Union Delegations, FAO Country Representatives, FIRST policy officers and staff from FAO's Regional Offices, FIRST Management and the European Commission Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO).



## Women, land and laws in Sierra Leone

Women represent 70 percent of Sierra Leone's agricultural labour force, and yet are often discriminated against and denied ownership, access to, or control of land. FAO, in collaboration with the Government of Sierra Leone, launched an initiative to respond to this challenge with a reform of customary land governance.

The project 'Protecting women's customary land in Sierra Leone' aimed to strengthen the capacity of rural women to understand their land rights and to self-advocate for the protection of their customary land rights and the elimination of discriminatory barriers through improved land rights administration reforms. Women's land rights are a core component of the FAO-led implementation of VGGT in Sierra Leone.

It is important that women participate as equal decision-making partners in the equitable distribution of land and that they are not subordinated to lesser roles.

**Julia Fofanah**  
Country Manager of Conservation  
Alliance Sierra Leone, a non-governmental  
environmental organization

## Results

**50 women** land right leaders and advocates trained as trainers on gender and land rights

In turn, the trained women land rights advocates trained over **400 community members** (85 percent women) on gender and land rights in four hiefdoms

## Resource partners

Germany and Ireland

## SDGs



## Programme country



Sierra Leone

**55+** members of **Sierra Leone's** parliament from the **4** oversight committees for land, agriculture, forestry and fisheries participated in a training workshop in Freetown to raise awareness on the VGGT

**5** multi-stakeholder workshops on effective tenure governance for sustainable natural resource management and food security in **Liberia** continued to advocate for joint efforts to speed up the enactment of the Land Rights Act

An additional **120 youth** were trained as para-surveyors to map their family lands

Over **60 families** directly benefited from having their family land parcels mapped, covering a total of 11 746 acres.

**21** Ministry of Lands and Housing officers and staff were trained of which nine were fully dedicated to the project.

## VGGT – Secure land tenure: crucial to billions of people

The VGGT guidelines promote secure tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests as a means of eradicating hunger and poverty, supporting sustainable development and enhancing the environment.

For many, food security is linked to tenure security. People with weak, insecure tenure rights risk losing their means to support themselves if they lose their access to natural resources. Women often have weaker tenure rights where there is discrimination in laws and customs. Many tenure problems are caused by weak governance, and attempts to address them are affected by the quality of governance.





## Integrating agricultural and social protection support in Central Asia

FAO, under the project “Developing Capacity for Strengthening Food Security and Nutrition in Selected Countries of the Caucasus and Central Asia” is supporting national efforts to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition by building synergies between agricultural and social protection policies to break the cycle of rural poverty. In Armenia and Kyrgyzstan, FAO is working with the national governments on an innovative approach bringing together social and agricultural stakeholders to design and implement integrated activities, linking national cash transfers to agricultural assets, inputs, training and nutrition education (Cash+). The programme-level work, meanwhile, is feeding back into national dialogue and priorities. The cash element of the pilot is based on the governments’ respective pro-poor social assistance programmes, thereby maximizing the impact of existing support mechanisms.

“Being provided with a cow is a great help, it already gives milk and it has considerably improved our nutrition. Also the project allowed us to feel that we are not left behind and it provided us with an opportunity to create more income and, what is more important for me, it helped us not to despair but move forward.”

**Mkhitar Gevorgyan**  
“Cash+” beneficiary, Pushkino, Armenia

## Results

In Kyrgyzstan, **150 households** received the government-provided, Monthly Benefits for Low Income Families with Children, including productive packages, training, extension services and individual social coaching

**Engaged** beneficiaries in community-led nutrition education through training, community messaging and cooking workshops

## Resource partner

The Russian Federation

## SDGs



## Programme countries



**Facilitated** political dialogue around poverty reduction, food security and nutrition, and rural development, resulting in the inclusion of this integrated approach into the National Food Security and Nutrition Programme 2019–2023 and the National Development Strategy 2040

## In Armenia,

**134 households** received either cattle or poultry and a high value crop, as well as training on livestock rearing, to improve income generation capacity

**Encouraged**, through discussions with the government, the reorientation of local agricultural and veterinary services to benefit the poorest households

**Facilitated** closer relationship between the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture

## Training session for social services specialists in the Suzak district

**Jalal-Abad, Kyrgyzstan**

**18 December 2018**

In order to improve the quality of life for people in the Suzak district, Jalal-Abad region, FAO trained local social services specialists in individual social services and mentoring for vulnerable families. During the training, the specialists learned about the existing forms of social service and mentoring, and how to plan the family mentoring process in accordance with its capabilities and needs, tried out some individual social service tools, including the “services and capabilities card”, and also practiced training of vulnerable families in life skills through the existing social environment.

This will improve the timely and comprehensive support to families receiving the Monthly Benefits for Low Income Families with Children and participating in the pilot project “Productive Social Contract / Cash Plus”.





**Make agriculture, forestry  
and fisheries more  
productive and sustainable**



Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable

# Sustainable agriculture can reverse trends that lead to biodiversity loss

The world's population is predicted to increase to 9 billion people by 2050. Some of the world's highest rates of population growth are predicted to occur in areas that are highly dependent on the agriculture sector and have high rates of food insecurity.

A transition to the sustainable agriculture sector is one of the most effective means of reducing poverty and achieving food security. FAO's vision for sustainable agriculture requires integration across sectors, including crop production, livestock, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries, and of social, economic and environmental considerations supported by five interconnected principles to ensure productive and sustainable agriculture.

For instance, FAO's work on land and water supports the governance and management of food production systems, the provision of essential ecosystem services, food security, human health, biodiversity conservation and the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change.

Similarly, agroecology plays an important role in building resilience and adapting to climate change. Agroecology builds synergies that can support food production and food security and nutrition while restoring the ecosystem services and biodiversity that are essential for sustainable agriculture.

FAO helps sustain biodiversity through the work of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, together with other conventions that protect the world's resources.

## Sustainable agriculture is at the heart of the 2030 Agenda

FAO promotes the programme through

### practices that sustainably improve agricultural productivity

governance mechanisms to support transition to sustainable agriculture

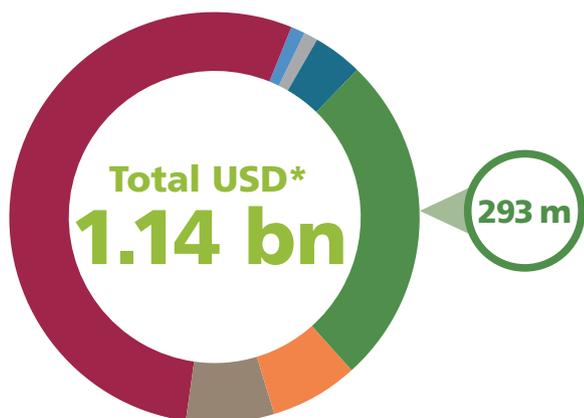
international instruments for sustainable food systems are endorsed and adopted

evidence-based decision-making

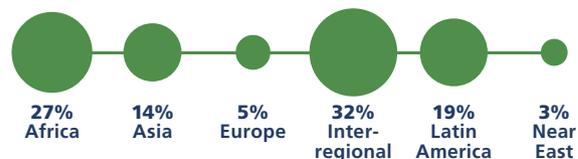




### SO2 approvals\*\* in 2018 by Strategic Objective



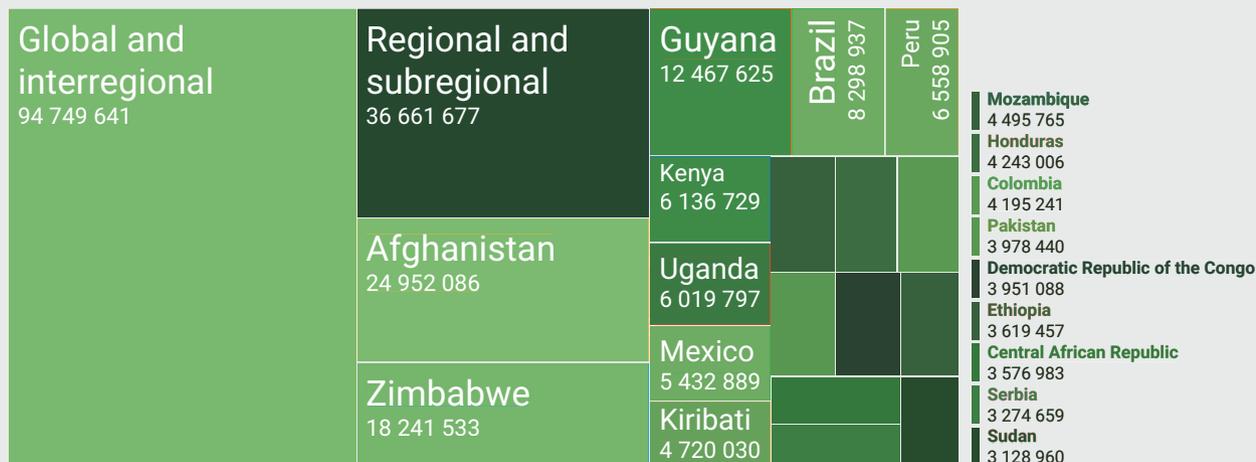
#### by region



### TOP 20 resource partners



### Top 20 programme countries



\*Total voluntary contributions mobilized in 2018.

\*\*According to the FAO official methodology determined by the Governing Bodies, voluntary contributions (approvals) are counted at the time the programmes/projects are declared operationally active.

# Focus on biodiversity

The air we breathe, the water we drink and the food we eat all rely on biodiversity—but the demands of a growing world population and the practices of unsustainable agriculture are compromising access to humanity's most basic needs.

An important way to overcome the global challenges we face is safeguarding and using biodiversity, the variety of life on our planet. Biodiversity is integral to ecosystem

health, essential to the sustainable increase of food production, and necessary to build resilient livelihoods.

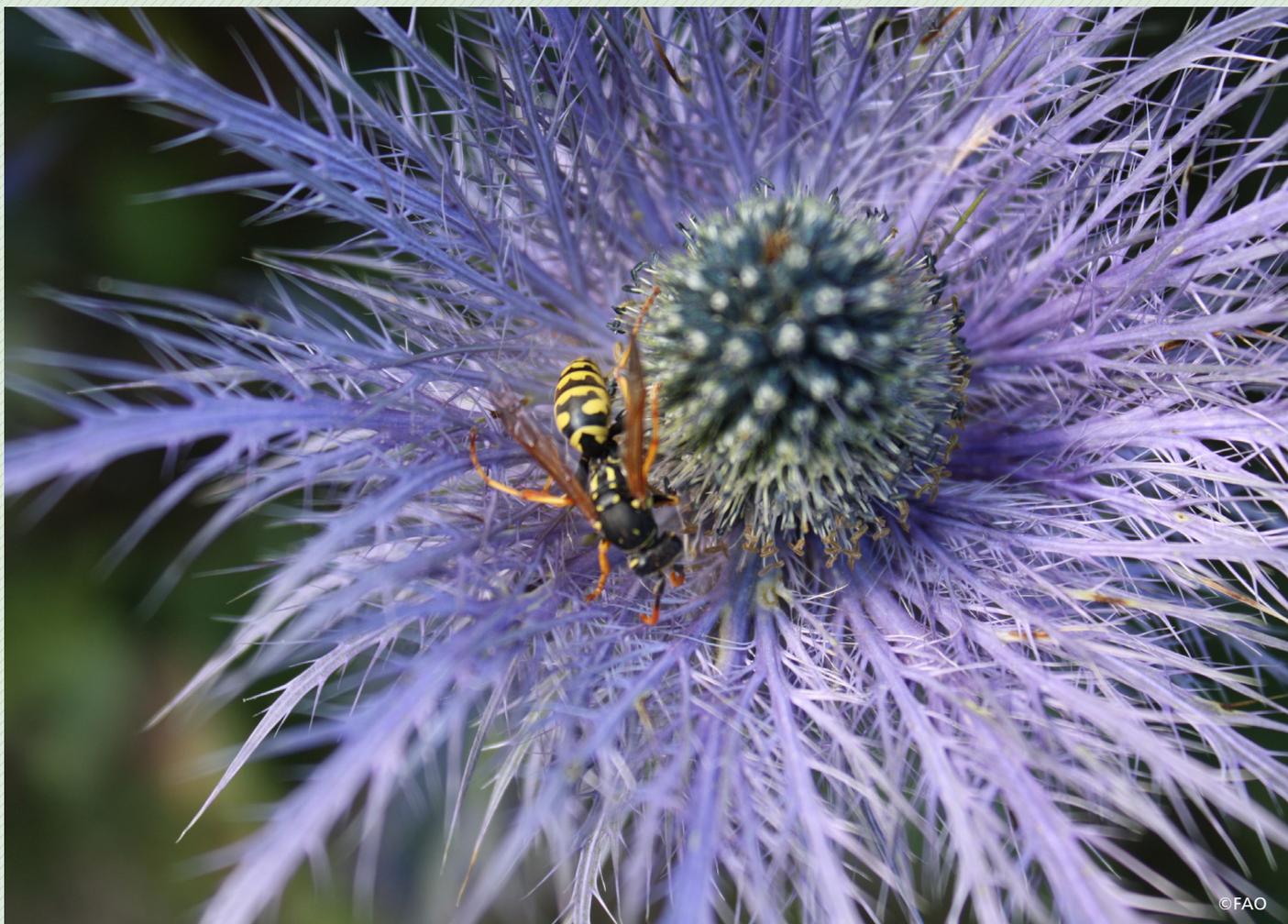
However, the alarming pace of biodiversity loss today threatens devastating consequences for humankind if it goes unchecked. While changes to the climate may be reversible in time, there is no going back once species become extinct.

## FAO and biodiversity

FAO strives to harmonize the need for food with that of protecting natural resources through the development of an integrated approach to sustainability across agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture.

Recognizing that biodiversity is an integral part of agriculture, FAO is committed to supporting governments and working with other key actors to mainstream biodiversity as a vital element of sustainable food and agriculture.

FAO's work on biodiversity aims to support countries in balancing the need to improve the food and nutrition security and livelihoods of the poor, especially in rural areas, while at the same time preventing the degradation, contamination and loss of natural resources while building resilience to climate change.



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## Biodiversity key facts and figures\*



**Crop diversity in farmers' fields has declined** and threats are increasing.



Bee-colony losses are on the rise; **17%** of vertebrate **pollinator species** are threatened with global **extinction**.



Many countries report **declines** in populations of **birds, bats and insects** that contribute to pest and disease regulation.



The global area covered by **seagrass** is estimated to have **declined by 29%** in the last 100 years.



Over **70%** of **inland** and over **60%** of coastal **wetlands** are estimated to **have been lost** since 1900.



There are about **60 000** **tree species** globally.



Of **7 745** extant **local breeds** of livestock reported globally, **26%** are classified as **at risk of extinction**.

## Actions on biodiversity

### The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture

The 'State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture' report, completed in 2018 and launched in early 2019, presents the first assessment of biodiversity for food and agriculture worldwide. Prepared through a participatory, country-driven process, the report draws on information from 91 country reports to provide a description of the roles and importance of biodiversity for food and agriculture, the drivers of change affecting it and its current status and trends.

### Biodiversity mainstreaming

In May 2018, FAO, acting as Biodiversity Mainstreaming Platform, hosted, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), a multi-stakeholder dialogue on mainstreaming biodiversity across agriculture, forestry and fisheries. The dialogue brought together about 250 ministers, policymakers, experts and representatives from inter-governmental organizations, private groups and civil society. Their aim was to build a community of practice, plan the Biodiversity Mainstreaming Platform's future work, spread awareness and mobilize resources.

The dialogue and, subsequently, FAO's Governing Bodies called for the development of an FAO strategy for mainstreaming biodiversity across agricultural sectors. The strategy is currently being developed, in collaboration with a broad range of partners, with a view to its endorsement by the FAO Council before the end of 2019. The strategy will demonstrate FAO's commitment to playing a key and catalytic role in building momentum on the issue.

### Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Building on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, the new post-2020 global biodiversity framework will identify elements and strategic actions to engender transformative changes with a view to achieving the 2050 global vision of "Living in Harmony with Nature". This vision is to be adopted at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Kunming, China, in 2020. FAO facilitates the engagement of stakeholders from the agricultural sectors in the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and actively participates in the consultations on the global biodiversity framework, with the aim of raising awareness of the importance of biodiversity across agricultural sectors.

\*FAO, 2019. *The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture*. Rome, Italy.



## Biodiversity for sustainable agriculture and Zero Hunger

The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture is FAO's intergovernmental body composed of **178 countries** and the European Union. It provides a unique forum that specifically addresses all sectors of biodiversity for food and agriculture. It aims to ensure the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity for food and agriculture and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from its use, for present and future generations.

The Commission oversees global assessments of biodiversity for food and agriculture, including within forestry and fisheries. In response to these country-driven assessments, the Commission agrees on global policy instruments and actions; it also monitors their implementation. In 2018, the Commission saw the accomplishment of the first report on '*The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture*', an important milestone for the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity. The Commission agreed on a process with the motivation to have a Global Plan of Action on biodiversity for food and agriculture adopted by 2021.

I see huge opportunity and goodwill...to transform the food system so that it fits the 21st century. In this journey, the role of FAO is absolutely critical.

