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# FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR AFRICA

## Thirty-first Session

Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, 23-27 March 2020

## Transforming Food and Agriculture Systems to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

### Executive Summary

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes the central role that food systems play in overcoming the challenges the world faces today. This is especially relevant in Africa with its vast potential in agriculture, which constitutes the most important source of livelihoods. Persistent poverty, deteriorating food security due to conflicts, and the rise in malnutrition and undernourishment are, however, undermining African countries' potential for growth and prosperity. At the same time rapidly changing demographics, urbanization and socio-economic dynamics are increasing food demands and changing consumption patterns.

To address these challenges, promote livelihoods, and drive sustainable food systems development, the transformation of food and agriculture is essential. Food systems “gather all the elements (environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructures, institutions, etc.) and activities that relate to the production, processing, distribution, preparation and consumption of food, and the output of these activities, including socio-economic and environmental outcomes” Encompassing a wide range of public and private sector actors, interdependent activities and institutions responsible for driving food systems, from production through to consumption, requires a holistic approach.

The interconnectivity of food systems needs to produce safe and nutritious food, and at the same time be economically, environmentally and socially sustainable. Food systems influence and are also influenced by the types of food produced and the nature of their journey from farm, grasslands, forest or waters to plate. A paradigm shift is therefore needed where agricultural production is balanced with efficient use of natural resources, maintaining biodiversity, and mitigating any adverse environmental effects associated with production. Sustainable food and agriculture addresses the root causes of poverty and inequality, and can unlock the potential of hundreds of millions in rural populations while protecting the natural wealth of the planet. An integrated approach aims at leaving no one behind and contributes to multiple goals across the 2030 Agenda. FAO's approach, based on five principles, balances the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainability and can be put in practice by using the guide ‘*Transforming food and agriculture to achieve the SDGs: 20 interconnected actions to guide decision-makers*’.

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Within the framework of the 2030 Agenda, FAO is responding to this challenge. FAO has incorporated Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets into its results matrix to measure the impact and consistency of its work on the SDGs. It has developed practical guidelines for decision-makers to mainstream the agriculture sector in the 2030 Agenda. As a custodian agency for 21 SDG indicators, FAO is supporting countries to establish baselines and track progress on several key targets, including productive and sustainable agriculture.

FAO will continue to support countries to build an enabling policy environment to accelerate SDGs implementation and achievement, promote partnerships, investments, agricultural technologies, and innovative solutions on the ground, aimed primarily at smallholders and the rural poor but extending to all actors in society. FAO will also partner with countries to better measure progress towards the SDGs for improved information for evidence-based decisions, ultimately contributing to the broader goals of the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit.

### **Matters to be brought to the attention of the Regional Conference**

#### **The Regional Conference is invited to:**

- Acknowledge that transformation of food and agriculture for sustainable development requires addressing agricultural productivity in an inclusive manner that is balanced with efficient and sustainable natural resource management;
- Adopt FAO's "Five Principles of the Common Vision for Sustainable Food and Agriculture"
  - Increase productivity, employment and value addition in food systems;
  - Protect and enhance natural resources;
  - Improve livelihoods and foster inclusive economic growth;
  - Enhance the resilience of people, communities and ecosystems; and
  - Adapt governance to new challenges.
- Consider at national level, how to best integrate sustainable food and agriculture into national investment and strategic action plans, supporting cross-sectoral coordination of activities so that results are felt by the groups whose livelihoods depend on natural resources such as crop and livestock, forestry production, fisheries and aquaculture. Use the guide '*Transforming Food and Agriculture to Achieve the SDGs: 20 Interconnected Actions to Guide Decision Makers*' as a roadmap to support transformation;
- Support FAO efforts to strengthen assistance to countries in agriculture (crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries) through promoting innovations (climate-smart agriculture, agro-ecology practices), integrated policy support, multisectoral approaches, capacity building, and collaborative partnerships/alliances to transform food and agriculture systems to achieve the SDGs;
- Support FAO efforts to strengthen assistance to countries through sharing national approaches, actions, experiences and tools used to transform food and agriculture systems, encourage private sector investment to produce affordable, nutrient-rich, and safe foods;
- Support the FAO corporate effort to establish and maintain the SDGs reporting mechanisms and tools aimed at strengthening National Statistics Offices, particularly in view of their expanded role to monitor and report on the SDG indicators and support the FAO Hand-in-Hand Initiative; and
- Diversify and strengthen cooperation with regional bodies, international financial institutions, public and private partners for long-term investments, innovative solutions and systems to achieve the SDGs and support the broader 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit.

