



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Key to achieving
the 2030 Agenda
for Sustainable Development

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KENYA

Fishermen participating in the Farmer Field School working with special nets on Lake Victoria in an effort to conserve the dwindling fish stocks. ©FAO/Vitale



**THE SDGs
ARE TRULY
TRANSFORMATIVE.
THEY ARE
INTERLINKED,
CALLING FOR NEW
COMBINATIONS IN
THE WAY POLICIES,
PROGRAMMES,
PARTNERSHIPS
AND INVESTMENTS
PULL TOGETHER
TO ACHIEVE OUR
COMMON GOALS**

FAO Director-General
José Graziano da Silva

INTRODUCTION

Our planet faces multiple and complex challenges in the 21st century. The new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development commits the international community to act together to surmount them and transform our world for today's and future generations.

**UNDERSTANDING
THE 2030
AGENDA FOR
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**

On 25 September 2015, the 193 Member States of the United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a set of 17 aspirational objectives with 169 targets expected to guide actions of governments, international agencies, civil society and other institutions over the next 15 years (2016-2030). Succeeding the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the ambitious 2030 Agenda is a global vision for people, for the planet and for long-term prosperity. It charts a plan for the future – shifting the world onto a sustainable and resilient course and leading to transformation

in standards of living and to a transition to more inclusive, dynamic and sustainable pathways to development. The 17 SDGs aim at ending poverty and hunger while restoring and sustainably managing natural resources. They integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental – with closely interwoven targets. The SDGs are indivisible – no one goal is separate from the others, and all call for comprehensive and participatory approaches. And they are universal – the 2030 Agenda is as relevant to developed as it is to developing nations.

FOR COUNTRIES, BY COUNTRIES

The SDGs are the first Member State-led global development push in history, laying out specific objectives for countries to meet by a given timeframe with achievements monitored periodically to measure progress.

Defined, devised and fully owned by countries after the broadest and most intensive global multistakeholder consultation in history, the 2030 Agenda is moving into action. The SDGs are the main reference for development policies and programmes at national level. Each country will now review the 17 goals to determine how they can be translated into feasible but ambitious development plans, and how they can commit national efforts to produce real change – based on their own priorities, needs, stage of development and capacities, resources, strategies and alliances.

As cooperation among countries increases, UN support to Member

A TRANSFORMATIVE AGENDA

While the MDGs were narrow and focused on the South, the SDGs are integrated, based on sustainability in all its three dimensions, relevant to all nations but adaptable to different country contexts. The SDGs address interconnected challenges in a comprehensive way bringing together multiple actors.

MDGs	SDGs
Mainly aimed at developing countries	Universal – relevant to all nations, adaptable to different contexts
8 isolated goals, limited attention to sustainability	17 goals and 169 targets linked laterally, with the three dimensions of sustainable development integrated everywhere
Coordinated by the UN Secretariat	Negotiated by UN Member States over three years with broad multistakeholder consultation. Country ownership
Means of Implementation limited to North-South finance; weak reporting and follow-up and review	Means of Implementation includes market access, technology transfer, capacity development and policy support; robust global architecture for monitoring, follow-up and review

States is shifting – with less emphasis on joint projects and more attention to policy advice, institutional capacity development and monitoring of progress. The role of the UN system as convener and facilitator of support processes and partnerships will be fundamental to successfully implementing a transformative agenda.

FAO country offices are now aligning their efforts with UN

Country Teams to ensure SDGs are integrated within national and regional planning. At the same time, all development actors are revising their support to countries following adoption of the SDGs.

To achieve the global transition to sustainable development, countries are now establishing an enabling environment – policies, institutions, governance – grounded in a sound evidence-base.

KEY MESSAGES

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ARE KEY TO ACHIEVING THE ENTIRE SET OF SDGs

The 2030 Agenda recognizes that we can no longer look at food, livelihoods and the management of natural resources separately. A focus on rural development and investment in agriculture - crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture – are powerful tools to end poverty and hunger, and bring about sustainable development. Agriculture has a major role to play in combating climate change.

WE CAN END HUNGER AND POVERTY BY 2030

The 2030 Agenda's historic commitment to rid the world of the twin scourges of poverty and hunger can become a reality – if we work together. The interconnectedness of the goals means that all actors supporting countries in implementing and monitoring global goals must partner and share knowledge. FAO already works hand-in-hand with governments, small producers, the private sector and other key actors in food security and sustainable development in projects and programmes across the globe.

READY TO SUPPORT

A specialized UN agency, FAO's wide-ranging capacities, long experience working with development actors and unique expertise in the three dimensions of sustainable development can assist countries implement the 2030 Agenda. FAO's strategic framework is broadly aligned with the SDGs, promoting an integrated approach to poverty and hunger eradication, and sustainable management of natural resources. We are doing sustainable development, and are ready to align our work to better serve countries.

WE CAN BE THE ZERO HUNGER GENERATION

There is enough food for everyone on the planet today, yet almost 800 million people suffer hunger. Tackling hunger and malnutrition is not only about boosting food production, but also to do with increasing incomes, creating resilient food systems and strengthening markets so that people can access safe and nutritious food even if a crisis prevents them from growing enough themselves.