**Naoko Ishii**

**CEO and Chairperson of the Global Environment Facility**

## Seeds to adapt to our world's changing needs



The year 2018 saw the

### International Treaty on Plant Genetic

### Resources for Food and Agriculture

(ITPGRFA) take forward its important work on the international management and governance of food crop biodiversity, contributing to improving human livelihoods, preventing hunger and conserving biological diversity.

The Treaty's objectives focus on the conservation and sustainable use of all plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of their use.

The fourth project cycle of the Treaty's Benefit-sharing Fund got underway in 2018, thanks to key resource partners such as Australia, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the seed industry, who collectively

contributed **USD 6 million**. Over **20 new institutions** also joined forces to implement this new phase of the Fund, building innovative partnerships between universities, biodiversity conservation institutes, international organizations, governmental and non-governmental organizations, gene banks and national and international research institutes.

All countries benefit from the exchange of material and information made available through the Multilateral System of the International Treaty, so it is only right that we give back by contributing to the Benefit-Sharing Fund and help farmers conserve agricultural biodiversity.

**Hanne Maren Blåfjelldal,**  
**Norwegian Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food**

At the community level, close to 35 000 farmers, researchers, breeders, gene bank curators, government officials, students and lecturers across 44 developing countries around the world directly benefited from projects supported through the Treaty's Benefit-Sharing Fund in 2018.

## Setting phytosanitary standards

- The **International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)** is an international treaty which works to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products, and to promote appropriate measures for their control.

In 2018 the IPPC promoted the proclamation of the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) in 2020 finally endorsed at the 73rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Also last year:

- Ten international standards were adopted
- Thirty-seven new topics were added to the work programme for developing new Diagnostic Protocols and Phytosanitary Treatments
- Three countries carried out phytosanitary capacity evaluations
- Seven IPPC regional workshops and one workshop on National Reporting Obligations were organized
- Six projects were implemented

Among the national-level success stories in implementing the Convention, in 2018:

- Canada and the United States of America launched the North American Sea Containers initiative
- The report of the National Plant Protection Organization in Sri Lanka on a successful biological pest management protocol for Brassicaceae crops was released
- The report of the National Plant Protection Organization in Georgia on the Georgian State Programme Against the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug was released



**35%** pollination services  
by insects and  
other animals  
affect of the world's crop  
production



The so-called “hidden” biodiversity is an array of species so numerous it is incalculable. **Micro-organisms and invertebrates** contribute to ecosystem services, such as disease and pest control, decomposition of organic matter and nitrogen fixation.



©Zhongshan Luo

## Combating desertification. A green mosaic of sustainable land use practices

Implemented by FAO and partners, 'Action Against Desertification in Support of Africa's Great Green Wall' is an initiative of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) to restore drylands and degraded lands in the ACP. It is a key partner of the Great Green Wall (GGW) initiative, Africa's flagship programme to combat the effects of climate change and desertification across North Africa, the Sahel and the Horn of Africa.

The GGW covers 780 million hectares of arid and semi-arid land around the Sahara – an area that is home to 232 million people – and is expected to remove 250 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent in the next decade.

The *harmattan* blows with a terrible force now. It takes all nutritious elements out of the soil. Who can be surprised that youth are leaving?

**Moumouni Nuhu**

a retired civil servant from Bajirga, Niger, who returned to his village after 30 years to find the trees and animals – everything – gone

### Results

**500 000+** people directly benefited

**4.3 million** seedlings produced

**50 000** hectares of land under restoration

**90 000 kg** of seeds produced

### Resource partners

European Union (EDF) and Turkey

### SDGs



### Programme countries



Ethiopia  
Fiji  
The Gambia  
Haiti  
Niger  
Senegal

**Ten million hectares will need to be restored each year along the Great Green Wall to halt and reverse land degradation until 2030 – a major contribution to achieving the SDGs by 2030.**



### World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought

Rome, Italy  
18 June 2018

"Land has true value – invest in it"

The event highlighted how the private sector and development banks are addressing land degradation within their own business practices. It was co-hosted by the Permanent Representation of the People's Republic of China and the Office of FAO's Assistant Director-General for Climate Change, Biodiversity, Land and Water.



## Action for a changing climate

Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) is an approach that helps guide necessary actions to transform agricultural systems to ensure food security in a changing climate. The workshop 'Climate Smart Agriculture' was the first regional engagement on CSA that FAO and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) organized together, setting the stage for expanding climate change projects and programmes in the Near East and North Africa (NENA) region.

With 70 percent of the region's land area under desert or arid conditions, NENA is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, specifically in terms of water scarcity. Over 60 percent of water resources in the region flow from outside national and regional boundaries.

We must take action now to make agriculture more sustainable, productive and resilient to climate change. Partnerships with a range of actors is essential for developing integrated approaches that can promote biodiversity and environmental balance, and provide livelihood support for smallholders and family farmers.

**Clayton Campagnolla**  
 FAO Strategic Programme Leader,  
 Sustainable Agriculture

## Results

**15 countries** in the region will review and suggest improvements to the agricultural components of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Seminal regional assessment on the impacts of climate change on farming systems and livelihoods

National roadmaps on climate-smart agriculture

A reforestation and smallholder livelihoods project in Kodroka, Sudan

The FAO workshop on CSA demonstrated commitment to a better integration of the agricultural sectors into the main international system of accountability on climate change

## Resource partner

Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)

## SDGs



## Programme country



Sudan

## Africa Climate Smart Agriculture Summit

**Nairobi, Kenya**  
**15–16 May 2018**

The purpose of the summit was to provide an opportunity for cross-sector networking and knowledge exchange among stakeholders within CSA in Africa. One of the key issues on the agenda was how ICT for agricultural innovations can support farmers through technology, data collection and sharing among actors.



## Tradition, innovation and biodiversity

Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) are representing remarkable land use and landscapes that combine agricultural biodiversity, resilient ecosystems, traditional knowledge and cultural heritage. Located around the world, they provide multiple goods and services as well as food and livelihood security for many small-scale farmers in a sustainable way.

Launched to enhance South–South and Triangular Cooperation within the GIAHS and to provide capacity development for countries with high-potential sites, the FAO programmes<sup>1 2 3</sup> have been conducted aimed to identify and safeguard sites and their associated landscapes, agricultural biodiversity and knowledge systems.

Many agricultural systems identified by GIAHS are the foundation for contemporary and future agricultural innovations and technologies.

GIAHS is also about innovation and opportunities, including broadening access to new markets and businesses, such as eco-labelling, geographic indications and agro-tourism, to add value to our agricultural patrimony.

**Maria Helena Semedo**  
Deputy Director-General for  
Climate and Natural Resources, FAO

## Results

**80+** countries participated in GIAHS

**57** GIAHS sites were in place in **21** countries

**12** new sites were designated

**6** GIAHS sites located in China, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, the United Arab Emirates and the United Republic of Tanzania, are also UNESCO World Heritage sites

Tourism has increased in many areas near GIAHS sites. In the GIAHS site in Wakayama, Japan, for instance, the number of tourists coming to see the *ume* blossoms is up by 50%

## Resource partners

China, Japan and other co-financing partners

## SDGs



## Programme countries



China  
Ethiopia  
Japan  
Uganda

The second GIAHS training programme implemented in Japan in 2018 targeted representatives from candidate sites and governmental institutions from Ethiopia and Uganda.

## GIAHS International Forum

FAO, Rome, Italy  
19 April 2018

The Forum represented a milestone in the development of the GIAHS programme, gathering around **300** participants from **more than 30** countries to celebrate the new GIAHS sites designation and to welcome new countries into the programme, in particular North American and European countries.

<sup>1</sup>Strengthening the Implementation of the GIAHS Initiative through Capacity Development

<sup>2</sup>Support to the Implementation of the FAO GIAHS Programme

<sup>3</sup>Promoting GIAHS Programme in Developing Countries



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## Food for the Cities

The 'Food for the Cities' programme – boosting food security and nutrition through more sustainable City Region Food Systems (CRFSs), aimed to improve capacity at city region level in three city regions in Africa and Asia to assess and plan a more sustainable resilient food system for their populations.

The project's CRFS toolkit provides guidance on how to define and map a city region, collect data on its food system, gather and analyze information on different CRFSs, and use a multi-stakeholder process to engage policy-makers in the design of more sustainable and resilient CRFSs.

It is in the hands of cities to educate people about healthy food and to spur a change in local food production.

**Joan Ribó**  
Mayor of Valencia, Spain

## Results

Development of an **innovative** assessment and planning toolkit, the CRFS

The project **triggered** policy discussions beyond the local level and spread into regional and national levels.

In Medellín, Colombia, institutional integration was created between the regional government, the Mayor's office and the Metropolitan Area to **launch** a new governance structure in which all **three public authorities collaborate**: the '*Alianza por el Buen Vivir*.'

## Resource partner

Germany

In Zambia, the CRFS project **facilitated** the **dialogue** between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Local Government on **mainstreaming food and agriculture** in the decentralization process

## SDGs



## Programme countries



Global

## Fourth edition of the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact (MUFPP) Mayors Summit

Tel Aviv, Israel

4–5 September 2018

Mayors from over 176 cities that pledged in 2015 to fight against hunger, malnutrition and food waste, met in Tel Aviv to exchange information on the progress made towards implementing sustainable food policies and discuss key issues relating to sustainable urban development. During the Summit, FAO, a MUFPP partner, presented the Urban Food Monitoring Framework of the Pact. This event built on 3 previous Mayor Summits in Milan, Italy (2015), Rome, Italy (2016) and Valencia, Spain (2017), that benefitted from the support and the evidence generated by the Food for the Cities programme.



## Promoting responsible fisheries management through User Rights approaches

This ongoing project, which ultimately seeks to improve the conditions of vulnerable fishing communities through the implementation of rights-based approaches, originated from discussions surrounding the implementation of the 'Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication'. Member countries, administration officials, fisher communities and civil society partners stressed the need for an advanced tool and an exchange of global best practices that would support countries as they work to allocate fishing rights to communities, in a manner consistent with the tenure principles in the Voluntary Guidelines.

“We need smaller, more intensive workshops to get to grips with the issues. These would complement and provide inputs into the large conferences which serve more for dissemination.”

**A participant from the User Rights 2018 Conference**

## Results

- Developed two national and regional Plans of Action for Managing Fishing Capacity in Viet Nam and Lake Tanganyika

- Generated a call to develop Voluntary Guidelines on Fisheries Tenure and User Rights

- Provided technical assistance in facilitating fisheries tenure and User Rights, including: 'Friends of UserRights 2015', 'Entebbe 2016: Advancing a global work programme for rights-based approaches in fisheries', and 'Tenure and UserRights 2018: Achieving Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 (UserRights 2018)'.

## Resource partner

- Republic of Korea

## SDGs



## Programme country



- Myanmar

## User Rights 2018 Conference

- Republic of Korea

- 10–14 September 2018

During this most recent User Rights conference, 74 fisheries case studies from around the world were presented, touching upon various challenges for User Rights. Discussions surrounding the various case studies generated numerous ideas and dialogue across regions, and also resulted in the participants' call for developing Voluntary Guidelines on Fisheries Tenure and User Rights to assist in the implementation of rights-based approaches aimed at strengthening vulnerable fisher communities.



## Growing momentum to fight illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

The Agreement on **Port State Measures (PSMA)** is the first binding international agreement to specifically target illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Its main objective is to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing by preventing vessels engaged in IUU fishing from using ports and landing their catches.

IUU fishing occurs both on the high seas and in waters within national jurisdiction, especially affecting coastal communities whose livelihoods depend on fishery. The PSMA applies to vessels engaged in fishing or fisheries related activities seeking entry into a designated port of a country which is different from their flag state.

FAO is working closely with IMO, ILO, UNODC, Regional Fisheries Management Organizations, Members, and NGOs to end IUU fishing and associated illicit activities by supporting the implementation of the PSMA, and other relevant international instruments, measures and tools.

The effective implementation of PSMA ultimately contributes to the long-term conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources and marine ecosystems.

### Programme countries



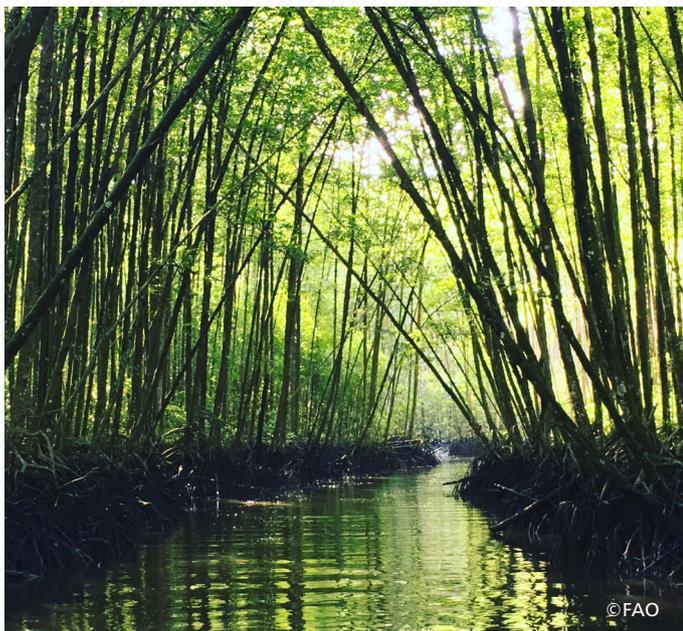
### International Day for the Fight against IUU Fishing 5 June 2018

The first International Day for the Fight against IUU Fishing was celebrated last year, with FAO as the lead agency.

5 June is the date, in 2016, when the first international treaty to specifically target illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing – the FAO Port State Measures Agreement – entered into force.

### Parties to the Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA)

- |   |                |             |                                  |                          |
|---|----------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Albania   | Ecuador        | Kenya       | Palau                            | South Africa             |
| Australia   | European Union | Libya       | Panama                           | Sri Lanka                |
| Bahamas   | Fiji           | Madagascar  | Peru                             | Sudan                    |
| Barbados  | France         | Maldives    | Philippines                      | Thailand                 |
| Cabo Verde  | Gabon          | Mauritania  | Republic of Korea                | Togo                     |
| Chile   | The Gambia     | Mauritius   | Saint Kitts and Nevis            | Tonga                    |
| Costa Rica  | Ghana          | Montenegro  | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | Turkey                   |
| Cuba  | Grenada        | Mozambique  | Sao Tome and Principe            | United States of America |
| Denmark (in respect of Greenland and the Faroe Islands) | Guinea         | Myanmar     | Senegal                          | Uruguay                  |
| Djibouti  | Guyana         | Namibia     | Seychelles                       | Vanuatu                  |
| Dominica  | Iceland        | New Zealand | Sierra Leone                     | Viet Nam                 |
|   | Indonesia      | Norway      | Somalia                          |                          |
|   | Japan          | Oman        |                                  |                          |



## Community-based management of mangrove ecosystems

Mangroves are one of the world's most productive terrestrial ecosystems and are a renewable natural resource. Mangrove ecosystems on the coast of Cameroon are valuable both for their contributions to local livelihoods and the globally important biodiversity that they contain.

However, these areas are threatened by many development pressures as well as unsustainable harvest practices of local communities living there. 'Sustainable Community Based Management and Conservation of Mangrove Ecosystems in Cameroon', is a FAO–GEF project that has increased community awareness on the importance of mangrove ecosystems.

Through the inclusive participation of local communities and other key stakeholders, the project's activities point to long-term sustainability of mangrove forest ecosystems and their biodiversity.

The designation of this huge National Park is a vital step towards permanently protecting the precious natural resources of Cameroon hand-in-hand with local communities and the government.

**Paul Salaman**  
Rainforest Trust Chief Executive Officer

## Results

**25** members of NGOs and 75 administrations state employees trained in the use of protocol for environmental and social impact assessment

More than **600** people (51 percent women) were trained in sustainable fishing, processing and packaging, and selling of oysters

More than **500** inhabitants trained on Mangrove management

More than **7** hectares of mangrove areas reforested

### Resource partner

GEF

### SDGs



**14** local women groups trained in income generating activities in connection with the ecosystem services of mangroves.

**1 400** inhabitants learned about sustainable management of mangroves as well as methods to enhance low-impact income-generating activities

Contribution to the creation of the Douala–Edea National Park

Creation of the first mangrove community forest in Manoka covering 2 700 hectares

### Programme country



Cameroon

## FAO at the Sixth GEF Assembly Da Nang, Viet Nam June 2018

The Sixth GEF Assembly took place in June 2018 with over 1200 delegates, including representatives from GEF's 183 member countries as well as GEF Agencies, scientific and technical experts and civil society. Held once every four years, the GEF Assembly provides a rare platform for all GEF agencies, member countries and other associates to exchange knowledge from the previous replenishment and plan for the next replenishment phase.