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## I. Introduction

1. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 along with a set of 17 SDGs and 169 associated targets under the various goals, including a set of 232 unique indicators to monitor progress toward achieving these targets.
2. In 2014, the African Union (AU) adopted the Malabo Declaration on “Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods.” In this, the AU committed to ending hunger and significantly reduce rural poverty by 2025. Countries have implemented the Malabo Declaration commitments by domesticating them into country-specific National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIP) under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) framework. African countries have also shown a strong commitment to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which shares a number of objectives with the Malabo Declaration and the Africa Agenda 2063, “The Africa We Want.” Since its adoption, countries are progressively reviewing their national policies, programmes and monitoring capacities to set national objectives and plans aligned to the SDGs.
3. The 2030 Agenda recognizes the highly significant role that food systems play in overcoming the challenges the world faces today. Sustainable food systems have the potential to address the root causes of poverty and inequality and can unlock the potential of hundreds of millions in rural populations while protecting the natural wealth of the planet.
4. Food systems need to produce safe and nutritious food, while at the same time be economically, environmentally and socially sustainable. As such, food systems are considered sustainable if food security and nutrition is secured in a way that does not compromise the economic, social and environmental foundation of future generations. Encompassing a wide range of public and private sector actors, interdependent activities and institutions responsible for driving food systems, from production through to consumption, requires a holistic approach. Food systems “gather all the elements (environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructures, institutions, etc.) and activities that relate to the production, processing, distribution, preparation and consumption of food, and the output of these activities, including socio-economic and environmental outcomes”. Food systems influence and are influenced by the types of food produced and the nature of their journey from farm, grasslands, forest or waters to plate. This integrated focus aims at leaving no one behind and contributes to multiple goals across the 2030 Agenda.
5. Agriculture has a vast potential in Africa and constitutes its most important source of livelihoods. Persistent poverty, deteriorating food security, and the rise in malnutrition and undernourishment, are undermining the potential of agriculture for growth and prosperity. As a result, Africa as a region has the highest undernourishment, at almost 20 percent. At the same time, rapidly changing demographics, urbanization and socio-economic dynamics are increasing food demands and changing consumption habits. Such demands and habits are currently being met and accommodated by rapidly rising net food imports, which are expected to grow from USD 35 billion in 2015 to over USD 110 billion by 2025.
6. To address the SDGs and Malabo Declaration, there is a need to avoid approaching the challenge of sustainability from a myriad of small entry points, but rather develop more integrated ways, across sectors, the SDGs, and various stakeholder interests.

## II. The Transition to Sustainable Food and Agriculture (SFA)

7. As the 2030 Agenda progressively shapes national policies and programmes, many food and agriculture stakeholders, including line ministries, still lack a thorough understanding of the 2030 Agenda, and its implications and opportunities for the agriculture sectors. FAO has helped build the capacity of national decision-makers through workshops at regional and national levels to raise awareness on the potential of SFA and to mobilize action in countries across relevant ministries. FAO convenes, stimulates and facilitates global and national processes, promotes integrated approaches, and develops knowledge products, tools and practices to support member countries in their transformational change.
8. FAO supports its member countries to develop sustainable food and agriculture systems and concurrently protect biodiversity and natural resources, both critical in tackling the root causes of poverty and hunger, and at the heart of achieving the SDGs.
9. To accomplish these goals, FAO's approach to support and accelerate transition to more sustainable food and agriculture systems is based on Five Principles of the common vision for sustainable food and agriculture<sup>1</sup> that balance the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainability, and provide a basis for developing adapted policies, strategies, regulations and incentives.
10. These principles are: (a) Increase productivity, employment and value addition in food systems; (b) Protect and enhance natural resources; (c) Improve livelihoods and foster inclusive economic growth; (d) Enhance the resilience of people, communities and ecosystems; and (e) Adapt governance to new challenges.
11. To operationalize sustainable food and agriculture that supports national objectives in the context of the 2030 Agenda and assists member countries in their transition to more sustainable agriculture, FAO has developed a guide 'Transforming food and agriculture to achieve the SDGs: 20 Interconnected Actions to Guide Decision-Makers'.
12. The guidelines present a coordinated approach, a step-by-step implementation pathway and practical solutions through 20 interconnected actions, each describing approaches, policies and tools that contribute to multiple SDGs. They identify synergies, help understand trade-offs and outline incentives in confronting the real issues that countries face in moving towards sustainable development.