Hunger and extreme poverty can be eliminated through a combination of social protection measures and targeted pro-poor investments in productive activities. Social protection programmes including targeted nutrition initiatives, support smallholder farmers and other poor households in overcoming financial constraints and in better managing risks which, in turn, strengthens their capacity to invest. As the incomes of the poor increase as a result of increased returns on investments the amount of social protection needed to close the poverty

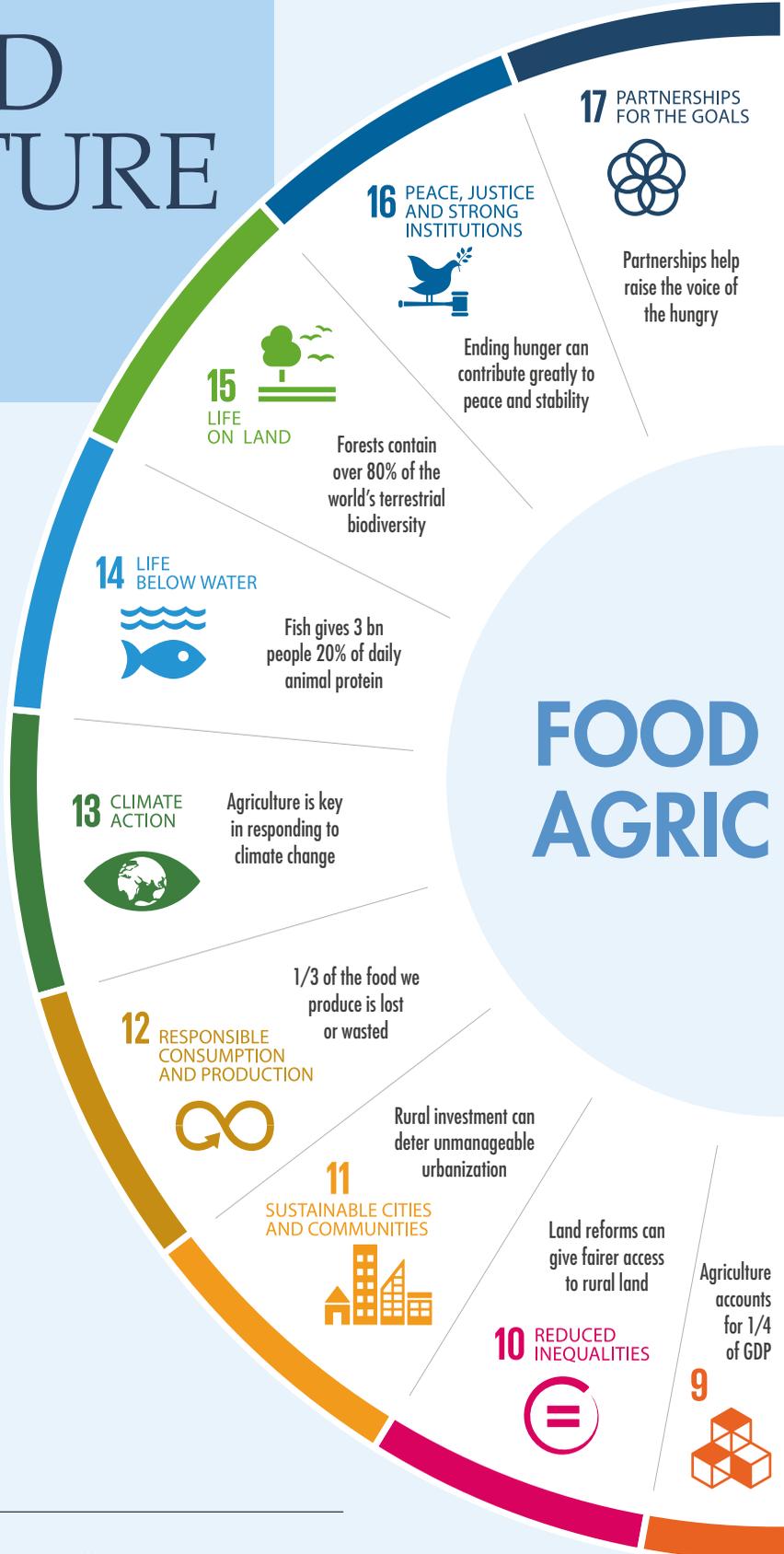
gap declines. Therefore, such solutions are viable and affordable. School food and nutrition, cash transfer, health care and similar programmes provide forms of income security and access to better nutrition, health care, education and decent employment to people living in challenging environments.

In July 2014, at the African Union summit in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, African Heads of State committed to end hunger on the continent by 2025.

At the first summit of the Community of Latin America and the Caribbean States (CELAC), Heads of State and Government endorsed the 2025 zero hunger target by reaffirming a regional commitment to the Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative to end hunger by 2025, launched in 2005. Together, these two regions include nearly 90 states and over 1.5 billion people. This commitment, ahead of the SDGs target, sends a powerful message to their citizens and to the rest of the world.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE MATTERS

From ending poverty and hunger to responding to climate change and sustaining our natural resources, food and agriculture lies at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



THE 17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



GOAL 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

GOAL 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

GOAL 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

GOAL 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning

GOAL 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

GOAL 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

GOAL 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

GOAL 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

GOAL 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

GOAL 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

GOAL 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

GOAL 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

GOAL 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

GOAL 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

GOAL 15: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

GOAL 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

GOAL 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

People walk to the Kiroka market with their goods.
©FAO/Hayduk

NOURISHING PEOPLE, NURTURING THE PLANET

**A MAJOR PART
OF THE SDG
VISION HAS
BEEN IN MOVING
BEYOND
CONSERVATION
TO SUSTAINABLE
MANAGEMENT
OF NATURAL
RESOURCES –
OUR FORESTS,
WATERS, LAND
AND SOIL**

Countries have made a comprehensive approach to food security central to achieving the SDGs. Food – the way it is grown, produced, traded, transported, processed, stored and marketed – is the fundamental connection between people and the planet, and the path to inclusive and economic growth.

Today, there are more people on our planet to feed with less water, productive land and a smaller rural labour force. The 2030 Agenda recognizes the challenge we face, and how important sustainable food systems and new

ways of working the land and managing natural resources will be in building a viable future for humankind. While almost 800 million people are hungry, by 2050 global food production would need to increase by 60 percent to feed the more than nine billion people projected to live on our planet. Across the globe, natural resources are deteriorating, ecosystems are stressed and biological diversity is being lost. Climate change poses an added threat to global food production.

