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Flexible Voluntary Contribution

Annual progress report 2022



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Foreword

I am pleased to present the 2022 Flexible Voluntary Contribution (FVC) Annual Report. In a year that was marked by many challenges – including multiple conflicts, climate shocks, and continued recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic – flexible voluntary contributions allowed FAO to deliver timely, cost-effective interventions where they were most needed.

Flexible funding enables faster, more comprehensive responses to the complex issues which are at the heart of FAO's work. Thanks to this type of flexible funding, FAO is able to leverage the resources, technical capacities and expertise of partners which are most suited to the problem at hand, and in an increasingly competitive funding environment, to maximize the impact of available funds by reducing transaction costs and fostering greater cooperation across different areas of work.

Twenty twenty-two marked the beginning of a new phase in which the FVC fully aligned its structure to the FAO Strategic Framework 2022–2031 and its organizing principles: better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life. This report presents key achievements of FVC-funded work during this period, focusing on progress made towards the goals defined in the FVC Results Framework and on approaches which spanned the humanitarian–development–peace nexus. It also looks at the main challenges and lessons learned which will help to guide improvements in the way this funding instrument works and increase its impact on the ground.

None of the achievements mentioned in the following pages would have been possible without the generosity and trust of our eleven FVC resource partners. Significant contributions from Australia, Belgium, Flanders, France, Ireland, Italy, Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland made it possible for FAO to implement the work of the 2018–2021 funding cycle. At the time of writing, six FVC partners, including Belgium, Flanders, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland have already committed a total of USD 50.8 million to the next phase of funding.

Going forward, FVC-funded programmes will continue to support FAO's work to create more efficient, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable agrifood systems in line with global, regional, and national priorities. I am proud of what we have been able to achieve with the FVC so far and look forward to continuing a fruitful collaboration with our resource partners which will deliver tangible results for the people we serve around the world.



Alexander Jones

Director, Resource Mobilization and Private Sector Partnerships Division

Acknowledgements

Substantial progress was made in 2022, which marked the beginning of a new phase (2022–2025) of the Fund. The results and discussion presented in this 2022 FVC Annual Progress Report would not have been possible without the support of many individuals inside the Organization and of its development partners around the world.

First and foremost, FAO wishes to express its gratitude to all FVC resource partners, including Australia, Belgium, Flanders, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, for their timely, generous and strategic contributions. FVC resource partners have not only provided financial support for the various initiatives supported through the Fund but have also demonstrated a keen interest in the FVC's success through their constructive inputs and feedback at consultation events. This has continued to shape the FVC over the years, ensuring that it best meets the evolving challenges faced by agrifood systems. As a result of this support, FVC subprogrammes have continued to deliver results under FAO's Strategic Framework and contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), making an impact on hundreds of thousands of lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable.

Second, FAO's senior leadership are thanked for their support, starting with the Director-General, Dr Qu Dongyu, for his strong support of the FVC. Special thanks also go to the FVC Executive Committee, which comprises Beth Bechdol, Deputy Director-General, and Maria Helena Semedo, Deputy Director-General, for their quality leadership and thoughtful guidance and oversight. Likewise, Alexander Jones, Director of the Resource Mobilization and Private Sector Partnerships Division, is thanked for his strong leadership and oversight of the FVC Secretariat.

Third, this report was produced by the FVC Secretariat, in the Resource Mobilization and Private Sector Partnerships Division (PSR), with inputs from various implementing units across the Organization. The report was conceptualized and produced under the overall guidance of Festus Akinnifesi, Head of Unit, Multi-partner Initiatives, PSR, with support from the small but highly efficient FVC Secretariat Team. The report was primarily drafted by Jeremy Braude, with considerable support from the FVC Coordination Team. The compilation of individual reports, coordination with technical units, and review and analysis of data, including all graphs, charts, performance assessments and success stories, were undertaken by Charmaine Sandy Gandiwa-Mudede and Marta Szymaniak. The communications component of the report, as well as the production of related communications materials for social media platforms and updating the FVC website was guided by Thomas Willems. The graphic design of the report was produced by Heather Perreault.

Contributions from members of the Resource Partnerships Unit headed by Anna Trolle-Lindgren, is also appreciated. In particular, each of the donor liaison officers and their coordinators are thanked for their FVC resource mobilization efforts. The report is built on the valuable work carried out by the implementing units of all subprogrammes at FAO headquarters and in regional and country offices. The broad support from many actors is highly appreciated, including that from host country governments, partners and collaborators, technical implementing units, service units across the Organization, and, indeed, the end beneficiaries of the work itself. FAO implementing staff have once again worked hard to ensure the effective delivery of results. Without their incredible efforts, courage and agility, the achievements presented in this report would not have been possible.

Abbreviations

AMR	antimicrobial resistance
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AUDA-NEPAD	African Union Development Agency – New Partnership for Africa’s Development
BAPPENAS	Ministry of National Development Planning (Indonesia)
BSF	Benefit-sharing Fund
CARWG	Conservation Agriculture Regional Working Group
CBOs	community-based organizations
CCARDESA	Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa
CGIAR	Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centres
CGRFA	Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
COP	Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPF	Country Programming Framework
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
CSA	climate-smart agriculture
CWACs	community welfare action committees (Zambia)
DAIH	digital agriculture innovation hub
DCs	Dimitra Clubs
DRM	disaster risk management
DRR	disaster risk reduction
FAMEWS	Fall Armyworm Monitoring and Early Warning System
FAW	fall armyworm
FFF	Forest and Farm Facility
FFPOs	Forest and Farm Producer Organizations
FFS	farmer field school
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FLW	food loss and waste
FMM	Flexible Multi-Partner Mechanism
FVC	Flexible Voluntary Contribution
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEA	government expenditure on agriculture
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	geographic information system
HDP nexus	humanitarian–development–peace nexus
HGSF	home-grown school feeding
HiH	Hand-in-Hand
ICRAF	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development

IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPM	integrated pest management
IT	information technology
ITPGRFA	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
KJWA	Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture
MAYAWA	Network of Farmers' Groups in the Kagera region
MJUMITA	Forest Conservation Network of Tanzania
MLS	Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-sharing
MVIWATA	Network of Farmers' Groups in Tanzania
NAPs	National Adaptation Plans
NCATFs	National Conservation Agriculture Task Forces
NDCs	nationally determined contributions
NGO	non-governmental organization
PPAs	Programme Priority Areas
PSR	Resource Mobilization and Private Sector Partnerships Division
RAI Principles	Committee on World Food Security's Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems
RtF	Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SILCs	Saving and Internal Lending Communities
SMEs	small and medium enterprises
SSF Guidelines	Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication
SOFI 2022	The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022
TAPE	Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation
TTGAU	Tanzania Tree Growers Association Union
UHS	Uganda Harmonized and Integrated Survey
UN	United Nations
UNFFF	United Nations Decade of Family Farming 2019–2028
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFSS	United Nations Food Systems Summit
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security
WEDO	Women's Environment and Development Organization
WE-FBS	Women's Empowerment Farmer Business School
WFP	World Food Programme

Executive summary

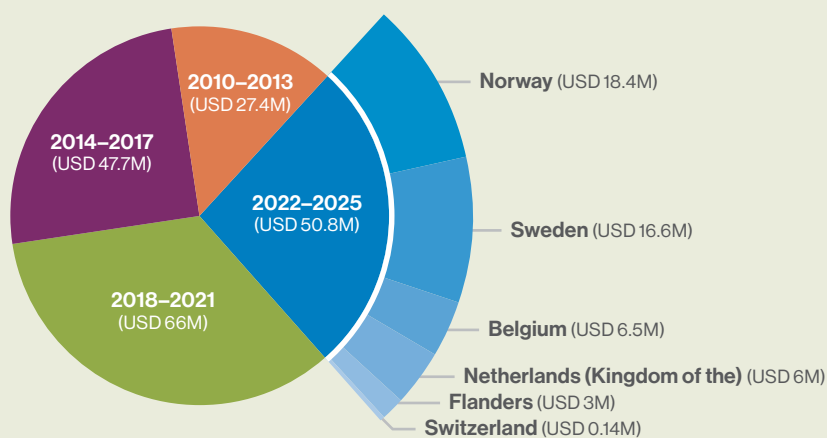
1. Agrifood systems are currently dealing with complex and multifaceted challenges that pose concerns for sustainable development. For many years, the world has contended with extreme poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, heightened conflicts, unpredictable natural disasters and other shocks, and the mounting effects of climate change. Complicating matters further, the varying extent to which rural communities have been able to cope with COVID-19 outbreaks and recover from the pandemic are exacerbating inequalities on a global scale. Likewise, instability in food systems, including food supply and transport costs, together with agrifood supply chain disruptions linked to the war in Ukraine, have disproportionately affected vulnerable populations.
2. In order to deliver sustainable, inclusive and transformative solutions that address a growing list of agrifood systems challenges, there is need for a greater volume, higher quality and enhanced predictability of financial resources. As such, the United Nations Funding Compact has called for an increase in flexible funds to ensure the development and implementation of effective, targeted and cross-cutting initiatives that break down siloed approaches arising from tightly earmarked funding.
3. In this context, the FVC functions as FAO's primary pooled-funding mechanism to mobilize and programme flexible, voluntary contributions from its partners. More generally, work supported through the FVC strengthens the delivery of results within FAO's Strategic Framework, which is anchored in *the four betters* – better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life – and contribution to the SDGs.

Contribution to the FVC in 2022–2025

4. As a fund, the FVC mobilizes and provides flexible financial resources to strengthen the delivery of results under FAO's Strategic Framework. In the 2018–2021 phase, a total of USD 66 million has been mobilized and subsequently programmed to support the delivery of 53 subprogrammes (see Annex A2 for a full list of subprogrammes and their allocations), of which about 35 subprogrammes implemented work in 2022. Under the new FVC funding phase (2022–2025), a total of USD 50.8 million

Figure 1. Resource partner contributions in the 2022–2025 phase of the FVC

Source: Analysis by FVC Secretariat

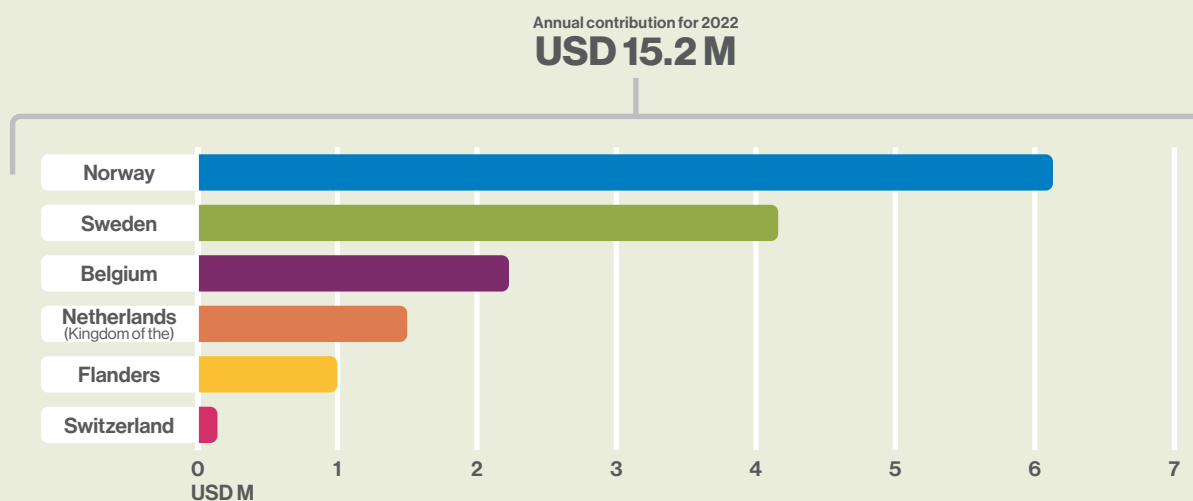


in contributions has already been committed (Figure 1). By the end of 2022, two batches of allocations were made, totalling USD 15.7 million. These were programmed to support 17 new and seven ongoing subprogrammes (Figure 2).

- As of December 2022, the FVC's resource partner base consisted of Australia, Belgium, Flanders, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Six of these resource partners have already made contributions, or signed contribution agreements for the new phase, namely Belgium, Flanders, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. This is twice as many resource partners than had contributed at the same time in the previous phase (i.e. December 2018).

Figure 2. Resource partner contributions to the FVC in 2022

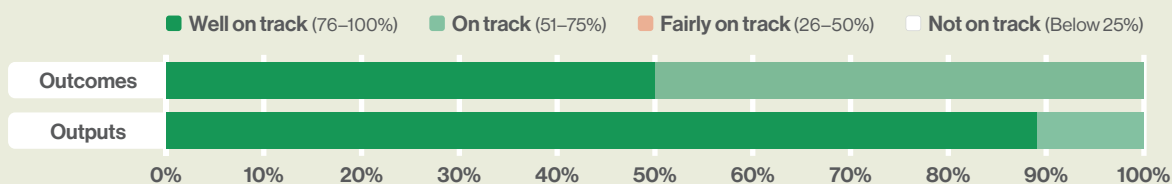
Source: Analysis by FVC Secretariat



- Strong engagement with resource partners continued throughout 2022. This is evidenced by high-level participation at annual FVC consultation events, which facilitated discussions on operational and strategic matters, as well as the future direction of the Fund. The revised (i) Governance Document and (ii) Theory of Change and Results Framework were also developed, supporting the transition into the 2022–2025 phase, as well as the FVC's alignment to the FAO Strategic Framework 2022–2031.
- The production and dissemination of digital FVC communication products continued across various media platforms. This included regular updates to the FVC website and Trello boards, the circulation of FVC newsletters and articles, and the publication of posts and videos on Twitter and YouTube, among others.
- The FVC has achieved (and in many cases exceeded) the targets set out for its Fund-level Outcome and Output indicators (Figure 3). At the Outcome level, one indicator (50 percent) was well on track and the other (50 percent) was on track for reaching their 2022 Milestones. At the Output level, eight of the nine indicators assessed were well on track (89 percent) and one was on track (11 percent) for achieving their 2022 Milestones.

Figure 3. Achievements of Outcome and Output indicators at the Fund level in 2022

Source: Analysis by FVC Secretariat



Achievements of FVC programmes (*the four betters*)

- In 2022, FVC subprogrammes contributed results across *the four betters* (better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life) and the 20 Programme Priority Areas (PPAs), reaffirming the Fund's role in strengthening the delivery of work under FAO's Strategic Framework. Overall, 35 subprogrammes delivered results across a wide range of thematic areas, with the most extensively covered PPAs including BP1 (Innovation for sustainable production), BP4 (Small-scale producers' equitable access to resources), BE1 (Climate change mitigating and adapted agrifood systems), BL1 (Gender equality and rural women's empowerment) and BL2 (Inclusive rural transformation). Considering the collective efforts supported through the 53 subprogrammes in the 2018–2021 phase, the FVC is addressing development challenges in over 94 countries and territories.

Performance Trend of FVC Output and Outcome Indicators

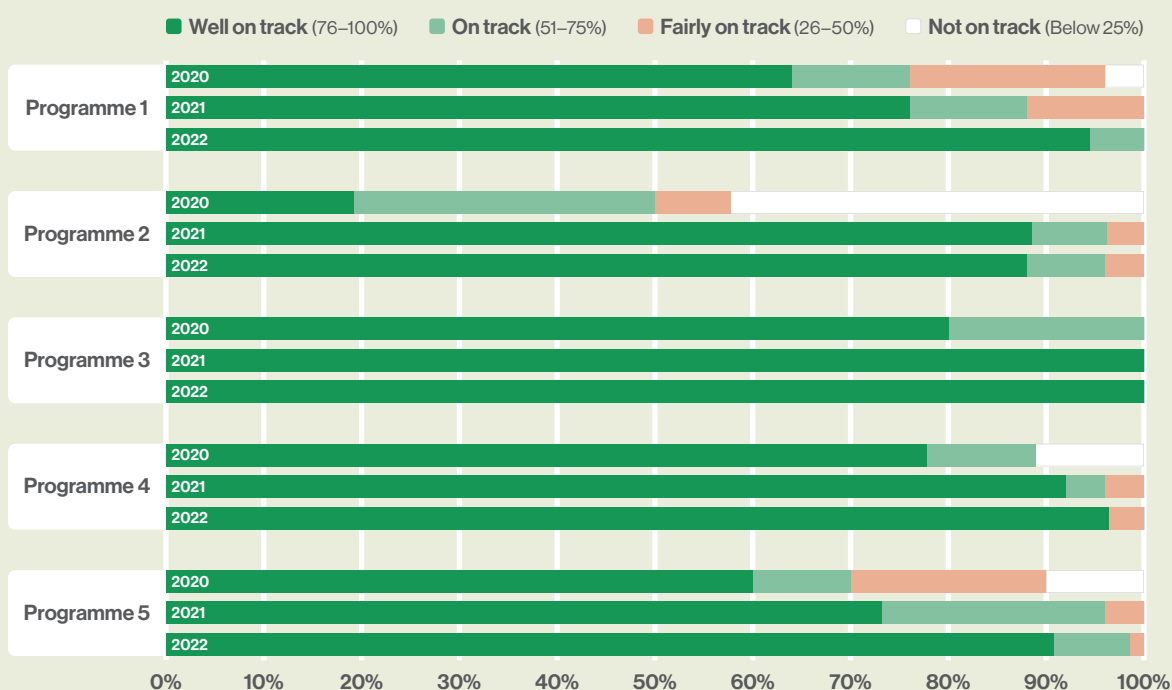
- Figure 4 shows improved performance of FVC Output indicators in 2022 compared to the previous two years (2021 and 2020). It shows that the extra time granted for implementation of several of the subprogrammes allowed for improved delivery of results. For instance, at least 50 percent of indicators were on track or well on track for all Programmes in 2020, compared to at least 96 percent in 2022. Likewise, the percentage of indicators that are well on track improved between 2020 and 2022, respectively from 64 to 94 percent in Programme 1, from 19 to 88 percent in Programme 2, from 80 to 100 percent in Programme 3, from 78 to 96 percent in Programme 4, and from 60 to 91 percent in Programme 5.

Better production

- During 2022, ten subprogrammes made notable contributions to BP1 (Innovation for sustainable production). This included initiatives that focused on improving policies and programmes for climate-smart agriculture (CSA), creating climate-resilient value chains, supporting agricultural diversification, fostering inclusion within production systems, and advancing data systems and reporting mechanisms. Three subprogrammes delivered results under BP2 (Blue Transformation), which primarily contributed to enhancing the climate resilience of aquatic value chains and strengthening the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries (SSF Guidelines). A single dedicated subprogramme contributed primarily to BP3 (One Health), which focused on better preparing and equipping countries to deal with transboundary diseases, invasive species, pests and antimicrobial resistance (AMR).
- Eight subprogrammes contributed to BP4 (Small-scale producers' equitable access to resources). This involved work addressing policy improvements and advocacy platforms; business incubation and enterprise development; sustainable and resilient production methodologies; agricultural extension

Figure 4. Performance assessment of subprogramme Outputs in 2020, 2021 and 2022

Source: Analysis by FVC Secretariat



services; social, economic and cultural services; and monitoring and reporting on small-scale farmers' productivity. Seven subprogrammes made notable contributions to BP5 (Digital agriculture), which included a range of nationally tailored efforts to develop and implement national strategies, policies and programmes that capitalize on digitalization.

Better nutrition

13. In 2022, four subprogrammes contributed results under BN1 (Healthy diets for all), which included prioritizing national efforts to mainstream nutrition, strengthening national action plans for food systems transformation as follow up to the United Nations Food Systems Summit (UNFSS), ensuring that the nutritional benefits of small-scale fisheries' products are incorporated into diets, and enhancing data application and reporting on food security and nutrition. Five subprogrammes ensured progress towards BN2 (Nutrition for the most vulnerable), including efforts centred on addressing the nutritional concerns of communities susceptible to climate-related shocks, smallholder producers with limited market access, Indigenous Peoples and children.
14. For BN3 (Safe food for everyone), two subprogrammes delivered work that contributed towards food safety. A dedicated subprogramme was the primary contributor to both BN4 (Reducing food loss and waste) and BN5 (Transparent markets and trade), which involved developing targeted food loss and waste (FLW) policy, strengthening public and private sector capacities for FLW reduction, enhancing the competitiveness of agricultural products on international markets and improving data collection and national statistics and reporting systems on FLW.

Better environment

15. During 2022, a wide range of initiatives supported through 12 subprogrammes contributed to BE1 (Climate change mitigating and adapted agrifood systems). This work spanned a number of critical thematic areas, including landscape and climate restoration; climate-responsive agricultural practices; mitigating the impacts of climate-related shocks and natural disasters; establishing climate-sensitive policies and programmes; and improving data and reporting systems for monitoring agriculture in the context of climate change. Four subprogrammes were instrumental in the progress made under BE3 (Biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture), which included work focused on generating critical knowledge on the functions of genetic resources, safeguarding genetic resources, implementing the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), mainstreaming biodiversity across FAO's work areas, and strengthening data systems and reporting on sustainable resources management. Key achievements under BE4 (Achieving sustainable urban food systems) stemmed from a single dedicated subprogramme, which focused on developing food value chain actors' capacities on sustainable food systems practices, covering production, processing, healthy diets and waste management.

Better life

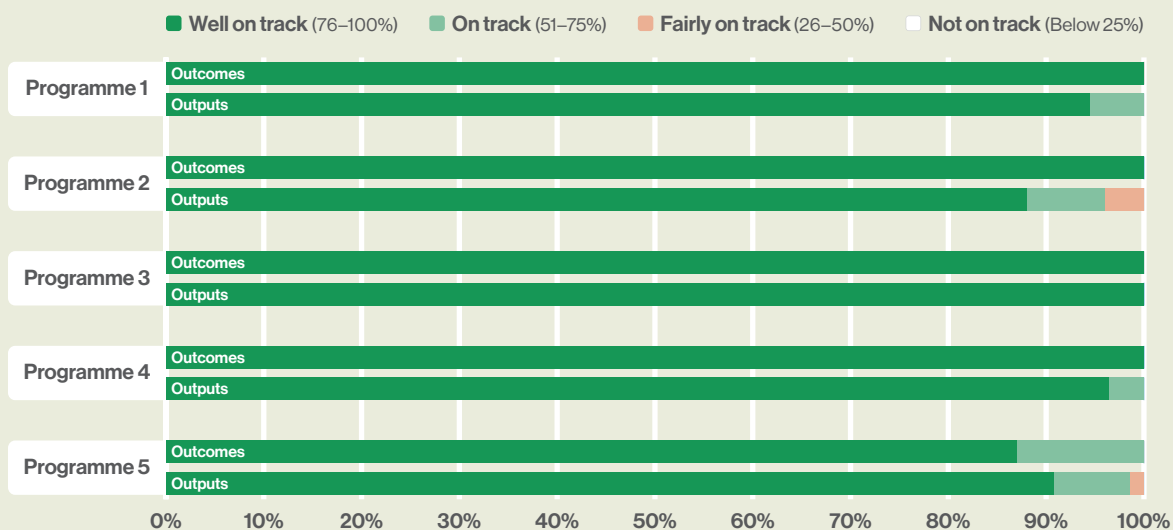
16. In 2022, six subprogrammes delivered key results that have advanced progress under BL1 (Gender equality and rural women's empowerment). This work goes beyond the equitable engagement of women as beneficiaries and has focused on strengthening decision-making for women's empowerment, developing gender-sensitive value chains, promoting enterprise development among women actors, advancing women's agency and leadership status, and improving data and reporting systems on women's access to land and resources. Eleven subprogrammes also contributed substantial results linked to BL2 (Inclusive rural transformation). These efforts spanned a wide range of thematic areas, which include expanding social protection programmes; integrating social protection initiatives with efforts to enhance agricultural productivity, economic inclusion and rural communities' resilience; upholding land tenure rights; fostering sustainable migration dynamics; eliminating child labour; building more inclusive value chains; and improving data and reporting systems on access to land and resources.
17. Eight subprogrammes delivered results that are strategically linked to BL3 (Agriculture and food emergencies), including various initiatives aiming to rebuild livelihoods, communities and economies that have been disrupted by COVID-19, as well as concerted efforts around the world to better manage fall armyworm (FAW). Five subprogrammes contributed more generally to BL4 (Resilient agrifood systems) through efforts that are focused on promoting disaster risk management (DRM) and anticipatory action and reducing poverty through the wider economic inclusion of rural households. Two subprogrammes also directly supported the Hand-in-Hand Initiative (BL5), which focuses on targeting the poorest and most malnourished communities and establishing differentiated territorial strategies to optimize agricultural transformation and rural development processes. Finally, three subprogrammes slightly contributed to BL6 (Scaling up investment) through work focused on developing nationally tailored food systems transformation agendas, identifying target investment areas within agrifood systems, and enhancing the production and dissemination of data concerning government expenditure on agriculture (GEA).

Performance of programme-level Outcome and Output indicators

18. Consistent with approach adopted for the past two FVC annual progress reports, the performance of subprogrammes has been assessed in terms of the progress made towards their Outcome and Output indicators.

Figure 5. Achievements of Outcome and Output indicators at the programme level in 2022

Source: Analysis by FVC Secretariat



19. While ongoing FVC subprogrammes have been retroactively aligned to the FAO Strategic Framework 2022–2031, the progress made during 2022 towards their respective Outcome and Output indicators were assessed and aggregated based on the five FVC programmes developed for the 2018–2021 phase. In 2022, progress towards Outcome and Output-level Targets was achieved at a high level for all five programmes, with more than 90 percent of Outcome and Output indicators rated as on track or well on track (Figure 5).
20. By the end of 2022, 100 percent of Outcome indicators were well on track for Programme 1, and at the Output level, 94.4 percent of indicators were well on track and 5.6 percent of indicators were on track.
21. Likewise, under Programme 2, 100 percent of indicators were well on track at the Outcome level, and 88 percent of indicators were well on track, 8 percent were on track, and 4 percent were fairly on track at the Output level.
22. For Programme 3, 100 percent of Outcome indicators and 100 percent of Output indicators were well on track.
23. Under Programme 4, 100 percent of indicators were well on track at the Outcome level, and 96.4 percent of indicators were well on track and 3.6 percent were on track at the Output level.
24. For Programme 5, 87 percent of indicators were well on track and 13 percent were on track at the Outcome level, and 90.8 percent of indicators were well on track, 7.7 percent were on track, and 1.5 percent were fairly on track at the Output level.

Key FVC principles

25. Crucial **partnerships** have once again been brokered and strengthened to facilitate the implementation work under the FVC. In this manner, the comparative strengths of FAO and its development partners have been leveraged to maximize the effectiveness of new and continuing initiatives. This has included working alongside other UN agencies and international development organizations, government ministries and national institutions with specialized interests, local and territorial entities associated with beneficiary groups, and various academic and research institutes.
26. FVC subprogrammes have continued to facilitate **capacity development** within institutions across key work areas, which include resilience building, social protection, rural development, sustainable agriculture, food systems transformation, women's empowerment, and data and statistics, among others. Likewise, FAO has directly strengthened the capacities of producers and value chain actors within the context of these key work areas.
27. Work supported through the FVC has fed into policy processes that underpin the social, cultural and economic development of agrifood systems. **Policy advice** has largely been delivered in the areas of food systems transformation, sustainable production and value chain development, gender, social protection and economic inclusion, resilience, child labour, land tenure and responsible agricultural investments.
28. Synergies across FAO's work and that of other partners have been leveraged to generate **catalytic effects**. These include the mobilization of financial resources to support ongoing initiatives; the development of new projects based on the accomplishments of work funded through the FVC; increased awareness and attention on key FVC work areas that extend beyond the scope of individual projects; the engagement of technical experts and networks through the FAO's partners; and new and revisited exchanges among national and local actors.
29. **Cross-sectoral work** has been heavily featured in FVC-supported initiatives. This has involved bringing together wide networks of agrifood systems actors, especially government ministries and local development partners, to deliver shared outcomes. In many cases, FAO support has also come from various technical units to ensure that relevant expertise are made available to address cross-cutting aspects of climate change, gender, economic inclusion, resilience, social protection and nutrition, among others.
30. FVC subprogrammes have addressed critical **gender** equality issues across numerous initiatives, which have continued to explore the constraints to women's full involvement in agrifood systems development. FAO's work goes beyond ensuring that benefits are equitably received by men and women by focusing on the expansion of women's role as agents of change. Moreover, it directly supports countries to overcome sociocultural norms and promote women as leaders and decision-makers. These efforts have directly targeted women producers and value chain actors and have also facilitated the creation of enabling environments for gender-sensitive strategies, policies and programmes.
31. **Innovation** is at the core of novel solutions to accelerate the transformation of agrifood systems. Numerous initiatives supported through the FVC applied methodological, technological, financial and policy innovation to address the systemic causes of food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty across developmental contexts with varying priorities. This work included the introduction of new technologies, the local adaptation of effective approaches and the implementation of creative sociocultural and economic strategies to strengthen agrifood networks.

Challenges and lessons learned

32. During 2022, a number of new and recurring challenges were experienced during implementation of the FVC's work programme. In particular, more attention must be given to addressing in-country delays (the signing of project documents) that prevent work from beginning on time. Other logistical challenges and supply chain disruptions resulted from the persisting effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and unpredictable extreme weather and climate change-related events. In terms of staffing concerns, both a lack of continuity in national expertise and the competing demands of multiple projects affected the timing of and resources required for effective implementation. Likewise, a lack of locally available expertise necessitated more time and resources to be dedicated to the recruitment of adequate implementing partners. Challenges were also experienced in the harmonization of work plans across countries and regions due to their varying sociocultural norms and work modalities.
33. Despite the challenges encountered, several key lessons emerged from implementation in 2022, all of which can be employed to strengthen future work. Early engagement with a wide network of relevant stakeholders has proven effective across FVC-supported initiatives, especially in terms of ensuring local buy-in and ownership. Leveraging local expertise and accounting for existing investments into development programmes has also been important in maximizing the effectiveness of work. Allowing for some built-in flexibility in work plans and capitalizing on the advantages of new digital working modalities have both helped ensure that targeted support reaches those most in need in a timely manner, while also expanding the reach of certain initiatives. For interregional and global work, experience sharing across target countries has been utilized to accelerate the adoption of best practices. Specifically for policy level work, allowing sufficient time for changes to occur has required attention. Finally, as a funding instrument, the FVC has benefited from utilizing the funds received at the end of the 2018–2021 phase and allocating them to support work in the new 2022–2025 phase.

Conclusions and future actions

34. The FVC has continued to deliver critical and impactful results on the ground, which contribute towards the goals set out under the FAO Strategic Framework 2022–2031. This has reinforced the value and advantages of flexible funds in complementing FAO's work programme and ensuring progress towards global development objectives in a timely and cost-effective manner. The new phase of the FVC will continue to feature initiatives that are aligned to the priorities of resource partners while supporting FAO's efforts to address the most pressing development needs around the world. Concerted efforts will also focus on increasing the flexibility and volume of financial resources mobilized through the fund. The FVC has continued to improve its processes and become more appealing.



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1. Introduction

1.1. General context

35. Addressing the complex and multifaceted challenges faced by agriculture and food systems is critical for sustainable development. In 2022, as the world dealt with persisting disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the global development agenda was contending with extreme poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, heightened conflicts, natural disasters, the effects of climate change and a myriad of ongoing crises.
36. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022 (SOFI 2022) highlighted that “The unequal pattern of economic recovery in 2021 among countries and the unrecovered income losses among those most affected by the pandemic have exacerbated existing inequalities and have worsened the food security situation for the populations already struggling the most to feed their families. Food prices have also increased in the past year due to bottlenecks in supply chains, soaring transport costs and other disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, the war in Ukraine, involving two of the biggest producers in agriculture and staple cereals globally, is disrupting supply chains and further affecting global grain, fertilizer and energy prices, leading to shortages and fuelling even higher food price inflation.”¹
37. Despite widespread efforts to address concerns over hunger and malnutrition, additional work is still needed to achieve SDG2 – Zero Hunger. As stated in SOFI 2022, “It is estimated that nearly 670 million people will still be undernourished in 2030 – 8 percent of the world population, which is the same percentage as in 2015 when the 2030 Agenda was launched.”²
38. Cohesive and complimentary efforts are essential to meeting today’s development challenges, and emphasis must be placed on the delivery of sustainable, inclusive and transformative solutions that restore and strengthen food systems, as well as the livelihoods that depend on them. The implementation of such initiatives can be achieved to greater extents through increases in the volume, quality and predictability of resources.
39. The financing environment for development work is mainly characterized by tightly earmarked funds along with unpredictable and short-term funding patterns. However, the UN Funding Compact has called for more flexible funds to increase the effectiveness, suitability and transparency of results delivered on the ground.
40. Against this backdrop, the FVC (formerly the Flexible Multi-Partner Mechanism [FMM]) serves as FAO’s primary pooled-funding mechanism for flexible, voluntary and multiyear contributions to strengthen the results achieved under FAO’s Strategic Framework and to support the realization of the SDGs. The FVC has experienced steady growth over the years, which is reflected both in the increasing volume of flexible funds being contributed and the number of resource partners making multiyear contributions.
41. While over 90 percent of FAO’s extra-budgetary resources still come from hard-earmarked contributions, flexible funds mobilized through the FVC play a critical role in complementing and enabling the Organization to address critical gaps, and underfunded and emerging priorities, strengthening the Strategic Framework. Given today’s highly competitive funding environment, the FVC has also enabled FAO to expand upon traditional approaches to resource mobilization and holds great potential within the context of the Organization’s requirement for increased flexible resources.

¹ FAO *et al.*, 2022, p. 1.

² FAO *et al.*, 2022, p. 10.

1.2. The FVC and the SDGs

42. The work that is planned and implemented through FVC programmes and subprogrammes is directly aligned to the results set out in FAO's Strategic Framework. In turn, FAO's Strategic Framework contributes to SDG targets, a shared and agreed-upon set of global development objectives. By strengthening the delivery of FAO's corporate results, the FVC contributes not only to the SDG indicators under FAO's custodianship, but also the wider results chain of the 2030 Agenda.
43. Making progress towards the 2030 Agenda and achieving the SDGs requires an integrated approach and collective action. The global review process for monitoring the SDGs is founded upon the achievements made at the country level, whereby individual countries are primarily responsible for the measurement and reporting of results for specific SDG indicators. To this end, the FVC supports work that enables countries to deliver results that contribute to SDG targets and indicators.

1.3. The FVC and the Triple Nexus

44. The sustainable development of agrifood systems requires integrated approaches that are sensitive to evolving priorities around the world, including recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, the ongoing Russian war in Ukraine, climate-related shocks and emerging food-chain crises. As the financing architecture for international aid shifts in response to these challenges, there is growing demand for finite resources. In addition, the current situation has generally drifted towards the repurposing of development funds for humanitarian needs.
45. The delivery of sustainable agrifood solutions, however, hinges upon meeting the immediate needs of populations, while also addressing systemic causes of food insecurity, malnutrition, poverty and inequality. Approaches that foster coordination across humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts are generally considered to be more effective at reducing the impact of emerging, recurring and ongoing shocks faced by vulnerable populations.
46. Since the FVC leverages flexible funds to support delivery, it offers a strategic opportunity to direct assistance to the most vulnerable in a timely and cost-efficient manner. This is in line with the most recent guidance presented in SOFI 2022, which advises that “the options available to transform agrifood systems need to be carefully considered, aiming at the most cost-effective and efficient use of limited resources in ways that contribute to making healthy diets more affordable for all.”³
47. Work supported through the FVC accounts for the interrelated economic, social and environmental dimensions of agrifood systems, leading to the implementation of initiatives that focus on development challenges, while also integrating humanitarian and peacebuilding components (e.g. DRM, community resilience, COVID-19 recovery, social protection, economic inclusion, cash-based assistance, governance of land tenure, etc.). It also positions agriculture at the centre of solutions to cross-cutting issues, enabling agrifood systems development to be leveraged to address wider concerns, such as poverty, health, gender equality, climate change, employment and rural development, among others.
48. While the FVC is not an emergency or humanitarian focused fund, it addresses the most pressing needs of vulnerable developing countries populations around the world. By fostering complementarity across FAO work streams and promoting the implementation of programmatic approaches (as opposed to siloed approaches), initiatives funded through the FVC incorporate key elements of a nexus approach to international aid.

³ FAO *et al.*, 2022, p. 2.



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2. Achievements of the FVC as a Fund

2.1. The strategic role of FVC

49. The FVC serves as FAO's primary pooled flexible instrument for mobilizing non-earmarked and less-earmarked financial contributions. Funds leveraged through the FVC support the programmatic implementation of initiatives that are fully aligned to FAO's Strategic Framework.
50. Flexible funds from the FVC enable the Organization to reduce the transaction costs and fragmentation associated with implementing separate projects, resulting in greater value for money, fostering synergies across work sectors and initiatives, and creating further opportunities for catalytic effects. Work is implemented based on the FVC Results Framework to reinforce accountability. As such, the FVC is considered outcomes-based, rather than project-based, and promotes collaboration and shared outcomes, rather than competition.
51. In line with its cost-effective implementation modality, the FVC plays an important role in scaling up effective approaches and seed funding new ones. Owing to its flexible nature, the FVC effectively supported the implementation of timely initiatives that reach the people most in need of assistance.

2.2. The FVC's contribution to resource mobilization

Contribution to Functional Objective 8 (Outreach)

52. The overall impact of FAO's work is to achieve the transformation to more efficient, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable agrifood systems for better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life, leaving no one behind.
53. The FVC directly contributes to FAO Functional Outcome 8.3, *Increased resource mobilization and expanded partnership base with the private sector*, which has two performance indicators (8.3A and 8.3B). In 2022, FAO mobilized a record-breaking level of resources, with over USD 2.1 billion in total voluntary contributions, representing an over 50 percent increase compared to annual voluntary resources mobilized by the Organization during 2018–2021.

Table 1. Functional Objective 8 (Outreach)

FVC Results Framework

Organizational Impact

More efficient, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable agrifood systems for better production, better nutrition, a better environment, and a better life, leaving no one behind

Organizational Outcome	KPI
<i>Functional Outcome 8.3</i> Increased resource mobilization and expanded partnership base with the private sector	8.3A Biennial level of voluntary contributions mobilized and sustained
	8.3B Number of diversified resource partnerships

Note that Outcome Indicators (KPI) 8.3.A and 8.3.B above are measured at corporate level. The reporting accountability of the FVC will be limited to the achievements of results from all subprogrammes funded by the Fund.

Flexible Voluntary Contributions Mobilized by FVC

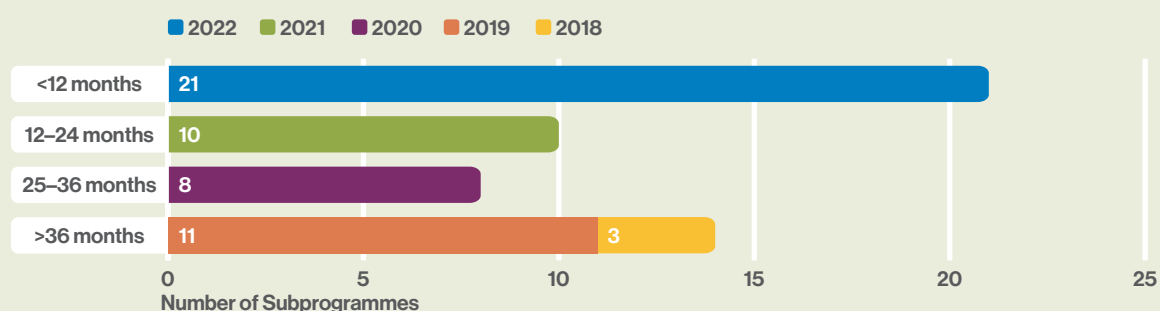
54. The main **Fund Outcome** of the FVC is the sufficient, diversified and expanded flexible financial resources available to strengthen FAO's Strategic Framework. The FVC mobilized a total of USD 66 million

in the 2018–2021 phase. These funds have been programmed to support 53 subprogrammes (see Annex A2 for a full list of subprogrammes and their funding allocations). Many of these subprogrammes received no-cost extensions, enabling their implementation to continue until 31 December 2023. Five subprogrammes, which also received no-cost extensions, were completed during 2022.

55. Under the new FVC phase (2022–2025), two batches of allocations were made in 2022, totalling USD 15.7 million. These funds were programmed to support 24 subprogrammes (17 new and seven ongoing).
56. Figure 6 shows the distribution of FVC subprogrammes by the length of their implementation period. By December 2022, 15 subprogrammes had an implementation period of more than three years (>36 months), eight subprogrammes had an implementation period of two to three years (25 to 36 months), ten subprogrammes had an implementation period of one to two years (12 to 24 months), and 21 subprogrammes had an implementation period of less than a year (<12 months). Since certain subprogrammes have reached more advanced stages than others, this has been taken into consideration in the performance analysis (Section 3.2).

Figure 6. Distribution of FVC subprogrammes by the period of implementation

Source: Analysis by FVC Secretariat



57. The contribution of flexible funds to the FVC has continued to support the implementation of FAO's priority development initiatives, which are aligned to FAO's Strategic Framework through the *four betters* and 20 PPAs. This has helped strengthen FAO's contribution to the global development objectives set out under the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Importantly, the cross-cutting nature of FVC programmes and subprogrammes has strengthened FAO's contribution to numerous SDG targets.
58. As of December 2022, the FVC had mobilized USD 50.8 million⁴ towards the implementation of work in the 2022–2025 phase compared to USD 21 million at the end of 2019 (the second year of the 2018–2021 phase). Of this amount, USD 22.6 million was made available in 2022, compared to USD 9 million in 2018 (in the first year of the previous phase), representing a 75 percent increase. These resources will be programmed in 2023 for the implementation of work in the new phase.

Number of diversified resource partnerships (FAO Output 8.3B)

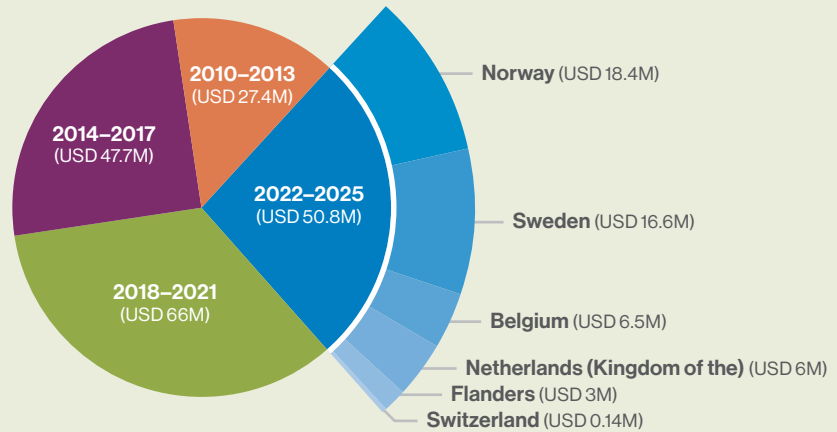
59. By the end of 2022, the FVC's resource partner base remained at eleven, with six partners having already signed contribution agreements for the new phase, compared to three resource partners having contributed at the same point during previous phase.

⁴ USD values were converted using the UN exchange rate as at 31 December 2022.

60. The following resource partners have renewed their contributions to the FVC under the new phase: Norway (USD 18.4 million over three years), Sweden (USD 16.6 million over four years), Belgium (USD 6.5 million), the Kingdom of the Netherlands (USD 6 million over four years), Flanders (USD 3 million over three years) and Switzerland (USD 141 000). This is shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7. Resource partner contributions in the 2022–2025 phase of the FVC

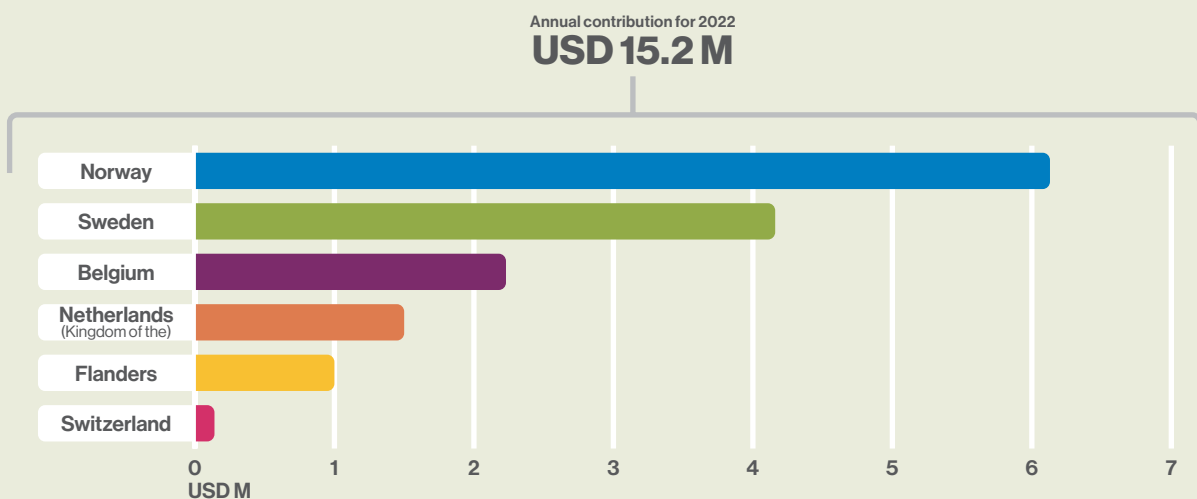
Source: Analysis by FVC Secretariat



61. In 2022, USD 22.6 million was made available for implementation, although the annualized contributions by FVC resource partners totals USD 15.2 million. (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Resource partner contributions to the FVC in 2022

Source: Analysis by FVC Secretariat



Other key resource mobilization accomplishments

Financial stability and predictability

62. Financial stability or predictability can be construed as a state in which the financial system of a fund is resilient to economic shocks, ensures financial flow, and is able to fulfil its basic functions. The occurrences, causes and extent of financial and other crises and shocks that affect the FVC vary over time. They can emerge individually or collectively, or in random combinations. As such, the analysis of financial stability is complex.
63. For instance, as the impacts of COVID-19 persisted in 2022, FVC resource partners were faced with competing priorities both domestically and externally. This situation was further exacerbated by rising inflation, energy shortages and increased living costs resulting from the Russian war in Ukraine and its multifaceted ramifications. Despite these obstacles, FVC resource partners ensured a steady flow of funds, which in turn safeguarded the implementation of FAO's work throughout the year.

FVC governance and resource partner engagement

64. During 2022, engagement with FVC resource partners involved three meetings, an informal consultation meeting in March, the Annual Resource Partner Consultation in June, and the Annual Strategic Dialogue in December. These meetings allowed for discussion of both operational and strategic issues and helped shape the implementation and future direction of the FVC. A variety of compelling communication products were published to raise the visibility of these events.
65. The FVC Governance Document and the Theory of Change were developed and endorsed by resource partners during 2022. The new Governance Document became operational in July 2022. Likewise, the new FVC Results Framework was developed for the 2022–2025 phase. The FVC Theory of Change and Results Framework document also includes a risk analysis for the Fund. These two documents helped in the design and establishment of momentum for the new phase. Resource partners responded by proactively negotiating and committing their new contributions, signing agreements and disbursing funds immediately to jumpstart the implementation of the new phase.

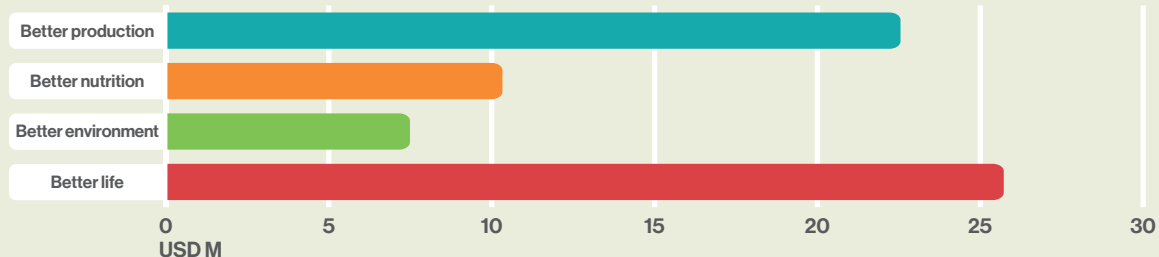
FVC resource allocation

Financial allocation to *the four betters*

66. Since all work supported through the FVC is aligned with the FAO Strategic Framework 2022–2031, the financial resource allocations for all subprogrammes in the 2018–2021 phase, many of which received extensions until the end of 2022 and 2023, have been assessed in terms of their contribution to *the four betters*. Many of these subprogrammes were designed prior to the adoption of the new Strategic Framework. As such, concerted efforts have been undertaken to identify the ways in which they align to FAO's new corporate results chain.
67. The assessment of financial allocations should only be considered an approximation of how subprogrammes support *the four betters* and their respective PPAs. In general, each subprogramme contributes to multiple PPAs, which themselves are highly interconnected. Moreover, subprogrammes often make contributions to additional PPAs, which are not identified as target work areas.
68. However, for the purpose of preparing this assessment, the relative financial allocations towards *the four betters* are based on individual subprogramme's alignment to PPAs, as specified by implementing units in their progress reports (or in FAO's Field Programme Management Information System).
69. Based on this indicative assessment (Figure 9), the FVC has allocated USD 25.72 million to *better life*, USD 22.55 million to *better production*, USD 10.33 million to *better nutrition* and USD 7.49 million to *better environment*.

Figure 9. Indicative allocation of FVC financial resources to the four betters

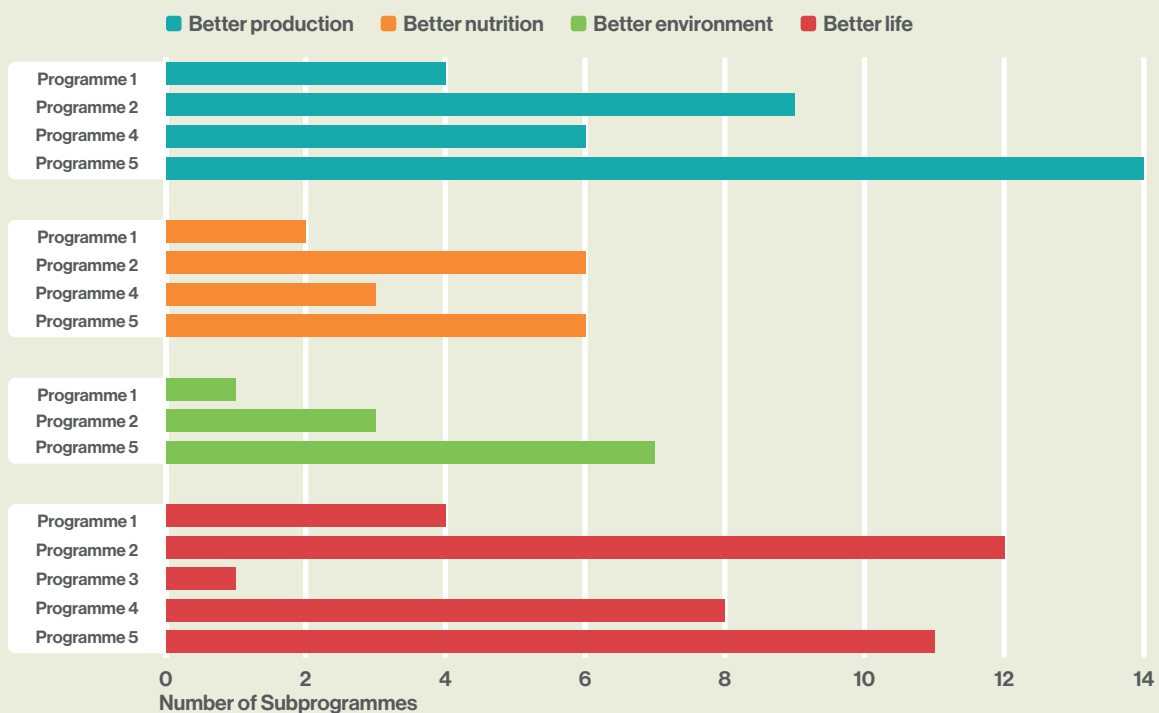
Source: Analysis by FVC Secretariat



70. It is important to note that all subprogrammes have been aligned to *the four betters* and PPAs either during their formulation phase or retroactively during the transition to FAO's Strategic Framework 2022–2031. As shown in Figure 10, the FVC's work programme is strategically aligned to contribute results across *the four betters*. Programme 1 (Evidence-based policy and global instruments), Programme 2 (Resilience and sustainable food systems) and Programme 5 (Climate change and agriculture) contain subprogrammes that are aligned to each of *the four betters*. Programme 3 (Migration and fragility) comprises one subprogramme, which is aligned to better life. Programme 4 (Generational gaps, women empowerment and decent rural employment) includes subprogrammes that are aligned to *better production, better nutrition and better life*.

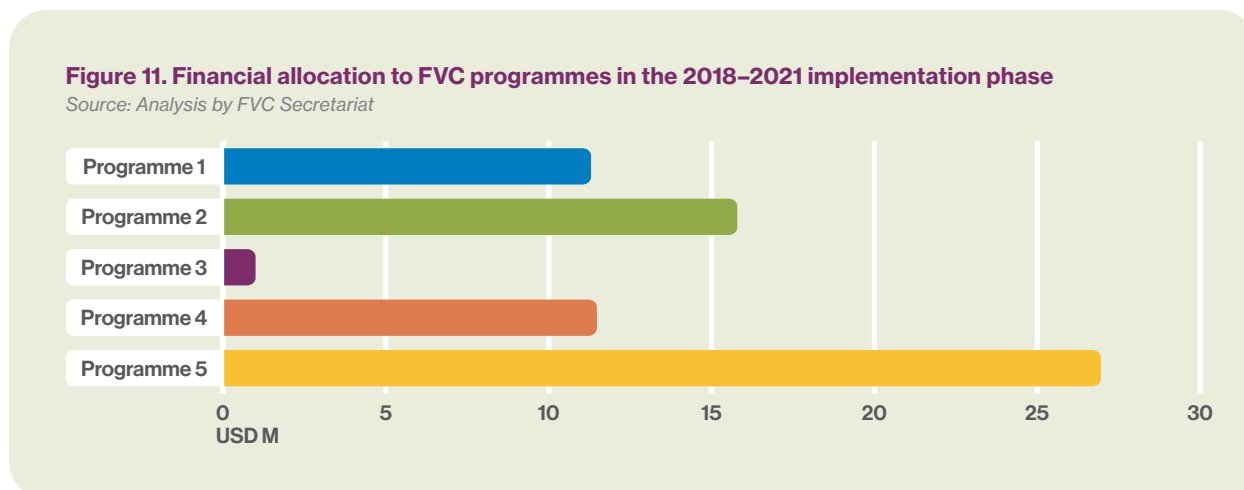
Figure 10. Number of FVC subprogrammes contributing to the four betters

Source: Analysis by FVC Secretariat



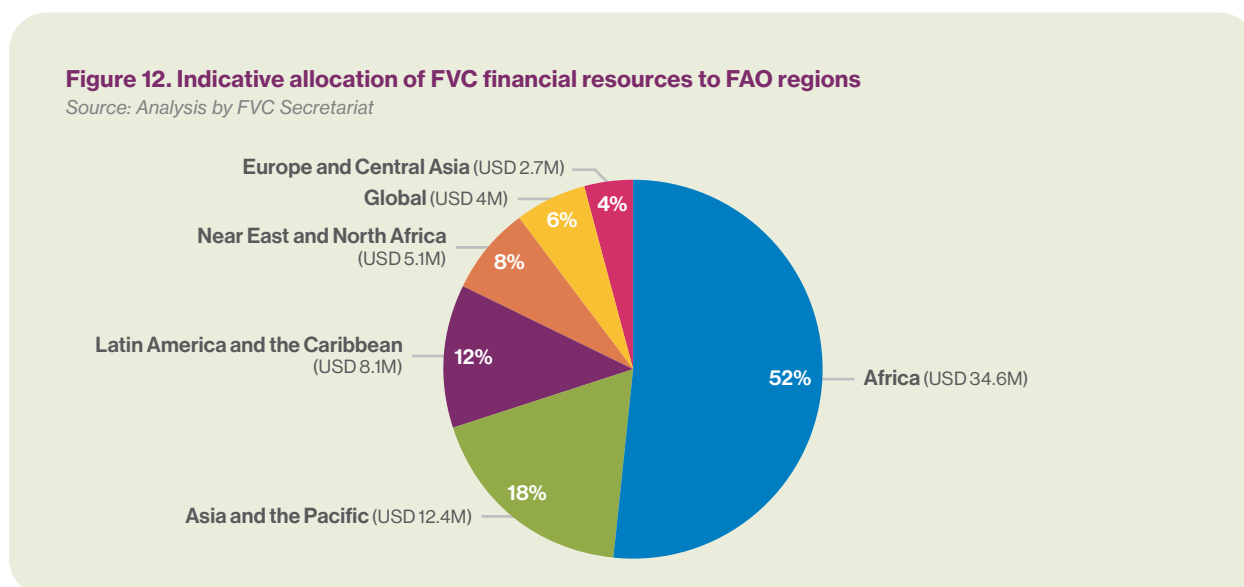
Financial allocation to FVC programmes

71. The allocation of funds to the FVC programmes throughout the 2018–2021 phase (Figure 11) are as follows: USD 11.30 million (17.0 percent) to Programme 1; USD 15.79 million (23.7 percent) to Programme 2; USD 1.00 million (1.5 percent) to Programme 3; USD 11.48 million (17.3 percent) to Programme 4; and USD 26.95 million (40.5 percent) to Programme 5.



Financial allocation to FAO regions

72. Given the global nature of FVC subprogrammes, they regularly involve country-tailored implementation approaches that are developed in coordination with FAO regional and country offices. Certain countries and regions are engaged in a wider range of initiatives than others. As such, the allocation of financial resources through the FVC across FAO regions has also been assessed. This assessment should only be treated as an approximation of FVC allocations to different FAO regions and is based on the number of country’s participating in a given subprogramme.



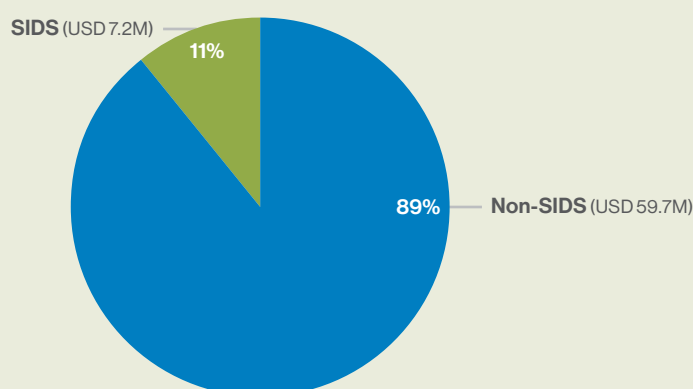
73. According to this assessment (Figure 12), 52 percent of financial allocations have been directed towards work in Africa (USD 34.6 million), followed by 18 percent (USD 12.4 million) in Asia and the Pacific, 12 percent (USD 8.1 million) in Latin America and the Caribbean, 8 percent (USD 5.1 million) in the Near East and North Africa and 4 percent (USD 2.7 million) in Europe and Central Asia. Around 6 percent (USD 4.0 million) of resources have been allocated to work predominantly carried out on a global scale.

Financial allocation to Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

74. Approximately 11 percent (USD 7.2 million) of FVC financial resources have been allocated to support work in SIDS (Figure 13). This assessment should only be treated as an estimation of FVC financial allocations to SIDS, which were determined based on the involvement of individual SIDS and non-SIDS in individual subprogrammes.

Figure 13. Indicative allocation of FVC resources to SIDS

Source: Analysis by FVC Secretariat

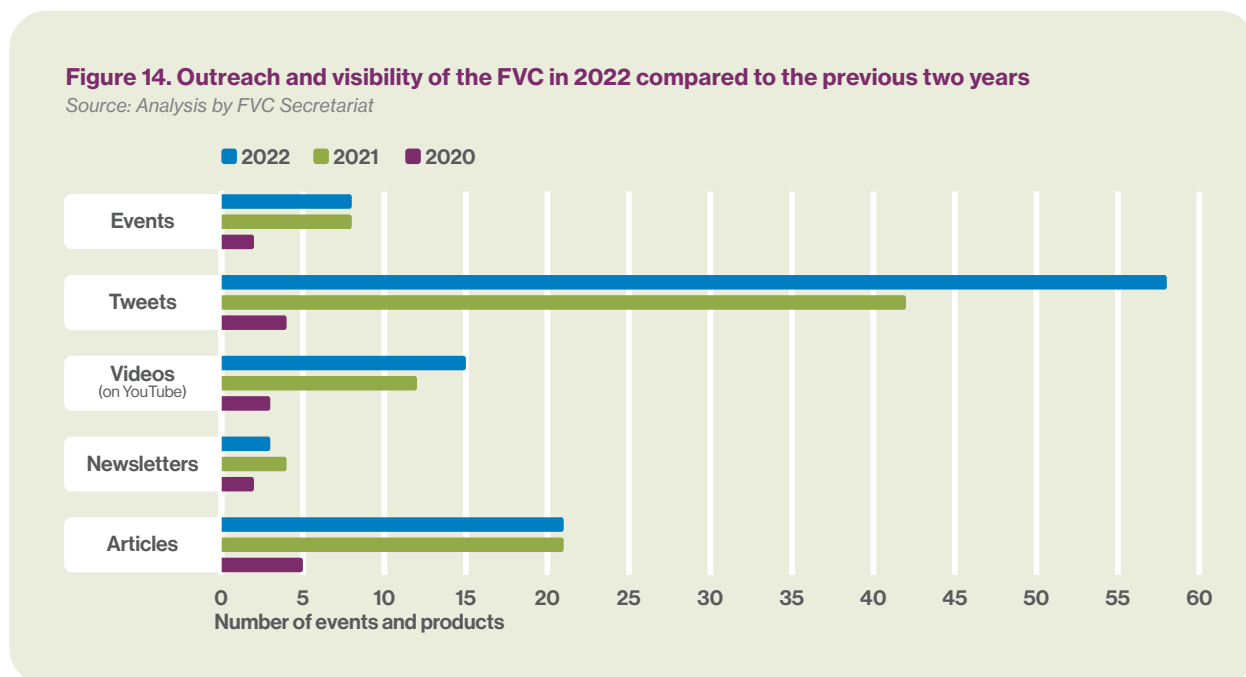


Communications, outreach and visibility

Production and dissemination of communications products

75. In 2022, the FVC reinvigorated the implementation of its outreach and visibility work launched in 2021. The renaming of the FVC (formerly FMM) has been applied to digital communication products, including the website, Trello boards and newsletters. The definitive visual identity that was launched in 2021 has been maintained as a recognizable collection of elements that represents and differentiates the FVC brand. To enhance this visual identity, a streamlined communication strategy is essential, one that entails the consistent use of colours and branding.
76. The new digital-first approach has led to the creation and revision of various FVC communications products. The FVC website has been rebranded and was continually updated during 2022. This has enhanced visibility, even throughout the pandemic and times of travel restrictions. This has also facilitated engagement with FVC stakeholders.
77. Building on the outreach and communication products disseminated in the previous year, work in 2022 focused more heavily on the recognition of resource partners. FVC resource partners were acknowledged in multiple press releases and video products. This is reflected in the significant increase in content creation and its dissemination in 2022, mainly via the FVC website.