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 Transforming Agriculture to Achieve SDGs through 20 Interconnected Actions
 

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1. Facilitate access to productive resources, finance and services	11. Use social protection tools to enhance productivity and income
2. Connect smallholders to markets	12. Improve nutrition and promote balanced diets
3. Encourage diversification of production and income	13. Prevent and protect against shocks: enhance resilience
4. Build producers' knowledge and develop their capacities	14. Prepare for and respond to shocks
5. Enhance soil health and restore land	15. Address and adapt to climate change
6. Protect water and manage scarcity	16. Strengthen ecosystem resilience
7. Mainstream biodiversity conservation and protect ecosystem functions	17. Enhance policy dialogue and coordination
8. Reduce losses, encourage reuse and recycle, and promote sustainable consumption	18. Strengthen innovation systems
9. Empower people and fight inequalities	19. Adapt and improve investment and finance
10. Promote secure tenure rights	20. Strengthen the enabling environment and reform the institutional framework

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13. These actions, based on evidence, experience, technical expertise and collective knowledge within FAO and member countries, can effectively support the transformation of food and agriculture to be sustainable, efficient, and resilient, while producing safe and nutritious food.
14. The aim is to promote and implement an integrated approach to address food and agriculture, livelihoods and the effective management of natural resources rather than considering them as separate isolated entities. A selected list of associated FAO tools, knowledge sources and guidelines that are linked to these actions are in Annex 1.
15. Balancing the economic, environmental and social dimensions of growth and development is essential to initiate a transformative process at the regional and national level. It is fundamental to raise awareness and create an enabling policy environment that can facilitate the transition to sustainability, recognizing the specific challenges and constraints. It is also critical that these processes and policies address the specific needs of the poorest farmers in rural areas, as their sheer number makes them a critical population to leverage for this transformative growth. Through programmes such as *From Protection to Production*, FAO supports countries to generate evidence on the productive capacity of the poor to contribute to inclusive growth when facilitated by integrated social protection systems.

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<sup>11</sup> FAO. 2014. *Building a Common Vision for Sustainable Food and Agriculture: Principles and Approaches*. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3940e.pdf>

16. There is a need to strengthen engagement in multistakeholder partnerships to enhance policy dialogue across sectors, invest in skills and capacities and knowledge of local actors, strengthen institutions and promote a systemic approach to food and agricultural transformation.
17. Diversification in terms of partnerships, including with the private sector and the civil society, local youth organizations, international and regional entities, academia and research organizations are going to be essential for technology development, knowledge transfer, mobilizing human and financial resources and strengthening innovative systems.

### **III. Key Activities Supporting Transformation of Food and Agriculture Systems to Achieve the SDGs and Strengthening Capacities in Africa**

18. To accelerate progress towards the SDGs, FAO in collaboration with regional partners – including the AU Commission’s Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (AUC/DREA), the African Union Development Agency, New Partnership for Africa’s Development (AUDA/NEPAD), and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) – organized two regional capacity development workshops in 2019 to mainstream sustainable food and agriculture in the implementation of the SDGs within the context of the Malabo Declaration and the CAADP.
19. These workshops, held in Addis Ababa and Dakar, raised awareness on the importance of adopting an integrated approach to sustainable food, agriculture and natural resource management for addressing the SDGs in national investment plans, in line with the Malabo Declaration. Key areas addressed included integrating sustainable food and agriculture into national investment and strategic action plans; opportunities for partnerships, especially with the private sector; and monitoring sustainable food and agriculture.<sup>2</sup>
20. The workshop outcomes included requests for: (a) collaborating with the AU to integrate relevant tools with a view to transforming food and agriculture in Africa, tracking progress related to the SDGs and Malabo Commitments, within the framework of CAADP and NAIPs; (b) strengthening ongoing collaboration with AUC and UNECA on the Malabo Biennial Review and SDG indicators that fall under FAO’s custodianship; and (c) enhancing coordination with AUC and UNECA to align efforts to jointly and effectively support countries in mobilizing momentum to transform agriculture and food systems in an integrated way, building on complementary strengths and experience.