The 2030 Agenda confronts these challenges head on. It calls for us to make our agriculture and food systems more efficient and sustainable, and to shift to more sustainable consumption and production approaches.





A COMMON VISION FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

FAO has developed a common vision and an integrated approach to sustainability across agriculture, forestry and fisheries. This unified perspective – valid across all agricultural sectors and taking into account social, economic and environmental considerations – ensures the effectiveness of action on the ground and is underpinned by knowledge based on the best available science, and adaptation at community and country levels to ensure local relevance and applicability.

FIVE KEY PRINCIPLES

1. Improving efficiency in the use of resources
2. Conserving, protecting and enhancing natural ecosystems
3. Protecting and improving rural livelihoods and social well-being
4. Enhancing the resilience of people, communities and ecosystems
5. Promoting good governance of both natural and human systems

SUPPORT TO COUNTRIES

FAO's work is grounded in sustainable development. Bringing together economic, social and environmental dimensions, these short stories describe projects and programmes in different areas across the globe in which FAO and partners are already supporting countries achieve multiple objectives of the 2030 Agenda.

BOLIVIA

SDGs **1 2 4**

School feeding legislation

In many countries, stunting and malnutrition prevent children from going to school, depriving them of a better future. To help fight against hunger, FAO recently supported the Bolivian government in developing a school food law. The law secures the right to food, and provides a clear definition of responsibilities, establishing the framework for a sustainable school food and nutrition programme, and contributes to addressing the root causes of poverty and malnutrition by creating opportunities for farmers.

Through its support to Bolivia's Parliamentary Front against Hunger and the University of San Andrés, FAO facilitated the participation of national and regional actors in the legislative change process and provided targeted technical support

and capacity development on food security and nutrition. At the same time, national fora for dialogue were given space to ensure the new law was understood and accepted. The law was formally adopted in 2014 and is now considered to be one of the pillars of Bolivia's commitment in the fight against hunger and malnutrition.

CAMEROON

SDGs **13 14 15**

Sustainable community-based management of mangrove ecosystems

Mangrove ecosystems extend over 30 percent of Cameroon's coastline, covering some 200 000 hectares. Their area has been reduced by one third in the past 25 years due to development pressures and unsustainable management practices. Mangroves are of high environmental importance. They serve as a carbon reservoir, fishery breeding ground and natural

coastal barrier against storms and tidal waves. They also constitute a major resource for local livelihoods and regional development and the globally important biodiversity that they contain.

To avoid further destruction, FAO, cooperating with the Cameroonian Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection and other partners, is working to strengthen the weak institutional and legal framework for mangrove conservation and management, and to combat the unrestricted and unsustainable harvesting of mangrove resources. The plan involves the development and implementation of a strategy for the protection of mangrove ecosystems through local communities, creating protected reserves and promoting the development of sustainable mangrove management plans at field level, including improved techniques for the extraction of firewood, wooden poles, sand (as construction material), fish and bivalves.

GEORGIA

SDGs **1 3 8 10 14 17**

Helping to boost trade in fisheries

The Republic of Georgia enjoys significant fish resources. Along its Black Sea coastline, its annual catch of anchovies



GEORGIA

Workers processing anchovies according to food quality and safety standards
©FAO/Gogoladze

totals 60 000 metric tonnes. Most of that is sold fresh to neighbouring countries or processed into fish meal and oil. Georgia would like to be able to export directly to the world's largest fish importing market, the European Union (EU), to earn higher revenues, but it does not yet meet a number of EU criteria for fish inspection, certification, laboratories and related legislation. FAO is providing support to Georgia, assessing its landing sites, factories and fish markets

FAO IS CURRENTLY WORKING ON PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES IN SCORES OF COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD

with an eye to meeting EU requirements, training its fish inspectors and, alongside Georgia's National Food Agency, reviewing all aspects of EU regulations on traceability and labelling, including checklists to be completed at each inspection. This important work, in partnership with the Georgian government, will help build capacity for Georgia's fisheries production and provide the country with greater trade opportunities and revenues in the future. ▶

SUPPORT TO COUNTRIES

GUINEA BISSAU

SDGs 2 7 12 13

Solar fridges, freezers and water pumps to small-scale fishers

Part of its commitment to the use of sustainable energy sources, FAO supported the supply of solar fridges, solar freezers and icepacks to small-scale fishing communities in Guinea Bissau in 2015. Ice packs are handier and cheaper than ice bags to conserve fish on boats. Freezers can be used to freeze the ice packs and fish. And fridges can be used to keep fish overnight before transporting them to local markets, as well as maintaining unsold fish – a cheaper alternative to storing fish in cold rooms at the market. Building on the project, FAO is planning to supply a solar water pump to the same communities to improve their access to drinkable water, general hygiene and food safety.

KENYA

SDGs 1 2 3 5 13 15

Investing in dairy for multiple benefits – nutrition, income and carbon benefits

In Kenya, the livestock sector accounts for nearly half of the country's agricultural GDP and is growing fast. Demand for dairy products is particularly strong but not triggering the widespread benefits it could potentially generate. Milk yields are irregular and seasonal, ranging from 700 to 4 000 kg per animal per year, small producers are poorly connected to

markets, greenhouse gas emissions are high per unit of milk and pasture degradation is common.

FAO, along with ILRI, CCAFS, the Livelihoods Venture and the Kenyan Ministry of Livestock Development, is working to transform milk supply chains by helping smallholder producers respond to the growing demand for dairy products. Producers increase their economic profitability and environmental performance through improvements in management practices, including feed, animal health, improved pasture and manure management. A pilot project is now being conducted to ensure that productivity gains result in a reduction of emissions per kg of milk. Emission reductions are being converted into carbon credits that generate additional revenues for farmers, and women in particular. The approach has the potential to be replicated in Africa and South Asia.

