

Thematic Evaluation Series

**Evaluation of FAO's support to
climate action (SDG 13)
and the implementation of the
FAO Strategy on Climate Change (2017)**

Annex 4. Portfolio analysis

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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Contents

1. Introduction.....	1
2. Methodology.....	2
2.1 Project review	2
2.2 Limitations	4
3. Key findings.....	5
3.1 Global overview	5
3.1.1 Analysis of FAO’s work on SDG 13.....	5
3.2 SDG 13 and its synergies with other SDGs.....	10
3.2.1 Policy markers	15
References.....	18

Figures

Figure 1: FAO’s work on SDG 13 (percentage of total budget), from 1 January 2015 to 6 January 2020	5
Figure 2: Emergency projects’ budget and non-emergency projects according to their category	6
Figure 3: Evolution of the annual budget by category, from 1 January 2015 to December 2019.....	7
Figure 4: Distribution of FAO’s work on SDG 13 exclusive and SDG 13+ budget by donor, from 1 January 2015 to 6 January 2020	8
Figure 5: Distribution of FAO’s work on SDG 13 exclusive and SDG 13+ by budget and main donors, 1 January 2015 and 6 January 2020.....	8
Figure 6: Proportion of type of projects for SDG 13 exclusive, SDG 13+, SDG 13 possible effect and other SDGs in terms of budget from 1 January 2015 to 6 January 2020.....	10
Figure 7: Distribution of FAO’s work on SDG 13+ and SDG 13 possible effect by budget and main SDGs, from 1 January 2015 to 6 January 2020	11
Figure 8: Distribution of FAO’s work on SDG 13 exclusive, SDG 13+ and SDG 13 possible effect by budget and main targets of the SDGs, from 1 January 2015 to 6 January 2020	14
Figure 9: FAO’s budget from 1 January 2015 to 6 January 2020 tagged with the policy markers under study	16
Figure 10: Budget labelled with the climate change markers (mitigation and adaptation markers) in combination with other the OECD and FAO markers.....	17

Tables

Table 1: Distribution of FAO’s work on SDG 13 exclusive and SDG 13+ by budget and donors from DAC, 1 January 2015 and 6 January 2020.....	9
Table 2: Distribution of budget of FAO’s work, from 1 January 2015 to 6 January 2020.....	9
Table 3: Proportion of project budget for SDG 13+ and SDG 13 possible effect projects from 1 January 2015 to 6 January 2020 and proportion of respondents in the internal survey.....	13
Table 4: Proportion of SDG 13+ and SDG 13 exclusive projects’ budget, from 1 January 2015 to 6 January 2020, and proportion of respondents of the internal survey targeting the SDG 13 targets 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3.....	15
Table 5: Number and proportion of projects tagged with the policy markers under study.....	15
Table 6: Distribution of FAO’s work by OECD and FAO markers and by the created markers of livestock and food systems from 1 January 2015 to 6 January 2020	17

1. Introduction

1. This portfolio analysis is an essential part of the evaluation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) support to climate action (SDG 13) and the implementation of the FAO Strategy on Climate Change (2017). Building on descriptive statistics, the purpose of this exercise is to estimate the size of FAO's work on SDG 13-related areas and evolution over time as well as to detect potential synergies between SDG 13 and other SDGs. Results and hypotheses arising from this exercise contributed toward answering the evaluation questions. To this end, the results were analysed in combination with data collected through other methods to ensure proper triangulation and validation of findings.

2. Methodology

2.1 Project review

2. The FAO Office of Evaluation (OED) carried out a mapping of projects available in the Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS), whose entrance on duty (EOD) date is comprised within the evaluation timeframe (1 January 2015 and 6 January 2020) and not-to-exceed (NTE) date between 2015 and 2027.
3. FAO projects are not tagged by SDGs or SDG targets, which posed methodological challenges to identify the main contributions of FAO projects to SDG targets. The SDG 13 evaluation team worked with the SDG 2 evaluation team to assign each of FAO's projects to the relevant SDG targets. The evaluation teams revised project titles, main objectives and, in case of missing project titles/objectives, revised the project documents (ProDoc) as well, tagging them to SDG targets according to the Global Indicator Framework developed by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals indicators (IAEG-SDGs).¹
4. Projects were tagged and categorized according to their title and objectives in terms of their potential contribution to SDGs; i.e., the project objectives were translated into "SDG language". The tagging process resulted in 3 315 projects² divided into different categories, defining direct or indirect linkages to SDG 13. Working in teams ensured a systematic peer review of the initial tagging.
5. The following tags/categories were created:
 - i. **FAO's work on SDG 13 exclusive:** project/programme outputs/outcomes as defined in the title and/or objectives only relate to the SDG 13 targets. For example, Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness projects only targeting SDG 13 or projects related exclusively to climate change adaptation, mitigation and/or resilience.
 - ii. **FAO's work on SDG 13+:** project/programme outputs/outcomes as defined in the title and/or objectives relate to SDG 13 targets along with other targets. For example, GCF Readiness for REDD+ (SDG 13/SDG 15) or Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector (SDG 13/SDG 14).
 - iii. **FAO's work on SDG 13 possible effect:** project/programme outputs/outcomes as defined in the title and/or objectives do not relate to SDG 13 targets, but contribute to targets that, according to the principle of interconnectivity posed by the 2030 Agenda, support the

¹ The full list of indicators is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/11803Official-List-of-Proposed-SDG-Indicators.pdf>

² The following projects were excluded from the list: i) cancelled or not approved; ii) TCP Facilities and Telefood projects; and iii) human resources-related. TCP Facilities and Telefood were excluded because of their purpose, nature and/or irrelevant budget. Projects focused on recruiting staff cannot be tagged to specific SDGs.