### **IV. Measuring Progress toward Sustainable Agriculture**

21. Within the SDGs, indicator SDG 2.4.1 calls for data on the proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture. To address this issue, FAO developed a methodology for measuring ‘sustainable agriculture’ through a multistakeholder process, identifying the different sustainability dimensions and themes that have to be measured at farm holdings and could be

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<sup>2</sup>FAO 2019. A new approach for mainstreaming sustainable food and agriculture in the implementation of the SDGs. Synthesis report: Regional workshop for Africa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 28-30 May 2019. <http://www.fao.org/3/ca5776en/CA5776EN.pdf>

reported using a traffic-light tool to indicate sustainability status. This indicator established an internationally recognized definition for sustainable agriculture and since 2018 has been being piloted in three countries, including Kenya.

#### Strengthen Knowledge of Sustainability of Agricultural Systems

22. In 2019 an e-learning course on SDG indicator 2.4.1 was launched.<sup>3</sup> It facilitates the understanding of the main concepts underpinning the methodology and guides and supports FAO and countries in data collection, analysis and reporting. It emphasizes the need for an integrated approach to support sustainable agriculture.

### V. Monitoring implementation of SDGs

23. FAO is the ‘custodian’ United Nations agency for 21 indicators for SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 14 (Life below Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land). FAO is committed to assisting countries in their efforts to achieve the goals.
24. The Organization has strengthened its coordination capacity in this domain by creating the Office of the Chief Statistician, allocating specific resources to develop monitoring methodologies and provide capacity development to countries, primarily through training workshops and the development of e-learning modules on SDG monitoring.
25. FAO is increasingly supporting National Statistics Offices, particularly in view of their expanded role of coordinating SDG monitoring at national level in the context of the 2030 Agenda and achieving the SDGs.
26. Sharing and transfer of knowledge on data collection, SDG reporting, technology used, and associated infrastructure or skills sets from one country to another is at the heart of FAO’s new Hand-in-Hand Initiative which supports evidence-based, country-led and country-owned actions to accelerate agricultural transformation and sustainable rural development. While focused primarily on the eradication of poverty (SDG 1), hunger and all forms of malnutrition (SDG 2), these efforts also contribute to the attainment of all the other SDGs.
27. In 2019, FAO launched an interministerial Capacity Development Programme for Government Executives on Strengthening the use of poverty analysis to reach SDGs 1 and 2. The blended programme, combining online learning with a face-to-face workshop and individual follow up and coaching sessions, strengthened understanding of the 2030 Agenda, poverty determinants, inclusive rural transformation and multisectoral coordination to reach the No Poverty (SDG 1) and Zero Hunger (SDG 2) targets.

### VI. Key Recommendations

28. To achieve sustainable food and agriculture for the SDGs, it is essential to strengthen FAO’s and country efforts to transform current food and agriculture systems so they are inclusive, sustainable, productive, eco-friendly, climate-smart and prevent further biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation.

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/en/>

29. A paradigm shift at the national, regional and continental level is needed to support large-scale transformation. Achieving this will not only ensure food and nutrition security across Africa, it will also guarantee that agriculture supports livelihoods, economies, and in the broadest context, African development and prosperity for future generations to come.
30. FAO will continue to support countries to build an enabling policy environment that accelerates implementation and achievement of the SDGs, and promotes partnerships, investments and innovative solutions on the ground. These efforts will be aimed primarily at smallholders and the rural poor and extended to all actors in society to better measure progress towards the SDGs, and to support information and evidence-based decisions so that no one is left behind.