78. The distribution of communication products has expanded over the past three years. Social media outreach through Twitter, in particular, has increased in 2022 compared to 2021, while the dissemination of articles has continued at a steady level (Figure 14).



FVC Website

79. The communication and visibility channels and products of the FVC have continued to grow (Figure 15). For instance, in 2022, website analysis revealed over 5 000 individual visits on the Initiatives page of the FVC website. Since 2022, this page has been developed extensively and now contains all active and nearly all former FVC initiatives. This is by large the most popular page on the FVC website, followed by the Home Page, with 3 312 individual visits. The Resources section of the FVC website contains documentation, such as the annual reports, publications and videos. In 2022, this part of the website was visited more than 1 600 times.

80. On average, visitors navigated for 4 minutes and 12 seconds on the FVC website, which is more than double the average navigation time in 2021 (1 minute and 30 seconds). The FVC website now has more data on various initiatives, which enhances the interest of users. Stories from FVC subprogrammes have been curated, which means that they are now listed at the top of search engines. At the same time, these stories have improved the appeal and optimization of the website.

81. Looking forward, in 2023, the FVC website will be revamped and migrated to the new platform on which all of FAO's websites will work. This migration enables the FVC to show more interactive data and information to its stakeholders.

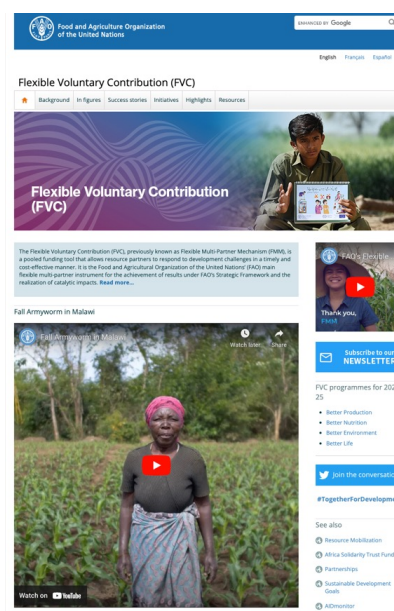
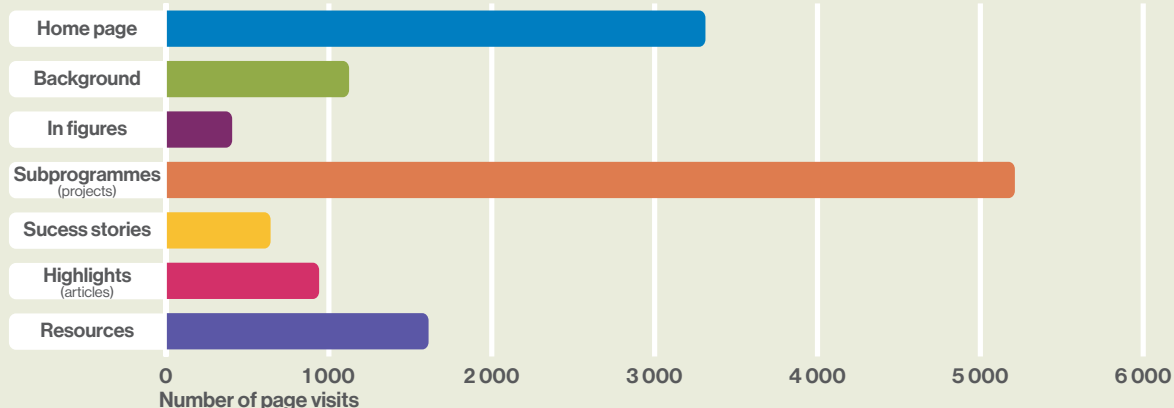


Figure 15. Page visits on the FVC website in 2022

Source: Analysis by FVC Secretariat



Newsletter

82. Since 2020, FVC newsletters have been shared with resource partners and circulated within FAO. Following the name change in 2022, the newsletters have adopted a more structured appearance than previously. Although the number of newsletters disseminated doubled from 2020 to 2021, dissemination has decreased slightly in 2022 compared to 2021 (Figure 16). This is due to the fact that the newly designed newsletter can accommodate more articles.

83. The number of subscribers to the newsletters increased in 2022. In 2022, 198 individuals subscribed to the newsletter compared to 159 in 2021, and 43 in 2020. All other relevant indicators (click rate, open rate, etc.) also increased. The bounce rate decreased again, which means that more stakeholders are receiving the newsletters in their inbox. The most clicked topics in 2022 were the link to the Trello platform, the video on “Women at the negotiating table,” the 2021 Annual Report, as well as the articles on the individual FVC subprogrammes.

FVC Resource Partners Updates

FVC RESOURCE PARTNERS CONSULTATION

Resource Partners Consultation: Highlighting achievements as the FVC continues to build momentum

On Monday 27 June, Flexible Voluntary Contribution, previously known as the Flexible Multi-Partner Mechanism, held its first Resource Partners Consultation of the year. Resource Partners discussed the progress made by the FVC over the last year.

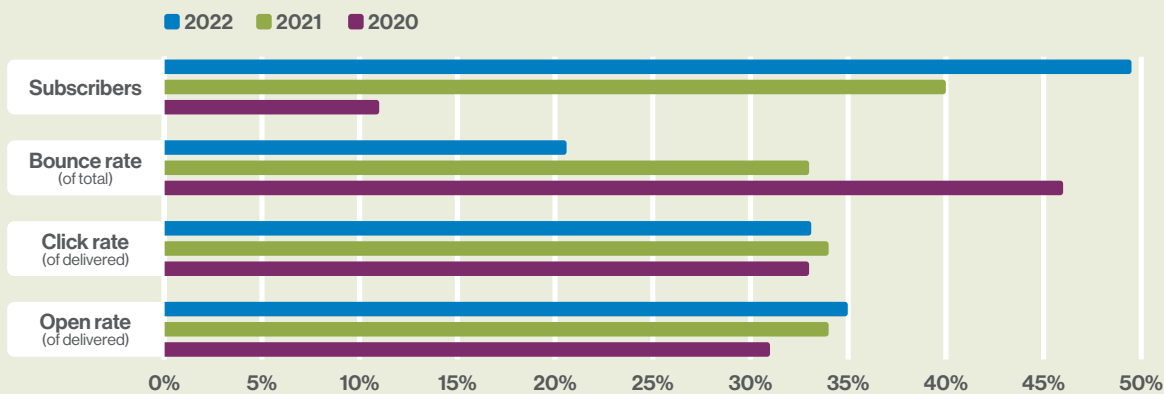
[Read full article](#)

Working together to achieve gender equity in decision-making.

Play

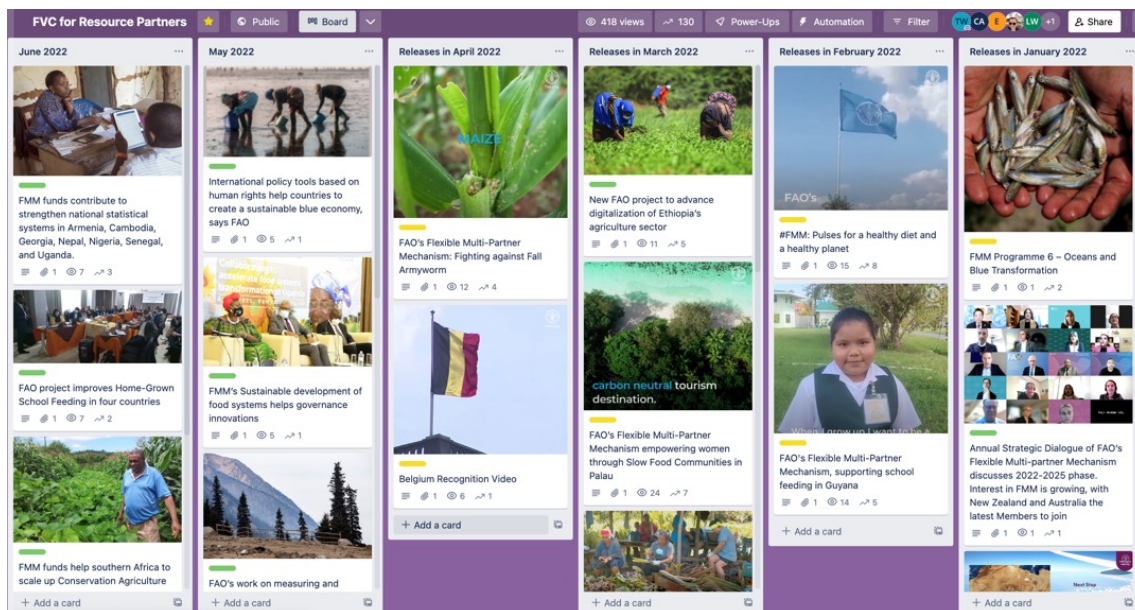
Figure 16. FVC newsletter analytics

Source: Analysis by FVC Secretariat



FVC Trello

84. The comprehensive Trello board for FVC resource partners launched at the end of 2021 has proved a success. The Trello board is constantly being updated for resource partners to view and download FVC materials in a quick and easy manner. The Trello board will be integrated in the new FVC website during 2023. This will allow FVC resource partners and other stakeholders to access the Trello board more easily.



Promotion on social media

85. In cooperation with FAO’s Office of Communications, promotion of the FVC on FAO’s social media channels (LinkedIn, YouTube and Twitter) increased again in 2022. On Twitter, the social media impact related to the single topic “Flexible Multi-Partner Mechanism” or “Flexible Voluntary Contribution” during

2022 reached a total of 103 posts shared by FAO corporate accounts. FAO resource mobilization was mentioned by other accounts that shared related content about 420 times, reaching over 4.8 million accounts.

86. To increase and promote interaction with the FVC, 15 videos were produced in 2022. More than half of them zoomed in on the individual FVC initiatives and were produced in close collaboration with implementing teams in the field. All the videos were disseminated on the FVC website and Trello, as well as promoted on YouTube, Twitter and LinkedIn. On YouTube, the videos received an average of 205 views each.



Challenges

87. The FVC faced a number of minor challenges relating to the Fund during 2022. First, there was slight delay in replenishing the new phase, as most of the year was spent designing and reaching a consensus on the FVC Governance Document and the Results Framework.
88. Second, nearly half of the resource partners that provided funding during the previous phase are yet to commit to the new phase. Only six of the eleven current FVC resource partners made contributions in 2022 towards the new phase – Belgium, Flanders, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Increasing the number of resource partners and the volume of contributions are both necessary to ensure the stability and sustainability of the Fund.
89. Third, many potential resource partners tended to prefer the provision of earmarked funds to specific subprogrammes, which would reduce the flexibility of the Fund. For this reason, two partners were unable to join the FVC. However, FAO has also stepped up its advocacy efforts for the new phase by inviting additional resource partners.
90. Fourth, a digital field trip with resource partners was planned for December 2022 but was eventually cancelled due to internet connectivity issues associated with reaching farmers in remote areas. An in-person field trip was planned for May 2023 instead.

Lessons learned

91. Some of the key lessons on FVC implementation in 2022 are described below.
- i. Effective governance by setting up the Governance Document and better documentation of the programming and operational processes, especially in resource allocation and financial flow, have helped increase donor confidence.
 - ii. Strong support from FAO's senior leadership – with the Director General and the Deputy Director-Generals participating in strategic dialogues with the resource partners – are a positive sign of the importance placed on flexible funds by the Organization. The annual consultation and strategic dialogue events created an opportunity for further improving flexible funding instruments.
 - iii. Efficient management by the FVC Secretariat (the Resource Mobilization and Private Sector Partnerships Division) and effective engagement with FVC resource partners have helped to build donor confidence and interest.
 - iv. Efficient implementation (including by lead technical units across the Organization), coupled with monitoring and evaluation and improved reporting of the FVC narrative and financials, including updates on all funded programmes and subprogrammes using a result-based approach, are major turning points for resource mobilization through the FVC. This helps to build trust in the FVC.
 - v. In the last five years, the FVC has stepped up the volume and quality of its communication products. This includes the preparation of FVC Trello boards, success stories, newsletters, press releases, brochures and flyers, as well as managing and updating the FVC website and social media accounts, and organizing digital field trips.
 - vi. The completion of the FVC evaluation enhances the implementation of key evaluation recommendations starting from 2022, which contributes to continuous improvement of the Fund in its new phase.

2.3. Performance of Fund-level Outcome and Output indicators

92. As a flexible funding mechanism, the FVC has successfully achieved (and in many cases exceeded) its expected goals, which are set out in the Results Framework. Table 2 shows the performance assessment of Fund-level indicators for 2022. To ensure continuity between phases, the Fund-level results chain is projected until December 2025. The funded programmes for the 2018–2021 funding cycle, however, are projected until December 2023.
93. The Fund Outcome is “sufficient, diversified and expanded flexible financial resources available to strengthen FAO's Strategic Framework.” The Fund Outcome has two indicators. In 2022, one of these outcome indicators (50 percent) was well on track and the other (50 percent) was on track in terms of reaching their 2022 milestones. Both indicators (100 percent) remain well on track to reach their respective 2025 Targets.
94. The Fund has four Outputs with a total of nine indicators. Output 1 is about the extent to which catalytic resources are effectively mobilized to support the delivery of FVC initiatives. Both of its indicators were well on track for reaching their 2022 Milestones and are also on track for achieving their 2025 Targets.

95. Output 2 is focused on the development of a diversified and expanded resource partnership base. Two of its indicators were well on track and one was on track for reaching their 2022 Milestones. All three indicators remain well on track for reaching their 2025 Targets.
96. Output 3 is about the flow and predictability of financial resources. One of its indicators was well on track for reaching its 2022 Milestone, whereas the other could not be assessed because it depends on the FVC evaluation process that will take place at the end of the 2022–2025 phase. The assessed indicator is also on track for reaching its 2025 Target.
97. Output 4 is focused on improving outreach, awareness and visibility of FVC-funded work. Both of its indicators were well on track for reaching their 2022 Milestones (100 percent) and are also on track for achieving their 2025 Targets (100 percent).
98. Overall, at the Output level, seven of the eight indicators that could be assessed were well on track (87.5 percent) and one was on track (12.5 percent) in terms achieving their 2022 Milestones. All eight of the assessed indicators (100 percent) remain well on track for achieving their respective 2025 Targets. Assessment of the remaining indicator will take place at a later date because it depends on the FVC evaluation process.

Table 2. Achievement of FVC Fund-level indicators in 2022

Source: Analysis by FVC Secretariat

Well on track (76-100%)		On track (51-75%)		Fairly on track (26-50%)		Not on track (Below 25%)	
Results chain	Indicator	Baseline	Milestones	Actual achievements in 2022	End Target 2025	Progress towards Target	
						2022	2025
Fund Impact							
<i>Flexible pooled funds have contributed to the transformation to more efficient, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable agrifood systems for better production, better nutrition, better environment, and better life, leaving no one behind</i>							
Fund Outcome <i>Sufficient, diversified and expanded flexible financial resources available to strengthen FAO's Strategic Framework</i>	Amount in USD of flexible funds mobilized through FVC and allocated to strengthen FAO's strategic framework	USD 66 M contributed to previous phase (2018–2021)	At least USD 30–45 M committed in new contributions to FVC by resource partners by Dec 2022	A total of USD 50.8 M committed to the new phase; USD 22.6 M was made available for 2022	At least USD 85 M contributed to FVC by resource partners by Dec 2025	●	●
	Increase in the number of resource partners contributing to FVC compared to previous phase	A total of 11 resource partners contributed to previous phase (2018–2021)	At least 75% of all resource partners contributed to the new phase each year	Six out of eleven resource partners signed agreements for a new contribution. (63.6%)	By end of 2025, the total number of resource partners contributing increased by 25%	●	●

Results chain	Indicator	Baseline	Milestones	Actual achievements in 2022	End Target 2025	Progress towards Target	
						2022	2025
Fund Output 1 <i>Catalytic resources effectively mobilized to support delivery of FVC initiatives</i>	Number of initiatives funded by FVC and USD amount allocated to FVC subprogrammes to strengthen FAO's Strategic Framework	50 subprogrammes funded during the previous phase	At least 10 new subprogrammes funded and programmed each year	A total of 17 new subprogrammes were funded by the December 2022 (220%)	A total of 40 subprogrammes funded by end of 2025	●	●
	Extent to which FVC criteria were applied and adhered to in the FVC processes	Key criteria of FVC were applied in key planning processes	The criteria are applied as a process-level result in the Call for proposals for fund allocation; integrated in the Prodocs, and in FVC reporting template	FVC criteria were adhered to and integrated in key processes and reported in 2022	FVC criteria were adhered to and integrated in key processes and reported each annual report	●	●
Fund Output 2 <i>Diversified and increased pipeline resource partnership base</i>	Number of key strategic resource partnerships brokered, sustained and strengthened, including existing and new	11 from existing core resource partnerships during previous phase	Existing resource partnerships are nurtured, and at least two new resource partners are engaged, with RM advocacy each year	Existing resource partnerships have continued to be engaged in 2022. No new partners have been added.	A total of 20 potential resource partners reached by December 2025	●	●
	A new FVC Governance Document developed and implemented	The development and implementation of FVC Governance Document was undertaken in 2018	By July 2022, a new Governance Document was developed with resource partners	FVC Governance Document was developed and has become operational in 2022	This is a one-off result and has been fully achieved	●	●
	Level of improvement of FVC governance, workflow, including key processes relating to delivery and quality information products and services	A dedicated Theory of Change (ToC), results framework and risk analysis were prepared for the previous phase, as well as aligned to the Strategic Framework	Annual reports and key products delivered each year as committed in the FVC Governance Document	FVC results framework developed and implemented for the new phase, including a Theory of Change (ToC) and risk analysis; annual report and other products produced	This is a one-off result and has been fully achieved	●	●

Results chain	Indicator	Baseline	Milestones	Actual achievements in 2022	End Target 2025	Progress towards Target	
						2022	2025
Fund Output 3 <i>Increased resources flow, stability and predictability</i>	The amount of resources at the end of 2021 that is available for allocation in the 2022–2025 phase	USD 14 M was available at the end 2021 and programme	At least USD 15 M available from previous phase for allocation by January 2022	A total of USD 15.7 M was made available in 2022 (106%); additional USD 50.8 M was mobilized for the new phase by December 2022	By end 2025 at least 100% (USD 80 M) mobilized	●	●
	The proportion of forecasted financial resources versus actual resource mobilized per year	Average of USD 16.5 M mobilized per year (in the previous phase).	25% of annual forecasted amount mobilized (at least USD 20 M per year)	63.5% of forecasted resources were mobilized towards the new phase as of December 2022 (USD 50.8 M)	By end 2025 at least 100% (USD 80 M) mobilized	●	●
	The extent to which the four FVC assumptions were validated	Four key FVC assumptions tested and validated through FVC Evaluation	Assessment of four FVC assumptions in the ToC included in the ToR for FVC evaluation by June 2024.	Assessment of four FVC assumptions in the ToC validated and reported in FVC evaluation by December 2024	Not applicable. This indicator can only be measured in 2024–25	N/A	N/A
Fund Output 4 <i>Improved outreach, awareness and visibility of FVC funded priority areas of work</i>	Type and quality of compelling, flexible and targeted communication products	Expanded engagement through marketing and outreach channels to showcase and promote the FVC	Diversified communication and marketing materials developed and promoted each year	Diverse, quality and compelling communication products were produced, including annual the report, newsletters, Trello, Videos, PR, etc.	Effective engagement, and increased visibility of FVC's work, and resource partners	●	●
	Level of outreach efforts and engagement with existing and potential resource partners making compelling business case for the FVC, and showcasing improvement	Satisfactory of visibility at the end of 2021	Engagement by senior leadership in FVC consultation meetings	The visibility of FVC has improved in 2022, with more engagement with resource partners, implementing units across the Organization. There is also increased effective engagement by FAO Senior management, and the EC	Increased satisfaction level of FVC resource partners by survey or evaluation report	●	●



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3. Achievements of FVC programmes (*four betters*)

3.1. Contribution to the *four betters* and PPAs

3.1.1. Better production

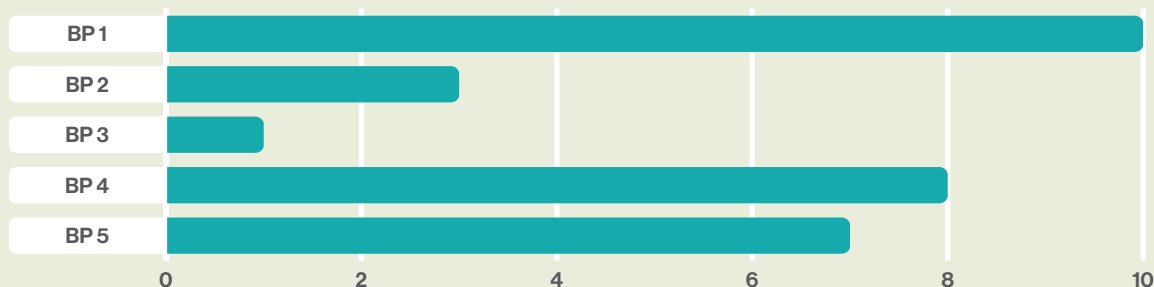
99. As part of the FVC's ongoing objective to strengthen the delivery of work under FAO's Strategic Framework, substantial efforts have been undertaken during 2022 in the area of *better production*. These efforts have focused on ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns that are based on the establishment of more inclusive food and agriculture supply chains at the local, regional and global level. They also contribute to the creation of resilient and sustainable agrifood systems that are sensitive to the challenges posed by changing climatic and environmental conditions.






100. *Better production* comprises five PPAs, BP1 (Innovation for sustainable agriculture production), BP2 (Blue transformation), BP3 (One Health), BP4 (Small-scale producers' equitable access to resources), and BP5 (Digital agriculture). During 2022, the FVC supported work contributing to each of these PPAs, with numerous subprogrammes delivering results under BP1 (10), BP4 (8) and BP5 (7), and other subprogrammes delivering results under BP2 (3) and BP3 (1).

Figure 17. Number of subprogrammes contributing to the PPAs under *better production* in 2022

Source: Analysis by FVC Secretariat



BP1. Innovation for sustainable agricultural production

Impact	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, through efficient and inclusive food and agriculture supply chains at local, regional and global level, ensuring resilient and sustainable agrifood systems in a changing climate and environment	SDG Targets  2 ZERO HUNGER 2.3, 2.4  6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 15.2  15 LIFE ON LAND 6.4
Outcome	Sustainable crop, livestock and forestry production systems that are productive, resilient, innovative and competitive, and create integrated entrepreneurial and business opportunities inclusive of small scale and vulnerable producers, supported through enabling technologies and policies	
Output Indicators	<p>Number of Country Programming Frameworks (CPFs)/countries where FAO has supported enabling technologies and policies that address SDG targets to ensure sustainable crop, livestock and forestry production systems that are productive, resilient, innovative and competitive and create integrated entrepreneurial and business opportunities inclusive of small scale and vulnerable producers</p> <p>% Stakeholders' appreciation of FAO's work; relevance, innovative nature, partnerships, normative contribution, leveraging resources for impact; (parameters to be determined in collaboration with countries, PPA leads, technical units)</p>	

Contributing subprogrammes in 2022

Subprogramme 1.2. *Nutrition sensitive agriculture and social protection* (FMM/GLO/128/MUL, Annex B, pp. 15–26)

Subprogramme 1.3.1. *Improving country data for monitoring SDG achievements and informing policy decisions* (FMM/GLO/129/MUL, Annex B, pp. 27–44)

Subprogramme 1.3.2. *Closing agriculture data gap: contribution to the 50x2030 Initiative* (FMM/GLO/125/MUL, Annex B, pp. 45–56)

Subprogramme 2.1.2. *Governance innovation for sustainable development of food systems* (FMM/GLO/150/MUL, Annex B, pp. 79–87)

Subprogramme 2.2. *Feeding urbanization: building prosperous small cities and towns* (FMM/GLO/132/MUL, Annex B, pp. 88–94)

Subprogramme 2.3. *Empowering women in food systems and strengthening the local capacities and resilience of SIDS in the agrifood sector* (FMM/GLO/145/MUL, Annex B, pp. 95–103)

Subprogramme 4.7. *Building back better and greener: integrated approaches for an inclusive and green COVID-19 recovery in rural spaces* (FMM/GLO/166/MUL, Annex B, pp. 241–250)

Subprogramme 5.1. *Sustainable productivity in agriculture (in the context of CSA and agroecology)* (FMM/GLO/139/MUL, Annex B, pp. 252–267)

Subprogramme 5.2.2. *Strengthening coordination and partnerships for scaling up conservation agriculture in Southern Africa* (FMM/GLO/146/MUL, Annex B, pp. 268–281)

Subprogramme 5.4. *Promoting coherence between disaster risk reduction, climate action and social protection in sub-Saharan Africa* (FMM/GLO/148/MUL, Annex B, pp. 296–310)

Source: FVC Secretariat elaboration

Highlights of achievements

101. To cover the anticipated food needs around the world, agricultural production must increase by at least 40 percent by 2050. Today's agrifood systems, however, rely on the intensive use of agricultural inputs and natural resources, and generally require further optimization, integration and diversification. Given the unsustainable trajectory, innovative agriculture approaches are needed to meet growing food demands, while at the same time, safeguard natural resources and livelihoods. Through FVC funding, FAO has implemented efforts to foster more productive, resilient, innovative and competitive production systems with better entrepreneurial and business opportunities that are inclusive of small-scale and vulnerable producers.
102. In 2022, ten FVC subprogrammes facilitated innovation for sustainable agricultural production in a manner that was tailored to national, territorial and local contexts across more than 25 countries.

This included efforts to (i) improve policies and programmes for CSA, (ii) build climate-resilient value chains, (iii) promote agricultural diversification, (iv) enhance inclusion within production systems, and (v) advance data systems and reporting.

103. The FVC subprogramme on *CSA and agroecology* has boosted innovation for sustainable production by increasing policymakers' and local decision-makers' access to evidence and tools that guide the transition to sustainable agriculture around the world. This has been achieved through the development of new policy guidance materials and their application to national contexts in Bangladesh and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Farm-level tools have been piloted in Bangladesh, North Macedonia and United Republic of Tanzania to strengthen decision-making on the use of CSA practices. Additionally, the "sustainability assessment criteria" checklist has been developed, which will assist in the evaluation of future projects in terms of their alignment to the SDGs.
104. The subprogramme on *Building back better and greener* has accelerated innovation for sustainable agriculture by delivering better-integrated approaches that combine social protection with agricultural extension services. In this manner, innovative and cohesive strategies to support farmers are being leveraged to enhance the uptake of environmentally friendly and climate-adaptive agricultural and land use practices in Kenya, Sri Lanka and Zambia.
105. Similarly, the subprogramme on *Disaster risk reduction (DRR)*, climate action and social protection has supported the implementation of integrated approaches in Malawi, which aim to develop the resilience of households to climate-related disasters and other shocks and increase their food security and nutrition. This work is focusing on the adoption of CSA and DRR strategies, which have contributed to the creation of more sustainable production systems.
106. The subprogramme on *Scaling up conservation agriculture in Southern Africa* has strengthened innovation for sustainable agricultural production and has facilitated farmers' transition to locally appropriate, climate-smart and disaster-resilient production systems. Progress towards this goal is reflected in the increasing uptake of CSA practices in Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, Malawi, Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
107. Through work under the subprogramme on *Nutrition sensitive agriculture*, the access of smallholder producers and their families to income-generating opportunities and better nutrition has been increased through the diversification of production systems and the revamping of social protection schemes. This is being accomplished by supporting producers in Grenada, Guyana, Ethiopia and Kyrgyzstan to diversify their crop and livestock assets, to gain access to local markets and school feeding programmes, and to benefit from cash-based interventions.
108. Innovation for sustainable agriculture has been implemented through the subprogramme on *Empowering women and strengthening resilience in SIDS* by ensuring that women working in key value chains attain better access to resources, as well as innovative and climate-resilient services, technologies and practices. Progress towards this objective is captured by women value chain actors' increased awareness of climate-resilient adaptation and mitigation measures, as well as their increased access to relevant services and adoption of transformative practices in SIDS, including Barbados, Cabo Verde, the Comoros, Palau, Saint Lucia and Samoa.
109. The subprogramme on *Feeding urbanization* has supported work to promote inclusiveness across the rural–urban spectrum of food systems, which has contributed to the future of sustainable production. This is being accomplished through the development of food value chain actors' capacities on sustainable food systems practices that span production, processing, healthy diets and waste management in Ecuador, Rwanda and Senegal. It also focuses on increasing women's and youth's access to income-generating opportunities in food value chains.

110. Likewise, sustainable production has been reinforced through the establishment of more socially, economically and environmentally sensitive food systems via the subprogramme on *Governance innovation for food systems*. This work aims to improve coordination for the delivery of better-targeted interventions that promote sustainable food production, inclusive value creation and healthier diets on a national scale. Progress towards these objectives is reflected in the implementation of evidence-based arrangements for analysing food systems challenges and interventions, and by facilitating integrated and inclusive decision-making processes as follow up to the UNFSS in Indonesia, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania.
111. Concerning the production, analysis and application of agrifood systems data, the FVC subprogrammes on *Agricultural data gaps* and on *SDG monitoring* have supported initiatives aiming to strengthen national statistics systems. This has contributed to improved monitoring and reporting on food systems around the world, forming an evidence-based foundation for the delivery of improved interventions that promote sustainable agriculture.

Policies and programmes for sustainable agriculture

112. Under the subprogramme on *Sustainable productivity in agriculture*, CSA practices have been promoted at the institutional level through the development and use of policy guidance tools that support the transformation to sustainable agriculture. In 2022, various technical knowledge products were finalized. This included thematic desk reviews on consumer behaviour and farmer knowledge transfer, a global needs assessment, and a policy sourcebook on the integration of climate change, biodiversity, land management and the SDGs into agricultural policies.
113. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, capacity development efforts were undertaken in previous years to support the evaluation and integration of climate scenarios into climate-resilient agriculture policies and programmes, including relevant training on policy decision-making in agriculture. Work to “climate proof” the Agricultural Development Strategy continued in 2022, involving the validation and adoption of a new monitoring system and data collection tool, which involves the Land Resources Information Management System. In Bangladesh, multistakeholder dialogue regarding the development of a larger project targeting sustainable soil management and CSA began in 2022. This was supported through a webinar on CSA involving national and international experts.
114. The subprogramme on *Sustainable productivity in agriculture* has also supported the formulation of a Sustainability Assessment Criteria checklist to guide the evaluation of ongoing and future projects. Specifically, it aims to support project design teams in the assessment of project performance against the SDGs. The tool brings together different modules and questionnaires to assess project impacts on various resources, providing a user-friendly overview of the environmental and socioeconomic dimensions of agricultural projects, as well as their impact on relevant SDGs, targets and indicators.
115. The subprogramme on *Scaling up conservation agriculture in Southern Africa* has strengthened coordination and joint planning at both the regional and national levels for the implementation of agreed approaches on conservation agriculture. The Conservation Agriculture Regional Working Group (CARWG), together with key subprogramme partners forming the Project Steering Committee, provided strategic guidance to the implementation team's work areas in 2022. In addition, the multistakeholder CARWG meeting was held to identify priority work areas, including the validation of key entry points to promote the adoption of conservation agriculture and the review of conservation agriculture mechanization strategies. At the country level, the National Conservation Agriculture Task Forces (NCATFs) in Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe continued to coordinate and harmonize the planning and delivery of initiatives in 2022. The NCATFs have continued to work with key stakeholders to identify focus areas and develop action plans for the implementation of conservation agriculture in their respective countries.

In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the evaluation of climate scenarios is guiding the revision of the national Agricultural Development Strategy. This is helping to “climate proof” the future of agriculture policies and programmes.

116. The subprogramme on *Governance innovation* has supported follow-up work to the UNFSS. This has involved (i) generating evidence and delivering analysis to inform the consolidation of work plans for food systems transformation, (ii) providing policy and technical assistance throughout the review and/or consolidation of overarching development frameworks and policies, and (iii) strengthening coordination among relevant institutions and stakeholders. One of the key objectives of this work is to facilitate the transformation to inclusive production systems in accordance with the varying challenges faced by countries.
117. In 2022, technical support was provided to develop the national food systems transformation work plan and review the mid-term strategic development plan in Indonesia. Similarly, technical assistance was delivered throughout the review process for the Agriculture Sector Development Plan and the National Development Plan in Uganda. A complementary evidence and analysis package was developed in United Republic of Tanzania, which will support (i) consolidation of the national work plan for food systems transformation and (ii) the identification of investment gaps and opportunities in the agriculture sector. The national priorities emerging from the UNFSS were also being integrated into the Agriculture Sector Development Plan and the mid-term review of Vision 2025 (the overarching national development plan).

Climate-resilient value chains

118. The subprogramme on *Sustainable productivity in agriculture* has supported the testing of the CSA+ Sustainability Assessment Framework in Bangladesh, North Macedonia and United Republic of Tanzania. The Framework functions as a monitoring and evaluation tool to assess the impacts of CSA interventions on the livelihoods of farmers, as well as to determine the sustainability of the CSA interventions themselves. In previous years, the Framework was finalized following an internal review process that engaged FAO headquarters and relevant regional and country offices. The Framework was subsequently adapted to national contexts and tested across major agroecological zones in Bangladesh and among rice, grape and vegetable farmers in North Macedonia. In 2022, field implementation of the Framework also began in United Republic of Tanzania, involving 417 farmers (mainly sorghum producers) from five districts in the region of Dodoma.
119. The subprogramme on *DRR, climate action and social protection* has directly increased the adoption of environmentally friendly agricultural practices by producers in Malawi through hands-on training. Following the farmer field school (FFS) approach, training has been delivered on conservation agriculture, integrated production and pest management, agroforestry, natural tree regeneration, gully reclamation, basin planting, crop diversification and crop associations, small-scale irrigation and livestock farming. Additionally, in the districts of Mwanza and Neno, 12 field trenches have been developed for rainwater harvesting. These structures are designed to improve soil moisture availability, especially when there are dry spells during the production season.
120. Through the subprogramme on *Empowering women in food systems*, institutional capacities have been strengthened for the development of more efficient, gender-sensitive and climate-resilient agrifood value chains. In previous years, eight value chain assessments were conducted. The assessments covered poultry (in Samoa), sustainable tourism (in Palau), breadfruit and poultry (in the Comoros), sweet potato and honey (in Barbados), and honey and sea moss (in Saint Lucia).

121. The value chain assessments raised awareness on the importance of addressing gender gaps and adopting climate-smart measures. Thirteen service providers/institutions from Barbados, the Comoros, Cabo Verde, Palau, Samoa and Saint Lucia were subsequently supported to implement gender-sensitive approaches and working modalities along targeted value chains. New approaches and working modalities have led to improved service provision to women value chain actors. In Samoa, appropriate shelters were constructed for local chicken (moa) broods and technical advice was provided to farmers to support husbandry activities.

Based on targeted value chain assessments in numerous Small Island Developing States, the productive and entrepreneurial capacities of women actors have been strengthened, and their access to markets has expanded. The adoption of gender-sensitive working modalities have also improved the provision of services to support women value chain actors.

122. The subprogramme on *Empowering women in food systems* has also directly strengthened the productive and entrepreneurial capacities of women value chain actors by delivering tailored training and support services. As a result, 955 women working in eight value chains have gained access to relevant capacity-development support. Overall, three women-operated fish processing businesses have been established, and 29 business plans have been developed. Building on the value chain assessments, eight value chain-specific strategies have been developed to improve the operation of farms and businesses, and two marketing campaigns have been launched.
123. These efforts have sought to increase women producers' access to markets. In Saint Lucia, Export St Lucia has developed a marketing strategy based on a gender-sensitive marketing workshop delivered to honey producers and sea moss farmers. In Barbados, the Barbados Apiculture Association has provided training on good beekeeping practices to enhance local production and meet local demand. In the Comoros, a virtual platform on microfinance for women entrepreneurs has been launched. In Palau, smallholders have received training and technical assistance on accessing the Participatory Guarantee System, and labels have been prepared for women producers involved in the sale of products with greater marketing potential. A marketing research survey has also been undertaken to determine the impact of COVID-19 on the value people place on a carbon offsetting destination and whether social inclusion and gender equality principles generate higher economic value for sustainable destinations. In Samoa, technical advice was provided to producers on local markets and selling through online platforms, including the Maua App created by Women in Business Development.
124. The subprogramme on *Nutrition sensitive agriculture* has focused on building the capacities of local stakeholders in Grenada to promote agroecology. In 2022, these efforts raised awareness on the relevance of agroecology and developed capacities for implementing the Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE), which aims to measure the multidimensional performance of agroecological systems across the different dimensions of sustainability. This was achieved through the delivery of a capacity-development workshop that reached representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture, Education and Health, as well as Gender Units and stakeholders in the School Feeding Programme. The results arising from the TAPE assessment are expected to guide the development of national programmes to increase the uptake of sustainable agricultural practices.

Agricultural diversification and livelihoods expansion

125. The subprogramme on *DRR, climate action and social protection* has supported farmers in Malawi to diversify their production, which has led to the adoption of irrigated/winter production of high value crops and engagement in a goat pass-on programme. As a result, household enterprises have become more diversified, with farmers engaging in the production of maize, assorted vegetables, sweet potato, potato, legumes, livestock keeping (goats and local chickens) and other non-farm enterprises. This has led to an increase in regular income-generating activities for poor and vulnerable farming households.
126. Through the subprogramme on *Nutrition sensitive agriculture*, work in 2022 focused on increasing and diversifying food production by smallholders to support school feeding programmes in Ethiopia. The TAPE was used to assess the status of food production among small-scale farmers, resulting in a deeper understanding of the socioeconomic, environmental and demographic characteristics of production systems, as well as the identification of smallholder farmers' capacities to supply nutrient-dense food to local markets, the school feeding programme and the Productive Works and Safety Net Programme. Subsequently, FFS curricula were developed to support the production of diverse nutrient-dense crops and animals. The curricula integrate principles from agroecology, marketing and nutrition, and complement the existing agricultural extension systems. Key recommendations were identified for the implementation modalities of school feeding policy and public procurement guidelines in Oromia and the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region.

In Malawi, households have diversified their production by growing maize, potato, sweet potato, legumes and other winter vegetables, as well as raising livestock (goats and chickens) and engaging in non-farm enterprise activities. As a result, vulnerable farmers have expanded their income-generating activities.

127. The subprogramme on *Nutrition sensitive agriculture* has also directly enhanced the productive capacities and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable households in Kyrgyzstan. In 2022, a needs assessment covering food security, nutrition, dietary diversity and livelihood strategies was conducted in the district of Suzak (Jalal-Abad region). Data analysis revealed that (i) households with more women were better suited to be recipients of poultry packages and (ii) households with land were more willing to adopt poultry farming. Poultry packages were subsequently delivered to Cash+ beneficiaries, together with training on poultry production, nutrition, food safety, hygiene and marketing. This work supports the economic empowerment of vulnerable farmers by developing their productive assets.

Inclusive production systems

128. The subprogramme on *Feeding urbanisation* has strengthened farmers' productive capacities and access to urban markets in Portoviejo (Ecuador), Rulindo district (Rwanda) and Bambilor and Khounghoul municipalities (Senegal). Overall, 220 farmers were organized into active farmers' cooperatives and integrated water users' associations. Training and support were provided to strengthen their capacities on local water management, water harvesting and soil conservation, governance, conflict resolution, good agricultural practices, financial management, cost of production estimation, and gender elements. In addition, 50 cooperative members were trained on e-procurement platform registration, responding to public procurement tenders, and preparing public procurement offers.

Box 1. Poultry farming is my business

Subprogramme 1.2. Nutrition sensitive agriculture and social protection



“My name is Sapargul Shorukova, and I am a 32-year-old mother of four children from the village of Oktyabr in Kyrgyzstan. This year, our village was fortunate to receive support from the FAO project, Nutrition sensitive agriculture and social protection. When the head of our village, Moldobai, told me that I was selected to be a beneficiary of the project after approval and selection by the project staff, I was thrilled and eager to participate. I attended the project kick-off workshop with other selected neighbours, where we learned about the project’s aims and expectations. After the workshop, we decided to form a group and created a WhatsApp group to exchange knowledge and stay updated with project news. Through this group, we learned about chicken coop construction, chick care, and other topics, and we became a tight-knit team.

We were delighted to discover that we would receive 20 laying hens after building our winter chicken coops, complete with a walkway for the chickens. For me, receiving the hens was more than just a chance to start a small business; it was also an opportunity to have a hobby while raising my children. My husband and I built a winter hen house based on what we learned in the practical trainings, and in mid-July, we received 20 three-month-old, vaccinated hens of the same white colour, which surprised us because our local breeds of chickens are usually different mixed colours.

A month and a half later, I collected my first eggs, which was surprising since our hens usually do not start laying until a year after birth. As time passed, the number of eggs we collected increased, and by the time our hens turned six months old, they were already producing 18–19 eggs per day. When the feed provided by the project ran out, my husband and I decided to sell some of the eggs we obtained. We now sell half of the eggs to our neighbours and acquaintances for KGS 10 and use the remaining eggs for household consumption. When we calculated our income from selling the eggs, we were surprised to learn that raising 100 chickens a month could net us KGS 14 500–15 000. As a result, we decided to expand our poultry farming business next year and increase our number of chickens to 100.”

Source: Adapted from the FVC subprogramme report by the Food and Nutrition Division (ESN)

129. The subprogramme on *Building back better and greener* has engaged community-based organizations (CBOs) in Isiolo, Kenya to facilitate the delivery integrated social protection and agricultural extension services. In 2022, a needs assessment was completed for beneficiary CBOs, which will guide the development of a training curriculum that covers social protection, climate-smart agricultural production and predictive livestock early warning systems. Following a similar approach in Eastern Province, Zambia, 41 community welfare action committees (CWACs) were identified to facilitate the provision of the government's Food Security Pack to 3 600 beneficiaries. The Food Security Pack provides rural households with vegetable and cereal seeds and fertilizer. The associated agricultural training programme began in 2022, providing farmers with crop-specific production advice. Similar work in Sri Lanka is at an earlier stage, with work under way to facilitate the delivery of integrated e-extension services.

Data, statistics and SDG-level reporting on sustainable agriculture

130. The subprogramme on *SDG monitoring* has enhanced national capacities for monitoring the sustainable use of natural resources by facilitating the development of disaggregation techniques for relevant SDG indicators and enhancing reporting capacities through regional training workshops and nationally tailored technical assistance. To strengthen reporting on SDG indicator 2.4.1 (Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture), regional virtual training sessions have reached representatives from Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Republic of Moldova, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Sudan, Sweden, Togo and United Arab Emirates. This builds on the six regional training workshops delivered in 2021 that reached 488 experts from 81 countries. A task group has also been established for SDG indicator 2.4.1, and a technical report has been produced on the potential use of remote sensing information, other Earth Observation approaches and geospatial analysis for reporting. In 2022, technical assistance was provided in Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Rwanda and Timor-Leste, while bilateral training was provided for Bangladesh and the United Arab Emirates.
131. The subprogramme on *Closing agricultural data gaps* has also contributed to innovation for sustainable agriculture by supporting countries to produce and disseminate improved and timelier agricultural and rural survey data. Progress towards this objective is reflected in stronger reporting on SDG 2.4.1 and the cataloguing and dissemination of relevant datasets through the 50x2030 initiative. In Cambodia, data was collected to inform the environmental dimension of SDG indicator 2.4.1, complementing the social and economic dimensions already addressed in 2020 and 2021, respectively. The results will be prepared in 2023. Training on the calculation of SDG indicator 2.4.1 was also delivered to two national statistics institutes. In addition, the Cambodia Agricultural Survey 2022 introduced the Production Methods and Environment module for the first time. In Georgia, using data from the Georgian Survey of Agricultural Holdings 2021, GEOSTAT calculated SDG indicator 2.4.1 during 2022. This was made possible by utilizing the Production Methods and Environment module, which was appended to the core survey. The results were presented at a dissemination workshop and will be officially published in 2023.

Lessons learned and opportunities for better production

132. Deliberate efforts to ensure that smallholder farmers gain access to agricultural inputs are critical for closing agronomic yield gaps. In Malawi, most smallholder farmers cannot afford high-quality inputs; however, when provided with improved seeds and fertilizers, farmers have delivered superior crop stands and higher productivity compared to farmers using recycled seeds.
133. To accelerate the adoption of CSA practices, there is a requirement for nationally tailored capacity-development support to ensure the generation of credible data and improvements in decision-making processes. In many cases, FAO expertise can be leveraged to address this challenge. In particular, the

development of digital solutions to disseminate knowledge on CSA and strengthen policy processes requires nationally tailored approaches. The existing information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure should also be leveraged and used as a basis for integrating new digital tools.

134. Regular site visits have facilitated the provision of tailored knowledge and technical support to individual producers in select value chains. These site visits have often been undertaken at critical stages in the development of initiatives to strengthen farmers' productivity, thereby enabling critical challenges to be addressed and key areas for improvement to be identified.
135. Efficient technical and financial partnerships with national partners and strong commitment from national statistics institutions are critical for the successful implementation of survey programmes. Moreover, a common objective of improving data collection in the agriculture sector has supported the adaptation of survey instruments and data collection approaches to national contexts.



Challenges

136. Unforeseen challenges arose during the development of digital solutions to support the adoption of CSA practices. In Bangladesh, initial efforts to enhance an existing app became challenging due to the lack of suitable service providers within the planned budget. As such, the original app developer was engaged to integrate the enhancements. Similarly, in North Macedonia, the development of a new mobile app was cost prohibitive. As an alternative, a web platform that is available on mobile browsers was developed.
137. In Cabo Verde, both a legislative and presidential election took place in 2021. Community engagement in the electoral campaigns interfered with their participation in local activities aiming to strengthen value chains.
138. In the Caribbean, the human resources to support value chain development were scarce at the regional and country level. As such, resources were directed to support existing focal points, who were dealing with numerous requests from other ongoing projects. The heavy workloads of focal points affected the speed at which value chain development activities could be implemented.
139. In Cambodia, several challenges were faced during data collection as part of the national agricultural survey. The newly implemented Production Methods and Environment module, which includes over 800 questions in its standard version, introduced complexity into the survey, especially in terms of the variables for SDG indicator 2.4.1. The length and complexity of this instrument created a burden for both enumerators and respondents.



A beneficiary of FAO's work to empower women food system actors sells her fish at the market in Mindelo, Cabo Verde

BP2. Blue Transformation

Impact	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, through efficient and inclusive food and agriculture supply chains at local, regional and global level, ensuring resilient and sustainable agrifood systems in a changing climate and environment	SDG Targets  2.1, 2.2  14.2, 14.4, 14.6, 14.7, 14.b, 14.c
Outcome	More efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable blue food systems promoted through improved policies and programmes for integrated science-based management, technological innovation and private-sector engagement	
Output Indicators	<p>Number of CPFs/countries where FAO has supported improved policies and programmes for integrated science-based management, technological innovation and private-sector engagement that address SDG targets to promote more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable aquatic food systems</p> <p>% Stakeholders' appreciation of FAO's work; relevance, innovative nature, partnerships, normative contribution, leveraging resources for impact; (parameters to be determined in collaboration with countries, PPA leads, technical units)</p>	
Contributing subprogrammes in 2022 Subprogramme 1.1. <i>Leveraging global instruments and knowledge products</i> (FMM/GLO/127/MUL, Annex B, pp. 2-14) Subprogramme 2.3. <i>Empowering women in food systems and strengthening the local capacities and resilience of SIDS in the agrifood sector</i> (FMM/GLO/145/MUL, Annex B, pp. 95-103) Subprogramme 5.10. <i>Implementing the Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines for gender equitable and climate resilient food systems and livelihoods</i> (FMM/GLO/155/MUL, Annex B, pp. 349-359) <i>Source: FVC Secretariat elaboration</i>		

Highlights of achievements

140. Aquatic food systems have the potential to provide humanity with the nutritious food and resilient livelihoods it requires to meet the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In many contexts, however, aquaculture systems remain underdeveloped, post-harvest processes are suboptimal, and unsustainable fisheries practices are commonly implemented. Making use of the funding channelled through the FVC, FAO has implemented efforts to create more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable aquatic food systems, which are promoted through improved policies and programmes based on integrated science-based management, technological innovation and private-sector engagement.
141. In 2022, three FVC subprogrammes contributed to the advancement of Blue Transformation. This involved the implementation of various initiatives around the world focused on (i) increasing the climate resilience of aquatic value chains and (ii) facilitating implementation of the SSF Guidelines.
142. The subprogramme on *Empowering women and building resilience in SIDS* has supported efforts to promote Blue Transformation by ensuring that women working in aquatic value chains attain better access to resources, as well as innovative and climate-resilient services, technologies and practices. This is being accomplished by increasing women value chain actors' awareness of climate-resilient adaptation and mitigation measures and enhancing their adoption of sustainable agrifood practices in Cabo Verde and Saint Lucia.
143. Blue Transformation has been supported through the subprogramme on *Implementing the SSF Guidelines* by enabling countries to adopt policies and support practices and livelihoods in small-scale fisheries value chains that are more sustainable, inclusive and resilient to climate change, while contributing to food security and nutrition. Progress is being made towards these objectives by ensuring that countries reference the SSF Guidelines in relevant policies, strategies, initiatives and statements, especially in relation to gender equality, in Ghana, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda.

144. The subprogramme on *Global instruments and knowledge products* has focused on developing the capacities of governments and key stakeholders to adapt and implement FAO's global normative work. In the context of Blue Transformation, this involves the delivery of initiatives in Tunisia that facilitate Blue Transformation in accordance with the SSF and Right to Food (RtF) Guidelines.

Climate-resilient fisheries value chains

145. Through the subprogramme on *Empowering women in food systems*, institutional capacities were strengthened in 2022 for the development of more efficient, gender-sensitive and climate-resilient agrifood value chains, and the entrepreneurial capacities of women value chain actors have been strengthened through tailored training and support services. As part of this work, a value chain assessment was previously conducted for sea moss farmers in Saint Lucia. Together with other value chain assessments in beneficiary SIDS, this raised awareness on the importance of addressing gender gaps and adopting climate-smart measures.
146. Service providers and institutions from Cabo Verde and Saint Lucia were supported to implement gender-sensitive approaches and working modalities to aquatic agrifood value chains, leading to the improved provision of services to women value chain actors. In Cabo Verde, the capacities of women fishmongers were strengthened on seafood transformation, the reduction of losses and the enhancement of nutritional and economic value. Two fisheries communities also benefitted from inputs to better conserve fish products using a solar-powered ice machine and refrigerated truck. In Saint Lucia, Export St Lucia developed a marketing strategy based on the results of a gender-sensitive marketing workshop involving sea moss farmers.

Implementing the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries

147. In Tunisia, through the subprogramme on *Global instrument and knowledge products*, the capacities of national stakeholders have been developed to implement global instruments, particularly the SSF and RtF Guidelines. In collaboration with the *Agence de la Vulgarisation et de la Formation Agricoles*, training on food processing was delivered to 22 women from the Gulf of Gabes who work as clam harvesters and net menders. The training addressed specific problems pertaining to artisanal fishing (following a gender approach), the benefits granted to members of professional organizations, and both a theoretical overview and hands-on practice of sardine processing. Equipment has also been provided for the implementation of an electronic invoicing system at a central fishing port, which aims to improve the quality of services provided by the *Agence des Ports et des Installations de Pêche* and strengthen the resilience of fishing communities in a post-COVID-19 context. In collaboration with *Agence des Ports et des Installations de Pêche*, capacities were developed to facilitate the mainstreaming of Blue Economy initiatives at the national and regional levels via a workshop for 30 national actors.

National action plans for implementing the SSF Guidelines have been approved in Namibia and United Republic of Tanzania, while the development of national action plans has started in Madagascar, Malawi and Uganda.

148. The subprogramme on *Implementing the SSF Guidelines* has supported countries in the development of action plans for fostering sustainable small-scale fisheries practices and advancing the rights of workers along fish value chains. During 2022, national action plans for implementing the SSF Guidelines were approved in Namibia and United Republic of Tanzania, while the development of national action plans

Box 2. Enhancing the voice and skills of women fishmongers in Cabo Verde

Subprogramme 2.3. Empowering women in food systems and strengthening the local capacities and resilience of SIDS in the agrifood sector



Anyone who approaches fishing communities in Cabo Verde can notice a visible distinction in gender roles: men are those who set off to fish while women stay on dry land to sell their catch. According to a national survey, there are only six women among more than 3 000 artisanal fishers across the archipelago, while over 1 600 women work commercializing seafood compared to less than 300 men. For the people of Cabo Verde, it is so natural to associate life as a fishmonger with women that they use the feminine word (*peixeiras*), differing from any uninflected Portuguese noun that would be masculine by default.

The common imagery of men at sea and women ashore reflects a gender-discriminatory hierarchy in the fisheries sector. The existing power structures combined with financial, technological, and social capital constraints limit women's participation in the industry's decision-making processes and ability to thrive, which can have negative consequences for food and nutrition security. To address this, FAO and the Government of Cabo Verde have worked together on a new gender strategy for the fisheries sector.

“What we can see is that there is a great ambition on the part of the women fishmongers to obtain a boat and refrigerated cabinets, and to organize themselves in the sector. Now it is about creating conditions for training and then access to credit,” said Abraão Vicente, Cabo Verde's Minister of the Sea, who launched the Gender Equality in the Fishery Sector Strategy 2022–2025 on 27 March 2022 (Women's Day in Cabo Verde).

By spotlighting the issues faced in fish processing and commercialization (female dominant) as opposed to those more known from fish capture (male dominant), the strategy aims to establish directives that help minimize inequalities and reduce discrimination in all scopes and levels of the fisheries sector, so that men and women can have the same rights and opportunities. The process also delivered gender training to 20 institutions involved in the fisheries sector.

The pioneering document has been prepared through a participatory grassroots methodology, involving a series of focus groups and field interviews with all key stakeholders to assess the gender gaps in the country's policy framework. It provides guidance such as enhanced and innovative fish-handling practices and reduced post-harvest losses.

In parallel to the strategy's development, *Escola do Mar Cabo Verde* was supported to develop the capacities of 28 women fishmongers in the islands of São Vicente and Maio. It trained them in small business management and fish transformation, including hygiene methods, all of which add value to female-dominant activities, while improving service delivery and overall food and nutrition security. Two fishing communities were also equipped with ice making machines and refrigerator trucks needed for fish conservation, improving market activities and reducing food waste.

Source: Adapted from the FVC subprogramme report by the Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equality Division (ESP)

started in Madagascar, Malawi and Uganda. In Indonesia, the process of developing an action plan was being revisited, and in the Philippines, interest was expressed in developing an action plan.

149. The subprogramme on *Implementing the SSF Guidelines* has continued to generate and apply knowledge on the importance of sustainable and climate-smart small-scale fisheries value chains for livelihoods. During 2022, preparations were made for the piloting of small-scale fisheries' products in school feeding programmes. A toolbox to support the integration of small-scale fishers and their products into home-grown school feeding (HGFS) programmes was developed. The tools will be tested in Malawi, with two main objectives: (i) to support the implementation of pilot programmes for the inclusion of fish from small-scale fisheries organizations, particularly women's fish processing organizations, into existing school feeding programmes and (ii) to gather feedback on the tools for their improvement. Similar work is at its engagement phase in Namibia and at its planning phase in Ghana.
150. The subprogramme on *Implementing the SSF Guidelines* has also focused on strengthening small-scale fisheries organizations through collaboration and experience sharing, as well as increasing their participation and representation in decision-making processes, especially for women. Across target countries, 240 women's organizations were sampled as part of a needs assessment and mapping exercise. Organizational development training has now been delivered to over 90 of these organizations. The training covers various topics, including leadership skills, financial literacy, financial management and the formalization of organizations.
151. Training on gender-transformative approaches has built on previous FAO efforts and expertise in the area, beginning with a regional-level session for sub-Saharan Africa. Subsequently, national training was delivered in Ghana, Malawi, Namibia and United Republic of Tanzania throughout 2022, with an additional regional-level session reaching government and small-scale fisheries representatives from Namibia, Madagascar, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania. A training of trainers initiative is also under development in Malawi to disseminate the "household approach" to gender transformation. Additionally, the Gender Team in the FAO Regional Office for Africa is developing a guidance note on gender-transformative approaches in small-scale fisheries. Supporting these efforts using simplified versions of the SSF Guidelines and associated videos prepared under another FAO project, communication materials have continued to be shared in target countries.

Lessons learned and opportunities for better production

152. Quarterly meetings involving national coordinators, the FAO headquarters coordination team, regional and subregional FAO fisheries officers and government focal points have proved effective for the planning and identification of effective Blue Transformation initiatives. Through experience sharing, these meetings have reinforced the value of developing national action plans to support the implementation of the SSF guidelines. In addition, they have facilitated the adoption of small infrastructure and technologies. This included sharing the specifications for constructing sun-drying racks that were used in Uganda with other countries.

Challenges

153. The construction of critical infrastructure in Sierra Leone, such as the fish processing centre and fish smoking kilns (following the FAO-Thiaroye fish processing technique), has been delayed. As such, efforts are being undertaken to ensure that the processing centre is as useful as possible to local small-scale fishers prior to terminating related activities.

BP3. One Health

Impact	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, through efficient and inclusive food and agriculture supply chains at local, regional and global level, ensuring resilient and sustainable agrifood systems in a changing climate and environment	SDG Targets  1.5  3.d  15.8
Outcome	Strengthened and better performing national and international integrated One Health systems for human, animal, plant and environmental health achieved through improved pest and disease prevention, early warning and management of national and global health risks, including AMR	
Output Indicators	<p>Number of CPFs/countries where FAO has supported SDG targets to achieve strengthened and better performing national and international integrated One Health systems for human, animal, plant and environmental health through improved pest and disease prevention, early warning and management of national and global health risks, including AMR</p> <p>% Stakeholders' appreciation of FAO's work; relevance, innovative nature, partnerships, normative contribution, leveraging resources for impact; (parameters to be determined in collaboration with countries, PPA leads, technical units)</p>	
Contributing subprogrammes in 2022 Subprogramme 2.7. <i>Strengthening biosecurity for resilient and sustainable agrifood systems with One health approach in the Pacific</i> (FMM/GLO/167/MUL, Annex B, pp. 130–134) <i>Source: FVC Secretariat elaboration</i>		

Highlights of achievements

154. The global development agenda is contending with production losses and adverse health effects resulting from the spread of biological threats. This includes zoonotic infections, which have the potential to instigate pandemics, and AMR, which can have devastating impacts in the crop, livestock and aquaculture sectors. To address these concerns, the FVC has supported FAO's work to strengthen and better integrate systems for human, animal, plant and environmental health (One Health) by preventing pests and diseases and promoting early warning and management of national and global health risks. During 2022, one dedicated FVC subprogramme promoted the One Health programme of work in the Pacific region.
155. The FVC subprogramme on *Strengthening biosecurity through the One Health approach* has supported work to strengthen biosecurity measures for the creation of more resilient and sustainable agrifood systems that promote food security and nutrition. Progress towards these objectives is being accomplished through initiatives seeking to (i) build national networks for One Health, (ii) strengthen preparedness and response measures for transboundary animal and plant diseases, invasive species, pests and AMR, and (iii) equip countries with the facilities and technology needed to monitor and control biosecurity threats.

Promoting the One Health programme


156. The subprogramme on *Strengthening biosecurity through the One Health approach* was launched in 2022, with 14 countries from the Pacific subregion joining, including the Cook Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Scoping work began with key partners to assess the status of One Health throughout the Pacific. A capacity assessment questionnaire on One Health, biosecurity and related plans will also be circulated to inform subprogramme activities.

157. Key partnerships were being forged in 2022 to strengthen delivery of the One Health programme. In Fiji, detailed discussions were held with the Ministry of Agriculture on how the country could benefit from the programme. At the regional level, discussions sought to establish partnerships with public health and veterinary public health officials at the Pacific Community.
158. During 2022, the initial work began to strengthen emergency preparedness and response plans for priority transboundary animal diseases and AMR. A regional familiarization exercise on emergency preparedness and response planning for African Swine Fever was carried out for nine countries. Plans were also being prepared for the delivery of the Global Framework for Transboundary Animal Diseases simulation exercise in 2023.