- achievement of SDG 13.³ For example, projects related to sustainable natural resources management or projects related to increased food and nutrition security.
- iv. **Other SDGs:** project/programme outputs/outcomes as defined in the title and/or objectives are remotely or not related to the achievement of SDG 13.
6. Some projects are described below in detail to provide further clarification of each classification.
- i. **SDG 13 exclusive:** Project EP/GLO/652/UEP aims at reducing methane emissions from enteric fermentation by developing packages of technologies and identifying testing sites. The title and objective of the project target combating climate change; thus, exclusive to SDG 13.
 - ii. **SDG 13+:** Project TCP/URT/3606 is another example of SDG 13+ which aims to strengthen capacities for climate-smart agriculture practices and technologies to increase productivity, reduce post-harvest losses and manage natural resources. In addition to climate smart agriculture practices, the project's objectives are to increase incomes through market access for selected commodities, introduce nutrition-sensitive agriculture practices, support the organization of smallholders, especially youth and women, into producer groups and associations, and strengthen capacities of regional and district disaster resilience strategies and plans. The project intends, among other outcomes, to build capacities in sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices through climate smart agricultural practices (SDG 2 and SDG 13), increase the food security of farmers (SDG 2) and assist governmental agencies in integrating disaster resilience into their strategies and plans (SDG 13).
 - iii. **SDG 13 possible effect:** Project TCP/COI/3705 aims to promote nutrition-sensitive agriculture with an increase in the fishery and agro-pastoral productivity. The project's title is "Support for the development of nutrition-sensitive agriculture in the Comoros". This project targets SDG 2 by increasing agricultural productivity and promoting nutrition-sensitive agriculture. Due to the interconnectedness of the Agenda 2030, the success of this project could strengthen the resilience and the adaptive capacity of the beneficiaries to climate-related hazards and natural disasters, such as the droughts that occur in the island.
7. Downloaded data pertain only to FAO-implemented projects recorded in FPMIS. Normative activities done by FAO's divisions and decentralized offices as part of their core mission, such as capacity building or policy advice, could not be included.
8. In July 2019, FAO introduced the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)-Development Assistance Committee (DAC) policy markers in FPMIS to tag project relevance on climate change adaptation and mitigation using a three-level scoring system, in line with its compliance to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI). To harmonize the produced SDG tagging with the current points to mark FAO's projects, the OED has further integrated the portfolio of FAO's projects with OECD policy markers on climate change adaptation and mitigation, gender, biodiversity, nutrition, desertification, disaster risk reduction and FAO' marker - food security.

³ Mainly targets 1.5, 2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.3, 6.4, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 12.2, 12.4, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4,14.1, 15.2,15.3, 15.4, 15.5 and 15.9.

2.2 Limitations

9. The general information available in FPMIS does not demonstrate the entirety and complexity of FAO work related to climate change. For instance, extrabudgetary expenses not registered in FPMIS could not be accounted; for instance, those projects in which FAO has donated to other organisations.
10. To avoid misinterpretations and ensure the soundness of results, the evaluation relied on descriptive statistics. There might have been inaccuracies in the tagging process caused by evaluation team human interpretation of the information presented in both project titles/objectives and SDG targets, which were mitigated by thematic peer-reviewing. To address the inaccuracies in the tagging process, a multi-disciplinary evaluation team took a closer look at particular groups of projects (livestock, fishery, forestry, disaster risk reduction, gender) as a second peer review to validate the classification. However, the evaluation team estimates that the margin of error of mistagging is 5 percent, which does not affect the trends shown in the analysis.
11. The evaluation team arrived at the conclusion that the climate policy markers are not accurate in representing climate-related finance. Therefore, the analysis presented in this portfolio analysis in relation to the policy markers should be read in this specific context deeply explained in annex 5. The representative distribution of climate-related finance across FAO's project portfolio is using the reconstructed SDG 13 tagging⁴.

⁴ The reconstructed SDG 13 tagging comprehends the SDG 13 exclusive, SDG 13+, SDG 13 possible effect and other SDG classifications.

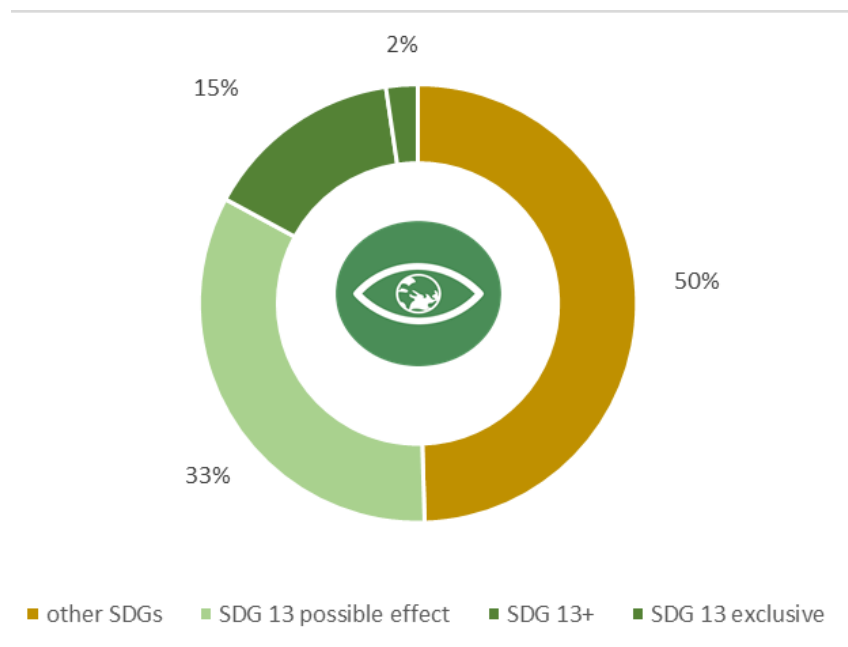
3. Key findings

3.1 Global overview

3.1.1 Analysis of FAO's work on SDG 13

12. The analysis of FAO's project portfolio budget between 1 January 2015 and 6 January 2020 shows that a minority of FAO's work is considered as directly related to SDG 13. The share of SDG 13 exclusive projects is 2 percent of FAO's portfolio in terms of the total budget. A much larger share (15 percent) contributes to other SDGs together with SDG 13 and to SDG 13 indirectly, through SDG 13 possible effect (33 percent). The majority of FAO's budget (50 percent) is allocated to other SDGs that have no directly evident relationship with SDG 13 (Figure 1).