#### Annex 1

Below are the list of **20 Interconnected actions** and links to associated resource documents:

- 1) **Facilitate access to productive resources, finance and services**
  - Toolkit, Save and grow - A guide to the sustainable intensification of smallholder crop production [www.fao.org/ag/save-and-grow](http://www.fao.org/ag/save-and-grow)
  - Sustainable agricultural mechanization platform [www.fao.org/sustainableagricultural-mechanization](http://www.fao.org/sustainableagricultural-mechanization)
  - Voluntary guide for national seed policy formulation [www.fao.org/3/a-i4916e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4916e.pdf)
- 2) **Connect smallholders to markets**
  - Developing sustainable food value chains - Guiding principles [www.fao.org/3/a-i3953e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3953e.pdf)
  - FAO sustainable food value chain knowledge platform [www.fao.org/sustainable-foodvalue-chains/what-is-it](http://www.fao.org/sustainable-foodvalue-chains/what-is-it)
  - Entrepreneurship Development Training Manual [www.fao.org/sustainablefood-value-chains/training-andlearning-center/details-materials/en/c/277441/](http://www.fao.org/sustainablefood-value-chains/training-andlearning-center/details-materials/en/c/277441/)
  - Innovative risk management strategies in rural and agriculture finance [www.fao.org/3/a-i6940e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6940e.pdf)
  - Technical guidelines on aquaculture certification [www.fao.org/3/a-i2296t.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i2296t.pdf)
  - Guidelines for the Ecolabelling of Fish and Fishery Products from Marine Capture Fisheries (Revision 1); and from Inland Capture Fisheries [www.fao.org/docrep/012/i1119t/i1119t00.htm](http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/i1119t/i1119t00.htm) and [www.fao.org/docrep/014/ba0001t/ba0001t00.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/ba0001t/ba0001t00.pdf)
- 3) **Encourage diversification of production and income**
  - Neglected and underutilized species community (managed by Bioversity International)
  - [www.nuscommunity.org/about-us/neglected-underutilized-species](http://www.nuscommunity.org/about-us/neglected-underutilized-species)
  - LEAP- Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance partnership programme [www.fao.org/partnerships/leap](http://www.fao.org/partnerships/leap)
  - FAO Diversification Booklet Series [www.fao.org/sustainable-foodvalue-chains/training-and-learningcenter/details/en/c/274790](http://www.fao.org/sustainable-foodvalue-chains/training-and-learningcenter/details/en/c/274790)
  - Sustaining livestock diversity - E-module [www.fao.org/ag/againfo/programmes/en/genetics/Guidelines.html](http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/programmes/en/genetics/Guidelines.html)
- 4) **Build producers' knowledge and develop their capacities**
  - Global Farmer Field Schools Platform [www.fao.org/farmer-field-schools](http://www.fao.org/farmer-field-schools)
  - FAO Research and Extension Portal [www.fao.org/research-andextension](http://www.fao.org/research-andextension)
  - A decision guide for rural advisory methods [www.fao.org/3/a-i8141e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i8141e.pdf)
  - FAO Capacity Development Portal [www.fao.org/capacity-development](http://www.fao.org/capacity-development)
  - FAO capacity development learning courses [www.fao.org/capacitydevelopment/resources/fao-learningmaterial/learning-courses](http://www.fao.org/capacitydevelopment/resources/fao-learningmaterial/learning-courses)