A beneficiary supported through the agri-accelerator hub in Tunisia at work in her olive grove (Goubellat, Tunisia)

BP4. Small-scale producers' equitable access to resources

Impact	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, through efficient and inclusive food and agriculture supply chains at local, regional and global level, ensuring resilient and sustainable agrifood systems in a changing climate and environment	SDG Targets  1 NO POVERTY 1.4  2 ZERO HUNGER 2.3, 2.4  9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 9.3
Outcome	Enhanced equitable access of small-scale producers and family farmers to economic and natural resources, markets, services, information, education and technologies ensured through improved policies, strategies and programmes	
Output Indicators	<p>Number of CPFs/countries where FAO has supported policies, strategies and programmes that address SDG targets to ensure enhanced equitable access of small-scale producers and family farmers to economic and natural resources, markets, services, information, education and technologies</p> <p>% Stakeholders' appreciation of FAO's work; relevance, innovative nature, partnerships, normative contribution, leveraging resources for impact; (parameters to be determined in collaboration with countries, PPA leads, technical units)</p>	

Contributing subprogrammes in 2022

Subprogramme 1.1. *Leveraging global instruments and knowledge products* (FMM/GLO/127/MUL, Annex B, pp. 2–14)

Subprogramme 1.3.2. *Closing agriculture data gap: contribution to the 50x2030 Initiative* (FMM/GLO/125/MUL, Annex B, pp. 45–56)

Subprogramme 4.1. *Transforming the future face of agriculture: promoting socioeconomic inclusion* (FMM/GLO/136/MUL, Annex B, pp. 149–161)

Subprogramme 4.4. *Economic inclusion and social protection to reduce poverty in the context of COVID-19* (FMM/GLO/157/MUL, Annex B, pp. 213–221)

Subprogramme 5.2.2. *Strengthening coordination and partnerships for scaling up conservation agriculture in Southern Africa* (FMM/GLO/146/MUL, Annex B, pp. 268–281)

Subprogramme 5.2.3. *Forest and Farm Facility Phase II: Climate resilient landscapes and improved livelihoods* (FMM/GLO/147/MUL, Annex B, pp. 282–295)

Subprogramme 5.9. *Global action for fall armyworm control* (FMM/GLO/154/MUL, Annex B, pp. 342–348)

Subprogramme 5.10. *Implementing the Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines for gender equitable and climate resilient food systems and livelihoods* (FMM/GLO/155/MUL, Annex B, pp. 349–359)

Source: FVC Secretariat elaboration

Highlights of achievements

159. Across the development landscape, small-scale farmers are responsible for a significant proportion of food production and serve as key actors in natural resource management and biodiversity conservation. Despite their important role, they are generally faced with challenges of inequitable access to resources and have limited participation in policymaking and decision-making processes. The FVC has continued to support FAO to apply its expertise and comparative strengths in promoting small-scale producers' and family farmers' equitable access to economic and natural resources, markets, services, information, education and technologies.
160. In 2022, eight FVC subprogrammes made notable contributions to the enhancement of small-scale producers' access to resources. This work touched on a number of thematic areas, including:
- (i) policy improvements and advocacy platforms;
 - (ii) business incubation and enterprise development;
 - (iii) sustainable and resilient production techniques;
 - (iv) agricultural extension services;
 - (v) social, economic and cultural services; and
 - (vi) monitoring production by small-scale farmers.

161. Through the subprogramme on the *Forest and Farm Facility (FFF)*, small-scale producers' equitable access to resources has been improved by establishing enabling policy and legal frameworks for Forest and Farm Producer Organizations (FFPOs) based on inclusive governance and cross-sectoral processes. Progress towards this objective is reflected in the development and implementation of policy and legal documents, processes and decisions in United Republic of Tanzania that favour of the interests of FFPOs.
162. The subprogramme on *Global instruments and knowledge products* has sought to adapt and implement FAO's global normative work in Liberia, Mali, Mauritania and Sierra Leone. Concerning small-scale producers' equitable access to resources, these efforts have focused on applying the Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure (VGGT) and the objectives set out under the UN Decade of Family Farming 2019–2028 (UNDIFF).
163. The subprogramme on *Implementing the SSF Guidelines* has focused on the implementation of practices and transformation of livelihoods in small-scale fisheries value chains. This work seeks to ensure that value chains become more sustainable, inclusive and resilient to climate change and better contribute to food security and nutrition by facilitating the adoption of the SSF Guidelines in relevant policies, strategies and initiatives in Ghana, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda.
164. The subprogramme on *the Forest and Farm Facility* has also increased small-scale producers' access to resources by supporting business incubation within FFPOs through increased entrepreneurship and enhanced access to markets and finance. This is being accomplished in United Republic of Tanzania through the establishment of enterprises that provide benefits and returns to their members based on the environmentally sustainable use of resources. Closely related efforts have promoted the equitable access of FFPO members to social and cultural services. Progress towards this is reflected in the increased number of FFPO members accessing these services in United Republic of Tanzania.
165. Through the subprogramme on *Scaling up conservation agriculture in Southern Africa*, small-scale producers' equitable access to resources has been bolstered by efforts to facilitate farmers' transition to locally appropriate, climate-smart and disaster-resilient production systems. This is being achieved through the increased uptake of CSA practices in Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, Malawi, Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
166. The subprogramme on *FAW control* has promoted small-scale producers' equitable access to resources as part of the FVC's continued support for work in Africa and Asia and the Pacific focusing on the control and sustainable management of FAW. This is being achieved by developing the capacities of farmers for FAW identification, monitoring and management, and the national-level application of integrated pest management (IPM) packages.
167. The subprogramme on *Poverty reduction in the context of COVID-19* has bolstered the economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable populations have enhanced small-scale producers' access to resources through the adoption of improved approaches to social protection and risk management in Paraguay and United Republic of Tanzania. Similar work focused on linking small-scale producers to social protection services is also under way in Zambia.
168. Building on the wider effort to identify and monitor small-scale farmers' access to resources, the FVC subprogramme on *Agricultural data gaps* has supported initiatives aiming to strengthen agricultural surveying methodologies and reporting on key SDG indicators. This has involved close collaboration with and capacity development within national statistics offices around the world.

Policy improvements and advocacy platforms

169. In United Republic of Tanzania, through the subprogramme on *the Forest and Farm Facility*, various policy documents supporting the interests of FFPOs were developed in 2021, including the agroforestry strategy, the non-timber forest products strategy and the multistakeholder policy processes framework. This work led to harmonization of the timber levy (cess). As follow up to the levy harmonization process, two changes were made to policy documents in 2022. First, five district councils in Njombe reviewed their by-laws and made changes to reflect the directives provided by the Regional Commissioner on the harmonisation of the cess for forest products. These changes aim to promote business among timber and forest product traders by enhancing competition and promoting their engagement in tree planting and other related activities. Second, the Tanzania Tree Growers Association Union (TTGAU) led discussions and presented three tax reform proposals to the government. All three proposals were accepted. The tax reforms included the (i) VAT exemption on standing trees, (ii) cess reduction on forest produce (from 5 percent to 3 percent) and (iii) VAT exemption on wood-processing technology.

In United Republic of Tanzania, three tax reforms were enacted in 2022:
(i) VAT exemption on standing trees,
(ii) cess reduction on forest produce (from 5 percent to 3 percent) and
(iii) VAT exemption on wood-processing technology.

170. The subprogramme on *the Forest and Farm Facility* has also facilitated the development of nine advocacy agendas by three FFPOs, the Forest Conservation Network of Tanzania (MJUMITA), the Network of Farmers' Groups in Tanzania (MVIWATA) and the Tanzania Apiculture Development Support Organization (Api-Support). Two regional-level environmental multistakeholder platforms were also formed during the year. In the Manyara region, the policy platform focuses on joint actions for climate change adaptation and mitigation. In the district of Mlele, the platform addresses challenges in the beekeeping value chain.

171. Through the subprogramme on *Scaling up conservation agriculture in Southern Africa*, inclusive multistakeholder platforms have been strengthened to support regional and national-level dialogue and learning on conservation agriculture. In 2022, a total of 23 partner institutions participated in multistakeholder dialogue and joint actions for scaling up of conservation agriculture. The key regional partners include the African Fertilizer and Agribusiness Partnership, the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network, the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD), the African Tillage Network, the CARWG, the Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESA), the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT).

172. At the regional level, FAO and CCARDESA organized a key dialogue event in Mbabane, Eswatini that raised awareness on fertilizer access for vulnerable farmers and explored supplementary pathways to access inorganic fertilizers. Scaling up conservation agriculture in the region was identified as one of these pathways. At the national level, the NCATFs in Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe continued their activities during 2022. This involved providing a platform for multistakeholder dialogue and joint learning on conservation agriculture and developing annual work plans to guide the implementation of conservation agriculture activities. The NCATFs also served as an entry point for the CARWG to facilitate joint learning and the production of awareness-raising and policy advocacy materials.

173. The subprogramme on *Global instruments and knowledge products* has supported the implementation of more inclusive governance and coordination mechanisms for the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition by actively bringing small-scale producers into decision-making and policymaking processes. During 2022, this included efforts to strengthen multistakeholder governance mechanisms and improve the land tenure rights of small-scale farmers through the enactment of land acts in Sierra Leone. Similar work to ensure the responsible governance of land tenure is ongoing in Liberia, Mali and Mauritania. The land tenure rights of pastoralists engaged in transhumance activities also remain key focus areas in Mali and Mauritania. In addition, the inclusion of small-scale producers is a central component of the National Action Plans for the UNDF. The National Action Plan for Sierra Leone was launched in 2022, while the National Action Plan for Mali is awaiting finalization and validation.

Business incubation and enterprise development

174. The subprogramme on *the Forest and Farm Facility* has continued to facilitate the development of FFPO business enterprises in United Republic of Tanzania. In 2022, 13 new enterprises based on the sustainable use of resources were established. These include three enterprises (for honey, avocado seedlings and timber) developed together with the TTGAU, two enterprises (for beekeeping and tree nurseries) in Arusha, seven enterprises (four for beekeeping and three for tree nurseries) in Manyara, and one youth enterprise for timber value addition developed together with the MJUMITA.

During 2022, 13 new enterprises headed by forest and farm producers were established. These enterprises are based on activities in honey, avocado and timber value chains. Building on work in previous years, six enterprises (based on honey, charcoal and fresh juice) began selling products and generating revenue.

175. Underpinning the establishment of new enterprises, FFPOs have been supported to deliver targeted business incubation services to their members. By the end of 2022, 13 new enterprise development plans had been developed. These included four plans (for charcoal, timber, honey and avocado seedlings) developed with the TTGAU, two plans (for beekeeping and tree seedlings) in Arusha, three plans (two for garlic value chains and one for beekeeping) in Manyara, one plan for trading handicrafts in Kilosa, and three plans (for fruit juice processing, beekeeping and carpentry) developed with the MVIWATA. In addition, 35 training sessions were delivered throughout the year covering entrepreneurship, business development, savings initiatives, tree planting, and market analysis and development, reaching 879 FFPO members.

176. Building on the establishment of FFPO enterprises and the development of effective business plans, FFPO members have been supported to increase their sales. Six enterprises for beekeeping, charcoal and fresh juice have now started to sell their products and generate revenue. This includes the sale of charcoal from members of the TTGAU and MJUMITA on international markets and the sale of avocados from MVIWATA members.

177. The FVC-funded subprogramme on *Forest and Farm Facility* (FFF) supported FFPO members to access requisite financial services. The FFPOs supported through FFF have collectively formed farmer-owned financial institutions to promote savings and lending among their groups. Other FFPO members have also received loans from town and district-level councils.

Box 3. Returning to make rural areas in Tunisia flourish

Subprogramme 1.1. Leveraging global instruments and knowledge products



Mohamed Ali Gaidi takes his sheep out to graze at dusk. This is his favourite part of the day, walking with his sheep and observing them to see if they are in good health. He then goes back to his home, which he shares with his parents and his sister in a small town in the Béja region of north-western Tunisia. Growing up in a rural area in one of the poorest parts of the country, he cultivated his passion for sheep farming: “It’s a part of me, like breathing,” he says.

For Mohamed, milk production means carrying on a family legacy

This passion was not haphazard. Mohamed comes from a long line of farmers specialized in breeding dairy sheep for cheese production. He learned everything from his grandfather: from keeping the animals healthy to preparing the best cheese recipes. When his grandfather died, the family was not able to keep the sheep herd, and they suddenly lost their main source of livelihood. It pained Mohamed deeply and he wanted to recover the herds, but at 24 years old, he wasn’t in an economic situation to do so.

Facing poverty and a lack of opportunity, Mohamed decided to move to Tunis to be a construction worker. This is a well-known crossroads for many young women and men from rural areas like Béja. Many of them don’t have access to quality education, decent employment opportunities, resources or essential services. Moving to urban areas to look for employment opportunities often seems the answer.

Mohamed worked hard in construction to save money and, after six years in the capital, he went back to his town to fulfill his dream: rebuilding his family’s dairy sheep business and carrying forward his grandfather’s legacy. Back in Béja, Mohamed got certified in cheese production and bought a herd so he could finally start to produce his own milk. He focused on breeding the Sicilian/Sardinian variety of sheep, typical of the area where he lives. This variety was brought to Tunisia from southern Italy at the beginning of the twentieth century. Yet over time, the variety has weakened due to poor breeding techniques. Today, the breed is in danger of disappearing as the number of herds decreases by the day.

Mohamed understands the importance of safeguarding this race through good breeding techniques. “My area has a cultural and agricultural heritage that is unfortunately about to disappear. There are only a few of us left who have preserved it,” he explains.

Along with safeguarding this breed, his other priority is keeping up the quality of the milk, and he has a good reputation for it. He works in partnership with his childhood friend Fadi Hamzaoui, who runs a small cheese factory and restaurant where local products are used.

Fadi is like family to Mohamed. He has always encouraged him to improve and expand his business. He supported Mohamed in facing daily challenges, like getting the milk to the processing factory. In Béja, like in many other poor rural areas, roads don’t often connect isolated houses like Mohamed’s. In this hilly area, Mohamed has to rely on his donkey to carry the milk painstakingly up a dirt road to the dairy farm. But every day, Fadi is there, halfway, waiting for him in his car to pick him up.

Box 3. continued



He also motivated Mohamed to join him in applying to the “Agri-accelerator Hub,” an initiative launched by FAO together with the Tunisian Agricultural Investment Promotion Agency and the National Agricultural Research Institute of Tunisia. This initiative supports young people in establishing sustainable SMEs through responsible investments in agriculture and food systems. These would support the sustainable conservation of natural resources, benefitting the environment and the livelihoods of people in rural communities, with a focus on those in vulnerable situations.

Mohamed and Fadi were trained together with more than a hundred young agri-entrepreneurs aged between 18 and 40 years, on how to design and implement their projects. The Hub has helped young investors to refine their business plans through coaching and one-on-one incubation services. Eighteen projects were selected to receive hands on coaching. A further ten were selected to receive material support. Mohamed was awarded with equipment for milk production that will help him to better preserve and transport the milk to the processing facility, maintaining the highest food safety standards despite the limited road network.

His participation in the Hub was a decisive factor in improving his project and making his business more successful. He already had notions of environmentally friendly practices and the importance of healthy food, but the programme taught him more about farming methods that respect the land and the environment.

With new confidence, Mohamed put into practice what he had learned. He has developed his own formula to feed the sheep using only natural ingredients. Furthermore, he has designed new packaging for the cheese, using a straw base instead of plastic.

Thanks to his success, other young farmers in his area see Mohamed as a leader and come to him for advice. And he is always willing to help them by sharing his knowledge and experience, knowing this is key to the empowerment of his community and the development of his beloved land.

Source: Adapted from the FVC subprogramme report by the Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equality Division

Sustainable and resilient production techniques

178. Through the subprogramme on *Fall armyworm control*, the field evaluation of integrated pest management (IPM) options was undertaken during 2022 in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique and the Philippines. The main options being evaluated included (i) the use of FAW-tolerant maize varieties, (ii) the use of *Bacillus thuringiensis* and neem-based biopesticides, (iii) egg parasitoids and (iv) intercropping.
179. Field testing took place at 30 large-scale demonstration farms across six regions of Burkina Faso, at two technology testing sites in Cameroon, at technology evaluation farms and FFSs in Ghana, in ten acres of maize plots for technology evaluation in Kenya, at three demonstration sites for community-managed studies in Malawi, in experimental plots to test the effects of planting dates in Mozambique, and across eight municipalities in Pangasinan (using the farmer-managed and community-based FAW monitoring and surveillance system) in the Philippines.

In Burkina Faso, a national campaign on IPM options for FAW control and chemical pesticide risks reached 3 405 farmers, training on the FAW Monitoring and Early Warning System (FAMEWS) was conducted for 70 extension agents, FFS training on IPM was delivered to 825 farmers, and field visits by FFS facilitators allowed for experience sharing with 1 224 farmers.

180. Extension and training materials for FAW management were developed in accordance with the regional IPM guidelines in Cameroon, Ghana, Malawi and the Philippines. Country-level training was also extensively delivered during 2022. In Burkina Faso, a national campaign on IPM options for FAW control and chemical pesticide risks reached 3 405 farmers, training on the FAW Monitoring and Early Warning System (FAMEWS) was conducted for 70 extension agents, FFS training on IPM was delivered to 825 farmers, and field visits by FFS facilitators allowed for experience sharing with 1 224 famers. In Cameroon, 20 extension workers and five national focal points attended a regional training workshop on the implementation of the Global Action for FAW Control, and a communication campaign on IPM options for FAW control and chemical pesticide risks reached over 350 participants and 1 000 farmers' group members. In Ghana, FAW management training reached 386 Ministry of Food and Agriculture staff, FAMEWS training was delivered to 432 Ministry staff and 20 Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Director officers, and IPM training was delivered to 1 851 farmers. In Malawi, FFS sessions on FAW management technologies reached 2 300 farmers, and FAMEWS training reached 1 824 frontline staff. In Mozambique, six technicians from the Institute of Agricultural Research were trained egg parasitoid survey protocols. In the Philippines, a refresher training on IPM for FAW was delivered to national and local government staff and extension workers, 370 farmers completed the season-long IPM training through FFSs, 16 new FFS sites were established in Pangasinan, and provincial information officers and local media received training on mass media campaigns for sustainable FAW management in Pangasinan.
181. The subprogramme on *Implementing the SSF Guidelines* has supported efforts to increase the use of climate-smart practices and establish better working conditions in small-scale-fisheries, especially in the post-harvest sector. To support infrastructural development, consultations with government representatives and small-scale fisheries stakeholders were held in 2022 and remain ongoing. These consultations aim to identify infrastructural needs and define the technical specifications

for procurement. Work plans are being developed to foster the co-management arrangements of infrastructure in a manner that is inclusive of small-scale fisheries actors. In Uganda, post-harvest equipment was procured for six women's small-scale fisheries' groups. This was coupled with meetings to discuss maintenance strategies. In Namibia, procurement arrangements are under way for the distribution of six solar-powered freezers.

182. Various workshops and training on (i) responsible and climate-smart practices and (ii) improved working conditions in the post-harvest sector were conducted throughout 2022 in Indonesia, Ghana, Malawi, Namibia and Uganda. Additionally, a training of trainers package was formulated based on FAO-developed training videos covering good practices in the post-harvest sector. The package was piloted, and training sessions were delivered in United Republic of Tanzania. Based on the feedback received, the training was revised. The revised training package was subsequently rolled out in Ghana and Malawi, preparing these countries for the delivery of training sessions. While it is too early to assess the extent to which improved practices have been adopted, reports from Uganda indicate that 10 percent of training participants have already adopted at least one.

The field evaluation of IPM options for FAW management is ongoing in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique and the Philippines. This involves testing the effectiveness of (i) FAW-tolerant maize varieties, (ii) *Bacillus thuringiensis* and neem-based biopesticides, (iii) egg parasitoids and (iv) intercropping in different agricultural contexts.

183. The subprogramme on *Scaling up conservation agriculture* has increased key stakeholders' promotion and adoption of conservation agriculture through the development and dissemination of targeted knowledge products. During 2022, the study on conservation agriculture development framework entry points was finalized. This has enabled the NCATFs in Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe to identify opportunities for conservation agriculture funding and advocacy, and to develop awareness-raising and communications materials.
184. These efforts included: the development of 11 conservation agriculture fact sheets in Eswatini; the finalization of updates and adoption of the Conservation Agriculture 2020–2025 Strategy in Lesotho; the production of knowledge products, flyers and policy briefs and the delivery technical training in Madagascar; the production of a field mission evaluation video and implementation status leaflet in Namibia; the completion of preparatory work for a study on conservation agriculture drivers, adoption and dis-adoption in Malawi; the production of knowledge products, drafting of policy briefs, leaflets, posters and a mapping/profiling report, and delivery of field days and workshops, among other initiatives in Mozambique; the delivery of conservation agriculture exposure and awareness-raising visits in South Africa; and the development a national mapping and profiling report, drafting of national guidelines on conservation agriculture, and production of knowledge/communication products in United Republic of Tanzania.

Agricultural extension services

185. The subprogramme on *Transforming the future face of agriculture* has supported the implementation of digital solutions that increase the economic inclusion of smallholders. In Paraguay, operationalization of the social protection services app, VAMOS!, increased the reach of government extension services and

information to smallholders in pilot territories throughout 2022. Similarly, in United Republic of Tanzania, digital solutions that provide information and advice to farmers and extension officers on crops, prices, weather, animal disease and pest control practices, and nutrition were expanded throughout the year. In both cases, smallholders have gained access to additional information to support income generation and agricultural productivity.

Social, economic and cultural services

186. The subprogramme on *the Forest and Farm Facility* has continued to support FFPOs in United Republic of Tanzania to provide social and cultural services to their members. In 2022, FFPO members were sensitized to (and supported to access) various social services. Three FFPOs (the Network of Farmers' and Breeders' Groups in the Arusha region, the Network of Farmers' and Breeders' Groups in the Manyara region, and the MJUMITA) conducted needs assessments to identify the key social and cultural services required by their members. Numerous FFPO members gained access to the National Social Security Fund, which provides health insurance, pensions, and financial services through Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs). Supporting this work, six FFPOs developed communication and outreach strategies to strengthen the delivery of their social and cultural services to members.
187. The subprogramme on *Economic inclusion in the context of COVID-19* is working towards the establishment of a dedicated management information system for the Food Security Pack in Zambia. The management information system will later be linked to the national social protection system and other government registries to better ensure that relevant support reaches small-scale producers. In 2022, an agreement was reached on the respective roles and responsibilities in implementing the business process and developing the specifications for the ICT system. The tender for development of the management information system was also launched. Additionally, capacities were developed within the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and the Smart Zambia Institute (responsible for the coordination of e-government and ICT matters) on the functioning of the management information system.

Data, statistics and SDG-level reporting on small-scale production

188. The subprogramme on *Closing agricultural data gaps* has supported countries to produce and disseminate improved and timelier agricultural and rural survey data. Progress towards this objective is reflected in stronger reporting on indicators 2.3.1 (Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size) and 2.3.2 (Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status), as well as the cataloguing and dissemination of relevant datasets through the 50x2030 initiative.
189. In Cambodia, based on the data collected through the Cambodia Agricultural Survey 2020, indicator 2.3.1 was calculated during 2022, and the results will be published in 2023. Training on the calculation of indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 was also delivered to two national statistics institutes. Support was provided to improve data processing, particularly data cleaning and data tabulation, and on-the-job training was provided to conduct computer-assisted personal interviews.
190. In Senegal, the 2021–2022 annual agricultural survey included the Income, Labour, and Productivity module, allowing for the collection of data to calculate indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2. Estimates of these indicators were incorporated into the final agricultural survey [report](#) and later presented at a national workshop. The workshop brought together data producers and data users, raising awareness on data availability and facilitating discussions on its usefulness in policy analysis. In addition, the Directorate of Agricultural Analysis, Forecasting and Statistics successfully catalogued its fourth annual survey, [Enquête Annuelle Agricole 2020/2021](#), reinforcing that microdata release has become fully integrated into its regular dissemination programme. Senegal also successfully adopted a rotating survey model,

as recommended by the 50x2030 initiative. These efforts were supported by training and on-the-job capacity development for DAPSA staff throughout the year.

191. During 2022, Uganda officially released data points for indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 based on the Annual Agricultural Survey 2019/2020. Throughout the year, implementation of the Uganda Harmonized and Integrated Survey (UHS) 2021/22 also continued, allowing for new data points to be generated for indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2. The UHS aims to improve the cost efficiency of surveying in Uganda, bringing together a multitopic household survey and an agricultural survey. The cost efficiency of the UHS has been analysed and documented as part of the following study, [The integration of socio-economic and agricultural surveys by national statistical agencies: the case of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics](#). In addition, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics held a workshop to disseminate the Annual Agricultural Survey 2020 report, which raised awareness on the availability of data.
192. In Nigeria, following the training of trainers approach, capacities were strengthened to implement the National Agricultural Sample Census during 2022. This involved preparing 165 master trainers, who in turn delivered training to around 3 280 enumerators to conduct the listing and community surveys within the Census. Additionally, the technical foundation has been set for Nigeria to adopt the 50x2030 methodology. This is evidenced by the development of a new questionnaire for the second stage of the Census.
193. In Georgia, [GSAH micro-data sets](#) were made available by GEOSTAT in 2022, paving the way for improved granular analysis by users. The agricultural statistics department also received training on data cleaning, processing, validation and tabulation, as well as the computation of indicators.

Lessons learned and opportunities for better production

194. “[Saving and internal lending communities](#)” offer a simple and effective approach to increasing the access of FFPO members to finance. In United Republic of Tanzania, this has enabled smallholder producers to collectively access loans and expand their enterprises.
195. The entrepreneurship tools supported by the FFF cover essential topics in business development for FFPO members. The business training has allowed producers to improve their productivity, add value to their products, and source attractive markets.
196. Research capacities vary greatly within countries being targeted by the Global Action for FAW Control. Future efforts need to strengthen relevant research skills to ensure the effective assessment of IPM options for FAW control.
197. The videos capturing good practices in the small-scale fisheries post-harvest sector have been well received as training materials. These should be tailored to national contexts and considered for use in future training initiatives.

Challenges

198. The effective management of FAW depends on access to various IPM products. Weak regulatory frameworks in target countries have continued to hamper the commercial availability of some products (e.g. biopesticides).
199. In Uganda, implementation of the UHS has posed significant challenges due to the complexity of survey instruments, the intense surveying calendar and the limited capacities and organization within the national statistics office. Additional support is required to ensure the efficiency of this surveying methodology.

Box 4. Accessing loans from the Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank

Subprogramme 5.2.3. Forest and Farm Facility phase II. Climate-resilient landscapes and improved livelihoods – expanding the work in Africa



To break down the barriers between small-scale producers and finance, in May 2021, the Network of Farmers' Groups in the Kagera region (MAYAWA) joined the FFF and started facilitating links between its almost 5 000 members and smallholder credit schemes offered by local banks, while strengthening its members' financial and entrepreneurial capacities. After being trained in business incubation and enterprise selection, in July 2021, MAYAWA members decided to collectively invest in beekeeping. In total, MAYAWA members established 230 beehives across 4.2 acres of communal land.





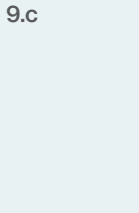
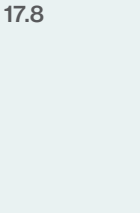
With strengthened business plans, MAYAWA set up meetings between members and local banks for consultation on credit schemes in June 2021. After several interactions with the Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank, MAYAWA received a loan for TZS 1 billion (USD 430 000) in February 2022. MAYAWA used the loan to support small vanilla producers, and TZS 20 million were distributed to the newly founded MAYAWA Farmer Saving and Credit Cooperative (Saccos) and the Saving and Internal Lending Communities (SILCs). The loan facilitated MAYAWA members to address other livelihood needs, i.e. to cover for the costs of school fees, books, uniforms and shoes for their children.

“Before joining the SILC, I used to take out loans as an individual for household cash and small-income activities. With the SILC, it is different. We are able to operate as a collective, taking out higher loans with better interest rates which respond to the needs of the group. We have a strategy, long-term goals. We can think big and support other women producers,” said Leokardia. Today, Leokardia is a female entrepreneurship champion in the region, supporting other women in joining the SILC and applying for small loans.

Moving forward, MAYAWA members now wish to invest in adding value to their products to nurture diversification, build resilience and increase their revenues. With the recently established internal networks, this aspiration is becoming a reality. Additionally, MAYAWA will address the capacity of financial institutions to address the needs of forest and farm producers. To do so, a vanilla business model is being prepared to show how banks can support and profit from this sector. The model includes details of the vanilla value chain as well as a profit, loss and risk analysis. MAYAWA will also conduct workshops and field visits, with the participation of financial institutions and decision-makers, to promote the development of sustainable, accessible credit schemes for FFPOs.

Source: Adapted from the FVC subprogramme report by the Forestry Division (NFO)

BP5. Digital agriculture

Impact	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, through efficient and inclusive food and agriculture supply chains at local, regional and global level, ensuring resilient and sustainable agrifood systems in a changing climate and environment	SDG Targets	
Outcome	Accessible digital ICT (Information and communications technologies) technologies to enhance market opportunities, productivity and resilience integrated into agrifood systems policies and programmes, with particular focus on ensuring affordable and equitable access of poor and vulnerable rural communities		
Output Indicators	Number of CPFs/countries where FAO has supported SDG targets that ensure integration of accessible digital ICT technologies to enhance market opportunities, productivity and resilience into agrifood systems policies and programmes, with particular focus on ensuring affordable and equitable access of poor and vulnerable rural communities		
	% Stakeholders' appreciation of FAO's work; relevance, innovative nature, partnerships, normative contribution, leveraging resources for impact; (parameters to be determined in collaboration with countries, PPA leads, technical units)		

Contributing subprogrammes in 2022

Subprogramme 2.1.1. *Sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems development* (FMM/GLO/131/MUL, Annex B, pp. 67–78)

Subprogramme 2.4. *A global network of digital agriculture innovation hubs* (FMM/GLO/159/MUL, Annex B, pp. 105–117)

Subprogramme 3.1. *Strengthening capacity to harness positive effects of migration* (FMM/GLO/133/MUL, Annex B, pp. 135–147)

Subprogramme 4.1. *Transforming the future face of agriculture: promoting socioeconomic inclusion* (FMM/GLO/136/MUL, Annex B, pp. 149–161)

Subprogramme 4.3. *Gender equality and women's empowerment in agriculture, food security and nutrition* (FMM/GLO/138/MUL, Annex B, pp. 180–212)

Subprogramme 4.7. *Building back better and greener: integrated approaches for an inclusive and green COVID-19 recovery in rural spaces* (FMM/GLO/166/MUL, Annex B, pp. 241–250)

Subprogramme 5.1. *Sustainable productivity in agriculture (in the context of CSA and agroecology)* (FMM/GLO/139/MUL, Annex B, pp. 252–267)

Source: FVC Secretariat elaboration

Highlights of achievements

200. To better ensure that rural communities benefit from the transition to a digital economy, they require affordable access to digital networks and public goods. In this context, the application of digital agriculture holds great potential for ensuring that growing production needs are met. Through FVC funding, FAO has developed accessible digital ICT to enhance market opportunities, productivity and resilience within rural communities and has integrated this approach into existing agrifood systems policies and programmes.
201. This work has largely been delivered through the implementation of a dedicated FVC subprogramme that promotes digital agriculture in four countries from Africa and the Caribbean, as well as the global integration of their digital agriculture networks. The subprogramme on *Digital agriculture innovation* aims to accelerate the adoption of innovative digital agriculture approaches by producers and value chain actors to enhance their competitiveness by bolstering productivity, market access and trade. In Dominica, Ethiopia, Grenada and Morocco, this is being accomplished by facilitating the access of producers and value chain actors to their respective digital agriculture innovation hubs (DAIHs).
202. The subprogramme on *Digital agriculture innovation* has also supported countries to formulate digital agriculture strategies, policies and/or programmes to mainstream digital innovation and reduce digital

gaps in agrifood systems. Progress towards these objectives is reflected in the ongoing efforts in Dominica, Ethiopia, Grenada and Morocco to raise awareness on the importance of national approaches to digital agriculture and identifying relevant training needs.

203. Six other FVC subprogrammes have contributed to digital agriculture through the development and implementation of ICTs serving various functions. Efforts to harness the benefits of rural migration have involved supporting the online sale of agricultural products in Republic of Moldova, bringing together policies and programmes concerned with migration, agriculture and rural development. Integrated approaches that combine social protection with complementary services to enhance the uptake of environmentally friendly and climate-adaptive agricultural and land use practices is being supported in Sri Lanka through the development of an e-extension platform. In Suriname, improved international trade has been supported through the development of a digital platform linked to an app that supports farmers' production as part of an export-oriented pineapple value chain. In Uganda, gender-sensitive poverty reduction and rural women's economic empowerment is being supported by digital tools that increase women's access to and control over resources, knowledge, services and markets. Digital tools are also being developed to foster climate-sensitive approaches in Bangladesh, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and North Macedonia through the increased availability of climate-related information and data to key agrifood systems stakeholders. In Paraguay, the VAMOS! Digital app has increased the outreach of social protection services to target populations. In United Republic of Tanzania, the FAO Digital Services Portfolio has been leveraged to provide information on weather, crop calendars, livestock and aquaculture, the agrimarket place and e-nutrifood.

National strategies, policies and programmes for digital agriculture

204. The subprogramme on *Digital agriculture innovation* has focused on designing and establishing national DAIHs in accordance with the strategic priorities, local needs and digital maturity of target countries. Additionally, work has been undertaken to develop capacities within government institutions to formulate policies, strategies and programmes that mainstream digital innovation and sustain the DAIHs.

205. In Ethiopia, FAO has coordinated with the Extension Directorate in the Ministry of Agriculture to establish the national DAIH, which brought together 35 partners, including the government, private sector, international partners, academia and research institutions. Through a series of multistakeholder workshops held in 2022, awareness was raised on the DAIH initiative, key partners were engaged, a work plan was prepared, a business model for the DAIH was drafted, and a roster of digital agriculture specialists was formulated. FAO has also been included in the core team of the Digital Agriculture Extension and Advisory Service, and the DAIH work plan has been aligned to the platform's pillars and road map. In addition, a training programme on digital agriculture is being developed based on a needs assessment within the Ministry of Agriculture, which began in 2022.

206. In Dominica, FAO has collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Blue and Green Economy and the Ministry of Public Works, Public Utilities and Digital Economy to establish the national DAIH. In 2022, this work involved the mapping of key stakeholders and establishing the DAIH Steering Committee and the DAIH Working Group, which will oversee the implementation of initiatives in accordance with the national development plan and support the sustainability of the DAIH. An inception workshop was held to foster knowledge sharing and networking among stakeholders, which includes representatives from the public and private sectors, academia and research institutions. This provided an opportunity to reach a common understanding of the national context and priorities, as well as the drafting of a work plan. In addition, capacity needs were identified, with government officials and partners reaching an agreement to focus on strengthening digital skills along value chains, especially for small-scale farmers, with an emphasis on women and youth. An awareness-raising webinar on digital agriculture and innovation was also delivered to support the development of the national e-agriculture strategy, and a review of the digital environment was drafted.

Digital agriculture innovation hubs were established in Dominica, Ethiopia and Morocco during 2022, bringing together experts from the government, private sector, international partners, academia and research institutions.

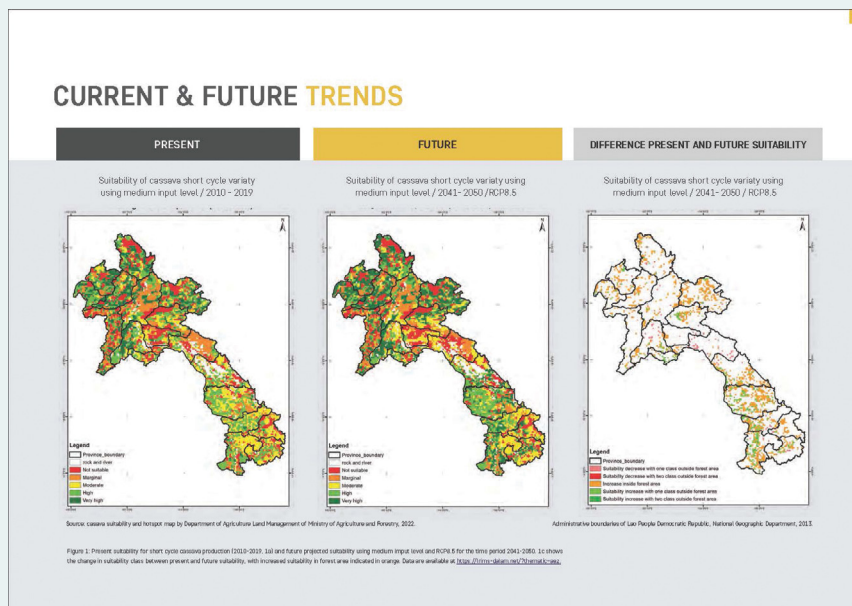
207. In similar work, albeit at an earlier stage in Grenada, agreements have been reached with the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Fisheries and Cooperatives, the government's ICT Division, the Marketing and National Importing Board, and representatives of an ongoing UNDP/Global Environment Facility (GEF) project on digitization to facilitate the national DAIH. The composition of the DAIH Steering Committee and Working Group was not finalized. Priority training areas were prioritized, including entrepreneurship, leadership and digital literacy. Results from the digital environment review were also presented to the Ministry of Agriculture during 2022. This has raised awareness within the Ministry on the importance of creating a national strategy for digitalization and innovation.
208. In Morocco, FAO has engaged the Ministry of Agriculture, Marine Fisheries, Rural Development and Water and Forests to establish the national DAIH. The government has adopted the Generation Green 2020–2030 initiative, under which digitalization serves as the primary driver of human development and the reinforcement of agricultural chain values. To support this plan, the National Digital Agriculture Pole has been launched, which comprises 12 public and private institutions focused on the creation of development opportunities along value chains. In 2022, the National Digital Agriculture Pole was engaged to implement the DAIH and spearhead digital agriculture initiatives. A wide variety of national partners were engaged, including actors from government ministries, research institutions, producers' organizations and the financial sector. The National Digital Agriculture Pole will focus its work in four areas: (i) agriculture and forestry, (ii) drought observatory, (iii) women's inclusion in land access, and (iv) South–South cooperation. Key training was also identified during 2022, including (i) organizational development (in terms of information systems and the digitization of procedures) and (ii) start-ups and solutions for small-scale producers.
209. The subprogramme on *Harnessing the positive effects of migration* has directly supported farmers to sell agriculture products online in Republic of Moldova by developing and disseminating knowledge products, fostering policy dialogue, and increasing smallholder farmers' access to markets. In 2022, the survey report on the assessment of smallholder farmers' (including returned migrant workers and remittance-dependent households) digital skills for the online sale of agricultural products was published. The findings of the report fed into policy dialogue at the regional event, Start Up City Cahul. Educational agro-podcasts aiming to facilitate the mainstreaming of digitalization in agriculture were also finalized. The agro-podcasts have increased the knowledge and awareness of smallholder farmers in terms of the gaps and capacity needs associated with the online sale of their agricultural products. This work ties into the forthcoming national strategy for the digital transformation of the agricultural sector. Country-level advocacy tools were also developed to advance FAO's programmatic work on enhancing smallholder farmers' access to markets through ICT solutions.
210. Through the subprogramme on *Building back better and greener*, the groundwork has been laid in Sri Lanka for the delivery of integrated e-extension services to vulnerable farmers. The development of a mobile app for the e-extension platform started in 2022, which brought together FAO's ICT division and various government institutions and research centres in the country.

ICTs are being developed and implemented to facilitate the online sale of agricultural products in Republic of Moldova, deliver e-extension services to farmers in Sri Lanka, increase the competitiveness of export-oriented pineapple production in Suriname, and facilitate dialogue on women's access to productive resources in Uganda.

211. The subprogramme on *Sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems development* has supported the development of policy tools to improve international trade and the establishment of platforms to facilitate public–private dialogue and partnerships for agribusiness development. In Suriname, this has involved the creation of an innovative digital platform linked to an app for pineapple farmers. Using the app and pineapple production demonstration plots, the capacities of farmers were developed during 2022 on quality seed production, staggered planting and soil fertility. These efforts are geared towards the development of a competitive, market-oriented value chain that is grounded on modernized, export-oriented pineapple production.
212. Through the subprogramme on *Gender equality and women's empowerment*, 400 audio players (the [Talking Books](#)) were provided to 50 FFS networks and watershed management groups in Uganda during 2022. As a result, over 8 000 people engaged in awareness-raising activities, facilitating dialogue on women's access to productive resources. The Talking Books initiative targets remote, underserved, rural populations that have limited access to internet or electricity, providing users with tailored audio content covering issues pertinent to agricultural contexts, such as climate change, related mitigation measures, and its impacts on food production and farmers' livelihoods.
213. The subprogramme on *Sustainable productivity in agriculture* has focused on the development of digital apps to provide climate-related data to key stakeholders. In Bangladesh, the existing government-supported geographic information system (GIS)-based app ([Khamari](#)) was enhanced. Results from the CSA+ Sustainability Assessment, focus groups discussions and field testing were utilized to improve the app and grow its community of users from around 2 000 to over 5 000.
214. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, information technology (IT) systems drawing on geospatial data from the local land monitoring system have been upgraded to better support decision-making processes. The [Land Resources Information Management System](#) app has also been launched, which allows for the visualization of future crop scenarios and the production of story maps. The app comprises soil maps, cropland cover maps, and farmers' livelihoods and climate risk maps, as well as a section on crop suitability.
215. In North Macedonia, spatial data was integrated into Earth Map, enabling the majority of the country's agroecological data to be made available through a dedicated subdomain. A centralized smart agriculture web platform was also developed, providing integrated, one-stop access to multiple systems including (i) the [direct geolocated viewing](#) of live data, (ii) an information exchange forum, (iii) a platform to report adverse events, such as the appearance of pests and weather events, and tag their micro-locations using coordinates and (iv) embedded access to North Macedonia Earth Map; (v) a farm diary tool to track income and expenditure and (vi) an integrated agricultural markets information system.

Box 5. Future-informed policies in the Lao People’s Democratic Republic

Subprogramme 5.1. Sustainable productivity in agriculture (in the context of CSA and agroecology)



Source: Department of Agriculture and Land Management, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic

To make the best use of climate change-related information, it is essential to find ways to convey results and key messages to decision-makers and other stakeholders in a professional, convincing and understandable manner. This is where effective science communication becomes important. To convey the results of the climate and crop scenario maps, as well as key actions and policy recommendations, foresight analysis tools and the concept of “story maps” are highly useful. In the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, story maps have been produced for four national priority crops, together with in-depth analysis of production systems and adequate suggested actions based on contextual scenarios. These include [cassava](#), [coffee](#), [banana](#) and [maize](#).

The story maps are narratives that inform policymaking, with plausible futures. The narratives include in-depth analyses of the current state of crop production, as well as projections for future developments of the agricultural system. The policy recommendations and advised actions in the document can help policymakers to establish a resilient future-proof production system.

Source: Adapted from the FVC subprogramme report by the Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment (OCB)

400 audio players (the Talking Books) were provided to 50 FFS networks and watershed management groups in Uganda. As a result, over 8 000 people engaged in awareness-raising activities, facilitating dialogue on women's access to productive resources.

216. Through the subprogramme on *Transforming the future face of agriculture*, the economic inclusion of vulnerable rural communities was enhanced through the use of nationally tailored ICTs. The FAO Digital Services Portfolio has been rolled out in United Republic of Tanzania, providing farmers with critical information on weather, crop calendars, livestock and aquaculture, the agrimarket place and e-nutrifood. Similarly, in Paraguay, the *VAMOS!* digital app has increased the outreach of social protection services to vulnerable populations. In 2022, additional extension services and social protection programmes were integrated into the app. This included the national conditional cash transfer programme and an economic inclusion programme that provides job training, among other programmes.

A global network for digital innovation in agrifood systems

217. The subprogramme on *Digital agriculture innovation* has supported countries to interconnect their DAIHs to share knowledge, experiences and expertise. The Global Network of Digital Agriculture Innovation Hubs was launched in 2022 and functions as a centralized vehicle for conceiving, catalysing, testing and scaling up solutions for agrifood systems by harnessing digital agriculture.

218. The Global Network co-hosted its first event with Zhenjiang University as part of the [Digital Agriculture Forum](#) series. The event facilitated knowledge sharing on DAIHs, policymaking, technologies and innovative solutions, with experiences being shared by panellists from Dominica, Ethiopia, Grenada and Morocco. High-level dialogue between policymakers allowed for evidence sharing to support decision-making in the digital agriculture field and called for close attention to the inclusiveness of digital agriculture initiatives.

219. The Global Network's second event, "[Sharing Experiences About Innovation Challenges](#)," brought together innovators, young entrepreneurs and experts to recognize the role of innovation in accelerating the delivery of solutions for the most pressing issues facing agrifood systems. It provided a space for experience sharing among experts working within innovative initiatives across FAO offices. These included the Smart Agriculture Competition (FAO China) and other initiatives under the Multidisciplinary Fund (FAO Mauritania). Zhejiang University, which hosted the Global Agrilnno Challenge, also presented its perspectives on innovation and entrepreneurship, and shared the stories of successful young entrepreneurs.

Lessons learned and opportunities for better production

220. While there is a high demand for innovation and the digitalization of agrifood systems, there is a lack of shared understanding on the definitions of innovation and digital agriculture, as well as their potential benefits. Ongoing work in this area is generally scattered, coordinated by different institutions, and follows different approaches. The establishment of DAIHs provides clarity on these issues and centralizes the organization of relevant work.

221. There is also high demand among value chain actors and government officers for capacity development on digital agriculture. As a result, an increased number of awareness-raising events tailored to different audiences have been delivered. This included digital literacy training for farmers and value chain

actors, capacity building on digital literacy and technologies for extension workers, and tailored training programmes for officers in government institutions. The high demand for capacity development should be anticipated in future work.

Challenges

222. Several issues delayed the establishment of DAIHs, particularly in terms of governance mechanisms and cross-sectoral cooperation. More time than anticipated was needed to reconcile the different requirements and priorities of all partners involved, which includes governments, NGOs (non-governmental organizations), the private sector and farmers' organizations.

3.1.2. Better nutrition

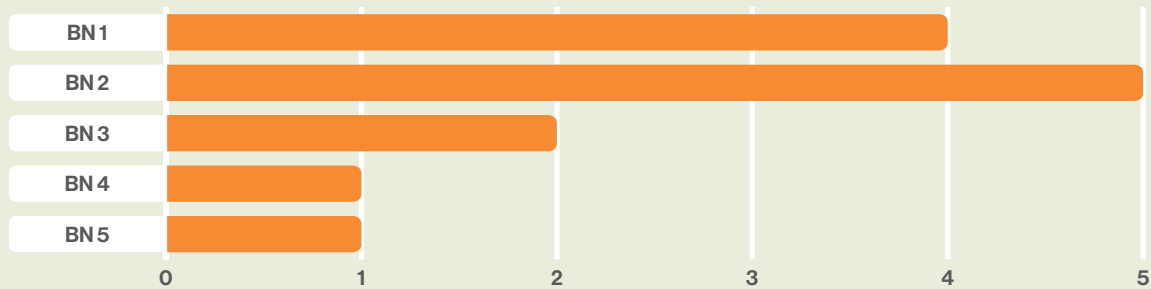
223. Work supported through FVC subprogrammes has continued to deliver results that are strategically aligned with FAO's corporate objectives. During 2022, this has involved the delivery of a diverse set of initiatives that contribute to *better nutrition*. These efforts have largely focused on eliminating hunger and malnutrition and promoting food security around the world through the delivery of cohesive and programmatic initiatives that increase the availability of nutritious food and enhance people's access to healthy diets.








224. *Better nutrition* comprises five PPAs, BN1 (Healthy diets for all), BN2 (Nutrition for the most vulnerable), BN3 (Safe food for everyone), BN4 (Reducing food loss and waste), and BN5 (Transparent markets and trade). In 2022, various FVC subprogrammes contributed to the larger thematic areas covered by BN1 (4) and BN2 (5). A dedicated subprogramme delivered results under BN4 and BN5, while other subprogrammes made minor contributions to BN3 (2).

Figure 18. Number of subprogrammes contributing to the PPAs under *better nutrition* in 2022

Source: Analysis by FVC Secretariat



BN1. Healthy diets for all

Impact	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition in all its forms (including promoting nutritious food and increasing access to healthy diets)	SDG Targets	
Outcome	The right to adequate food established, and transition towards healthy diets for national populations prioritized in integrated institutional, policy and legal environments that ensure and incentivize engagement of consumers and the private sector	 1.3	 2.1, 2.2
Output Indicators	Number of CPFs/countries where FAO has supported integrated institutional, policy and legal environments that ensure and incentivize engagement of consumers and the private sector to address SDG targets for establishing the right to adequate food and transitioning towards healthy diets	 3.1, 3.2, 3.4	 12.8
	% Stakeholders' appreciation of FAO's work; relevance, innovative nature, partnerships, normative contribution, leveraging resources for impact; (parameters to be determined in collaboration with countries, PPA leads, technical units)	 14.b	

Contributing subprogrammes in 2022

Subprogramme 1.3.1. *Improving country data for monitoring SDG achievements and informing policy decisions* (FMM/GLO/129/MUL, Annex B, pp. 27–44)

Subprogramme 2.1.2. *Governance innovation for sustainable development of food systems* (FMM/GLO/150/MUL, Annex B, pp. 79–87)

Subprogramme 5.10. *Implementing the Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines for gender equitable and climate resilient food systems and livelihoods* (FMM/GLO/155/MUL, Annex B, pp. 349–357)

Subprogramme 5.11. *Mainstreaming nutrition into the Flexible Multi-Partner Mechanism portfolio to promote nutrition-sensitive food production* (FMM/GLO/156/MUL, Annex B, pp. 360–366)

Source: FVC Secretariat elaboration

Highlights of achievements

225. Both the availability of and accessibility to affordable nutritious food are key determinants of hunger and malnutrition, which currently affect one in three individuals around the world. Complicating matters further, consumers are often not informed, empowered or incentivized to consume healthy diets. With FVC support, FAO has advanced the right to adequate food and supported the transition towards healthy diets through the prioritization and integration of institutional, policy and legal environments that incentivize the engagement of consumers and the private sector.
226. In 2022, four subprogrammes facilitated progression towards healthier diets in numerous countries throughout Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean. FAO is working towards this objective by employing a broad range of approaches, which include (i) the prioritization of national efforts to mainstream nutrition, (ii) facilitating national follow up to the UNFSS, (iii) incorporating products from small-scale fisheries into diets, and (iv) enhancing data application and reporting on food security and nutrition.
227. Working towards better nutrition at the national level, the subprogramme on *Mainstreaming nutrition* has supported efforts to strengthen the capacities of governments and local stakeholders in Ethiopia, Haiti, Malawi, Mali, the Niger, Papua New Guinea and South Sudan on mainstreaming nutrition into agrifood systems interventions. This approach aims to improve the availability, affordability and consumption

of safe and nutritious foods, especially in terms of preventing malnutrition through higher quality diets for women and children. Efforts are under way to achieve these objectives, with nutrition-sensitive production interventions already being prioritized for implementation.

228. The subprogramme on *Governance innovation for food systems* has supported the creation of more socially, economically and environmentally sustainable food systems. This work aims to improve coordination for the delivery of better-targeted interventions that promote sustainable food production, inclusive value creation and healthier diets on a national scale. Progress towards these objectives is underpinned by the establishment of evidence-based arrangements for analysing food systems challenges and interventions, and by facilitating integrated and inclusive decision-making processes as follow up to the UNFSS in Indonesia, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania.
229. Through the subprogramme on *Implementing the SSF Guidelines*, countries have been supported to adopt policies and promote practices and livelihoods in small-scale fisheries value chains that are more sustainable, inclusive and resilient to climate change. This is being achieved by facilitating improvements in dietary patterns in Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania through the creation and application of knowledge concerning the role of small-scale fisheries in food security and nutrition.

Prioritization of nutrition-focused interventions

230. The subprogramme on *Mainstreaming nutrition* has strengthened policy analysis and tools to better enable governments with the costing, financing and implementation of efforts to mainstream nutrition. While this work is at its early stages, during 2022, awareness-raising events were delivered in Haiti, Malawi, Mali, the Niger, Papua New Guinea and South Sudan, to present the Impact Pathway approach for mainstreaming nutrition into agriculture and food systems interventions. Facilitators were subsequently identified to apply the Impact Pathway approach. Across beneficiary countries, projects that will benefit from the Impact Pathway approach were identified.
231. In Papua New Guinea, facilitators were trained to use the Impact Pathway approach and costing tool, which led to the development of an initiative that will engage the existing school meal project team to prepare an effective national school feeding programme. In Malawi and the Niger, a policy brief explaining the country-level activities and the Impact Pathway approach was developed and disseminated to government counterparts. In the Niger and Papua New Guinea, territorial market assessments were conducted, and data analysis was carried out to understand the role of territorial markets in the promotion of healthy diets by examining the supply and demand of nutritious foods. The findings have been integrated into discussions on the development of impact pathways. Efforts are also under way to facilitate territorial market assessments in Mali and South Sudan.
232. The subprogramme on *Mainstreaming nutrition* has also supported efforts aimed at developing the capacities and raising the awareness of key actors for mainstreaming nutrition. During 2022, this involved developing the research methodology and data collection plans to assess small and medium enterprises (SMEs), entrepreneurship support organizations and CSOs, in addition to preparing the capacity assessment questionnaires. A review was conducted of existing literature on the landscape and capacity gaps of SMEs and entrepreneurship support organizations. In Papua New Guinea, the capacities of 16 CSOs were assessed, and the findings were shared through a validation workshop and report. In addition, regional webinars were delivered to raise awareness on the subprogramme's activities.
233. As part of the effort to better mainstream nutrition into the FVC portfolio, knowledge and evidence were generated. In 2022, a combined mapping and nutrition analysis of ongoing subprogrammes was conducted, setting the foundation for knowledge sharing.

Follow up to the United Nations Food Systems Summit

234. The subprogramme on *Governance innovation* has supported follow-up work to the UNFSS in terms of (i) generating evidence and delivering analysis to inform the consolidation of work plans for food systems transformation, (ii) providing policy and technical assistance throughout the review and/or consolidation of overarching development frameworks and policies, and (iii) strengthening coordination among relevant institutions and stakeholders. One of the key objectives of this work is to ensure that adequate and healthy diets are available for all people, thereby safeguarding food security and nutrition.
235. In Indonesia, the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) had previously requested analysis and modelling support to guide the development of the national food systems transformation work plan. In 2022, socioeconomic analysis and modelling was combined with political economy and governance analysis. This enabled stakeholders (i) to better understand food systems performance against identified development priorities and (ii) evaluate the synergies, trade-offs and political viability of comprehensive policy packages. The socioeconomic modelling was tailored to nationally identified priorities, allowing for the validation of analysis and reporting axes. Key policymaking processes to which the modelling results would be applied were also identified. In addition to informing the food systems transformation work plan, this work also feeds into the broader review of the mid-term strategic development plan, i.e. the overarching development framework in Indonesia.
236. Efforts in Indonesia involved the organization of multistakeholder consultations and the institutionalization of stakeholders' participation in planning and implementation at the national and decentralized levels. Throughout 2022, national and decentralized coordination mechanisms were consolidated, and new institutional partners became engaged in follow-up efforts to the UNFSS. Consultations at the decentralized level facilitated the mapping of priorities and resources, which will feed into national decision-making pertaining to the review of fiscal policies to support the implementation of the food systems transformation plan.
237. Similar work under the subprogramme on *Governance innovation* has been carried out in Uganda, where innovative modelling and analysis is being utilized to inform policy review processes for the Agriculture Sector Development Plan and the National Development Plan. In both cases, the review of priorities and technical focus areas to better capture a food systems approach, as well as the identification of investment needs, are expected. As was the case in Indonesia, work in 2022 focused on the integration of socioeconomic analysis and modelling with political economy and governance analysis, which enabled stakeholders to collect information on food systems performance in relation to national development priorities, and evaluate the synergies, trade-offs and political viability of policy packages. The modelling work is being applied to the mandated strategic food systems analysis, which coalesces existing evidence to translate the national pathway emerging from the UNFSS into a national work plan. In addition to being tailored to national priorities, the modelling work in Uganda capitalizes on previous evidence generated by FAO and its development partners concerning policy effectiveness, the potential of commodity-specific investment to advance socioeconomic development, and the Rapid Food Systems Assessments conducted ahead of the UNFSS.
238. Work in Uganda has also shaped and operationalized the cross-sectoral and multistakeholder Food System Coordination Committee, which is mandated to consolidate the strategic analysis and national work plan for food systems transformation. In 2022, the Committee held its first meeting and institutionalized the ad hoc coordination mechanism for supporting UNFSS preparations.

In Indonesia and Uganda, an innovative approach is being piloted to identify priority actions for food systems development. The novel approach combines socioeconomic analysis and modelling with political economy and governance analysis. This enables countries to assess food systems performance in relation to national development priorities and better evaluate the synergies, trade-offs and viability of policy packages.

239. Through the subprogramme on *Governance innovation*, coordinated efforts with FAO's Hand-in-Hand (HiH) Initiative in United Republic of Tanzania have facilitated the provision of a complementary evidence and analysis package that will feed into (i) the consolidation of the national work plan for food systems transformation and (ii) the identification of investment gaps and opportunities, particularly in the agriculture sector, to accelerate progress towards socioeconomic and environmental objectives. In 2022, both the President's reinforced commitment to sustainable food and agriculture, and the decision to host the African Food Systems Summit, have resulted in an increased demand for comprehensive and integrated policy analysis and technical analysis. This high-level commitment to sustainable food and agriculture has also revitalized dialogue surrounding agrifood systems transformation. The priorities identified in the National Pathway for Food Systems Transformation arising from the UNFSS are being reviewed and integrated into national planning, such as the Agriculture Sector Development Plan and the mid-term review of Vision 2025 (the overarching national development framework).

Bolstering food security and nutrition through small-scale fisheries

240. The subprogramme on *Implementing the SSF Guidelines* has supported efforts to generate and apply knowledge concerning the importance of sustainable and climate-smart small-scale fisheries value chains for food security and nutrition. In Uganda, a nutrition education training guide addressing the importance of fish in diets was developed and disseminated, and two studies were conducted on post-harvest practices related to women's livelihoods and nutrition. In collaboration with the [Illuminating Hidden Harvests](#) initiative, policy briefs have been developed to highlight the role of small-scale fisheries in food security and nutrition. At the regional level, an FAO technical paper on the role of small (pelagic) fish in food security and nutrition is also under development. The nutrition education guide was also used to disseminate nutrition messages to 70 key stakeholders throughout the country.

241. In United Republic of Tanzania, FAO supported the delivery of a research week, which was attended by 500 stakeholders. Through this event, the nutritional importance of fish was widely publicized, thus raising awareness on the contribution of small-scale fisheries to food security and nutrition.

Data, statistics and SDG-level reporting on food security and nutrition

242. The subprogramme on *SDG monitoring* has enhanced national capacities for monitoring food security by facilitating the development of disaggregation techniques for SDG indicator 2.1.1 (Prevalence of undernourishment) and SDG indicator 2.1.2 (Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale [FIES]) and enhancing reporting capacities through regional training workshops and nationally tailored technical assistance. During 2022, efforts to develop data disaggregation techniques for SDG indicator 2.1.2 were initiated with the governments of Chile and Dominican Republic. Training materials were previously developed on data disaggregation and small area estimation for various SDG indicators using survey data, including a module on SDG indicator

2.1.2. These were used to train national staff in Benin, Botswana, Indonesia, Mali, Nepal and South Africa on direct and indirect estimation methods. These same methods are applicable for the estimation of SDG indicator 2.1.1.

Lessons learned and opportunities for *better nutrition*

243. The generation of evidence and provision of innovative analysis concerning food systems and related policy and governance issues have proved critical in ensuring stronger national commitments to the priorities identified at UNFSS Dialogues. This has ultimately resulted in the advancement of national planning, the implementation of policies, institutional arrangements and new multistakeholder partnerships, and the scaling up of public and private investment to facilitate food systems transformation. Similar approaches should be adopted in other national contexts to strengthen national commitment to UNFSS follow-up efforts.




244. The recruitment of dedicated national experts to support food systems transformation has facilitated effective coordination among existing initiatives and proved essential for maintaining momentum and advancing UNFSS follow-up work. In particular, national experts have been involved in the pooling of resources and ensuring the provision of technical assistance to stakeholders. Further assistance will be necessary, however, to guide implementation at the decentralized level, as well as to support fiscal policies and public investment that catalyse private investment and cooperation for food systems transformation.

Challenges

245. The consolidation of modelling work, which included interviews with key stakeholders for political economy analysis, together with its validation, took longer than originally planned. These efforts had to be tailored to national contexts and, in some cases, readjusted to the actual pace of national follow-up to the UNFSS. Likewise, converting National Pathways into policy and plans required continuous consultation, which was also more time consuming than anticipated. Complicating this further, translating the technical findings from different modelling platforms to form a common narrative for non-econometric experts also required close consultation between researchers and national stakeholders. Although this was time intensive overall, it furthered the engagement of stakeholders and strengthened the local ownership of results.

246. Following the Submission of National Pathways for Food System Transformation (part of the UNFSS), national staff typically moved on to other duties. This has resulted in institutional knowledge gaps when it comes to follow up on UNFSS processes. Relevant tools to support the translation of National Pathways into action are also lacking. As such, FVC efforts concerning National Pathways have been critical to enhancing coordination between existing food systems initiatives and policy processes.

BN2. Nutrition for the most vulnerable

Impact	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition in all its forms (including promoting nutritious food and increasing access to healthy diets)	SDG Targets  1 NO POVERTY  2 ZERO HUNGER 1.3  3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 2.1, 2.2 3.1, 3.2
Outcome	Identifying and ending food insecurity and malnutrition for the most vulnerable individuals in all contexts made the specific focus of targeted policies, strategies and programmes developed and implemented by countries	
Output Indicators	<p>Number of CPFs/countries where FAO has supported targeted policies, strategies and programmes to address SDG targets focused on identifying and ending food insecurity and malnutrition for the most vulnerable individuals in all contexts</p> <p>% Stakeholders' appreciation of FAO's work; relevance, innovative nature, partnerships, normative contribution, leveraging resources for impact; (parameters to be determined in collaboration with countries, PPA leads, technical units)</p>	

Contributing subprogrammes in 2022

Subprogramme 1.2. *Nutrition sensitive agriculture and social protection* (FMM/GLO/128/MUL, Annex B, pp. 15–26)

Subprogramme 2.6. *Indigenous Peoples' food systems coalition and Indigenous Peoples' biocentric restoration for climate action* (FMM/GLO/168/MUL, Annex B, pp. 123–134)

Subprogramme 4.4. *Economic inclusion and social protection to reduce poverty in the context of COVID-19* (FMM/GLO/157/MUL, Annex B, pp. 213–221)

Subprogramme 5.4. *Promoting coherence between disaster risk reduction, climate action and social protection in sub-Saharan Africa* (FMM/GLO/148/MUL, Annex B, pp. 296–310)

Subprogramme 5.10. *Implementing the Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines for gender equitable and climate resilient food systems and livelihoods* (FMM/GLO/155/MUL, Annex B, pp. 349–359)

Source: FVC Secretariat elaboration

Highlights of achievements

247. Undernutrition is an underlying cause of approximately 45 percent of all child deaths. However, only one in four children dealing with undernutrition is experiencing a humanitarian crisis. More generally, children, women, Indigenous Peoples and minorities are at higher risk of experiencing hunger and all forms of malnutrition. To address these challenges, optimal data and effective policies and programmes are needed, especially for reaching the most vulnerable.
248. With FVC support, FAO has helped countries to identify food insecurity and malnutrition in vulnerable populations and target these groups through the development and implementation of effective policies, strategies and programmes. In 2022, five FVC subprogrammes directly addressed the nutrition concerns of (i) communities susceptible to climate-related shocks, (ii) smallholder producers with limited market access, (iii) Indigenous Peoples and (iv) children.
249. Through the subprogramme on *Nutrition sensitive agriculture*, the nutrition of vulnerable populations has been supported by increasing the access of smallholder producers and their families to healthier foods. This is being accomplished by supporting producers in Grenada, Guyana, Ethiopia and Kyrgyzstan to expand their crop and livestock varieties, access local markets and school feeding programmes, and benefit from cash-based interventions.