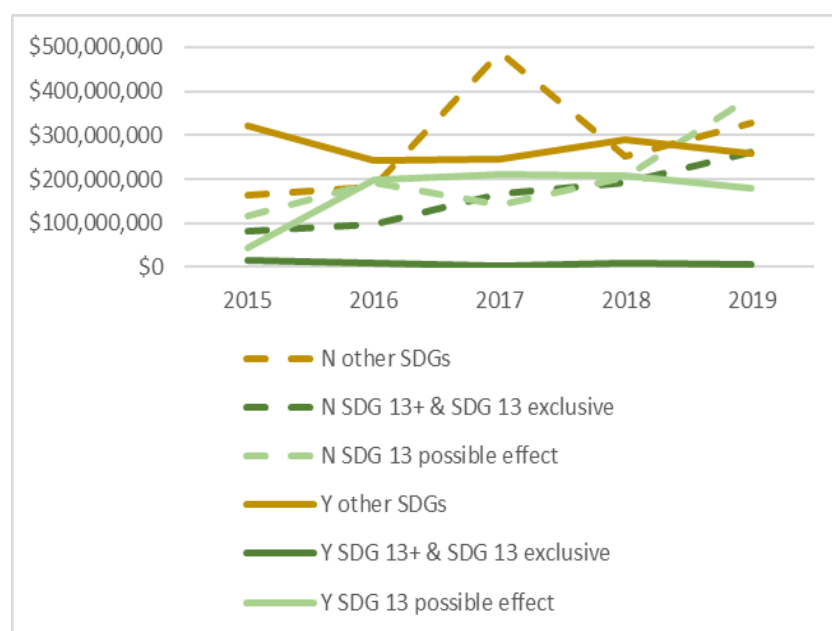
Figure 1: FAO's work on SDG 13 (percentage of total budget), from 1 January 2015 to 6 January 2020



Source: Evaluation team

13. The total amount of SDG 13 exclusive projects account for 99 projects that have explicit climate change contributions in their titles and objectives. In terms of main donors, the majority of these projects are GCF (41 percent) and GEF (25 percent) funded projects related to readiness support and climate change adaptation/mitigation. SDG 13 exclusive projects are mainly implemented as non-emergency projects (98 percent) in form of government cooperative programmes (GCP) (61 percent) and technical cooperation programmes (TCP) 24 percent).
14. Projects from the SDG 13 exclusive category are implemented in Latin America (26 percent), Asia (23 percent), Africa (23 percent), Europe (14 percent), Near East (8 percent) and as Interregional (5 percent). The Office of Climate, Biodiversity, Land and Water (OCB) is the lead technical unit (including the former Climate and Environment Division [CBC] and the former Land and Water Division [CBL]), accounting for 33 percent of SDG 13 exclusive projects. Out of the SDG 13 exclusive projects, 54 percent contribute to target 13.1, 34 percent contribute to target 13.2, and 12 percent contribute to target 13.3.
15. FAO's work on SDG 13+ and SDG 13 exclusive projects was mainly undertaken through non-emergency projects. Of the total budget from 1 January 2015 to 6 January 2020, 60 percent was spent on non-emergency projects and 40 percent on emergency projects. Of the 40 percent of emergency budget, less than 1 percent was classified as SDG 13+ and SDG 13 exclusive, 15 percent as SDG 13 possible effect and 25 percent as Other SDGs (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Emergency projects' budget and non-emergency projects according to their category



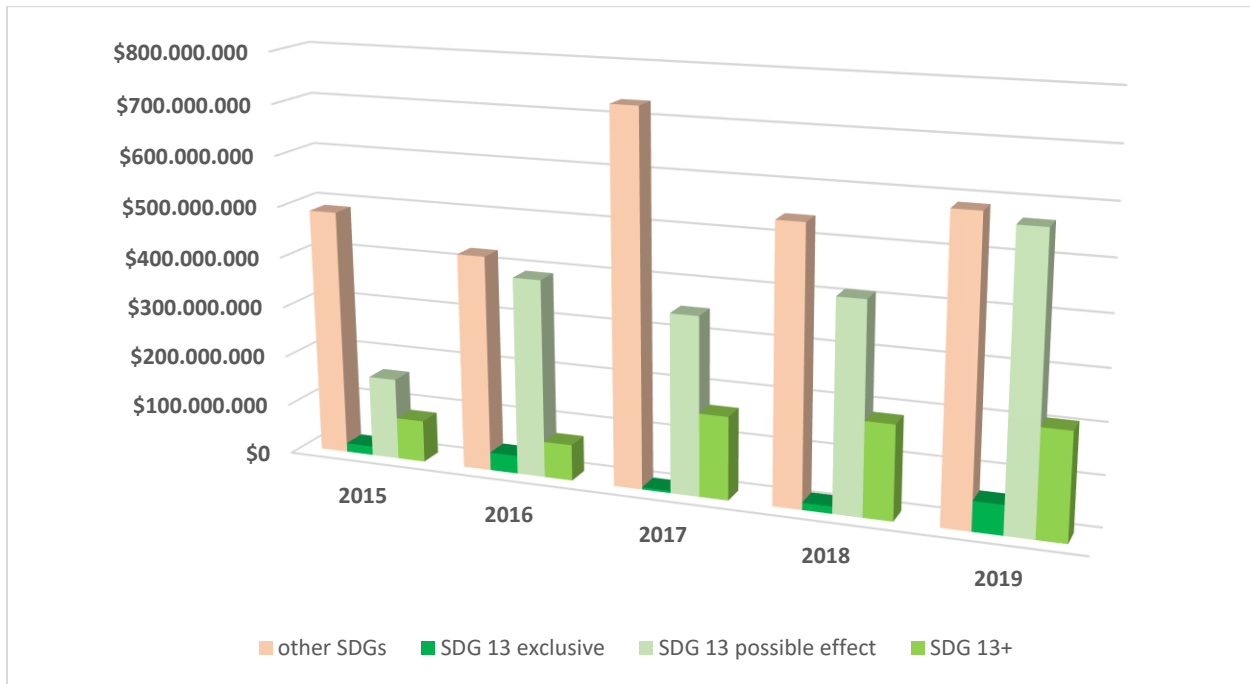
Source: Evaluation team

*Note: Y full line: emergency projects' budget; N dashed line: non-emergency projects. SDG 13+ and SDG 13 exclusive (dark green), SDG 13 possible effect (light green) and Other SDGs (brown).

16. The analysis of FAO's projects between 2015 and 2019 shows that the majority of the budget was allocated to "other SDGs" with a gradual increase on SDG 13+ and SDG 13 exclusive work in the last 5 years (Figure 3). FAO's budget on SDG 13+ and SDG 13 exclusive projects has steadily increased in the last five years, almost three fold from USD 98 106 431 in 2015 to

USD 269 107 191 in 2019 (174 percent increase).⁵ SDG 13 exclusive projects increased from USD 17 605 618 in 2015 to USD 58 700 506 in 2019 and SDG 13+ projects from USD 80 500 813 in 2015 to USD 210 406 685 in 2019.