NIGERIA

SDGs 1 2 5 8

Agropreneurs – economic growth through youth and agriculture

Launched in September 2014, the Nigeria Youth Employment in Agriculture Programme focuses on decent employment creation and innovative enterprise development for youth along priority value chains in targeted economic areas.

Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and FAO are jointly implementing this national flagship Youth Programme, which plans to create 750 000 jobs for youth in the agricultural sector over a five-year period. Nigeria is committed to allocating funds to cover the total cost of the programme, some US\$230 million.

The programme has already trained and provided starter packs to 6 618 young "agropreneurs" in the country (3 893 female and 2 725 male). Young people have been trained in different value chains – rice, aquaculture, poultry, maize, tomato, wheat, sorghum, apiculture, soya bean, cassava, and palm oil. FAO continues to work hand-in-hand with Nigeria to strengthen its role in the coordination and implementation of specific components of the programme focusing on the creation of an enabling institutional environment.

PHILIPPINES

SDGs 1 2 13

Laying the groundwork for Disaster Risk Reduction

The Philippines is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. Between 2006 and 2013, about 6 million hectares of crops were damaged by 78 natural disasters, costing the agriculture sector alone about US\$3.8 billion.



Introducing legislation on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation, the Philippines is a leading example in building institutional capacities for managing and reducing risks of natural hazards and climate change. FAO has been assisting the Philippine government in laying the groundwork for DRR and climate change adaptation in the agriculture sector.

One of the strongest typhoons to ever make landfall, Haiyan struck central Philippines in November 2013, affecting around 14.1 million people and causing more than US\$700 million in agricultural damages. FAO's humanitarian and rehabilitation efforts were linked to the government's longer-term

development objectives and the principle to "build back better". FAO's Haiyan emergency and livelihoods recovery programme reached over 1.1 million people through rice and corn farming, coconut-based farming systems and coastal mangrove forest rehabilitation.

The combination of lessons learned from the Typhoon Haiyan and FAO's experiences in mainstreaming DRR and climate change adaptation in agriculture allows FAO to strategically support governments and facilitate the upscaling of good practices and technologies for agriculture and fisheries that boost productivity in a sustainable manner, while at the same time strengthening resilience to threats and crises.

RWANDA

SDGs **2** **15**

Developing sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries

Based on the principles of its Sustainable Food and Agriculture Vision, FAO is assisting Rwanda in assessing key sustainability issues, which are now being addressed in policy platforms aimed at adapting agricultural and natural resource governance and practices. Support focuses on increasing and improving goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries based on the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainability. Results include a cross-sectoral policy dialogue workshop, engagement of high-level stakeholders at national level, a platform for

SUPPORT TO COUNTRIES

- ▶ cross-sectoral dialogue, a set of policy recommendations, and an action plan for productive landscapes shared with the government. There are on-going discussions on the development of more effective management plans in the District of Rulindo, to coordinate initiatives on agricultural production, soil and water conservation, and social development.

SUDAN

SDGs **1 2 3 5 7 13 15**

Fuel-efficient stoves improve food security and gender equality

Fuelwood is the main source of energy for the vast majority of people in the Darfur region of Sudan and in developing countries in general. Access to and availability of this natural resource is becoming increasingly limited, with its overexploitation compromising livelihoods in many parts of the region. Because of environmental damage and conflict, women have to venture far from their homes to collect firewood to cook, exposing themselves to the risk of physical and sexual violence. In Darfur, women travel up to 13 kilometres three times a week to gather firewood for cooking, meaning they have less time for child care and other productive tasks.

Promoted by FAO since the 1990s, fuel-efficient stoves can

address these challenges and enhance livelihoods. Improved mud stoves help to reduce fuel consumption while avoiding smoke emissions associated with traditional fires. At the same time, local production and sales of fuel-efficient stoves has become an income-generating activity for women, while decreasing the risk of violence women face when collecting fuelwood.

AFRICA

SDGs **1 2**

Investing in people to eradicate poverty

Partnering with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), national research institutions and national governments of seven countries in sub-Saharan Africa, FAO's work on social protection has demonstrated the impact that national cash transfer programmes can have on ending poverty in the region.

The development of rigorous impact assessments, carried out in close coordination with government counterparts and embedded in national policy processes and platforms, helped strengthen the perception of social protection as an investment rather than a cost. Today, policymakers are increasingly viewing social protection as an effective measure to combat hunger, reduce poverty and foster rural development.

National level policy discussions and actions around social protection are being expanded in countries such as Lesotho, Zambia, Kenya and Ghana. Cash transfers can help poor and marginalized families build assets, and generate economically productive activities. By March 2014, the Child Grant Programme in Lesotho had reached 19 800 households and provided benefits for about 65 000 children across 10 districts.

ASIA

SDGs **1 2 5 7 8 9 12**

Tackling post-harvest losses

Foods that are rich in micronutrients, such as fruits and vegetables, are vital to the food and nutrition security of all people around the world. But in many countries, post-harvest losses in these sectors are high, largely as a result of improper handling, transportation and packaging, poor storage and generally weak infrastructure. In Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, FAO is piloting good post-harvest management practices to improve quality, assure safety and reduce losses in prioritised traditional fruit and vegetable supply chains. Experts, trainers and value-chain stakeholders are being trained in good post-harvest management practices and new technologies, while market surveys are being carried out in priority



supply chains to identify major bottlenecks that contribute to losses.

CENTRAL ASIA

SDGs 1 2

Promoting mountain products

To improve the livelihoods of mountain peoples and boost local economies, the Mountain Partnership Secretariat (MPS)/FAO is promoting a voluntary certification scheme for mountain products. In Central Asia – Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Altai Republic, a recent consumer survey found that it would be useful to have a label identifying goods that are truly from mountains. Worldwide demand is on the rise for quality, high-value foods and beverages produced in mountain areas, such as coffee, honey, cheese, herbs and spices, as well as

handicrafts and medicines. However, consumers cannot always distinguish mountain products from others when displayed in the marketplace. The voluntary label will communicate the values of a mountain product, enabling the consumers to make a more informed purchase, and the producers to receive fair compensation.

