Is FAO doing enough to ensure no one is left behind?

Leave No One Behind (LNOB) is a fundamental aspiration in FAO’s Strategic Framework. FAO evaluations (2021–2022) found some examples of successful targeting and involvement of women and attention to other cross-cutting issues.

A cluster evaluation of five FAO projects in Cameroon, Chad, Mali and Niger found that gender considerations were well integrated into beneficiary targeting and women were highly involved in project activities.

The Strengthening Food Security Information and Early Warning Systems project in Yemen empowered women in water user associations and encouraged young people to contribute to the engineering aspects of the project.

The South-South and Triangular Cooperation thematic evaluation found that gender equality and women’s empowerment have been strengthened through activities such as capacity building, exchange events and study tours.

The Country Programme evaluation in the Plurinational State of Bolivia found progress in the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples, who have benefited from a large number of interventions and projects.

The joint evaluation of the FAO–UNDP project on integrating agriculture into National Adaptation Plans found interesting youth-focused work in Uganda.

The Mesoamerica without Hunger Programme prioritized three population groups who were vulnerable to risks and had limited access to development assets.

The evaluations highlighted some key areas that require strengthening to enable FAO to meet its commitment to Leave No One Behind.

- Gender analysis and disaggregated data to guide programme design and management
- Gender dedicated personnel or focal points
- Prioritization, and resourcing of cross-cutting issues
- Identification and management of cultural dimensions