Figure 3: Evolution of the annual budget by category, from 1 January 2015 to December 2019

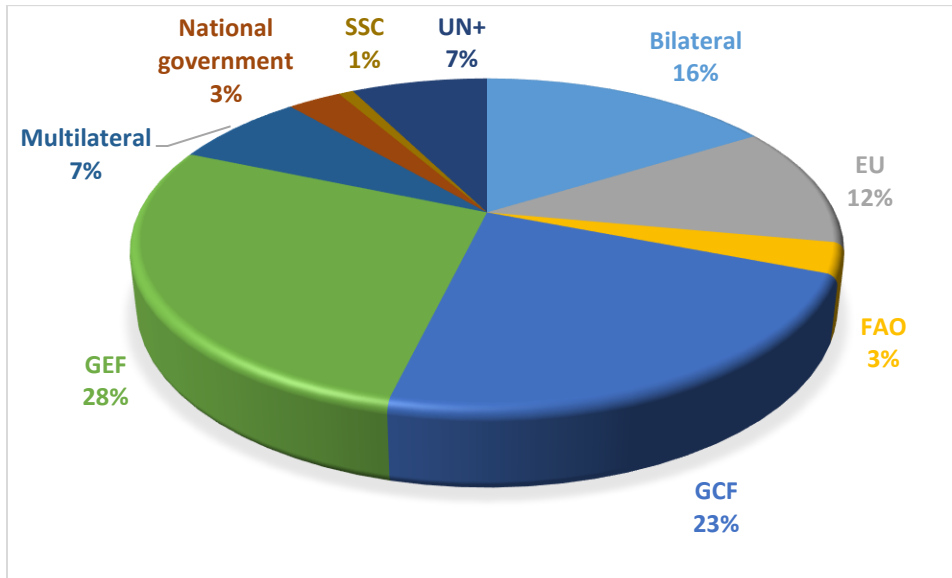


Source: Evaluation team

Note: % of increase calculated as: (Budget in 2019 – Budget in 2015)/ Budget in 2015* 100

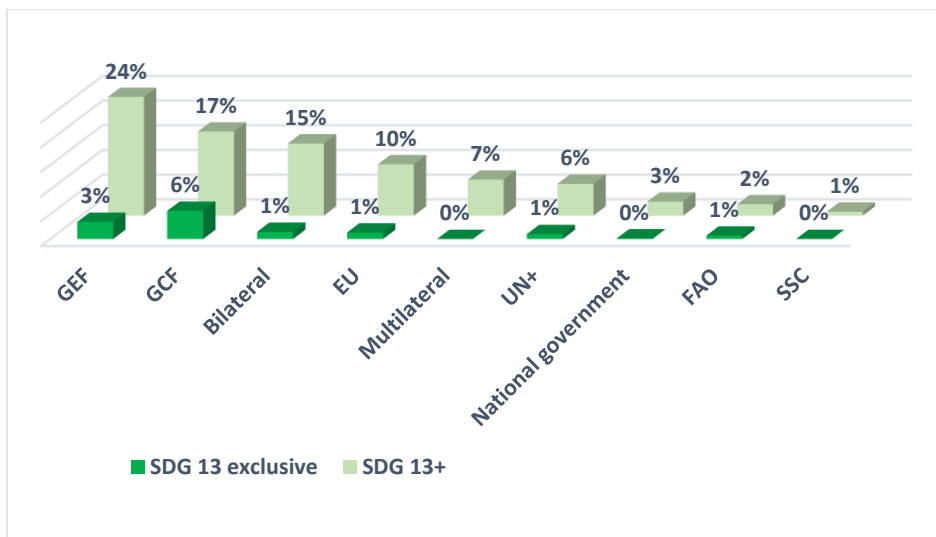
- Figure 4 shows that during the past five years, most funding for projects on “SDG 13 exclusive and SDG 13+ projects” came from GEF (28 percent) and GCF (23 percent). Figure 5 shows major details for each donor by FAO’s work on SDG 13 exclusive and SDG 13+.

Figure 4: Distribution of FAO's work on SDG 13 exclusive and SDG 13+ budget by donor, from 1 January 2015 to 6 January 2020



Source: Evaluation team

Figure 5: Distribution of FAO's work on SDG 13 exclusive and SDG 13+ by budget and main donors, 1 January 2015 and 6 January 2020



Source: Evaluation team

- Table 1 shows that in terms of top donors from bilateral donors for "SDG 13 exclusive and SDG 13+ projects", Norway (31.3 percent), Sweden (16 percent) and Germany (14.6 percent) are the principal donors of projects with direct contribution to climate action.

Table 1: Distribution of FAO's work on SDG 13 exclusive and SDG 13+ by budget and donors from DAC, 1 January 2015 and 6 January 2020

Bilateral	SDG 13 exclusive (%)	SDG 13+ (%)	SDG 13 Total (SDG 13 exclusive and SDG 13+) (%)
Norway	0.0	31.3	31.3
Sweden	0.0	16.0	16.0
Germany	0.7	13.9	14.6
Japan	1.8	4.3	6.0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0.0	6.0	6.0
Italy	0.0	4.6	4.6
Switzerland	3.9	0.1	4.0
Canada	0.2	3.3	3.4
Government of Quebec	0.0	3.2	3.2
United States of America	0.0	2.5	2.5
Flanders International Cooperation Agency	2.5	0.0	2.5
Republic of Korea	0.0	2.5	2.5
Austria	0.0	1.6	1.6
France	0.0	0.8	0.8
Spain	0.0	0.8	0.8
Belgium	0.0	0.3	0.3
Total	9	91	100

Source: Evaluation team

19. Table 2 shows the allocation of budget according to the SDG 13 classification and region for the past five years. Latin America is the leading region with budget allocated to SDG 13+ and SDG 13 exclusive with a total of 4.8 percent of the budget contributing to climate action. Asia and Africa followed with 4.5 percent and 4.4 percent respectively in SDG 13+ and SDG 13 exclusive projects. Europe and the Near East had a proportion of 0.5 percent and 0.2 percent of the budget dedicated to SDG 13+ and SDG 13 exclusive projects.

