

Technical Consultation on SDG Implementation in Europe and Central Asia



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Working for Zero Hunger

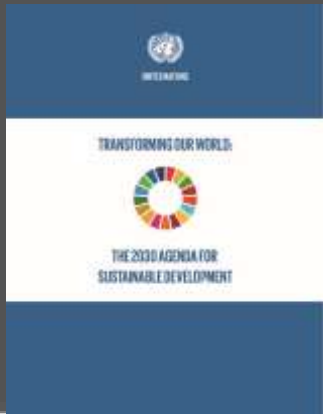
Introduction to the 2030 Agenda The role of sustainable food and agriculture for the achievement of SDGs



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A new view of
“development” as
transformational
change



MDGs	SDGs
Human development (focus on individual rights/needs)	Sustainable development (3 pillars)
North/South	Universal (inequality, sustainability, climate)
Emphasis on verticals	Shift to lateral thinking
Halving	Leave No One Behind
Entitlements	Inclusion/Agency
State responsibility	Shared responsibility
Build individual capacity	Institutional capacities
Focus on service delivery	Focus on enablement
Address basic needs	Improve livelihoods
Funding: ODA	Financing: ODA as catalyst
Transfers	MOI through partnerships
In sum: Govt redistribution	In sum: Make Markets Work for SD



2030 Agenda – Structure

Implementation

- ✓ 17 Goals, 169 targets, 221 unique indicators to help countries revise national development planning according to national priorities
- ✓ Identified financial and non-financial means of implementation, including trade, technology, capacity, policy support
- ✓ Partnerships (Governance)
- ✓ Scaled-up financing, especially private/blended



What is “alignment” with the 2030 Agenda?

1. **Ambitious:** Aims at transformational change at macro level with clear ToC, guided by agreed global indicators
2. **Consistent** with normative and policy agenda of SDGs
3. **Programmatic** orientation, with strong policy dimension
4. **Credible:** Includes robust and sustainable enabling architecture
5. **Comprehensive:** Multi-stakeholder, multi-ministerial, multi-agency
6. **Robust:** Multiple sources of financing, public and private



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Relevance of Food & Agriculture Action in food and agriculture essential to SDGs



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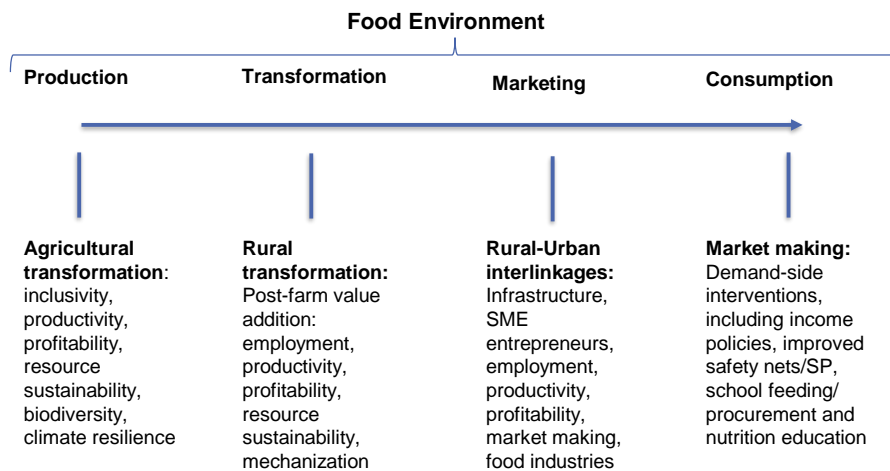
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BUT...without action in other sectors the full contribution of food & agriculture cannot be realized

TARGETS	SECTORS
2.1 Eradicate hunger and access to healthy, sufficient, nutritious food	Social protection, health, economic development, labour, territorial planning, agriculture, fishery, forests, livestock, trade, natural resources, women
2.2 End all forms of malnutrition	Social protection, agriculture (fishery, forestry, livestock), education, women
2.3 Double productivity and income of small - scale food producers, secure and equal access to land, other productive resources	Social protection, health, economic development, labour, territorial planning, agriculture, fishery, forests, livestock, trade, natural resources, women
2.4 Sustainability of food production systems, resilient agriculture practices, preservation of ecosystems, adaptation to climate change, improved quality of land and soils	Agriculture, natural resources, environment, planning
2.5 Preserve biological diversity (seeds, animals, crops,), promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits from utilization of genetic resources traditional knowledge	Agriculture, natural resources, environment, planning, education, social protection, labour, gender



Food System Perspective



Lessons learnt from 4 years of implementation at country level

- » **Leadership/commitment to achieving transformational change** at the top and buy-in by key bodies
 - prioritize areas with potential for acceleration/transformational change
 - identify resource needs and partners/participants
- » **Inter-institutional coordination:** alignment of
 - overall and sectoral policies, identifying inter-linkages and trade-offs
 - governmental **budget / expenditure frameworks**
- » **Capacities** of:
 - bodies responsible for **statistics** and SDG indicators
 - staff dealing with **operational programming** and projects



Lessons learnt from 4 years of implementation at country level (cont'd)

» **Mobilization and guidance for investments from different sources** (incl. through new modalities such as “blended finance”)

Cannot only be “top down”

- » Dialogue with **producer organizations**, stakeholders, private sector, investors, etc. to mobilize resources and action in areas of joint interest
- » Engagement and capacity of leading (pilot/demonstration) jurisdictions and stakeholders at **sub-national levels**



What FAO will contribute to support leaving no one behind

REPOSITION/REDEPLOY FAO's CAPACITIES in order to:

- » **Identify** national opportunities and **priorities for transformative change**
- » **Support cross-sectoral policy analysis and program design**
 - Bring to bear FAO data, analysis technical standards and tools
 - Assist countries to recognize manage trade-offs (economic, environmental, social – inclusivity, nutrition, sustainability, climate response)
 - Promote inclusive structural transformation, diversification (risk management, safety nets)
 - In the context of UN reform and UNCT (“CCA”)



What FAO will contribute to support leaving no one behind cont'd

- » **Convene partnerships and mobilize means of implementation for Members and stakeholders**
 - Promote/catalyze "coalitions" of partners (UN, CS, PS, IFI)
- » **Promote and build capacity for innovative finance, especially blended**
 - Public, private, blended investment
 - Scale-up resource mobilization
- » **Monitor, analyze, evaluate and report results**
 - Advise countries on needed adjustments to policy and programme



Achieving the SDGs in practice requires a true shift in our development paradigm. We need to change the ambition, the behaviour and engagement of the many stakeholders involved

THANK YOU!!

www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/
www.fao.org/sustainability