



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**.



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.

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 [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