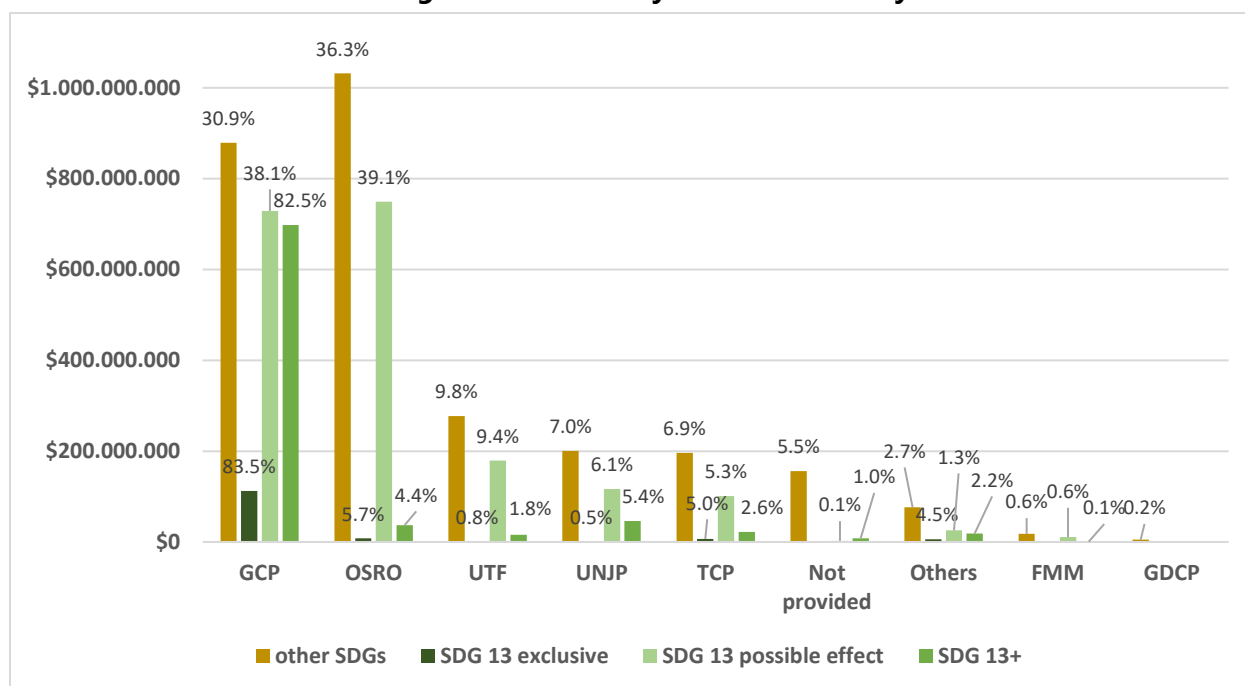
Table 2: Distribution of budget of FAO's work, from 1 January 2015 to 6 January 2020

Regions	FAO's work on SDG 13 exclusive (%)	FAO's work on SDG 13+ (%)	FAO's work on SDG 13 possible effect (%)	FAO's work on other SDGs (%)	Total (%)
Africa (FAO)	0.7	3.7	13.1	21.1	38.5
Asia (FAO)	1.1	3.4	5.1	5.8	15.4
Europe (FAO)	0.2	0.3	1.4	1.2	3.1
Interregional (FAO)	0.1	2.7	5.2	10.8	18.7
Latin America (FAO)	0.2	4.6	2.7	4.5	11.9
Near East (FAO)	0.1	0.1	5.9	6.2	12.4

Source: Evaluation team

20. In terms of implementation modality, 84 percent of the budget for SDG 13 exclusive projects and 83 percent of the budget for SDG 13 exclusive projects were implemented as government cooperative programmes (GCP) (Figure 8). This could reflect that SDG 13 exclusive and SDG 13+ projects are mainly undertaken upon request from the government of a country and within the framework of its agreement with the government of a donor country. FAO's commitment in GCPs is to supply assistance for the execution of the project.

Figure 6: Proportion of type of projects for SDG 13 exclusive, SDG 13+, SDG 13 possible effect and other SDGs in terms of budget from 1 January 2015 to 6 January 2020

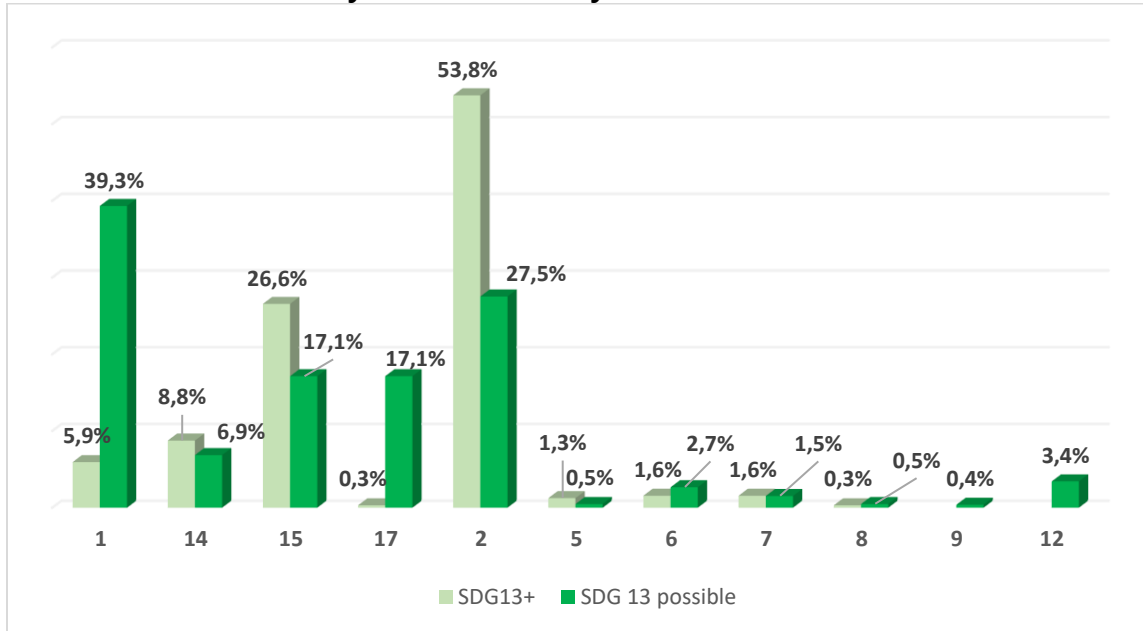


Source: Evaluation team

3.2 SDG 13 and its synergies with other SDGs

21. FAO addresses climate change (SDG 13) in synergy with SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 15 (Life on Land), SDG 14 (Life below Water) and, to a lesser extent, SDG 1 (No Poverty) (Figure 7). Between 1 January 2015 and 6 January 2020, 53.8 percent of FAO's projects/programmes classified as SDG 13+ are related to SDG 2 targets, 26.6 percent to SDG 15 targets, 8.8 percent to SDG 14 targets and 5.9 percent to SDG 1 targets, confirming the priority of FAO's work on sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the last five years with direct effect on climate change. In terms of SDG 13 possible effect projects' budget, 39.3 percent marked as contributing to SDG 1, 53.8 percent to SDG 2, 17.1 percent to SDG 17, 17.1 percent to SDG 15 and 6.9 percent has interconnectivity with SDG 14.