- 5) **Enhance soil health and restore land**
- Global Soil Partnership [www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership](http://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership)
  - Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management [www.fao.org/3/a-bl813e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-bl813e.pdf)
  - WOCAT (World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies) [www.wocat.net](http://www.wocat.net)
  - COLLECT EARTH - Augmented visual interpretation for land monitoring [www.openforis.org/tools/collectearth.html](http://www.openforis.org/tools/collectearth.html)
  - Global guidelines for the restoration of degraded forests and landscapes in drylands [www.fao.org/3/a-i5036e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5036e.pdf)
- 6) **Protect water and manage scarcity**
- Coping with water scarcity, an action framework for agriculture and food security [www.fao.org/docrep/016/i3015e/i3015e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/i3015e/i3015e.pdf)
  - Water accounting and auditing - A sourcebook [www.fao.org/3/a-i5923e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5923e.pdf)
  - Water and the rural poor - Interventions for improving livelihoods (sub-Saharan Africa) [www.fao.org/3/a-i0132e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i0132e.pdf)
  - On-farm practices for the safe use of wastewater in urban and peri-urban horticulture [www.fao.org/docrep/016/i3041e/i3041e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/i3041e/i3041e.pdf)
  - IPPM Integrated pest management (training, outreach) [www.fao.org/agriculture/ippm/activities/pesticide-risk-reduction](http://www.fao.org/agriculture/ippm/activities/pesticide-risk-reduction)
  - Technical Guidelines for the implementation of the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide management [www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-sitemap/theme/pests/code/list-guide-new](http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-sitemap/theme/pests/code/list-guide-new)
- 7) **Mainstream biodiversity conservation and protect ecosystem functions**
- Guidelines for Developing a National Strategy for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture [www.fao.org/3/a-i4917e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4917e.pdf)
  - Voluntary Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Crop Wild Relatives and Wild Food Plants [www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/8f366de9-08a8-42ad-aae1-4f8f6822420e/](http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/8f366de9-08a8-42ad-aae1-4f8f6822420e/)
  - Guidelines on animal genetic resources [www.fao.org/ag/againfo/programmes/en/genetics/Guidelines.html](http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/programmes/en/genetics/Guidelines.html)
  - Principles for the assessment of livestock impacts on biodiversity (LEAP partnership) [www.fao.org/3/a-i6492e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6492e.pdf)
  - Sustaining livestock diversity - E-learning tools [www.fao.org/ag/againfo/programmes/en/genetics/Guidelines.html](http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/programmes/en/genetics/Guidelines.html)
  - Fishery Resources Monitoring System (FIRMS) [firms.fao.org](http://firms.fao.org)
  - Mainstreaming ecosystem services and biodiversity into agricultural production and management in East Africa and in the Pacific Islands [www.fao.org/3/a-i5603e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5603e.pdf) and [www.fao.org/3/a-i6505e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6505e.pdf)
- 8) **Reduce losses, encourage reuse and recycle, and promote sustainable consumption**
- Community of practice on food loss reduction [www.fao.org/food-loss-reduction](http://www.fao.org/food-loss-reduction)
  - FAO bioenergy website [www.fao.org/energy/bioenergy](http://www.fao.org/energy/bioenergy)
  - FAO technical platform on the measurement and the reduction of food loss and waste [www.fao.org/platform-food-losswaste](http://www.fao.org/platform-food-losswaste)
  - Global Save Food Initiative [www.fao.org/save-food/background](http://www.fao.org/save-food/background)
  - Bioenergy and Food Security (BEFS) Approach [www.fao.org/docrep/019/i3672e/i3672e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docrep/019/i3672e/i3672e.pdf)
  - Assessing the sustainability and replicability of integrated food energy systems- A guidance document [www.fao.org/docrep/019/i3669e/i3669e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docrep/019/i3669e/i3669e.pdf)