250. Similarly, the subprogramme on *Poverty reduction in the context of COVID-19* has contributed to improved nutrition in poor and vulnerable rural communities through the delivery of complementary agricultural and social protection interventions to facilitate recovery from COVID-19. Progress towards this goal is evidenced by improvements in the system, coordination and capacities needed to implement a HGSF approach in the national school feeding programme of Timor-Leste.
251. The subprogramme on *DRR, climate action and social protection* has improved poor and vulnerable households' food security and nutrition, while at the same time, increasing their resilience to climate-related disasters and other shocks. Progress towards these objectives is reflected in the decreased prevalence of food insecurity in Malawi based on the FIES. This work involved supporting the uptake of CSA practices through FFS in the districts of Mwanza and Neno and establishing a goat pass-on programme. This not only bolstered household nutrition but also created opportunities for income diversification and building resilience to shocks.
252. Nutrition concerns have also been addressed in the subprogramme on *Implementing the SSF Guidelines* by supporting countries to adopt policies and promote practices and livelihoods in small-scale fisheries value chains that are more sustainable, inclusive and resilient to climate change. This is being achieved by contributing to improvements in children's dietary patterns in Malawi.

According to the FIES, food insecurity declined from 58.3 percent (2021) to 20 percent (2022) in a target beneficiary group in Malawi. The Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee attributed this to the availability of food through farmers' own production and farmers' increased capacity to access food through markets.

253. The subprogramme on *Indigenous Peoples' food systems* has improved the nutrition of vulnerable populations by implementing work to support the creation of integrated institutional, policy and legal environments that foster the engagement of Indigenous Peoples and equal rights for women, together with inclusive access to and control over natural resources, food security, climate change policies, institutions, economic opportunities and decision-making processes. This is being achieved by increasing the participation and influence of Indigenous Peoples' food systems and traditional knowledge in natural resources management, food security and climate change at the national, regional and global levels.

Communities susceptible to climate-related shocks

254. The 2021/2022 agricultural production season in Malawi was characterized by delayed planting because of rains, followed by tropical cyclone Ana (January 2022) and tropical storm Gombe (March 2022). These weather events culminated in reduced agricultural productivity across the Southern Region of Malawi. Despite the challenging production season, the subprogramme on *DRR, climate action and social protection* supported initiatives that improved the food security of poor and vulnerable farmers. The adoption of CSA practices, winter/irrigated crop production and income diversification, coupled with increased access to group savings and loans, has resulted in a decreased prevalence of food insecurity. According to the FIES, food insecurity declined from 62.3 percent in 2020, to 58.3 percent in 2021, and then to 20 percent in 2022. The Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee attributed this to the availability of food through farmers' own production and farmers' increased capacity to access food through markets.

Smallholder producers with limited market access

255. The subprogramme on *Nutrition sensitive agriculture* has focused on improving the nutrition of vulnerable populations by setting the foundation for school feeding programmes in Ethiopia. This has largely been achieved by increasing and diversifying food production by smallholder farmers. In 2022, FFS curricula were developed to support the production of diverse nutrient-dense crops and the rearing of animals, bringing together insights from agroecology, marketing and nutrition. Key recommendations were identified for the implementation modalities of school feeding policy and public procurement guidelines in Oromia and the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region. Implementation plans and HGSF procurement guidelines were subsequently prepared, with key national partners becoming more engaged in this work, particularly the Ministry of Education.
256. In Grenada, the *FVC subprogramme on Nutrition sensitive agriculture* has strengthened the food security of local communities through the integration of smallholder producers into the HGSF programme. Through close collaboration between FAO and the Ministries of Agriculture, Education, Human Services and Social Security, this work ensures that school children have better access to nutritious and locally produced meals.
257. In Guyana, the *FVC subprogramme on Nutrition sensitive agriculture* has continued to strengthen national capacities to design, implement and monitor HGSF policies. In previous years, Guyana successfully began implementing its national HGSF programme, which has provided both a protected market space for smallholders and access to improved diets for children. In 2022, interviews were conducted with staff from the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture, farmers' associations and school communities. The interviews allowed for a deeper understanding of the essential components required in the design of a policy and legal framework for implementing and monitoring the HGSF programme. The commitment of policymakers to the HGSF programme was also strengthened through this work, culminating in the President of Guyana committing to a consolidated national HGSF programme.
258. Analogous work under the subprogramme on *Economic inclusion in the context of COVID-19* has contributed towards improved nutrition by developing the system and coordination mechanism in Timor-Leste for the national school feeding programme. During 2022, small-scale producers were better linked to the national Merenda Escolar programme, with an agreement being reached between farmers' associations and the aggregator. Existing kitchen facilities were also assessed in schools being targeted by the forthcoming HGSF pilot work. The pilot HGSF work has been supported at the national level through the enactment of two new decrees that favour local production.

Indigenous Peoples

259. In 2022, the subprogramme on *Indigenous Peoples' food systems* supported the operationalization of the first-ever global Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, which brings together key stakeholders from around the world. To date, it comprises seven Member States, including Canada, Dominican Republic, Finland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway and Spain, and seven Indigenous representatives from each of the sociocultural regions of the world. The Coalition is chaired by the President of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples. Throughout the year, the Coalition's governance structure was agreed upon and approved, its Secretariat was formed, and its work plan was drafted.
260. The subprogramme has also facilitated the [Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#) to support the implementation of the Coalition's work plan. In 2022, an agreement was reached to have the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems provide technical backstopping and evidence to the Coalition. These efforts involved Global-Hub members participating in events focused on Indigenous

hunter-gatherer food systems at (i) the FAO Science and Innovation Forum and (ii) the 13th Session of the Conference on Hunting and Gathering Societies. FAO also hosted a symposium on Indigenous Peoples' food systems at the 22nd International Union of Nutritional Sciences' International Congress of Nutrition. In addition, technical contributions were offered at various online consultations throughout the year, and support was provided for the translation of a White/Wiphala paper on Indigenous Peoples' food systems into Russian and Chinese.

Children

261. The subprogramme on *Implementing the SSF Guidelines* has supported efforts to generate and apply knowledge on the importance of sustainable and climate-smart small-scale fisheries value chains in food security and nutrition. In Malawi, fish-based recipes were developed and incorporated into a [recipe book](#) developed by the Department of Fisheries. During 2022, the recipe book was launched to promote fish consumption, with a focus on the first 1 000 days of children's lives. Following a training of trainers approach, the recipe book enabled nutrition care groups to promote the incorporation of fish into family foods, especially for infants and young children.

Lesson learned and opportunities for better nutrition

262. When working alongside Indigenous Peoples, reciprocity has proved an essential theme. The practice of exchanging with others for mutual benefit is often considered the basis of relationships in various Indigenous communities. As such, FAO work should continue to focus on sharing traditions and knowledge among different stakeholders in the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples. To support evidence-based decision-making during policy development, the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems has been engaged in the provision of technical backstopping to the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems.



BN3. Safe food for everyone

Impact	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition in all its forms (including promoting nutritious food and increasing access to healthy diets)	SDG Targets  2.1, 2.2  3.2
Outcome	Integrated, multi-sectoral food safety policies and legislation across national agrifood systems adopted and implemented by governments, and capacities and awareness of value chain operators and consumers enhanced	
Output Indicators	<p>Number of CPFs/countries where FAO has supported SDG targets that promote adoption and implementation of integrated, multi-sectoral food safety policies and legislation across national agrifood systems and enhanced capacities and awareness of value chain operators and consumers</p> <p>% Stakeholders' appreciation of FAO's work; relevance, innovative nature, partnerships, normative contribution, leveraging resources for impact; (parameters to be determined in collaboration with countries, PPA leads, technical units)</p>	
Contributing subprogrammes in 2022 Subprogramme 1.2. <i>Nutrition sensitive agriculture and social protection</i> (FMM/GLO/128/MUL, Annex B, pp. 15–26) Subprogramme 2.1.1. <i>Sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems development</i> (FMM/GLO/131/MUL, Annex B, pp. 67–78) <i>Source: FVC Secretariat elaboration</i>		

Highlights of achievements

263. Each year, unsafe food causes 600 million cases of food-borne diseases and 420 000 deaths worldwide. To address this problem, FAO has sought to establish integrated multisectoral food safety policies and legislation across national agrifood systems by supporting their adoption and implementation by governments and developing food safety capacities among value chain actors and consumers.
264. Although food safety was not heavily featured across FVC subprogrammes in 2022, various initiatives have integrated key components of food safety into their work. For example, the subprogramme on *Nutrition sensitive agriculture* supported the delivery of poultry packages to vulnerable households as part of the Cash+ initiative in Kyrgyzstan. This support included training on food safety and hygiene, especially in terms of its application to poultry rearing. In addition, the subprogramme on *Sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems development* supported the provision of training on FLW reduction to national food safety officials and food industry experts as part of the wider effort to strengthen the dairy and potato value chains.

BN4. Reducing food loss and waste

Impact	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition in all its forms (including promoting nutritious food and increasing access to healthy diets)	SDG Targets  2.1, 2.2  12.3
Outcome	Clear, specific and contextualized roadmaps to prompt and enable all actors in the food supply chain, the food environment and at consumer level to reduce FLW put in place and implemented by governments and intergovernmental organizations	
Output Indicators	<p>Number of CPFs/countries where FAO has assisted governments and intergovernmental organizations to put in place and implement clear, specific and contextualized roadmaps in support of SDG targets to prompt and enable all actors in the food supply chain, the food environment and at consumer level to reduce FLW</p> <p>% Stakeholders' appreciation of FAO's work; relevance, innovative nature, partnerships, normative contribution, leveraging resources for impact; (parameters to be determined in collaboration with countries, PPA leads, technical units)</p>	
Contributing subprogrammes in 2022 Subprogramme 2.1.1. <i>Sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems development</i> (FMM/GLO/131/MUL, Annex B, pp. 67–78) Source: FVC Secretariat elaboration		

Highlights of achievements

265. It is estimated that up to 14 percent of all food produced is lost prior to its retail, with additional quantities being lost beyond retail. FLW disproportionately affects high-value perishable foods that are required for healthy diets, contributing to the global burden of malnutrition. The FVC has supported FAO's work to reduce FLW by providing clear, specific and contextualized roadmaps for implementation by governments and national institutions to optimize the actions of producers, supply chain actors and consumers.
266. In 2022, efforts to reduce FLW were implemented primarily through a single dedicated FVC subprogramme with global scope. The key thematic areas supporting FLW reduction include (i) targeted policy development, (ii) strengthened public and private sector capacities and (iii) improved data and reporting systems.
267. The subprogramme on *Sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems development* has continued to strengthen policy development processes and national capacities concerning FLW reduction. This has involved the implementation of contextually tailored initiatives in Barbados, Nepal, Suriname, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, and throughout the Near East and North Africa. Progress is being made towards these objectives through (i) the development of public sector capacities in FLW data collection, assessment, monitoring and reporting, (ii) the formulation of post-harvest management strategies, and (iii) the establishment and implementation of post-harvest management platforms. Likewise, private sector actors have been supported to (i) implement FLW measurement, monitoring and reporting activities, (ii) adopt improved approaches to handling, fabrication, packing/packaging and storage, and (iii) utilize waste materials in circular approaches, particularly fish silage.

Policy development for FLW reduction

268. The subprogramme on *Sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems development* has supported the development of policy tools to facilitate FLW reduction. During 2022, an analytical tool was developed in Nepal for the identification of capacity-building needs and improved strategies for FLW reduction along dairy and potato chains. For both value chains, product flow was assessed and critical loss points in the supply chain were identified for rapid action.

Box 6. Food loss and waste reduction in Nepal

Subprogramme 2.1.1. Sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems development



In Nepal, there has been a notable shift towards a younger population and workforce in the food sector. This has encouraged the exploration of opportunities for digital and modernized approaches to advance the development and sustainability of the food sector. The FVC's Digital Hackathon kick-started an innovation hub, which has gained the attention of youth entrepreneurs in a short time period. The innovation hub contributes to digital innovation to reduce FLW. This has not only attracted the interest of youth but also key stakeholders in areas where markets are difficult to reach.

Promoting digital innovation became the focal point of the FVC-supported hackathon. The plan involved linking the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific's official website to local communication and national action points. The digital innovation hub will also be linked to other FAO channels to ensure technology and information sharing in real time. This initiative is expected to have a greater impact in wet markets and in townships by encouraging local production and the reductions of food losses.

Source: Adapted from the FVC subprogramme report by the Food Systems and Food Safety Division (ESF)

269. Likewise, in the Near East and North Africa, the FAO regional office developed an action framework for FLW reduction. The framework was formulated in accordance with the Voluntary Code of Conduct for Food Loss and Waste Reduction and provides a practical roadmap for the development of FLW strategies, policies and legislation that are aligned to national agrifood system objectives.

Strengthened capacities and expanded networks for FLW reduction

270. Through the subprogramme on *Sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems development*, multistakeholder platforms and networks have been established and strengthened to facilitate public–private dialogue and partnerships for FLW reduction. During 2022, a hackathon (rapid and collaborative engineering event) was organized in Nepal to initiate the establishment of an innovation hub that brings together an active network of FLW stakeholders through digital technology. The platform is used to address technical challenges related to FLW and creates opportunities for producers in remote rural areas, including those dealing with extreme climate in the Himalayas.

271. Likewise, in Suriname, the existing network of fish silage producers and users (including the fisheries, horticulture, agriculture and livestock sectors, universities, research institutes and NGOs) continued their activities in 2022. These included meetings, hands-on training for fish silage production, and social media exchanges. Additionally, as part of the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Community Empowerment's Pathway to Employability Initiative, school children were introduced to silage and feed production, expanding the network of FLW stakeholders.

272. The subprogramme on *Sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems development* has also directly strengthened the capacities of institutions and stakeholders to reduce FLW along target value chains. In Nepal, key stakeholders and grassroots-level decision-makers working in the dairy and potato value chains, as well as national food safety officials and food industry experts, received training on FLW reduction during 2022. In Suriname, the capacities of key value chain actors were developed on fish silage production. In Barbados, fish processors, rabbit farmers and pig farmers received training on fish silage production and application. In Zambia, training on FLW reduction reached farmers and other actors in tomato and common bean value chains, government officers, and non-government/private sector actors.

Data, statistics and SDG-level reporting on FLW

273. The subprogramme on *Sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems development* supported the delivery of awareness-raising webinars for countries in the Near East and North Africa on measuring and monitoring food loss, as well as the Food Loss Index (SDG 12.3.1a), including its methodology, underlying data needs and data collection strategies.

Lessons learned and opportunities for better nutrition




274. In Nepal, extreme climatic conditions, such as those experienced in regions like the Himalayas, can have a huge influence on the final quality (and associated post-harvest losses) of agrifood products. More efforts and resources are required to cover these areas and engage local food chain actors. As such, further investment in digital innovation is advised as a cost-effective approach to reduce FLW.

275. In Barbados, beneficiaries were taught how to make and apply liquid fish silage through the use of modern communication platforms, including social media, to reach a wide audience. This form of practical training is preferable to theoretical training and should be considered for similar initiatives in the future.

Challenges

276. In Nepal, extreme weather and related challenges, such as landslides and heavy rain, were major obstacles in conducting food loss assessments. The lack of cell phone communication, together with infrastructure-related and logistics challenges, hindered access to some markets and rural production areas.

BN5. Transparent markets and trade

Impact	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition in all its forms (including promoting nutritious food and increasing access to healthy diets)	SDG Targets
Outcome	Improved market transparency and equitable participation in markets, global value chains and international trade achieved through policy coordination and human and institutional capacities for evidence-based decision-making	 2.b, 2.c
Output Indicators	Number of CPFs/countries where FAO has supported policy coordination and human and institutional capacities for evidence-based decision-making to address SDG targets for improved market transparency and equitable participation in markets, global value chains and international trade	 10.a
	% Stakeholders' appreciation of FAO's work; relevance, innovative nature, partnerships, normative contribution, leveraging resources for impact; (parameters to be determined in collaboration with countries, PPA leads, technical units)	 17.22
Contributing subprogrammes in 2022		
Subprogramme 2.1.1. <i>Sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems development</i> (FMM/GLO/131/MUL, Annex B, pp. 67–78)		
Source: FVC Secretariat elaboration		

Highlights of achievements

277. Timely and credible market information facilitates the development of policies that can mitigate the impacts of market shocks and price volatility. This has important implications for food security and nutrition, the capacities of institutions to negotiate trade agreements and put in place trade-related policy measures and digital solutions, and the inclusivity and benefits of trade for consumers and small-scale actors. Against this backdrop, FAO has leveraged FVC support to improve market transparency and foster equitable participation in markets, global value chains and international trade by strengthening policy coordination and developing human and institutional capacities for evidence-based decision-making relating to trade.
278. During 2022, progress towards improved trade has been driven by one dedicated FVC subprogramme. This work has enhanced the competitiveness of agricultural products on the international market.
279. The subprogramme on *Sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems development* has facilitated improvements in trade through its continued support for strengthening the capacities of public and private sector actors on value chain development and directing investments into related initiatives. This is being achieved through the development of an export-oriented pineapple production sector and related policy improvements in Suriname.

Capacity development to enhance competitiveness on international markets

280. The subprogramme on Sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems development has facilitated the creation of policy tools to improve international trade and has supported the creation of platforms to facilitate public–private dialogue and partnerships for agribusiness development and expansion. In Suriname, two demonstration plots for pineapple were established and a promotional video on the pineapple value chain was completed in 2022. An innovative digital platform linked to an app was also

established for farmers. The pineapple demonstration plots were used to test the app in the field. Together with training videos, the demonstration plots were used to strengthen the capacities of 41 farmers on quality seed production, staggered planting and soil fertility. These represent three key elements in developing a competitive market-oriented value chain. This initiative is expected to facilitate policy improvements that favour modernized export-oriented pineapple production.

3.1.3. Better environment

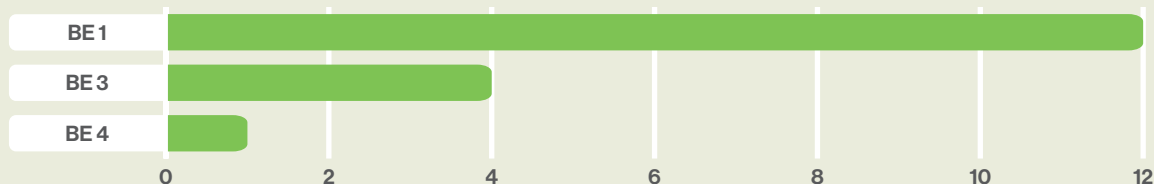
281. As part of the FVC's strategic alignment to FAO corporate objectives, work in 2022 continued to support the delivery of key initiatives that contribute to a *better environment*. This work has been designed to protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and combat climate change through the transition towards more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems.



282. *Better environment* comprises four PPAs, BE1 (Climate change mitigating and adapted agrifood systems), BE2 (Bioeconomy for sustainable food and agriculture), BE3 (Biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture) and BE4 (Achieving sustainable urban food systems). During 2022, numerous FVC subprogrammes contributed results under BE1 (12), highlighting the interconnectedness between climate change and agrifood systems initiatives. Other subprogrammes contributed to environmental matters through work under BE3 (4) and BE4 (1).

Figure 19. Number of subprogrammes contributing to the PPAs under *better environment* in 2022

Source: Analysis by FVC Secretariat



BE1. Climate change mitigating and adapted agrifood systems

Impact	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and combat climate change (reduce, reuse, recycle, residual management) through more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems	SDG Targets
Outcome	Transformation and resilience of agrifood systems to achieve sustainability and Paris Agreement goals enabled through the establishment and implementation of agricultural practices, policies and programmes in support of climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation	 2.4
Output Indicators	Number of CPFs/countries where FAO has supported establishment and implementation of agricultural practices, policies and programmes in support of climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation to address SDG targets that enable transformation and resilience of agrifood systems to achieve sustainability and Paris Agreement goals	 13.1, 13.2, 13.b
	% Stakeholders' appreciation of FAO's work; relevance, innovative nature, partnerships, normative contribution, leveraging resources for impact; (parameters to be determined in collaboration with countries, PPA leads, technical units)	 14.3

Contributing subprogrammes in 2022

Subprogramme 1.3.1. *Improving country data for monitoring SDG achievements and informing policy decisions* (FMM/GLO/129/MUL, Annex B, pp. 27–44)

Subprogramme 1.3.2. *Closing agriculture data gap: contribution to the 50x2030 Initiative* (FMM/GLO/125/MUL, Annex B, pp. 45–56)

Subprogramme 2.3. *Empowering women in food systems and strengthening the local capacities and resilience of SIDS in the agrifood sector* (FMM/GLO/145/MUL, Annex B, pp. 95–103)

Subprogramme 2.6. *Indigenous Peoples' food systems Coalition and Indigenous Peoples Biocentric Restoration for climate action* (FMM/GLO/168/MUL, Annex B, pp. 123–134)

Subprogramme 4.7. *Building back better and greener: integrated approaches for an inclusive and green COVID-19 recovery in rural spaces* (FMM/GLO/166/MUL, Annex B, pp. 241–250)

Subprogramme 5.1. *Sustainable productivity in agriculture (in the context of CSA and agroecology)* (FMM/GLO/139/MUL, Annex B, pp. 252–267)

Subprogramme 5.2.2. *Strengthening coordination and partnerships for scaling up conservation agriculture in Southern Africa* (FMM/GLO/146/MUL, Annex B, pp. 268–281)

Subprogramme 5.2.3. *Forest and Farm Facility Phase II: Climate resilient landscapes and improved livelihoods* (FMM/GLO/147/MUL, Annex B, pp. 282–295)

Subprogramme 5.4. *Promoting coherence between disaster risk reduction, climate action and social protection in sub-Saharan Africa* (FMM/GLO/148/MUL, Annex B, pp. 296–310)

Subprogramme 5.5. *Scaling up implementation of the Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and its Gender Action Plan (Enhanced GAP) in Agriculture and the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)* (FMM/GLO/149/MUL, Annex B, pp. 311–317)

Subprogramme 5.10. *Implementing the Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines for gender equitable and climate resilient food systems and livelihoods* (FMM/GLO/155/MUL, Annex B, pp. 349–359)

Subprogramme 5.13. *Building resilience to multiple shocks and stresses in the response and recovery from COVID-19 impacts in the Caribbean* (FMM/GLO/161/MUL, Annex B, pp. 378–392)

Source: FVC Secretariat elaboration

Highlights of achievements

283. The sustainability of agrifood systems is inextricably linked to the impacts of climate change. Currently, climate actions are insufficient on a global scale, and countries have been inadequately supported to develop and implement innovative agrifood system solutions that promote climate change adaptation, mitigation and

resilience. With support from the FVC, FAO has facilitated the transformation and increased the resilience of agrifood systems and has contributed towards the achievement of goals set out in the Paris Agreement.

284. During 2022, 12 FVC subprogrammes supported a wide range of initiatives that have facilitated the transition to climate-change mitigating and adapted agrifood systems. This has been accomplished through work addressing important thematic areas, including (i) landscape and climate restoration, (ii) climate-sensitive agricultural practices, (iii) mitigating the impacts of climate-related shocks and natural disasters, (iv) the establishment of climate-sensitive policies and programmes, and (v) data and reporting systems for monitoring agriculture in the context of climate change. It is also worth noting that the transition to climate change mitigating and adapted food systems is closely linked to other PPAs in FAO's Strategic Framework, especially *BP1 – Innovation for sustainable production*.
285. The subprogramme on *Sustainable productivity in agriculture* has supported countries in climate change mitigation and adaptation by strengthening their existing strategies and decision-making capacities for the transition to sustainable agriculture. This is being accomplished through the continued application of policy guidance tools and the piloting farm-level tools in Bangladesh, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, North Macedonia, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, as well as the increased utilization of sustainability assessment criteria during FAO project development processes.
286. The subprogramme on *Women in the UNFCCC* has contributed to climate change mitigation and adaptation by promoting the development and implementation of gender-sensitive, evidence-based policies and actions. This is being achieved by enhancing the gender references within the nationally determined contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and KJWA submissions of Kiribati, Samoa, Senegal, the Solomon Islands, Uganda and Zambia, and by strengthening national policymaking processes linked with United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) processes.
287. The subprogramme on *DRR, climate action and social protection* strengthened the resilience of households to climate-related disasters and other shocks, and increased household food security and nutrition. This was accomplished by expanding the adoption of CSA and DRR strategies and increasing the capacities of poor and vulnerable farming households to withstand or cope with the effects of climate change.
288. Subprogramme on *Scaling up conservation agriculture in Southern Africa* has contributed to climate-sensitive agrifood systems by facilitating farmers' transition to locally appropriate, climate-smart and disaster-resilient production systems. Progress towards this goal is reflected in the growing uptake of CSA practices in Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, Malawi, Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
289. Subprogramme on *Building back better and greener* has sought to increase the adoption of environmentally friendly and climate-adaptive production practices by rural households through the delivery of complementary social protection and agricultural extension services. This is being accomplished through the development of targeted initiatives focusing on agricultural support, e-extension platforms and improved early warning systems as part of an evidence-based, green and inclusive recovery from COVID-19 in Kenya, Sri Lanka and Zambia.
290. Climate change-adapted agrifood systems have been promoted through the subprogramme on *COVID-19 response and recovery in the Caribbean* by supporting vulnerable crop farmers and associated value chain actors in their recovery from COVID-19 and increasing their resilience to drought, extreme rainfall and multi-hazard risks. Progress towards this is reflected in farming households' increased access to risk-reducing and risk-management practices and technologies, as well as women's expanding roles in multihazard risk management throughout value chains in Grenada, Guyana and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

291. The subprogramme on *Indigenous Peoples' food systems* has fostered climate change mitigation and adaptation in agrifood systems by increasing the participation and influence of Indigenous Peoples' food systems and traditional knowledge in natural resources management, food security and climate change at the national, regional and global levels. This is largely being accomplished through the development of biocentric restoration initiatives in Indigenous Peoples' communities and territories that engage Indigenous Peoples and foster inclusive access to and control over natural resources, food security, climate change policies, institutions, economic opportunities and decision-making processes.
292. Through the subprogramme on the *Forest and Farm Facility*, landscape-scale mitigation, adaptation and resilience measures for climate change have been delivered. This is being achieved through the integration of land management into the livelihoods of FFPOs and the increased allocation of funding to FFPOs for the implementation of climate and landscape restoration programmes in United Republic of Tanzania.
293. The subprogramme on *Implementing the SSF Guidelines* has favoured climate change mitigation and adaptation by supporting the adoption of policies and the implementation of practices that render small-scale fisheries value chains more sustainable, inclusive and resilient to climate change. Progress towards this is reflected in ongoing efforts to facilitate the uptake of recommendations from the SSF Guidelines in relevant policies, strategies and initiatives in Ghana, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda (See *BP2. Blue Transformation*)
294. Sustainable and climate-resilient agrifood systems development has also been addressed through The subprogramme on *Empowering women and building resilience in SIDS*. This work primarily focuses on supporting women to attain better access to innovative and climate-resilient services, technologies and practices. This is being accomplished by increasing awareness on climate-resilient adaptation and mitigation measures and enhancing access to relevant services among women value chain actors in Barbados, Cabo Verde, the Comoros, Palau, Saint Lucia and Samoa (See *BP1. Innovation for sustainable production* and *BP2. Blue Transformation*).
295. In terms of the production, analysis and application of agrifood systems data, the FVC subprogrammes on *Agricultural data gaps* and on *SDG monitoring* continued to deliver a diverse set of initiatives aiming to strengthen national statistics systems. This work has contributed to improved monitoring and reporting on climate change adaptation and mitigation around the world, and it has strengthened the knowledge base for formulating evidence-based approaches to promote sustainable and climate-resilient agrifood systems.

Landscape and climate restoration

296. Through the subprogramme on *the Forest and Farm Facility*, FFPOs in United Republic of Tanzania have been involved in numerous restoration activities and the development of restoration action plans and strategies. During 2022, FFPOs engaged in various tree planting initiatives to support the regeneration of degraded natural forests. Building on their existing land management programmes, FFPOs were involved in the restoration of 2 118 hectares of land. An additional USD502 000 was directed towards restoration initiatives through the FFF in 2022, while USD 320 679 was allocated to FFPOs for the implementation of climate and landscape restoration programmes through other development partners.
297. Supporting this work, FFPOs have developed local partnerships with major forest and climate programmes for restoration efforts. In 2022, the MJUMITA conducted a baseline study and climate change risk assessment through work supported by the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The TTGAU partnered with the Njombe district council to facilitate the restoration of 358 hectares in the Lukungu forest. The TTGAU also partnered with the Njombe Agricultural Development Organization, enabling its members to receive technical training on good agricultural practices.

FFPOs have engaged in tree planting to support the regeneration of degraded natural forests. This has supported the restoration of 2 118 hectares of land.

298. The subprogramme on *Indigenous Peoples' food systems* has initiated biocentric restoration initiatives in Indigenous Peoples' communities and territories that have been affected by climate change and extractive industries. This work is at its initial stages and has involved the establishment of strong collaborations with Indigenous communities and organizations in Colombia, Ecuador, India, Peru and Thailand. FAO has also partnered with key organizations in Kenya and India to expand this initiative. The development and implementation of targeted restoration initiatives will continue in 2023.
299. The subprogramme on *DRR, climate action and social protection* has supported the rehabilitation of 19 micro-catchments through assisted natural tree regeneration and supplementary tree planting. Rehabilitation also began across 11.25 hectares of land, bringing the total area under rehabilitation to 39 hectares.

Climate-sensitive production

300. The subprogramme on *DRR, climate action and social protection* has enabled farmers in Malawi to acquire knowledge and develop their skills on integrated watershed management, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, CSA and entrepreneurship. In 2022, tailored training was delivered on conservation agriculture, integrated production and pest management, agroforestry, natural tree regeneration, gully reclamation, basin planting, crop diversification and crop associations, small-scale irrigation and livestock farming. This has shifted the mindset of smallholder producers in favour of using CSA practices, and it has triggered their interest in commercial agriculture. As a result of these efforts, the agricultural productivity of smallholder farmers has increased, especially for irrigated crops. As farmers continue to receive training on CSA practices and peer-to-peer learning expands, the adoption of CSA practices is becoming more widespread, and farmers are making better-informed decisions to improve their productivity. In total, 1 632 target households have already adopted CSA practices.
301. Capitalizing on the expertise of FFS master trainers and community-based facilitators, the coverage of extension services to smallholder farmers in Malawi has increased, and the quality of these extension services has improved. In particular, the "Farming as a Business" module has formed a key component of FFS learning, and it has instilled a mindset for agribusiness among beneficiary farmers. Overall, 2 400 farmers were organized into 80 FFSs. Farmers have also been supported to increase their agronomic understanding of different crops. At the same time, group savings and loans have been introduced, which have both facilitated access to financial capital for business start-ups and established a culture of saving among households. In 2022, smallholder farmers made use of cash transfers and other inputs to diversify their agricultural production. As a result, there has been an increase in the irrigated/winter production of high value crops, such as vegetables and maize greed. To date, 1 732 target households (589 male, 1 143 female) have engaged in regular income-generating activities.
302. The subprogramme on *DRR, climate action and social protection* has also facilitated enterprise diversification for farming households, with 540 smallholder farmers (118 male, 422 female) already engaged in a goat pass-on programme. In 2022, an additional 164 households received goats as secondary beneficiaries of the programme. This work has broadened the asset base of households and complemented their crop production activities by applying locally produced manure.

Box 7. Meeting farmers' resilience and production needs in Bangladesh

Subprogramme 5.1. Sustainable productivity in agriculture (in the context of CSA and agroecology)

“We can easily find out the suitable crop for our land, apply the right doses of fertilizers, and reach weather conditions with a few touches on our mobile,” said a smallholder farmer and his wife from Godagari Upazila (Rajshahi District).

Project results in Bangladesh are showing that access to digital information through mobile phones, along with targeted training to improve digital literacy, is a promising approach for improving farmers' knowledge of crop suitability, soil health and appropriate fertilizer doses, and other sustainable farming practices. There is even evidence that this translates to higher production and farmer resilience to climate change-related shocks.

The CSA+ Farm Sustainability Assessment in Bangladesh became very important in identifying the needs of and challenges faced by farmers. The results of the assessment of 800 farmers (representing all major agroecological zones in the country) demonstrated that they produced higher outputs by accessing information on weather, agricultural practices, market prices, selling products, post-production practices, and pest and diseases. On average, the farm output per hectare was 76 percent higher for those who accessed information about crop or livestock management and post-production handling than when no information was accessed. Farmers who could access climate and agricultural information were also less likely to be negatively affected by climate change-related shocks and COVID-19.

These findings, along with robust field testing and training, were used to enhance the features of the “Khamari” mobile app (Khamari means “the farmer” in Bengali). The Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council, the Soil Research Development Institute and Institute of Water Modelling have collaborated to make valuable information available to farmers.

These enhancements allow farmers to access GIS-based information for their specific location on suitable and profitable cropping patterns, soil characteristics and sustainable practices. The information can be saved and stored for offline access. Emphasis was placed on making information on sustainable soil management practices more interesting and easier to understand. Attractive infographics on soil health were developed under the Soil Doctors Program and Global Soil Partnership. Additionally, three new videos on soil salinity, soil acidity and how to use the Khamari app were produced and linked to the app.

Not only farmers benefit from the app enhancements. Sub-Assistant Agriculture Officers can now access updated information and further disseminate it to farmers and input dealers.

The Khamari app is the only live GIS-based app for farmers in Bangladesh and holds a lot of promise to become the most popular and useful of its kind throughout the country. During 2022 alone, the number of users increased from about 3 000 to 5 000. The app plays an important role in agricultural transformation by supporting efforts to increase resilience and sustain production for food security and nutrition.

Source: Adapted from the FVC subprogramme report by the Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment (OCB)

In Malawi, 1 632 households have adopted CSA practices and 1 732 households have engaged in regular income-generating activities based on diversified agricultural production.

303. The subprogramme on *Sustainable productivity in agriculture* has supported the development, review, national adaptation and piloting of the CSA+ Sustainability Assessment Framework in Bangladesh, North Macedonia and United Republic of Tanzania. The Framework serves as a monitoring and evaluation tool to assess the impacts of CSA interventions on the livelihoods of farmers and the sustainability of the CSA interventions themselves.
304. By the end of 2022, the CSA+ Sustainability Assessment Framework had been tested across major agroecological zones in Bangladesh. The preliminary results indicated that most farmers had adopted some soil management practices (e.g. composting), but that many beneficial CSA practices (i.e. cover crops, intercropping and mixed cropping systems) remained largely unused. Importantly, there was evidence to suggest that farmers can improve their agricultural output by accessing weather and climate information. In 2022, these results served as key inputs during formulation of (i) a technical report and investment strategy for the Chittagong Hill Tracts region and (ii) a technical report entitled “Farmer access to, and benefits from, climate change information through mobile phones and internet.”
305. In North Macedonia, the Framework has been tested among rice, grape and vegetable farmers. The key findings included that (i) there is a high level of vulnerability to climate change in the agricultural sector, especially in the grape cultivation industry; (ii) there is a need to increase the adoption of the CSA practices, such as anti-frost and irrigation systems; (iii) there is a lack of awareness and availability of economic instruments for business planning and financial management; and (iv) that gender-equal and youth participation should be considered a priority intervention area.
306. In United Republic of Tanzania, the Framework was tested during 2022 among various farmers (mainly sorghum producers) in five districts in the region of Dodoma. A variety of lessons emerged from this initiative, including that: (i) CSA interventions should take advantage of farmers’ willingness to intercrop sorghum with perennial leguminous crops (e.g. pigeon peas, cowpeas and green grams) to increase soil fertility and facilitate pest control; (ii) training and coaching through short digital modules should continue to be used for farmers with access to a smartphone and internet and/or delivered through television or radio; and (iii) in collaboration with the government, efforts should be undertaken to establish village-based veterinary centres to enhance access to veterinary care.
307. Through the subprogramme on *the Forest and Farm Facility*, FFPOs have been supported to mainstream climate change into their operations. Overall, five FFPOs developed climate resilience plans or implemented climate-responsive practices in 2022. Eight farmers’ groups established agroecological demonstration plots to test climate change-responsive practices. The Network of Farmers’ and Breeders’ Groups in the Arusha region facilitated workshops to develop its climate resilience strategy and the MJUMITA delivered training on CSA in three villages around Kilosa. The TTGAU developed restoration action plans for three villages in the Njombe district characterized by degraded forests, water sources and wetlands. Ward-level fire management, control guidelines and by-laws were also established in the village of Ninga (Njombe district).
308. The subprogramme on *Building back better and greener* has initiated work aiming to facilitate farmers’ uptake of climate-sensitive production and landscape practices through the delivery of integrated social protection and agricultural extension services. In Isiolo, Kenya, the needs of 75 CBOs from

55 communities were assessed during 2022. The CBOs were identified to guide the development of a targeted training curriculum for farmers. The training will cover social protection, climate-smart agricultural production and predictive livestock early warning systems. Similarly, in Eastern Province, Zambia, 41 CWACs were identified to facilitate the provision of the government's Food Security Pack to 3 600 beneficiaries. The Food Security Pack provides rural households with vegetable and cereal seeds and fertilizer. During 2022, work also began on the development of an agricultural training programme. Following the FFS approach, the training will provide farmers with crop-specific advice, based on the crops received through the Food Security Pack, to increase productivity and the climate-resilience of production systems. Work in Sri Lanka is at an earlier stage and will aim to deliver integrated e-extension services to farmers. This will ultimately enhance farmers' access to critical information for the adoption of climate-responsive practices.

Mitigating the impacts of climate-related shocks and natural disasters

309. The subprogramme on *COVID-19 response and recovery in the Caribbean* has supported farmers to mitigate the potentially devastating effects of climate-related events, which helps bolster the resilience of food systems that are susceptible to the effects of climate change. This work was at its early stages by the end of 2022. It aims to ensure that appropriate and effective risk-reducing and risk-management livelihood practices and technologies are adopted, together with approaches that maximize women's involvement in the creation of resilient value chains, throughout Grenada, Guyana and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. In 2022, (i) institutional, sectoral and community-level mobilization efforts began in Grenada, (ii) the initial training on rapid emergency preparedness and responses and DRM systems analysis were conducted in Guyana, and (iii) the mapping of ongoing and upcoming DRM-related initiatives and key data gap analyses were conducted in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Climate-sensitive policy and programme development

310. The subprogramme on *Women in the UNFCCC* has supported countries to develop and implement gender-responsive and evidence-based policies concerning the nexus of gender and agriculture, as well as its implications for climate change mitigation and adaptation. By the end of 2022, gender references had been improved within the NDCs and NAPs of Kiribati, Samoa, Senegal, the Solomon Islands, Uganda and Zambia, and each country had proposed gender-transformative approaches to address inequalities in agriculture and climate change through their submissions to the KJWA. Two related knowledge products were developed. The first focused on the nexus of gender and agriculture and its implications for climate change, and the second is a compendium of CSA practices with potential for gender-transformative impacts. The capacities of dedicated women national focal points were enhanced on gender dynamics in the context of agriculture and climate change. Likewise, by the end of 2022, the capacities of over 500 national-level stakeholders (across target countries) had been strengthened through training workshops on gender, agriculture and climate change, and four communities of practice had been established to strengthen related policy dialogue.

311. The subprogramme on *Scaling up conservation agriculture in Southern Africa* has strengthened coordination and joint planning at both the regional and national levels for the implementation of agreed approaches on conservation agriculture. At the regional level, the multistakeholder CARWG meeting was held in 2022 to identify priority conservation agriculture work areas. This included the validation of key entry points to promote the adoption of conservation agriculture and the review of conservation agriculture mechanization strategies. At the country level, the NCATFs in Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe continued to coordinate and harmonize the planning and delivery of conservation agriculture-focused initiatives. In each target country, the NCATFs have worked alongside key stakeholders to identify focus areas and develop action plans for the implementation of conservation agriculture.

312. Through the subprogramme on *Sustainable productivity in agriculture*, an assortment of technical knowledge products has been formulated to guide policy development in favour of the transition to sustainable agriculture. In 2022, two thematic desk reviews (one on consumer behaviour and one on farmer knowledge transfer) and a global needs assessment were finalized. A policy sourcebook was also drafted on the integration of climate change, biodiversity, land management and the SDGs into agricultural policies.
313. At the national level, countries have been supported to create stronger enabling environments for the transition to CSA. In Bangladesh, multistakeholder dialogue on the development of a larger project targeting sustainable soil management and CSA was supported through the year. A webinar on CSA was also delivered, bringing together national and international experts.
314. Capacities have been strengthened in the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the evaluation and integration of climate scenarios into climate-resilient agriculture policies and programmes. These efforts to "climate proof" the Agricultural Development Strategy continued in 2022 through the validation and adoption of a new monitoring system and data collection tool that is linked to the Land Resources Information Management System. To support village-level policymaking, the Participatory Forest and Agriculture Land Use Planning, Allocation and Management method was developed. The chapter on foresight planning was tested in the village of Keosaenkham, leading to the publication of a decision-making tool, [Foresight planning at village level: using decision support scenarios workbook](#), and an associated [leaflet](#).
315. During 2022, baseline studies were conducted in Zambia to identify (i) the key drivers of unsustainable behaviours among the general public, as well as in the agriculture, forestry and energy sectors, and (ii) the barriers to behaviour change among stakeholder groups. A comprehensive set of stakeholders was consulted through workshops, rapid appraisals, surveys, key informant interviews and community consultations. Entry points for strengthening the green economy and creating green jobs were also explored through the assessment of skills required in the private sector. Additionally, in-depth gender and social assessments were conducted to identify gender-specific behavioural barriers to climate action, as well as the vulnerabilities, risks, and specific needs of women and girls.
316. The subprogramme on *Sustainable productivity in agriculture* has supported the formulation of the Sustainability Assessment Criteria checklist to guide the evaluation of ongoing and future projects. Specifically, it aims to support project design teams in the assessment of project performance against the SDGs. In 2022, the "Tool for the Assessment of FAO-GCF-funded Projects against the Sustainable Development Goals" was developed and tested. By bringing together various modules and questionnaires that make reference to project outcomes for resources, the Tool generates as a user-friendly overview of the environmental and socioeconomic dimensions of projects and their potential impacts on SDGs, targets and indicators.

Data, statistics and SDG-level reporting on climate change mitigation and adaptation

317. The subprogramme on *SDG monitoring* has enhanced national capacities for monitoring the key metrics that contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation by facilitating the development of disaggregation techniques for relevant SDG indicators and enhancing reporting capacities through regional training workshops and nationally tailored technical assistance. This includes efforts to strengthen reporting on SDG indicator 2.4.1 (Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture). Likewise, the subprogramme on *Closing agricultural data gaps* has strengthened national approaches to the cataloguing and dissemination of agricultural and rural survey data that feeds into SDG indicator 2.4.1 estimates (See *BP1 – Innovation for sustainable agriculture*). Related efforts to strengthen national statistics systems have focused on monitoring the sustainable

Box 8. Multisectoral collaboration for a green COVID-19 recovery in Mali

Subprogramme 4.7. Building back better and greener: integrated approaches for an inclusive and green COVID-19 recovery in rural spaces



The FVC is supporting work aimed at strengthening the capacity of the County Government of Isiolo to coordinate and implement integrated, cross-sectoral interventions. The local government structure in Kenya is rooted in the country's 2010 constitution, which devolved government structure from the national to county level to strengthen the rights of communities to manage their own affairs and further their own development. However, for this approach to be effective, the two levels of government (national and county) must work together to facilitate the delivery of services.

FVC work has been delivered via the County Steering Group, a multisectoral committee aimed at enhancing synergies in the delivery of priority interventions. FAO has worked with the Isiolo County Government to embed its programming into the county's integrated programme and create strategic linkages with national social protection and agricultural development efforts.

The steering group has supported FAO in the identification of target areas for interventions through access to information regarding vulnerability of the various areas. Most importantly, the steering group has provided support for the identification, selection, registration and verification community groups.

This process involved the participation of both national and the county government representatives. The team, which was led by the County Commissioner, was composed of the National Drought Management Authority and several departments, including the Department of Social Development, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Livestock Production, who all worked together in the identification, selection and validation of project areas and intervention groups. The subprogramme has facilitated dialogue between these government offices to identify programmatic complementarities and to strengthen collaboration within the county and between county and national government institutions.

Source: Adapted from the FVC subprogramme report by the Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equality Division (ESP)

use of natural resources, which is inherently linked to climate change. In particular, national capacities have been strengthened to report on SDG indicator 6.4.1 (Change in water-use efficiency over time), SDG indicator 6.4.2 (Level of water stress) and SDG indicator 15.4.2 (Mountain Green Cover Index).

Lessons learned and opportunities for *better environment*

318. Participatory and integrated approaches are key for sustainably improving the productivity and building the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate-related and other shocks. For example, the CSA methodologies introduced through FFPOs have helped farmers in Malawi to increase their agricultural productivity, while the “Farming as a Business” training has provided them with the necessary skills to shift their focus from subsistence farming to more profitable commercial enterprises. The goat pass-on programme has complimented this work by enhancing the uptake of locally produced and organic manure application.
319. Engaging [younger generations](#) is an effective approach to support sustainable landscape restoration. In United Republic of Tanzania, land restoration school clubs have imparted key skills on children, ensuring that they grow up with a practical knowledge of forest conservation and restoration.
320. The AgriCord Building Resilience Toolkit is a useful methodology for conducting landscape and climate risk assessments. It has allowed FFPOs to conduct risk assessments and facilitate the planning of efficient and feasible adaptation responses. This ultimately supports the resilience of FFPO members’ by strengthening their adaptive capacities.

BE3. Biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture

Impact	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and combat climate change (reduce, reuse, recycle, residual management) through more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems	SDG Targets  2.5  14.4  15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
Outcome	Biodiversity for food and agriculture maintained and sustainable use, conservation and restoration of marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, and their services promoted through adoption of targeted policies and practices	
Output Indicators	<p>Number of CPFs/countries where FAO has supported adoption of targeted policies and practices to address SDG targets that maintain biodiversity for food and agriculture and promote sustainable use, conservation and restoration of marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems and their services</p> <p>% Stakeholders' appreciation of FAO's work; relevance, innovative nature, partnerships, normative contribution, leveraging resources for impact; (parameters to be determined in collaboration with countries, PPA leads, technical units)</p>	

Contributing subprogrammes in 2022

Subprogramme 1.31. *Improving country data for monitoring SDG achievements and informing policy decisions* (FMM/GLO/129/MUL, Annex B, pp. 27–44)

Subprogramme 5.7. *Support to the Multi-Year Programme of Work of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* (FMM/GLO/152/MUL, Annex B, pp. 334–336)

Subprogramme 5.8. *Strengthening implementation of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* (FMM/GLO/153/MUL, Annex B, pp. 337–341)

Subprogramme 5.14. *Mainstreaming biodiversity across agricultural sectors* (FMM/GLO/165/MUL, Annex B, pp. 393–403)

Source: FVC Secretariat elaboration

Highlights of achievements

321. Healthy ecosystems and biodiversity are essential for food production and rural livelihoods. However, biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation caused by the agriculture sector continue to jeopardize the achievement of Zero Hunger and the wider objectives of the 2030 Agenda. With FVC support, FAO has strengthened efforts to maintain biodiversity for food and agriculture, promote the sustainable use, conservation and restoration of marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, and ensure the preservation of ecosystem services through the adoption of targeted policies and practices.
322. During 2022, four FVC subprogrammes contributed to the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture. This work includes a diverse set of initiatives that touch on a number of thematic areas, which include (i) knowledge creation on genetic resources, (ii) global coordination to safeguard genetic resources, (iii) implementation of the ITPGRFA, (iv) mainstreaming biodiversity across FAO's work areas and (v) data systems and reporting on sustainable resources management.
323. FAO has contributed to the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services through continued support to the activities of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA), as detailed in its Multi-Year Programme of Work. This was accomplished through the subprogramme on *Supporting the CGRFA by ensuring that the annual outputs of the Commission were delivered during 2022, in preparation for its 19th Regular Session, which will take place in 2023.*

324. The subprogramme on *Implementing the ITPGRFA* has improved the capacities of Contracting Parties to advance the implementation of the ITPGRFA, including its Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-sharing (MLS), its Benefit-sharing Fund (BSF), farmers' rights, and the conservation and sustainable use of resources. This is largely being accomplished through knowledge sharing and capacity building for among Contracting Parties.
325. The subprogramme on *Biodiversity mainstreaming* has also initiated work to facilitate the mainstreaming of biodiversity into policies and practices across the agriculture sector in target countries. This involves carefully considering national and regional priorities, needs, regulations and policies, as well as the Country Programming Frameworks of Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar and Uganda.
326. The subprogramme on *SDG monitoring* has focused on the production, analysis and application of data concerning the sustainable use of natural resources. This has involved supporting initiatives aiming to strengthen national statistics systems in the larger context of improving the monitoring and reporting on natural resources use and management around the world.

Knowledge creation on genetic resources for food and agriculture

327. In 2022, the subprogramme on *Supporting the CGRFA* ensured that the Commission completed its planned cross-sectoral working documents, which will be considered by its intergovernmental technical working groups. Various studies were commissioned by the CGRFA in preparation for its 19th Regular Session. The studies focused on specific topics relating to the sustainable use and conservation genetic resources, such as microorganisms for ruminant digestion, soil microorganisms and invertebrates for bioremediation and nutrient cycling, the role of digital sequence information, access and benefit-sharing within countries, and germplasm exchange.
328. Several studies were published in 2022, contributing to the CGRFA's outreach and awareness-raising efforts. This included work on (i) the sustainable use and conservation of microbial and invertebrate biological control agents and microbial bio-stimulants, (ii) the role of genetic resources for food and agriculture in adapting to and mitigating climate change, and (iii) recent developments in biotechnology for the characterization, sustainable use and conservation of genetic resources for food and agriculture. Technical assistance was also provided during the finalization of country-level findings for the Third Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. This technical guidance reached more than 80 countries, 44 of which also benefitted from financial support.
329. At the 18th Regular Session of the CGRFA, various instruments and guides were reviewed and endorsed. In 2022, these materials were published. These include practical guides for (i) the conservation of plant genetic resources, (ii) the genomic characterization of animal genetic resources, and (iii) the cryo-conservation of animal genetic resources.

Enhanced coordination to safeguard genetic resources for food and agriculture

330. Through the subprogramme on *Supporting the CGRFA*, two CGRFA intersessional events were held throughout the year, the [Global Workshop on Digital Sequence Information and Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture](#) and an [informal open-ended consultation](#) on the future organization of the Commission's intersessional work. The CGRFA Secretariat also represented FAO at numerous meetings throughout the year, including (i) the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity, (ii) the 24th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice of the Convention on Biological Diversity, (iii) the 3rd meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and (iv) the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Part Two).

331. The CGRFA Secretariat also prepared an [interactive story](#) about the Framework for Action on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture. During 2022, the Framework was published in all FAO languages, as was the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

Implementing the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

332. During 2022, the subprogramme on *Implementing the ITPGRFA* supported the Secretariat of the ITPGRFA to provide technical expertise and logistical support during negotiations and consultations involving Contracting Parties' representatives and relevant stakeholders. This included preparing background documents and providing data and analysis to facilitate policy discussion and decision-making by Contracting Parties in terms of advancing implementation of the MLS. As a result, the Governing Body adopted a resolution to resume the enhancement process and re-establish the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group to Enhance the Functioning of the MLS. The Secretariat also provided support to the Ad Hoc Technical Committee on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture during review of the background study on bottlenecks and implementation challenges.

333. The Secretariat of the ITPGRFA continued to prepare knowledge products and update tools to support Contracting Parties and other stakeholders in 2022. Two key knowledge products were prepared and made available at the 9th Session of the Governing Body. These have provided valuable information to support policy processes and capacity development. The first is the [pre-publication study](#) entitled “The plants that feed the world: baseline data and metrics to inform strategies for the conservation and use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.” At the end of 2022, the Secretariat was working on its official publication and the preparation of associated communications products. The second is the [report on the operations of the MLS](#). In addition, the [Fifth Call for Proposals](#) of the BSF was launched, the [BSF 2020–2021 Report](#) was published, and various tools to support implementation and raise visibility of the BSF were updated. The Secretariat also continued to populate the [Toolbox on Sustainable Use of PGRFA](#) and finalize the proposal for the Toolbox prototype. Finally, the Secretariat finalized the “Options for encouraging, guiding, and promoting the realization of Farmers' Rights” and continued to update the [online inventory](#) of national measures, best practices and lessons learned from work on the realization of farmers' rights.

334. During 2022, the Secretariat continued to deliver regional webinars for Contracting Parties and other stakeholders on (i) implementation of the ITPGRFA, (ii) operation of the MLS (iii) operation of the Global Information System and (iv) compliance procedures. Three webinars were also organized for partners involved in the fourth project cycle of the BSF to identify good practices and extract lessons learned, and a [multimedia exhibition](#) was organized, which focuses on farmers as guardians of crop diversity and food.

Mainstreaming biodiversity across FAO's programme of work

335. Implementation of the subprogramme on *Mainstreaming biodiversity* was still at its early stages by the end of 2022. Preparatory work began to recruit key personnel and draft work plans to update, develop and/or realign policies concerning biodiversity and the agriculture sector in Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar and Uganda. This included drafting the methodological guide to review national policies, which will inform the development of initiatives aiming to enhance biodiversity mainstreaming across the agriculture sector and align these efforts with climate change and land restoration commitments.





Data, statistics and SDG-level reporting on the sustainable use of natural resources

336. The subprogramme on *SDG monitoring* has enhanced national capacities for monitoring the sustainable use of natural resources by facilitating the development of disaggregation techniques for relevant

SDG indicators and enhancing reporting capacities through regional training workshops and nationally tailored technical assistance.

337. To improve reporting on SDG indicator 15.4.2 (Mountain Green Cover Index), various capacity development initiatives are under way. These include the refinement, approval and publication of a new methodology for the indicator, conducting research to evaluate the impact of using different data sources on mountain area mapping at country level, and developing a beta version of the computation tools and guidance materials to calculate the indicator.
338. Through collaboration with the National Water and Sanitation Agency in Brazil, a full map of disaggregated data for SDG indicator 6.4.2 (Level of water stress) has been developed. A disaggregation methodology for indicator 6.4.2 has also been developed for Algeria, Rwanda and Tunisia. Data pertaining to SDG indicators 6.4.1 (Change in water-use efficiency over time) and 6.4.2 are already being disaggregated by economic sector and captured in AQUASTAT, FAO's global information system on water resources and agricultural water management. Earth Observation data are also being used to analyse the disaggregation of water stress, particularly in the definition of urban areas and identification of land use. In 2022, training to strengthen reporting on SDG indicators 6.4.1 and 6.4.2 was delivered to experts from 31 countries. Tailored technical assistance to facilitate reporting was also provided to Brazil, Turkmenistan and the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia.
339. To strengthen reporting on SDG 2.5.1b (Number of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities) and SDG 2.5.2 (Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction), capacities are being strengthened on the collection and uploading of data into the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System. This work is supporting countries in the Caucasus and Central Asia.

BE4. Achieving sustainable urban food systems

Impact	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and combat climate change (reduce, reuse, recycle, residual management) through more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems	SDG Targets  1.1  2.1  11.a  12.1
Outcome	More efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable urban and peri-urban agrifood systems transformation that addresses urban poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, enables healthy diets and catalyses inclusive and sustainable rural transformation, promoted through the adoption of supportive policies and programmes, and the initiation and scaling-up of actions and investments by national and local stakeholders	
Output Indicators	<p>Number of CPFs/countries where FAO has promoted adoption of supportive policies and programmes, and the initiation and scaling-up of actions and investments by national and local stakeholders that support SDG targets for more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable urban and peri-urban agrifood systems transformation that addresses urban poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, enables healthy diets and catalyses inclusive and sustainable rural transformation</p> <p>% Stakeholders' appreciation of FAO's work; relevance, innovative nature, partnerships, normative contribution, leveraging resources for impact; (parameters to be determined in collaboration with countries, PPA leads, technical units)</p>	
Contributing subprogrammes in 2022 Subprogramme 2.2. <i>Feeding urbanization: building prosperous small cities and towns</i> (FMM/GLO/132/MUL, Annex B, pp. 88–94) <i>Source: FVC Secretariat elaboration</i>		

Highlights of achievements

340. By 2050, urban populations are expected to grow by 68 percent, with more than 90 percent this growth occurring in developing countries. The demand for food and essential services in urban areas is already growing, which presents a challenge considering the rising levels of malnutrition and increasing pressures on national resources. Currently, the roles of local governments and actors are underappreciated in supporting the transformation to robust, inclusive and sustainable urban and peri-urban agrifood systems. Through FVC support, FAO has continued to develop urban and peri-urban food systems to better address poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, to catalyse inclusive and sustainable rural transformation, and to safeguard natural resources. This, however, can only be achieved through the adoption of supportive policies and programmes, and the scaling up of food systems-targeted actions and investments.
341. Through the FVC subprogramme *Feeding urbanization*, FAO has contributed to increased sustainability and inclusiveness across the rural–urban spectrum of food systems in small cities and towns. This is being accomplished through the development of food value chain actors' capacities on sustainable food systems practices that span production, processing, healthy diets and waste management in Ecuador, Rwanda and Senegal. It has also involved increasing women's and youths' access to income-generating opportunities in food value chains.

More productive, inclusive and sustainable urban food systems

342. The FVC subprogramme on *Feeding urbanization* has continued to build on the urban food systems analyses conducted in previous years for Portoviejo (Ecuador), the district of Rulindo (Rwanda), and the municipalities of Bambilor and Khoungheul (Senegal). These analyses have (i) generated knowledge on urban food systems, (ii) identified entry points for catalytic food systems actions and (iii) facilitated the delivery of quick-win actions.
343. As a result of this work, multistakeholder food systems governance platforms have been set up in target cities, with over 100 different organizations engaged in their activities. This has enabled the systematic and holistic management of urban food systems and the coordinated implementation of catalytic actions. Overall, 100 women and youth members of the municipal food governance mechanisms have improved understanding of and engagement in food systems decision-making processes.
344. The knowledge and capacities of 778 SMEs that retail food have increased on agroecology, access to urban markets, and public food procurement (for school canteens), enabling them to scale up their food systems activities. Overall, 540 women-led SMEs have enhanced their income-generating opportunities through urban and peri-urban agriculture activities and engagement in retail markets and public procurement programmes. During 2022, a space was opened for the direct marketing of products by Portoviejo's network of urban gardens. This was supported by communications materials that provide food and nutrition education.

Lessons learned and opportunities for better environment

345. Cities and local governments need to be further recognized as key players in the process of food systems transformation, as evidenced by the success of FVC-supported work on urban food systems. This mentality shift is in line with outcomes arising from the UNFSS in previous years, which identifies the critical role of local and subnational governments in promoting sustainable food systems transformation.
346. The Rapid Urban Food Systems Appraisal Tool, which was developed and tested under another FAO project, was revised and adapted to the framework of the subprogramme on *Feeding urbanization*. It can now be used to generate geo-localized information when performing urban food systems profiling. The revised tool should be applied to related work in the future.

Challenges

347. Small cities generally lack the technical and financial capacities for mainstreaming food systems transformation into local policy and plans. In most cases, they are not sufficiently supported by national governments in these efforts. As such, FAO needs to ensure that national–local food governance gaps are bridged.

3.1.4. Better life

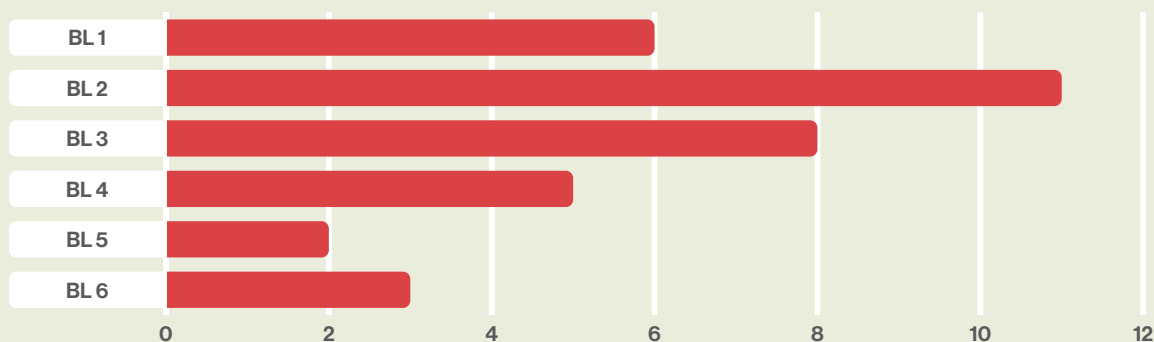
348. As part of the FVC’s ongoing efforts to accelerate the delivery of initiatives that are aligned to FAO’s Strategic Framework, numerous contributions have been made towards *better life* during 2022. These efforts have focused on facilitating inclusive economic growth through the reduction of inequalities between urban and rural areas, men and women, and developed and developing countries.



349. *Better life* comprises six PPAs, BL1 (Gender equality and rural women’s empowerment), BL2 (Inclusive rural transformation), BL3 (Agriculture and food emergencies), BL4 (Resilient agrifood systems), BL5 (Hand-in-Hand Initiative) and BL6 (Scaling up investment). In 2022, BL1 (6) and BL2 (11) and BL4 (5) were major work areas addressed by FVC subprogrammes. Various ongoing and newer subprogrammes supporting recovery from COVID-19 contributed to BL3, while other subprogrammes directed attention to BL5 (2) and BL6 (3).