NEAR EAST AND ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

SDGs

1 2 3 5 8 9 10 12 14 15 17

Blue Growth Initiative

FAO now features Blue Growth Regional Initiatives for Asia and the Pacific region as well as the Near East and North Africa. Home to about 90 percent of the world's aquaculture, Asia's

rapid aquaculture development has resulted in significant environmental degradation and competition for mangrove space and fresh water resources. The Blue Growth Initiative is based on the principles of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, aimed at balancing the sustainable environmental, social and economic aspects of living aquatic resources. Responsible management and sustainable development of aquaculture can address these environmental concerns and offer decent work opportunities to Asian fish farmers, in particular youth, while simultaneously boosting income and nutrition security, and safeguarding natural resources. In the Near East and North Africa, activities include promoting desert aquaculture in Algeria, assessing livelihoods of fishing communities along

SUPPORT TO COUNTRIES

- ▶ the Nile River in Egypt and Sudan, improving value chains in Tunisia to ensure that women harvesting clams receive greater and diversified income, and promoting the Nouakchott Declaration on the reduction of losses and waste in the fisheries sector.

MULTI-COUNTRY

SDGs 1 2 5 16

Rural women's economic empowerment for food security

FAO, alongside IFAD, UN Women and WFP, is supporting countries in different regions reach out to some 75 000 rural women and over 400 000 households through the programme – Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women.

Women in Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Nepal, Niger and Rwanda have been able to increase their incomes and enhance their participation in decision-making at community level.

In Guatemala, rural women's groups have not only been able to increase their agricultural production, but to market their surplus and expand their activities. By selling cooked corn, corn beverages, corn tamales, bean tamales, and more, the groups have been able to generate enough profit to start a tomato plantation project.

In Niger, a women's group from the Banizoumbou village

became the first to gain legal and secure access to land to cultivate a large vegetable garden. They are managing to feed and provide a livelihood for the entire community.

MULTI-COUNTRY

SDGs 1 2

Sustainable production intensification

Sustainable intensification of crop and livestock production can reduce the need for additional land and the rate of deforestation while increasing productivity. FAO is promoting a number of productive integrated systems – including mixed cropping, conservation agriculture and agroforestry systems – aimed at producing more food and feed from the same area of land with fewer inputs. The techniques help build resilience to climate change, contributing to mitigation through increased carbon sequestration and boosting ecosystem services such as improved soil fertility and reduced land degradation. FAO is promoting the adoption of sustainable, integrated and locally adapted production practices through extension programmes in Burundi, Mali, Cambodia, Colombia, Kenya and Tanzania. In Mali alone, about 400 Farmer Field Schools have been established benefitting some 10 000 agricultural/agro-pastoral producers, at least 30 percent of whom are women.

MULTI-COUNTRY

SDGs 1 2

Monitoring famine

Informing stakeholders and building technical consensus on the severity of food insecurity is vital, particularly in crisis situations. FAO, together with 11 partners working on food security, has committed to promoting a common approach and standards for food security analysis through the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). IPC is a set of tools currently used in over 20 countries to generate information on the severity and causes of food and nutrition crises, and persistent food insecurity.

Among those countries is South Sudan, where the use of IPC is now institutionalized and serves as the most reliable tool for early warning and decision-making in the areas of food security and nutrition. IPC contributes to coordination and targeting of humanitarian assistance, and joint monitoring of the food security situation in several other countries in the region such as Somalia and Central African Republic.

MULTI-COUNTRY

SDGs 1 2 13

Scaling up climate change assistance

The agriculture sector in developing and least developed countries is particularly vulnerable

SUDAN

A trainer, right, showing displaced women in the El Geneina Camp in Western Darfur how to make fuel efficient stoves out of mud. ©FAO/Cendon



to the impact of climate change. By developing National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), countries not only identify national vulnerabilities but establish comprehensive action to address them.

FAO, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, is working with ministries of agriculture, environment, finance and planning in Kenya, Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zambia to safeguard livelihoods, raise agricultural production and boost food security by strengthening the NAPs process. FAO provides policy advice and technical expertise to ensure that climate change adaptation risks and priorities in the agriculture, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries sectors are incorporated into national adaptation processes.

MULTI-COUNTRY

SDGs **1 5 8 10 15**

Supporting smallholder producer organizations: The Forest and Farm Facility

Indigenous peoples, local communities and smallholder family farmers play a vital role in creating income and job opportunities in rural areas where poverty is most concentrated and where migration is rife. Empowered forest and farm producers are key to achieving many of the SDGs. Reducing poverty is the primary focus of the Forest and Farm Facility (FFF), which supports the establishment of producer organizations of smallholders, indigenous people and communities in Bolivia, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Gambia, Kenya, Liberia, Zambia, Myanmar, Nepal and Viet Nam, as well as regional and global

apex organizations, with concrete benefits on the ground. Through FFF support, over 200 forest and farm producer organizations have helped their smallholder members to raise their incomes by getting higher prices for their products and developing enterprises. The FFF focuses on empowering women's participation in businesses and advocacy, and helping to provide local employment to youth and marginalized groups. With FFF support, 77 local communities in the Gambia were granted the legal mandate to own and manage their forests sustainably for improved livelihoods and sustainable resource management.

These are selected examples of support that FAO is providing to countries. This list is not exhaustive. For more information on FAO's work in countries, please visit: <http://www.fao.org/home/en>

FAO'S STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK, SUPPORTING SDG IMPLEMENTATION

The proximity of FAO's strategic framework to the SDGs places the Organization in a strong position to make immediate contributions to support countries in implementing and monitoring the SDGs.