Figure 7: Distribution of FAO's work on SDG 13+ and SDG 13 possible effect by budget and main SDGs, from 1 January 2015 to 6 January 2020



Source: Evaluation team

22. Interactions between SDG 1 and SDG 13 concern the higher vulnerability of poor people to climate hazards and the need to invest in adaptation measures to foster their resilience. Co-benefits between SDG 2 and SDG 13 are mainly focusing on the fostering of climate resilient and climate smart agriculture (with a general call for enhancing the resilience of farming systems), as well as on promoting farming practices that help increasing below ground carbon stocks or avoiding carbon depletion. This also includes the promotion of improved livestock production. Trade-offs between SDG 2 and SDG 13 are very often linked to the greenhouse gas (GHG) impacts of agricultural intensification or extensification.
23. Co-benefits between SDG 13 and SDG 14 and SDG 15 are related to adaption to climate change, such as protection from raising sea levels, and sustainable land management, forest protection and reforestation that are the most cost-effective solutions for climate change mitigation.⁶
24. Efforts in achieving SDG 13 have strong and positive impact on SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 7 and SDG 15, according to the Global Sustainable Development Report by the University of Bern (Pham-Truffert *et al.*, 2020). In another FAO report which analyses the agricultural sectors

⁶ Besides, linkages between SDG 6 and 13 are predominantly focusing on landscape level integrated land and water resources management, which is being described as a key approach towards mitigating trade-offs between various development goals.

No explicit links with SDG 13 are established in projects categorized as SDG5, while those initiatives focus on integration and mainstreaming of gender in agriculture and climate smart agriculture, as well as on capacity building/practical guidance.

in particular, climate action in the nationally determined contributions is related to SDG 15, SDG 2, SDG 12 and SDG 1; and to a lesser extent to SDG 6, SDG 14, SDG 7 and SDG 10 (Crumpler *et al.*, 2019). Also, the report "Sustainable Development Goals viewed through a climate lens" by the Stockholm Environment Institute has identified that thematic agriculture is mainly connected to SDG 2, but also to SDG 6, SDG 15, SDG 1 and SDG 12 (Dzebo *et al.*, 2018).

25. The cited reports confirm the findings of portfolio analysis that the agricultural sectors have a lot of potential in linking SDG 13 with SDG 2 and SDG 15, where FAO linked SDG 2 and SDG 15 with 54 percent and 27 percent of the SDG 13+ projects' budget. To a lesser extent, portfolio analysis identified the same synergy between SDG 13 and SDG 1 in SDG 13+ projects' budget, with 6 percent of budget contributing to SDG 13 and SDG 1. The mentioned reports also identified a strong synergy between SDG 13 and SDG 12, but the same strong connection could not be identified in the projects tagged as SDG 13+ with 0.05 percent of budget spent on SDG 13+ contributing to SDG 13 and SDG 12. Lastly, while the above-mentioned reports identified that SDG 13 has a connection with SDG 7, only 0.25 percent of SDG 13+ projects' budget contributed to SDG 13 and SDG 7.
26. These results of SDG 13 connectivity with other SDGs in FAO' work is confirmed by the internal survey⁷ conducted as part of this evaluation to assess which of FAO's climate change approaches had been effective and overall perception of FAO's work on climate change (Table 4). The internal survey results show that 76.33 percent of respondents work on SDG 13 as a co-benefit of SDG 2 confirming the identified synergy with a major budget allocation for SDG 13+ projects (53.8 percent) and SDG 13 possible effect projects (27.5 percent). The internal survey results also show that 48.52 percent of respondents work on SDG 13 as a co-benefit of SDG 15 reinforcing the identified synergy with a budget allocation for SDG 13+ projects (26.6 percent) and SDG 13 possible effect projects (17.1 percent). To a lesser extent, 24.84 percent of respondents work on SDG 13 as a co-benefit of SDG 14, and we also identified this synergy with 8.8 percent of budget dedicated to SDG 13+ projects and 6.9 percent to SDG 13 possible effect projects contributing to SDG 14 simultaneously. For SDG 12, 24.85 percent of the survey respondents affirmed they work on SDG 13 as a co-benefit of SDG 12, however, the proportion of budget dedicated to SDG 13+ projects and SDG 13 possible effect projects was 0.07 percent and 3.4 percent respectively.

⁷ The internal survey was disseminated among FAO personnel in October published on FAO intranet and distributed through the evaluation and/or climate change focal points. 172 respondents answered, 81% were from the decentralised offices, including 67% from the country level.

Table 3: Proportion of project budget for SDG 13+ and SDG 13 possible effect projects from 1 January 2015 to 6 January 2020 and proportion of respondents in the internal survey

	SDG 13 + projects' budget (%)	SDG 13 possible effect projects' budget (%)	Internal survey respondents (%)
SDG 1	5.9	39.3	1.18*
SDG 2	53.8	27.5	76.33
SDG 5	1.3	0.5	4.73*
SDG 6	1.6	2.7	27.22
SDG 7	1.6	1.5	11.83
SDG 8	0.3	0.5	37.87
SDG 12	0.07	3.4	57.40
SDG 14	8.8	6.9	24.85
SDG 15	26.6	17.1	48.52

