

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 <u>Strengthening Food Security Information and</u>
<u>Early Warning Systems project</u> 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 <u>five FAO projects in</u>

<u>Cameroon, Chad, Mali and Niger</u> found that gender considerations were well integrated into **beneficiary**<u>targeting</u> and women were highly involved in project activities.

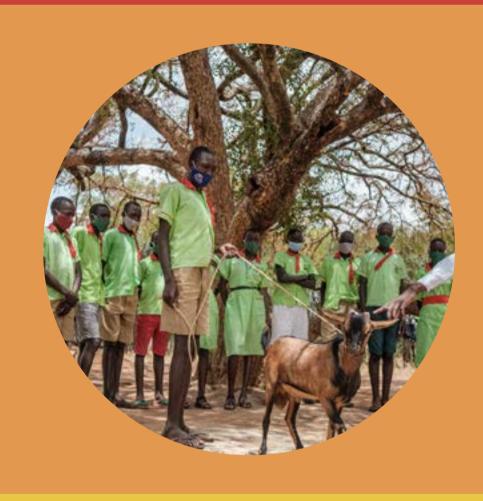




The South South and Triangular Cooperation
thematic evaluation found that gender equality and
women's empowerment have been strengthened
through activities such as capacity building, exchange
events and study tours.

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 <u>FAO-UNDP project on</u> <u>integrating agriculture into National Adaptation</u> <u>Plans</u> found interesting <u>youth-focused work</u> in Uganda.

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

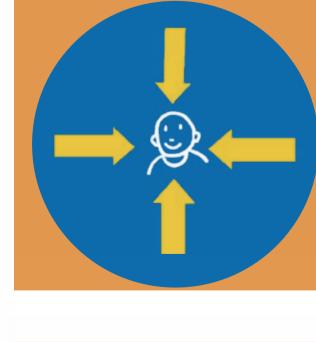


The evaluations highlighted some **key areas that require strengthening** to enable FAO to meet its commitment to Leave No One Behind.





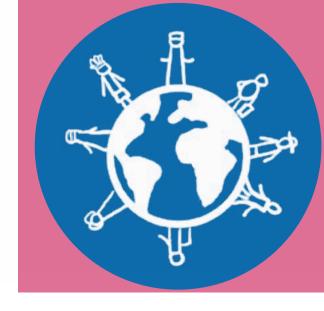
Gender analysis and disaggregated data to guide programme design and management



Gender dedicated personnel or focal points



Prioritization, and resourcing of cross-cutting issues



Identification and management

of cultural dimensions