Figure 20. Number of subprogrammes contributing to the PPAs under *better life* in 2022

Source: Analysis by FVC Secretariat



BL1. Gender equality and rural women's empowerment

Impact	Promote inclusive economic growth by reducing inequalities (urban/rural areas, rich/poor countries, men/women)	SDG Targets  2.3  5.1, 5.c, 5.4
Outcome	Women's equal rights, access to and control over resources, services, technologies, institutions, economic opportunities and decision-making ensured, and discriminatory laws and practices eliminated, through gender-responsive policies, strategies, programmes and legal frameworks	
Output Indicators	<p>Number of CPFs/countries where FAO has supported gender-responsive policies, strategies, programmes and legal frameworks to address SDG targets that ensure women's equal rights, access to and control over resources, services, technologies, institutions, economic opportunities and decision-making, and eliminate discriminatory laws and practices</p> <p>% Stakeholders' appreciation of FAO's work; relevance, innovative nature, partnerships, normative contribution, leveraging resources for impact; (parameters to be determined in collaboration with countries, PPA leads, technical units)</p>	

Contributing subprogrammes in 2022

Subprogramme 1.3.1. *Improving country data for monitoring SDG achievements and informing policy decisions* (FMM/GLO/129/MUL, Annex B, pp. 27–44)

Subprogramme 1.3.2. *Closing agriculture data gap: contribution to the 50x2030 Initiative* (FMM/GLO/125/MUL, Annex B, pp. 45–56)

Subprogramme 2.3. *Empowering women in food systems and strengthening the local capacities and resilience of SIDS in the agrifood sector* (FMM/GLO/145/MUL, Annex B, pp. 95–103)

Subprogramme 4.2. *Generational gaps and eliminating child labour in agriculture* (FMM/GLO/137/MUL, Annex B, pp. 162–179)

Subprogramme 4.3. *Gender equality and women's empowerment in agriculture, food security and nutrition* (FMM/GLO/138/MUL, Annex B, pp. 180–212)

Subprogramme 5.5. *Scaling up implementation of the Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and its Gender Action Plan (Enhanced GAP) in Agriculture and the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)* (FMM/GLO/149/MUL, Annex B, pp. 311–317)

Source: FVC Secretariat elaboration

Highlights of achievements

350. Women play a critical role in agriculture, rural transformation and resilience-building. However, compared to men, they encounter greater obstacles in accessing and benefiting from productive resources, assets, services, technologies, markets, decent work and social protection. Rural women also contend with excessive work burdens due to their productive, household and community roles, as well as social norms that reduce their participation in public life, their freedom of choice and their mobility. With funding channelled through the FVC, FAO promotes gender-responsive policies, strategies, programmes and legal frameworks that increase women's rights and enhance their access to and control over resources, services and opportunities affecting their livelihoods.
351. While FAO's programme of work is implemented in a manner that delivers benefits to men and women, six subprogrammes have contributed substantially to the empowerment of rural women. These subprogrammes go beyond delivering benefits in a gender-equitable manner and focus on the promotion of women's roles both as leaders and agents of change in agrifood systems transformation.
352. The FVC subprogramme on *Gender equality and women's empowerment* has strengthened countries' capacities to design and implement gender-sensitive agricultural and rural development policies, as well as poverty reduction strategies and programmes that promote rural women's economic empowerment and stronger voice within communities and organizations. This is being accomplished by improving policymakers and decision-makers access to relevant evidence and tools on gender gaps, establishing Dimitra Clubs (DCs) in rural communities, and increasing women's access to and control over resources,



A beneficiary that has been supported to preserve traditional taro cultivation methods and create sustainable tourism value chains in Palau

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knowledge, services and markets in Cambodia, Kenya, Senegal and Uganda. Ongoing work is also promoting the DCs model in rural development initiatives and strategies around the world.

353. Similarly, the subprogramme on *Women in the UNFCCC* has facilitated the delivery of multifaceted approaches to address challenges concerning agriculture and climate change that ensure gender equality and women's leadership in the development and implementation of gender-sensitive, evidence-based policies and actions. This is being achieved by refining gender-related aspects of the NDCs, NAPs and KJWA submissions of Kiribati, Samoa, Senegal, the Solomon Islands, Uganda and Zambia. It is also involves enhancing the participation and contribution of dedicated women national focal points in UNFCCC negotiations and relevant national policymaking processes.
354. Through the subprogramme on *Empowering women and building resilience in SIDS*, various initiatives have fostered rural women's empowerment and promoted gender equality by ensuring that women in SIDS working along select value chains attain better access to resources, as well as innovative and climate-resilient services, technologies and practices. Progress towards this objective is being achieved by increasing women value chain actors' awareness of climate-resilient adaptation and mitigation measures and enhancing their opportunities to apply sustainable agrifood practices in Barbados, Cabo Verde, the Comoros, Palau, Saint Lucia and Samoa.
355. The subprogramme on *Generational gaps and child labour* has also supported gender equality and women's empowerment through the implementation of gender-responsive initiatives to address the work burdens and increase the income-generating opportunities of rural women in the agriculture sector. In Pakistan, these efforts have focused on meeting the needs of rural women and ensuring gender-equitable access to resources.

356. Concerning the production, analysis and application of data on women's empowerment, the FVC subprogrammes on *Agricultural data gaps and on SDG monitoring* have supported initiatives that aim to strengthen national statistics systems. This work has improved country-level monitoring and reporting on gender equality in agrifood systems and helps to create an evidence-based foundation for developing better-targeted interventions that promote women's empowerment.

Expanded knowledge base and improved decision-making for women's empowerment

357. The subprogramme on *Gender equality and women's empowerment* has enhanced the access of policymakers and decision-makers to the evidence base and tools for analysing gender gaps in policy frameworks and programmes and for establishing gender-sensitive agricultural, rural development and poverty reduction strategies and programmes.
358. In 2022, assessments were conducted on gender inequalities and gender norms in Kenya. Quantitative data was collected from 700 households, while qualitative data was collected through focus group discussions (for women, men, young women and young men), key informant interviews for community profiles, and life histories analysis in participating counties.
359. In Cambodia, the assessment of gender inequalities and gender norms involved quantitative data collection from 739 households. This included beneficiaries from 30 villages that were selected to receive the Women's Empowerment Farmer Business School (WE-FBS) training, of which 16 were also selected for the implementation of DCs. Qualitative data was collected through focus groups discussions, key informant interviews for community profiles, and life histories analysis. A policy brief was also developed based on the assessment conducted in 2021 using the Gender in Agricultural Policies Assessment Tool. A second policy brief will also be developed based on the value chain analyses carried out previously, which will seek linkages with policy-level frameworks and opportunities to promote gender mainstreaming in agriculture.
360. In Uganda, an awareness-raising event on the [Talking Books initiative](#) was conducted for key government representatives, NGOs, CSOs, traditional authorities and development partners in the West Nile region. The event highlighted how inclusive digital solutions can serve as powerful tools to promote social inclusion and empowerment in rural contexts and as innovative vehicles to drive social change and foster gender equality. A baseline assessment was conducted in the West Nile region in the context of the Talking Book initiative. This provided a better understanding of gender dynamics and social norms within communities, as well as communities' existing knowledge and awareness of land rights and related national laws. The assessment engaged 711 individuals, including FFS and water management participants, as well as their partners. Key informant interviews were also held with community leaders in each district.
361. A needs assessment was also carried out to determine the existing awareness levels and knowledge gaps relating to climate change and its impacts on agriculture, women and Indigenous Peoples. The results were shared with key stakeholders to raise their awareness on the existing gaps, as well as relevant actions aimed at ensuring gender-responsive climate change policies and agricultural initiatives. In addition, the capacities of 24 district officials were strengthened through training on the WE-FBS approach and its relevance to agricultural and food security programmes in the context of climate change. The participants included FAO staff, gender officers, production officers, community-based development officers and environment officers.
362. The subprogramme on *Empowering women in food systems* has contributed to the knowledge base for women's empowerment by documenting and sharing promising approaches that bring together work on gender, agrifood systems and resilience in SIDS. These approaches will inform the design of future initiatives targeting rural women's empowerment.



A local bridge built by the “Muungano” (Unity) Dimitra Club to overcome the rural isolation of their village (Karambi, South Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo)

©FAO/Hyaciné Kacou Amoné

363. During 2022, the results of the Palau Sustainable Tourism Value Chain Program, which have been documented in two videos ([Sustainable tourism: empowering women and men in Palau](#) and [Empowering women through slow food communities in Palau](#)), were shared at (i) a side event during the 66th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, (ii) the celebration of International Women’s Day and (iii) the Coalition of Fragile Ecosystems Conference. This builds on the presentation of results in 2021 at the global webinar, “Gender, value chains and sustainable tourism in SIDS.”
364. Similarly, two videos were being produced to capture work on the empowerment of women in small-scale and artisanal fishing value chains in Cabo Verde. The videos showcase the experiences of fishmongers and feature the country’s Gender Equality Strategy in the Fisheries Sector 2022–2026.
365. In the Comoros, FAO has collaborated with two local NGOs to improve credit access. The results have been showcased in an article that is awaiting publication. The initiative has delivered support to thousands of beneficiaries in terms of capacity development, business plan formulation and access to agricultural inputs and services.
366. The subprogramme on *Generational gaps and child labour* has strengthened the knowledge base for developing gender-sensitive initiatives that address generational gaps in agriculture. In Pakistan, a policy brief was developed based on the joint study by FAO and the Punjab Economic Research Institute focusing on “gender roles, related work burden and their effects on child labour in agriculture in Punjab.” The policy brief presents an analysis of existing problems, links these problems to available policy options for the sector and country, and provides recommendations to guide and inform policy choices.

367. The subprogramme on *Women in the UNFCCC* has supported countries to develop gender-responsive and evidence-based policies, and to make better-informed decisions according to scientific research on the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change, women's role as agents of change, the gender dimensions of decision-making, and verified climate actions. Progress towards these objectives is reflected in the inclusion of gender references in the NDCs and NAPs of Kiribati, Samoa, Senegal, the Solomon Islands, Uganda and Zambia. In addition, each country has proposed gender-transformative approaches to address inequalities in agriculture and climate change in their submissions to the KJWA.
368. The knowledge base on gender in agriculture has also been expanded by engaging the Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centres (CGIAR) in the development of two knowledge products. The first focuses on the nexus of gender and agriculture and its implications for climate change, while the second is a compendium of CSA practices with potential for gender-transformative impacts. By the end of 2022, both documents were undergoing final revision before their official publication.
369. Through the subprogramme on *Women in the UNFCCC*, national capacities have been strengthened for developing and enhancing the implementation of gender-responsive climate policies and mainstreaming gender into NDCs, policies and KJWA actions. In Kiribati, Samoa, Senegal, the Solomon Islands, Uganda and Zambia, this is being accomplished through the development of dedicated women national focal points' capacities on gender dynamics and their interactions with agriculture and climate change, as well as the inclusion of focal points in national decision-making processes and NDC preparations. Additionally, through their respective KJWA submissions, each country has identified gender as a key socioeconomic issue to be addressed. By the end of 2022, over 500 participants had attended training workshops covering on gender, agriculture and climate change, and four communities of practice had been established to support related policy dialogue, three in sub-Saharan Africa and one in the Pacific.

Gender-sensitive value chains and enterprise development for rural women

370. The subprogramme on *Gender equality and women's empowerment* has increased rural women's access to and control over productive resources, knowledge, services, market opportunities and lucrative value chains. In 2022, this work primarily focused on implementing the WE-FBS approach in Cambodia, Kenya and Uganda. Through WE-FBSs, skills are developed within farmers' groups on the identification of negative sociocultural norms that hinder women (and men) from improving their wellbeing and attaining their full potential, together with ways to address these challenges. WE-FBSs also focus on developing networks and potential contractual agreements with buyers by facilitating interactions with traders, service providers, the private sector and local authorities.
371. In Kenya, 75 farmers' groups benefitted from training on WE-FBS approach during 2022. This involved the preparation of four master trainers, who in turn, trained and supported 66 new facilitators. The WE-FBS facilitators transferred their knowledge to farmers' groups, reaching 1 900 farmers (1 116 women and 784 men). Capacities on the WE-FBS approach were developed within the Farm Forestry Smallholder Producers Association of Kenya (a key service provider). Capacities on inclusive, integrated and innovative public policy cycles for family farming were also strengthened among 13 service providers.
372. In Cambodia, government institutions were supported throughout 2022 to extend their reach to 40 new producers' groups. Five additional master trainers (at the national level) and 49 WE-FBS facilitators (at the provincial level) were trained on the WE-FBS approach. In turn, the WE-FBS facilitators transferred their knowledge to 40 mixed producers' groups, with a focus on fisheries.
373. In Uganda, capacities were developed on entrepreneurship at the central and decentralized level in 2022 through training on the Gender Action Learning System and the WE-FBS approach. Overall, 40 facilitators and 277 representatives (156 women and 121 men) from 150 FFs were trained, who in turn, transferred their knowledge to 3 675 farmers' group members (66 percent women). The WE-FBS

Box 9. Unlocking women's capacity to become agents of change

Subprogramme 4.3. Gender equality and women empowerment in food and agriculture



Nasreen Akhtar's days always start very early. She cooks breakfast for her husband and four sons and takes care of the house, before heading to the fields to pick cotton and thus contribute to her family income.

Like many other youths in Village 59 Fateh (tehsil of Hasilpur), Nasreen's eldest son, Mohammed Shahzad Ali, had to drop his education because of the family's limited resources. He started working in the cotton fields to become one of the breadwinners of the family. Nasreen recalled, "we were not aware of alternate income-generation options and how to support our sons' education."

"But this all changed four years ago, when the FAO activities started in our village and those nearby!" she exclaimed. FAO supported the villagers in finding viable livelihood solutions, acquiring useful skills, and better preparing to face economic and environmental challenges. "Last year, for example, they distributed Golden Misri hens among women, and I am one of the beneficiaries," she explains. "Each woman got eight hens and two roosters. Since then, mine have multiplied into 23 hens. And I also have five chickens!" Thanks to the FAO project, Nasreen also took part in systematic training sessions on hen management, vaccination and healthy feeding.

FAO activities focused on reducing the dependency of families on child labour by sharing knowledge on labour-saving practices and technologies, as well as safe working practices related to the impacts of chemical inputs. As a result, during his work, Nasreen's eldest son now sprays on the cotton crop using protective gear to minimize the side effects of chemical inputs. Furthermore, the women involved in cotton picking now only go to the field after intervals of seven to eight days away from spraying to protect themselves from the residues of pesticides. As in Nasreen's case, the FAO project has also supported the creation and diversification of remunerative activities, as well as the empowerment of women, to reduce the vulnerable situation of families and to enable them to be more resilient to environmental and economic changes.

"Small businesses like mine help women to be part of the family decisions by contributing to its revenues," concluded Nasreen, with a smile on her face. "Thanks to the FAO project, I have understood the benefits of rearing a few hens. I want to increase my herd and turn it into a poultry business to bring my family out of poverty." Her work may appear as a small activity to some. However, the income provided through the selling of eggs is contributing to 80 percent of the educational expenses of her second son, Rehman Ali, who is studying at Bahawalpur Technical College. It is bringing lasting positive effects. "Rehman Ali will soon have a certified technical diploma and be able to earn a decent income," she said with a twinkle of hope in her eyes.

Source: Adapted from the FVC subprogramme report by the Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equality Division (ESP)

approach was also integrated into the work of FFSs in Uganda, while gender and climate change components were integrated into the WE-FBS curriculum. Technologies and practices related to CSA were presented to farmers' groups, including soil and water conservation techniques, mulching, ditch planting and composting.

374. Various ICTs were utilized to enhance women's access to productive resources through FFSs and watershed management groups in the West Nile region. More than 8 000 people engaged in awareness-raising activities, which facilitated dialogue on women's access to productive resources. This involved the provision of 400 audio players (the Talking Books) to 50 FFS networks and watershed management groups in the West Nile region, Adjumani and Moyo. The Talking Books initiative targets remote, underserved, rural populations that have limited access to internet or electricity, providing users with tailored audio content covering issues pertinent to agricultural contexts, such as climate change, related mitigation measures, and its impacts on food production and farmers' livelihoods. At the consultation of FFS group members, positive feedback was received from Talking Books beneficiaries, who acknowledged that the initiative discourages harmful practices, such as debt accumulation, and instead encourages cohesive family working arrangement and improving women's land access.
375. The subprogramme on *Empowering women in food systems* has fostered enterprise development for rural women through a series of institutional and value chain-focused initiatives. In previous years, value chain assessments were conducted for poultry (in Samoa), sustainable tourism (in Palau), breadfruit and poultry (in the Comoros), sweet potato and honey (in Barbados), and honey and sea moss (in Saint Lucia). The assessments raised awareness on the need to address gender gaps and adopt climate-smart practices. As a result, service providers and institutions in Barbados, the Comoros, Cabo Verde, Palau, Samoa and Saint Lucia were supported to implement gender-sensitive approaches and working modalities to strengthen target value chains. This has led to the improved provision of services to women value chain actors. In addition, value chain-specific strategies were developed to improve the operation of farms and businesses, and marketing campaigns were launched to increase the market access of value chain actors. Overall, 29 business plans have been developed and three women-led fish processing businesses have been established.
376. The subprogramme on *Generational gaps and child labour* has addressed the root causes of child labour in agriculture by developing capacities and delivering gender-sensitive solutions to position women as key agents of change in rural transformation. In Pakistan, a livelihoods support programme was designed and implemented during 2022. This resulted in the establishment of 50 women's self-help groups, the training of women activists and farmers on enterprise development, the provision of poultry start-up packages to women farmers, and the training of youth on a range of life skills.

Enhanced agency and leadership of rural women

377. The subprogramme on *Gender equality and women's empowerment* has improved rural women's agency, participation and voice within communities and producers' organizations through the rollout of new DCs and continued provision of support to existing DCs in Cambodia, Kenya, Senegal and Uganda. During 2022, 20 DCs comprising 657 members (74.4 percent women) were established in Kenya. Four DCs training events were organized throughout the year, including the launch event, the Action Learning Training session, a training of trainers for local partners and a training of trainers for social media influencers. In Uganda, 24 DCs were established in 2022, with a total of 407 members (45.2 percent women). Two DCs training events were delivered, including the launch workshop and the four-day Action Learning Training session. This brings the total number of DCs established through the subprogramme to 114 (including 30 in Cambodia and 40 in Senegal from previous years) and the total number of new DCs members to 3 271.

In 2022, 1 439 new Dimitra Clubs (DCs) were created and supported in ten countries, including Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal and Uganda. Cumulatively, the number of DCs totals 8 439, and DCs membership has reached 253 170. Globally, DC leaders totalled 16 878 in 2022 (60 percent women, 20 percent youth).

378. During 2022, following the first year of DCs implementation in Cambodia, a self-evaluation process was organized for DCs' leaders and members. Two provincial self-assessment DCs forums were held, during which delegations from the DCs exchanged experiences and showcased their achievements to various stakeholders. The dynamism of the DCs was appreciated, as were the results they had achieved, and key actors displayed a commitment to the DCs approach in the future. The forums were an important milestone, allowing DCs members to reflect on their strategy beyond the completion of the subprogramme.
379. At the global level, the DCs approach has been increasingly utilized in rural development initiatives and strategies to enhance gender equality, inclusive participation and community mobilization. In 2022, 1 439 new DCs were created and supported in ten countries, including Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal and Uganda. This brings the total number of DCs worldwide to 8 439 and the total DCs membership to 253 170. In addition, 2 878 rural dwellers became leaders of the DCs approach, bringing the total number of leaders to 16 878 (60 percent women, 20 percent youth).
380. During 2022, 26 new development and humanitarian projects across eight least developed countries integrated DCs into their field components, including Benin, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Mali, the Niger, Senegal and the Syrian Arab Republic. This represents a 49 percent increase on the number of projects in 2021. The majority of these new projects cover technical areas related to resilience, peace and climate action, and they capitalize on DCs to mainstream inclusivity, accountability, gender equality and women's leadership, collective action and community engagement. Supporting this work, the subprogramme on *Gender equality and women's empowerment* has facilitated capacity development on the DCs approach within the FAO country office in the Syrian Arab Republic. Six DCs communication products were developed and disseminated throughout 2022, in addition to various articles covering the activities and impacts of DCs. Importantly, the DCs approach has now been assessed in a positive manner in five FAO evaluations.
381. The subprogramme on *Women in the UNFCCC* has supported efforts to increase access to and the use of tools, guidance materials and knowledge products relevant to UNFCCC processes, the Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and its Gender Action Plan and the KJWA. In 2022, dedicated women national focal points from Kiribati, Samoa, Senegal, the Solomon Islands, Uganda and Zambia continued to develop expert knowledge on gender and became more familiar with various UNFCCC processes. This was carried out through a series of workshops and training sessions on gender in agriculture and how it interacts with climate change. Women focal points were also enrolled in online courses offered by the Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) that explore gender as a dynamic and cross-cutting issue.

Box 10. Advancing gender equality and protecting the environment through agritourism in Palau

Subprogramme 2.3. Empowering women in food systems and strengthening the local capacities and resilience of SIDS in the agrifood sector



Rose Ongalibang shows off the pinkish-purple powder in a small bag. “It’s taro flour,” she explained. With its distinctive heart-shaped leaves, taro is traditionally cultivated by Palauan women in plots of land around the shores of this tiny Pacific country. The root crops provide a source of starch and have historically served as a symbol of wealth and an object of ceremonial exchange. It is also a key ingredient in Palau’s plans to make its tourism industry more sustainable, more environmentally friendly and a more level playing field for women and men.

The Slow Food Community, which Rose and a group of her female neighbours started last year, is an example of how Palau’s Sustainable Tourism Value Chain Programme is being put into action with FAO support. For community members, it’s a chance to refocus on taro cultivation traditions, while also finding new, innovative uses for the product. Traditionally, the people of Palau have eaten taro boiled, served with fish caught in the ocean that surrounds them. However, in a recent workshop, Rose said, “We made pasta, noodles, pasta sauce, cookies, bread and brownies,” using the taro flour and learned how best to package the products. “The potential is really big,” she added. Meanwhile, Rose and her fellow group members are also working to bring back tourism to an abandoned ancient village and its taro gardens.

Another key part of the programme is a carbon calculator, supporting Palau’s goal of turning itself into the world’s first carbon neutral tourism destination country. The calculator will help visitors work out the carbon footprint of their trip and make a financial contribution towards offsetting it locally through designated carbon sequestration sites and sustainable food production.

Lukes Isechal, Acting Director of the Bureau of Marine Resources, noted that “We already have a network of protected areas, particularly Ngermeduu Bay, which is a large estuary lined by mangroves. I think that is the best suited potential carbon sequestration site.”

According to Jennifer Koskelin Gibbons, Friends of Palau National Marine Sanctuary, “Making sure that those traditional practices survive does a couple of things. One, it’s sustainable by definition. Two, it contributes to reinforcing our culture and making sure that these intellectual properties of knowing how to fish and how to farm are passed down from generation to generation, but also it gives us an economic opportunity of showcasing it for visitors: this is how we’ve lived for generations, and you get to be a part of it if you visit Palau.”

The FVC subprogramme has supported various streams of work in Palau, including (i) a tourism value chain assessment focusing on the involvement of women, (ii) a database of heritage foods and processing practices, (iii) an inventory of local agroecological and cultural diversity, and (iv) training workshops for producers aimed at improving nutrition.

Source: Adapted from the FVC subprogramme report by the Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equality Division (ESP)

382. Building on these efforts, dedicated women national focal points were supported to participate in UNFCCC negotiations and related processes to ensure inclusive decision-making. Additional training delivered by WEDO addressed key topics, such as leadership, diplomacy and self-awareness. The training paired senior female negotiators from Kiribati, Samoa, Senegal, the Solomon Islands, Uganda and Zambia with the dedicated female national focal points from their respective countries, as part of a mentor-mentee programme. A series of policy briefs was also prepared for use by the national focal points during Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP) negotiations. By the end of 2022, all national focal points had attended COP events (three attended COP 26 and seven attended COP 27) and were actively participating in UNFCCC negotiations.

Data, statistics and SDG-level reporting on women's access to land and resources

383. The subprogramme on *SDG monitoring* has enhanced national capacities for monitoring equal access to land and markets by facilitating the development of disaggregation techniques for SDG indicator 5.a.1 (Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure) and SDG indicator 5.a.2 (Proportion of countries where the legal framework [including customary law] guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control) and enhancing reporting capacities through regional training workshops and nationally tailored technical assistance.

384. The FAO Office of the Chief Statistician developed a practical case study in 2022 on small area estimation approaches to disaggregate SDG indicator 5.a.1 using microdata from Uganda. The study, along with its practical steps and software for replication, are summarized in a [technical report](#). Using Demographic and Health Surveys, proxy measures were established for SDG indicator 5.a.1 in 47 countries, while six webinars were delivered to provide technical support for data validation. In addition, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Mongolia, Panama, the Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines were supported to assess their statistical programmes, which involved the integration and validation of final reports and SDG indicator 5.a.1 estimates.

385. To facilitate reporting on SDG indicator 5.a.2, national workshops were carried out during 2022 for Argentina, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Panama and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Further training was also provided for Colombia and Uruguay to support their second round of reporting on SDG indicator 5.a.2. A regional webinar addressing SDG indicator 5.a.2 was delivered in Latin America and the Caribbean, reaching 920 participants. Additionally, 23 countries received technical support for reporting on SDG indicator 5.a.2, which has developed the capacities of 135 government representatives and legal experts.

386. The subprogramme on *Closing agricultural data gaps* has contributed to gender equality and women's empowerment by supporting countries to produce and disseminate improved and timelier agricultural and rural survey data. Progress towards this objective is reflected in stronger reporting on SDG indicator 5.a.1 and the cataloguing and dissemination of relevant datasets through the 50x2030 initiative.

387. In Cambodia, based on the data collected through the Cambodia Agricultural Survey 2020, indicator 5.a.1 was calculated, and the results will be published in 2023. Training on the calculation of SDG indicator 5.a.1 was also delivered to two national statistics institutes. In Senegal, the basic module of the 50x2030 questionnaire covered data collection for the calculation of SDG indicator 5.a.1, and an estimate of this indicator was incorporated into the final agricultural survey [report](#) and later presented at a national workshop with data users. Uganda officially released a new data point for SDG indicator 5.a.1 based on Annual Agricultural Survey 2019/2020 data. The UHS 2021/22 also continued throughout 2022, and the data collected allowed for the generation of new data points for SDG 5.a.1. In Georgia, a new survey questionnaire on Machinery, Equipment and Assets was developed, tested, and finalized in 2022. This allowed for the collection of data required to measure SDG indicator 5.a.1.

Lessons learned and opportunities for *better life*

388. Understanding the prevailing context prior to the implementation of work on child labour in agriculture has been instrumental to the creation of lasting behavioural changes in Pakistan. The importance of women's economic empowerment and gender equality to address child labour in agriculture was identified at the early stages of related work and guided the design and implementation of the livelihoods support programme. Likewise, the analysis of national agricultural policies and programmes should be complemented with insights from the ongoing development of policies and initiatives concerning gender equality and women's empowerment. This is because ongoing policy work generally provides insights on national priorities and investment areas.
389. Connecting WE-FBS groups with other service providers, such as agricultural cooperatives, can strengthen the sustainability of groups by promoting collective business. This approach should continue to be prioritized.
390. The implementation of gender-transformative approaches requires an adequate time period (at least a full season of field implementation). Training with farmers has generally been condensed to match the life cycle of crops. However, the WE-FBS and DCs require prolonged efforts for stability and consistency as they focus on engaging participants, promoting dialogue and collective action, and shifting mindsets.
391. The benefits of reducing gender-based violence have emerged as a priority for gender-transformative approaches according to key stakeholder interviews, focus group discussions and success story development. As such, future work should target this priority area.
392. Since DCs are mainly implemented in high poverty and isolated rural areas, there are generally few, if any, partner organizations available and able to meet UN standards. As such, more time and resources are needed for the realization of partnerships. Additionally, in 2022, extensive efforts were dedicated to the coaching of facilitators and supervisors in local partner organizations, especially in new contexts across Asia and North Africa. Time should be allowed for this type of work to be fully implemented.
393. The DCs have been successful in engaging young people (both girls and boys) in FAO initiatives. Since youth form a significant proportion of Africa's population, future work should focus on guiding local partners in the collection of data on youth.
394. Since the DCs can be implemented in parallel with other development initiatives, such as FFSs, it is necessary to consider, in advance, the best way to integrate work at the field level. This helps to safeguard the nature and principles of each approach and ensure that the spirit of DCs is upheld.
395. The establishment of communities of practices needs to be done in a region-specific manner. In the Pacific, given that many countries consist of small islands and archipelagos, it was difficult to mobilize all relevant stakeholders. Other approaches need to be explored in similar contexts.

Challenges





396. In Pakistan, work has been disrupted due to unprecedented floods and other extreme weather events. To mitigate the effects on implementation, teams at FAO headquarters directly led child labour-related activities, as the FAO country office shifted its focus to emergency response efforts.
397. In Cambodia, ensuring male engagement in the implementation of gender-transformative approaches, such as the WE-FBS, has proved challenging. This is largely due to the requirements of men in fishing communities to be away for extensive periods over several days.
398. Efforts to promote women's empowerment through policy engagement has been limited in Kenya, Senegal and Uganda. In Cambodia, however, close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has facilitated these efforts. In Kenya, Senegal and Uganda, additional human resources will likely be necessary to support this work.

399. Working in fragile contexts characterized by protracted crisis creates additional challenges for the implementation of community-led participatory approaches, such as the DCs. Nevertheless, it is important to continue supporting this type of work, which has been reported to increase social cohesion, foster improved communication and create a space for developing solutions to adversity.
400. Currently, there is a growing demand for guidance and technical support on how to integrate DCs into the work of FAO and other development partners. Ensuring that the approach is implemented in line with its key non-negotiable principles (community led, inclusive participation, gender equality and collective action) remains a priority. Since FAO has developed and adapted the approach over the years, it should continue to provide guidance, policy advice and methodological support in all future work.
401. Usually, delegates to UNFCCC events are senior male officials from national ministries. The dedicated women national focal points supported to participate in UNFCCC negotiations, on the other hand, were young female officials. To better ensure women's involvement at UNFCCC negotiations and in national policymaking, continued efforts are required to drive a mentality shift in target countries.



A 10th class student involved in family agricultural operations harvests animal feed in his village (Vehari, South Punjab, Pakistan)

BL2. Inclusive rural transformation

Impact	Promote inclusive economic growth by reducing inequalities (urban/rural areas, rich/poor countries, men/women)	SDG Targets	
Outcome	Inclusive transformation and revitalization of rural areas ensuring equal participation of and benefits to poor, vulnerable and marginalized groups accelerated through implementation of targeted policies, strategies and programmes	 1.1	 8.3, 8.5
Output Indicators	Number of CPFs/countries where FAO has supported targeted policies, strategies and programmes to address SDG targets that accelerate inclusive transformation and revitalization of rural areas ensuring equal participation of and benefits to poor, vulnerable and marginalized groups	 10.1, 10.7	 14.b
	% Stakeholders' appreciation of FAO's work; relevance, innovative nature, partnerships, normative contribution, leveraging resources for impact; (parameters to be determined in collaboration with countries, PPA leads, technical units)		

Contributing subprogrammes in 2022

Subprogramme 1.1. *Leveraging global instruments and knowledge products* (FMM/GLO/127/MUL, Annex B, pp. 2–14)

Subprogramme 1.2. *Nutrition sensitive agriculture and social protection* (FMM/GLO/128/MUL, Annex B, pp. 15–26)

Subprogramme 1.3.1. *Improving country data for monitoring SDG achievements and informing policy decisions* (FMM/GLO/129/MUL, Annex B, pp. 27–44)

Subprogramme 2.1.1. *Sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems development* (FMM/GLO/131/MUL, Annex B, pp. 67–78)

Subprogramme 3.1. *Strengthening capacity to harness positive effects of migration* (FMM/GLO/133/MUL, Annex B, pp. 135–147)

Subprogramme 4.1. *Transforming the future face of agriculture: promoting socioeconomic inclusion* (FMM/GLO/136/MUL, Annex B, pp. 149–161)

Subprogramme 4.2. *Generational gaps and eliminating child labour in agriculture* (FMM/GLO/137/MUL, Annex B, pp. 162–179)

Subprogramme 4.4. *Economic inclusion and social protection to reduce poverty in the context of COVID-19* (FMM/GLO/157/MUL, Annex B, pp. 213–221)

Subprogramme 4.5. *Building livelihoods resilience, response and recovery from COVID-19 challenges in Latin America* (FMM/GLO/162/MUL, Annex B, pp. 222–232)

Subprogramme 4.6. *Building livelihoods resilience and recovery from COVID-19 challenges in East and Southern Africa* (FMM/GLO/163/MUL, Annex B, pp. 233–240)

Subprogramme 4.7. *Building back better and greener: integrated approaches for an inclusive and green COVID-19 recovery in rural spaces* (FMM/GLO/166/MUL, Annex B, pp. 241–250)

Source: FVC Secretariat elaboration

Highlights of achievements

402. Rural dwellers are confronted by a lack of educational and employment opportunities, inequitable access to resources, assets and services, and limited participation in agrifood policymaking and decision-making processes that affect their livelihoods. Using FVC funding, FAO has supported the implementation of policies, strategies and programmes that foster the inclusive transformation and revitalization of rural areas, with the active participation of poor, vulnerable and marginalized populations.
403. In 2022, 11 FVC subprogrammes had major contributions to inclusive rural transformation in Africa, Asia and Latin America. These efforts touch on common thematic areas affecting the lives and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable rural households, which include: (i) the expansion of social protection programmes; (ii) the integration of social protection and agricultural extension services; (iii) the complementarity of economic inclusion, resilience building and social protection; (iv) land tenure rights; (v) sustainable migration dynamics; (vi) child labour and access to education; (vii) inclusive value chains; and (viii) monitoring and reporting on access to land and resources.

404. The subprogramme on *COVID-19 recovery in East and Southern Africa* has supported inclusive rural transformation in communities heavily disadvantaged by the COVID-19 pandemic and its socioeconomic effects. These efforts have increased the access of poor and vulnerable rural households and Indigenous Peoples to social protection and complementary services, while also enhancing their capacities for resilience building, empowerment and livelihood improvement. This is being achieved by increasing awareness within CBOs on the available social protection programmes in Kenya and Malawi, together with their entitlements, registration procedures and referral mechanisms.
405. Through the subprogramme on *Building back better and greener*, integrated approaches that combine social protection with complementary services have also been leveraged to enhance the uptake of environmentally friendly and climate-adaptive agricultural and land use practices by farmers as part of their recovery from COVID-19. In this manner, inclusive rural transformation is being addressed in Kenya, Sri Lanka and Zambia through the expansion of social protection, agricultural extension and risk management services to rural households.
406. Similarly, the subprogramme on *Economic inclusion in the context of COVID-19* has improved the delivery of complementary agricultural and social protection interventions to facilitate the recovery from COVID-19 in poor rural communities. This is being achieved by improving the systems, coordination and capacities for the joint delivery of social protection and agricultural support to small-scale farmers in Timor-Leste and Zambia.
407. Inclusive rural transformation has also been nurtured by directly strengthening social protection policies and programmes that foster the economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable rural households. The subprogramme on *Transforming the future face of agriculture* has focused on revamping social protection programmes to promote income-generating opportunities, inclusive agricultural production and value chains, and access to market information and digital solutions in Paraguay, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania.
408. Taking into consideration the COVID-19 context, similar efforts through the subprogramme on *COVID-19 recovery in Latin America* has helped to restore the livelihoods, build the resilience, and strengthen the productive capacities of small-scale producers in rural areas, especially women, youth and Indigenous Peoples. This is being accomplished through the implementation of articulated territorial strategies that enhance access to markets, rural services and social protection in the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Nicaragua.
409. Through the subprogramme on *Nutrition sensitive agriculture*, inclusive rural transformation has been supported by increasing the access of smallholder producers to income-generating opportunities based on diversified production systems and enhanced social protection programmes. This is being achieved by supporting producers in Grenada, Guyana, Ethiopia and Kyrgyzstan to expand their crop and livestock varieties, increase their access to local markets and school feeding programmes, and maximize the benefits of cash-based interventions.
410. The subprogramme on *Harnessing the positive effects of migration* has continued to enhance policy and programme coherence across migration, agriculture and rural development by enhancing capacities to design, implement and evaluate policies and strategies that harness the benefits of rural migration. This is being accomplished by strengthening global and regional processes to support the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration. Additionally, in Nepal, Republic of Moldova, Senegal and Uganda, coherence between migration, agriculture and rural development is being strengthened through targeted partnerships, multistakeholder cross-disciplinary fora and coordination mechanisms, multidisciplinary knowledge generation, inclusive policy development, local-level support services and community development plans, and the provision of direct support to beneficiaries.

411. Inclusive rural transformation has also been supported through the subprogramme on Generational gaps and child labour by creating enabling environments in rural areas that prevent child labour and hazardous work in the agriculture sector, while also promoting opportunities for skills development and safe work. Progress towards these objectives is embodied by the adoption of child labour-responsive and youth-sensitive agriculture policies and institutional frameworks for poverty reduction, food security and sustainable agriculture in Lebanon, Pakistan and Uganda.
412. The subprogramme on *Sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems development* has continued to foster inclusive rural transformation by strengthening capacities for agribusiness development and increasing investment into related initiatives in Suriname, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. These efforts have enabled public sector actors to better conduct value chain analysis and develop improved value chain strategies. They have also enabled private sector actors to sustainably use improved inputs and increase their productivity, competitiveness and market access.
413. The subprogramme on *Global instruments and knowledge products* has effectively promoted inclusive rural transformation through the application of globally endorsed approaches, instruments and knowledge products to reinforce food security and nutrition, poverty eradication and sustainable agriculture in rural communities. This has involved adapting the VGGT and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture (RAI) to local contexts in Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Sierra Leone and Tunisia.
414. In terms of the production, analysis and application of data concerning equal access to land and markets, the subprogramme on *SDG monitoring* has supported work aiming to strengthen national statistics systems. This is being accomplished by developing capacities for improved monitoring and reporting on land and market access, forming an evidence-based foundation for the development of policies and programmes that promote inclusive rural transformation.

Expansion of social protection programmes

415. Through the FVC subprogramme on *COVID-19 recovery in East and Southern Africa*, CBOs were engaged to provide rural households working in the agrifood sector with access to formal and informal social protection and complementary services. During 2022, needs assessments were undertaken for 100 CBOs and self-help groups comprising pastoralists, livestock breeders and fishers in Isiolo and Busia, Kenya. Subsequently, 16 community awareness sessions were held for CBO and self-help group leaders, and 11 749 community members were sensitized to ongoing social protection efforts. Similarly, in Malawi, a capacity needs assessment was undertaken for fisheries CBOs that had been established earlier in the year and were actively registering members.
416. Based on the needs of these rural institutions, capacities are being strengthened for engagement in advocacy and policy dialogue with local and national government agencies on issues concerning the expansion of social protection. In Kenya, existing gaps within CBOs and self-help groups have been identified and detailed in a report, and a similar report is under development in Malawi. These reports will enhance the understanding of policymakers, CBOs and practitioners on community-based approaches to the expansion of social protection programmes.
417. Through the subprogramme on *Transforming the future face of agriculture*, FAO has worked with government ministries, national institutions and producer networks to map territorial markets in United Republic of Tanzania, analyse the impact of the government's Productive Social Safety Net on local economies, and develop, test and adapt digital solutions for farmers and extension officers. The Productive Social Safety Net reaches more than ten percent of the population, providing them with a combination of cash transfers, public work wages and livelihood support interventions. While much of this work had been completed in prior years, efforts in 2022 focused on finalizing the study on the local spill-over and multiplier

effects of the Productive Social Safety Net. Options were also identified for the potential expansion of the Digital Services Portfolio rolled out in 2021. The Digital Services Portfolio provides information on weather and crop calendars, livestock and aquaculture, the agrimarket place and e-nutrifood.

In Kenya, 100 CBOs under the subprogramme on COVID-19 recovery in East and Southern Africa and 75 CBOs under the subprogramme on Building back better and greener are being supported to expand social protection programmes and better integrate them with agricultural extension services in accordance with the needs of vulnerable rural households.

418. Similar work is at an earlier stage in Uganda. In 2022, the key focus was to establish a foundation for FAO to build partnerships and begin policy and programmatic work in accordance with the national food systems transformation agenda. Potential development partners and resource partners were identified through a scoping exercise carried out in the regions of Karamoja, Mbrare and Acholi. A roadmap was also drafted for the improvement of integrated social protection to build resilient agrifood systems. The potential work areas identified in the road map include: (i) piloting the HGSP model and (ii) establishing links with the existing national labour-intensive public works programme. A workshop on “Improving impact in the resilience and social protection agenda” was held in 2022, fostering dialogue and collaboration between key stakeholders and examined the effectiveness of different types of social protection support options (e.g. cash versus food) for Uganda’s refugee community. The National Retreat on Strengthening Uganda’s Food Systems Transformation Agenda served as a high-level forum to emphasize the importance of social protection and the mechanisms through which it enables sustainable and inclusive food systems.

Integrated agricultural extension and social protection support

419. The FVC subprogramme on *Building back better and greener* engaged CBOs in Isiolo, Kenya to facilitate the delivery of improved and better-integrated social protection and agricultural extension services. In 2022, 75 CBOs from 55 communities were identified for enrolment in the initiative and randomly assigned to one of three intervention modalities: (i) individual cash grants only, (ii) community cash grants and training; or (iii) individual cash grants and training. A needs assessment was completed for beneficiary CBOs, which will guide the development of a training curriculum that covers social protection, climate-smart agricultural production and predictive livestock early warning systems. The efficacy and cost-effectiveness of different modalities for integrating social protection with agricultural training will be empirically tested. Complementing this work, the capacity of 20 government officers was strengthened to facilitate the access of small-scale producers to support programmes and to link social protection work with agricultural extension services.
420. Following a similar approach through the subprogramme on *Building back better and greener* in Eastern Province, Zambia, 41 CWACs have been identified to facilitate the provision of the government’s Food Security Pack to 3 600 beneficiaries. The Food Security Pack forms part of the government’s COVID-19 recovery plan, providing rural households with vegetable and cereal seeds and fertilizer. Half of the beneficiaries were also designated to receive tailored agricultural extension support. The agricultural training programme began in 2022, providing farmers with crop-specific production advice for the inputs received as part of the Food Security Pack. An impact evaluation was designed to assess the effectiveness of the Food Security Pack when delivered in combination with agricultural training.

421. In Sri Lanka, work under the subprogramme on *Building back better and greener* is at an earlier stage. Following multistakeholder workshops and discussions, key ministries, research institutions and private sector entities agreed to collaborate on the delivery of integrated e-extension services. Baseline data collection was undertaken with 220 farmers' organizations from ten representative paddy farming districts. The development of a mobile app for an e-extension platform also started, bringing together FAO's IT division and various government institutions and research centres in Sri Lanka.
422. Through the subprogramme on *Nutrition sensitive agriculture*, work has focused on enhancing coherence between agriculture and social protection policies in Guyana. In 2022, the draft report entitled "Coherence between agriculture and social protection policies in Guyana" was finalized and submitted to the government for endorsement. The report provides an insightful overview of agriculture and social protection policies, highlighting challenges in their design and implementation. A key recommendation arising from the report is the design and scaling up of Cash+ interventions, as well as the development of Cash+ policy. The report will be used as the basis of a policy brief to disseminate findings and recommendations to a wider audience.
423. The subprogramme on *Nutrition sensitive agriculture* has also supported the implementation of a cohesive approach that integrates social protection and agricultural production in Kyrgyzstan. In 2022, a pilot Cash+ programme reached 156 households, providing them with poultry packages and relevant training on poultry farming, nutrition and food safety. This has resulted in further discussion among beneficiaries on income generation through the sale of eggs to local markets and schools.

Complementarity of economic inclusion, resilience building and social protection

424. The subprogramme on *Transforming the future face of agriculture* has focused on establishing and implementing policies, strategies and programmes that promote the economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable households by creating synergies and increasing coherence between social protection measures and agriculture, rural development, food security and nutrition, risk management and empowerment. In 2022, this work primarily focused on the establishment of a social protection programme that expands livelihood opportunities across pilot areas in Paraguay.

In Paraguay, the social protection system, VAMOS!, has been operationalized at the territorial level. Following the participatory design of extension service options for smallholders, the outreach of social protection measures has expanded, providing livelihood opportunities and support to vulnerable rural populations.

425. FAO assisted the government in implementing the national social protection system, VAMOS!, primarily through its operationalization at the decentralized level. Extension services were mapped, and georeferenced data were compiled, to inform the design of social protection initiatives that target poor and vulnerable rural households. This work builds upon the mapping of territorial markets and the gender-sensitive value chain analysis conducted in 2021, which identified the barriers faced by small-scale food producers and traders, particularly women, in accessing local markets and participating in local value chains. This led to the participatory design of extension service options for target smallholders.

426. The capacities of government officials were also strengthened to facilitate implementation of the social protection system. A specialized course covering social protection, economic inclusion and food security and nutrition was jointly developed with the *Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales* and delivered to government officials at the decentralized level.
427. The VAMOS! Digital app has increased the outreach of social protection services to target populations. In 2022, additional extension services and social protection programmes were integrated into the app. This included: (i) *Tekoporã*, the national conditional cash transfer programme, which is linked to food security and nutrition; (ii) *Tenonderã*, the economic inclusion programme; and (iii) other fisheries-related and economic inclusion programmes led by the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Rural and Land Development Institute.
428. The subprogramme on *Economic inclusion in the context of COVID-19* has worked towards an improved system, enhanced coordination and stronger capacities for the implementation of an effective school feeding programme in Timor-Leste. During 2022, the local implementing partner was trained on the provision of aggregation services to better link local small-scale producers to the national Merenda Escolar programme. Importantly, an agreement was reached between farmers' associations and the aggregator. An assessment of the existing kitchen facilities was also conducted in target schools.
429. The Government of Timor-Leste promulgated two important decrees in 2022. The first establishes that at least 75 percent of foodstuffs purchased by the State must be produced in Timor-Leste, thereby promoting a home-grown approach. The second establishes the arrangements of the new HGSF approach, which includes, for the first time, specific focus on contributing to the economic development of local farmers. These decrees were the result of continued advocacy and policy dialogue involving FAO. As a result, implementation of the HGSF pilot work was set to begin in 2023.
430. In Zambia, the subprogramme on *Economic inclusion in the context of COVID-19* has focused on improving the delivery system of the government's Food Security Pack through the establishment of a dedicated management information system. The Food Security Pack provides vulnerable rural households with vegetable and cereal seeds and fertilizer to promote self-sufficiency. The management information system for the Food Security Pack will later be linked to the national social protection system and other government registries to improve coordination across programmes targeting small-scale producers in rural areas. In 2022, an agreement was reached on the respective roles and responsibilities in implementing the business process and developing the specifications for the ICT system. The tender for development of the management information system was officially launched in 2022. Capacities were also developed within the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and the Smart Zambia unit (responsible for the coordination of e-government and ICT matters) on the role of the management information system for the Food Security Pack, which will function as a tool to automate various processes, including the determination of eligibility, the management of entitlements, monitoring, and linkages to other programmes.
431. The subprogramme on *COVID-19 recovery in Latin America* has focused on the establishment and implementation of Pilot Rural Territorial Recovery and Resilience Plans for the populations most heavily impacted by COVID-19. In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, stakeholder mapping was carried out during 2022 in Tarija Valley and North Amazon/Pando, identifying key public institutions, farmers' and producers' organizations, Indigenous Peoples' organizations, and private, academic and financial entities. Subsequently, the Preliminary Diagnosis Documents for the Pilot Plans in Tarija Valley and North Amazon/Pando were prepared through a participatory process involving municipal governments and beneficiary communities. To date, 250 families in North Amazon/Pando and 120 families in Tarija Valley have been identified for the forthcoming rollout of the Pilot Plans. Many of the targeted beneficiaries are women and youth from farming households and Indigenous communities.

432. Through related efforts in Nicaragua, preliminary diagnoses for three territories in the dry corridor (Telpaneca, Mozonte and Totogalpa) and the North Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region have begun, building on engagement with national, regional and territorial authorities and representatives of Indigenous Peoples. Beneficiaries will be identified following the completion of the preliminary diagnoses.

Land tenure governance and equitable access to resources

433. As part of the subprogramme on *Global instruments and knowledge products*, the capacities of governments and key stakeholders are being strengthened to adapt and implement FAO's global normative work, which includes the VGGT and work areas under the UNDRR. In Sierra Leone, the VGGT Technical Working Group, which has been in place since 2012, expanded its composition, and has continued its coordination and advisory role in developing new land bills and framing the World Bank Sierra Leone Land Administration Project. During 2022, the Parliament of Sierra Leone enacted the Customary Land Act and the Land Commission Act, concluding a process that had actively engaged the VGGT Technical Working Group since 2018. This legislation ultimately safeguards the rights of legitimate tenure holders.

434. Similar work on the governance of land tenure has continued in Liberia, where the Liberia Land Platform has established itself as the leading multistakeholder platform for land policy dialogue. Together with the Liberia Land Authority and the Ministry of Agriculture, the Liberia Land Platform led the organization of the first National Land Conference. Likewise, in Mauritania, the national multistakeholder platform was revitalized in 2022, increasing its role in the ongoing tenure reform process.

With multiyear support from FAO, the Customary Land Act and the Land Commission Act were both enacted in Sierra Leone during 2022. This legislation safeguards the rights of tenure holders and represents an important advancement in the governance of land tenure in the region.

435. In Mali, capacities have been strengthened within two local multistakeholder platforms concerned with land tenure (in Kayes and Segou) and eight local transhumance committees in border areas concerned with conflicts over access to natural resources. During 2022, training sessions and workshops on conflict prevention and peacebuilding approaches were delivered to 425 actors involved in the management of pastoral lands and natural resources. These initiatives covered a range of topics, including: the design of conflict-sensitive interventions; the constraints of agropastoralists in the context of the VGGT; the establishment of local and communal platforms; the assessment of land and pastoral governance; the creation and composition of village land commissions; and other issues pertaining to pastoralism and transhumance. Together with other partners in the Regional Support Project for Pastoralism in the Sahel, FAO advocated for a political environment to officially establish the National Transhumance Committee. Capacities within the National Land Observatory were also strengthened to better account for pastoral issues.

436. Similarly, national capacities to address transhumance and pastoralism challenges was enhanced in three regions of Mauritania (Assaba, Hodh El Gharbi and Hodh Charghi). The transhumance committees previously established in these regions were strengthened in 2022, while local multistakeholder platforms were also consolidated in the regions of Boghé and Gorgol. Capacities were strengthened within regional transhumance committees and local multistakeholder platforms through training

sessions and workshops, reaching 330 actors. These initiatives addressed various topics, including: the review and assessment of the bilateral agreement in Aioun (a border zone with Mali) that regulates the transboundary movement of pastoralists; the analysis and exchange of legislative and regulatory frameworks for the governance of forest and water resources in the pastoral sector; and other areas concerning transhumance activities.

437. Through the subprogramme on *Global instruments and knowledge products*, the UNDFP has been leveraged to promote inclusive rural transformation. In Sierra Leone, the Ministry of Agriculture officially launched the National Action Plan on Family Farming in 2022. Key stakeholders, including the National Farmers' Federation, agricultural district officers and smallholder farmers, were involved throughout its preparation. In Mali, a road map and implementation plan for the UNDFP were developed, and efforts to draft the National Action Plan for the UNDFP continued during 2022. This involved capacity-development initiatives for the National Committee for Family Farming, which comprises representatives from the agriculture sector, civil society organizations, technical service providers, NGOs, and women's and youth groups. Consultation events were also held to discuss common issues experienced by youth and women in the context of family farming.

Migration and rural development

438. Through the FVC subprogramme on *Harnessing the positive effects of migration*, rural and agricultural dimensions were featured at 12 global and regional multistakeholder forums and events linked to the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration in 2022. This has further raised awareness on the links between migration, agriculture and rural development. FAO participated at the [International Migration Review Forum](#), the primary intergovernmental global platform for Member States to discuss and share progress on the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration. FAO also contributed to the international dialogue event, "Overlapping global crises: the impacts of Food Security and Climate Change on Migration and Displacement" and joined the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund Steering Committee, which supports Member States to implement the Global Compact for Migration. FAO participated at the "Roundtable on diaspora engagement in agriculture," organized by the Africa–Europe Diaspora Development Platform, and helped organize the side event, "Mobilizing diaspora potential for boosting livelihood opportunities in agribusiness," at the International Organization for Migration's Global Diaspora Summit, which featured the subprogramme's results in Uganda. FAO project results were also presented at the Annual Diaspora Agri-Food Forum organized by The Food Bridge. Finally, FAO continued to bring (i) rural dimensions into the UN Network on Migration and its Technical Working Groups and (ii) both rural and agricultural dimensions into regional forums, including the European Union–Africa Week and the Rome Med – Mediterranean Dialogue.
439. In Senegal, the subprogramme on *Harnessing the positive effects of migration* continued to support the activities of the six orientation and help desks established in 2021 (*Bureaux Communaux d'Accueil, Orientation et de Suivi*), which serve as the main point of reference for migration issues. This included supporting the reintegration of return migrants and providing information on safe and regular migration opportunities, as well as alternatives to migration. Through incubation platforms, 120 returning and prospective young migrants received training to kick-start their agribusiness activities. Together with regional development agencies, migration was integrated into the local development plans of the six target municipalities. Migration profiles providing analysis of migration trends and impacts were also developed for each municipality, together with migration action plans based on local priorities that aim to harness the potential of migration. In addition, migration governance consultation systems and local migrants' associations were established in each municipality.
440. In Uganda, the subprogramme on *Harnessing the positive effects of migration* supported various aspects of work that have built on the recommendations arising from the [diaspora in agribusiness workshop](#) held

Box 11. Future regained: Nepalese women find hope in agribusiness

Subprogramme 3.1. Strengthening capacity to harness positive effects of migration



Bipana has faced many challenges and constraints in her life, but something has changed. Finally, she looks to the future with hope. Like many other men in the rural district of Rautahat, Nepal, Bipana's husband migrated to Malaysia to earn a living. However, when the COVID-19 pandemic struck, he lost his job and returned to his hometown, Chandrapur.

Worldwide, nearly 3.7 million Nepalese migrant workers have been hit hard by the COVID-19 crisis. The pandemic has decreased family income and worsened labour market conditions. After losing their jobs, many migrants have returned to their rural areas of origin.

In Chandrapur, without a regular source of income, Bipana's family was struggling to make ends meet. "I wanted to do something to support my family's income and be economically independent," Bipana said.

The change began when Bipana heard about a training on pig rearing

organized by FAO in a nearby town and thought it could be a good opportunity for her. In Rautahat, pig rearing is a sector with good potential, but Bipana's family had little knowledge on it.

In Nepal, FAO has supported rural women and youth in communities prone to migration to start their own agribusinesses by providing them with training on farming and entrepreneurial skills and facilitating access to markets and finance. Thanks to the training, Bipana, along with other participants, learned about pig species, the construction of pig sheds, pig feeding and remedies for diseases. She also learned how to run a business and acquired networking and social marketing skills.

Overall, the FAO project improved the employability of 327 youth and women in the Rautahat district. After the training, the Bipana was provided with three piglets and other in-kind support to initiate her business, including feed to get started, medicines and vaccines. She was also encouraged to acquire an additional ten piglets from her own resources to start the enterprise.

She decided to become fully involved in pig rearing. As a result, Bipana and her-in laws built a shed for the 13 pigs, in consultation with the local veterinary technician.

"The training received through the FAO project changed my mindset and made me a successful entrepreneur," Bipana noted.

Driven by her aspiration to continue learning and contributing to the development of her community, Biupana is also taking a veterinary technician course. Her eyes sparkle when she says that she wants to provide veterinary services for pig farming not only in her own farm, but in the whole village.

"I have always had the desire to contribute to shaping the society by sharing my knowledge with others," Bipana explained.

Source: Adapted from the FVC subprogramme report by the Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equality Division (ESP)

in 2021. During 2022, the enabling environment for diaspora contributions to the agrifood sector was strengthened through the provision of technical support to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. As a result, the National Diaspora Policy now recognizes agrifood systems as a key sector for diaspora investments. During 2022, the engagement of diaspora agri-entrepreneurs in policy and regulatory formulation processes increased, and migrants were empowered through legal support, agribusiness skills development and the establishment of the Ugandan Diaspora in Agribusiness Network. In addition, FAO highlighted the contributions of diaspora to Uganda's economic transformation through the organization of thematic roundtables as part of the National Coordination Mechanism on Migration and the UN Network on Migration.

441. In Nepal, the subprogramme on *Harnessing the positive effects of migration* has supported the reintegration of returnees and the inclusion of women and youth in migrant-sending rural households. Close attention has been paid to gender issues that arise from changes in mobility patterns. During 2022, following a rapid assessment on the needs and capacities of returnees and women who stay behind in the context of male outmigration, 157 women and 170 men received training on off-season vegetable production, commercial poultry farming, duck farming, commercial pig rearing and various other activities based on local market demands. Support was also provided to help beneficiaries establish and run their businesses in the form of agricultural inputs, mentorship and vocational skills training. Additional support was provided to enhance their access to markets and financial services, and the outreach of extension services was expanded in coordination with government service providers. FAO also developed the "Toolkit on Sustainable Reintegration of Returnees to Rural Areas: Contextualization for Nepal," which has been tailored to the national context and designed in close collaboration with local stakeholders. The Toolkit aims to promote multistakeholder policy dialogue across line ministries and between federal and provincial authorities. Following validation and pilot testing of the Toolkit, local governments have displayed a commitment to the application of evidenced-based approaches and learning to their policies and planning.
442. In Republic of Moldova, the subprogramme on *Harnessing the positive effects of migration* has provided strategic support to build on internal seed funding for developing and disseminating knowledge, fostering policy dialogue and increasing smallholder farmers' (including returned migrant workers and remittance-dependent households) access to markets in the context of selling agricultural products online.

Elimination of child labour and safe work for youth

443. Through the FVC subprogramme on *Generational gaps and child labour*, child-labour responsive and youth-sensitive agricultural policies and institutional frameworks have been adopted in Lebanon, Pakistan and Uganda, while complementary efforts to address child labour and youth employment have continued at the regional level in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Similar work remains at its preliminary stages in Burkina Faso, Mali, Nepal, the Philippines and Viet Nam.
444. The subprogramme on *Generational gaps and child labour* has strengthened the knowledge base for developing actions that address generational gaps in agriculture. In 2022, the regional study entitled "Fishing for a better future: challenges and opportunities for addressing child labour in small-scale fisheries and aquaculture value chains" was finalized. The study brings together research on child labour in municipal fisheries in the Philippines, examines how it is linked to livelihood and economic feasibility, and provides concrete recommendations on its mitigation and elimination.
445. Stakeholders have also been equipped with stronger capacities and improved solutions to address the root causes of child labour in agriculture. During 2022, 4 940 farmers from Sindh and Punjab, Pakistan received training through FFSs on children's exposure to pesticides. This work built upon the "Protect children from pesticides!" visual facilitator's guide, which was adapted to the local context and

translated into Sindhi. It also involved the delivery of the FFS mini module, “Protect children and their communities from exposure to pesticides,” which was developed and widely disseminated through training of trainers and piloting sessions with women’s open schools and children’s ecological clubs. The ongoing awareness-raising campaign on child labour in agriculture continued throughout 2022 in Punjab, Pakistan. This involved disseminating information on sustainable technologies and alternative practices for improving safety and productivity in agriculture through a series of community-level advocacy and sensitization events, as well as radio talk shows and jingles.

In 2022, key knowledge products providing a deeper understanding of the barriers to eliminating child labour in agriculture were published. These include the compendium of good practices, “Ten years of FAO experience on ending child labour in agriculture in Africa,” which is based on work in Malawi, Mali, the Niger, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania, and the study, “Fishing for a better future: challenges and opportunities for addressing child labour in small-scale fisheries and aquaculture value chains,” which brings together research from municipal fisheries in the Philippines.

446. In Lebanon, efforts have focused on the regional launch of the digital app, REEFI (“my rural place” in Arabic), which provides education on child labour and occupational health and safety in agriculture for rural youth. Feedback on the design, implementation and dissemination of REEFI was collected, and complementary measures to address child labour and decent work opportunities were discussed among representatives from donors, governments, UN agencies, NGOs, trade unions and social media. The study entitled “In-depth assessment of child labour in greenhouses in the Akkar and Mount Lebanon regions in Lebanon” was also published in 2022. It now serves as an aid to support agricultural actors create viable businesses without resorting to child labour in greenhouses.
447. In Uganda, the awareness-raising campaign on child labour in agriculture was finalized in 2022. It involved the production and airing of radio jingles and talk shows, as well as the design of information, education and communications materials. A total of 48 community listener groups were established in partnership with local NGOs. In addition, support was provided throughout the policy process to include the Ministry of Agriculture in the Ugandan National Steering Committee on Child Labour.
448. At the regional level, a wide range of initiatives have strengthened capacities to understand and tackle the root causes of child labour in agriculture. A compendium of good practices entitled “Ten years of FAO experience on ending child labour in agriculture in Africa” was published and disseminated. The document was the result of a stocktaking exercise on FAO activities aiming to address child labour in agriculture in Malawi, Mali, the Niger, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania between 2010 and 2020. A training course entitled “Addressing hazardous child labour and reducing risks posed to children by hazardous pesticides” was also delivered to FAO personnel and agricultural actors across Africa. A series of webinars to enhance national capacities in policy formulation was delivered through the FAO regional offices for Africa and for Latin America and the Caribbean. These events reached over 200 stakeholders with diverse profiles, benefitting from the inputs of institutional actors across the target regions. As a result, greater policy dialogue and coordination between key stakeholders has accelerated their engagement in efforts to end child labour in agrifood systems.

Box 12. Palm oil value chain development in United Republic of Tanzania

Subprogramme 2.1.1. Sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems development



Palm oil is the most widely consumed edible oil in United Republic of Tanzania, yet 98 percent of the demand is currently met by imported products. Palm oil value chain development thus offers great potential for import substitution, but it requires a significant increase in production efficiency.