During the Assembly week, FAO was invited by the GEF to share its knowledge and thoughts on three high-level panel discussions on Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration, Gender (Ms Maria Helena Semedo, DDG-Natural Resources), and Blue Economy (Mr Arni Mathiesen, ADG-Fisheries). FAO's six-member delegation organized and co-organized a total of eight Side Events on topics like Transforming Food Systems, Blue Economy, and Biodiversity Mainstreaming. A special networking event was hosted by Ms Semedo to discuss strategic opportunities under GEF-7 for Small Island Developing States (SIDS). About 50 participants attended the event, from SIDS governments, the GEF Secretariat and Partner Agencies, following welcome addresses by Ms Semedo – DDG-Natural Resources, Ms Afioga Fiame Naomi Mataafa – Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of Samoa, and Mr Peter Thomson, UNSG Special Envoy for the Ocean.







**Reduce rural poverty**

# Social protection is key to FAO's strategy to reduce rural poverty

Despite important improvements in the last years, **736 million people live in extreme poverty**; most of them in rural areas, dependant on agriculture and natural resources. Hunger, food insecurity, exclusion, limited access to services and exposure to climate-related risks are expressions of rural poverty, and reducing rural poverty is central to FAO's mission.

Large segments of the rural poor have been lifted out of poverty in recent decades. In 1990, 54 percent of those living in rural areas in developing countries lived on less than USD 1.25 a day and were considered extremely poor. By 2010, this share had dropped to 35 percent.

Rural poverty, however, remains widespread especially in Africa and South Asia. These regions have also seen the least progress in improving rural livelihoods. FAO strives to help poor families living in rural areas to be effectively integrated into rural development processes. Social protection supports the enhancement of economic and productive capacities of poor families, the improvement farm productivity and an increase in off-farm employment opportunities, while at the same time finding better ways for rural populations to manage and cope with risks in their environments.

As a social programme, social protection supports the improvements of social outcomes such as education or health, but it also contributes to economic transformation, increases the productive capacities of the poorest households, and boosts economic growth by stimulating and increasing demand for food and other goods and services.

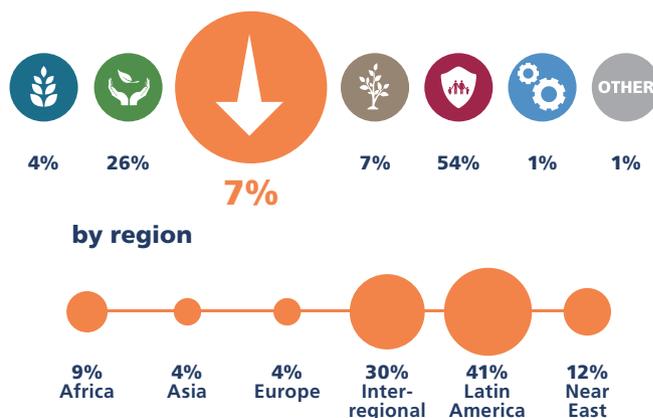
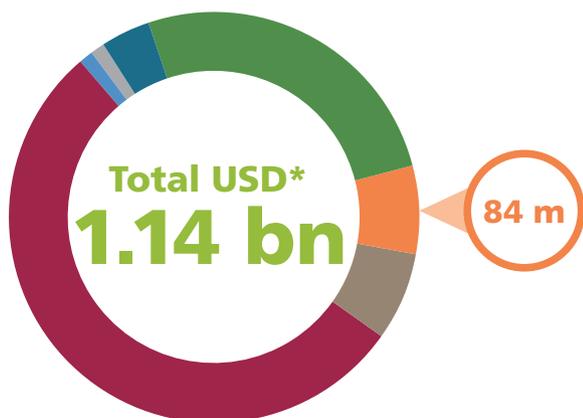
Linking those who participate in social protection programmes with agricultural training, input subsidies and savings schemes can maximize the impact of social protection interventions and allow poor people to sustainably move out of poverty. And, in the long run, the aim is to progressively and effectively integrate households into broader rural and economic development processes that can support their sustainable move out of poverty.

**FAO is working together with countries to support the development and implementation of evidence-based pro-poor policies and investments that help countries and their institutions set up national development programmes, creating lasting benefits for rural people, their families and communities.**

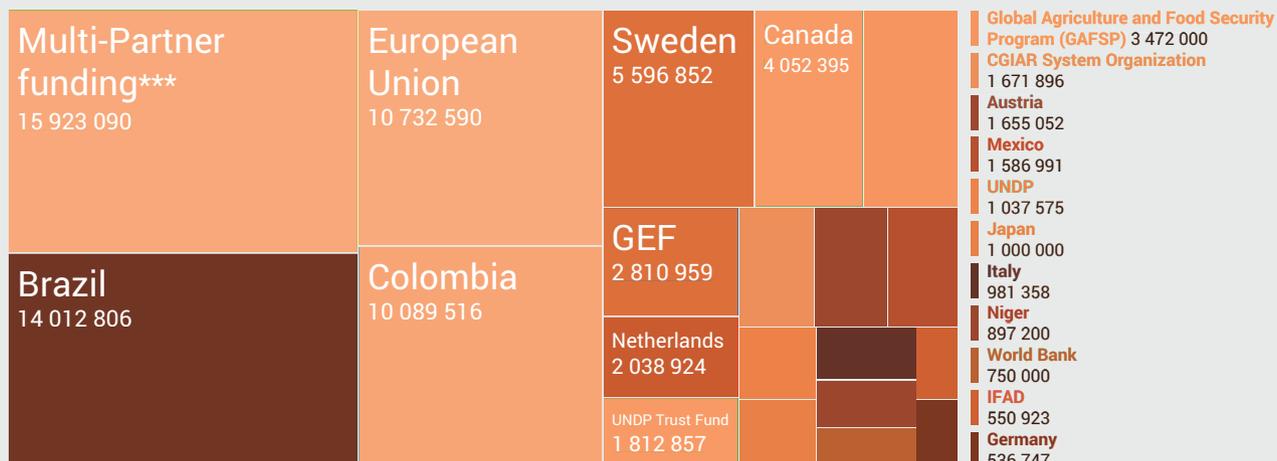




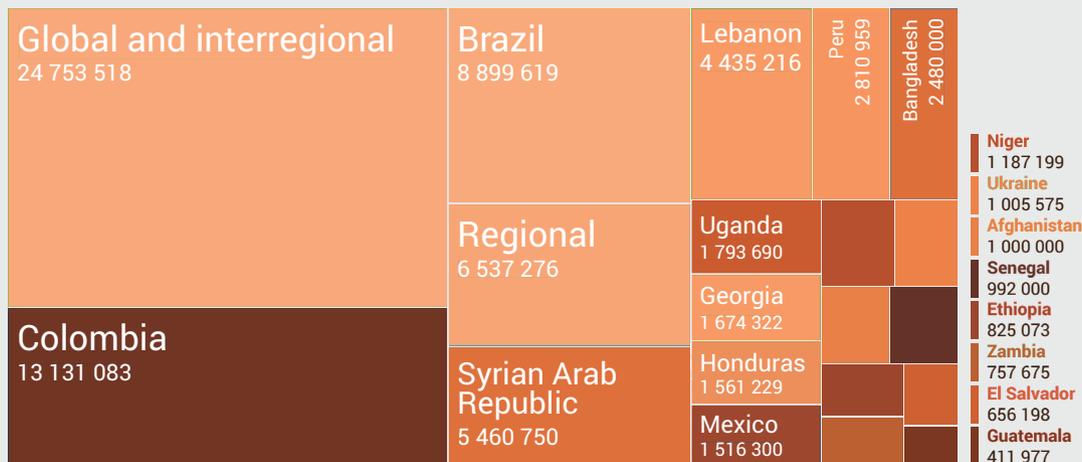
### SO3 approvals\*\* in 2018 by Strategic Objective



### TOP 20 resource partners



### Top 20 programme countries



\*Total voluntary contributions mobilized in 2018.

\*\*According to the FAO official methodology determined by the Governing Bodies, voluntary contributions (approvals) are counted at the time the programmes/projects are declared operationally active.

\*\*\* Funded by more than one partner.

# Focus on rural social protection

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.

## FAO and social protection

Against this backdrop, FAO supports the scale-up of social protection interventions as a critical strategy to boost small-scale farmers' risk management and economic capacity, so that they can withstand economic, environmental and social shocks, invest in more efficient, sustainable and productive livelihoods, and gradually move from subsistence to sustainable productivity.



### FAO's work on Rural Social Protection has three thrusts:

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

Where social protection schemes are in place, FAO works to maximize and sustain the impact of social protection on productivity and rural transformation, with appropriate food security and nutrition, disaster risk and agricultural policies;

Where social protection coverage is limited, FAO supports countries with policies and strategies for the expansion of social protection coverage into rural areas;

## In 2018:

 Demand for **FAO's advice, knowledge products and impact evaluations** on social protection programmes in the context of **food security, nutrition, agriculture, gender and migration** has **expanded significantly**: collaborations and partnerships with **18 countries increased to 42** in 2019.



In 2018–2019, FAO has been supporting **42 countries**, with **73 country-level results**, **25 global results** and **3 regional results**, totaling **101**.

The World Bank estimates that **social protection schemes can shrink the poverty gap by 45 percent**, while **55 percent of the world's population remain unprotected**.



**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** also **critical for ensuring global food security**. Risk-informed and shock-responsive social protection boosts the efficacy of emergency responses – while enhancing resilience.





## Sowing peace through land governance

The FAO project 'Technical cooperation for legal land property security and regularization in Colombia in the context of the Voluntary Guidelines of the Responsible Governance tenure of lands, fisheries and forests' aims to contribute to the goals of Colombia's National Development Plan for land formalization and sanitation, coordinated by the country's National Land Agency.

The project is of paramount importance within the framework of the Integrated Rural Reform, Point 1 of the Peace Agreement signed in 2017, and is based on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Lands (VGGT).

“We are now repairing the school, which despite everything is in a good shape. We're painting it, we're fixing part of the ceiling that had fallen down, we're cleaning it, and we have a project to set up a school cafeteria so that more children come to study here.”

**Víctor Quintero**

**an inhabitant of San Carlos, Colombia.**

In 2011, the inhabitants of San Carlos, Colombia, were forced to leave their homes.

## Results

**311** families have benefited to date from formalization of their property in **9** municipalities and **3** departments.

**47** municipalities possess social rural property plans

**1.4** million hectares positively impacted by VVGT activities in national parks, which corresponds to 8.3 percent of total park area

**748 554** hectares are being characterized as part of the land restitution programme, benefiting **7 212** families belonging to indigenous, Afro-Colombian and rural communities

## Resource partner

Colombia (UTF)

## SDGs



## Programme country



Colombia

## The Week of Agriculture and Food

**Buenos Aires, Argentina**

**20–23 November 2018**

This regional forum aims to facilitate the exchange of experiences, dialogue, learning and building partnerships among diverse actors from rural areas and the agri-food sector, and to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs. A new flagship on rural poverty for the Latin America Region was presented in a high-level panel of experts, attended by more than 500 people from all countries in the region.



## Youth agripreneurs succeed in agribusiness

FAO, in partnership with the ILO, supported Zambia in creating rural employment opportunities through the 'Yapasa Project: Decent jobs for youth and improved food security through the development of sustainable rural enterprises'. The initiative aimed to help create jobs for young women and men in rural areas of Zambia, through the promotion of sustainable micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME).

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.

“Youth have acquired skills to run their own enterprises, linked to various commercial players in the various value chains, creating the necessary networks for their businesses to grow.”

**Sworo Yopesi**  
 FAO Youth Employment Expert and  
 Yapasa Portfolio Manager

## Results

As at December 2018:

Over **14 600 enterprises** were supported to improve their performance, of which **8 057** were youth-owned.

The project created **5 487 jobs**, **2 227** of which for youth

More than **8 057 youth-owned enterprises** in the soybean, aquaculture and horticulture value chains improved their performance

**Improved** youth access was provided to technical and business skills trainings, to quality inputs, and to markets as a driver of production

## Resource partner

ILO

## SDGs



## Programme country



Zambia

## Youth Employment in Agriculture as a Solid Solution to ending Hunger and Poverty in Africa

Kigali, Rwanda  
 20–21 August 2018

FAO, the Government of Rwanda and the African Union, co-organized a regional conference on youth employment to promote an exchange among stakeholders on knowledge and good practices regarding the interface between agriculture, youth employment, entrepreneurship and innovations in information and communications technology (ICT) for agriculture and rural development.





## Socio-economic empowerment of women and men

Even though rural women make up 65 percent of farmers, they do not have equal access to resources and opportunities to enable them to be more productive. The goal of the 'Rural Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Programme (RWEAP)' is to reduce rural poverty and enhance food security and nutrition by accelerating rural women's economic empowerment. The programme has been implemented in three countries: the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini and the Gambia.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, RWEAP is scaling up the Dimitra Clubs, a successful FAO participatory approach that promotes rural women's and men's socio-economic empowerment. The clubs are the main community-level entry point and have triggered behavioural changes, food and nutrition security, better access to information, opportunities and women's participation in decision-making and leadership.

“Before, I was isolated, but now I know how it feels to work collectively with other women in the fields.”

beneficiary from the **Club Elikia Espoir, Democratic Republic of the Congo**

## Results

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, **496 people (310 women and 186 men)** from **23** newly formed **Dimitra Clubs improved** their organizational, **problem-solving and leadership skills** throughout the process. As a result, **women play an active role in local decision-making processes** and have **engaged in** various empowerment **initiatives** based on collective action.

**243 women benefited** from training in **vegetable gardening** and **87** in **aquaculture**

**14 treadle water pumps** were **distributed to the 14 Dimitra Clubs** engaged in the vegetable gardening, **reducing the effort and time required** by the farmers, in particularly **women, to water the gardens.**

**23 Dimitra clubs** have **created** their own **village savings and loans association.**

## Resource partner

African Solidarity Trust Fund (ASTF)

## SDGs



In Eswatini, **36 women's groups, a total of 603 beneficiaries**, participated in **capacity building activities** on sweet potato processing and preservation methods, to diversify their use of sweet potatoes at household level and **improve nutrition in their homes**

**12 women's farmer groups**, numbering more than **300 members** altogether, participated in capacity development in farmer mobilization, business planning and management and financial literacy to strengthen entrepreneurship skills and form savings groups with **better linkage to markets.** The project also provided processing equipment for baking secondary products of sweet potato flour, including tables, dough mixing machines, baking ovens, gas cookers, weighing scales, kitchen scales and thermometers to women's groups.

In the Gambia, more than **450** family poultry farms, **members of the Rural Poultry Farmers' Association**, benefited from a new feed mill to prepare **quality** poultry feed and **improve the profitability** of their poultry farms

**5 feed mills and feed production units** were **set up in beneficiary villages**

## Programme countries



Democratic Republic of the Congo  
Eswatini  
The Gambia



## Reviving agricultural livelihoods and creating employment

In collaboration with the Green Plan of the Lebanese Ministry of Agriculture, FAO implemented the project 'Promotion of Agricultural Livelihoods and Employment through Investment in Land Reclamation and Water Reservoirs' – both a humanitarian and development initiative.

It supports small-scale Lebanese farmers through investment in agricultural infrastructure, while creating temporary livelihood opportunities for displaced Syrians and unskilled Lebanese workers from host communities.

The project aims to support 1 220 Lebanese farmers in agricultural infrastructure investments, reclaim 390 hectares of land, conserve 25 000 m<sup>3</sup> of water, plant 3 000 fruit seedlings, and create 81 200 person-days for unskilled workers. The project has improved farmers' know-how in creating and managing orchards and irrigation systems, and created new opportunities in the agriculture sector.

“

People came back to their village.

A farmer from Akkar, indirect beneficiary speaking on the change that the project brought about

## Results

**813** beneficiaries' investments were supported (**21%** owned by women), some of which will attend the **FAO field-level Farmer Business School**

**62 912** person-days of temporary unskilled labour estimated to have been created

**55 000** person-days of season workers will be created per year on a sustainable manner

**2 674** hectares of unproductive lands were reclaimed into productive assets

**29 874** planted trees increase green coverage and carbon sequestration

**124 961** cubic meters of water storage was increased to be used in irrigation

**1** public institution, including **8** regional offices, capacities were built

## Resource partner

Netherlands

## SDGs



## Programme country



Lebanon

## Intergovernmental Conference on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)

Marrakesh, Morocco  
10–11 December 2018

Following the Intergovernmental Conference, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the GCM in an historic agreement to forge a common approach to migration. Through its co-chairmanship of the Global Migration Group in 2018, FAO supported the Global Compact negotiations to ensure due consideration of agriculture and rural communities.





## Transitioning from post-conflict assistance in Sri Lanka

The 'European Union Support to District Development Programme (EU-SDDP)' brought together the European Union, FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNOPS and the IFC, and aimed to assist Sri Lanka's transition from post-conflict assistance to reconstruction and development.

The FAO component of the EU-SDDP supported impoverished rural communities in the north and east in their drive to improve income levels and reduce poverty.

The supported activities included: provision of basic productive infrastructure and services for vulnerable populations; local economic development; and the strengthening of local governance. For instance, under the programme female farmers were provided with the skills, inputs and market access needed to increase the production and productivity of their animal husbandry activities for better earnings.

“We can save the money we spend on purchasing pulses, fruits, vegetables and eggs when these items are grown in our own fields.”