BOTH THE SDGs AND FAO'S STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK ARE GEARED TOWARDS TACKLING THE ROOT CAUSES OF POVERTY AND HUNGER, BUILDING A FAIRER SOCIETY AND LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND





FIVE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- | Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition
- | Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable
- | Reduce rural poverty
- | Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems
- | Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises



WHAT FAO IS DOING

HELPING TO ELIMINATE HUNGER, FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION

- We support governments and development partners to design the right policies, programmes and legal frameworks that promote food security and nutrition.
- We advocate for the implementation of these policies and programmes, encouraging sufficient financial resources to be made available, the right organizational structures to be in place, and importantly, ensuring adequate human capacities.

MAKING AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES MORE PRODUCTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE

- We promote sustainable production strategies and practices across sectors and among stakeholders.
- We gather and share the information needed to underpin the development of more sustainable and productive agriculture.

REDUCING RURAL POVERTY

- We work with countries in the development of their evidence-based national rural poverty reduction policies and programmes related to agriculture, rural transformation, employment and social protection.
- We support countries in building synergies among social protection measures and food security, improved nutrition, agricultural productivity growth and empowerment of rural women for rural poverty reduction.
- We help strengthen rural institutions and organizations, including producer organizations and cooperatives as well as local public administration entities to design and implement rural development programs.

ENABLING INCLUSIVE AND EFFICIENT AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SYSTEMS

- We help governments to collaborate more effectively with the food industry.
- We develop effective science-based standards for food safety and plant health and develop national capacities for implementing these standards and animal health requirements.
- We engage the food industry and non-profits in providing support and services to smallholder farmers and small and medium-sized food companies.

INCREASING THE RESILIENCE OF LIVELIHOODS TO THREATS AND CRISES

- We help countries develop and implement appropriate legal, policy and institutional systems and regulatory frameworks for disaster risk reduction and crisis management in agriculture, food and nutrition.
- We build national and local capacities for reducing and managing risks of natural and climate hazards, food chain threats, conflicts and protracted crisis.
- We promote knowledge, guidelines, standards and good practices of disaster and crisis risk governance, risk monitoring and early warning, vulnerability reduction, preparedness and response.

➔ **PROVIDING EVIDENCE-BASE AND POLICY ADVICE TO BUILD SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS**

➔ **PROMOTING GUIDELINES, STANDARDS, GOOD PRACTICES**

➔ **FACILITATING POLICY DIALOGUE**

- We enhance the capacity of all stakeholders to put in place governance and coordination mechanisms and broad partnerships for more focused and coordinated action towards the eradication of hunger and malnutrition.

➔ **SUPPORTING COUNTRIES IN DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES**

➔ **REINFORCING THE CAPACITY OF ACTORS AND STRENGTHENING THE INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT**

- We assist countries in ensuring that the formulation of policies, investment and action plans is based on evidence; helping countries in generating credible data and statistics, and strengthening analytical capacities.

➔ **MOBILIZING RESOURCES AND INVESTMENTS**

➔ **ADVANCING DATA GENERATION AT GLOBAL AND COUNTRY LEVEL**

➔ **BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS AND ALLIANCES**

- We work with partners to monitor progress, assess impact and learn lessons from their efforts in food security and nutrition.

- We support the development of effective governance mechanisms, policies and laws to underpin the transition to sustainable agriculture.

- We develop tools to monitor progress towards sustainable agriculture systems and help countries applying them.

- We ensure that international commitments on sustainable agriculture are backed by national laws and policies.

- We assist countries in improving the design of their rural economic diversification strategies and policies that promote decent employment creation and skills training for rural workers, especially youth and women.

- We support the empowerment of smallholders (farmers, fishers, indigenous peoples, foresters) and family farmers for improved access to and sustainable management of natural resources, better access to markets, technologies and services to increase their productivity and income generation.

- We support national statistical processes for the collection and analysis of rural poverty and rural development trends, and contribute to the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals related to rural poverty.

- We gather and share information on market access and development.

- We help countries to participate more fully in global and regional markets through enhanced trade.

- We strengthen financial mechanisms to support the growth of the agriculture and food industries.

- We build the capacity of regional organizations to contribute to the development of efficient and inclusive food markets.

- We support countries and regions to mobilise adequate resources for disaster risk reduction and management in agriculture, food and nutrition for resilience.

- We help countries and communities to develop mechanisms for the collection, analysis and dissemination of data to monitor, warn and act on crisis risks and threats to agriculture, food safety and nutrition.

- We advocate and provide assistance for humanitarian action to protect the livelihoods of vulnerable farmers, herders, fishers and tree-dependent communities before, during and after emergencies.

- We build and promote partnerships and synergies with academic, UN, civic, and private sector agencies to join forces for increasing resilience in order to achieve sustainable development.

MONITORING TARGETS AND MEASURING PROGRESS

A sound indicator framework will turn the SDGs and their targets into a management tool to help countries develop policies and allocate resources.

In partnership with the Rome-based agencies and other partners, FAO has drawn on its multidisciplinary knowledge and experience to propose indicators that can effectively monitor progress towards the targets that countries have set for themselves.

To develop the best and most appropriate indicators, FAO is collaborating closely with the UN Statistical Commission and the 28-country Interagency and Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDG). FAO can support countries monitor at least 25 of around 230 SDG indicators identified by the IAEG-SDG. These indicators relate to targets under Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 14 and 15, and comprise both established and novel indicators in areas where FAO has unique expertise and experience as the

leading UN specialized body committed to food security and sustainable development. Targets mainly cover such areas as ending hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, and better managing natural resources.

FAO has strong comparative advantages in its capacity to assist countries meet the new monitoring challenges. FAO – with partners – has already initiated several projects:

➤ Through the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural Statistics, the largest-ever initiative of capacity development in agricultural statistics, FAO is developing guidelines on new cost-effective methods to produce food and agricultural data, on strengthening regional training institutions and improving the skills of national statisticians, and on providing technical assistance to design sector-specific strategic plans, enhance institutional coordination, and to test new statistical tools.