Source: Evaluation team

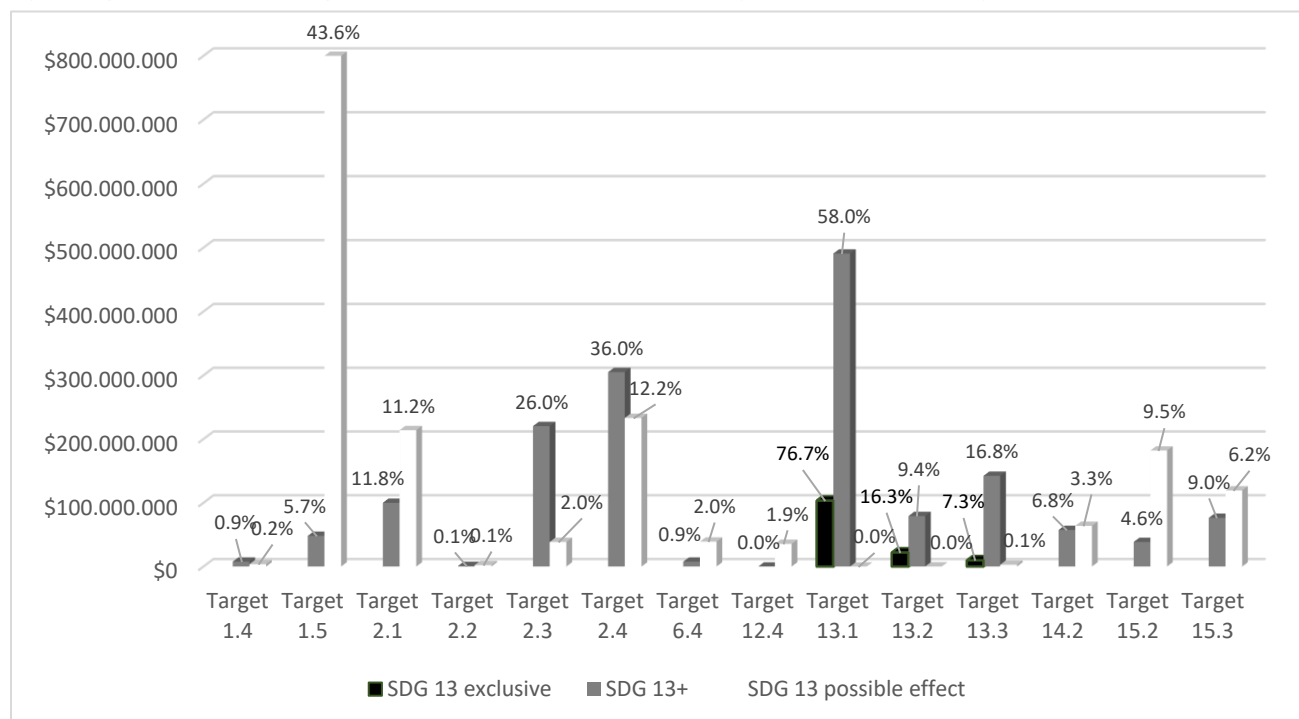
*Note: Low proportion of respondents for SDG 1 and SDG 5 could be explained as these two SDGs were mentioned within the option "others" and were not an option in the multiple choice in the internal survey.

27. Figure 7 shows that when FAO tackled climate change (SDG 13+ and SDG 13 exclusive), FAO was mainly strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards (SDG target 13.1), boosting sustainable food production and the resilience of agricultural practices (SDG target 2.4) and increasing the productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers (SDGE target 2.3). Of the total budget of SDG 13 exclusive projects, 76.7 percent of budget contributed to SDG target 13.1, 16.3 percent to SDG target 13.2 and 7.3 percent to SDG target 13.3. Of the total budget of SDG 13+ projects, 58.1 percent of the budget contributed to SDG target 13.1, 36.0 percent to SDG target 2.4 and 26.0 percent to SDG target 2.3. To a lower level, 16.8 percent of budget dedicated to SDG 13+ contributed to improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change (SDG target 13.3), 11.8 percent to improve the universal access to safe and nutritious food (SDG target 2.1) and 9.8 percent to integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning (SDG target 13.2).⁸
28. Figure 7 also shows that when FAO's efforts had a possible effect on SDG 13 (SDG 13 possible effect projects) through the interconnectivity of the 2030 Agenda, FAO mainly had a positive impact on the targets of building the resilience of the poor and reduce their vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other shocks and disasters (SDG target 1.5), ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices (SDG target 2.4), ending hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations (SDG target 2.1), promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests (SDG target 15.2) and combat desertification (SDG target 15.3). Of the total budget of SDG 13 possible effect projects, 43.6 percent of

⁸ Projects could contribute to multiple targets due to the interconnectedness of the 2030 Agenda. Therefore, a project's budgets could have been accounted for multiple targets, not adding up 100 percent for each classification. The proportions should be read as a proportion of budget that is dedicated to individual targets within the SDG 13 exclusive classification.

budget contributed to SDG target 1.5, 12.2 percent to SDG target 2.4, 11.2 percent to SDG target 2.1, 9.5 percent to SDG target 15.2 and 6.2 percent to SDG target 15.3.

Figure 8: Distribution of FAO's work on SDG 13 exclusive, SDG 13+ and SDG 13 possible effect by budget and main targets of the SDGs, from 1 January 2015 to 6 January 2020



Source: Evaluation team

Note: Each project often contributed to multiple targets. Thus, percentages of budget represent the proportion of the total budget spent on a particular target and do not need to sum 100 percent.

29. In terms of contribution to SDG 13 targets, 61 percent of budget spent on SDG 13 exclusive and SDG 13+ contribute to SDG target 13.1 and echoes the answers of the survey as 64 percent of respondents answered they work on SDG target 13.1 (strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity) (Table 5). However, budget co-benefiting SDG target 13.2 (integrating climate change at the national level) and SDG target 13.3 (education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity) do not match the internal survey, with 59 percent and 58 percent of respondents answering that they work on SDG target 13.2 and SDG target 13.3 respectively.

Table 4: Proportion of SDG 13+ and SDG 13 exclusive projects' budget, from 1 January 2015 to 6 January 2020, and proportion of respondents of the internal survey targeting the SDG 13 targets 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3

	SDG 13+ and SDG 13 exclusive projects' budget (%)	Internal survey respondents ⁹ (%)
SDG target 13.1	60.6	63.9
SDG target 13.2	10.3	58.7
SDG target 13.3	15.5	58.1

Source: Evaluation team

3.2.1 Policy markers

30. 82 percent of FAO's projects between 1 January 2015 and 6 January 2020 have been tagged with one or multiple of the policy markers considered by this analysis (Table 6). This analysis considered the OECD policy markers (climate change adaptation, climate change mitigation, gender, biodiversity, nutrition, desertification and disaster risk reduction) and FAO policy marker (food security). The FAO policy marker of rural development was not considered in this analysis.