**Pushparani Kopalasingham**  
woman farmer in Vavuniya, Sri Lanka

## Results

More than **50 000 people** from vulnerable groups **reached** by **enhanced income** generation **activities**

**Improved infrastructure** offering services for **local** productive **activities**

**Improved** and **sustainable livelihoods** through **production increase**, post-harvest **technology** and **diversification** for small-scale **primary producers**

**Strengthened capacity** of local producer organizations and **improved market access**

## Resource partner

European Union (DCI)

## SDGs



## Programme country



Sri Lanka

## The International Symposium on Agricultural Innovation for Family Farmers

**Rome, Italy**

**21–23 November 2018**

The Symposium provided inspiration for innovation actors and decision-makers and acted as catalyst for boosting partnerships as well as public and private investments to foster and scale up agricultural innovation. The Symposium was a direct and firm response to Member Nations' enthusiastic encouragement for FAO to play a strong role empowering family farmers through innovation to help lift family farmers out of poverty in line with the SDGs.

## Regional agenda for social protection – leaving no one behind

In recent years, large scale national social protection programmes in rural areas of Central America have often been out of sync with the productive sectors in terms of promoting sustainable livelihoods.

The project 'Regional Intersectoral Agenda for Social Protection and Productive Inclusion of the Central American System Integration (SICA)' allows FAO and other development partners to engage in policy dialogues with Central American governments in three strategic policy areas for rural poverty reduction in the coming years, including the design and evaluation of conditional cash transfers with comprehensive productive services, school feeding programmes with local procurement mechanisms for family farmers, and finally the design of integral policies for rural youth and migration.

This space is an opportunity for social protection and productive inclusion to leave no one behind and be a road map to contribute to a more prosperous region with greater equality in Central America.

**Alfredo Suárez**  
Secretary General of SISCA

The FAO Framework on Rural Extreme Poverty aims to accelerate efforts to eliminate poverty and hunger by identifying four key areas where FAO can focus its efforts: ensuring food security and nutrition, promoting economic inclusion, fostering environmentally sustainable and resilient livelihoods and preventing and protecting the extreme poor against risks and shocks.

**Benjamin Davis**  
FAO Strategic Programme Leader,  
Rural Poverty Reduction

## Results

Partnerships with regional stakeholders from the social sector **strengthened**, including SICA's Secretariat for social inclusion (SISCA)

SICA and SISCA strongly **supported**, both technically and in terms of political advocacy, the **creation of the SICA Intersectoral Technical Committee** and the **developing** of an Intersectoral Regional Agenda on **Social Protection and Productive Inclusion**, which include technical provision that will be **implemented at the national level** in the coming years.

## Resource partner

FAO (TCP)

## SDGs



## Programme countries



Belize  
Costa Rica  
Dominican Republic  
El Salvador  
Guatemala  
Honduras  
Nicaragua  
Panama

## Social innovation: formulas for better social protection and productive inclusion in Central America and the Dominican Republic

**Dominican Republic**

9–12 April 2018

The goal of the conference was to introduce the draft of the Regional Inter-Sectoral Agenda (supported by FAO) to SICA's sectorial bodies and Central American government representatives at the highest political level and secure its approval. It also marked a starting point for a larger-scale process, transforming SICA's social policy, along with the global, regional and national efforts to achieve the SDGs.







**Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems**

# Greater participation by smallholder farmers and producers in food and agricultural systems is critical to achieving Zero Hunger

With increasing globalization, agriculture as an independent sector will cease to exist, becoming instead just one part of a highly concentrated, integrated and globalized value chain.

This poses a major challenge for smallholder farmers and agricultural producers in many developing countries where even the most economically oriented smallholders tend to be excluded from important parts of the value chain.

Today, about 55 percent of the world's population lives in urban areas, a proportion that is expected to increase to 68 percent by 2050. Meanwhile, some 80 percent of all food produced is consumed in urban areas.

With rapid urbanization, cities are becoming increasingly important agents of change including on policies and action aimed at providing access to healthy diets for all.

FAO has been actively engaged in promoting the sustainable development of cities based on a food systems and territorial approach.

It supports the implementation of the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact, the first international protocol calling for cities to develop sustainable food systems that grant healthy and accessible food to all, protect biodiversity and reduce food waste.

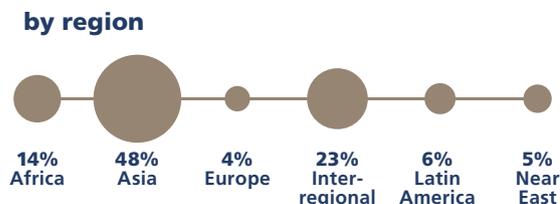
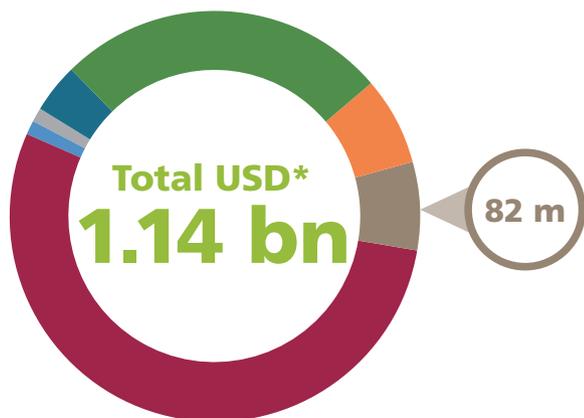
FAO's Framework for the Urban Food Agenda presents ideas on implementing actions to generate employment, strengthening local food value chains; and reducing and managing the high levels of food waste found in many cities.

At the international level, FAO's technical excellence allows it to be a neutral international forum for standard-setting and voluntary guidelines, as well as a provider of market information, data and knowledge-based advice.

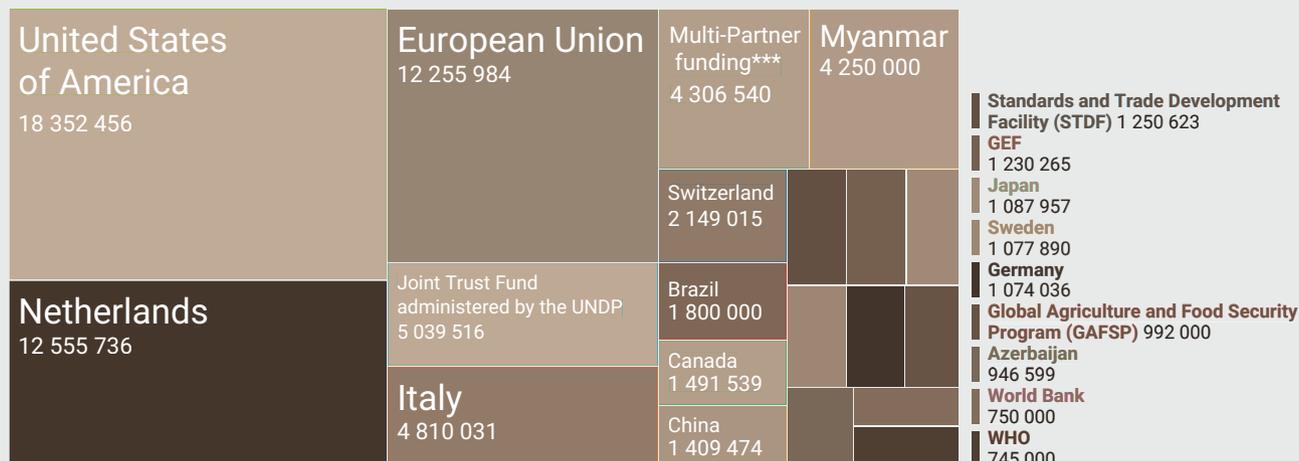




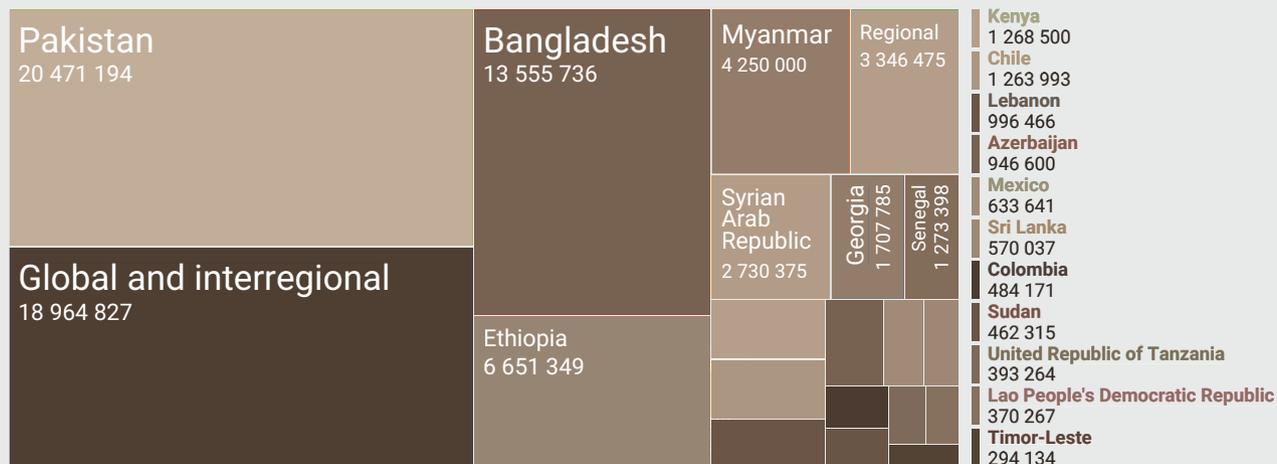
### SO4 approvals\*\* in 2018 by Strategic Objective



### TOP 20 resource partners



### Top 20 programme countries



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\*\*\*Funded by more than one partner.



# Focus on food systems in an urbanizing world

In many urban areas, the cash-mediated nature of access to sufficient, safe, nutritious and adequate food creates specific food security and nutrition challenges. This is exacerbated by high levels of employment instability, irregular housing and poverty.

Urban areas often manifest significant levels of child undernutrition or micronutrient deficiencies as well as overweight or obesity and diet-related non-communicable diseases as a consequence of rapid change in food demand and consumption patterns.

Food security and nutrition are also affected by the safety of the food eaten and the related ability of the consumer to make use of the nutrients and energy contained in the food. In urban contexts, health concerns increase due to lack of adequate water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.

## FAO and urban food systems

FAO is in a unique position to support the **Urban Food Agenda**, given its capacity to provide accessible information, policy expertise and technical assistance in support of sustainable food systems, as well as its longstanding experience in building and enhancing capacity of relevant stakeholders.



By advocating for the development of resilient, inclusive and sustainable food systems that are based on mutually beneficial rural–urban linkages, FAO’s framework for the Urban Food Agenda aims to serve as a corporate strategy that addresses emerging requests from countries, responding to demands for a multi-sectorial, multi-stakeholder and multi-level approach to food security and malnutrition across the rural-urban continuum. The framework articulates guiding principles, purposes and outcomes compatible with the objectives of the

In many low and middle income countries, a significant share of the food consumed in urban areas runs through informal systems that provide important employment opportunities, sources of income and food security and nutrition for the poor. However, informal food systems often carry major risks and problems of safety at source, in storage and cooking capacities.

Urgent and coordinated action is required to support national and local governments to make food systems more efficient, inclusive and resilient to price volatility, weather shocks and climate change in times of urbanization. Fostering resilient and economically prosperous food systems, integrated across landscapes and based on multi-stakeholder, multi-scalar and multi-sectorial collaboration, is key to supporting more sustainable food systems.

2030 Agenda. A global action programme is proposed to be implemented by FAO, together with partners, recognizing the key role of local governments for addressing the food security and nutrition challenges.

The programme includes seven comprehensive areas of support that assist governments to:



**Enable** coherent policy environments through improved laws, regulations, governance and empowerment of institutions at both national and local levels

.....



**Execute** actions according to context-specific realities delivered through, for example, shorter supply chains and inclusive public food procurement,

innovative and sustainable agro–food businesses, healthy food environments and improved access to green spaces for healthy cities, and waste reduction through a circular bioeconomy

.....



**Expand** good practices through the exchange of information and improved capacity for scaling up actions.

## In 2018:

The Urban Food Agenda initiated an important shift in dealing with food security and nutrition issues in urban areas, promoting a new systemic and territorial perspective to food systems along the rural–urban continuum;

FAO has scaled up its work on the urban food agenda, and actively participated in the post-HABITAT III process, promoting food security and nutrition in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda;

The 'Developing Sustainable Food Systems for Urban Areas (NADHALI)' project, covering Nairobi (Kenya), Dhaka (Bangladesh) and Lima (Peru), has been completed, with the goal of supporting local governments on food systems planning, with local food governance mechanism as a core strategy has been developed;

The Municipality of Lima, Peru, has integrated food security and nutrition into its Sustainable Lima Programme with the support of FAO. The Milan Urban Food Policy Pact recognized the city for this initiative with an award;

FAO's City-to-City initiative promoted technical exchanges among cities in West Africa;

Strengthened its partnership with UN-Habitat to mainstream sustainable food systems and nutrition into national urban policies;

Supported initiatives that target urban dwellers' health and well-being, such as ensuring equal access to green public spaces and to food outlets offering affordable, nutritious, safe and adequate food;

Organized a side event at the United Nations High Level Political Forum to highlight the key role of food systems and natural resource management for SDG 11, stressing the importance of leveraging cities in addressing other SDGs under review (SDG 15, SDG 12, SDG 9 and SDG 8).



**55%**  
of the world's  
population reside in  
urban areas



**60%**  
of global energy  
demanded and **70%**  
**CO<sub>2</sub> emissions**  
stemming from cities



**34%**  
of the global population  
lives in small cities or  
towns



**80%+**  
of urban dwellers are  
exposed to air quality  
levels that exceed **WHO-**  
recommended limits



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



**70%**  
of all food produced  
is destined for  
consumption in cities





©FAO/K.Purevraqcha

## AMR – Spreading the word, motivating change

FAO’s ambitious global, regional and national programming on antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is helping countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean boost agricultural efficiency while addressing the underlying drivers for the misuse and overuse of antibiotics and other antimicrobials.

Building on the FAO Action Plan on AMR (2016–2020), FAO is guiding worldwide efforts and working closely with countries to raise awareness and motivate changes in practice; strengthen policy and governance; and improve surveillance of antimicrobials and resistant microbes across the food chain. A key focus of these efforts is helping countries develop ‘One Health’ National Action Plans to protect the health of people, animals and the environment.

While it is the responsibility of every veterinarian, every farmer and every physician to use antimicrobials responsibly, it is also something that requires global leadership. FAO, WHO, OIE and others have made commitments, and national governments are producing antimicrobial awareness and control plans.

**Professor David Barrett**  
University of Bristol

## Results

The World Antibiotic Awareness Week (WAAW) is a tripartite-led campaign and rallying call for action. So far, **110 countries** have reported nationwide and have targeted campaigns, with nearly **500 events** organized in 2018.

## Resource partners

France, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America and FAO

FAO and WHO piloted the **Smart Phone for Change programme** in the Near East and North Africa region, targeting health, pharmacy and veterinary students to become key influencers for responsible antibiotic use in their fields.

FAO developed a methodology with OIE to analyze national legislation relevant to AMR. This has been applied in **10 countries**, triggering regulatory reform in five of them.

## SDGs



## Programme countries



- Armenia
- Kazakhstan
- Bangladesh
- Kenya
- Belarus
- Kyrgyzstan
- Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
- Lao People's Democratic Republic
- Cambodia
- Paraguay
- Cuba
- Philippines
- Dominican Republic
- Sudan
- Ecuador
- Tajikistan
- El Salvador
- United Republic of Tanzania
- Ethiopia
- Thailand
- Ghana
- Viet Nam
- Honduras
- Zambia
- Indonesia
- Zimbabwe

## World Antibiotic Awareness Week (WAAW)

**Kampong Cham province, Cambodia**  
**26–27 November 2018**

FAO, together with Cambodia’s Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Health, and WHO, organized the Cambodian World Antibiotic Awareness Week (WAAW) under the theme 'Handle Food Safely and Combat AMR.' The 2018 WAAW stakeholders are considered to play key roles in improving food safety and prudent antimicrobial use.



## AMIS – A cornerstone of global food market transparency

The Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) is an inter-Agency Platform to enhance food market transparency and encourage coordination of policy action in response to market uncertainty.

FAO hosts the AMIS Secretariat and supports the initiative through the 'Food Market Transparency and Policy Response for Food Security' project that aims to strengthen the collaboration and dialogue between the world's main producing, exporting and importing countries, commercial enterprises, and international organizations.

AMIS helps to ensure confidence in markets and to provide a more level playing field for all market participants, including poor countries, by enhancing the quality and availability of food market information.

Exchanges in AMIS are open and of very good quality.

**Seth Meyer**

Chairman of the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture

Information is powerful in the right hands – correct, up-to-date information – and I think that's what AMIS is allowing countries to have access to: accurate, reliable, and transparent information.

**Romeo S. Recide**

Deputy National Statistician for Sectoral Statistics of the Philippine Statistics Authority

## Results

In 2018, the AMIS Secretariat briefed participants of the First Meeting of G20 Agriculture Deputies in Rosario, Argentina.