➤ FAO also directly supports countries in strengthening their ability to use national surveys to monitor SDGs. To

FAO HAS STRONG COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES IN ITS CAPACITY TO ASSIST COUNTRIES MEET THE NEW MONITORING CHALLENGES



KENYA

A herd of cattle drinking water in Narok.
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promote consistent reporting of indicators for SDG2 targets, FAO is advising countries on the best ways to collect and analyze food consumption data to estimate undernourishment and on introducing the Food Insecurity Experience Scale module into national surveys.

➔ FAO, in collaboration with the World Bank, has introduced a Global Survey Hub to support countries in designing and implementing integrated agricultural surveys that will collect data to monitor many of the agriculture-related SDG targets, such as those on

smallholder productivity and incomes, sustainable agriculture and on equal access to land.

➔ The biennial FAO questionnaire on the implementation of the Code of Conduct on Responsible Fisheries is among other surveys that FAO directly administers to countries. Including new questions related to the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries, responses to the survey will provide invaluable data to support the measurement of indicators under several SDG 14 targets, including fisheries

subsidies and IUU fishing, access to markets by small-scale fishers and the implementation of ocean-related instruments.

➔ For many other indicators related to ecosystems and natural resource sustainability, FAO collects data from officially approved national authorities, such as those on plant and animal genetic resources for agriculture, sustainable water withdrawals and sustainable forest management. In some cases, information provided by member states is enriched with other data sources like remote sensing for land degradation.

GLOBAL PROCESSES AND PARTNERSHIPS

The great ambition of the SDGs can only be achieved through cooperation – North-South, South-South and triangular – and global partnerships between multiple actors and across a broad range of areas.

FAO engages in global processes and partnerships to ensure that the SDGs truly reflect countries' vision of development, and recognize the myriad ways that food and agriculture contribute to economic, social and environmental development. Here are just a few examples from the many areas in which FAO is working together with others to build a better future for all.

Leading inter-agency and multistakeholder alliances

FAO participates in and often leads, hosts or provides the technical secretariat for major inter-agency and multistakeholder alliances, including the United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN), the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), the UN High Level Task Force on Global Food Security (HLTF), UN-Energy, UN-Water and UN-Oceans.

Committee on World Food Security

FAO is a key partner of the Committee on World Food

Security (CFS), the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for all stakeholders to work together to ensure food security and nutrition for all, led by a joint Rome-based Agency secretariat, and supports CFS's engagement in the SDG architecture. FAO supports countries in the implementation of the inclusive and cross-cutting policy products negotiated by the Committee, such as the the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGTs), the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (RAI Principles), or the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA), which all address several SDGs and targets in a holistic manner. FAO also supports CFS policy discussions aiming to identify global challenges and policy gaps, with the objective of contributing

to the global thematic reviews of progress on SDGs over the next 15 years.

Building partnerships and alliances

Collaboration among the UN Rome-based agencies (RBAs) – FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Programme (WFP) – has been prominent in supporting countries craft the new global development framework, particularly Goal 2 (Zero Hunger). That close relationship continues as work now focuses on indicators to measure the global goals and targets, with emphasis on smallholder productivity, and the implementation of integrated agricultural surveys.

Mobilizing resources and investments

FAO's new Strategy for Support to Investment in Food and Agriculture relates to the implementation of both the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), setting the scene to help countries develop and implement quality investment proposals and resource mobilization for the SDGs. FAO will also help build the capacity of country stakeholders to design and implement investments.

GAMBIA

South-South
Cooperation.
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FAO IS TEAMING UP WITH MULTIPLE ACTORS TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION



Addressing climate change

Follow-up to the December 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement, including engagement in COP22 preparations, is underway. Adaptation and mitigation commitments in agriculture feature prominently in many developing countries' pledges. These countries are now requesting support from the international community to fulfil their commitments and report on their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) over the coming years. As well as building relationships with ministries of environment and finance with a view to becoming more involved in national NDC processes, FAO is also working with the Green Climate Fund and other potential donors interested in financing climate action.

Providing evidence-base and policy advice

With greater emphasis on partnerships and multiple sources of financing like South-South cooperation, FAO is increasingly focusing its work on advocacy and technical support. As part of the SDG2 commitment to achieving zero hunger by 2030, FAO, IFAD and WFP estimated the cost of additional investments needed to eliminate extreme poverty and hunger at US\$265bn per year between 2016 and 2030. FAO technical support includes strategy and policy development, governance for public investment/budgeting design and implementation. Support to public investment will also be aimed at providing an enabling environment for private investments.

Women and Land Tenure

For rural women and men, land is often the most important household asset to support production and provide for food, nutrition and income security. Therefore, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development gives special attention to women's land rights. SDG target 5a encourages reforms, giving women equal rights to economic resources, access to ownership and control over land, amongst others. Two indicators for measuring target 5a have been adopted, based on FAO's technical advice.

In particular, the legal indicator (5a.2) will track progress on special measures included in national legal frameworks to enable gender parity in

GLOBAL PROCESSES AND PARTNERSHIPS

Morning market close to floating village: farmers come to sell their vegetables and fruit and fishermen sell their fish.
©FAO/Thompson

► ownership and control over land. The outcome indicator (5a.1) will monitor actual progress in providing women's secure rights over land. Both indicators are needed to understand the legal process and its impact on women, and therefore are complementary. FAO's Gender and Land Rights database, including more than 84 country profiles and the Legal Assessment Tool (LAT) will provide country level information to monitor progress towards Target 5a. For example, in Sierra Leone, the LAT was fundamental in providing targeted and accurate advice to the Government on changes needed in the legal frameworks to become more conducive to gender-equitable land tenure.