- **Small-scale aquaponics food production- Integrating fish and plant farming**  
[www.fao.org/3/a-i4021e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4021e.pdf)
- 9) **Empower people and fight inequalities**
- **Right to Food** [www.fao.org/docs/eims/upload/214344/rtfg\\_eng\\_draft\\_03.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docs/eims/upload/214344/rtfg_eng_draft_03.pdf)
  - **FAO online Toolbox on decent rural employment** [www.fao.org/ruralemployment/toolbox](http://www.fao.org/ruralemployment/toolbox)
  - **FAO's work on youth employment** [www.fao.org/rural-employment/workareas/youth-employment](http://www.fao.org/rural-employment/workareas/youth-employment)
  - **Guidance on addressing child labour in fisheries and aquaculture**  
[www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3318e/i3318e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3318e/i3318e.pdf)
  - **CEDAW Guidelines- A tool for gender-sensitive agriculture and rural development policy and programme formulation** [www.fao.org/docrep/017/i3153e/i3153e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/i3153e/i3153e.pdf)
  - **Gender, rural women and development (Dimitra)** [www.fao.org/dimitra/home](http://www.fao.org/dimitra/home)
  - **Realizing women's rights to land in the law -A guide to report on SDG 5.a.2.**  
[www.fao.org/3/I8785EN/i8785en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/I8785EN/i8785en.pdf)
- 10) **Promote secure tenure rights**
- **FAO Tenure Portal** [www.fao.org/tenure](http://www.fao.org/tenure)
  - **Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests** [www.fao.org/docrep/016/i2801e/i2801e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/i2801e/i2801e.pdf)
  - **Responsible governance of tenure -E-learning** [www.fao.org/elearning/#/elc/en/courses/VGGT](http://www.fao.org/elearning/#/elc/en/courses/VGGT)
  - **Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication** [www.fao.org/3/i4356en/.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/i4356en/.pdf)
- 11) **Use social protection tools to enhance productivity and income**
- **FAO Social Protection Portal** [www.fao.org/social-protection](http://www.fao.org/social-protection)
  - **Strengthening coherence between agriculture and social protection to combat poverty and hunger in Africa -A framework for analysis and action** [www.fao.org/3/ai5386e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/ai5386e.pdf)
  - **Strengthening coherence between agriculture and social protection to combat poverty and hunger in Africa -Diagnostic Tool** [www.fao.org/3/a-i5385e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5385e.pdf)
  - **Social analysis for agriculture and rural investment projects**  
[www.fao.org/elearning/#/elc/en/course/SA](http://www.fao.org/elearning/#/elc/en/course/SA)
- 12) **Improve nutrition and promote balanced diets**
- **FAO Nutrition Portal** [www.fao.org/nutrition](http://www.fao.org/nutrition)
  - **Toolkit on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems**  
[www.fao.org/nutrition/policiesprogrammes/toolkit](http://www.fao.org/nutrition/policiesprogrammes/toolkit)
  - **Home-Grown School Feeding -Resource Framework** [www.fao.org/3/i8724en/I8724EN.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/i8724en/I8724EN.pdf)
  - **Key Recommendations for Improving Nutrition through Agriculture and Food Systems**  
[www.fao.org/3/a-i4922e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4922e.pdf)
- 13) **Prevent and protect against shocks: enhance resilience**
- **KORE - Knowledge sharing platform on resilience** [www.fao.org/in-action/kore](http://www.fao.org/in-action/kore)
  - **Framework for Action for food security and nutrition in protracted crises (CFS-FFA)**  
[www.fao.org/3/a-bc852e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-bc852e.pdf)
  - **Resilient Livelihoods -Disaster Risk Reduction for Food and Nutrition Security Framework Programme** [www.fao.org/3/a-i3270e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3270e.pdf)
  - **Self-evaluation and Holistic Assessment of climate Resilience of farmers and Pastoralists (SHARP) & SHARP -Background document** [www.fao.org/in-action/sharp/en/](http://www.fao.org/in-action/sharp/en/) and  
[www.fao.org/3/a-i4495e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4495e.pdf)
  - **E-agriculture strategy guide -piloted in Asia-Pacific countries** [www.fao.org/3/a-i5564e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5564e.pdf)

