Committee on Commodity Problems

JOINT MEETING OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON HARD FIBRES AND THE FORTIETH SESSION OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON JUTE, KENAF AND ALLIED FIBRES

Bogota, 25 – 27 November 2015

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES FRAMEWORK OF FAO

1. **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF FAO 2016-2017**

**Strategic Objective 1 – Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition**

**Main outcomes:**

1. Member countries and their development partners make explicit political commitments in the form of policies, investment plans, programmes, legal frameworks and the allocation of necessary resources to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition.
2. Member countries and their development partners adopt inclusive governance and coordination mechanisms for eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition.

**Strategic Objective 2 – Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner**

**Main outcomes:**

1. Producers and natural resource managers adopt practices that increase and improve agricultural sector production in a sustainable manner.
2. Stakeholders in member countries strengthen governance – the policies, laws, management frameworks and institutions that are needed to support producers and resource managers – in the transition to sustainable agricultural sector production systems.
3. Stakeholders endorse/adopt international (including regional) instruments and support related governance mechanisms for sustainable agricultural production systems.
4. Stakeholders make evidence-based decisions in the planning and management of the agricultural sectors and natural resources to support the transition to sustainable agricultural sector production systems through monitoring, statistics, assessment and analysis.

**Strategic Objective 3 –Reduce rural poverty**

**Main outcomes:**

1. The rural poor have enhanced and equitable access to productive resources, services, organizations and markets, and can manage their resources more sustainably.
2. The rural poor have greater opportunities to access decent farm and non-farm employment.
3. Social protection systems are strengthened in support of sustainable rural poverty reduction.

**Strategic Objective 4 – Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems**

**Main outcomes:**

1. International agreements, mechanisms and standards that promote more efficient and inclusive trade and markets are formulated and implemented by countries
   1. Indicators of outcomes:
      1. Number of countries that have aligned national trade policies, regulations and mechanisms (related to international trade, in agriculture, forestry, food, products) to conform to agreements measured by: identifying the number of countries that have changed national policies regulations and mechanisms related to international trade to conform to international trade agreements (source: WTO trade policy review; monitored by FAO).
      2. Percent of low income and lower-middle income countries effectively participating in international standard setting under the auspices *of Codex Alimentarius* and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) or Codex standards development which were received from LDCs, measured by: the number of comments received from-low income and lower-middle income countries at all phases of IPPC or Codex standards development as a proportion of the number of comments received by all member countries (source: data from Codex and IPPC Secretariats on-line commenting systems).
      3. Number of developing countries in which the FAO Regulatory Systems Index has increased.
   2. Outputs
      1. New and revised international standards for food safety and quality and plant health are formulated and agreed by countries and serve as references for international harmonization.
      2. Countries and their regional economic communities are supported to engage effectively in the formulation and implementation of international agreements, regulations, mechanisms and frameworks that promote transparent markets and enhanced global and regional market opportunities.
      3. Governments and national stakeholders are provided with up-to-date information and analysis to design and implement efficient and inclusive market and trade strategies.
      4. Public sector institutions are supported to improve their capacity to design and implement better policies and regulatory frameworks, and to provide public services related to plant and animal health, food safety and quality.
2. Agribusinesses and agrifood chains that are more inclusive and efficient are developed and implemented by the public and private sectors.
   1. Indicators of outcomes:
      1. Number of countries in which agro-industry value added has grown faster than agricultural value added, measured by: value added in agro-industry (source: UNIDO industrial statistics) compared to value added in agriculture (including forestry, fishing and aquaculture) (source: World Development Indicators).
      2. Number of countries in which the FAO food loss index has decreased, measured by: index to be developed by 2015.
   2. Outputs
      1. Public sector institutions are supported to formulate and implement policies and strategies, and to provide public goods that enhance inclusiveness and efficiency in agrifood chains.
      2. Support is provided for the development of evidence-based food losses and waste reduction programmes at national, regional and global levels.
      3. Value chain actors are provided with technical and managerial support to promote inclusive, efficient and sustainable agrifood chains.
3. Policies, financial instruments and investment that improve the inclusiveness and efficiency of agrifood systems are developed and implemented by the public and private sectors.
   1. Indicators of outcomes:
      1. Number of countries in which credit to agriculture has increased in real terms (inflation-adjusted), measured by: real level credit provided to the agricultural sector as measured in Central Statistics Reports (at least 50 countries).
      2. Number of countries in which the agricultural investment ratio has increased, measured by: Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) agriculture/agricultural value added, where: (i) the GFCF is the value of net acquisitions of new or existing fixed assets (land development, fixed assets and inventory in livestock, plantation crops, structures for livestock, machinery); and (ii) agriculture refers to agriculture, fishery and forestry.
      3. Number of countries that have reduced the level of disincentives affecting the agriculture and food sector through policy distortions, measured by: indices of nominal rate of protection (source: OECD and World Bank data, FAO data).
   2. Outputs
      1. Public and private sector institutions are supported to design and implement financial instruments and services that improve access to capital for efficient and inclusive agrifood systems.
      2. Public and private investment institutions are supported to increase responsible investments in efficient and inclusive agrifood systems.
      3. Systems are established and countries are supported to monitor, analyse and manage the impacts of trade, food and agriculture policies on food systems.

**Strategic Objective 5 – Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises**

**Main outcomes:**

1. Countries and regions adopt and implement legal, policy and institutional systems and regulatory frameworks for risk reduction and crisis management.
2. Countries and regions provide regular information and early warning against potential, known and emerging threats.
3. Countries reduce risks and vulnerability at household and community level.
4. Countries and regions affected by disasters and crises prepare for, and manage effective responses.

**Strategic Objective 6 – Technical quality, knowledge and services**

**Main outcomes:**

1. Quality and integrity of the technical and normative work of the Organization.
2. Country capacity to use, collect, analyse and disseminate data is strengthened by improved methods developed by the Organization.
3. Quality services and coherent approaches to work on gender equality and women’s empowerment that result in strengthened country capacity to formulate, implement and monitor policies and programmes that provide equal opportunities for men and women.
4. Quality services for more effective treatment of governance issues at global, regional and national level and in the Strategic Objective programmes.
5. Quality and coherence of FAO’s work on nutrition ensured through mainstreaming of nutrition across the Strategic Framework and strengthening FAO’s contribution in the international nutrition architecture.