- **G20 Ministers of Agriculture praise the good work of AMIS and reaffirm their strong commitment to the objectives of the initiative** (June 2018)

## Resource partners

Canada, France, Germany and the Russian Federation

## SDGs



## Programme countries



- AMIS partnered with Chatham House to start **monitoring food trade chokepoints**, i.e. critical junctures through which large volumes of global food trade pass (February 2018)
- AMIS **joined forces** with Global Grain and participated in their **Geneva conference** to reach out to the global food trade industry (November 2018)
- By enhancing **transparency and policy coordination** in international food markets, AMIS has helped to prevent unexpected price hikes and strengthen global food security.

## The 7th Session of the AMIS Rapid Response Forum

**Rosario, Argentina**  
**15 March 2018**

The Forum followed the first meeting of G20 Agriculture Deputies organized by the Argentinian G20 Presidency. Delegates reviewed the situation and outlook of global food markets, focusing on the four AMIS crops – wheat, maize, rice and soybeans – and discussed the overall AMIS work programme. Canada was elected as the Chair of AMIS for 2018–2019.



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## Livestock value chain in Eastern Sudan

The 'Agriculture and Livestock Value Chain Project' (ALIVE) is part of the FAO programme titled 'Promotion of sustainable rural livelihoods for the refugees and the host communities in Eastern Sudan'. The project beneficiaries are people living in six refugee camps – Kilo 26, Shagarab, Abuda, Um-Gargour, Wad-Sharify and Girba, and surrounding host communities.

The project's objective is to improve the self-reliance and reduce poverty in the targeted refugee and host communities through the fodder production, animal fattening and milk production value chains.

Full integration and collaboration between refugees and host communities was achieved under the three value chains.

“I received 3 male sheep and, as refugees have no access to land, I used to feed my sheep with fodder I bought from the market. I completed the first fattening cycle within 5 months, sold the 3 sheep at SDG 5 000 per head and got SDG 15 000.

**Monira**  
Wad Sharifay Refugee, Sudan

## Results

**27** associations of producers were formed and received training from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for a total of **550** members

**1 650** animals were distributed

**16** fodder storage facilities were provided

**2** milk processing units were constructed in Girba and Kilo 26

Linkages with leading dairy companies were **promoted**

## Resource partner

UNHCR

## SDGs



## Programme country



Sudan

## Breaking the Cycle Between Conflict and Hunger

United Nations, New York, United States of America

25 September 2018

Attended by the FAO Director-General, the event was a major opportunity to advocate at the highest levels the importance of collaboration among the United Nations Rome-based agencies and the critical role of food security in building resilience and contributing to sustaining peace.



## Linking markets for roots and tubers in African ACP countries

The 'Strengthening Linkages between Buyers and Small Actors in the Roots and Tubers Sector in Africa (ART)' project improved the livelihoods of small producers engaged in the roots and tubers value chains in selected African ACP countries through the promotion of linkages to domestic and regional markets.

Root and tuber crops (potato, cassava and yam) account for 20 percent of caloric intake across Africa. Their commercialization is a strategy for poverty reduction, when linkages are established between smallholders and semi-formal and formal markets. Urban and food markets are projected to quadruple in Africa over the next two decades, offering significant opportunities for African producers.

The value chain approach promoted by the project has helped us incredibly. We were able to develop inclusive models engaging input dealers, farmers, ware producers and processors which made our business viable. We are where we are today because of the FAO roots and tubers project intervention

**Anthony**  
Ugandan project beneficiary and chips processor

### Results

**70%** increased production (since 2016)

**70%** increased land from which crops were harvested (since 2015)

**156** cooperatives' record books digitalized: profiling of **1 289** farmers

**15** collection centres established

**147** new farmer organizations, associations, SMEs formed and registered

**405** supplier-buyer contracts/agreements

**12** new processing micro-enterprises

### Resource partner

European Union (EDF)

### SDGs



### Programme countries



Kenya  
United Republic of Tanzania  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

**443** individuals, **16** SMEs, groups and cooperatives accessed funding worth around **USD 841 200**

**4** new financial products developed specifically for cassava and potato processors

**345** new individual and collective bank accounts

**USD 18 000** saved under farmer field school schemes

**2 000** farmers benefiting from information services, including climate and weather forecasts, and cropping calendars

**1** insurance product against climate risks developed and under commercialization





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## Wasting less means feeding more

Responding to food losses in Africa, a continent where a large section of the population is food insecure, FAO worked with partners to reduce post-harvest loss (PHL) through different programmes, one of which is 'Support to the African Union in the development of policies and strategies for country-specific plans to reduce post-harvest food losses'.

During the Malabo biennium review held in January 2018, 50 African Union (AU) member states (out of 55) reported that they were not on track to meet their 2025 food loss reduction targets. This project is filling knowledge and information gaps identified by the AU member states as reasons for their lack of progress towards achieving their PHL targets.

“The key to reducing food loss and waste is to fundamentally re-think how we produce, process, market and consume food. Only when everyone works together, to develop inclusive and sustainable food systems, can we effectively address this issue.”

**Jamie Morisson**  
 FAO Strategic Programme Leader,  
 Food Systems

## Results

- Establishment of national PHL Technical Working Groups to oversee PHL initiatives in their respective country

- Adoption of the FAO training modules by universities with researchers and lecturers who have become “ambassadors” of FAO’s Food Loss Assessment methodology

FAO seconded a PHL specialist to the AU agricultural division, ensuring improved communication between FAO and the benefiting entities

## Resource partner

Rockefeller Foundation

## SDGs



## Programme countries



Armenia  
 Belarus  
 Ethiopia  
 Ghana  
 Indonesia  
 Kazakhstan  
 Kenya  
 Kyrgyzstan  
 Sudan  
 Tajikistan  
 United Republic of Tanzania  
 Zambia  
 Zimbabwe

## Regional Forum on Post-Harvest Losses Nairobi, Kenya 24–25 July 2018

Supporting the AU in the development of policies and strategies for country-specific plans to reduce post harvest losses was the theme of the Forum, which brought together 70 delegates from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Italy, Kenya, Netherlands, Nigeria, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.



© FAO Sebastián Villar

## Stronger bargaining power and more transparency in marketing transactions

Women make up about 50 percent of the agricultural labour force in sub-Saharan Africa, yet continue to be disadvantaged in their access to productive resources and markets, new technology, market information, financial services, education and training opportunities.

With the goal of unlocking the high potential women represent in agricultural value chains in Africa, FAO supported the implementation of the project 'Agribusinesses and agri-food food chains that are more inclusive and efficient are developed and implemented by the public and private sectors'. Specifically, the component 'Enable women to benefit more equally from agri-food value chain development' reached out to female actors in rural small-scale value chains in several countries on the continent.

A few months ago, we were still kept off the market, with no power in the decision-making process. Now, we make our voice heard.

**Houda**  
A clam collector in Tunisia's southeastern Zaboussa region

## Results

In Tunisia, the clam production sector employs more than **4 000** women at **17** production sites, primarily concentrated in two major coastal areas – **Gabès** and **Sfax** – with an average annual production of **700** tonnes mostly destined for export.

Under the project, and through the joint coordination between FAO and the Tunisian government, together with private stakeholders, Tunisian women clam collectors were given privileged access to the high-value European market, with an equity partnership with the Italian importer Pesca Pronta.

## Resource partners

Belgium, Flanders (Region of Belgium), Netherlands, and Switzerland through FMM

## SDGs



## Programme country



A local export center, meanwhile, ensured the clams were clean and complied with international food safety standards.

The products carried a new label, developed specifically for Tunisian clams produced through the initiative, which informs consumers of the production practices relating to sustainability, gender inclusion and quality. The new price scheme has considerably **increased the income of Tunisian women clam collectors**.

A joint FAO–United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) e-learning course was launched, enhancing the capacity of national value chain experts and practitioners, representatives of ministries of agriculture and livestock, of trade and economy, national food administrators and other relevant authorities, producer associations, agribusiness enterprises and supply chain operators

**100** participants, more than half of whom were **women**, received training on how to access and analyze information to develop sound policies and practical strategies for gender-sensitive food value chain development

## Commission on the Status of Women (CSW62)

United Nations, New York, United States of America

12–23 March 2018

The priority theme for the 62<sup>nd</sup> session of the Commission on the Status of Women was 'Challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls'. Representatives of Member States, United Nations entities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) accredited by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) from all regions of the world attended the session.



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## Policy support on public food procurement for Government-led Home-Grown School Food (HGSP) programmes

In the last decade, governments have been increasingly investing in home-grown school meals both to promote diversified school menus for better nutrition and to support farmers and small-scale value chain actors in gaining access to a predictable and stable local market.

FAO has been providing support to public food procurement as a catalyst to boost local agriculture, strengthen local food systems and move people out of poverty.

Linking school feeding to local suppliers (smallholder farmers and their organizations) is a very powerful tool to ensure schoolchildren have access to diversified and nutritious food and to contribute to the development of local economy and market. FAO in collaboration with WFP, the Regional Bureaus of Education and Agriculture, and Italy are facilitating access to new market outlets for smallholder farmers in SNNPR.

**Ato Mathiwos Maldayo**  
Deputy Bureau Head SNNPR Bureau of  
Education, Ethiopia

## Results

**Partnering** with the African Union Commission – with support from the International Training Centre of the International Labour Organization – to build the capacity of member states in designing and implementing efficient and inclusive HGSP programmes.

**Designing** a global framework for public food procurement as a business opportunity for smallholders. This includes normative products and a benchmarking framework for data collection and analysis to design and assess inclusive public food procurement initiatives.

**Designing and implementing** a quantitative impact assessment methodology of HGSP programmes with particular focus on supply chain actors.

## Resource partner

Italy

## SDGs



**Strengthening** the capacity of the Governments of Ethiopia and Senegal to manage HGSP programmes, with support from IFAD and WFP, FAO is addressing the main gaps identified along the HGSP value chain by;

- Promoting the inclusion of diverse products for diet diversification and designing tailored procurement modalities (i.e. cash and voucher schemes).
- Designing food-based regional nutrition guidelines for diversified school menus
- Contributing to the revision of public food procurement guidelines for HGSP to facilitate direct procurement from smallholders.
- Assessing local production contexts
- Rehabilitating ten HGSP schools (5 in Ethiopia and 5 in Senegal).
- Strengthening capacity of food handlers in kitchen management, food storage, sanitation and hygiene.
- Supporting local supply chain actors in ensuring steady quantity and quality supply to HGSP programmes

## Conference on Agriculture and Food in an Urbanizing Society

Porto Alegre, Brazil

17–21 September 2018

The working group on “Institutional food procurement and school feeding programmes: Exploring the benefits, challenges and opportunities” was convened at the Third International Conference on Agriculture and Food in an Urbanizing Society in Porto Alegre, Brazil, in September 2018. A presentation was delivered on the work developed within the project on aligning public procurement regulatory frameworks for the implementation of school feeding programmes targeting smallholder farmers.



## Codex Alimentarius



### Food Trade is difficult to imagine without food standards, which give confidence to consumers about the safety, quality and authenticity of what they eat

The Codex Alimentarius, or “Food Code” is a collection of international standards, guidelines and codes of practice adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission to ensure safe, good food for everyone.

The Commission is at the center of the Joint FAO–WHO Food Standards Programme, and was established by the two United Nations agencies to protect consumer health and promote fair practices in food trade.

Codex texts are non-binding recommendations for voluntary application by Members. They are a reference in WTO trade disputes and also serve in many cases as a basis for national legislation.

The harmonization of food standards contributes to the protection of consumer health and to the fullest possible facilitation of international trade.

### The Codex scorecard

Numbers of Codex standards, guidelines and codes of practice by subject matter as of July 2018 after the 41st Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission:

**223** Standards (of which)

**11** General standards

**212** Commodity standards



**78** Guidelines

**53** Codes of Practice

**111** Maximum levels (MLs) for contaminants in food covering

**18** contaminants



**4 514** MLs covering **291** food additives or groups of food additives

**632** Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for residues of veterinary drugs in foods covering **66** veterinary drugs



Risk Management

Recommendations (RMRs) for **13** veterinary drugs

**5 437** MRLs and **63** Extraneous Maximum Residue Limits (EMRLs) for pesticide residues covering **229** pesticides



World Food Safety Day will be a chance for everyone to take a moment to think about something we often take for granted: food safety.

Tom Heilandt  
Codex Alimentarius Secretary



## Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (RAI): Bridging the generation gap in agriculture

In 2018, FAO continued working on the application of the Committee on Food Security (CFS) Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems – known as the CFS-RAI – under the umbrella programme 'Supporting Responsible Investments in Agriculture and Food Systems.'

This work focuses, inter alia, on creating an enabling environment through policies, laws, incentives and institutional frameworks that allows and encourages youth to carry out and benefit from responsible investment in agriculture.

By fostering multi-stakeholder dialogue and tackling critical challenges such as limited capacity to access finance, land or markets, FAO aims to unleash the potential of youth to engage and see agriculture as a viable livelihood.

Key areas in which our youth need to be capacitated include entrepreneurial skills: or they need to receive incentives or subsidies in order to be able to engage in agriculture.

**Alexandria Angala**  
Deputy Director of Planning,  
Statistics and Policies, Ministry of Agriculture,  
Water and Forestry, Namibia

## Results

As a result of the support of the Swiss Federal Office for Agriculture (FOAG), FAO developed a capacity assessment tool and accompanying guidance note for governments, enterprises, farmer organizations and others, as they seek to empower youth to engage in and benefit from responsible investment in agriculture.

Following successful results, the resource partner and FAO have agreed to expand the application of the tool to Asia and francophone Africa. An additional commitment for funding from Switzerland was secured to undertake more in-depth analysis in selected countries.

The capacity assessment tool, which has been applied in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Uganda and in four Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries with over 100 participants, guides stakeholders through a set of questions to assess the existing and needed capacities for youth to carry out and benefit from investments.

## Forty-fifth Session of the CFS

With the support of FOAG, a side event was organized during the 45th session of the Committee on World Food Security to raise awareness, promote multi-stakeholder dialogue and share experiences on challenges and opportunities for youth and in bridging the generation gap in agriculture.







## **Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises**

# FAO helps countries to warn their communities and act on threats to agriculture, nutrition and food security

People around the world are increasingly exposed to natural hazards and crises, from natural disasters and disease epidemics to conflict, market shocks and protracted crises.

Between 2003 and 2013, natural disasters caused USD 1.5 trillion in damages worldwide and affected over 2 billion people in developing countries alone.

By helping countries to create or strengthen early warning and disaster risk reduction systems, FAO is ensuring that those who are the most vulnerable to disasters, the rural poor, are more prepared for crises.

People with resilient livelihoods are better able to prevent and reduce the impact of disasters on their lives. Efficient and sustainable management of water resources, for example, is a priority to improve the resilience of vulnerable communities.

FAO's 'One million cisterns for the Sahel' initiative promotes simple and cost-effective rainwater harvesting and storage systems for vulnerable communities, especially for women.

Disasters and crises don't just have immediate, short-term effects, they undermine livelihoods and national development gains that have taken years to build.

Recognizing that acting early is critical, FAO's early warning-early action system translates alerts into anticipatory actions to reduce the impact of disaster events.

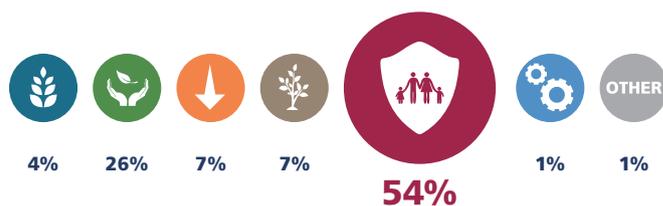
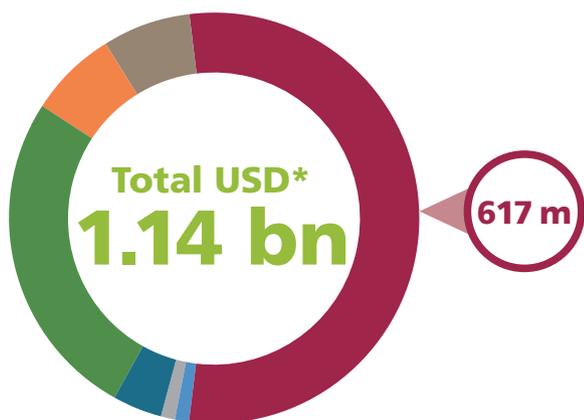
In 2018 the United Nations Security Council in its Resolution 2417, for the first time, dealt with the interlinkages of conflict and hunger and called for greater action regarding conflict-induced hunger.

Inter-agency cooperation among United Nations agencies, such as **IFAD, IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP**, increases the effectiveness of all FAO programmes in disaster prone areas, whether climate-related or conflict-related.