- Resilience good practices [www.fao.org/in-action/kore/goodpractices](http://www.fao.org/in-action/kore/goodpractices)
- 14) **Prepare for and respond to shocks**
- **Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) on food and agriculture**  
[www.fao.org/giews](http://www.fao.org/giews)
  - **Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases (EMPRES)** [www.fao.org/ag/againfo/programmes/en/empres/home.asp](http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/programmes/en/empres/home.asp)
  - **Food chain crisis early warning system** [www.fao.org/food-chain-crisis](http://www.fao.org/food-chain-crisis)
  - **FAO Desert Locust Information Service (DLIS)**  
[www.fao.org/ag/locusts/en/activ/DLIS/dailyphotos/index.html](http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/en/activ/DLIS/dailyphotos/index.html)
- 15) **Address and adapt to climate change**
- **FAO Climate Smart Agriculture Portal and sourcebook** [www.fao.org/climate-smartagriculture](http://www.fao.org/climate-smartagriculture)
  - **Economic and Policy Innovations for Climate-Smart Agriculture (EPIC) program**  
[www.fao.org/climatechange/epic/projects](http://www.fao.org/climatechange/epic/projects)
  - **Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) learning tool** [www.fao.org/3/a-i4642e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4642e.pdf)
  - **REDD+ Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation**  
[www.fao.org/redd](http://www.fao.org/redd)
  - **Ex-ante Carbon Balance Tool** [www.fao.org/tc/exact/carbonbalance-tool-ex-act](http://www.fao.org/tc/exact/carbonbalance-tool-ex-act)
- 16) **Strengthen ecosystem resilience**
- **Agroecology knowledge hub** [www.fao.org/agroecology](http://www.fao.org/agroecology)
  - **LADA- land degradation assessment and potential for sustainable land management manuals** [www.fao.org/nr/kagera/tools-and-methods/lada-local-levelassessment-manuals](http://www.fao.org/nr/kagera/tools-and-methods/lada-local-levelassessment-manuals)
  - **Landscapes for life -Approaches to landscape management for sustainable food and agriculture** [www.fao.org/3/i8324en/i8324en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/i8324en/i8324en.pdf)
  - **Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS)** [www.fao.org/giahs](http://www.fao.org/giahs)
- 17) **Enhance policy dialogue and coordination**
- **FAO Policy and Governance Portal** [www.fao.org/policy-support/governance](http://www.fao.org/policy-support/governance)
  - **FAO Partnership Portal** [www.fao.org/partnerships](http://www.fao.org/partnerships)
  - **Monitoring and Analysing Food and Agricultural Policies (MAFAP) programme**  
[www.fao.org/in-action/mafap/home](http://www.fao.org/in-action/mafap/home)
  - **Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock** [www.livestockdialogue.org](http://www.livestockdialogue.org)
  - **Global Partnerships for Responsible Fisheries** [www.fao.org/fishery/fishcode](http://www.fao.org/fishery/fishcode)
  - **CFS-Committee on World Food Security** [www.fao.org/cfs](http://www.fao.org/cfs)
- 18) **Strengthen innovation systems**
- **Good practices in building innovative rural institutions**  
[www.fao.org/docrep/015/i2258e/i2258e00.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/i2258e/i2258e00.pdf)
  - **Innovative markets for sustainable agriculture** [www.fao.org/3/a-i5907e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5907e.pdf)
  - **Towards inclusive Pluralistic Service Systems -Insights for innovative thinking**  
[www.fao.org/3/a-i6104e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6104e.pdf)
- 19) **Adapt and improve investment and finance**
- **Investment Learning Platform** [www.fao.org/investment-learningplatform/home](http://www.fao.org/investment-learningplatform/home)
  - **Agricultural Investment Funds for Development** [www.fao.org/3/I8226EN/i8226en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/I8226EN/i8226en.pdf)
  - **Ending poverty and hunger by investing in agriculture and rural areas** [www.fao.org/3/a-i7556e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7556e.pdf)

- **Rural invest - A tool for project design** [www.fao.org/support-toinvestment/knowledge-resources/learning-tools/ruralinvest](http://www.fao.org/support-toinvestment/knowledge-resources/learning-tools/ruralinvest)
- **Portal on Incentives for ecosystem services**  
[www.fao.org/ecosystems-services-biodiversity/incentives](http://www.fao.org/ecosystems-services-biodiversity/incentives)

20) **Strengthen the enabling environment and reform the institutional framework**

- **FAO SDGs website Tracking progress** [www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/tracking-progress](http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/tracking-progress)
- **Monitoring SDG indicators - E-learning tools** [www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators](http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators)
- **Monitoring evaluation and impact assessment -E-learning tool**  
[www.fao.org/elearning/#/elc/en/courses/MEIA](http://www.fao.org/elearning/#/elc/en/courses/MEIA)
- **Global strategy to improve agriculture and rural statistics** [www.gsars.org](http://www.gsars.org)
- **FAOLEX -FAO database on national laws and regulations** [www.fao.org/faolex](http://www.fao.org/faolex)