Under a Letter of Agreement between FAO and French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development, a capacity assessment has been conducted in the Kigoma region, which is home to 90 percent of domestic palm oil production. The evaluation has provided a clear picture of the sector's existing capacities, as well as a capacity development plan. One of the main challenges in improving the efficiency of palm oil production is the poor quality of seedlings. Most farmers use the traditional “dura” variety, which is well adapted to the growing conditions in Kigoma but has lower oil content and yield than the “tenera” variety. The limited use of improved varieties is due to the lack of finances available to purchase them, as well as the lack of knowledge to properly manage them.

The great potential of local oil palm value chains can be unlocked by planting and cultivating improved varieties. This will involve efforts to increase the availability of high-quality seedlings and the dissemination of good practices. Many farmers have already joined the newly established Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Society. However, limited financial, human and logistical capacities have resulted in inadequate agricultural extension services and have failed to ensure timely access to affordable fertilizers.

Currently, most oil palm seeds are produced by the Tanzanian Agricultural Research Institute (government agency) and the private sector. Field visits to representative pre-nurseries and nurseries highlighted numerous challenges hindering the breeding of high-quality seedlings, such as insufficient or inappropriate technical skills, quality standards, materials and infrastructure. Subsequent field visits to research facilities and a network of certified nurseries in Benin demonstrated concrete examples of how to enhance seed production activities. A key recommendation arising from the capacity assessment was to breed high-yield seedlings with strong resistance to disease (*Fusarium* and *Ganoderma* spp.). However, due to the long-term, complex and risky nature of such an initiative, related work is likely to be outsourced in the future.

With FVC support, critical agricultural extension services will be developed to disseminate the appropriate knowledge to smallholders. A mass training programme is under development to improve agricultural extension officers' knowledge of breeding, nurseries, crop preparation and establishment, intercropping, pest and diseases management, harvesting and processing. The dissemination of practical guides through the Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Society, women's groups and village organizations will help raise awareness on sustainable farming practices aimed at improving soil fertility and water retention capacity and limiting erosion. The successful implementation of this capacity development plan will strengthen local palm oil value chains, while boosting smallholder farmers' earnings.

Source: Adapted from the FVC subprogramme report by the Food Systems and Food Safety Division (ESF)

449. The FVC subprogramme on *Generational gaps and child labour* has also supported work that provides youth with better access to education, skill-building and safe working opportunities in rural areas. In Pakistan, this was tied in with awareness-raising efforts and the promotion of good practices to minimize children's exposure to pesticides among the Sindhi-speaking community via the "Protect Children from Pesticides!" visual tool. In Lebanon, a promotional video for the "REEFI" app was utilized to highlight basic concepts on child labour in agriculture. Likewise, in Uganda, the "Protect children and young workers from occupational safety and health risks in agriculture" visual tool was shared through the FAO Uganda social media accounts. Finally, a training programme was developed for youth in the Philippines to support decent employment in agriculture. The training focused on developing core life and work skills linked to local labour market demands in municipality fisheries communities for youth aged 15 to 17 years.

Inclusive value chains

450. The subprogramme on *Sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems development* has fostered value chain development by improving policy tools, establishing multistakeholder support networks and strengthening production capacities. In 2022, progress was made towards the implementation of an innovative and holistic financial mechanism designed for Suriname. Following discussion with partners, the Islamic Development Bank provided an additional grant to fund the loan collateral guarantee mechanism, which is expected to serve as the key transformative driver in the pineapple value chain. These efforts are supported by the establishment of a digital platform linked to a phone app for farmers and the provision of capacity-development support to farmers on quality seed production, staggered planting and soil fertility. Related efforts in Zambia focused on the delivery of training workshops to 30 public and private institutions involved in the soybean value chain. In 2022, capacities were developed for the diagnosis and analysis of value chains, the formulation of business models, and the design of investment strategies. Work in United Republic of Tanzania involved an oil palm value chain capacity assessment in the region of Kigoma. Based on field visits to pre-nurseries and nurseries, numerous challenges hindering the breeding of high-quality seedlings were identified in 2022.

Data, statistics and SDG-level reporting on inclusive access to land and resources

451. The subprogramme on *SDG monitoring* has enhanced national capacities for monitoring equal access to land and markets by facilitating the development of disaggregation techniques for SDG indicators 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 5.a.1 and 5.a.2 and enhancing reporting capacities through regional training workshops and nationally tailored technical assistance. Using the FAO guidelines published in 2021 on disaggregation for SDG indicators based on survey data, which included modules on SDG indicators 2.3.1, 2.3.2 and 5.a.1, virtual training sessions for Benin, Botswana, Indonesia, Mali, Nepal and South Africa were delivered in 2022.

452. The FAO Office of the Chief Statistician developed and published a practical [case study](#) in 2022 on data disaggregation and small area estimation of SDG indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 using microdata from Mali. In addition, following the delivery of a virtual training that covered data disaggregation for SDG indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 in 2021, technical assistance was delivered to Burkina Faso, Botswana, Ethiopia, Lesotho and Mali for the production of aggregated and disaggregated estimates in 2022. Regional-level virtual training was also carried out for Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger to support reporting on SDG indicator 2.3.1.

Lessons learned and opportunities for better life

453. Through various initiatives, evidence has been generated on the importance of designing and implementing complementary agricultural and social protection interventions to foster economic and productive activities in rural economies. As such, in Paraguay and United Republic of Tanzania, social protection programmes have been expanded in accordance with the specific challenges faced by rural communities. Likewise, tailored agriculture support has been delivered to strengthen integrated social protection and production-related initiatives for farmers in Kenya, Sri Lanka and Zambia.




454. The emphasis placed on country assessments and engagement in policy work has paved the way for connecting smallholder producers to HGSF programmes. Country assessments helped identify the barriers faced by small-scale producers in sustainably producing sufficient quantities of high-quality food for HGSF programmes. They also (i) highlighted how Cash+ programme beneficiaries (in Ethiopia and Kyrgyzstan) could sell their produce to HGSF programmes and (ii) identified gaps that needed to be addressed to promote better nutrition through Cash+ interventions. This resulted in the delivery of well-targeted initiatives for small-scale farmers.
455. More generally, coordination between ministries at the national level has also proved essential to supporting the integration of social protection policies and programmes with agriculture-based initiatives. At the local level, however, cohesion between social protection and agriculture work streams is generally very low. As such, increased dialogue and capacity development is needed to support local-level actors.
456. Coordination at the local level typically involves early engagement with social organizations, local producers, Indigenous Peoples and municipal governments. This serves to create a trusting environment for the implementation of activities among local communities. In Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Nicaragua, for example, early engagement with local stakeholders has proven critical to various activities that form part of the preliminary diagnoses for the development of Pilot Rural Territorial Recovery and Resilience Plans.
457. Coordination between humanitarian and development work streams has also proved essential when developing joint social protection and agricultural interventions. In Timor-Leste, this was particularly important because local financial service providers are limited, and suitable local implementing partners are difficult to identify.
458. Although high-level emphasis has been placed on the National Pathways for food system transformation, countries require further assistance to adopt and implement food systems approaches. In general, National Pathways are being viewed as related, independent policy frameworks, and countries are still developing parallel (and competing) policy frameworks that can be converged with National Pathways. Therefore, countries' investments into existing policy processes requires further appreciation and needs to be leveraged to strengthen National Pathways.
459. In relation to global development work on child labour in agriculture, maintaining a strong and long-term partnership with the International Labour Organization (ILO) has increased the effectiveness of advocacy efforts. In 2022, the ongoing dialogue and close relationship between FAO and the ILO resulted in agriculture becoming more visible in the agenda of the 5th Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour in Agriculture. FAO should therefore continue to leverage the comparative strengths of other development partners to maximize the effectiveness of its work.
460. Based on FAO's experience in United Republic of Tanzania, having the FAO country office play an active role in managing and updating the Digital Service Portfolio is the most effective approach. Adaptation of the FAO Digital Services Portfolio to strengthen social protection measures in other national contexts will likely benefit from this setup.
461. In Liberia, regular backstopping support has been indispensable to the implementation of activities concerning land tenure by national and local stakeholders. Specifically, the National Land Conference provided a critical opportunity for reflection on constraints to the implementation of the Liberia Land Rights Act, a law which upholds the prospects of the most vulnerable. The conference could have been even more impactful if a dedicated full-time facilitator had overseen its organization and delivery. Future work on land tenure should prioritize similar forms of organizational support.
462. Work on value chain analysis and development strategies in Zambia and United Republic of Tanzania benefited from applying the well-established and consistent FAO/UN Industrial Development Organization methodology and indicators. The participatory process involved is advantageous because

it (i) strengthens ownership; (ii) facilitates coordination, (iii) enhances credibility of the analysis and (iv) allows for more effective and impactful design of upgrading strategies.

Challenges

463. During 2022, a number of context-specific challenges arose, which hampered progress towards more inclusive rural transformation. In some countries, political uncertainty delayed work involving government institutions. In other cases, unexpected delays were experienced due to difficulties in identifying suitable local partners and recruiting personnel with adequate expertise. Certain activities were also revised due to a lack of available funding.
464. In Mali, the political situation slowed down the implementation of activities in 2021, particularly those requiring government engagement. This also slowed the pace of implementation in 2022. The National Transhumance Committee, which was established by Ministerial Order in 2021, requires further support to ensure its proper functioning and the fulfillment of its mandate.
465. Similarly, political uncertainty due to elections in Kenya and political unrest in Sri Lanka posed a risk to implementation in 2022. The strong working relationships between FAO offices and government entities, however, enabled work to continue without significant disruptions.
466. In Nicaragua, the establishment of an inter-institutional group composed of public sector actors appointed by the government has taken more time than expected. This has led to delays that have affected the development of Pilot Rural Territorial Recovery and Resilience Plans.
467. In Kenya and Malawi, difficulties were encountered in finding local partners that could both (i) expand rural households' and Indigenous Peoples' access to social protection and complementary services and (ii) enhance their capacities for resilience building, empowerment and livelihood improvement. In Malawi, social protection is also not well mainstreamed in the fisheries sector. Additional time has therefore been required to increase the awareness of key partners and stakeholders.
468. In Mauritania, national and local transhumance committees require continued support in their ongoing political processes. No funding was available to undertake technical support missions in 2022. Online meetings were held as an alternative, but they had their limitations. These included problems with connectivity during virtual events for local and community-level leaders, as well as slower than expected response times for implementation. In the future, support missions may help build trust and establish stronger accountability mechanisms on the ground for similar initiatives.
469. The improvement of national social protection programmes requires FAO to develop a strong rapport and high level of trust with national counterparts. Continuous engagement supported by steady and predictable multiyear funding is essential to this approach, especially in terms of ensuring that sufficient capacities are available at the local level to implement activities. In both Paraguay and Uganda, difficulties were encountered in finding local experts on social protection. Once recruited, however, these experts were integral to the successful delivery of work.
470. The assessments of smallholders' capacities to supply food to HGSF programmes led to a set of recommendations for improving social protections measures through the integration of agricultural interventions. However, owing to funding constraints, governments are not able to implement all of the recommendations. Continued and more sustainable funding mechanisms therefore need to be explored to capitalize on these recommendations and support HGSF initiatives in Ethiopia, Grenada, Guyana and Kyrgyzstan.
471. Although the value chain analysis work in Zambia (soybean) and United Republic of Tanzania (oil palm) was effective, substantial time was required to develop capacity and raise awareness on the methodology, and extensive peer review was necessary to ensure its credibility.

BL3. Agriculture and food emergencies

Impact	Promote inclusive economic growth by reducing inequalities (urban/rural areas, rich/poor countries, men/women)	SDG Targets  1.5  2.1, 2.2, 2.3  16.1
Outcome	Countries facing or at risk of acute food insecurity provided with urgent livelihood and nutrition assistance and, adopting a humanitarian-development nexus and its contribution to a peace approach, their populations equipped with appropriate capacities to better withstand and manage future shocks and risks	
Output Indicators	<p>Number of CPFs/countries facing or at risk of acute food insecurity where FAO has supported SDG targets through urgent livelihood and nutrition assistance and, adopting a humanitarian-development nexus and its contribution to peace approach, equipped their populations with appropriate capacities to better withstand and manage future shocks and risks</p> <p>% Stakeholders' appreciation of FAO's work; relevance, innovative nature, partnerships, normative contribution, leveraging resources for impact; (parameters to be determined in collaboration with countries, PPA leads, technical units)</p>	

Contributing subprogrammes in 2022

Subprogramme 2.5. *Food systems transformation focusing on COVID-19 response and recovery in East and Southern Africa* (FMM/GLO/164/MUL, Annex B, pp. 118–122)

Subprogramme 4.4. *Economic inclusion and social protection to reduce poverty in the context of COVID-19* (FMM/GLO/157/MUL, Annex B, pp. 213–221)

Subprogramme 4.5. *Building livelihoods resilience, response and recovery from COVID-19 challenges in Latin America* (FMM/GLO/162/MUL, Annex B, pp. 222–232)

Subprogramme 4.6. *Building livelihoods resilience and recovery from COVID-19 challenges in East and Southern Africa* (FMM/GLO/163/MUL, Annex B, pp. 233–240)

Subprogramme 4.7. *Building back better and greener: integrated approaches for an inclusive and green COVID-19 recovery in rural spaces* (FMM/GLO/166/MUL, Annex B, pp. 241–250)

Subprogramme 5.6. *Building the resilience of the most vulnerable smallholder farmers for a transformative recovery from COVID-19 in Mali, Myanmar and Guatemala* (FMM/GLO/151/MUL, Annex B, pp. 318–333)

Subprogramme 5.9. *Global action for fall armyworm control* (FMM/GLO/154/MUL, Annex B, pp. 342–348)

Subprogramme 5.13. *Building resilience to multiple shocks and stresses in the response and recovery from COVID-19 impacts in the Caribbean* (FMM/GLO/161/MUL, Annex B, pp. 378–392)

Source: FVC Secretariat elaboration

Highlights of achievements

472. Millions of people around the world face concerns over acute food insecurity, many of whom are contending with ongoing or emerging food chain crises. These populations require urgent food, nutrition and livelihood assistance as a result of conflict, weather extremes, transboundary pests and diseases, economic shocks, or a combination of these drivers. By leveraging funds through the FVC, FAO delivers responses that span the humanitarian–development–peace nexus to equip populations with greater capacities for withstanding and managing ongoing and future challenges.
473. During 2022, seven COVID-19-oriented FVC subprogrammes supported a diverse set of social protection and community resilience initiatives geared towards economic recovery from the pandemic in 14 countries across Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean. This work has reached populations that have been placed in a vulnerable position by the lasting socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19.

474. The FVC subprogramme on *FAW control* has addressed agrifood systems challenges associated with FAW outbreaks in Africa and Asia and the Pacific. This involved supporting countries to implement initiatives to control and sustainably manage FAW and by coordinating the concerted global effort to mitigate the impact of this pest on agrifood systems.

COVID-19

475. FVC-supported work has aimed at reducing or eliminating the potentially compounding effects of COVID-19 on existing and emerging food systems crises. In Grenada, Guyana and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the subprogramme on *COVID-19 response and recovery in the Caribbean* is supporting work to increase the resilience of vulnerable crop farmers and value chain actors to drought, extreme rainfall and multi-hazard risks. These efforts largely focus on improving rapid emergency preparedness and responses and DRM at both the institutional and farm level (see *BL4. Resilient agrifood systems*).

476. FVC subprogrammes have also addressed challenges that are at the interface of humanitarian and development work by protecting the livelihoods of vulnerable farmers and pastoralists, especially women, youth, migrants, displaced people and Indigenous Peoples, and developing their resilience as part of a transformative approach to promote economic recovery from COVID-19. This is being achieved by supporting households in Guatemala, Mali and Myanmar to improve their livelihoods through increased income, ownership of productive assets and access to markets. Through the subprogramme on *Resilience and transformative COVID-19 recovery*, work is under way to deliver targeted agricultural inputs and cash-based interventions to the most vulnerable communities (see *BL4. Resilient agrifood systems*).

During 2022, the FVC supported the implementation of seven subprogrammes geared towards recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. Bringing together elements from across the HDP nexus, these efforts are strengthening the resilience of vulnerable populations by rebuilding local economies, improving disaster risk management, and developing social protection systems that are better integrated with agricultural services in 15 countries across Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

477. Work supported through FVC subprogrammes has also developed resilience by expanding social protection services for communities that have been heavily affected by COVID-19. In 2022, small-scale producers in the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Nicaragua, especially women, youth and Indigenous Peoples, were supported through the subprogramme on COVID-19 response and recovery in Latin America to restore their livelihoods and build resilience through the establishment of articulated territorial strategies that enhance access to markets, rural services and social protection programmes (see *BL2. Inclusive rural transformation*).

478. Through the subprogramme on *COVID-19 response and recovery in East and Southern Africa*, other populations heavily disadvantaged by the COVID-19 pandemic have been supported by increasing the access of poor and vulnerable rural households and Indigenous Peoples to social protection and complementary services, while enhancing their capacities for resilience building, empowerment and livelihood improvement. This is being accomplished by raising awareness within CBOs on the available social protection programmes in Kenya and Malawi, together with their entitlements, registration procedures and referral mechanisms (see *BL2. Inclusive rural transformation*).

479. The subprogramme on *Building back better and greener* has supported farmers in their recovery from COVID-19 by combining social protection with complementary services to enhance the uptake of environmentally friendly and climate-adaptive agricultural and land use practices. Following this approach, social protection, agricultural extension and risk management services are being optimized and integrated to better serve rural households in Kenya, Sri Lanka and Zambia (see *BL2. Inclusive rural transformation*).
480. The subprogramme on *Economic inclusion in the context of COVID-19* has aimed to deliver complementary agricultural and social protection interventions to facilitate the recovery from COVID-19 in poor rural communities. Through this work, the systems, coordination and capacities for the joint delivery of social protection and agricultural support to small-scale farmers are being improved in Timor-Leste and Zambia (see *BL2. Inclusive rural transformation*).
481. A food systems approach to resilience building has also been adopted to support recovery from COVID-19. Through the subprogramme on *Food systems transformation for COVID-19 recovery*, cohesive policies for food systems transformation are being developed and implemented in Burundi, South Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe, building upon existing initiatives and the National Pathways from the Food Systems Summit (see *BL6. Scaling up investment*).

Fall armyworm

482. Through the subprogramme on *Fall armyworm control*, three regional IPM packages were developed for Southern, Central and Western Africa during 2022. The IPM package for Southeast Asia was also prepared and is awaiting final validation by countries. These IPM packages provide a list of validated IPM options, as well as the evidence for their low environmental and human health impacts. They serve as tools to improve countries' capacities for managing FAW in their respective subregions (see *BP4. Small-scale producers' equitable access to resources*). In terms of measurable changes to production, yield loss estimates remained stable at 1.11 percent in the Philippines as of May 2022. Yield losses for Burkina Faso and Kenya will be estimated in 2023.
483. Throughout 2022, the FAMEWS was regularly updated. It now includes 4 132 validated scouting reports and 2 356 validated trap reports submitted by users in Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Chad, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, the Philippines, South Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
484. The [FAW global portal](#) was also updated throughout the year with relevant information and communications materials. The FAW Secretariat was supported to convene various [meetings](#), including those of its Steering Committee, its Technical Committee and its Resource Mobilization Working Group, in addition to a joint meeting of these groups. Regional workshops on the Implementation of the Global Action for FAW Control were held during 2022 for [Africa](#), [The Near East and North Africa](#), and [Asia and the Pacific](#). These meetings allowed for the examination of the implementation status and challenges faced by demonstration countries, the exchange of information, and the identification of a way forward.

BL4. Resilient agrifood systems

Impact	Promote inclusive economic growth by reducing inequalities (urban/rural areas, rich/poor countries, men/women)	SDG Targets  1.3, 1.5  2.4
Outcome	Resilience of agrifood systems and livelihoods to socio-economic and environmental shocks and stresses strengthened through improved multi-risk understanding and effective governance mechanisms for implementation of vulnerability reduction measures	
Output Indicators	<p>Number of CPFs/countries where FAO has supported SDG targets to promote improved multi-risk understanding and effective governance mechanisms for implementation of vulnerability reduction measures for strengthened resilience of agrifood systems and livelihoods to socio-economic and environmental shocks and stresses</p> <p>% Stakeholders' appreciation of FAO's work; relevance, innovative nature, partnerships, normative contribution, leveraging resources for impact; (parameters to be determined in collaboration with countries, PPA leads, technical units)</p>	
Contributing subprogrammes in 2022 <p>Subprogramme 2.7. <i>Strengthening biosecurity for resilient and sustainable agrifood systems with One health approach in the Pacific</i> (FMM/GLO/167/MUL, Annex B, pp. 130–134)</p> <p>Subprogramme 4.1. <i>Transforming the future face of agriculture: promoting socioeconomic inclusion</i> (FMM/GLO/136/MUL, Annex B, pp. 149–161)</p> <p>Subprogramme 5.4. <i>Promoting coherence between disaster risk reduction, climate action and social protection in sub-Saharan Africa</i> (FMM/GLO/148/MUL, Annex B, pp. 296–310)</p> <p>Subprogramme 5.6. <i>Building the resilience of the most vulnerable smallholder farmers for a transformative recovery from COVID-19 in Mali, Myanmar and Guatemala</i> (FMM/GLO/151/MUL, Annex B, pp. 318–333)</p> <p>Subprogramme 5.13. <i>Building resilience to multiple shocks and stresses in the response and recovery from COVID-19 impacts in the Caribbean</i> (FMM/GLO/161/MUL, Annex B, pp. 378–392)</p> <p>Source: FVC Secretariat elaboration</p>		

Highlights of achievements

485. The household livelihoods of approximately 4.5 billion people depend on agrifood systems that are exposed to multiple shocks and stressors, while the COVID-19 pandemic and its socioeconomic effects have only increased the vulnerability of many more households. By means of improving multi-risk understanding and governance mechanisms that support the uptake of vulnerability reduction measures, FVC-funded initiatives seek to enhance the resilience of agrifood systems and livelihoods to socioeconomic and environmental stressors.
486. During 2022, five FVC subprogrammes directly contributed to systemic and household resilience through the promotion and uptake strategies and programmes that strengthen DRM and anticipatory action, as well as poverty reduction through the economic inclusion of vulnerable households.
487. The FVC subprogramme on *DRR, climate action and social protection* has contributed to resilient agrifood systems by supporting the delivery of integrated approaches that aim to simultaneously develop the resilience of households to climate-related disasters and other shocks and increase their food security and nutrition. This is being accomplished through the adoption of CSA and DRR strategies by vulnerable farmers in Malawi.
488. Similarly, the FVC subprogramme on *Resilience and transformative COVID-19 recovery* has supported integrated approaches aiming to protect the livelihoods of vulnerable farmers and pastoralists, especially women, youth, migrants, displaced people and Indigenous Peoples, and develop their resilience-building capacities. This is being achieved by supporting households in Guatemala, Mali and Myanmar to increase their incomes, ownership of productive assets and access to markets.

489. The FVC subprogramme on *COVID-19 response and recovery in the Caribbean* has supported the recovery of vulnerable crop farmers' and associated value chain actors' livelihoods from the effects of COVID-19 by increasing their resilience to drought, extreme rainfall and multi-hazard risks. This is being achieved by enhancing access to risk-reducing and risk-management practices and technologies, and by ensuring women's participation in multihazard risk management activities in value chains across Grenada, Guyana and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.
490. Resilient agrifood systems have also been nurtured through the FVC subprogramme on *Transforming the future face of agriculture*, which aims to ensure the economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable rural households in the face of shocks and disasters. This is being accomplished through the development and implementation of a cohesive risk management strategy that is better integrated into the national social protection system of the Philippines.
491. The FVC subprogramme on *One health approach in the Pacific* has supported the transition to more resilient agrifood systems by implementing work concerning transboundary biosecurity measures. Progress towards this is being accomplished through initiatives seeking to (i) build national networks for One Health, (ii) strengthen preparedness and response measures for transboundary animal and plant diseases, invasive species, pests and AMR, and (iii) equip countries with the facilities and technology needed to monitor and control biosecurity threats (see *BP3. One Health*).

Disaster risk management and anticipatory actions

492. Through the subprogramme on *DRR, climate action and social protection*, institutional capacities have been developed in the areas of DRM and planning, early warning/early action planning, and the district-level application of DRR, climate change adaptation, resilience and social protection plans in Malawi. The District Councils of Mwanza and Neno, through their District Executive Committees, are responsible for the coordination of multisectoral plans to support resilience building, climate change action, DRR and social protection. In 2022, various efforts were undertaken to strengthen their coordination functions, as well as to empower them as decision-makers in the planning and implementation of the Malawi National Social Support Programme.
493. During 2022, the District Disaster Risk Management Plan in Mwanza and the Early Warning Early Action Plans in Neno were developed. Throughout this process, the capacities of district teams were strengthened in disaster risk management and planning. Their capacities were also strengthened for the implementation of programmes on climate action, DRR, agricultural livelihoods and social protection. In total, 44 government extension staff from Mwanza and Neno gained knowledge and skills on the implementation and management of CSA, DRR and social protection programmes, including the National Resilience Strategy, the National Agriculture Policy and the Malawi National Social Support Programme. Supporting this work, 80 community-based facilitators were trained through FFSs on DRR, natural resources management, climate change adaptation, farming as a business and social protection.

In Malawi, the District Councils of Mwanza and Neno have been supported to implement and monitor community-level resilience, DRR, climate change action and social protection in accordance with the National Resilience Strategy, the National Agriculture Policy and the Malawi National Social Support Programme.

494. As a result, the districts of Mwanza and Neno possess the capabilities to conduct regular coordination meetings and undertake field visits aimed at tracking the progress of interventions and collecting relevant data to support management and planning. Both districts have Early Warning Early Action Social Protection plans in place, which primarily focus on mitigating the impact of dry spells. As such, functional systems have been established for the implementation and monitoring of resilience, DRR, climate change action and social protection at the district level. These systems complement work in the Poverty Reduction and Social Protection Division of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development to implement coordinated multisectoral plans covering social protection, resilience building and DRR. Notably, the Poverty Reduction and Social Protection Division started implementing the Lean Season Response Programme, which involves social cash transfers (Cash+) to cushion vulnerable households from food insecurity caused by the delayed onset of rainfall, tropical cyclone Ana and tropical storm Gombe.
495. The subprogramme on *COVID-19 response and recovery in the Caribbean* is at its early stages of implementation. A key objective of this work is to increase the number of farming families that have access to risk-reducing and risk-management livelihood practices and technologies. In 2022, institutional, sectoral and community-level mobilization efforts began in Grenada. Training on rapid emergency preparedness and responses and a DRM systems analysis for agriculture were completed in Guyana. The mapping of ongoing and upcoming DRM-related initiatives and gap analyses pertaining to (i) data on hazards, risks, vulnerability and geospatial systems and (ii) data on links between agriculture and social protection were conducted in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. This work will ensure the appropriateness of community-level assessments and guide the subsequent identification of risk-reducing and risk-management livelihood practices and technologies.
496. Related efforts also seek to increase the number of women participating in training activities on multi-hazard risk management. In 2022, an analysis of resilient value chain priorities was carried out Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Follow-up activities are expected to provide an in-depth gender-based analysis that identifies the best approach to maximizing women's involvement in the creation of resilient value chains.

Economic inclusion, income generation and poverty reduction

497. The subprogramme on *Resilience and transformative COVID-19 recovery* has contributed towards safeguarding the most vulnerable populations, promoting transformative economic recovery approaches, and building capacities for resilience based on effective COVID-19 stimulus measures and recovery plans. In Mali, 700 vulnerable households from Bafoulabé and Mahina, Kayes region received seeds and agricultural equipment for market gardening, as well as small ruminants and veterinary kits for livestock rearing. The close monitoring of good agricultural practices was achieved through previously established FFSs. In addition, 700 beneficiaries and 10 SMEs/rural microenterprises were identified as beneficiaries for cash distribution. Cash disbursement will take place once the contract has been signed with the service provider, which was in progress at the end of 2022. Information sessions reaching 950 people were delivered to raise awareness at the local level on barrier measures and healthy foods to limit the spread and minimize the health impacts of COVID-19. As part of this work, COVID-19 sanitation kits were also distributed.
498. In Guatemala, 380 families had previously been identified as target beneficiaries based on an evaluation of the effects caused by COVID-19 and agricultural damage caused by storms Eta and Iota. In 2022, a rapid diagnosis was conducted to characterize the intervention territory and better understand the priorities of individual beneficiaries. A market survey was also carried out to support decision-making processes. The data obtained from this work demonstrated that: (i) on average, income fell by 90 percent during times of confined movement during the pandemic; (ii) 93 percent of groups had a lack of strategies and planning for their income-generating activities; and (iii) the community-level

COVID-19 prevention measures primarily affected transportation, which in turn, restricted the marketing the products, the purchase of supplies for productive activities, and general organization. Additionally, the state of existing infrastructure was assessed, and the main markets and productive activities of beneficiaries were identified.

499. Subsequently, working sessions were held with beneficiaries to share and validate the results of the rapid diagnosis and market study, which will serve as a basis for creating plans to restore their income-generating activities. Financial entities were surveyed to identify their cash transfer services, and a document detailing the cash transfer implementation process was prepared. This will facilitate the cash-for-work initiative in 2023, which is incorporating the data gathered through the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food's project, "Family farmers benefited with stipends for the implementation of soil conservation practices."
500. In Myanmar, as a result of intensified conflict and ongoing civil unrest, FAO's access and delivery of assistance to target communities of the transformative economic recovery initiative was restricted. During 2022, the FAO country office proposed that the initiative be redirected to Ayeyarwaddy, a region in which poverty is rising sharply and vulnerability to natural hazards and disasters is very high. Subsequently, local partners were identified in Ayeyarwaddy, and consultations were held to finalize the scope and modality of the intervention, which will involve a village vulnerability and risk assessment. Materials were also prepared for future training on nutrition-sensitive and climate-smart agricultural products and practices.
501. Through the subprogramme on *Transforming the future face of agriculture*, technical support has been provided to the Department of Social Welfare and Development in the Philippines for the design and operationalization of the national social protection plan, which aims to foster economic inclusion and poverty reduction. The road map for establishing an adaptive and shock-responsive social protection system was previously adopted by the Human Development and Poverty Reduction Cabinet Cluster and the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council in 2021. These policy and operational frameworks form a basis for actions geared towards protecting and restoring the assets and livelihoods of small-scale food producers in the face of shocks.
502. In 2022, the cash-based social protection pilot work in the province of Catanduanes was scaled up, allowing for further testing of the social protection system's adaptiveness and shock responsiveness. Two data sharing agreements were also developed, (i) the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture, which is managed by the Department of Agriculture, and (ii) the Listahanan (the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction), which are managed by the Department of Social Welfare and Development. These agreements are expected to improve information exchange and support coordination across social protection and agricultural interventions.

Lessons learned and opportunities for better life

503. Cash transfers can enable poor and vulnerable smallholder farmers to gain access to modern productivity-enhancing inputs, as well as opportunities for livelihood diversification. Both approaches proved effective in building farmers' resilience in Malawi. While some farmers used cash transfers to purchase improved seeds and fertilizers, others opted to invest in livestock. Additionally, off-farm small-scale enterprises were established using the funds from cash transfers. The flexibility of cash transfers has ultimately enabled households to both increase and diversify their income streams.
504. In Guatemala, the selection of informal groups was led by women and youth, which has generated an approach that is distinct from more traditional ones. Increasing the participation of women in these groups is important for ensuring the legitimacy and recognition of their work. These groups can also become legally recognized structures, such as associations or organizations, which can empower women to claim their rights, approach local governments for support, and increase their visibility among economic actors.

Box 13. Strengthening smallholder resilience in Mali in response to COVID-19

Subprogramme 5.6. Building the resilience of the most vulnerable smallholder farmers for a transformative recovery from COVID-19 in Mali, Myanmar and Guatemala

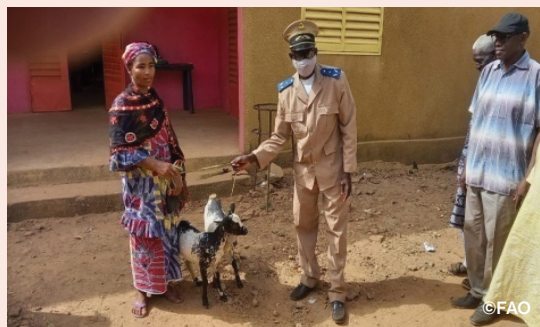


Seven hundred vulnerable households from 54 villages in the communes of Bafoulabé and Mahina (Kayes region) have received agricultural inputs (seeds and equipment) for market gardening, small ruminant rearing and veterinary kits for fattening activities. This includes: 7 tonnes of potato seeds, 3.5 kilograms of cabbage seeds, 3.5 kilograms of tomato seeds, 3.5 kilograms of onion seeds, 700 plastic watering cans, 700 hoes, 815 goats and veterinary kits (comprising 1 000 albedanzole tablets, 30 50mL vials of antibiotics (tenaline), 40 50mL vials of anti-stress vitamins, 1 000 vaccine doses for sheep and goat pasteurellosis (pastovin) and 20 vials of deworming medication (ivermectin).

Some challenges remain to be overcome, among which is the need to increase the mastery of potato cultivation, as well as various gardening practices, including traditional parcelling, drainage and cultivation techniques. Other work needs to address the protection and fencing of market gardening areas from wandering animals. Beneficiaries' reach to other communities in difficult situations also needs to be expanded.

FAO and the Malian Association for the Protection of the Environment, "Stop Sahel," following a participatory approach that involved administrative authorities and municipalities, have contributed to protecting the livelihoods of the most vulnerable farmers and herders, with particular attention given to women, young people and people with disabilities.

This work is innovative and has contributed to the empowerment of rural women through support for groups and associations. It has enabled the revival of market gardening activities, which has had a positive impact on the food security and nutrition of children aged 0 to 5. It has promoted the social inclusion of beneficiaries with disabilities. It has also contributed to strengthening the resilience of the most vulnerable population in the Kayes region by supporting the recovery of their income-generating activities, which were impacted by COVID-19 and the related mitigation measures.



Source: Adapted from the FVC subprogramme report by the Office of Emergencies and Resilience (OER)

Challenges

505. While cash transfers proved highly effective in building resilience among small-scale farmers in Malawi, delays were experienced in the disbursement process. The delays were largely the result of not being able to find a suitable financial service provider to conduct the disbursements in the field. Future cash transfer initiatives should prioritize the timely identification of a financial service provider. Likewise, delays were experienced in the procurement of beekeeping kits due to high delivery costs. Procurement on the local market, as opposed to international markets, is being explored as an alternative.
506. Implementation of the originally planned work in Myanmar has been hindered by intensified conflict and civil unrest in Rakhine and Kachin. This prevented quality engagement with potential beneficiaries at the field level in 2021 and 2022, resulting in the FAO country office proposing alternative activities in Ayeerwaddy, where the likeliness of successfully implementing activities is higher due to fewer security concerns and the possibility of building on other projects.
507. In Mali, various technical challenges must be overcome to enhance the income-generating activities of agricultural input beneficiaries. These include supporting producers to (i) master potato cultivation, (ii) apply gardening practices (such as traditional parcelling), (iii) implement drainage and cultivation techniques, (iv) enhance the protection and fencing of market gardening areas from wandering animals, and (v) expand their reach to other communities.
508. In Guatemala, the transformation of beneficiaries' ideas into action plans proved challenging. Not all groups or organizations were ready for business transformation, which not only requires the acquisition of equipment, supplies and productive infrastructure, but also technical assistance and specialized support to design new business models. In addition, business skills were generally lacking. Technical assistance and accelerated training programmes to equip families with business skills are priorities moving forward.

BL5. Hand-in-Hand Initiative

Impact	Promote inclusive economic growth by reducing inequalities (urban/rural areas, rich/poor countries, men/women)	SDG Targets  1.1, 1.2  2.1, 2.2, 2.a  10.1, 10.2
Outcome	Agricultural transformation and sustainable rural development accelerated through targeting the poorest and the hungry, differentiating territories and strategies, and bringing together all relevant dimensions of agrifood systems through analysis and partnerships	
Output Indicators	<p>Number of CPFs/countries where FAO has supported SDG targets to accelerate agricultural transformation and sustainable rural development through targeting the poorest and the hungry, differentiating territories and strategies, and bringing together all relevant dimensions of agrifood systems through analysis and partnerships</p> <p>% Stakeholders' appreciation of FAO's work; relevance, innovative nature, partnerships, normative contribution, leveraging resources for impact; (parameters to be determined in collaboration with countries, PPA leads, technical units)</p>	
Contributing subprogrammes in 2022 Subprogramme 1.4. <i>Accelerating innovation through the Hand-in-Hand Initiative</i> (FMM/GLO/158/MUL, Annex B, pp. 57–65) Subprogramme 2.1.2. <i>Governance innovation for sustainable development of food systems</i> (FMM/GLO/150/MUL, Annex B, pp. 79–87) Source: FVC Secretariat elaboration		

Highlights of achievements

509. In most low-income countries and countries dealing with food crises, livelihoods are constrained by persistently low agrifood productivity and access to markets, limited capacities to manage agricultural and rural transformation, and inadequate abilities to cope with complex, evolving markets and the impacts of climate change. The FVC has continued to support subprogrammes that build on FAO's HiH Initiative to accelerate agricultural transformation and sustainable rural development.
510. The subprogramme on *Accelerating innovation through the HiH Initiative* has supported FAO's wider efforts to drive agricultural transformation and sustainable rural development by targeting the poorest and most malnourished communities, establishing differentiated territorial strategies, and utilizing analysis, capacity development and innovation to adopt multidimensional approaches to agrifood systems challenges. This support spans the lifecycle of the HiH Initiative, which involves various phases, including the "handshake," technical analysis, reaching an agreement on the focus programmatic support, matchmaking and partner engagement, drafting an investment plan, and implementation.
511. The subprogramme on *Governance innovation for food systems* has contributed to the HiH Initiative by improving coordination for the delivery of better-targeted interventions that promote sustainable food production, inclusive value creation and healthier diets on a national scale, with the broader goal of creating more socially, economically and environmentally sustainable food systems. Efforts to achieve this in United Republic of Tanzania are focusing on the establishment of evidence-based arrangements for analysing food systems challenges and interventions, which will facilitate integrated and inclusive decision-making processes for policy interventions.

Implementation of the HiH Initiative





512. By the end of 2022, 54 countries were participating in the HiH Initiative, and the subprogramme on *Accelerating innovation through the HiH Initiative* was being widely utilized to support participating countries in the establishment of territorial approaches that better target the poorest and most malnourished populations. This work has involved efforts to strengthen analysis and capacities for better targeting investments and to facilitate their implementation. During 2022, the Hand-in-Hand Investment Forum was held as part of the World Food Forum at FAO headquarters. At the Investment Forum, high-level representations from 20 countries had the opportunity to present their prioritized investment cases to international financing institutions, regional banks, investment and impact funds, and private sector partners. These 20 countries only included those that had already reached advanced stages in their HiH work programmes. Notably, The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation finalized a USD 4 million agreement to support the Agriculture Transformation Programme in Bangladesh.
513. The subprogramme on *Accelerating innovation through the HiH Initiative* has also focused on the development of analytics to better target investments. By the end 2022, data preparation, processing, management and analysis in relation to GIS and econometrics had been completed for 41 countries. This has facilitated the preparation of analytical outputs to identify the typologies of territories for different interventions. Training on these analytical techniques was delivered to government officials in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua throughout the year.
514. Expertise have been acquired to conduct Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis to identify more precise candidate locations for agrifood systems interventions, taking into consideration the links between supply, demand and relevant infrastructure. At the end of 2022, Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis had been completed in 36 countries. Tailored training was carried out in countries that rely heavily on the blue economy, with five countries completing assessments on the suitability of fish farming versus mariculture.
515. A novel analytical method to compute land cover and crop statistics has been established on Digital Earth Africa, a regional open-source Earth observation platform. Based on this method, national maps for Rwanda and Mozambique were tested and validated, and 20 national experts were trained on the production of standardized land cover maps using Earth Observation. In Burundi, potential “agricultural growth zones” have been identified through a rapid territorial development analysis. The analysis was used to update existing data on poverty, refugees’ status, priority value chains, and food security and nutrition, as well as to identify bottlenecks to inclusive and sustainable agrifood systems development.
516. The subprogramme on *Accelerating innovation through the HiH Initiative* has continued to strengthen institutional capacities for the use of analytical tools and to mainstream their use on a global scale. Throughout 2022, institutional capacity development covering the use of the geospatial databases and the formulation/costing of investment opportunities remained an integral part of the HiH work programme. Additionally, more than 10 new countries were onboarded in 2022, with each of them being offered formal training on the HiH process, the development of typologies and the use of the geospatial platform.
517. For countries approaching the investments phase of HiH Initiative, additional training has been offered to facilitate economic and financial analysis of their identified core investment opportunities. Supporting this work, national capacities are also being developed to facilitate agricultural innovation processes. To date, strong governance structures to support the HiH process have been set up in Bangladesh, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Peru.
518. Through the subprogramme on *Governance innovation*, work in United Republic of Tanzania has brought together the HiH Initiative and efforts focusing on food systems transformation as follow up to the UNFSS. A complementary evidence and analysis package was developed to guide (i) the consolidation

of the national work plan for food systems transformation and (ii) the identification of investment gaps and opportunities, particularly in the agriculture sector, to accelerate progress towards socioeconomic and environmental objectives. This work addresses the increased demand for comprehensive and integrated policy and technical analysis in the agrifood sector.

Lessons learned and opportunities for *better life*

519. The effectiveness of the HiH Initiative at the country level can be maximized by establishing strong national ownership during all phases of work, together with a sound governance structure that is inclusive of all line ministries and stakeholders. These should be prioritized as work continues throughout countries engaged in the HiH Initiative.
520. The private sector plays a catalytic role in stimulating and funding transformative change under the HiH Initiative. Engagement of the private sector should remain a focus to build upon strong national governance structures.

BL6. Scaling up investment

Impact	Promote inclusive economic growth by reducing inequalities (urban/rural areas, rich/poor countries, men/women)	SDG Targets	
Outcome	Transformation towards sustainable agrifood systems with large-scale impacts on reducing inequalities and eradicating poverty and hunger accelerated through increased public and private investment, and improved capacities to leverage future investments	 1.b	 2.a
Output Indicators	Number of CPFs/countries where FAO has supported SDG targets promoting increased public and private investment, and improved capacities to leverage future investment to accelerate transformation towards sustainable agrifood systems with large-scale impacts on reducing inequalities and eradicating poverty and hunger	 10.1, 10.2, 10.b	 17.5
	% Stakeholders' appreciation of FAO's work; relevance, innovative nature, partnerships, normative contribution, leveraging resources for impact; (parameters to be determined in collaboration with countries, PPA leads, technical units)		
Contributing subprogrammes in 2022			
Subprogramme 1.1. <i>Leveraging global instruments and knowledge products</i> (FMM/GLO/127/MUL, Annex B, pp. 2–14)			
Subprogramme 1.3.1. <i>Improving country data for monitoring SDG achievements and informing policy decisions</i> (FMM/GLO/129/MUL, Annex B, pp. 27–44)			
Subprogramme 2.5. <i>Food systems transformation focusing on COVID-19 response and recovery in East and Southern Africa</i> (FMM/GLO/164/MUL, Annex B, pp. 118–122)			
Source: FVC Secretariat elaboration			

Highlights of achievements

521. Increased and higher quality public and private investments are required to achieve the SDGs. Through FVC-funded work, FAO is strengthening capacities to leverage future investments from both the public and private sector to support the transformation towards sustainable and inclusive agrifood systems with an emphasis on eradicating poverty and hunger and reducing inequalities.
522. During 2022, FVC subprogrammes supported work in favour of scaling up investments in agrifood systems. This primarily involved the development of nationally relevant food systems transformation agendas, the identification of target investment areas within agrifood systems and the production and dissemination of data on GEA.
523. The FVC subprogramme on *Food systems transformation for COVID-19 recovery* has supported efforts to scale up investment in agrifood systems by establishing stronger enabling environments for food systems transformation. Progress towards this objective is reflected in (i) the improved capacities of public sector actors to formulate and implement policies that favour food systems development and (ii) the establishment of a basis for targeted investments into value chain development in Burundi, South Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The subprogramme on *Global instruments and knowledge products* has also increased investment in agrifood systems through the implementation of global normative work, particularly the RAI Principles in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Sierra Leone.

Food systems transformation agendas

524. The subprogramme on *Food systems transformation for COVID-19 recovery* has supported initiatives seeking to establish improved food systems transformation policies and legislations. Multistakeholder dialogue has been fostered to develop coherent, inclusive and evidence-based food system

transformation agendas. In 2022, UN agencies met with the UN Food Systems Hub to identify the responsibilities and activities of agencies for the implementation of Burundi's National Pathway, which arose from the Food Systems Summit. In South Sudan, preparations were under way for three district-level multistakeholder dialogues (in Juba, Rumbek and Yambio), which will bring together value chain actors, local government experts, religious representatives and state-level representatives to discuss the convergence of food security, nutrition and social policy. In Zambia, national consultants received training to support the design of an agriculture sector transformation strategy through a field mission to Lusaka. A second field mission, involving an international expert in agricultural finance, is under way. In Zimbabwe, subprogramme work was aligned with the Hand-in-Hand Initiative and the flagship subregional agribusiness programme through a meeting involving various FAO divisions and the country office.

525. In line with the multistakeholder approach to food systems transformation, harmonized policy and regulatory frameworks for food systems transformation are being established. In 2022, National Pathways from the FSS and their implementation arrangements were being integrated with ongoing national initiatives (the Hand-in-Hand Initiative in Burundi, the Comprehensive Transformation of the Agricultural Sector Programme in Zambia, and the National Agriculture Investment Plan in Zimbabwe). Since South Sudan does not have a National Pathway from the FSS, a road map and way forward for the food transformation agenda will be addressed at the forthcoming regional multistakeholder dialogues and consultative workshop. Other work areas include strengthening the capacity of state and non-state actors for food systems transformation. In 2022, a training programme concept for food systems policymakers was developed and initial meetings were held with service providers for delivery of the training programme in Burundi, South Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Informed and targeted agricultural investment

526. The FVC subprogramme on *Global instruments and knowledge products* has promoted the application of RAI Principles to facilitate better-targeted agricultural investments. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Sierra Leone, South-South exchange on the implementation of better practice models for land-based investments were held in 2022. High-level representatives from key ministries, provincial authorities, district-level line offices, non-government stakeholders (international and local NGOs) and private sector representatives participated in the exchange. Emphasis was placed on the application of global instruments for guiding responsible tenure and investments, particularly in the forestry sector. In the context of land acquisition, participants gained a deeper understanding of recognizing customary rights, ensuring the food security of customary users, addressing negative social and environmental impacts, engaging women, youth and other marginalized groups in investments, monitoring the impact of investments, and adopting appropriate dispute resolution mechanisms. A policy brief was developed (and was in the process of being published) to promote learning on better practice models and their implementation.

Data, statistics and SDG-level reporting on government investment in agriculture

527. The subprogramme on *SDG monitoring* has enhanced national capacities for monitoring investment in agriculture by facilitating the development of disaggregation techniques for SDG indicator 2.a.1 (The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures) and enhancing reporting capacities through regional training workshops and nationally tailored technical assistance. During 2022, this involved updating the 2021 country notes for reporting on SDG indicator 2.a.1 with new annual data and sharing them with countries. In addition, new countries already disseminating adequate data on the two key aggregates required to determine GEA were identified. Query reports were prepared for countries with data quality issues in their GEA questionnaires.

In 2022, two regional training workshops were delivered, in-person training was delivered to ten countries in West and Central Africa, and virtual training was delivered to 11 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. As a result, the global GEA dataset and coverage of SDG indicator 2.a.1 now spans 175 countries.

528. Throughout the year, two regional training workshops were delivered, in-person training was delivered to ten countries in West and Central Africa, and virtual training was delivered to 11 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. As a result, the global GEA dataset and coverage of SDG indicator 2.a.1 now spans 175 countries. To support additional countries to initiate or improve data reporting in their GEA questionnaires, virtual capacity development sessions were held for the Central African Republic, Ghana and the United Arab Emirates. Additionally, through the Regional Statistical Commission of the Latin America and the Caribbean Working Group for SDG indicator 2.a.1, data strategy notes and virtual training were provided to Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Haiti, Panama, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago. FAO also participated in the African Union Commission's Biennial Review of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, which involved work to enhance investment finance in agriculture. As a result, FAO was able to share and receive GEA data with the African Union Commission for the first time.

3.2. Performance of Outcome and Output indicators for FVC programmes

529. For the 2018–2021 phase, FVC programmes and subprogrammes were originally designed to contribute results under the FAO Strategic Framework 2018–2021. In this manner, the five programmes and their respective subprogrammes were aligned to FAO’s Strategic Objectives. For the 2022–2025 phase, on the other hand, the FVC comprises four programmes, which are directly aligned with the FAO Strategic Framework 2022–2031. The four FVC programmes correspond to each of the four betters (better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life). As such, it is important to note that all ongoing subprogrammes were retroactively aligned to the Strategic Framework 2022–2031, allowing for a clear understanding of how they contribute to the four betters and the PPAs.

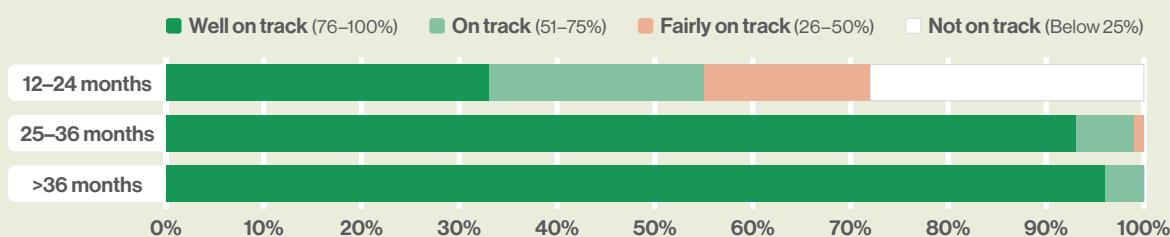
530. However, to ensure consistency and continuity in the presentation of results achieved through the FVC, the performance assessment of Outcomes and Outputs has been presented at the programme level, using the original five FVC programmes defined during the 2018–2021 phase. It is also worth noting that many FVC subprogrammes funded during the 2018–2021 phase received extensions and continued to be implemented throughout 2022. Most of these will continue to be implemented until the end of 2023.

531. Figure 21 shows the performance of Output indicators for FVC subprogrammes at different periods of implementation as of December 2022. The subprogrammes were implemented for less than two years (12–24 months), two to three years (25–36 months) and for more than three years (>36 months). The results show improvement in the performance of Output indicators with increased period of implementation. The subprogrammes with an implementation period of more than three years (>36 months) had the highest performance level, with 100 percent of Output indicators either on track or well on track. Similarly, subprogrammes with an implementation period of at least two to three years (25–36 months) had a high level of performance, with 99 percent of Output indicators either on track or well on track, and only one percent of Output indicators fairly on track. Performance was generally lower for subprogrammes with an implementation period of one to two year (12–24 months). For these subprogrammes, 55 percent of Output indicators were either on track or well on track, 17 percent were fairly on track and 28 percent were not on track.

532. Since the length of implementation has a strong effect on subprogramme performance, it is difficult to compare subprogrammes at early stages with those at more advanced stages. For this reason, subprogrammes with an implementation period of less than 24 months have been omitted from the programme-level analysis. However, the performance of these subprogrammes is covered in Annex B1 (Performance assessment of FVC subprogrammes), while their narrative reports are also included in Annex B2 (Individual reports of FVC subprogrammes). Following the same logic, it should be noted that the subprogrammes that have been implemented for less than 12 months could not be reasonably assessed and were also not included in the assessment.

Figure 21. Effect of length of implementation on performance of FVC subprogrammes

Source: Analysis by FVC Secretariat

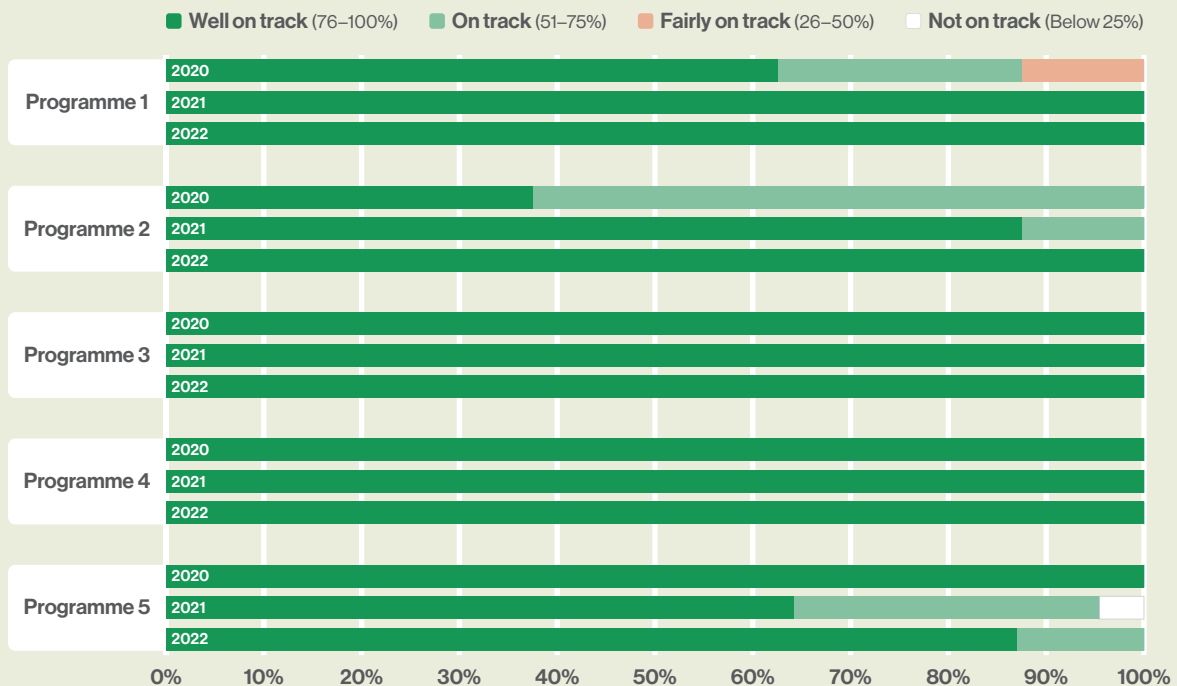


Assessment of Outcome and Output indicators at the programme level

533. Since 2020, the progress made towards the achievement of Outcome and Output indicators has been closely monitored and assessed (Figure 21 and 22). Under Programme 1, the proportion of Outcome indicators that are well on track has increased from 63 percent to 100 percent, while at the Output level, it has increased from 64 percent to 94 percent. Correspondingly, the proportion of indicators that are either partially on track or not on track has decreased from 13 percent to 0 percent at the Outcome level and from 24 percent to 0 percent at the Output level.
534. Under Programme 2, the proportion of Outcome indicators that are well on track has increased from 38 percent to 100 percent, while at the Output level, it has increased from 19 percent to 88 percent. In line with this, the proportion of indicators that are either partially on track or not on track has decreased from 50 percent to 0 percent at the Output level.
535. For Programme 3, the proportion of indicators that are well on track has remained at 100 percent at the Outcome level, while it has increased from 80 percent to 100 percent at the Output level.
536. Similarly, for Programme 4, the proportion of indicators that are well on track has remained at 100 percent at the Outcome level, while it has increased from 78 percent to 96 percent at the Output level. Correspondingly, the proportion of indicators that are either partially on track or not on track has decreased from 11 percent to 0 percent at the Output level.

Figure 22. Performance assessment of subprogramme Outcomes in 2020, 2021 and 2022

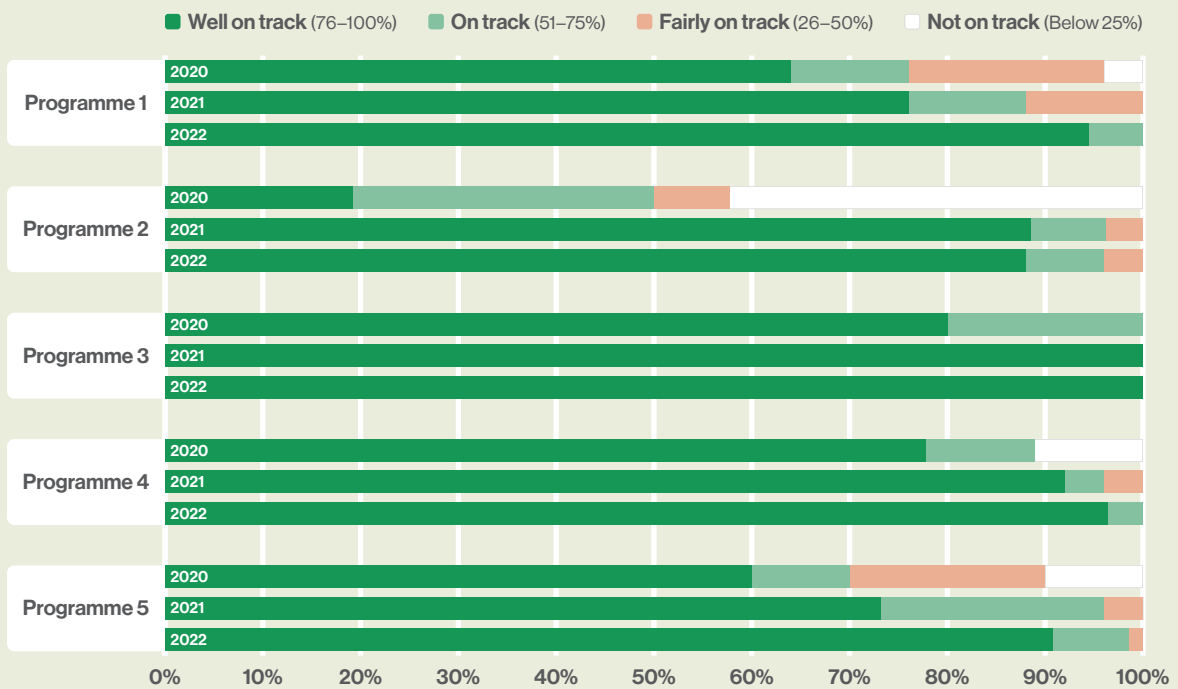
Source: Analysis by FVC Secretariat



537. For Programme 5, the proportion of indicators that are well on track has decreased from 100 percent to 87 percent at the Outcome level, although the remaining 13 percent still remain on track. At the Output level, the proportion of indicators that are well on track has increased from 60 percent to 91 percent. In line with this, the proportion of indicators that are either partially on track or not on track has decreased from 30 percent to 2 percent at the Output level.

Figure 23. Performance assessment of subprogramme Outputs in 2020, 2021 and 2022

Source: Analysis by FVC Secretariat

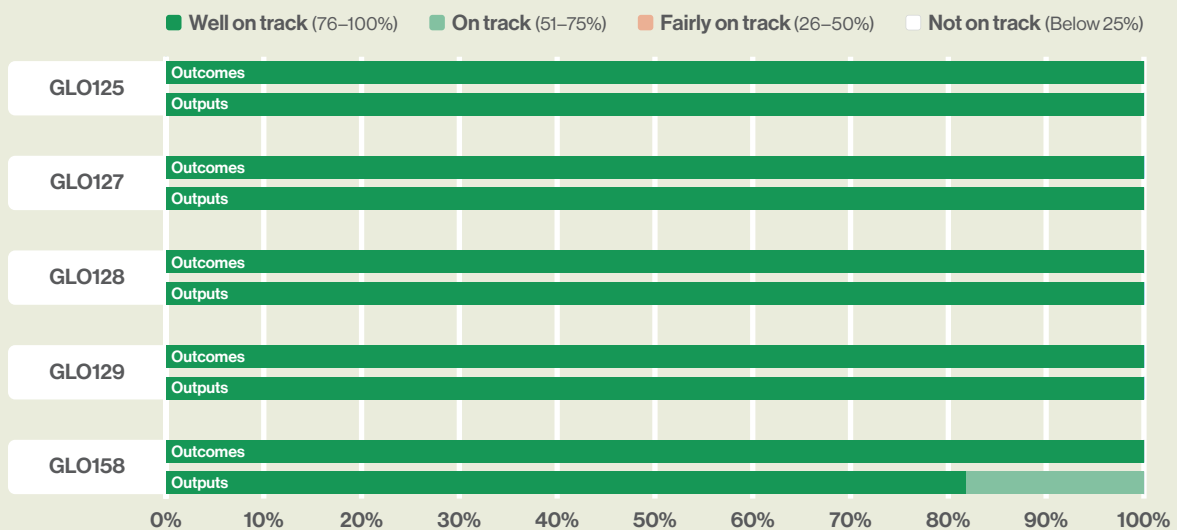


Programme 1. Evidence-based policy and global instruments

538. Under Programme 1, *Evidence-based policy and global instruments*, five subprogrammes were assessed in 2022. For all five subprogrammes, 100 percent of Outcome and Output indicators were delivered at a high level (on track/well on track). The achievements of Outcome and Output indicators for individual subprogrammes is detailed in Annex B1.

Figure 24. Performance assessment of Programme 1 Outcomes and Outputs in 2022

Source: Analysis by FVC Secretariat

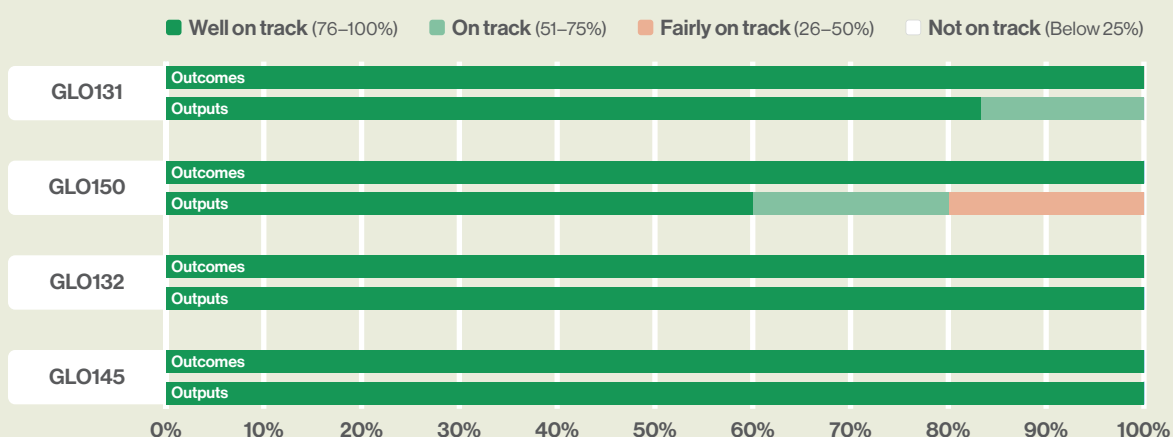


Programme 2. Resilience and sustainable food systems

539. Under Programme 2, *Resilience and sustainable food systems*, four subprogrammes were assessed in 2022. All four subprogrammes delivered strong results in terms of their Outcomes and Outputs. For three of the subprogrammes, 100 percent of Outcome and Output indicators were delivered at a high level (on track/well on track). For the remaining subprogramme, all Outcome indicators (100 percent) and 80 percent of Output indicators were delivered at a high level (on track/well on track). The achievements of Outcome and Output indicators for individual subprogrammes is detailed in Annex B1.