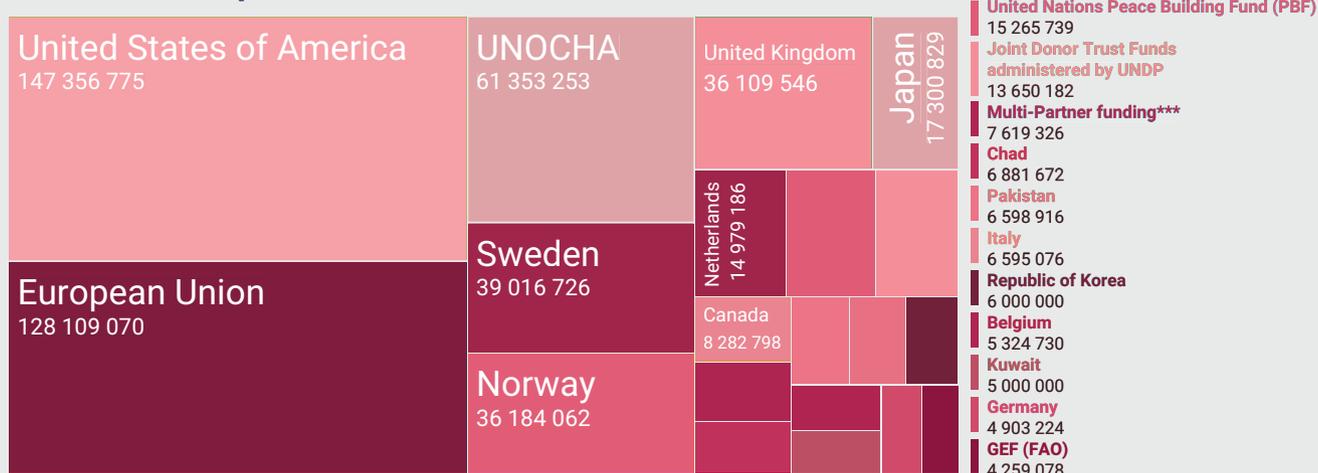
### SOS approvals\*\* in 2018 by Strategic Objective



#### by region



### TOP 20 resource partners



### Top 20 programme countries



\*Total voluntary contributions mobilized in 2018.

\*\*According to the FAO official methodology determined by the Governing Bodies, voluntary contributions (approvals) are counted at the time the programmes/projects are declared operationally active.

\*\*\*Funded by more than one partner.



# Focus on the humanitarian–development–peace nexus in the Sahel

The Sahel's population of 140 million is expected to more than double by 2050 and has among the highest poverty rates in the world.

This, combined with changing weather patterns, will put increasing pressure on already scarce natural resources

## FAO and the humanitarian–development–peace nexus in the Sahel

In the Niger, as in other parts of the Sahel, FAO, IFAD and WFP are jointly focusing on addressing poverty, underdevelopment, climate shocks and migration – factors that have all contributed to the region's critical humanitarian and security situation, one that affects women and girls in particular.

A series of projects in Dargue in the Niger's southern Maradi region visited by the heads of the three United Nations Rome-based agencies (RBAs), are an example of where the three United Nations agencies' work is making a difference.

Initiatives, such as a land rehabilitation programme, water management systems and a central marketplace, illustrate the vital link between humanitarian and development assistance for peace-building in the region.



**In August 2018, at a joint visit to the Niger, the heads of the three RBAs pledged to redouble efforts to link interventions addressing food insecurity and long-term resilience to tackle the Sahel region's critical humanitarian and security situation.**

and is likely to generate more conflict – especially between pastoralists and households involved in crop production – while also forcing people to abandon rural areas in greater numbers.

During their visit to the Niger, Graziano da Silva, Hougbo and Beasley also underscored the importance of community and government-led initiatives, such as "Les Nigériens nourrissent les Nigériens" backed by FAO, IFAD and WFP together with other partners.

This initiative, which aims to reduce poverty and build resilience to food crises, seeks to boost the productivity of agricultural and pastoral land by strengthening local capacity through the introduction of better farming and herding practices and improving infrastructure, such as roads and health centers and school canteens.

**Working closely together, FAO, IFAD and WFP are making a difference in the lives and livelihoods of some of the Niger's most vulnerable people. We will strive to build on one another's strengths and continue working with governments, donors and other partners to scale up our efforts throughout the Sahel region to achieve Zero Hunger.**

José Graziano da Silva  
**FAO Director-General**

**Climate-related events and their impact on people's food security has a ripple effect on overall stability in the region.**

Gilbert F. Hougbo  
**IFAD President**

**We can only hope to break the cycle of conflict and hunger if we work together, treating every humanitarian challenge as an opportunity to help develop economies and increase stability. In the Niger and throughout the Sahel, that's what our three agencies are doing – along with national partners like the Government of the Niger – and we can already see how it is paying off.**

David Beasley  
**WFP Executive Director**

## In 2018, FAO:



Launched the '**One Million Cisterns for the Sahel initiative**' to promote and facilitate the introduction of rainwater harvesting and storage systems for vulnerable communities, especially women;

**Protected agropastoral livelihoods** and improved the food security and nutrition of affected populations;

**Strengthened the livelihood resilience** of vulnerable pastoral and agro-pastoral households;

**Improved the effectiveness and coordination of policies and programmes** for a sustainable pastoral system.

**6 million** people in the Sahel region were "**severely food insecure**" in the critical dry season between June and August 2018, with almost half of those affected being pastoralists or agro-pastoralists;



Up to **1.6 million** children were expected to experience severe acute malnutrition as a result;

Unless **urgent action** is taken, the number of children with severe acute malnutrition is likely to **rise** from **1.1** to **1.6 million**



The rapidly growing population in

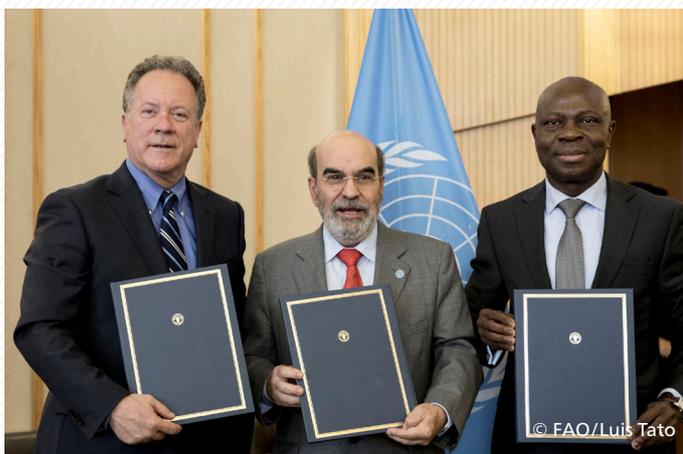


the region, which is expected to double to close to **300 million** by 2050, coupled with **changing weather patterns**, are expected to place even **greater pressure on** already scarce **natural resources**, exacerbating conflict between **pastoralists and farmers** and forcing more people to **abandon rural areas**;

**Severe rainfall deficits and erratic distribution of rains** across the Sahel last year created **shortages of water and fodder**, contributing to causing early



**transhumance movement** – nearly three to four months earlier compared to a regular year. In Mauritania, around **2.4 million** animals have already started moving, including **80%** into Mali and Senegal.



## Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of RBA collaboration on resilience

The 'Canada RBA Resilience Initiative' is an ongoing five-year, multi-agency resilience initiative that seeks to improve food security and increase resilience to shocks and stressors of food insecure households – with a specific focus on vulnerable women and children – in protracted and recurrent crisis-affected regions of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Niger and Somalia.

Through this project all the RBAs' best tools are brought together, bringing more coherence to what FAO, WFP and IFAD are doing at the field level. Joint monitoring, joint partnerships for cash transfers, shared offices and single registration of beneficiaries are just a few examples of activities that are making the programming more cost-effective.

We have been providing job opportunities to the youth, and according to their communities we've spoken to, there has been much less migration out of the area – an added value of the collaboration between FAO, WFP and IFAD.

**Dominique Burgeon**

**FAO Director of Emergencies, on rehabilitating a water pond and stocking it with fish in the Niger**

## Results

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, FAO and WFP have set up a **joint resilience unit**, increasing the number of joint programmes

In the Niger, an **RBA Programme Coordinator**, working for the three agencies, was recruited, further **strengthening joint programming**

In **Somalia**, FAO and WFP together with UNICEF have moved a step further towards a **joint resilience programme**

At headquarters' level, a common **RBA programme team** has been set up

A **Memorandum of Understanding** was signed by the **RBAs** in June to enhance their joint contribution towards the **2030 Agenda**

## Resource partner

Canada

## SDGs



## Programme countries



Democratic Republic of the Congo  
Niger  
Somalia

## Global Network against Food Crises 2018

### Transforming discussions to concrete action

Officially launched at the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016, the Network was effectively activated in 2018, bringing in technical and resource partners, including the World Bank's Famine Action Mechanism, to prevent and address food crises across the humanitarian–development–peace nexus.

In 2018, along with the publication of the Global Report on Food Crises, several meetings with partners to agree on the set-up of the network took place. Also last year, substantial European Union funding of EUR 70 million was critical to operationalize the network, moving it from talk to action.



## Sustainable digital management of the Fall Armyworm

In sub-Saharan Africa, the Fall Armyworm (FAW) has spread quickly and is now infecting tens of millions of hectares of smallholders' maize fields, largely grown for household consumption. FAW recently reached Yemen and India, and it continues to spread quickly throughout Southeast Asia.

The FAO Global FAW programme aims to reduce threats of hunger and food insecurity through risk monitoring and early action against FAW. FAO and Penn State University developed the Fall Armyworm Monitoring and Early Warning System (FAMEWS), which consists of a new mobile phone app to help farmers, communities and extension officers collect and record information when scouting fields and checking pheromone traps for FAW; it further comprises a global platform that displays maps and analytics of the field data.

Since I've been using FAMEWS in my farm, I'm able to detect Fall Armyworm and to help my fellow farmers to deal with this new pest.

**Rosalind Akochi**

a lead farmer from Busia County, Kenya

### Artificial intelligence to combat Fall Armyworm

PlantVillage, a global platform that helps farmers cope with climate change and pests, powers the FAMEWS mobile app and uses artificial intelligence to diagnose if a maize plant is infested with FAW. This is a far more precise means of detecting FAW, while at the same time it educates users on what FAW damage looks like on maize. FAO partnered with Penn State University to develop this innovative offline tool.



## Results

The mobile app **FAMEWS** was **distributed** in all African countries and **translated** into **13 languages**.

More than **55 000 reports** from over **40 FAW-affected countries** have been **collected** by the FAMEWS mobile app since its release in March 2018, which are available on the new FAO FAW Portal launched in December 2018.

**National FAW** focal points have been **designated** in each country and thousands of farmers have been trained on identification and diagnostics of the FAW, data collection and reporting.

A **Farmer Field School (FFS) guide** on integrated management of the FAW, as well as technical guidance notes on early action, scouting, traps, pesticides, and management have been **prepared and disseminated**.

A revamped version of the mobile app, **FAMEWSv3**, is **being launched**, providing more **benefit to users** by incorporating new models and innovative features.

## Resource partners

Belgium, Norway and AfDB

## SDGs



## Programme countries



Eritrea  
Kenya  
Zambia

## Fall Armyworm meeting at FAO headquarters

**FAO, Rome, Italy**  
**28 June 2018**

On the sidelines of a resource partners' meeting in June, FAO called for a massive scaling up of the Fall Armyworm campaign to train more than 500 000 farmers to manage the pest through FAO's FFS in sub-Saharan Africa.



## Support to Yemen

In 2018 violence continued to disrupt livelihoods in Yemen, displace more people and restrict the movement of both humanitarian goods and workers, limiting their capacity to reach the most vulnerable. Despite this, FAO was able to significantly scale up its humanitarian programme in the country through the 'Support to Yemen' programme.

Thanks to the support of resource partners and in collaboration with local partners in all areas of the country, FAO's team in Yemen delivered crucial support to millions of people at risk of severe hunger.

As a result of their efforts, FAO's expertise in farming, livestock, fisheries and forestry is increasingly acknowledged as a critical part of the humanitarian response in Yemen and is not just saving lives, but is securing and restoring agricultural livelihoods.

FAO is not only working to enable families to produce food for themselves and their communities when markets are disrupted, but also to safeguard, protect and restore Yemen's agriculture sector.

**José Graziano da Silva**  
FAO Director-General

## Results

More than **3 million** people reached with a mixture of crop and vegetable seeds, fishing gear, poultry production kits and cash support

More than **2.4 million** livestock reached through FAO's animal vaccination and treatment campaigns

**46 086** households, including those with malnourished children under five and pregnant and nursing mothers, received farming hand tools and nutritious vegetable seeds in Al Hudaydah and Abyan

## Resource partners

European Union, Japan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates (through OCHA), United States of America (USAID), OCHA, SFERA and the World Bank

**2 065** households, of which **85 percent** were headed by women, received egg-laying chicken feed and poultry housing equipment

**54%** of rural women in Yemen were involved in agricultural activities

**2 900** women-headed households each received **3 to 5** sheep or goats, animal feed concentrate and feed blocks

**850** women-headed households received dairy equipment to improve milk production

**6 030** women-headed households were trained in animal health feeding, milk production, and sheep and goat fattening in Lahj, Abyan, Al Hudaydah and Hajjah

## SDGs



## Programme countries



Yemen

## UN Security Council Resolution on hunger and conflict

**New York, United States of America**  
**24 May 2018**

The United Nations Security Council unanimously approved a resolution explicitly linking conflict and hunger and which was informed by evidence provided by FAO and WFP on hunger in conflicts. It promotes increased Conflict sensitivity in the United Nations and partner programming and greater collaboration among humanitarian, development and peace actors.



© FAO

## Battling locusts in Central Asia

Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are periodically plagued by locusts – pests that attack a wide range of cultivated crops. Locusts can cause severe damage at agricultural, economic and social levels, thus jeopardizing food security and livelihoods.

The objective of the 'Project for Improvement of Locust Management in Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan' set out to contribute to food security and livelihoods of rural populations in Central Asia by preventing and limiting the threats posed by locusts and damage to crops and rangelands, and as a result, to human health and the environment. To that end, promoting regional cooperation and improving human and operational national capacities are key to successfully dealing with such transboundary locust pests and thus protect the lives of rural populations living in locust-affected areas.

“FAO plays a leading role in coordinating efforts to manage locust issues at global level.”

**Hans Dreyer**

**FAO Director of the Plant Production and Protection Division**

## Results

An estimated **11.2 million** people in all three countries were the ultimate beneficiaries of the project.

**51** local experts were involved in annual cross-border or joint surveys, allowing to further develop **regional cooperation**.

**608** local experts benefited from a comprehensive **training of trainers on locust management**, addressing locust monitoring and information management, and spraying and pesticide risk reduction.

Countries benefitted from the delivery of a high volume of **equipment** for locust monitoring and control as well as for mitigating and monitoring the impact of anti-locust control operations on human health and the environment.

**Monitoring and analysis tools** were introduced to support the collection and use of standardized and geo-referenced locust field data, in addition to weather and ecological conditions for more accurate forecasting.

**Human health and environmental monitoring teams** were set up in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan – for the first time ever in Central Asia – contributing to monitoring and reducing the risks of locust control.

## Resource partner

Japan

## SDGs



## Programme countries



Afghanistan  
Kyrgyzstan  
Tajikistan

On **safety measures associated with locust control operations**, practical guidelines on risk reduction were produced and **3 000** calendars distributed to the local populations living in locust-affected areas.

## Technical Workshop on Locusts in Caucasus and Central Asia

**Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan**

**19–23 November 2018**

Such annual workshops are organized by FAO within the framework of the interregional and multi-funded 'Programme to improve national and regional locust management in Caucasus and Central Asia (CCA)', which has been implemented since October 2011 for the benefit of ten countries. FAO's preventive locust management strategy is based on knowledge of locust bio-ecology as well as on monitoring locust population dynamics, allowing more accurate forecasting and thus early warning and early reaction.



## Resilience through social protection

Natural hazard-induced disasters such as floods, drought, cyclones and earthquakes cost economies in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) well in excess of USD 4 billion annually, not to mention additional losses due to other shocks, such as disease outbreak and conflict.

In partnership with partner agencies ILO, UNICEF, UNISDR, WFP, and the FAO project 'Strengthen capacity of ASEAN Member States to develop social protection systems for resilience' aims to develop the capacities of ASEAN Member States to design and implement risk-informed and shock-responsive social protection systems. It is aligned with the humanitarian–development nexus and the joint collaboration of United Nations agencies.

“This scale of disaster loss and impact requires solutions that will not only improve effectiveness of disaster response but more importantly to sustainably reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience.”

**Taheeni Thammannagoda**  
Head of the ECHO Regional Office  
for Asia and the Pacific

## Results

At country level, **3 road maps** (Cambodia, Myanmar and the Philippines) **developed** to adapt and/or **scale up** their **social protection** systems to be more shock-responsive.

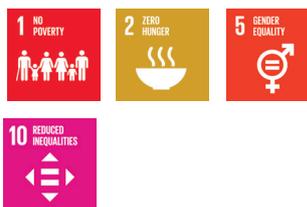
At regional level, a regional study on shock-responsive social protection was conducted.

The project acted as an effective catalyst for **awareness-raising** among ASEAN member states, for **developing buy-in** from governments for future investment programmes and for facilitating dialogue among different sectors.

## Resource partner

European Union (ECHO)

## SDGs



## Programme countries



Asia and the Pacific (Regional)

## Singapore and Thailand

ASEAN consultation for Development of ASEAN Guidelines on Disaster Responsive Social Protection **30–31 August 2018, Bangkok, Thailand** and ASEAN validation workshop for the ASEAN guidelines on Disaster responsive Social Protection **20 November 2018, Singapore**

Organized by the ASEAN Secretariat in collaboration with international organizations including FAO's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, the regional consultations functioned well as discussion fora to develop a common understanding among ASEAN Member States and to identify the way to move forward with successful awareness-raising.