Table 5: Number and proportion of projects tagged with the policy markers under study

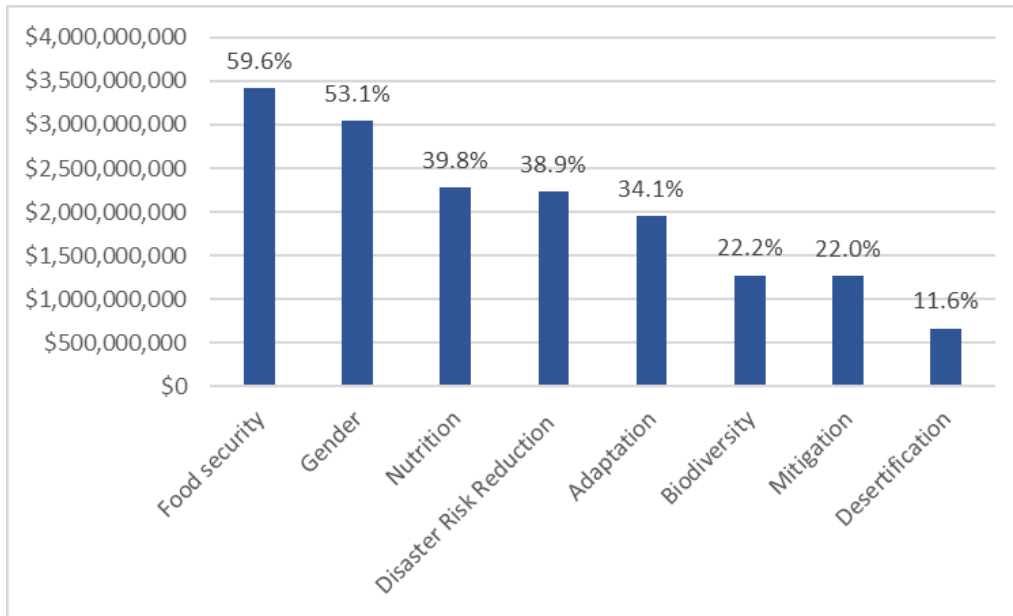
	Number of projects	Proportion (%)
Not marked	606	18
Marked	2710	82

Source: Evaluation team

31. 59.6 percent of the total budget of FAO's portfolio between 1 January 2015 and 6 January 2020 is tagged with the food security marker, 53.1 percent with the gender marker, 39.8 percent with the nutrition marker, 38.9 percent with the disaster risk reduction marker, 34.1 percent with the adaptation marker, 22.2 percent with the biodiversity marker, 22.0 percent with the mitigation marker and 11.6 percent with the desertification marker (Figure 9). Each project can be tagged with one or multiple markers. Thus, percentages represent the proportions of the tagged budget with the markers and do not need to sum 100 percent.

⁹ Respondents of the internal survey had the option of choosing more than one option if they worked on more than one SDG 13 target, thus, results do not sum up to 100 percent.

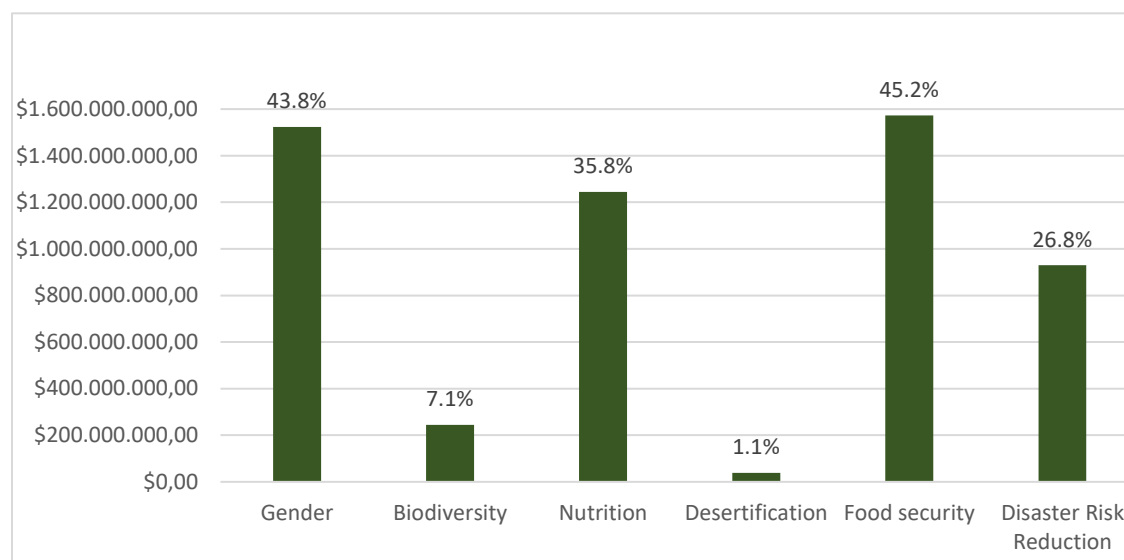
Figure 9: FAO's budget from 1 January 2015 to 6 January 2020 tagged with the policy markers under study



Source: Evaluation team

32. Of the total budget, between 1 January 2015 and 6 January 2020, labelled with the climate markers of mitigation or adaptation, 45.2 percent of budget is tagged with the food security marker, 43.8 percent with the gender marker and 35.8 percent with the nutrition marker. To a lesser degree, the climate markers were also combined with the Disaster Risk Reduction marker (27 percent), biodiversity (7.1 percent) and desertification (1 percent) (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Budget labelled with the climate change markers (mitigation and adaptation markers) in combination with other the OECD and FAO markers



Source: Evaluation team

33. The sample of 3 315 projects was further tagged and categorized in terms of food systems and livestock projects according to keywords in their titles and objectives with the aim to investigate how food systems and livestock projects could also be related to FAO's work on climate change. The analysis shows that 10.9 percent of projects with focus on food systems contribute to SDG 13+. Livestock-related projects included 1.7 percent of SDG 13 exclusive projects and 8.0 percent of SDG 13+ projects (Table 6). Projects marked with the desertification marker accounted for 30.8 percent of SDG 13-related projects (23.0 percent SDG 13+ and 7.8 percent SDG 13 exclusive). Projects marked with the biodiversity marker account for 22.4 percent of SDG 13-related projects (18.0 percent SDG 13+ and 4.4 percent SDG 13 exclusive).

Table 6: Distribution of FAO's work by OECD and FAO markers and by the created markers of livestock and food systems from 1 January 2015 to 6 January 2020

Markers	SDG 13 exclusive (%)	SDG 13+ (%)	SDG 13 possible effect (%)	other SDGs (%)
Gender	2.6	9.7	34.7	52.9
Biodiversity	4.4	18.0	52.0	25.6
Food Systems	0.0	10.9	26.9	62.2
Nutrition	0.9	6.6	30.2	62.4
Desertification	7.8	23.0	53.7	15.5
Food security	1.8	8.3	33.9	56.0
Disaster risk reduction	3.0	8.0	39.2	49.8
Livestock	1.7	8.0	32.1	58.2

Source: Evaluation team

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