Figure 25. Performance assessment of Programme 2 Outcomes and Outputs in 2022

Source: Analysis by FVC Secretariat

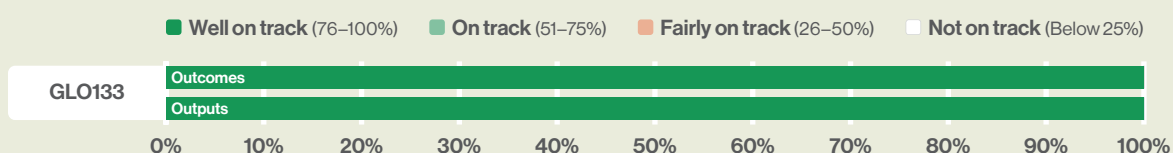


Programme 3. Migration and fragility

540. Under Programme 3, *Resilience and sustainable food systems*, one subprogrammes was assessed in 2022. For this subprogramme, all Outcome and Output indicators were delivered at a high level (well on track).

Figure 26. Performance assessment of Programme 3 Outcomes and Outputs in 2022

Source: Analysis by FVC Secretariat

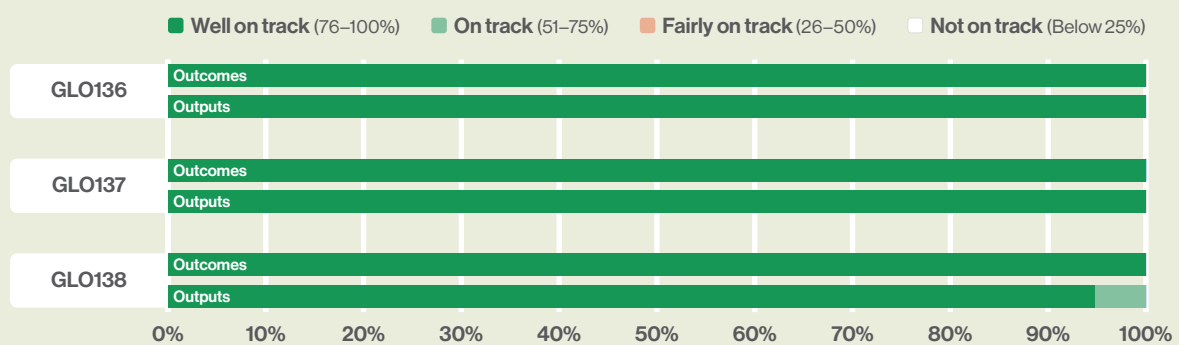


Programme 4. Generational gaps, women empowerment, and decent rural employment

541. Under Programme 4, *Generational gaps, women empowerment, and decent rural employment*, three subprogrammes were assessed in 2022. All three subprogrammes delivered strong results in terms of their Outcomes and Outputs. For all three subprogrammes, 100 percent of Outcome and Output indicators were delivered at a high level (on track/well on track). The achievements of Outcome and Output indicators for individual subprogrammes is detailed in Annex B1.

Figure 27. Performance assessment of Programme 4 Outcomes and Outputs in 2022

Source: Analysis by FVC Secretariat

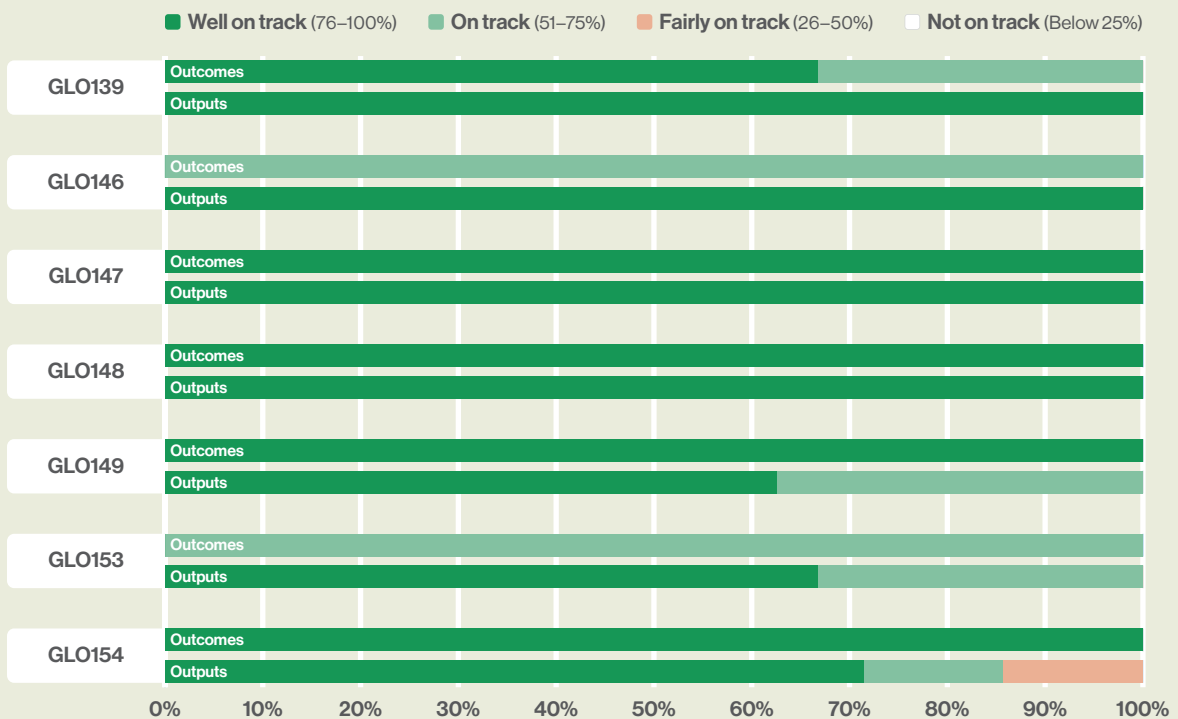


Programme 5. Climate change and agriculture

542. Under Programme 5, *Climate change and agriculture*, eight subprogrammes were assessed in 2022. All eight subprogrammes delivered strong results in terms of their Outcomes and Outputs. For seven of the eight subprogrammes, 100 percent of Outcome and Output indicators were delivered at a high level (on track/well on track). For the remaining subprogramme, all Outcome indicators (100 percent) and 85 percent of Output indicators were delivered at a high level (on track/well on track). The achievements of Outcome and Output indicators for individual subprogrammes is detailed in Annex B1.

Figure 28. Performance assessment of Programme 5 Outcomes and Outputs in 2022

Source: Analysis by FVC Secretariat





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4. Key FVC principles

4.1. Partnerships

543. In 2022, the expansion of existing partnerships continued across subprogrammes, while an assortment of new partnerships was brokered to support the delivery of emerging initiatives. Through the FVC, FAO continued to work alongside government ministries, other UN agencies and development partners, as well as national institutions and local partners to ensure that well-targeted interventions reach the beneficiaries that are most in need of assistance. By working together with other actors, synergies were once again strengthened between FVC-funded work and related projects around the world, facilitating the coordination of efforts and limiting the risk of duplicating efforts.

UN agencies (including RBAs)

544. Close collaboration has been established between FAO and the UN Food Systems Hub to ensure coherency in the implementation of National Pathways arising from the UNFSS in Burundi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. This has also allowed for the alignment of approaches to food systems transformation at the national level across relevant UN agencies.

545. Building on the established collaboration between FAO and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to address food systems transformation, an online capacity development e-learning package was developed. This work engaged technical experts from FAO, leveraging their expertise in an ongoing joint project involving UNEP and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).

546. Through the Rome-based agencies (RBA) joint programme, “Gender transformative approaches for food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture,” work has been carried out to support the piloting of DCs in Ecuador and Malawi.

547. FAO has also worked with the World Food Programme (WFP) to develop the HGSP pilot work in Timor-Leste. In particular, this collaboration is contributing towards the upgrading of school kitchen facilities to supply meals to students.

548. To foster the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples’ food systems and knowledge in natural resources management, food security and climate change initiatives, the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems has been launched. It is chaired by the President of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples and has appointed the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit as its Secretariat. To date, the Coalition has seven Member States and seven Indigenous representatives from different sociocultural regions of the world.

549. To support the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration, FAO has strengthened its partnerships with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and WFP, especially during the preparation of joint statements for the International Migration Review Forum. FAO also worked alongside the ILO to develop a joint policy paper on enhancing the coherence of labour migration and agricultural policies at the global level.

550. Based on FAO’s work to strengthen urban food systems in Ecuador, Rwanda and Senegal, synergies are being explored with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme to better integrate urban food systems into existing urban and territorial planning processes.

551. The FVC subprogramme on *Agricultural data gaps* has also continued to support work that contributes to the 50x2030 Initiative. This initiative is a joint FAO, World Bank and IFAD programme, which builds stronger national data systems that produce and use higher quality and timelier agricultural survey data.

Other development partners

552. Efforts to control and sustainably manage FAW have involved partnerships with the Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International, the CIMMYT, the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária), the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology, the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) and the IITA. The implementation of IPM field trials is being supported by ICRAF, which provides globally standardized protocols and data collection tools, as well as a data platform for technology evaluation.
553. FAO has also engaged with ICRAF to strengthen the capacities of FFS master trainers and community-based facilitators in Malawi on agroforestry practices. These practices have been incorporated into the pool of CSA practices that are being promoted among poor and vulnerable farming households.
554. In Mali, FAO coordinated with other partners involved in the World Bank-financed Regional Support Project for Pastoralism in the Sahel to advocate and create a stronger political environment for the official establishment of the National Transhumance Committee. This has strengthened the application of FAO's global normative work to accelerate the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition.
555. The ILO has been engaged in a variety of FAO efforts to address concerns over child labour in agriculture. In 2022, FAO assisted the ILO and Government of South Africa in the organization of the 5th Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour in Agriculture, especially in setting its agenda and drafting its outcome document. FAO's work on eliminating child labour has also established linkages with the ILO's CLEAR Cotton project. National policy dialogues in Burkina Faso, Mali and Pakistan have served as a platform for sharing results, good practices and lessons learned, and as means to developing a strong exit strategy for the projects.
556. FAO has partnered with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) by assisting its members to integrate child labour issues into their agendas and future actions. These efforts have been carried out in accordance with the ASEAN Roadmap on Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2025, which was adopted in 2020.
557. Efforts to develop the soybean value chain in Zambia has engaged the Soybean Innovation Lab, a network of public and private institutions working to provide critical information and technology in Africa.
558. In Suriname, a partnership with the Islamic Development Bank was expanded in 2022, resulting in a USD 300 000 grant to support the development of the pineapple value chain. The Organizations of Indigenous People in Suriname was also engaged to ensure that Indigenous Peoples' rights are fully recognized in the design of value chain-related interventions.
559. The HiH Initiative adopts a matchmaking approach, which allows participating countries to cultivate strategic partnerships for the mobilization of resources and acquisition of knowledge to address their identified investment areas. The financing of priority work areas has engaged the FAO Investment Centre to work with World Bank, the GCF, regional development banks, various national and international financial institutions, and private sector investors.

An ongoing partnership with the Islamic Development Bank was expanded in 2022, resulting in a USD 300 000 grant to support the development of the pineapple value chain in Suriname.

560. Efforts to strengthen national capacities for developing and implementing gender-sensitive policies concerning agriculture and climate change were supported with training delivered by WEDO and knowledge products developed by the CGIAR. In Fiji and the Solomon Islands, this work has been carried together with the European Union under the “Food and nutrition security impact, resilience, sustainability and transformation programme” to strengthen the systemic integration of gender in agriculture and its interaction with climate change.
561. To support a transformative economic recovery from COVID-19 in Mali, FAO has partnered with the Malian Association for the Protection of the Environment, “STOP SAHEL,” to protect the livelihoods of the most vulnerable farmers and herders.
562. In the context of harnessing the positive effects of migration, discussions were initiated with World Bank regarding the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas.
563. Through the work of one FFPO supported through the FFF, a climate change risk assessment and an associated hazard map were developed for four landscapes in United republic of Tanzania. A report on relevant climate change adaptation measures was also prepared. These efforts will feed into upcoming work supported by GCF and GEF.
564. Efforts to develop capacities for mainstreaming nutrition among SMEs, entrepreneurship support organizations and CBOs in Ethiopia, Haiti, Malawi, Mali, the Niger, Papua New Guinea and South Sudan have engaged two key partners, the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition and Action Against Hunger.
565. FVC subprogrammes have supported efforts to scale up the adoption of CSA practices in Southern Africa have brought together FAO, regional economic communities (including AUDA-NEPAD, CCARDESA, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the CARWG, the NCATFs from ten countries, NGOs, academic and research institutions, and the private sector. This has resulted in a collective voice and strong messaging to influence policy and share information and experiences across Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Government ministries and national institutions

Latin America and the Caribbean

566. FAO has worked alongside the 11 public institutions that constitute the National System of Production, Consumption and Trade in Nicaragua to initiate the development of Pilot Rural Territorial Recovery and Resilience Plans to support the communities most heavily affected by COVID-19. The key national partners include the National Institute of Agricultural Technologies, the Institute of Agricultural Protection and Health, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, and the Ministry of Family, Community, Cooperative and Associative Economy. Municipal governments and the Municipal Development Institute have also been engaged at the territorial level.
567. In the Caribbean, FAO has worked alongside national ministries of agriculture, emergency response and management networks, and climate-focused institutions to initiate work that builds community resilience to drought, extreme rainfall and multi-hazard risks and facilitates recovery from COVID-19. These include the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, the National Disaster Management Agency and the Grenada Meteorological Service (in Grenada); the Ministry of Agriculture, the Hydrometeorological Service and the Civil Defense Commission – National Emergency Operations Center (in Guyana); and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour, the National Emergency Management Organization and the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Meteorological

Services (in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines). Regional partners have also been engaged, including the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology, and the University of West Indies.

568. Efforts to integrate social security systems and agricultural production in Guyana have benefitted from FAO's close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs in Guyana. The involvement of key government partners is essential to ensuring the local ownership and monitoring of the national HGSF programme. Likewise, efforts to promote agroecology in Grenada have engaged the Grenada Food and Nutrition Council.
569. The establishment of the national DAIH in Dominica has involved collaboration between FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Blue and Green Economy and the Ministry of Public Works, Public Utilities and Digital Economy. Various other partners were engaged in the activities of the DAIH, including the Dominica Export Import Agency, which focuses on market access, and Dominica State College, which provides technical and vocational training.
570. Likewise, in Grenada, the establishment of the national DAIH involved collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Fisheries and Cooperatives, the Government's ICT Division, and the Marketing and National Importing Board. This work was implemented in coordination with an ongoing UNDP-GEF project on digitization.
571. To support a transformative economic recovery from COVID-19, FAO has coordinated the delivery of field activities with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food and the Municipal Directorates for Women in target municipalities.

Africa

572. To support the integration of social protection with agricultural interventions in Kenya, FAO has engaged with numerous national and local departments of government. These include the National Social Protection Secretariat and Department of Social Development within the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, the State Department of Fisheries and Livestock, the National Government Administrative Office, the National Drought Management Authority and various county-level governments.
573. Likewise, in Malawi, FAO has engaged with the Department of Fisheries, the Division of Poverty Reduction and Social Protection, the Department of Community Development and district-level councils to increase the access of poor and vulnerable rural households and Indigenous Peoples to social protection and complementary services, as well as to strengthen their capacities for resilience building, empowerment and livelihood improvement in response to COVID-19.
574. FAO has also partnered with the Machinga Agriculture Development Division within the Ministry of Agriculture in Malawi to develop household-level food security and nutrition, as well as resilience to climate change and shocks. This partnership was essential for the delivery of training to community-based facilitators at FFSs in the districts of Mwanza and Neno.
575. In Ethiopia, efforts to diversify smallholder production systems and integrate them into school feeding programmes have involved strong collaboration between the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, the Federal Cooperative Commission, the Public Procurement and Property Administration Authority and various development partners. The buy in of national partners is essential to the local ownership of the initiative.
576. The establishment of a national DAIH has involved collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, who engaged various other partners to implement national actions. Among the 35 partners engaged,

they key ones included the Agricultural Transformation Agency, the German Agency for International Cooperation, Precise Development, Mercy Corps, the University of Bahir Dar, Jimma University and Addis Ababa University.

577. In Mauritania, partnerships were strengthened with the National Agency for Statistics and Demographic and Economic Analysis, the National Federation of Breeders and the Ministry of Finance to strengthen capacities on the governance of pastoral lands and transhumance challenges.
578. In Zambia, social protection initiatives, including the Government's Food Security Pack, are being enhanced through coordination with the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and the Ministry of Agriculture and the Zambia Institute for Policy Analysis and Research. Related efforts to develop the management information system for the Food Security Pack have brought together the Smart Zambia Institute and the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services.
579. FVC-supported work on mainstreaming biodiversity into agriculture sector policies and programmes has involved the formation of key partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in Madagascar, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries in Uganda. These partnerships will ensure that nationally relevant initiatives are developed to support biodiversity mainstreaming in each countries' respective agriculture sector.

Near East and North Africa

580. In Morocco, the establishment of the national DAIH involved collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Marine Fisheries, Rural Development, and Water and Forests. In addition, the Government had previously established the National Digital Agriculture Pole, a public interest group involving 12 public and private actors that focus on the creation of development opportunities along value chains, mainly through market-oriented research and development programmes, valuation services, and innovation and digital education events and facilities. The National Digital Agriculture Pole will be responsible for implementing the DAIH and spearheading digital agriculture in the country. Various national institutions and academic partners are being engaged in the actions of the DAIH.

Asia and the Pacific

581. FVC-supported work on mainstreaming biodiversity into agriculture sector policies and programmes has involved the formation of key partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the National Agriculture and Forestry Institute in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. This will ensure that nationally relevant initiatives are developed to support biodiversity mainstreaming in the agriculture sector.
582. In Bangladesh, FAO has partnered with the Soil Resource Development Institute and the Bangladesh Agriculture Research Council under the Ministry of Agriculture to facilitate the scaling up of efforts through a larger project on sustainable soil management and CSA.
583. In Timor-Leste, FAO has brought together the Ministry of State Administration and Territorial Management, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to facilitate work contributing to the HGSF pilot initiative.

Territorial and local partners

584. The development of Pilot Rural Territorial Recovery and Resilience Plans to support the communities most heavily impacted by COVID-19 in Bolivia (Plurinational State of) has engaged farmers' organizations, women farmers' organizations, Indigenous Peoples' organizations, Indigenous women's organizations and local authorities in North Amazon/Pando and Tarija Valley. Together with support from

the Ministry of Environment and Water and other partners concerned with agriculture and conservation, the preliminary diagnosis for the Pilot Plans has followed a multistakeholder approach.

585. In the Philippines, the delivery of cash assistance through the social protection system to remote and underserved areas was enhanced by partnering with financial service providers for the digitalization of cash delivery. Discussions were held with Metrobank and GCash regarding the transfer of cash assistance to beneficiaries via their e-wallet mechanisms. In 2022, Metrobank organized mobile banks in the province of Catanduanes to help rural households open their accounts, paving the way for their economic inclusion.

Cash assistance has been delivered in remote and underserved areas in the Philippines through new partnerships with financial service providers. During 2022, Metrobank assisted rural households in Catanduanes province to open their accounts, which has facilitated their economic inclusion.

586. In Sri Lanka, the development of an e-extension platform is being undertaken together with the Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute.
587. FAO has partnered Farm Africa to pilot farm-level tools that strengthen decision-making on the adoption of CSA practices in United Republic of Tanzania. Similarly, in North Macedonia, FAO was able to better connect with farmers by coordinating with the Rural Development Network of North Macedonia and the National Farmers Federation, as well as the National Agricultural Extension Agency.
588. In Nepal, the establishment of a platform for FLW reduction efforts resulted in partnerships with over 30 local entrepreneurs following the initial hackathon. Young entrepreneurs engaged actively in these partnerships, bringing their knowledge on digital innovation and technology management to sustainable agriculture.
589. In Republic of Moldova, efforts to support the online sale of agricultural products by small-scale farmers has engaged various local partners, including the Organization for the Development of Medium and Small Enterprises (especially for its PARE 1+1 programme for attracting remittances into the economy), TechNovator (a spin-off of the National Association of ICT Companies), HELVETAS, Posta Moldovei, Chisinau Academy of Media Arts, Agrobiznes and various media outlets and agri-entrepreneurs.
590. In 2022, FAO partnered with 35 CSOs and producers' organizations to implement and scale up the DCs approach in 11 countries. This included eight in Burkina Faso, two in Cambodia, five in Democratic Republic of Congo, one in Ecuador, one in Kenya, two in Malawi, eight in Mali, two in Mauritania, two in the Niger, three in Senegal and one in Uganda. FAO also supported partnerships between the DCs initiative and 34 rural community stations in five countries, including six in the Democratic Republic of Congo, nine in Mali, four in Mauritania, ten in the Niger and five in Senegal.
591. To restore 358 hectares of land in the Lukungu forest during 2022, a partnership was facilitated between an FFPO in United Republic of Tanzania and the Njombe district council.
592. Local partnerships have proved critical to urban food systems transformation in small cities in Ecuador, Rwanda and Senegal. This includes work with the Food Bank of Manabí and Portocomercio EP to build a food recovery protocol in Portoviejo, and partnering with ICLEI Africa to ensure that the voice of cities and local food systems stakeholders were recognized at the UNFSS.

Academic and research institutions

593. FAO has coordinated with various external partners in the creation of a policy sourcebook to facilitate the integration of climate change, biodiversity, land management and the SDGs into agricultural policies. These include the University of Stirling, the Education University of Hong Kong, the University of Maryland and Bioversity International.
594. FAO has also partnered with multiple research institutions to undertake the integration of socioeconomic analysis and modelling with political economy and governance analysis. This innovative approach allowed stakeholders in Indonesia and Uganda to better assess food systems performance and evaluate comprehensive policy packages for food systems transformation. The institutions involved include the Christian-Albrechts-University of Kiel, the International Institute for Sustainable Development, the International Food Policy Research Institute and the International Institute for Applied System Analysis. In Indonesia, a senior researcher from Bagoor Agricultural University (who had previously served as the principal scientific adviser to the UNFSS dialogues) also contributed significantly to the political economy analysis.
595. The University of Amsterdam has been engaged in the development and coordination of an FAO technical paper entitled, “Role of small (pelagic) fish for food and nutrition security, using a sustainable food systems approach.” The document draws upon the expertise of multiple universities and other partners (e.g. WorldFish and the Institute of Marine Research).

4.2. Capacity development

596. Capacity development is an essential component of FAO's work, which seeks to ensure that institutions and individuals attain the skills and autonomy required to address concerns related to hunger, malnutrition and poverty. At the same, these efforts focus on relevant cross-cutting concerns, such as gender, human rights, climate change and the environment, economic sustainability and technological sustainability, all of which are integral to achieving the SDGs. In line with the priorities of FVC subprogramme beneficiaries, capacity development efforts have involved the delivery of tailored training to governments, national actors and individuals, in addition to the provision of technical support to foster self-sufficiency and the continuity of subprogramme results.

Institutions

Resilience

597. FAO has continued to strengthen institutional capacities for building community resilience within vulnerable populations around the world. The capacities of national, departmental and municipal-level authorities are being strengthened in Bolivia (Plurinational State of) through their active engagement in the planning, coordination and implementation of methodologies for carrying out territorial diagnoses that will guide the development of Pilot Rural Territorial Recovery and Resilience Plans in North Amazon/Pando and Tarija Valley.

598. DRM systems analysis in Guyana and institutional and capacity mapping in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines have indicated that government ministries and national institutions can effectively articulate DRM within their respective work streams. In the context of building community resilience to multi-hazard risks and extreme weather, and to support recovery from COVID-19, the capacities of key stakeholders have been further developed through exposure to DRM concepts via structured training, as well as workshops and consultations.

599. Likewise in Malawi, the capacities of government extension workers have been developed for the implementation of coherent actions that address DRR, climate change adaptation and social protection. In the district of Neno, capacities have also been strengthened within the District Civil Protection Committee on anticipatory action planning. This has enabled the Neno District Council to better formulate Early Warning, Early Action Plans for health, shelter and nutrition clusters.

Social protection

600. Institutional capacity development efforts have also focused on improving social protection systems. In Paraguay, the capacities of government officials at the central and local levels have been developed to implement the national social protection system. Together with the establishment of local partnerships and the provision of data to guide the implementation of evidence-based policies and programmes, this is expected to better equip policymakers and key actor with the necessary skills and tools for implementing measures that promote the economic inclusion of small-scale food producers. The *Diplomado* training course has been utilized to enhance the capacities of 35 social protection and extension service focal points across the four pilot municipalities for the rollout of the social protection system.

601. Similarly, the capacities of government officials have been developed in the area of social protection through a training workshop delivered to 70 public servants from the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Environment in Uganda and the *Unidad Técnica del Gabinete Social* in Paraguay.

602. The advancement of better integrated social protection initiatives in Kenya requires institutional coherence and capacity development within the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Disaster

Management Authority and the Department of Social Services at both the national and county levels. A series of sensitization and capacity-building sessions have been delivered to support this.

603. Similarly, in Zambia, efforts to better integrate the Food Security Pack with social protection requires improved capacities and institutional coherence in the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and the Ministry of Agriculture at the national, provincial and district levels. As such, FAO-led workshops have been implemented to support these objectives. In addition, government capacities have been strengthened to implement coordinated social protection and agricultural interventions through a workshop aimed at defining the Food Security Pack business process and developing specifications for its information management system.

Inclusive rural development

604. In Senegal, capacities have been developed to strengthen migration governance mechanisms. This has involved the delivery of training and awareness-raising efforts to national and local policymakers in six pilot municipalities. Migration issues have been incorporated into municipality development plans, and both migration governance systems and local migrants' associations have been established. In addition, the pilot orientation help desks, which aim to support returning and prospective migrants, are all locally owned and run.

Sustainable agriculture

605. Other capacity development work has enabled institutions to better promote sustainable agriculture. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, policymakers and technical staff have been trained on advanced methodologies for GIS data analysis and its application to policy development. Likewise, in North Macedonia, awareness has been raised within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy on the CSA+ Sustainability Assessment Framework, and training has been received on the use of Earth Map and the Smart Agriculture Platform. In Bangladesh, officers from the Department of Agriculture Extension have received training on use of the Khamari app.

606. The training course entitled "Addressing hazardous child labour and reduce risks posed to children by hazardous pesticides" has been delivered to FAO personnel, key national stakeholders and agricultural participants from various countries in the regions of (i) Africa and (ii) North Africa and the Near East. The training has supported institutional capacity development to address concerns over child labour and safety in agriculture. Additionally, a series of webinars have been delivered to enhance capacities on the application of research and evidence to policymaking processes concerned with child labour. These webinars have reached a wide range of stakeholders in (i) Africa and (ii) Latin American and the Caribbean.

607. In Kyrgyzstan, the capacities of social services staff have been developed to provide training on poultry farming, food and nutrition awareness, and food safety. Training curricula were also developed for this purpose.

608. To support the implementation of activities through DAIHs, FAO has recognized the importance of digital strategies and policies at the national level to ensure their sustainability. As such, training programmes are under development in Dominica, Ethiopia, Grenada and Morocco to strengthen the capacities of government officials on relevant topics concerning digital agriculture.

609. Government staff, key stakeholders from national institutions and extension workers in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique and the Philippines have received training to develop their capacities on sustainable FAW management and on FAW monitoring and early warning systems.

Food systems transformation

610. A training programme is under development for policymakers involved in food systems transformation in Burundi, South Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Training needs have been validated with national counterparts, ensuring that the training programme is tailored to the needs of countries.
611. Likewise, FAO has worked alongside UNEP and UNITAR to prepare a training package for AUDA-NEPAD, which will support African countries to adopt food systems approaches.
612. In Uganda, the National Food Systems Coordination Committee has been consolidated. At its first meeting, which was held in 2022, recommendations were prepared on how the Committee could facilitate agrifood systems transformation in coordination with the UN Food Systems Hub.
613. In Indonesia, collaboration and two-way knowledge-sharing between development partners and food systems stakeholders has been utilized to carry out interviews and in-depth political economy analysis. This has prepared the local team to perform similar analyses in the future. The collected and analysed information has also been shared with the BAPPENAS and has fed into the national mid-term planning discussions.
614. In Zambia, public and private institutions have directly benefited from training workshops on soybean value chain diagnosis and analysis, business models, and strategy and investment plan design.
615. Capacity development for improved evidence-based decision-making is at the core of the HiH initiative. As such, the work programme for participating countries aims to empower institutions through training on the HiH framework and the mainstreaming of analytical tools and processes. Capacities have been developed on the HiH process, typology calculation, the use of data and maps for policymaking, economic and financial analysis, and the formulation of investment opportunities.

Women's empowerment

616. During 2022, a number of FVC subprogrammes strengthened the capacities of decision-makers and value chain actors on issues concerning gender equality and women's empowerment. This includes (i) the subprogramme on *Gender equality and women's empowerment*, which supported capacity development through DCs and the WE-FBSs; (ii) the subprogramme on *Women in the UNFCCC*, which supported capacity development on the nexus of agriculture, gender and climate change; (iii) the subprogramme on *Empowering women and building resilience in SIDS*, which supported capacity development for women value chain actors, and (iv) the subprogramme on *Implementing the SSF Guidelines*, which has supported organizational development for women value chain actors and increased their representation in decision-making processes.
617. The training of trainers approach has been followed to develop the capacities of facilitators on WE-FBS methodologies. Overall, 441 trainers and facilitators were engaged in 2022, who in turn, provided services for improving gender equality and rural women's access to markets.
618. Capacities have been strengthened in Kiribati, Samoa, Senegal, the Solomon Islands, Uganda and Zambia to develop and implement gender-responsive policies on agriculture and climate change. These efforts focused on developing the base of scientific evidence and empirical data through the development of knowledge products for countries.

Statistics and data

619. Capacity development to report on SDG indicators, especially those under FAO custodianship, has been a central part of the FVC's work programme over the last few years. This has involved working with national data experts and statistical network to improve data disaggregation methodologies and reporting capacities in accordance with existing gaps at the country level.

620. Agricultural survey programmes have also been improved by providing targeted training to staff from government ministries and national statistics offices in Cambodia, Georgia, Senegal and Uganda. This has strengthened data collection and dissemination linked to key SDG indicators and the 50x2030 Initiative.

Producers and value-chain actors

621. In Kenya and Malawi, the capacity needs of CBOs supporting pastoralists, livestock breeders and fishers have been assessed to inform the development of technical training that supports poor and vulnerable rural households and Indigenous Peoples to better access social protection and complementary services, as well as to engage in related advocacy and policy dialogue with central and subnational government agencies.

622. The capacities of lead farmers in Malawi have been strengthened to support FFS communities in the areas of climate change and resilience, DRR, nutrition education, farmland and natural resources management, livestock management, social protection and “farming as a business.” These facilitators are expected to continue implementing FFS activities in the future.

623. In Ethiopia, training has been provided to local actors to strengthen their ability to supply food to HGSF programmes. Various topics have been covered, including public food procurement, principles of cooperatives and farmers’ organizations, warehouse management, and the principles, concepts, planning and implementation of HGSF programmes.

624. To support the development of the pilot HGSF initiative in Timor-Leste, a capacity gap assessment has been conducted in target schools, and training has been provided to the aggregator, HIAM Health, which will connect smallholder producers to the national school feeding programme.

625. In Kyrgyzstan, beneficiary households have received training on poultry farming, food and nutrition awareness, and food safety. This training was delivered along with the poultry packages received through the Cash+ pilot work, which aims to diversify production and develop new income-generating opportunities for households.

626. Work to support urban food systems transformation in Ecuador, Rwanda and Senegal have established inclusive food governance mechanisms at the city level, which bring together local actors and pay special attention to women and youth. In addition, urban food systems actors’ capacities have been developed to catalyse food systems transformation via three key entry points: the food retailing environment (i.e. food outlets within a city); public food procurement; and agroecological production.

627. A combination of virtual, face-to-face and hybrid training sessions have been delivered to support women producers in select value chains, as well as service providers and practitioners from development organizations and governmental institutions. Participants from 17 countries (mainly SIDS) attended the training, which included: (i) the virtual training package, “Zoom in, zoom out! A systematic exploration of gender and climate change in agricultural value chains,” (ii) gender and climate risk-related activities for the honey value chain in Barbados; (iii) the identification of gender-specific constraints facing women producers, sustainability in food systems, business development and the creation of the Slow Food community in Palau; (iv) a training workshop and individual training targeting the poultry value chain in Samoa; (v) gender-sensitive fish value chain development, processing and entrepreneurship in Cabo Verde; and (vi) cooperatives management, access to credit and financial education in the Comoros.

628. An e-learning course, “Developing gender-sensitive value chains,” which is available on the FAO E-learning Academy, has also been used to support value chain development initiatives in SIDS.

629. In Guatemala, community promoters have been trained on the preparation of rapid participatory diagnoses and market research. The data gathered from these studies will support economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.
630. In United Republic of Tanzania, capacity assessments of oil palm seedling chain actors in the Kigoma region have been carried out. This has highlighted key issues, upon which capacity-building initiatives will be designed to support the production of high-quality seedlings.
631. The capacities of FFPO members in the United Republic of Tanzania were developed on business incubation, entrepreneurship, climate risks and advocacy. As a result, FFPO members have increased their incomes, and FFPOs have increased the sustainability of their business incubation services. In addition, women and youth have been supported to participate in FFPO activities.
632. Similarly, in Suriname, training videos and the demonstration plots for pineapple production have been used to develop farmers' capacities on quality seed production, staggered planting and soil fertility.
633. In Nepal, stakeholders and grassroots level decision makers in the dairy and potatoes value chain have received capacity development support on value chain development, market access, trade linkages and transportation, quality standards and total quality management. Food safety officials and food industry experts have also received this training to promote sustainable production.
634. Through the FVC subprogramme on *Harnessing the positive effects of migration*, work in Nepal has focused on training and supporting returning migrants, women and youth in areas of high male outmigration to improve their employability and entrepreneurship. Support has been provided to returnees and marginalized community members, allowing them to develop relevant skills for establishing on-farm and off-farm businesses. This has involved the provision of agricultural inputs, agricultural training and agribusiness training, in addition to support for the development of business plans.
635. In Uganda, FVC-supported work on migration has ensured that return migrants receive livelihood and employment support services. This has primarily included legal counselling, business coaching and agribusiness and entrepreneurship skills training.
636. In Zambia, tomato and common bean farmers received training on value chain enhancement, along with government officers, and non-governmental and private sector actors.
637. In Barbados and Suriname, fish processors, rabbit farmers and pig farmers were supported to produce and apply fish silage as part of a circular approach to sustainable production.
638. Capacity needs assessments and discussions with key stakeholders pertaining to the implementation of the SSF Guidelines have fed into the development of training initiatives for small-scale fisheries value chain actors. These trainings cover (i) fish processing and preservation methods for better quality products, better market access, increased earnings and reduced post-harvest losses, (ii) fish product development, (iii) organizational development for fisheries operators, and (iv) community-based co-management of infrastructure for post-harvest processing.
639. Beneficiaries of the Food Security Pack in Zambia required additional support to organize themselves into functional FFS groups. As such, FAO-led workshops have been delivered to ensure that beneficiaries receive relevant agricultural extension services together with the Food Security Pack.
640. Local multistakeholder platforms and regional transhumance committees in Mali and Mauritania have strengthened their capacities for improving the governance of pastoral lands and addressing the key challenges in pastoralism. A contextualized guide developed by local partners in 2021 was used as part of the training.

FAO has collaborated with the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts and related scouting associations across sub-Saharan Africa to implement the Girl-led Action on Climate Change initiative in Benin, Lesotho and United Republic of Tanzania. Over 90 000 girls and young women in sub-Saharan Africa were trained on climate change resilience and how to lead effective mitigation and adaptation actions in their communities.

641. Capacity development has been central to the implementation of the child labour-sensitive livelihood programme in Pakistan, which mainly targets women in cotton-growing communities. Self-help groups were established to support clusters of women farmers, and technical assistance was delivered to women activists and farmers on enterprise development. Subsequently, start-up poultry packages, together with poultry management training, were delivered to women farmers for the creation of income-generating opportunities.
642. Likewise, the training programme on decent employment in agriculture for youth in the Philippines has been developed and initiated. The programme has provided core life and work skills to youth in municipality fisheries communities.
643. In Bangladesh, farmers and small and medium agribusiness owners have received training on use of the Khamari app, which is integrated with national agricultural extension services.
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645. Building on the training of WE-FBS facilitators, more than 4 900 farmers from Kenya and Uganda were reached through WE-FBS in 2022. Knowledge on women's land rights was also disseminated to 8 000 people associated with FFSs and watershed management groups through the distribution of 400 audio players under the Talking Books initiative.
646. The capacities of young women agricultural experts from Kiribati, Samoa, Senegal, the Solomon Islands, Uganda and Zambia have been strengthened on the nexus of gender and agriculture, as well as its importance for addressing climate change. The ultimate objective of this training was to better equip these dedicated women national focal points with the necessary skills and knowledge to engage in the development of broader gender-transformative agricultural development initiatives at both the national and international level.
647. Activities through the DAIHs aim to support producers and value chain actors, especially youth and women, to improve their competitiveness through the adoption of innovative digital agriculture approaches. Related training assessments and training plans have been prepared in Dominica, Ethiopia and Morocco, and are under development in Grenada. In some countries, innovation challenges and bootcamps will also be launched to support start-ups.
648. In Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique and the Philippines, farmers' capacities have been developed on sustainable FAW management practices and FAW monitoring and early warning systems. This has largely been carried out in the context of field testing potential IPM strategies.

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649. Contributing towards efforts to mainstream nutrition, a capacity needs assessment is under way in Ethiopia, Haiti, Malawi, Mali, the Niger and South Sudan, focusing on the enabling environment and organizational capacities of CBOs. In Papua New Guinea, capacity assessments have already been completed for 16 CSOs. This work will guide the development and implementation of training to support CSOs.

650. Efforts to scale up conservation agriculture in Southern Africa have involved bringing together national partners and strengthening the capacities of NCATFs to coordinate the delivery of targeted initiatives that promote the adoption of CSA practices. At the community level, this has been supported through the engagement of extension systems, FFSs, pastoral field schools and other networks.

Helping vulnerable populations

651. In Mali, capacities were developed within vulnerable communities on the adoption of barrier measures and other methods of protection against COVID-19. This was achieved through the delivery of 50 information sessions reaching 950 people.

4.3. Policy advice

652. The development and implementation of improved policies is necessary to establish enabling environments for inclusive and sustainable food systems. In this context, FAO's work generates information and data that can be utilized by policymakers and decision-makers for the social, cultural and economic development of agrifood systems. In 2022, the FVC facilitated various initiatives that strengthen evidence-based and informed decision-making around the world. In turn, this work enhances the potential for progress towards FAO's corporate goals, along with the priority development objectives of beneficiary countries and communities.

Food systems transformation

653. In Indonesia, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania, technical assistance has been provided to ensure that the complex set of priorities, challenges and solutions emerging from the UNFSS Dialogues have been further discussed by lead institutions and key national stakeholders. These efforts have facilitated the incorporation of the UNFSS National Pathways into development planning and policies related to agrifood systems. In particular, the ongoing consolidation of evidence and analysis has fed into the review of policies and legislative frameworks.

654. FAO country offices in Burundi, South Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe have continued to engage with governments following the UNFSS. This provides a critical opportunity for FAO to deliver policy advice to support food systems transformation.

655. The FVC subprogramme on the *HiH Initiative* has facilitated policymaking by adopting a market-based agrifood systems lens and developing territorial approaches to capitalize on agrifood systems transformation as a driver of progress towards global and national priorities. There are five pillars to this approach: the HiH Geospatial Platform; Tools, analytics and models; Matchmaking; Monitoring and evaluation; and Scaled-up finance and investment.

656. The recently established Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems will engage in policy discussions at COP events, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Committee on World Food Security and other international conferences to ensure that Indigenous Peoples' food systems are recognized, protected and supported.

657. In Ecuador, Rwanda and Senegal, urban food systems analyses (i) generated knowledge on food systems, (ii) identified entry points for catalytic food systems actions and (iii) facilitated the delivery of quick-win actions. This has provided inputs to decision-making processes that can improve policy development. Additionally, inclusive urban food systems governance mechanisms have been established in target cities. These have engaged various actors, such as civil society, community and producer organizations and consumer organizations, all of whose voices need to be heard to strengthen decision-making processes.

Social protection and economic inclusion

658. In Kenya and Malawi, efforts are under way to increase the access of poor and vulnerable rural households and Indigenous Peoples to social protection and to strengthen their capacities for resilience building, empowerment and livelihood improvement. Work relating to policy advice is at its early stages and will focus on coordinating with county representatives to facilitate the integration of social protection into agricultural policies and programmes.

659. In Paraguay, FAO has provided key policy advice to support the enhancement of the social protection initiative, *Ficha Integrada de Protección Social Simplificada*. New modules on (i) pregnant women and

(ii) skill training needs have been added, and information was being collected on children and adolescents without national identification cards. This work aims to improve the targeting of social protection.

660. In the Philippines, the results of the pilot cash distribution work in the province of Catanduanes, as well as the simulation exercise on leveraging the social protection system to deliver cash-based assistance in anticipation of shocks, were shared and discussed with government partners. This has established a basis for piloting similar approaches in other vulnerable rural provinces. In addition, continuous advocacy was undertaken with the central administration for rules and regulations that allow local government units to access preparedness and DRR funds for the delivery of cash-based assistance.
661. In Kyrgyzstan, Cash+ pilot work has contributed to a government decree being signed to provide social assistance to low-income families through cash transfers.
662. In Guyana, the draft report entitled “Coherence between agriculture and social protection policies in Guyana” has been submitted to the government for endorsement. Some of its key recommendations include to design and scale up Cash+ interventions and to develop related Cash+ policy.
663. FAO has provided policy support to the Ministry of State Administration and Territorial Management, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Ministry of Health in Timor-Leste regarding nutrition, economic inclusion and HGSP programmes. This has resulted in the promulgation of two decrees: (i) n. 36/2022, which supports local food purchase for all governmental programmes and (ii) n. 61/2022, which defines the setup of the national school feeding programme, “Merenda Escolar.”
664. In Zambia, the development of the management information system for the Food Security Pack has involved the provision of advice on how to enhance the coordination of policies through the electronic services. This is in line with the 8th National Development Plan, which specifically includes ICT strategies.

Resilience

665. The preliminary diagnosis for the development of Pilot Rural Territorial Recovery and Resilience Plans in Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Nicaragua will provide insights into the impact of COVID-19 and the environmental situation in target areas. This will feed into implementation strategies for policies targeting COVID-19 recovery and climate change.
666. In Malawi, the District Councils of Mwanza and Neno have been engaged to shift their focus from humanitarian responses to anticipatory action planning in terms of building community resilience to climate-related shocks. This policy work has supported the Neno District Council to develop cluster-centred Anticipatory Action Plans for the 2022/2023 rainy season, which will facilitate the timely delivery of mitigating actions.

Governance of land tenure

667. In Liberia, the National Land Conference has brought together key stakeholders and created an opportunity to reflect on the progress made throughout the conceptualization, planning and implementation of the Land Right Act 2018. During this time, FAO has provided technical and financial support to the Government of Liberia through the Liberia Land Authority and civil society organizations. Technical background papers on (i) women and youth, (ii) the monitoring of land rights, (iii) the linkage of tenure rights to RAI Principles and (iv) customary land rights were prepared for the conference. The National Land Conference allowed for identification of challenges and existing gaps regarding the implementation of the Land Right Act. The conference culminated in the Gbehzohn Declaration, which summarizes the main areas of future work.

668. Likewise, in Sierra Leone, FVC-supported work has contributed to a study aiming to assess women's land tenure security. This has involved over 600 interviews with people from 20 villages and four different districts. The study investigates the impact of varying sociodemographic and political factors on women's tenure security. The results will be instrumental in supporting lawmakers and other stakeholders to evaluate the success of legislation after its implementation. Several key findings have arisen: (i) communities were satisfied after gaining a stronger understanding of land boundaries, which is reflected in their perception that conflicts and disputes had reduced following FAO initiatives; (ii) despite the increased familiarity with women's land tenure rights, there are still challenges in women's ability to exercise these rights in practice; and (iii) the formalization of land rights alone is insufficient to drive economic development without related livelihood initiatives.
669. In Mali and Mauritania, regulatory and policy frameworks have been reviewed and assessed to inform national policymakers on the gaps, overlaps and contradictions of different laws and legislations concerning pastoralism and the governance of pastoral lands. The bilateral agreement between Mali and Mauritania, which establishes conditions to regulate and facilitate transboundary transhumance activities, was also reviewed. Pastoral organizations and national stakeholders identified the need to update the agreement in view of the current situation in both countries.

Responsible investment in agriculture

670. In Sierra Leone and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the application of responsible land-based investment models in the forestry sector was a focal point in 2022. Following an exchange event on the topic, policy brief documents were prepared, identifying better practices that have been adopted by governments and the private sector to promote responsible investments in accordance with the VGGT and RAI Principles. The documents are at the final stages of publication and will be disseminated to participants from both countries and made available for broader use on FAO's website.
671. Likewise, in Mauritania, the governance of forest tenure and the extent and effectiveness of community-based forestry regimes have been analysed. The resulting assessment reports were reviewed and submitted to the government in 2022.

Child labour

672. A policy brief was developed based on the study entitled "Gender roles, related work burden and their effects on child labour in agriculture in Punjab." The policy brief presents an analysis of problems and related policy issues. It also links the identified challenges to the policy options available and provides recommendations to guide policy development.
673. The regional study entitled "Fishing for a better future: challenges and opportunities for addressing child labour in small-scale fisheries and aquaculture value chains" was completed in 2022. The study covers child labour in the context of municipal fisheries in the Philippines, examining how child labour is linked to livelihood and economic feasibility. It provides agriculture/fisheries stakeholders and relevant ministries and local government units with concrete recommendations on how to mitigate and eliminate child labour.

Sustainable production and inclusive value chains

674. In Barbados, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security has been supported to review policies, legislations and regulations by mainstreaming gap analysis approaches. This is expected to improve policy design for more inclusive and productive value chains.

675. In Suriname, efforts to develop the pineapple value chain have fostered continuous interaction between six government ministries and have fed into policy development processes concerning good agricultural practices, export strategies, rural development strategies and other related issues.
676. In coordination with various universities, research institutes and national policy experts, FAO has developed a policy sourcebook to integrate climate change, biodiversity, land management and the SDGs into agricultural policies.
677. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Department of Agricultural Land Management has been supported to develop crop future scenarios. These data are being utilized to prepare "foresight-based" policy recommendations.
678. In North Macedonia, results from the CSA survey report have been shared with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy. In addition, the newly developed smart agriculture platform is being integrated as a tool for the Farm Accountancy Data Network.
679. In Cabo Verde, policy review processes affecting the fisheries sector have led to the development of the Gender Equality Strategy in the Fisheries Sector 2022–2026.
680. In the Comoros, an awareness-raising campaign on women's credit access has been delivered, targeting local authorities through regular visits and meetings. As a result, the Government has displayed a willingness to support these types of actions and is ready to partake in joint efforts to support the empowerment of women.
681. In Palau, awareness has been raised on the country's gastronomic heritage, sustainable food systems, agrobiodiversity, and the role of women in food systems. This work has reached both citizens and local governments, which will feed into advocacy and gender-sensitive policy development for agriculture.
682. In Ethiopia, efforts have focused on the design of a nutrition-sensitive Cash+ package for smallholder farmers. The initiative aims to diversify household-level consumption and increase the supply of nutrient-dense food to the HGSF programme. Based on an assessment of smallholder production capacities, policy notes and recommendations were developed. Some of the key recommendations were (i) to promote the cultivation of nutrient-rich crops, (ii) to provide training on nutrition-sensitive farming practices and (iii) to increase the purchasing power of smallholder farmers by providing access to credit and expanding market linkages.
683. In Zambia, efforts to strengthen the soybean sector have contributed to the creation of the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee, which later endorsed a strategy aiming to improve the sector.
684. In Nepal, critical loss points in the dairy and potato supply chains have been identified for rapid action from local and national government agencies. An advisory report has also been prepared for the government that consolidates the policy measures formulated based on the food loss assessment.
685. In Suriname, business feasibility analysis has generated the required evidence base for advocacy on the provision of support to expand the use of fish silage in agriculture.
686. Efforts to strengthen policymaking processes concerning innovation and digital agriculture have involved the development of a training programme for Ministry of Agriculture staff in Ethiopia, the review of policy environments and awareness-raising efforts on the importance of developing a national digital agriculture strategy in Dominica and Grenada, and the implementation of Generation Green 2020–2030, which places digitalization at the heart of human development and agricultural value chain development, in Morocco.

687. In Senegal, migration has been integrated into the local development plans of six municipalities. Supporting the implementation of these plans, local action plans have also been created, which identify strategies on how to maximize the benefits of migration in each area.
688. Likewise, in Uganda, the National Diaspora Policy has been developed. With FVC support, the policy development process was carried out in a manner that was inclusive of diaspora agri-entrepreneurs.
689. In United Republic of Tanzania, the agroforestry strategy and non-timber forest products strategy have been developed. This has also resulted in harmonization of the timber levy (cess) and, subsequently, the revision of by-laws in five district councils in Njombe. It has also led to three tax reforms including the (i) VAT exemption on standing trees, (ii) cess reduction on forest produce (from 5 percent to 3 percent) and (iii) VAT exemption on wood-processing technology.
690. In Malawi, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania, policy briefs have been developed based on the studies carried out under FAO's "Illuminating Hidden Harvests" project and the baseline results collected as part of FVC work. These briefs share knowledge on the overall status of small-scale fisheries and the implementation of gender-specific interventions. They also provide recommendations in line with the national context.
691. Efforts to scale up conservation agriculture in Southern Africa have involved the mapping of entry points into regional and national development frameworks, including National Agriculture Investment Plans and NAPs. This helps to ensure that conservation agriculture is being mainstreaming into policies, strategies and programmes at the regional and national level.
692. Through efforts to enhance the generation and use of agricultural survey data, countries have been able to better report on nationally relevant indicators and the SDGs. The availability of critical agricultural data points, in turn, contributes to national planning and the monitoring of agricultural policies.

Gender

693. In Cambodia, technical inputs supporting gender inclusion have been utilized in the development of the E-Agriculture Strategy. Technical advice has also led to the inclusion of gender-transformative approaches within the action plan of the Gender Mainstreaming Policy in Agriculture. In addition, FAO has engaged in policy dialogue through the Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water, while representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries have participated in the DCs forums.
694. In Kiribati, Samoa, Senegal, the Solomon Islands, Uganda and Zambia, capacities have been strengthened to develop and implement gender-responsive climate policies and actions in the agriculture sector. In addition, efforts have been undertaken to support gender balance and women's leadership at the national, regional and global level through the participation of women focal points in UNFCCC negotiations and related decision-making processes. Research reports have been produced on the nexus of gender, agriculture and climate change, and action plans have been proposed on how to reduce women's exposure and vulnerability to the effects of climate change. These will assist countries in their policymaking efforts.

4.4. Catalytic effects

695. Accelerating progress towards global development objectives requires cohesive and integrated efforts that not only build upon ongoing initiatives, but also foster novel and innovative approaches. As such, the FVC positions itself to work alongside existing FAO programmes and projects, and in coordination with other development partners, to best leverage resources and expertise. In 2022, there were several cases where synergies between FVC-funded work and other development and humanitarian efforts facilitated the mobilization of financial resources, as well as technical knowledge, skills and networks.

Financial resources

696. The FVC subprogrammes on *SDG monitoring and Agricultural data gaps* have strengthened reporting on SDG indicators and mobilized additional financial resources through other sources. Collaboration with UN Women on SDG indicator 5.a.1 has led to the mobilization of financial resources amounting to USD 100 000. An additional USD 1 million from FAO regular programme funds and USD 150 000 from regional projects in Latin America and the Caribbean under FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme have also been mobilized and fully implemented. During 2022, USD 385 645 was mobilized from regular programme funds to complement FAO's support on SDG monitoring. Additionally, a USD 100 000 SDG monitoring project in Mozambique was established under FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme.

697. Building on efforts to develop the sustainable tourism value chain in Palau, the Coalition of Fragile Ecosystems has committed additional resources to advance other initiatives concerning sustainable tourism.

698. Efforts to strengthen an export-oriented pineapple value chain in Suriname have led to an additional USD 300 000 grant from the Islamic Development Bank to establish a financing mechanism for value chain actors.

699. The Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, together with its linkages to Indigenous communities and organizations that support Indigenous Peoples, aims to leverage government and project funds and direct them towards food security, climate change and natural resources management initiatives that are inclusive of Indigenous Peoples' food systems and knowledge.

700. Support through the FVC subprogramme on the *Forest and Farm Facility* has enabled an FFPO to conduct baseline assessments and climate risk assessments, which will contribute to resource mobilization efforts with GCF.

Technical expertise

701. In Uganda, FAO has become actively engaged in the Social Protection Development Partners Group, which includes the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development. As a result, FAO Uganda has been able to advocate for the critical role of social protection in making food systems more inclusive through improved livelihoods and nutrition and for the adoption of an intersectoral approach that links social protection, food security and nutrition, and livelihood support interventions. The HGSF model, an FVC-supported initiative in Uganda, embodies such an approach.

702. In Barbados, a beekeeping manual was developed in coordination with a related GEF-funded project. This has created potential for similar work to be carried out in the honey value chains of other SIDS.

Project development and expansion

703. Efforts aiming to build community resilience to drought, extreme rainfall and multi-hazard risks and facilitate recovery from COVID-19 are under way in Grenada, Guyana and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The results of the institutional and sectoral analyses are being used to support the development of two related projects in the Caribbean, a USAID-funded project, “Enhanced climate risk management and extension services,” and a Caribbean Development Bank-funded project, “Community-based DRM planning and livelihoods profiling in support of resilient livelihoods implementation.”
704. Based on efforts to pilot a HGSP initiative in Timor-Leste, FAO has nurtured a strong relationship with USAID. This has resulted in the mobilization of an additional USD 4 million through the “Transforming agrifood systems to enhance food security, nutrition and resilience to crises in Timor-Leste” programme. The programme aims to scale up the work carried out using FVC support on linking local small-scale producers to stable markets.
705. Based on the implementation of social protection measures to promote economic inclusion in Paraguay, strategic meetings have been held between FAO, the European Union and the ILO, sparking negotiations for the development of joint project proposals. There is a particular interest in work to design and launch a master’s course on social protection and economic inclusion that builds on the existing *Diplomado* training, which was developed as part of an FVC subprogramme.
706. A USD 41 million World Bank grant aiming to strengthen land administration in Sierra Leone was approved in 2022. FAO’s ongoing support to the Ministry of Land Housing and Country Planning and the VGGT Technical Work Group has proved critical to this achievement. FAO will continue to work closely with World Bank and the Government of Sierra Leone to support project implementation. Additionally, a new USD 1.7 million project funded by the German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture will also be launched to support the implementation of land bills.
707. FVC-funded work in Mauritania has led to the development of a project proposal focused on improving the governance of pastoral land. The proposal has been formulated and submitted to the Government of Germany. Importantly, this demonstrates an increased commitment across the subregion to address land tenure concerns in accordance with existing technical guidance. To support this process, the FAO Land Tenure Team and Animal Production and Genetics Branch facilitated a series of online exchange sessions between Mali, Mauritania and the Niger.
708. Efforts to address child labour in agriculture have amplified the results of ongoing work in the region of Karamoja, Uganda. Additional funding has been leveraged to support the elimination of child labour through the FAO Multidisciplinary Fund project, “Supporting governments in addressing child labour for sustainable agricultural transformation in COVID-19 economic recovery.” This has resulted in community-level sensitization and capacity development in relation to child labour. Additionally, households that are susceptible to engagement in child labour have been economically empowered through their inclusion in village savings and loans associations, and the provision of livelihood support.
709. FVC-supported work on CSA in Bangladesh has led to the development of a larger project on sustainable soil management. The baseline data generated in 2022 has fed into the upcoming GEF and GCF-supported project with larger funding volumes (in the USD 20-40 million range). Likewise, related activities in the Lao People’s Democratic Republic have fed into the development of a USD 16 million GCF-funded project.
710. Based on efforts in Barbados to strengthen cyclical approaches in agriculture using fish silage, a project proposal has been developed to scale up private liquid fish silage businesses for crop fertilization.

711. FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries have agreed to develop a project proposal for scaling up gender-transformative approaches, especially the WE-FBS approach, and to widen the scope and focus of related support by leveraging various tools and methodologies developed by FAO concerning gender. In addition, primary and secondary schools in Ta Pho (Banteay Meanchey province) requested FAO to conduct sensitization sessions on the DCs approach for school children. This was the first time that the DCs were incorporated into school programmes in the country. Other communes in Siem Reap province have also requested similar support.
712. In Ethiopia, multiplying effects are being witnessed following the establishment of the national DAIH. The French Embassy in Addis Ababa has expressed an interest in supporting activities related to the training of producers and value chain actors on the use of digital solutions. Additionally, the German Agency for International Development invited FAO to participate in the “Ethiopian Innovation Hub Gathering” held in October 2022, which brought together participants from the government, incubation centres, industrial parks, the private sector and universities, among others.
713. Efforts to support the Global Action for Fall Armyworm have focused on developing technical guidance and training materials and strengthening collaborations with global, regional and national research institutes. This has resulted in flow-on effects in countries where larger value chain projects are under way, such as Malawi and Mozambique. Through these ongoing projects, the findings of training and extension programmes supported through the FVC can be scaled up and applied more widely across value chains affected by FAW.
714. Building on efforts to strengthen agricultural survey data production and use, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation will implement a synergistic USD 2 million project, “Closing the agriculture and gender data gaps (50x2030) – Preparing eight African countries to collect reliable data in a sustainable way.” This compliments work initiated under the FVC to technically prepare countries to implement survey programmes that are centred on the articulation of data needs and the development of survey tools in accordance with the 50x2030 methodology.
715. FAO efforts to promote peaceful transboundary transhumance activities have led to further exchange and negotiation among civil society organizations and both regional and local authorities from different countries. As a consequence, agreements have been signed between stakeholders in boundary regions spanning the Niger and Nigeria.
716. Coordinated efforts in the Comoros involving FAO, the Association for the Promotion of Microenterprise and the Girls & Tech Association will continue to focus on resource mobilization to support initiatives on women’s credit access.

Increased awareness and attention

717. FAO’s influence at the 5th Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour has led to a mentality shift in the context of ending child labour in agriculture. In 2022, the elimination of child labour in agriculture was positioned at the centre of the Conference’s agenda for the first time. Notably, in its closing sessions, the Conference adopted the Durban Call to Action, a document which emphasizes the need for urgent action to end child labour.
718. In Ethiopia, efforts to develop a HGSF programme through expanded local smallholder production systems have had spill-over effects on the wider development of cohesive nutrition-sensitive agriculture and social protection programmes. In particular, the Public Works and Safety Net Programme package has been revised so that smallholder producers are better linked to the HGSF programme and cooperatives.

719. The FVC subprogramme on *Harnessing the positive effects of migration* has promoted FAO's engagement on a new thematic area – diaspora and rural development. Thanks to the pilot activities carried out in Uganda, FAO received increased visibility and recognition in this area and has supported the catalysation of additional funds. The Regional Office for Africa committed additional funds to support the organization of a workshop in Uganda, which will take place in 2023, with the aim of mobilizing resources at country level for a second phase of the work initiated using FVC funding. In addition, a diaspora component has been included in the Uganda's new Country Programming Framework, and a concept note on diaspora and agribusiness has been added to the FAO Uganda Business Development Portfolio. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also requested support in the diaspora policy formulation process and replication of the diaspora agribusiness conference in 2023.
720. In terms of food governance and planning in Ecuador, Rwanda and Senegal, the establishment of multistakeholder food governance mechanisms to support urban food systems transformation has been crucial for connecting local food systems with existing plans, policies and urban/territorial development agendas.
721. Preparation of the Finance Landscapes (in 2021) to inform the selection of priority projects for mainstreaming nutrition into agricultural interventions has enabled countries to reflect on the current state of nutrition-sensitive investments in agrifood systems. This has also supported countries to refocus their efforts in accordance with the Operational Roadmaps of the Global Action Plan on Child Wasting.

4.5. Cross-sectoral work

722. Transformative solutions for sustainable agrifood systems call for the integration work across sectors to ensure the pursuit of shared results. For work supported through the FVC, this often means bringing together a network of food systems actors that traditionally have separate workstreams, including government ministries, national institutions and development experts from various fields. Cohesive and intersectoral approaches also bring cross-cutting issues to the forefront, placing agriculture at the centre of solutions to wider sociocultural, economic and environmental concerns. In this manner, FAO efforts promote frameworks, strategies, policies and programmes that simultaneously target interconnected development objectives.

The UN Food Systems Summit and food systems transformation

723. While public sector policies, programmes of work and budgets are generally organized by sector, the National Pathways for Food Systems Transformation arising from the UNFSS seek to converge priorities from different sectors and subsectors across national food systems. In Burundi, South Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe, high-level discussions are being supported to ensure unified national food systems agendas, which account for the roles of all stakeholders, including those in the nutrition, environment, trade, energy, social protection, finance and agriculture sectors.