## Climate resilience in Cambodia

Cambodia is extremely vulnerable to climate change and currently has low adaptive capacity to address changing climate conditions and impacts which pose a significant threat to agriculture and food security.

The ongoing FAO–GEF project 'Strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of rural communities using micro watershed approaches to climate change and variability to attain sustainable food security in Cambodia' aims to build the adaptive capacity of rural communities and reduce their vulnerability to climate change and variability through integrated micro-watershed management and climate-resilient agriculture practices to ensure food security in Cambodia.

“Once our ecosystem functions are improved we can battle climate change that causes unpredictable natural disasters like storms, floods, and droughts.”

**Mr. Chan Thel**  
a village chief of Anlong Kranh village,  
Popok commune, Cambodia.

### Results

Climate change adaptation integrated into **national and sub-national forestry, water, agricultural, livelihood and food security policies** planning, and implementation procedures.

Participatory integrated **microwatershed management** reducing climate impacts on natural resources and agriculture.

Climate-resilient **agricultural practices** promoted, demonstrated and sustained through **farmer field schools**.

Climate-resilient **alternative livelihood** options targeting **women piloted and sustained**.

**Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)** and information dissemination to share lessons learned.

### Resource partner

GEF

### SDGs



### Programme countries



Cambodia





Net connected No Camera 90%

Mission 1

11 PTS

1 Lines

Camera Model

- Phantom 4 Pro Camera
- Mavic Pro Camera
- Zenmuse X3
- Zenmuse X4S
- Phantom 4 Advanced Camera
- Zenmuse X5
- Zenmuse X5R
- Zenmuse X5A
- Zenmuse X5S
- Zenmuse X5S
- Zenmuse X7

Speed: 14.8 MS

Altitude: 14.8 M



# Technical quality, statistics and cross-cutting themes

# High-quality statistics are the foundation for evidence-based decision-making for governments and the international community

To guarantee a robust and practical results-based approach for all of the work of the Organization, FAO must ensure that it has the internal technical capacity and integrity to achieve the expected results.

Objective 6 provides the necessary enabling environment to ensure that FAO delivers its programme of work in an efficient and effective way. It also provides most of the global public goods produced by the Organization, such as databases and flagship publications, to inform the discussion on the international development agenda.

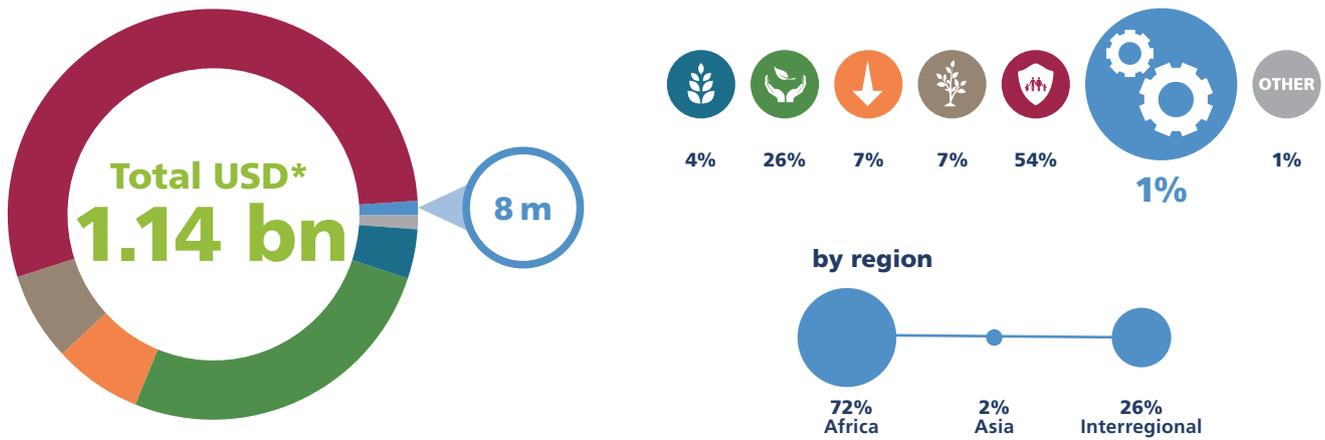
Objective 6 includes statistics and the cross-cutting themes on gender, governance, nutrition and climate change.

The quality and integrity of the technical and normative work of the Organization is essential for effective implementation of its Strategic Framework.

For instance, high-quality statistics are essential for designing and targeting policies to reduce hunger, malnutrition and rural poverty and to promote the sustainable use of natural resources. They play a critical role in measuring and monitoring progress towards national and international development goals and targets.



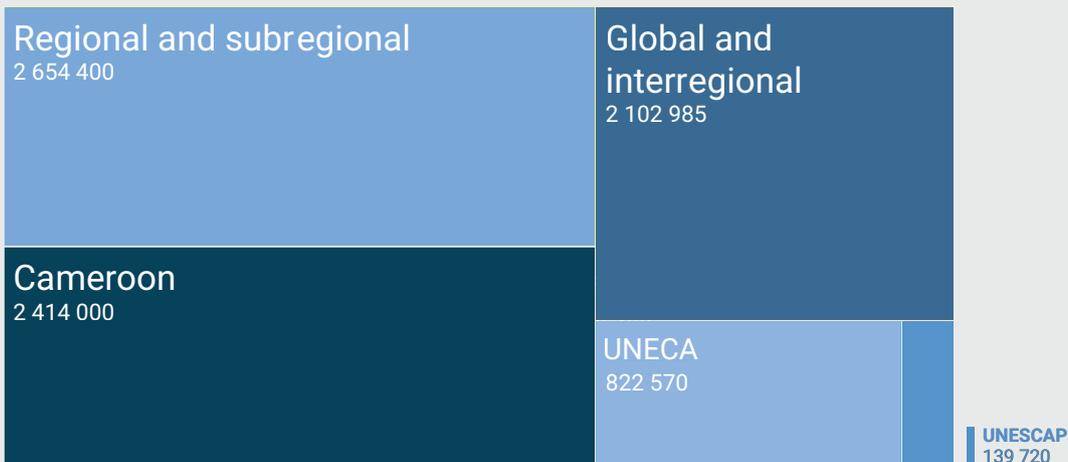
### 06 approvals\*\* in 2018 by Strategic Objective



#### TOP resource partners



#### Top programme countries and partners



\*Total voluntary contributions mobilized in 2018.

\*\*According to the FAO official methodology determined by the Governing Bodies, voluntary contributions (approvals) are counted at the time the programmes/projects are declared operationally active.

\*\*\*Funded by more than one partner.

# Focus on statistics

Sound and timely statistics are key to informing decisions, policies and investments that tackle issues related to food and agriculture – from hunger and malnutrition to rural poverty; from food-systems productivity to the sustainable use of natural resources, and to climate change. Statistics can help target and monitor policies that benefit the most vulnerable.

Alongside its specific role as a custodian of 21 SDG indicators, FAO is responsible for the compilation, analysis and dissemination of an immense variety of statistical data on food, agriculture and the sustainable management of natural resources.

Besides the SDG Reporting Platform, FAO hosts 14 major databases covering everything from plant and animal biodiversity to rural livelihoods and tenure rights. Through these databases FAO works to ensure that high-quality and internationally comparable data are produced and made accessible to all countries, thus contributing to building a comprehensive knowledge base in food and agriculture.

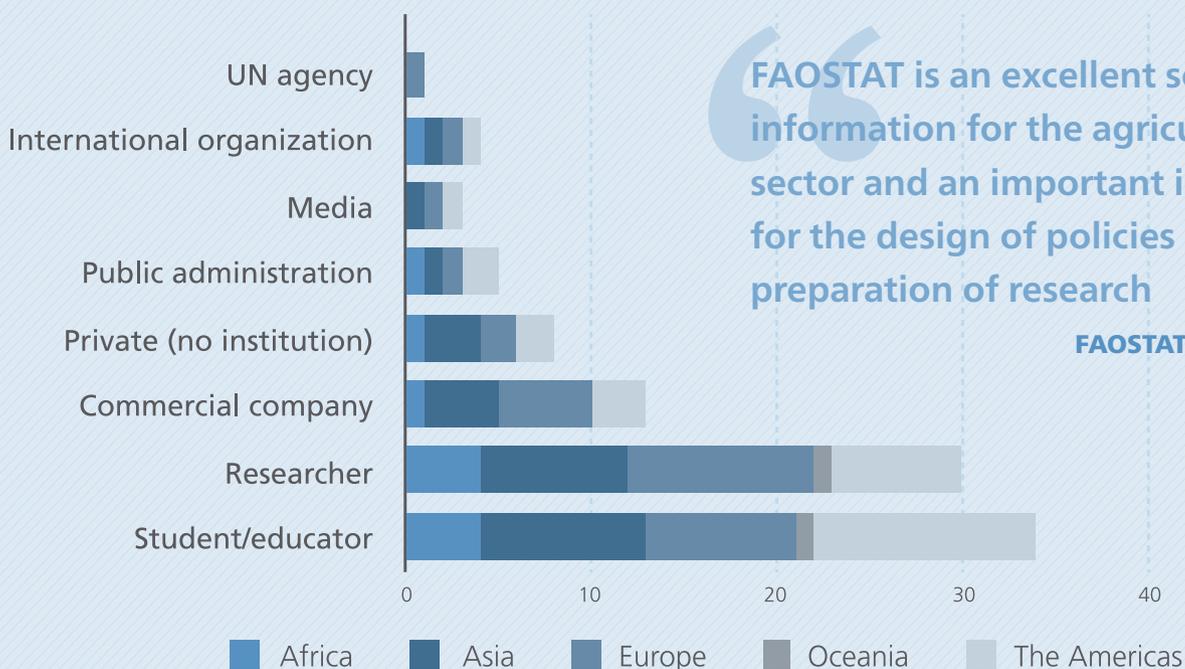
Some of these databases are the world’s largest or only global information system on a particular domain.

## FAOSTAT

FAOSTAT is the world’s largest food and agriculture statistics database and provides free access to data for over 245 countries and territories from 1961 to the most recent year available.

In 2018, there were **1 675 969 page visits to FAOSTAT**, which represents a 6.8-percent increase compared to 2017. Moreover, a survey revealed that 81 percent of FAOSTAT users are fully satisfied with the service. These figures reflect the continued relevance and increasing demand for quality and timely data on food and agriculture from academia, the public and private sectors and numerous other stakeholders.

**FAOSTAT** users by main type and region (2018)



“FAOSTAT is an excellent source of information for the agricultural sector and an important input for the design of policies and the preparation of research”

FAOSTAT user, Honduras

## Other FAO Statistics Databases include

### AIDmonitor

Official Development Assistance with focus on Food and Agriculture

### AMIS

Agricultural Market Information System

### AQUASTAT

The world's largest water resources and management information system

### DAD-IS

Domestic Animal Diversity

### FISHSTAT

Fishery and Aquaculture

### FPMA

Food Prices

### FRA

Global Forest Resources Assessment

### SDG data portal

Data and key information on the 21 SDG indicators under FAO custodianship

### GLRD

Gender and Land Rights Database

### INFood

Food Composition

### RuLIS

Rural livelihoods

### WHO/GIFT

Food Consumption

### WIEWS

World Information and Early Warning System on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

## In 2018, FAO

The FAO Office of the Chief Statistician (OCS) coordinated a major effort to harmonize, synchronize and streamline FAO questionnaires sent to countries, reducing the response burden on national statistical systems and providing a predictable calendar of data collection periods that allows for more effective planning;

FAO led 113 projects, that provided support to countries to collect, analyze and disseminate food and agriculture statistics. Twenty-five of these focused specifically on providing capacity development support to countries on conducting agricultural censuses and surveys, while 28 of them provided support to countries in developing a Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Rural Statistics (SPARS), which acts as the foundation of their agricultural and rural statistics efforts.

FAO's statistical work goes beyond collecting and disseminating food and agriculture statistics. In response to a growing demand by countries, FAO also develops methods and standards to guide countries in generating and using sound statistics and actively supports countries in their implementation through the provision of training and technical assistance.





## Measuring progress towards the SDGs

In 2018, FAO made significant progress in its role as custodian agency for 21 SDG indicators, which account for almost ten percent of the global SDG indicator framework. International standards and methodologies were adopted for six SDG indicators, which were thus upgraded from Tier III\* to Tier II. During the same period, country-reporting on the 21 SDG indicators increased by 14 percent.

Overall, several projects are contributing to the country-level adoption of the SDG indicators under FAO custodianship, such as: country-level and regional technical cooperation projects, the inter-agency Integrated Monitoring Initiative (GEMI) for SDG 6 monitoring, the 'Voices of the Hungry Project' (also known as 'Measuring food insecurity through people's experience) and the Regular Programme's special allotment on SDG monitoring.

*The availability of high-quality, accessible, open, timely and disaggregated data is vital for evidence-based decision-making and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (General Assembly resolution 70/1) and the realization of its ambitions of leaving no one behind.*

**Report on the progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals**  
2018 session

## Results

**15** in-country or desk pilot studies that confirmed the viability of new methodological proposals

**28** training workshops at global and regional levels, providing in-depth training in over 120 countries

**30** direct country technical assistance missions to strengthen the capacity of national statistical systems

**12** e-learning courses on SDG indicators published by FAO and available in different languages

The development of a dedicated FAO SDG reporting platform that received more than **500 000** visits during 2018

## Resource partners

Belgium, Flanders (Region of Belgium), Netherlands and Switzerland through FMM; Germany through UN-Water; United Kingdom; Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and FAO (TCP)

## SDGs



## Programme countries



\*Tier III indicators are indicators for which there is no agreed methodology.



## A blueprint for agricultural statistical systems around the world

The 'Global Strategy to improve agricultural and rural statistics' aims at developing modern and sustainable agricultural statistics systems to boost data production and user need for 21st century policies.

Concluded at the end of 2018, the first phase of the Global Strategy aimed to develop cost-effective methodologies and strengthen capacities of developing countries in the field of agricultural and rural statistics.

It has been implemented by FAO, the UN Economic Commissions for Africa and Asia-Pacific and the African Development Bank in two regions – Africa and Asia-Pacific – where the profile of agricultural and rural statistics was raised.

This training allowed me to strengthen my statistical skills to specialize in agriculture. Now I can help my country make more evidence-based decisions when designing agricultural policies that will support the sector and its development at local level.

**Aboubacar Naïs Oihab**  
 Comoros Masters of  
 Agricultural Statistics (ENSEA)  
 Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

## Results

The initiative has been critical for the uptake of cost-effective methodologies in **21 countries in Africa** and **18 in the Asia-Pacific region**.

**50** cost-effective methodologies have been developed, **120 guidelines and training** material disseminated.

## Resource partners

Italy, United Kingdom (DFID) and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

## SDGs



## Programme countries



Innovative methodologies and tools have been field tested in more than **50 countries** in the world.

Strategic Plans for Agricultural Statistics (SPARS) have been prepared in **40** countries in Africa and in the Asia-Pacific region.

More than **1000 participants** from **85 countries** have been trained on cost-effective methods and 80 long-term scholarships at masters level provided in Africa.

## Final Conference of the Global Strategy to improve agricultural and rural statistics

**FAO, Rome, Italy**  
**14–16 November 2018**

More than 150 stakeholders participated in the final conference of the Global Strategy for highlighting the achievements and the lessons learned, including research outputs on cost-effective methods and best practices for technical assistance and training. The meeting has also served as a forum to present and discuss the results of the final evaluation and the next phase of the programme through the presentation of the 2nd global action plan planned for 2020–2025.



## Improving accountability for SDGs through AGRISurveys

The FAO AGRISurvey Programme is actively working towards improving evidence-based decision-making, policy uptake and influence through high-quality, open, accessible, inter-operable, timely and more disaggregated data on agriculture and food security. The programme improves the accountability on SDGs, especially on SDG 2 on hunger, food and nutrition security, sustainable agriculture and SDG 5 on gender parity. It promotes the collection of a large range of data on farm production, farm economy and environmental aspects of production, thus expanding the often narrowed scope of national agricultural surveys.

Ten countries are already benefiting from the collaboration and assistance of the AGRISurvey programme. The main outcome of the country-level work will be improved agricultural survey systems that will replace the existing suboptimal systems and will provide a regular flow of data on the agriculture sectors with an efficient use of financial and human resources.

In Senegal, the first round of implementation of the AGRISurvey approach was carried out in 2017 in partnership with the Senegalese Directorate of Analysis, Forecasting and Agricultural Statistics. In Uganda, AGRISurvey is supporting the Annual Agricultural Survey, by injecting technical innovation and expertise to improve the quality and completeness of the information collected. In Cambodia, the AGRISurvey programme is establishing a national agricultural survey based on the AGRIS methodology. In several countries in Asia and Latin America, AGRISurvey is offering critical expertise to improve data collection and the availability of sound statistics for evidence-based decision-making.

## Results

- In 2018, the AGRISurvey:
- Built the capacity of countries to collect, analyze and disseminate agricultural data for evidence-based decision-making;

- Led to the adoption of computer-assisted data collection technologies in

**6 countries.**

Initiated the creation of microdata catalogues to support microdata dissemination.

## Resource partners

- United States of America (USAID), Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and National Governments

## SDGs



## Programme countries



## Launch of the 50x2030 initiative at the Data to End Hunger event – UNGA 73

**UN, New York, United States of America  
24 September 2018**

The initiative will boost agricultural data collection with the aim of providing more accurate data to inform policy-makers. During the event, high-level commitments were made to: scale up support for the implementation of an agricultural statistics programme to 50 countries by 2030.

## Governance

Through its programmatic work on governance, FAO is strengthening its capacities to understand and work more effectively within the complex and challenging political environments in which they operate, and thus improve the effectiveness of the five Strategic Programmes at global, regional and national level



©FAO

In 2018, FAO exercised a leadership role in several governance mechanisms with particular focus on the regional and global follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda with the positioning of food, agriculture and rural transformation as key drivers for achieving the SDGs. Building on field experience, technical expertise and collective knowledge, FAO produced a number of knowledge products to support national policymakers and development actors in dealing with complex interlinkages between SDGs, tradeoffs and critical interactions and nexuses around food and agriculture. At country level, FAO supported Member States' efforts to promote innovative governance arrangements for integrated decision-making and policy coherence for increased agricultural productivity and sustainable use of natural resources.

## Gender

The agriculture sector is underperforming in many developing countries, partly because women tend to be locked out of land ownership, access to credit and productive farm inputs, access to markets and other resources and services. This gender gap impedes development and costs societies in terms of lost agricultural production, food security, nutrition and economic growth.



©FAO/GEF PROMAREN

FAO's work seeks to close the gender gap in agriculture, thereby generating significant gains for the agriculture sector and helping to reduce hunger, malnutrition and poverty. The Organization works with partners to eliminate gender-based barriers and support countries in devising equitable agricultural and rural development policies to increase the participation and empowerment of women and narrow the gap between them and men. FAO's cross-cutting theme on gender helps to coordinate the Organization's work on gender and women's empowerment and to ensure the integration of these issues in all five Strategic Objectives and all the cross-cutting themes.

## Climate change

Due to its extensive impact on agriculture-related sectors, responding to climate change is vital for attaining all aspects of sustainable development. A world without hunger will not be possible without a global concerted effort to respond to changing climatic patterns. Responding to climate change is not only vital to eradicating hunger, but also to achieving the entire 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Poverty, health, water use and biodiversity will all be affected by a changing climate. Productive, sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural development is among the most effective ways to address and mitigate these inter-related challenges.



©FAO

In 2018, FAO continued its support to countries to combat this challenge head-on by pursuing more productive, sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural development. As a cross-cutting aspect of FAO's work, climate change is being mainstreamed throughout its Strategic Framework. All of the FAO Strategic Programmes examine how climate change affects their core aims and what they must do to support Member States to respond effectively.

## Nutrition

To meet its commitments to end all forms of malnutrition by 2030, as a basis for good health and social and economic development, FAO works on nutrition-sensitive food systems that deliver healthy diets for everyone year-round. This approach requires action at every level of the food system – from input supply through production, post-harvest management, processing, retailing to consumption – and cuts across all FAO Strategic Programmes.



©FAO

FAO's work promotes the sustainable production of nutrient-dense foods with the protection of biodiversity in favour of more diversified food consumption; and the development of nutrition-sensitive value chains and trade, as well as effective consumer protection. It further seeks to ensure that the poorest have access to healthy foods and good nutrition even in times of crisis.

The Organization educates consumers in order to raise awareness of the benefits of consuming healthy diets, so that they can make informed choices in their dietary selections. It also assists governments and regional bodies in developing enabling environments that are conducive to improvements in nutrition and healthy diets.





# Evaluating results

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Evaluations at FAO aim to give Members a more in-depth understanding and objective basis for their decisions at policy and operational levels. They also contribute to corporate learning to improve its operations and impact towards its strategic objectives, while providing public accountability to stakeholders in countries that support and benefit from FAO activities. Evaluations are critical for promoting accountability and learning, to understand what we are doing right and how we could do better.

## FAO undertakes three main types of evaluation:

**Thematic and strategic evaluations** cover the work of the Organization at global, regional and country level on a specific topic or area of work. They are conducted to assess FAO’s contributions at the strategic level and ensure that programmes are aligned with the achievement of the Organization’s Strategic Objectives. They are conducted in response to requests by Members and FAO Management, and the results are systematically presented to FAO Governing Bodies through the Programme Committee;

**Country programme evaluations** aim to identify lessons learned and make recommendations on how FAO programmes can be better oriented at country-level, to make them more relevant to the needs of the country and to strengthen the impact of the Organization’s efforts to support the achievement of national development goals. Country Programme Evaluations are normally carried out in the last year of the Country Programming Framework to optimize the evaluation contribution to the next planning cycle;

**Programme and project evaluations** review individual programmes and projects funded from extra-budgetary resources or clusters of projects of particular interest. They support decision-making for future projects. FAO systematically evaluates all projects with a budget over USD 4 million. Project evaluations include visits to the project sites and interviews with project beneficiaries in order to understand the project’s impact, achievement of objectives and its relevance with respect to country, regional and international development goals.



## EVAL-ForwARD Community of practice



Launched in 2018, EVAL-ForwARD is a Community of Practice for evaluation in agriculture, food security and rural development. It responds to both a United Nations General Assembly resolution and a recommendation of the evaluation of FAO’s evaluation function for strengthening evaluation capacities.

This Community of Practice is a joint initiative of the FAO Office of Evaluation and its counterparts at the CGIAR research partnership, IFAD and WFP.

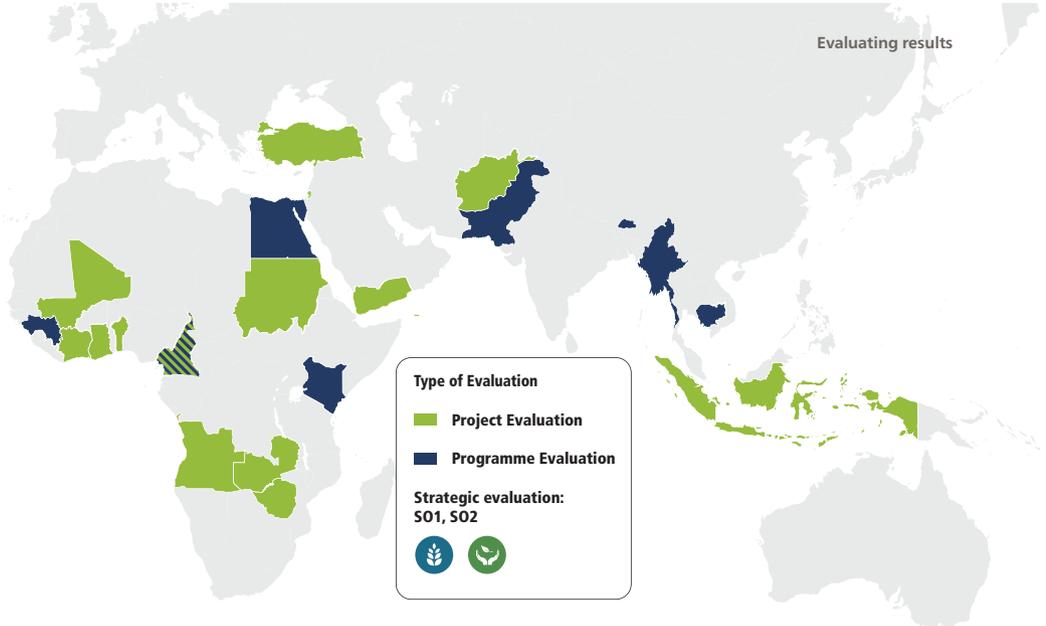
With a growing membership of evaluators, development practitioners, policymakers and researchers across national institutions, EVAL-ForwARD offers facilitated knowledge-sharing and opportunities to access and exchange information, experiences and views on evaluation in the areas of food security, agriculture and rural development.

As of April 2019, EVAL-ForwARD counted over 350 members from 76 countries.

### United Nations Evaluation Group Evaluation Week 2018 hosted by the FAO Office of Evaluation

The United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) is an inter-agency professional network that brings together evaluation units of the United Nations system, including United Nations departments, specialized agencies, funds and programmes, and affiliated organizations. Over 170 participants from more than 40 member institutions came together for the UNEG Evaluation Week 2018 held at FAO on 7–11 May 2018, jointly organized by the three Rome-based agencies. During the Evaluation Week, participants shared and exchanged best practices and lessons in evaluation, and discussed inter-agency work programming for collaboration.

# 2018 Evaluation



## Project evaluations

Donor	Recipient Countries	Evaluation/Project title
Multilateral	Global	Building a Global Agenda of Action in Support of Sustainable Livestock Sector Development
Multilateral*	Global	Voices of the Hungry
Multilateral	Global	Supporting Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGTs)
Multilateral	Global	Global Component- Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics
FAO	Global	Joint FAO/OIE Evaluation of the Global Framework on Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs)
Multilateral**	Global	Emergency Prevention System (EMPRES) Programme in Food Chain Crises
European Union***	Global	Capacity Development for Agricultural Innovation Systems (CDAIS)
<b>Africa</b>		
Germany	Regional Africa	Strengthening Regional Initiatives to End Hunger and Malnutrition in West Africa
Multilateral	Regional Africa	Africa Solidarity Trust Fund (ASTF)
GEF	Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Regional Africa	Development of a transfrontier conservation area linking forest reserves & protected areas in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire (MSP)
GEF	Benin	Disposal of POPs and Obsolete Pesticides and Strengthening Life-cycle Management of Pesticides in Benin
European Union	Zambia	Conservation Agriculture Scaling-Up (CASU) Project Funded by the European Union
European Union	Zimbabwe	Increased household food, income and nutrition security through commercialization of an integrated and sustainable smallholder livestock sector in Zimbabwe
GEF	Angola	Land rehabilitation and rangelands management in smallholders agropastoral production systems in Southwestern Angola (RETESA)
GEF	Cameroon	CBSP Sustainable Community Based Management and Conservation of Mangrove Ecosystems in Cameroon (FSP)
GEF	Mali	Integrating Climate Resilience in Agricultural Production for Food Security in Rural Areas of Mali
GEF	Cameroon	Disposal of POPs and Obsolete Pesticides and Strengthening Sound Pesticide Management in Cameroon
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>		
GEF	Regional Asia and the Pacific	Forestry and Protected Area Management in Fiji, Samoa, Vanuatu and Niue (GEFPAS-FPAM)
United States of America	Timor Leste	Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security through the Promotion of Conservation Agriculture (and Other Climate Change Adaptation Measures)
United States of America	Indonesia	Reducing Disaster Risks caused by changing climate in Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) and Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) Provinces in Indonesia
<b>Latin American and the Caribbean</b>		
GEF	Ecuador	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, Forests, Soil and Water to Achieve the Good Living (Buen Vivir / Sumac Kasay) in the Napo Province
GEF	Ecuador	Mainstreaming of the use and conservation of agrobiodiversity in public policies through integrated strategies and <i>in situ</i> implementation in three provinces in the Andean highlands
GEF	Ecuador	Management of Chimborazo's Natural Resources (FSP)
GEF	El Salvador	Adaptación al Cambio Climático para Reducir la Degradación de la Tierra en Microcuencas Frágiles en los municipios de Textistepeque y Candelaria de La Frontera
<b>Near East and North Africa</b>		
UNICEF	Sudan	Joint Resilience-Building Project in Kassala
European Union	Palestine	Support for Livestock-based Livelihoods of Vulnerable Populations in Palestine
Netherlands	Yemen	Decentralized Supply and Water Use Management in the Sana'a Basin to Sustain Water Resources and Rural Livelihoods
<b>Europe and Central Asia</b>		
GEF	Turkey	Sustainable Land Management and Climate-Friendly Agriculture
Japan	Afghanistan	Capacity Development of the Irrigation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock of Afghanistan

\*Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

\*\*Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Senegal, Tunisia

\*\*\*Angola, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Rwanda





# Charting new paths

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# Leaving no one behind

Four years ago, United Nations Member countries endorsed an agenda resolving to end poverty in all its forms everywhere by 2030, and to promote shared global economic prosperity, social development, and environmental protection.

In order to achieve these ambitious targets, increased investment beyond what is currently supplied by official development assistance (ODA) is vital for collective success. Going from “billions” in ODA to “trillions” in all types of investments, from capital to capacity, requires a paradigm shift in the development community.

This means bringing philanthropy, remittances, South–South and triangular flows and other official assistance, private-sector investment, and innovative blended finance, including traditional ODA, into the fold.

The challenges we are facing are immense. By 2050, our global population of 9.8 billion will demand an estimated 70 percent more food than is consumed today. In addition to the “hidden hunger” that is malnutrition, obesity is increasingly prevalent, affecting roughly 600 million people every year. Through its work, FAO plays a central role in global efforts to promote the objectives of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, to assure a sustainable world for future generations, and to support food security and nutrition worldwide.

Notwithstanding FAO’s resource mobilization results in 2018, which totalled USD 1.14 billion, a massive increase in investment flows to FAO and its partners will be needed so that the Organization can dedicate its efforts and fulfill its role in making the 2030 Agenda a reality.

This second edition of FAO’s resource mobilization annual report, **Resources, Partnerships, Impact – 2019**, seeks to communicate, in a transparent and accountable way, who FAO is, what we do, and how we work with diverse United Nations agencies and other partners to achieve our goals.

The 2018 resource partner contribution trends, results and achievements contained in this report demonstrate both how FAO works to defeat hunger at international, national and local level, as well as how the Organization is adapting to changes in the development aid landscape, creatively leveraging different kinds of funds.

Persistent global challenges that exacerbate hunger – among them, malnutrition, threats to biodiversity, socio-economic inequalities, technological disruption, geopolitical tensions, unprecedented urban growth and protracted crises – are explored in depth.

Unrelenting conflict and rapid climate change are continuing to reshape agriculture across the world, contributing to major food shortages and showing that the links between conflict and hunger, and climate change and hunger, remain persistent and problematic. The growing number of protracted conflicts in the world is creating unprecedented and unacceptable levels of hunger, and climate change risks jeopardizing progress towards the key SDGs of ending poverty and hunger.

Only through United Nations inter-agency collaboration, working in new ways, and with a sense of urgency, can we tackle these challenges and reach the goal of Zero Hunger.

For this reason, FAO is evolving new business models to help mobilize resources for investment and financing flows. Carried out in collaboration with its regional offices around the world, resource mobilization at FAO creates and builds innovative and inclusive partnerships by leveraging technical know-how, providing locally appropriate solutions, and fostering transparency and accountability.

Now is a transformative moment for FAO as a leading United Nations agency, but also for its partners and for the international development community as a whole.

Innovation and technology will have a massive impact in society and in the near future of food and agriculture. More and more, FAO has been promoting the development of digital solutions that can be easily, cheaply and sustainably localized, and in particular is focused on areas such as extension services, meteorological information, pest and disease control, market information, insurance, natural resource management and social protection programmes. In this digital revolution, which is changing the way agriculture is managed, all economic actors have a role to play. Public–private partnerships will be particularly important in helping to make digital technologies in agriculture work for all.

Further work has used digital technology in innovative ways to improve the sustainable livelihoods of small-scale fisher communities.

FAO has worked directly with the private sector to share the fruits of the digital revolution, notably with Google to make geospatial mapping more accessible to all and with Telefónica to boost use of cutting-edge digital technologies, such as IoT, big data and artificial intelligence, to assist farmers with improved access to data and information.

A FAO-led global Community of Practice for e-Agriculture, made up of over 12 000 members from 170 countries and territories, serves as a platform where members exchange information, ideas and resources related to the use of ICT.

These are just a few of the ways that FAO is accelerating innovation in agriculture and doing so in a way that aspires to make a difference to hundreds of millions of people who produce the bulk of the world's food.

The Organization stands by the Member Nation-endorsed commitment to "leave no one behind."



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# Abbreviations

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
AfDB	African Development Bank Group
AMR	Antimicrobial resistance
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASTF	Africa Solidarity Trust Fund
AU-IBAR	African Union – Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources
BCIE	Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFS	Committee on Food Security
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COMIFAC	Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
DCI	European Union Development Cooperation Instrument
DEVCO	European Commission Directorate-General for International cooperation and Development
DFID	Department for International Development (of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
ECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EDF	European Development Fund
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAM	Famine Action Mechanism
FMM	Flexible Multipartner Mechanism
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean
GIAHS	Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFI	International financial institution
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
ICT	Information and communications technology
ITPGRFA	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUU	Illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
NENA	Near East and North Africa
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OIE	World Organisation for Animal
PBF	United Nations Peacebuilding Fund
PSMA	Port State Measures
RAI	Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems
RBAAs	United Nations Rome-based agencies
RWEAP	Rural Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Programme
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SFERA	Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SME	Small and medium enterprises
SSF-GSF	Global Strategic Framework for Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines
SSTC	South-South and Triangular Cooperation
STDF	Standards and Trade Development Facility
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UN Environment	United Nations Environment Programme
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDF	United Nations Fund for Recovery, Reconstruction and Development in Darfur
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDS	United Nations development system
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UN-RED	United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
UN-Water	United Nations Water
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UTF	Unilateral Trust Fund
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests
VGRtF	Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Adequate Food
VGSSF	Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WSPA	World Society for the Protection of Animals
WTO	World Trade Organization

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