724. In Zambia, linkages are being established between efforts to develop the soybean sector and FAO's broader work concerning the UNFSS National Pathways. This also feeds into the National Agricultural Investment Plans process, the Sector Programme Development Agreement and other cross-sectoral initiatives to link soybean production with the poultry and aquaculture subsectors.

725. Likewise, efforts focusing on follow up to the UNFSS in Indonesia, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania have involved close coordination across sectors and the provision of tailored interdisciplinary assistance to governments and stakeholders to develop their understanding of comprehensive approaches for food systems transformation. These approaches have been developed by combining socioeconomic analysis and modelling with political economy and governance analysis. In addition, close coordination has been established with ongoing initiatives led by FAO and other development partners in each country, ensuring coherence across their broader development agendas.

726. The HiH Initiative is country owned and country led, with support being provided to strengthen national decision-making and to increase the transparency and mutual accountability of governments and their development partners. This work engages focal points from across FAO to address agrifood systems transformation, including various technical units (according to countries' needs), the Investment Centre, and regional and subregional offices.

727. Efforts to strengthen urban food systems transformation in Ecuador, Rwanda and Senegal have brought together FAO's Agrifood Economics Division, Food Systems and Food Safety Division, and Food and Nutrition Division. This has facilitated a systemic approach to analysis, planning and governance that carefully considers the wide variety of actors and components of urban food systems.

Home-grown school feeding programmes

728. Efforts to implement HGSF programmes based on diversified smallholder production systems have brought together various government ministries and institutions in Ethiopia, Grenada, Guyana and Kyrgyzstan. In particular, this work has engaged stakeholders concerned with education, agriculture, nutrition, women and social affairs, cooperatives, public procurement and property administration.

729. Similarly, the development of the HGSF pilot work in Timor-Leste is based on the implementation of a cross-sectoral approach that brings together work on social protection (school feeding) with agricultural support that enables small-scale producers to supply food to schools. This has brought together the work of local municipalities, the Ministry of State Administration and Territorial Management, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Ministry of Health.

Cohesive approaches to building resilience

730. During the development of Pilot Rural Territorial Recovery and Resilience Plans in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), key opportunities have been identified to collaborate with GEF Chaco and GEF Guadalquivir on climate action work. In Tarija Valley, Nativa (a local NGO), has started the process of creating a Municipal Protected Area, which has become a potential subprogramme intervention area.
731. In Nicaragua, the FAO country office has coordinated with other projects to better understand the experiences of Indigenous Peoples in the dry corridor, as well as ongoing projects being implemented in the North Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region.
732. A diverse range of workstreams are being brought together in the Caribbean to support the recovery of livelihoods from COVID-19 and increase resilience to drought, extreme rainfall and multi-hazard risks for vulnerable crop farmers and value chain actors. In Grenada, Guyana and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, FVC-funded work has linked agriculture to DRM and the hydrometeorology sector by establishing partnerships between national ministries of agriculture, disaster management agencies and hydrometeorological services.
733. Additionally, linkages between agriculture and social protection are being fostered through the development of an insurance product that protects nutmeg and cocoa against hurricane and storm damage in Grenada. Similar efforts are being undertaken through the integration of data and the implementation of cross-sectoral risk management actions in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.
734. In Kenya and Malawi, efforts to better link social protection and agriculture are contributing to the wider objectives of improving rural households' and Indigenous Peoples' access to social protection and enhancing their capacities for resilience building, empowerment and livelihood improvement. This work will focus on integrating social protection into agricultural policy and programming.
735. Likewise, work in Kenya, Sri Lanka and Zambia is strengthening resilience and enhancing livelihoods in rural communities by developing social protection measures that are integrated with tailored agriculture extension services. Supporting these efforts, coordination is being fostered across different ministries and between national, provincial and regional-level actors.
736. In line with the view to capitalize on social protection to strengthen resilience programming, the measurement and analysis of resilience are critical for formulating evidence-based policies, programmes and investments pertaining to food security. FAO has pioneered the development and application of the Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA) tool. Through an intersectoral workshop, discussion has been held on the use of RIMA data in the development of Uganda's social protection agenda. More generally, the various uses of research related to social protection using RIMA data were also presented.
737. Work in Malawi has focused on using anticipatory action planning as a social protection mechanism in the districts of Mwanza and Neno. This work builds upon the existing District Disaster Contingency Plans, which are multisectoral plans for managing disasters. The Anticipatory Action Plans that have focused on strengthening early warning on hazards and the provision of timely response mechanisms to mitigate their impacts on vulnerable households, strengthening linkages between agriculture, DRR and social protection.

Cohesive approaches to economic inclusion

738. Efforts to increase economic inclusion through improved social protection measures in Paraguay have built programmatic linkages across projects dealing with (i) fisheries and social protection and (ii) the HiH Initiative. Various joint meetings and events have already been held, including those that have strengthened the capacities of government counterparts and increased collaboration between FAO teams and government agencies. Work under the HiH Initiative in Paraguay addresses the implementation of Pillar II of the Social Protection System, “Productive Inclusion.” This will complement the work that has been undertaken with FVC support. Additionally, a GCF-funded project aiming to revamp the *Tekoporã* programme as a climate-sensitive social protection program also builds upon the work supported by the FVC.
739. In Mali, efforts to support transformative economic recovery from COVID-19 have brought together different development sectors at the municipality and regional level. These efforts have provided agricultural inputs and support to economically empower vulnerable households. A protocol has been signed with the Regional Veterinary Department of Kayes to monitor the health of the animals that were distributed to boost the income-generating activities of vulnerable farmers.
740. Similar efforts in Guatemala have brought together the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food and the Municipal Directorates for Women to identify beneficiary families and their respective priorities for boosting production and income generation.

Gender equality in agriculture and rural development

741. Work aiming to empower women value chain actor in SIDS has fostered collaboration between various FAO work streams, involving the Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equality Division, the Food Systems and Food Safety Division, the Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment, the Office of Communications, the Office of Small Island Developing States, Least Developed Countries and Landlocked Developing Countries, and the Fisheries and Aquaculture Division.
742. Likewise, the implementation of DCs and WE-FBSs has brought together work on gender with various aspects of agrifood systems, including agriculture, forestry and fisheries in Cambodia; migration, CSA and land tenure in Kenya; and land rights in Uganda. Within FAO, various divisions and units have contributed to the success of the DCs approach, including those working on gender, nutrition, emergencies and resilience, migration and inclusive rural transformation.
743. Efforts to promote women’s involvement in UNFCCC negotiations and support countries in the development and implementation gender-transformative policies and actions concerning agriculture and climate change is cross-sectoral by nature. Much of this work has been carried out through coordination between the FAO Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and the Environment, the FAO Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equality Division and CGIAR.

Inclusive agriculture and rural development

744. Efforts to address challenges pertaining to land tenure have brought together a multitude of stakeholders. In Liberia, preparation for the National Land Conference, as well as the event itself, necessitated exchange between the Liberia Land Authority, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Internal Affairs, and Forestry Training Institute. In Mali and Mauritania, collaboration between FAO units has proven key to understanding pastoral land issues, bringing together work by the Legal Department, Land Tenure Team and Family Farming Team.

745. Work on child labour has fed into the development of FAO's analytical paper, "The COVID-19 consequences on child labour in agrifood systems," which was finalized in 2022. Findings from Lebanon, the Philippines, Uganda and Viet Nam were used during document formulation.
746. Efforts to ensure the inclusivity of Indigenous Peoples' food systems and knowledge have been based on the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit's approach of bringing together Indigenous Peoples' representatives, national governments, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, other development partners, academia, and scientific experts, among others. The comparative strengths of all stakeholders will be leveraged through the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, which was launched in 2022.
747. In Uganda, efforts have been made to bring migrants' skill sets and diaspora investments into youth-led agribusinesses. The diaspora–youth agribusiness matching process has built on the existing youth agri-entrepreneurs network, "the youth champions," which were identified in the framework of another project. FAO has supported the selected rural youth champions to prepare and present their business pitches in front of an audience of diaspora investors. This work has already resulted in the formalization of two diaspora–youth agreements. Similarly, in Senegal, the Ministry of Youth has driven the establishment of the *Modèle d'Insertion et d'installation des Jeunes Agripreneurs* platforms, a network of rural hubs for training, incubation and agribusiness support. FAO has adapted the training and incubation tools designed to support young agri-entrepreneurs so that they better target young return migrants.
748. Implementation of the SSF guidelines is cross-sectoral in nature, bringing together experts on gender, nutrition, social protection and fisheries, and engaging stakeholders from national governments and local communities of small-scale fisheries actors.

Climate-sensitive and sustainable production

749. Efforts to support the adoption of CSA practices in Bangladesh, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, North Macedonia and United Republic of Tanzania have brought together various teams at FAO headquarters in the Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment, the Global Environment Facility and GCF units, and Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equity Division. In particular, technical contributions have been provided on the issues of agriculture, forestry, energy, environmental sustainability, youth and gender during the production of knowledge materials. At the country level, ministries and other agencies have also coordinated to address challenges that span the areas of agriculture and the environment. Notably, in North Macedonia, the central Smart Agriculture Platform has been established, which covers phytosanitary information, animal welfare and crop production.
750. In Barbados and Suriname, the conversion of waste from the fisheries sector into fish silage for use as a fertilizer in the agricultural sector, has been well received. Beneficial outcomes are being received in both sectors as a result of these efforts to reduce FLW.
751. FAO's work through the FFF has continued to support the activities and livelihoods of FFPO members. These efforts bring together work streams on climate-sensitive production, landscape restoration, agroforestry business development and access to social and cultural services.

Other

752. The establishment and implementation of DAIHs has brought together ministries, national institutions and local partners concerned with agriculture, forestry and fisheries with FAO units and other key actors with expertise in ICTs and digital innovation.

753. The promotion of digital technology through the development of a management information system for the Food Security Pack in Zambia is fostering more efficient coordination and coherence between sectors, thereby making policies more impactful. The management information system will allow for simultaneous improvements in the delivery of government programmes across sectors, such as social protection, livelihood support and market access interventions, all of which aim to support poor rural households.
754. Efforts to strengthen nutrition mainstreaming through the Impact Pathway approach in Ethiopia, Haiti, Malawi, Mali, the Niger, Papua New Guinea and South Sudan has contributed towards the UN Joint Global Action Plan on Child Wasting. It has highlighted the importance of agrifood systems, together with health, social protection and water, sanitation and hygiene in working towards shared goals.
755. The FVC subprogramme on *Mainstreaming biodiversity* has engaged various technical units at FAO headquarters. This work is headed by the Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment, which has explored synergies with other biodiversity-related projects. This includes projects headed by the Plant Production and Protection Division, the Forestry Division, the FAO Investment Centre, and the GEF and GCF teams. The sharing of experiences across these teams will facilitate efforts to promote biodiversity mainstreaming. At the country level, this work will engage key stakeholders concerned with agrifood systems and the environment.
756. The three core components of the 50x2030 Initiative include (i) data production, (ii) methods and tools and (iii) data use. In this manner, the implementation of more effective agricultural surveys feeds into national policy processes and relevant monitoring and evaluation efforts.

4.6. Gender equality and women's empowerment

757. Building on FAO's broader effort to support gender equality and women's empowerment in agrifood systems, numerous FVC subprogrammes have mainstreamed gender equality and women's empowerment into their work plans. While it is essential to ensure the inclusion of women through their involvement as beneficiaries, it is also important to ensure that equitable development outcomes are achieved for men and women across population groups with varying gender dynamics. FAO recognizes that the promotion of women as key agents of change fosters the development of sustainable and inclusive agrifood systems. This often involves overcoming sociocultural norms to promote women's role as leaders and decision-makers by facilitating a mentality shift that requires time to evolve.
758. The FVC subprogramme on *Empowering women and building resilience in SIDS* has directly supported gender equality and women's empowerment by delivering initiatives to strengthen women value chain actors in SIDS. These efforts capitalize on FAO's expertise on rural women's role in agrifood value chains, as well as the constraints to their meaningful participation. Following the assessment of target value chains, institutions and service providers in Barbados, the Comoros, Cabo Verde, Palau, Samoa and Saint Lucia were supported to implement gender-sensitive approaches and working modalities that improve service provision to women producers and business owners.
759. Likewise, the FVC subprogramme on *Gender equality and women's empowerment* has supported work to pilot and scale up gender-transformative approaches that target women's practical needs (access to resources and services) and strategic position in organizations and institutions (women's leadership and agency), in addition to men's engagement (men as allies and improved dialogue between women and men). These efforts largely focus on the establishment and implementation of DCs and WE-FBSs in Cambodia, Kenya, Senegal and Uganda.
760. In Kiribati, Samoa, Senegal, the Solomon Islands, Uganda and Zambia, decision-makers have been supported to develop and implement gender-sensitive policies and actions to address issues concerning agriculture and climate change. Moreover, young women experts in agriculture have been nominated as dedicated national focal points for their respective countries. This has involved strengthening their expertise on gender and providing them with leadership training to facilitate their involvement in UNFCCC negotiations and national policymaking.
761. As part of the preliminary diagnosis for the development of Pilot Rural Territorial Recovery and Resilience Plans in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), a meeting was held with women producers in the Amazon region, which addressed opportunities, challenges and difficulties in starting up businesses, other challenges in accessing the financial system, the impacts of climate change on agrifood systems, and the effects of COVID-19 on women entrepreneurs. In Nicaragua, women's empowerment and capacity development is being addressed through their active participation in the preliminary diagnosis consultation process for the development of similar Pilot Plans.
762. Work in the Caribbean supporting the recovery of livelihoods from COVID-19 and increasing resilience to drought, extreme rainfall and multi-hazard risks for crop farmers and value chain actors is actively ensuring the involvement of women and youth as beneficiaries of capacity-building activities. The guiding principles and practices of (i) the FAO Gender-sensitive and Resilient Value Chains Approach for the Caribbean and (ii) the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean's training module on gender-sensitive, digital, climate-smart agriculture are being incorporated into this work.
763. Women's empowerment has been mainstreamed into the FFS approach across FAO's work. In Malawi, FFS are being used as a means to empower vulnerable farmers, the majority of whom are women, with decision-making tools, which have already improved agricultural productivity through the adoption of CSA, DRR and natural resources management practices.

764. In Guatemala, efforts to strengthen economic recovery from COVID-19 have brought together women and youth for the identification of target beneficiary families. Increasing the participation of women within farmers' groups is important to ensuring the legitimacy and recognition of their work. Since these groups can transition into formal organizations, they have the potential to support women in claiming their rights, approaching local governments for support, and raising their visibility among economic actors at the municipality and national levels. More generally, this work enables enterprises comprising women and/or led by women, as well as organized groups and rural associations, to incorporate innovative processes that support their adaptation to the COVID-19 recovery context.
765. As a key element of FAO's approach to inclusive rural transformation, women's equitable access to resources has been addressed through work on land tenure governance. A study investigating the impacts of socio-demographic and political factors on women's tenure security in Sierra Leone will feed into national policy and decision-making. International exchange on responsible investment into tenure and agriculture have emphasized the impact of such investments on women. It has also highlighted the need for better practices to address potentially negative impacts on women. Similarly, a background paper focusing on women and youth was prepared ahead of the National Land Conference in Liberia, which will feed into national policymaking.
766. Work in Paraguay to promote economic inclusion through improved social protection programmes has embedded gender-sensitive components throughout its implementation. The National Framework for Social Protection Policies and Programmes for Rural Women has been developed and launched. This was followed by a capacity-development workshop for government ministries on the implementation of these guidelines. In addition, the mapping, analysis and development of inclusive value chains and food systems has involved a specific gender component, which will feed into the implementation of the social security system, *VAMOS!*, and the National Plan for Poverty Reduction.
767. Efforts to integrate social protection with agricultural support in Kenya, Sri Lanka and Zambia have made use of new baseline survey instruments that include specific modules to understand gender-specific differences in decision-making power and intra-household dynamics related to the control over key economic and social resources. Baseline data have been used to identify key challenges and opportunities for men and women, as well as to improve the design of integrated social protection and agricultural interventions.
768. FAO's work on the elimination of child labour in agriculture primarily focuses on protecting children and creating safe employment opportunities for youth (both male and female). Some of this work addresses critical gender issues, such as those captured in the study, "Gender roles, related work burden and their effects on child labour in agriculture in Punjab." Likewise, the child labour-sensitive livelihood programme developed in Pakistan targets women farmers in cotton growing communities, who received capacity-development and technical support, as well as agricultural inputs, to establish and grow their enterprises.
769. Work to support the adoption of CSA in Bangladesh, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, North Macedonia and United Republic of Tanzania has mainstreamed gender across several key initiatives. For example, needs assessment questionnaires included specific sections that tackle gender issues, which were later assessed by technical teams. The CSA Sustainability Assessment Framework also incorporated dedicated sections on gender-specific issues, such as decision-making power within the farm holding and access to training. Similarly, the decision-making tool that was developed accounts for the non-agricultural burden of women's work.
770. The development of HGSF programmes and the integration of agriculture into social protection systems in Ethiopia, Grenada, Guyana and Kyrgyzstan has involved careful consideration of gender issues. Gender-disaggregated data has been collected through dietary needs assessments. Women's roles

have been assessed in different farming contexts, along with their potential to support agroecological transitions, production system diversification and HGSF programme implementation.

771. Efforts to reduce FLW have been carried out in a gender-sensitive manner. In Suriname, the multidimensional bottlenecks regarding women's capacities, family needs, children's nutrition requirements and food security were all considered during the analysis of agricultural value chains. In Barbados, women play an important role in the downstream operations of the fisheries value chain, as they are highly involved in fish cleaning and processing. Efforts to develop capacities on fish silage production have therefore primarily targeted women, carefully considering their daily agenda and household responsibilities.
772. Similarly, gender considerations have been reflected in the soybean value chain analysis in Zambia. This work was aligned with the government's revised strategic vision for the agriculture sector, which focuses on promoting agricultural diversification, youth and women's participation, and investment in value-added services.
773. A digital management information system was also under development in Zambia for the government's Food Security Pack. The system is expected to help reach women beneficiaries more effectively by streamlining the procedures of registration and enrolment. In turn, women's participation in the Food Security Pack initiative will better enable them to overcome the constraints they face in terms of accessing productive resources.
774. A key element throughout the development of nationally tailored follow-up efforts to the UNFSS has been the use of disaggregated data to back up socioeconomic, political economy and governance analyses. These analyses have fed into policy revision processes and the translation of UNFSS National Pathways into concrete action plans. This has resulted in the adoption of gender-sensitive approaches, such as (i) focusing on inclusive financing, market access and food systems in Indonesia and (ii) emphasizing women's opportunities to benefit from natural resources, bigger markets and credit, as well as women's increased access to financial services in Uganda.
775. Through the HiH Initiative, participating countries are supported to address their national priorities. Many countries have identified gender components as key priorities for agrifood systems transformation. Importantly, each task team under the HiH Initiative has an Inclusion Focal Point to ensure gender sensitivity in their respective workstreams.
776. As part of FAO efforts to support urban food systems transformation in Ecuador, Rwanda and Senegal, the role of women (and youth) has been promoted across agrifood networks. First, women and youth have been supported to play a more prominent role in decision-making in municipal food governance mechanisms. Second, women-led SMEs have enhanced their incomes through engagement in urban and peri-urban production activities and greater access to retail markets and public procurement programmes.
777. The FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit has identified and established collaborations with Indigenous Peoples' communities and organizations that are largely managed by Indigenous women leaders. This will serve to promote gender equality and women's empowerment during the development and implementation of future biocentric restoration initiatives in Indigenous Peoples' communities and territories.
778. The digitalization of agrifood systems has been leveraged to ensure that benefits of DAIHs are equitably received by men, women and youth. In Ethiopia, training and awareness-raising events have targeted both men and women, with the aim of encouraging women to develop their skills and improve their competitiveness by adopting innovative approaches to digital agriculture. In Dominica and Grenada, rapid assessments found that most farmers' organizations are led or managed by men. As such, additional efforts are required to address the gender gap. Tailored capacity-building programmes are

being developed for farmers' groups comprising over 30 percent women, while other efforts will focus on increasing women's involvement in value chains beyond agroprocessing.

779. In Nepal, a gender-sensitive approach has been followed to address rural development in a context that is defined by male out-migration and male migrant returnees. Based on the results of a needs assessment, employment and entrepreneurial opportunities were developed according to women's needs, interests and capacities, resulting in the delivery of tailored support for women, youth and return migrants to carry out both on and off-farm activities and develop their agribusinesses.
780. In United Republic of Tanzania, efforts to support business development together with FFPOs have led to the establishment of six women-managed beekeeping enterprises. Women have also been further engaged in savings and lending groups. Together, this has contributed to increased income among women FFPO members. Women have also been heavily involved in the formation of farmer-owned financial institutions and the development of policy agendas, both of which are key achievements in raising women's voice and agency.
781. Implementation of the SSF Guidelines entails a specific focus on gender. This is captured in its inherent adoption of gender-transformative approaches, which has been a key component of capacity development initiatives for government stakeholders and small-scale fisheries value chain actors. Moreover, this work has supported the design and implementation of surveys to gain an understanding of gender constraints and the needs of women in small-scale fisheries across different national contexts. These will continue to guide the development of relevant interventions in the context of ensuring the implementation of the SSF Guidelines.
782. Efforts to strengthen nutrition mainstreaming in Papua New Guinea and the Niger have involved the identification of barriers to women's participation in the supply (and factors affecting the demand) of nutritious foods, especially those required by women and children. Additionally, in Papua New Guinea, barriers to women's and girls' participation in production, distribution, retailing and marketing have been identified, which will feed into the development of nutrition-sensitive value chains. More generally, this work is based on the Impact Pathway approach for mainstreaming nutrition, which includes integrated gender equality and social inclusion dimensions.
783. In Southern Africa, the involvement of women in NCATFs has increased, ensuring that women's voices are more present in decision-making processes related to the scaling up of conservation agriculture in Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
784. Efforts to strengthen reporting on SDG indicators will support gender equality work in various ways. This work continues to strengthen countries' capacities to report on SDG indicators 5.a.1 and 5.a.2, which will better inform policy and investment decisions to achieve SDG target 5.a (undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, finance services, inheritance and natural resources). Second, methodologies are being developed for data disaggregation (by gender) to strengthen reporting on SDG indicators under FAO custodianship.
785. Through work that contributes to the 50x2030 Initiative, countries are being supported to increase the availability of sex-disaggregated data for critical topics, including asset ownership, decision-making, control over economic resources and tenure rights. The availability of this type of information feeds into national policymaking processes and the development of targeted agricultural interventions.

4.7. Innovation

786. As the world contends with heightened conflicts, emerging food chain crises and unpredictable climate-related shocks, there are limited resources to address a growing number of concerns along the humanitarian–development–peace nexus. Innovative solutions are therefore required to simultaneously address a myriad of challenges and ensure that progress is on track for meeting global development objectives. Work funded through the FVC supports the creation and application of novel approaches to agrifood system development. This includes the introduction of new technologies, sociocultural practices and economic strategies that tackle systemic causes of food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty.

Policy innovation

787. In accordance with the National Pathways arising from the UNFSS and ongoing national programmes concerned with food systems, new policymaking approaches are being established in Burundi, South Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In these countries, the FVC subprogramme on *Food systems transformation for COVID-19 recovery* is establishing an innovative and multisectoral food systems approach to policy creation.

788. Substantial efforts have been made to incorporate behavioural science into the technical reviews and guidance documents developed to facilitate the global adoption of CSA practices. This includes insights pertaining to consumer behaviour, policy design and farmer knowledge transfer.

789. The piloting of a HGSP component in the national school feeding programme of Timor-Leste, Merenda Escolar, constitutes a significant policy and institutional shift. Great interest has been generated among government officials, as the approach has the potential to strengthen the nutritional value of school feeding menus while enhancing the economic inclusion of local small-scale producers.

790. The development of policy briefs concerning the implementation of the SSF Guidelines in Malawi, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania has built upon recently developed FAO approaches to (i) apply secondary data and case studies (from the Illuminating Hidden Harvests project) and (ii) map women's organizations in small-scale fisheries and assess their needs. Continuation of this work has also led to the development of a methodological guide for the mapping of women's organizations.

Methodological innovation

791. The development of Pilot Rural Territorial Recovery and Resilience Plans in Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Nicaragua is based on a territorial diagnosis methodology that combines landscape assessment, historical analysis and stakeholder mapping and classification. In this manner, the diagnosis is carried out in a participatory manner that actively engages beneficiary communities. For example, in Tarija Valley, the diagnosis involves inputs from farming communities, small-scale family farmers and local municipalities, while in North Amazon/Pando, the Cordillera Foundation will coordinate with representatives from Indigenous territories.

792. In Kenya, plans were made to utilize community members as “trainers of trainers” for strengthening the capacities of poor and vulnerable rural households and Indigenous Peoples to engage in and influence policy dialogue pertaining to the expansion of access to social protection and related services. This approach will reinforce local ownership of the training process and help ensure the sustainability of efforts to better integrate social protection into agriculture policy and programming.

793. Efforts to bolster economic inclusion through social protection measures in poor and vulnerable rural communities have capitalized on the integration of market access analysis into national social protection

strategies. As a result, social protection programmes in Paraguay and United Republic of Tanzania have been expanded to provide additional economic opportunities.

794. In Kenya and Zambia, social protection interventions were delivered either with or without tailored agriculture extension services to generate evidence on the impacts of these different implementation modalities. This work has entailed close coordination with government counterparts to design rigorous and feasible impact evaluation strategies to guide future efforts that support inclusive rural transformation.
795. The management information system for the Food Security Pack in Zambia (under development) will allow for the testing of how information systems enhance the effectiveness of (i) delivering social protection and (ii) promoting targeted CSA techniques among vulnerable populations who may otherwise not adopt these strategies.
796. In Ethiopia and Kyrgyzstan, HGSF programmes and Cash+ modalities have been utilized to support the integration of agricultural interventions into social protection systems. Both approaches combine unconditional cash transfers with productive assets, agricultural inputs and/or technical training to increase and diversify the production of smallholders. In turn, this creates income-generating opportunities through public procurement and/or sale on local markets. Similar efforts have proved successful in the past in other countries, such as Grenada and Guyana.
797. Work on the elimination of child labour in agriculture has contributed substantially to FAO's analytical paper, "The COVID-19 consequences on child labour in agrifood systems." This document pioneers the application of FAO's theory of change for the reduction of child labour in agriculture as an analytical framework entailing the transition from a vicious cycle of child labour in agriculture to a virtuous cycle of improving livelihoods. In the document, the vicious cycle of child labour in agriculture is used to understand different pathways that lead to increased child labour, with a focus on three interconnected dimensions: poverty, child labour and low participation in education.
798. Efforts to empower women value chain actors in SIDS have followed an approach that brings together dimensions of gender equality and climate resilience. In this manner, key entry points for developing more sustainable value chains have been identified by observing how gender inequality and climate risks affect value chain performance.
799. Similarly, in Guatemala, female community promoters were involved in the preparation of the rapid assessment and market surveys, which feed into the development of an approach to economic recovery from COVID-19. The knowledge acquired by the female community promoters will facilitate the replication of these studies in 2023 to update the diagnoses.
800. The mentor–mentee programme that pairs young women experts in agriculture with senior female negotiators has continued in 2022. This approach enables dedicated women national focal points to attain relevant skills that support their participation in UNFCCC processes and apply their knowledge to national policymaking. Although mentor–mentee programmes are not a novel methodology, the "pairing" of focal points to experts in a specific work area under the UNFCCC (i.e. gender and agriculture) is being undertaken for the first time.
801. The "Herstory" programme has created a documentary about dedicated women national focal points' journeys as they have become more engaged in UNFCCC processes. The documentary brings a human element to their work, capturing their daily activities, as both mothers and professionals, throughout their day-to-day activities and missions. This creative approach aims to showcase some of the problems that women encounter as caregivers and breadwinners throughout their career progression.

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802. To address gender issues in Cambodia, Kenya, Senegal and Uganda, gender-transformative approaches are being applied to examine and address the root causes of gender inequality (i.e. gender-discriminatory norms and inequitable power dynamics in communities and institutions), as well as to identify appropriate measures to effectively enhance gender equality and women’s empowerment. These gender-transformative approaches, which include DCs and WE-FBSs, are crucial to achieving systemic changes in formal and informal institutions, as well as to alter mindsets on harmful gender norms and sociocultural practices that perpetuate inequality.
803. Although the concept of using liquid fish silage as a fertilizer is not new, its application in Barbados and Suriname is at its early stages. As such, it is an innovative way of fertilizing crops that reduces dependency on imported fertilizers (and potentially animal feed). Likewise, in Zambia, simple storage approaches to improve management processes are being introduced to reduce post-harvest losses.
804. In Suriname, the pineapple sector has adopted modern practices based on improved data, such as soil testing, which are replacing traditional approaches. In addition, cooperative structures are being established and a digital platform that connects farmers using an app has been introduced. This represents a novel approach to developing an export-oriented commodity in the country.
805. In Indonesia and Uganda, integrated modelling and analysis has been carried out, bringing together socioeconomic, political economy and governance data to provide unique and highly tailored solutions for food systems transformation. This approach provides comprehensive information on the performance of food systems against national development objectives and allows for the assessment of trade-offs and the identification of political constraints regarding the implementation of potential policy options. It has already helped to ensure that stakeholders go beyond their established group positions to explore alternative pathways to food systems transformation by adopting a systemic and multisectoral perspective throughout the follow up to the UNFSS.
806. In Uganda, FAO has piloted efforts to better link diaspora with agribusiness activities. This has contributed to a stronger enabling environment for diaspora contributions to agribusiness, and it has brought diaspora voices into decision-making processes concerning agrifood systems development. Building on this, the “diaspora–youth agribusiness matching programme” has been piloted with the aim of fostering collaborations in the agrifood sector. The first two partnerships have already been signed between Ugandan diaspora abroad and Ugandan rural youth.
807. Under the HiH Initiative, existing and novel approaches, data sources, platforms, analytical tools and partnerships with public, private and third sector entities are utilized to assess and strengthen national capacities to drive agricultural innovation. In particular, the assessment of critical constraints, as well as the cataloguing, validation and matching of identified needs to development partners’ capacities and resources, are central to the HiH process.

808. The establishment and implementation of national DAIHs, as well as their interconnectivity at the global level, places digitalization at the heart of food systems transformation and allows for the sharing of experiences across national contexts. For producers and value chain actors, DAIHs provide access to innovative methodologies and knowledge products and allow for innovative business models and digital solutions to be shared among start-ups and SMEs. All food systems actors, including government staff and policymakers, have also been supported through events that facilitate capacity development and knowledge exchange on digital agriculture. Ongoing work will focus on the implementation of innovation challenges in the context of digital agriculture, which will help identify and support innovative ideas presented by start-ups.
809. In relation to the control and sustainable management of FAW, the field testing of various IPM strategies has been implemented. This includes biopesticide application and other biocontrol and agroecological techniques (such as intercropping). Some countries have also opted to test newly developed FAW-tolerant maize lines from the CIMMYT.
810. The establishment of food systems governance mechanisms in small cities and towns represent a key social innovation that brings together a wide variety of local food systems actors. This has promoted food systems thinking at the local level and fostered the integration of food systems into local policy and planning.
811. FAO has developed a standardized methodology for assessing progress towards relevant SDG targets, which indicate (i) how close a country, region or the world is to the target and (ii) how fast progress is being made towards the target. The methodology is aligned with that used by the UN Statistical Division for the global SDG progress report.
812. Through the adoption of methodologies promoted under the 50x2030 Initiative, countries are developing more efficient agricultural surveying programmes. This includes (i) an integrated system of farm-based surveys, comprising annual core questionnaires and rotational questionnaires administered at lower frequency and (ii) the integration of household-based surveys and farm-based surveys.

Technological innovation

813. High-resolution, community-based aerial mapping will be integrated into efforts focused on supporting the recovery of livelihoods from COVID-19 and increasing resilience to drought, extreme rainfall and multi-hazard risks for crop farmers and value chain actors in the Caribbean. This ties in with ongoing work across multiple projects concerned with improved data on hazards, risks, vulnerability and geospatial systems.
814. In the Sahel region, civil society actors representing pastoralists were able to access online platforms for technical support on land tenure-related issues and the exchange of knowledge with actors from other countries. Technical meetings were held to facilitate the implementation of transboundary activities, with support from FAO headquarters and country offices.
815. Digital inclusion has been a key focus area of FVC-supported work on social protection. In particular, digital approaches have been adopted to enhance rural farmers' access to information, markets and government services. In the Philippines, cash-based assistance to poor rural beneficiaries has been expanded through e-wallet mechanisms. In United Republic of Tanzania, the FAO Digital Services Portfolio has been adapted to the national context to provide timely advisory services, increase access to market information, and introduce good practices for crop and livestock production. In Paraguay, the social protection digital app, *VAMOS!*, has strengthened the outreach of extension services across pilot areas.
816. Through the subprogramme on *the Forest and Farm Facility*, work in United Republic of Tanzania has facilitated the use of modern beehives by FFPO members. This has allowed for improved honey

harvesting and has increased the volume and quality of the honey produced. Modern beehives have also been established together with tree planting, which contributes to environmental and economic sustainability.

817. In Sri Lanka, an e-extension services platform is being developed to provide a digital solution for the integration of social protection and tailored agricultural support services. This work brings FAO's expertise in IT together with the knowledge of national departments and institutions.
818. Farmer-oriented tools to support CSA-related decision-making have been strengthened through digital innovation. For example, the CSA+ Sustainability Assessment Framework included a digital survey and accompanying guidance manual, providing a cost-effective way to gauge the impact of CSA interventions. Likewise, newly developed and enhanced mobile apps have enhanced the access of farmers, extension officers and policymakers to agriculture and climate information. These apps combine multiple data layers and the Google engine to provide improved analytical functions and a user-friendly interface.

In Uganda, the Talking Books initiative has been used to share knowledge on women's land rights and other agricultural concerns, such as climate change impacts and mitigation measures. Through these long-life audio players, relevant content is now reaching remote, underserved, rural populations that have limited access to internet or electricity.

819. In Nepal, the capacities of youth in digital technologies have been leveraged to strengthen the FLW agenda. An innovation hub has been established, linking farmers to information-sharing services in real time. This serves as an affordable solution to address the technical challenges related to FLW and is critical for reaching producers in remote rural areas.
820. Work in Republic of Moldova has capitalized on digitalization to raise awareness and understanding on the online sale of agricultural products, and the role that return migrants can play in this context. Existing gaps and capacity needs were addressed through a series of pilot capacity-building initiatives to develop the digital skills of smallholder farmers. The evidence generated from this work will also feed into policymaking and help identify entry points for FAO to support the digitalization of commerce for agricultural products, as well as the economic inclusion of returned migrant workers engaged in agribusiness. The development of agro-podcasts targeting smallholder farmers, including returned migrant workers, has also served to mainstream the digitalization of agriculture.
821. In Uganda, the Talking Books initiative has been used to share knowledge on women's land rights and other agricultural concerns, such as climate change impacts and mitigation measures. Through these long-life audio players, relevant content is now reaching remote, underserved, rural populations that have limited access to internet or electricity.

Financial innovation

822. In Malawi, the digitalization of data on cash transfer beneficiaries has proved critical. This approach has not only reinforced accountability but has also facilitated efforts to monitor and follow up on the impacts of cash transfers on the lives of beneficiaries. The increased access to information on beneficiaries

opens the door for opportunities to link them with other complementary programmes that focus on building resilience in the districts of Mwanza and Neno.

823. The use of ICT tools to empower value chain actors has been prioritized in Samoa. This has involved the promotion of various apps for mobile money, online banking and online access to markets (the Maua app).
824. In the Comoros, access to credit and financial services has been increased through the development of a virtual platform. This initiative aims to strengthen women's organizations in accordance with the findings of the poultry value chain assessment.
825. In Mali, the design and implementation of an accountability mechanism for cash transfers has allowed for information sharing and has strengthened the credibility of the intervention. A total of 54 accountability committees (for the management of grievances/complaints) have been set up in target villages. The intervention also calls for the biometric registration of beneficiaries and centralized data collection in an FAO database.
826. In United Republic of Tanzania, members of FFPOs have gained access to financing through their involvement in community microfinance groups. These collectively formed, farmer-owned financial institutions aim to promote savings and lending among their groups.
827. on the FVC subprogramme on *Mainstreaming nutrition* has followed a participatory approach to the development of Impact Pathways, which guide the design, monitoring and evaluation of nutrition-sensitive interventions in agrifood systems. The accompanying costing tool supports the economic evaluation of interventions. This involves collecting data on intervention costs together with an impact evaluation, which allows for the comparison of programme costs and nutrition benefits.



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5. Challenges and lessons learned

5.1 Challenges

In-country delays relating to approval processes

828. The initiation of work under FVC subprogrammes requires countries to sign project documents containing key information on the work plan and budget. In many cases, this process has taken extensive periods of time, leading to delays prior to the implementation of work. To address this in the future, relevant documentation should be provided to countries well ahead of the anticipated start date, and regular follow up with countries should continue throughout the signing of project agreements.
829. In other contexts, bottlenecks in hiring processes and clearances, as well as procurement and import procedures, have slowed down implementation processes. The identification of key personnel and inputs should therefore be carried out as early as possible. Implementing partners should also be encouraged to take requisite actions in a timely manner.

Unexpected delays relating to natural disasters and climate disruptions

830. The perennial effects of extreme weather and other climate-related events have contributed to the degradation and loss of natural resources, as well as interruptions in the logistical processes necessary for the effective implementation of initiatives. Emphasis should be placed on identifying related challenges in national and local contexts where development work is taking place.

Slow recovery from COVID-19 effects

831. Many value chains have yet to recover from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Although movement restrictions and lockdowns have largely finished, efforts to address concerns in specific value chains should be carried out in a COVID-19-sensitive manner, taking into consideration any new working arrangements and reductions in capacity.
832. Travel restrictions resulting from COVID-19 safety measures has led to the adoption of online modalities for training sessions. However, in some cases, internet connectivity and the lack of portable electronic devices has presented challenges, resulting in difficulties in reaching beneficiaries. The procurement of smart phones and other devices is a potential option for resolving these matters. In situations where face-to-face support is advantageous, various FVC initiatives also resorted to finding service providers that operate in the target areas.

High turnover of personnel

833. In many development contexts, key personnel move onto other areas of work once activities are completed. This can lead to capacity gaps when it comes time for follow-up work and the monitoring of progress. As such, FAO's work often involves supporting coordination to ensure that relevant capacities are available to implement work that builds on previous work. This was indeed the case for work focusing on the development of national action plans based on the National Pathways for Food Systems Transformation arising from the UNFSS.

Competition between projects

834. The resumption of work following delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in partner ministries having to meet the needs of both new projects and ongoing projects that received extensions. In the Caribbean, this challenge has been largely addressed through continued and respectful

negotiation with government counterparts and, where feasible, the merging of consultations and activities for related initiatives. Similar approaches should be followed in other parts of the world.

835. Similarly, various countries are facing implementation challenges because national project coordinators are being shared across multiple FAO projects. In some cases, this can result in competing priorities within and across ministries, even when project activities and goals are highly aligned. The appointment of dedicated project personnel is one approach to potentially address this concern.

Coordination

836. Global projects are challenging by nature because they involve implementation in at least two different regions of the world. This means that work not only needs to be tailored to a diverse range of national contexts, but also that it must consider the varying sociocultural norms and work cultures across regions. This makes it difficult to harmonize activities, let alone coordinate their implementation in similar time frames.

837. To strengthen the quality of work taking place at the territorial level, it is often necessary to establish an inter-institutional group composed of various public (and sometimes private) sector actors. This process can be time consuming and can lead to delays in implementation if it is not accounted for.

Limitations in existing local capacities

838. Depending on the national context and the local communities being targeted, it can be difficult to find partners with a strong knowledge of (and capacities to address) all aspects of development initiatives. For instance, local organizations often have specialized focus areas and cannot address all the dimensions of an intervention. In these cases, technical support should be sought from FAO divisions possessing relevant expertise.

5.2 Lessons learned

Engaging early with stakeholders and ensuring their buy-in

839. Early engagement with social organizations, local producers, Indigenous Peoples and municipal governments helps create a trusting environment for the implementation of activities among local communities. As such, multistakeholder engagement at the local level should be prioritized to better understand the needs of rural communities.
840. More generally, efforts to strengthen partnerships with key stakeholders at all relevant levels (global, regional, national, territorial and local) of an initiative should be a priority. This not only ensures that target beneficiaries are correctly identified and engaged, but also facilitates the collection of relevant knowledge and inputs (e.g. case studies and background information) and promotes the wider visibility of ongoing and planned initiatives.
841. Across multiple initiatives supported through the FVC, the establishment of multistakeholder platforms has fostered the buy-in of key stakeholders. The involvement of a wide network of stakeholders bolsters the local ownership of strategies, policies and programmes and helps ensure inclusive approaches to their development, governance and implementation. Future work should continue to use this approach and further empower national and local stakeholders to lead the implementation of activities.

Accounting for and leveraging existing national and local capacities

842. National investments (time, money and human resources) into existing policy processes need to be acknowledged and further appreciated during the development and implementation of new policy-related initiatives. This will allow for local knowledge and expertise to be leveraged. It will also ensure that sufficient support is provided to countries for the harmonization of ongoing policy work with newly introduced initiatives so that they are developed in parallel to one another. This support, for example, is pertinent to the implementation of food systems approaches, especially in the context of transforming National Pathways (arising from the UNFSS) into action plans.
843. Likewise, existing capacities to support the implementation of development initiatives, particularly at the local level, should be adequately assessed and accounted for. These capacities vary depending on the type of work that is being undertaken. For example, the knowledge and understanding of stakeholders to support the implementation of social protection policy and programming is often very low at the local level. In this case, stronger partnerships and enhanced collaboration among stakeholders, together with FAO support, may resolve these concerns and ensure that sustainable initiatives are delivered (e.g. efforts to link social protection with agricultural support).
844. The identification and recruitment of well-respected personnels can sometimes be beneficial to the creation of networks to support implementation. For example, national project coordinators with a large network of contacts and international technical experts with advanced knowledge can elicit positive responses from beneficiaries.

Flexible work plans

845. Built-in flexibility in the design and implementation of initiatives can help ensure that work programmes are adaptable to evolving national contexts and changing government priorities. This is of even greater importance in the context of COVID-19 recovery, as the lasting impacts of the pandemic can affect vulnerable populations in unexpected ways, with carrying degrees of urgency for intervention.

846. Future work should place a greater emphasis on accounting for uncertainties during their design stage. This may include allowing more time for the inception phase of initiatives to ensure that adequate preparations can be made, especially in contexts where logistics (recruitment, importation, stakeholder engagement, etc.) will be time consuming or where crucial infrastructure for an intervention is not fully operational (e.g. ICT systems).

Allowing sufficient time for policy change

847. Evidence-based and inclusive policy processes generally unfold over longer time periods than projects with short implementation phases typically allow for. For this kind of work, longer project time frames are therefore preferable. Understanding the needs of all stakeholders is essential to the creation of sustainable policy improvements, and this requires time to assess. Likewise, time must also be allowed for policy advocacy, the development of proposals, and subsequent review and approval processes.

Capitalizing on cross-country coordination

848. In many cases, increased coordination and shared learning among all countries involved in an initiative is beneficial. This can involve joint meetings with national project coordinators and coordination teams at FAO headquarters and in regional and subregional offices. Experience sharing allows countries to share effective approaches with other countries at less advanced implementation stages. This fosters countries' abilities to adapt successful approaches to their own context, with a stronger understanding of any potential focus areas or bottlenecks.

Embracing new work modalities

849. During periods of movement restriction during the COVID-19 pandemic, new implementation modalities were explored for the delivery of training and technical assistance. As a result, online support has become more widely utilized to reach larger groups of beneficiaries. Depending on the type of assistance being provided, digital solutions should continue to be leveraged as a cost-effective implementation modality. For example, national consultants are now being recruited and embedded into national statistics institutes and are being supported remotely by international experts.

850. In cases where hands-on training is advantageous, ad hoc capacity development can be delivered using virtual mentorship together with practical training and face-to-face support. While digital modalities are highly cost-effective, there are many cases where beneficiaries still require hands-on practical training in technical work areas.

Differentiating between FVC funding cycles and implementation phases

851. To better ensure financial predictability and the continuity of work, the FVC has explored opportunities to differentiate between its funding cycles and implementation phases. In this manner, the funds received at the end of the 2018–2021 funding cycle have been allocated to support initiatives that will continue until 2023. This flexibility allows for the implementation of ongoing work to continue without disruptions until the end of the first biennium of the new Medium-Term Plan 2022–2025.



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6. Conclusions and future actions

6.1 Conclusions

852. The FVC has demonstrated increased momentum in supporting FAO's strategic priorities and has strengthened the Organization's capacity to deploy its comparative advantage in delivering results in agrifood systems globally, regionally and at country level. It implemented work in over 65 countries during 2022, through support to over 50 subprogrammes.
853. The new FVC phase was launched in 2022 with the finalization of the Governance Document. The FVC resource partners responded positively with the contribution of USD 50.8 million towards the new phase (2022–2025). This exceeded the level of contribution at the same time in the previous phase. Although only six out of the eleven FVC resource partners have committed funds to the new phase, the stage is set for further expansion through new and/or existing resource partners contributing annual, bi-annual or multi-year contributions. FAO is particularly, thankful to all its resource partners for their sustained interest and support.
854. Engagement with FVC resource partners in 2022 remained strong throughout the year which resulted in smooth transition into the new phase of the Fund. In addition to the Governance Document, a new Theory of Change and Results Framework document helped to ensure the FVC's alignment with FAO's Strategic Framework and goals vision. A wide range of communications and resource partner recognition materials were disseminated throughout the year, which served to bolster the Fund's visibility.
855. In 2022, key results were once again delivered through FVC subprogrammes across FAO's Strategic Framework, facilitating progress towards *the four betters*. The timely, programmatic and cross-cutting nature of these initiatives highlights the importance of flexible funding not only in strengthening FAO's programme of work but also in directing attention and support to those most in need in a highly efficient manner.
856. Although efforts supported through the FVC contribute to various development objectives, the major focus areas in 2022 included promoting sustainable and climate-sensitive production, fostering more inclusive and gender-responsive agrifood systems transformation, and ensuring equal access to resources for small-scale producers around the world. Additionally, momentum continued to grow behind a series of initiatives developed in response to concerns arising from the COVID-19 pandemic and its socioeconomic impacts. Importantly, the work delivered in 2022 was responsive to the increasing requirement for renewed approaches that seek to deliver shared results across national and global development goals, placing agriculture at the centre of solutions to address climate change, gender equality, food security, poverty and resilience.
857. Progress towards the expected Outcomes and Outputs of FVC subprogrammes continued to advance in 2022. In particular, the improved performance of ongoing subprogrammes that received extensions has been captured in the results-based assessment of subprogrammes.
858. A number of new and recurring challenges were experienced during implementation in 2022. These mainly involved delays associated with in-country processes and persisting effects of the pandemic, as well as flow-on effects due to human resources constraints and the limited capacities available at the local level.
859. FVC efforts have continued to build on lessons learned in the past, while also identifying new ways to improve implementation. Given the emergence of new and unprecedented development challenges, there is a growing need to account for the changing priorities and existing expertise within countries, as well as to leverage relevant expertise and adapt effective solutions across implementation areas. Continued emphasis needs to be placed on ensuring local buy-in throughout implementation, and flexible work plans and new working modalities need to be employed to maximize results.

6.2 Looking forward

860. The new phase of the FVC has entailed a full realignment to the FAO Strategic Framework 2022–2031. Close attention has been given to identifying priorities, resource allocation, the formulation of new project documents and implementation to achieve catalytic effects and transformative change.
861. Likewise, as new FVC subprogrammes begin their implementation phase, a major focus of monitoring, reporting and backstopping efforts will be to ensure the accelerated delivery of results. Communication and outreach efforts will continue to raise the visibility of the results achieved on the ground and the FVC's partnership base.
862. Concerted efforts will also need to focus on engaging new resource partners to join the Fund and ensuring that the interests of existing partners are sustained and increased during the 2022–2025 phase. This will help to increase both the flexibility and volume of financial resources necessary to scale up the portfolio of work supported by the FVC and direct resources to when and where they are most needed.

List of References

FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2022. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022. Repurposing food and agricultural policies to make healthy diets more affordable.* Rome, FAO.

Annex A1. Resource partner profiles

The number of resource partners contributing to the previous FVC phase (2018–2022) reached eleven profiles. Six resource partners have renewed their commitments to the new FVC phase (2022–2025). The list of resource partners is presented below in descending order of the cumulative total contribution to the FVC since inception in 2010.

Sweden

The Kingdom of Sweden has been a pioneering contributor to and advocate for flexible funding. The Government of Sweden has supported four consecutive phases of the FVC by contributing over USD 19.3 million in 2010–2013, about USD 15.5 million in 2014–2017, USD 16.3 million in 2018–2021 and, currently, around USD 16.6 million for the 2022–2025 cycle – a total equivalent of USD 67.8 million since the FVC's inception. This support through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency has helped to ensure the stability of the Fund. Sweden renewed its commitment to the new phase with 69 percent of the funds completely unearmarked and 31 percent of the commitment in support of work under *better environment*. Sweden has continued to advocate for work that prioritizes the achievement of the SGDs, FAO's global knowledge products and sustainable food systems. In its longstanding partnership with FAO, Sweden has invested in critical areas, including sustainable agriculture, economic and social development, and the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

Norway

The Kingdom of Norway and FAO have collaborated towards delivering notable results in key areas, including fisheries, forestry, CSA and FLW. Norway joined the FVC in 2019 with a multiyear contribution totalling NOK 176 million (approximately USD 20.2 million) over three years under the 2018–2021 funding cycle, with a commitment of NOK 90 million in 2019, and an additional contribution of NOK 86 million in 2020. Norway partnered with the FVC to support FAO's work on sustainable food systems and climate change in agriculture, covering a wide range of priority areas in nutrition, small-scale fisheries, FAW, CSA and Indigenous Peoples. Norway has renewed its commitment to the FVC with NOK 180 million for the 2022–2025 funding cycle in support of transformative change in agrifood systems for *better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life*.

Netherlands (Kingdom of the)

The Kingdom of Netherlands was one of the first resource partners to provide funds to the FVC upon its creation in 2010. It has supported the previous three phases of the FVC by contributing about USD 6.7 million in 2010–2013, USD 18 million in 2014–2017 and USD 4.5 million in 2018–2021. Through the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, the Netherlands renewed its commitment with USD 4.5 million, completely unearmarked, to the fourth FVC funding cycle (2022–2025), which will support all of the *four betters (better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life)*. To date, the Kingdom of the Netherlands has made a cumulative contribution of USD 33.8 million. Through increased collaboration over the years, it has supported a myriad of areas including building resilience against food shortages, food systems development (including FLW), climate change, the Hand-in-Hand Initiative, and recovery and resilience to COVID-19.

Belgium

The Kingdom of Belgium's strong and steady commitment and contributions to the FVC has significantly contributed to the stability and expansion of the mechanism. Belgium remains one of the strongest supporters of flexible and unearmarked funding. Since it joined in 2013, it has contributed approximately over USD 31.9 million – USD 14 million for the 2014–2017 phase, EUR 8 million (USD 9 million) over four years (2017–2020) for the 2018–2021 phase. It has renewed its commitment with an unearmarked contribution of EUR 8 million over four years (2021–2024), which will form part of the new FVC phase (2022–2025). The support from Belgium has helped expand FAO's work on food security and nutrition, food systems, sustainable production, climate change and agriculture, youth employment, child labour, women's empowerment, and migration and fragility.

Flanders

The Government of Flanders has partnered with FAO for many years to achieve common objectives in sustainable agricultural development, climate change and resilience building, and food security and nutrition. The Flanders International Cooperation Agency first contributed USD 1.3 million to the FVC in 2011 for the 2011–2013 cycle. In 2019, Flanders renewed its commitment with a contribution of EUR 3 million (USD 3.5 million) for the 2018–2021 phase. Currently, it is one of the six resource partners contributing to the 2022–2025 cycle, with a contribution of EUR 3 million over three years – a cumulative total of USD 7.9 million. Flanders and FAO have continued to work towards strengthening this longstanding and trusted partnership, as well as exploring new areas of cooperation. In particular, this support from Flanders strongly complements the contribution by Belgium.

Italy

As the host country of FAO's headquarters since 1951, the Republic of Italy has been an integral part of the history and culture of the Organization and an active contributor to its work and Rome-based events. Italy became a member of the FVC in 2019, with a cumulative contribution of approximately USD 4.3 million for the 2018–2021 cycle. The country contributed USD 1 million in 2018 for implementation in 2019, EUR 1.3 million in 2019 for implementation in 2020, EUR 800 000 in 2020 for implementation 2021, and an additional EUR 800 000 in 2021 for implementation until 2023. This contribution supports the FVC's programme on global knowledge products, with a particular focus on the agricultural data gap, the Hand-in-Hand Initiative and innovation.

New Zealand

The Government of New Zealand made a contribution totalling NZD 5 million (around USD 3.5 million) in 2020 through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. New Zealand's contribution is supporting FAO's work in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean in the context of FAO's COVID-19 Response and Recovery Programme. It will help build the resilience of rural communities and enhance economic inclusion and social protection for poverty reduction and food security.

Switzerland

The Swiss Confederation's broad collaboration with FAO – spanning sustainable food systems, governance of tenure, rural livelihoods, animal health and water management – demonstrates the extent and depth of the nation's commitment to achieving the SDGs. In 2016, the Government of Switzerland joined the FVC with a contribution of CHF 250 000 (around USD 247 000). The country is particularly interested in supporting the thematic areas of bridging generational gaps, youth employment and child labour. Switzerland renewed its commitment, making yearly contributions which totalled to CHF 1.2 million for the 2018–2021 funding cycle. For the 2022–2025 cycle, Switzerland signed a contribution agreement of CHF 130 000 (around USD 140 693) for 2022. Since joining the FVC, Switzerland has cumulatively contributed CHF 1.59 million (approximately USD 1.7 million) towards flexible funding.

France

The French Republic, a longstanding partner, has been working with FAO in support of shared food security and agricultural development goals since the Organization's creation. Joining the FVC in 2019, France, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Sovereignty, contributed EUR 1 million (approximately USD 1.1 million). An additional EUR 50 000 (approximately USD 54 000) was contributed in 2020 through the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs. These contributions have been supporting work in the areas of women's empowerment, climate change and assisting SIDS.

Australia

In November 2021, the Government of Australia, through the Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment, contributed AUD 1.3 million (approximately USD 1 million) to the FVC. The contribution helped FAO to address global challenges on resilience and sustainable food systems. In particular, the Australian support has strengthened biosecurity for resilient and sustainable food systems following the One Health approach in the Pacific.

Ireland

In December 2020, the Government of Ireland made a one-off contribution towards the FVC of EUR 415 000, (approximately USD 456 000) in support of the FVC priority areas, resilient and sustainable food systems, and gender.

Annex A2. List of FVC subprogrammes

Programme	Subprogramme	Project symbol	Amount (USD)	Programme total (USD)
1. Evidence-based policy and global instruments and knowledge products	1.1 Leveraging global instruments and knowledge products	FMM/GLO/127/MUL	2 000 000	11 300 000
	1.2 Nutrition sensitive agriculture and social protection (closed)	FMM/GLO/128/MUL	1 000 000	
	1.3.1 Improving country data for monitoring SDG achievements and informing policy decision	FMM/GLO/129/MUL	2 600 000	
	1.3.2 Closing agriculture data gap: contribution to the 50x2030 Initiative	FMM/GLO/125/MUL	2 850 000	
	1.4 Accelerating innovation through the Hand-in-Hand Initiative.	FMM/GLO/158/MUL	2 850 000	
2. Resilience and sustainable food systems	2.1.1 Sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems development	FMM/GLO/131/MUL	2 560 000	15 785 000
	2.1.2 Governance innovation for sustainable development of food systems	FMM/GLO/150/MUL	3 000 000	
	2.2 Feeding urbanization: building prosperous small cities and towns (closed)	FMM/GLO/132/MUL	1 655 000	
	2.3 Empowering women in food system and strengthening the local capacities and resilience of SIDS in agrifood sector	FMM/GLO/145/MUL	1 000 000	
	2.4 A Global Network on Digital Agriculture Innovation Hubs	FMM/GLO/159/MUL	1 020 000	
	2.5 Food systems transformation focusing on COVID-19 response and recovery in East and Southern Africa	FMM/GLO/164/MUL	1 000 000	
	2.6 Indigenous Peoples' food systems coalition and Indigenous Peoples Biocentric Restoration for climate action	FMM/GLO/168/MUL	1 000 000	
	2.7 Strengthening biosecurity for resilient and sustainable agrifood systems with One Health approach in the Pacific	FMM/GLO/167/MUL	1 000 000	
	2.8 Empowering women and boosting livelihoods through agricultural trade: leveraging the AfCFTA	FMM/GLO/169/MUL	800 000	
	2.9 Leveraging the Digital Village Initiative and SIDS Solutions Platform in the Pacific	FMM/GLO/170/MUL	600 000	
2.10 Piloting digital villages in Central Asia	FMM/GLO/171/MUL	500 000		

Programme	Subprogramme	Project symbol	Amount (USD)	Programme total (USD)
2. Resilience and sustainable food systems <i>(continued)</i>	2.11 Supporting food system transformation through strengthening aquaculture development and innovative public private partnerships	FMM/GLO/180/MUL	650 000	15 785 000
	2.12 Stimulate responsible investment in agriculture and food systems by young agri-entrepreneurs for territorial development and strengthened value chains	FMM/GLO/179/MUL	500 000	
	2.13 Walking the talk of food systems transformations: enacting food systems for people, planet and common prosperity.	FMM/GLO/181/MUL	500 000	
3. Migration and fragility	3.1 Strengthening capacity to harness positive effects of migration	FMM/GLO/133/MUL	1 000 000	1 000 000
4. Generational gaps, women empowerment and decent rural employment	4.1 Transforming future face of agriculture: Promoting socioeconomic inclusion	FMM/GLO/136/MUL	1 500 000	11 480 000
	4.2 Generational gaps and eliminating child labour in agriculture	FMM/GLO/137/MUL	1 470 000	
	4.3 Gender equality and women empowerment in food and agriculture (including Dimitra)	FMM/GLO/138/MUL	3 710 000	
	Boosting the decent rural employment and Dimitra work (bridging support in 2018) (closed)	FMM/GLO/122/MUL	500 000	
	FAO International Symposium on Agricultural Innovation for Family Farmers (closed)	FMM/GLO/123/MUL	75 000	
	Support to Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) coordination (closed)	FMM/GLO/123/MUL	150 000	
	4.4 Economic inclusion and social protection to reduce poverty in the context of COVID-19	FMM/GLO/157/MUL	1 000 000	
	4.5 Building livelihoods resilience and recovery from COVID-19 challenges in Latin America	FMM/GLO/162/MUL	1 000 000	
	4.6 Building livelihoods resilience and recovery from COVID-19 challenges in East and Southern Africa	FMM/GLO/163/MUL	950 000	
	4.7 Building back better and greener: integrated approaches for an inclusive and green COVID-19 response in rural spaces	FMM/GLO/166/MUL	1 125 000	

Programme	Subprogramme	Project symbol	Amount (USD)	Programme total (USD)
5. Climate change and agriculture	5.1 Sustainable Productivity in agriculture (in the context of CSA and agro-ecology)	FMM/GLO/139/MUL	1 500 000	26 949 717
	Integrated climate smart agriculture approach through the Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture (closed)	FMM/GLO/124/MUL	500 000	
	5.2.2 Strengthening coordination and partnerships for scaling up conservation agriculture in Southern Africa	FMM/GLO/146/MUL	3 000 000	
	5.2.3 Forest and farm facility phase II. Climate resilient landscapes and improved livelihoods – expanding the work in Africa (closed)	FMM/GLO/147/MUL	1 500 000	
	5.4 Promoting coherence between disaster risk reduction, climate action and social protection in Sub-Saharan Africa	FMM/GLO/148/MUL	3 000 000	
	5.5 Scaling up implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) in Agriculture and the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) under UNFCCC (closed)	FMM/GLO/149/MUL	1 000 000	
	5.6 Boosting the resilience of the most vulnerable smallholders for a transformative COVID-19 recovery	FMM/GLO/151/MUL	1 000 000	
	5.7 Support to the Secretariat of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	FMM/GLO/152/MUL	600 000	
	5.8 Strengthening implementation of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	FMM/GLO/153/MUL	600 000	
	5.9 Global Action for Fall Armyworm Control	FMM/GLO/154/MUL	2 000 000	
	5.10 Implementing the Small-scale Fisheries Guidelines for gender equitable and climate resilient food systems and livelihoods	FMM/GLO/155/MUL	4 000 000	
	5.11 Mainstreaming nutrition into FMM portfolio to promote nutrition-sensitive food production	FMM/GLO/156/MUL	1 500 000	
	5.12 Green Cities initiative (GCI): building back better for climate and resilient sustainable transitions	FMM/GLO/160/MUL	1 000 000	
	5.13 Building resilience to climate change and recovery from COVID-19 in the Caribbean	FMM/GLO/161/MUL	550 000	
5.14 Mainstreaming biodiversity across agricultural sectors	FMM/GLO/165/MUL	1 000 000		

Programme	Subprogramme	Project symbol	Amount (USD)	Programme total (USD)
5. Climate change and agriculture <i>(continued)</i>	5.15 Support the carbon neutrality strategy and adaptation to Climate Change of the AFOLU sector of SICA	FMM/GLO/173/MUL	900 000	26 949 717
	5.16 Food and Diet Domain	FMM/GLO/172/MUL	450 000	
	5.17 Restoration for resilience and recovery (3R)	FMM/GLO/174/MUL	500 000	
	5.18 Scaling up climate actions to enhance nationally determined contributions and climate and livestock policies and action plans	FMM/GLO/175/MUL	500 000	
	5.19 SoLaWiSe: Soil-Land-Water digital Information System	FMM/GLO/176/MUL	500 000	
	5.20 Innovative approaches for better plant production	FMM/GLO/177/MUL	500 000	
	5.21 Equipping veterinary para-professionals and local service providers	FMM/GLO/178/MUL	650 000	
	Blue Growth Network and Secretariat (closed)	FMM/GLO/121/MUL	199 717	
	FVC coordination entity (FVC Secretariat)	FMM/GLO/126/MUL-F	447 970	447 970
			66 962 687	

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