Monitoring targets

The 2030 Agenda is closely related to the internationally recognized Aichi Biodiversity Targets, agreed within the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). A number of Aichi Biodiversity Targets have been integrated within SDGs 2, 14 and 15. Generally, FAO's role is key to the collection and analysis of data and information on natural resources globally.

Promoting guidelines, standards, good practices

The Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL) is a multistakeholder partnership

committed to the sustainable development of the livestock sector. It simultaneously addresses the social, environmental and economic dimensions of livestock sector growth and focuses on three major areas: Global food security and health; Equity and growth; and Resources and climate. The Agenda applies SDG17 (partnerships) as the key mechanism in attaining SDGs 1, 2, 6, 10, 13 and 15.

Building frameworks

An essential element for achieving sustainable development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) is a 15-year voluntary non-binding agreement endorsed by the UN General Assembly in 2015. It aims to build the resilience of nations and communities to disasters such as floods, drought and storms, and transboundary threats while promoting a people-centred, multi-sector and multi-hazard approach. In line with its four priorities, FAO's resilience programme strengthens early warning and risk monitoring systems tailored to the needs of farmers, herders, fishers and foresters exposed to multiple shocks; integrates DRR into agricultural development planning and policies; promotes sector-specific services and good practices for DRR in most disaster-prone situations; and supports emergency response and sustainable recovery of

agriculture-based livelihoods after crises or shocks.

Global Initiatives

FAO's Blue Growth initiative prioritizes balancing the sustainable and socioeconomic management of natural aquatic resources, with an emphasis on efficient resource use in capture fisheries and aquaculture, ecosystem services, trade, livelihoods and food systems.

It focuses on promoting sustainable livelihoods for coastal fishing communities, recognition and support to small-scale fisheries and aquaculture development, as well as fair access to trade, markets, social protection and decent work conditions. Blue Growth relates to a number of other SDGs and targets such as food security, nutrition, poverty eradication, economic growth and trade, decent work and employment, climate change and biodiversity. It is especially relevant for Small Island Developing States and coastal areas around the globe.

Facilitating policy dialogue

The Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) was a high-level intergovernmental meeting that focused global attention on addressing malnutrition in all its forms. Over 2 200 participants attended the meeting, including



representatives from more than 170 governments, 150 representatives from civil society and nearly 100 from the business community. The two main outcome documents—the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and the Framework for Action – were endorsed by participating governments at the conference, committing world leaders to establishing national policies aimed at eradicating malnutrition and transforming food systems to make nutritious diets available to all.

Strengthening the institutional environment

FAO has taken a lead in improving agricultural market information – a key ingredient to avoid future food price crises and excessive volatility – by hosting the Agricultural Market

Information System (AMIS). AMIS was launched by the Group of Twenty (G20) in 2011 as a multi-agency platform of 10 international organizations and entities to enhance transparency in international food markets and to facilitate the coordination of policies in times of market uncertainty. Since its inception, AMIS has established itself as a trusted source of timely and reliable market information and analysis. By working closely with participating countries, AMIS has improved available market forecasts and policy information, which are accessible to the public through an open database. Most importantly, AMIS has promoted policy dialogue and mutual learning among participating countries, for example by meeting regularly with national focal points in the framework

of the Global Food Market Information Group and the AMIS Rapid Response Forum.

Global fora

The Global Forum on Agricultural Research, hosted by FAO, is a unique multi-stakeholder Forum for open dialogue, sharing knowledge, agreeing on priorities and catalyzing collective actions in agri-food research and innovation. Partners in the Forum work to ensure that agri-food research and innovation – whether through research, extension, education or enterprise – delivers the best possible development outcomes for resource-poor farmers and rural communities.

Soils provide incalculable value to society through ecosystem services (food, fiber, fuel and biological materials supply, water quality ▶

GLOBAL PROCESSES AND PARTNERSHIPS



▶ regulation, nutrient cycling, climate and flooding regulation) and there is a high return on investment into sustainable soil management (SSM). Widespread adoption of SSM generates many societal benefits especially for smallholder farmers who depend directly on local soils. The goal of the Global Soil Partnership is the promotion of SSM at all levels. Sustainable Soil Management is a pre-requisite for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goals 2, 3, 12 and 15. Goal 2 recognizes that food security and nutrition requires establishment of effective sustainable agricultural production, which is impossible without the maintenance of soil functions. Sustainable soil

management practices are essential for ensuring stable or increasing production from arable lands, pastures and forestry systems. Combating soil degradation and contamination requires introduction of SSM systems that address the challenges of Goals 3, 12 and 15.

Supporting research

Adopted by the FAO Conference in November 2001, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) is the only binding international agreement specifically dealing with the sustainable management of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFAs).

The Multilateral System of Access and Benefit-sharing of the ITPGRFA enables the necessary cooperation among countries to exchange PGRFAs for breeding and agricultural research, providing an essential incentive to continue developing, conserving and making available PGRFAs to the global community to promote food security. By promoting the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources, the ITPGRFA is a key mechanism to attaining Goals 2 and 15, addressing the important interlinkages of sustainable agricultural production and natural resource management in the context of climate change.

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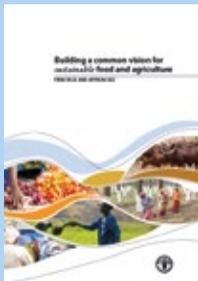
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BUILDING A COMMON VISION FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Principles and approaches.

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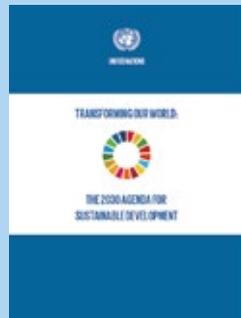
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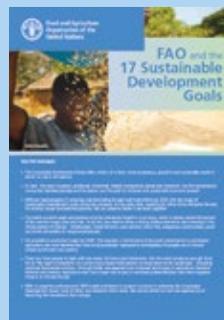
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FAO AND THE 17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

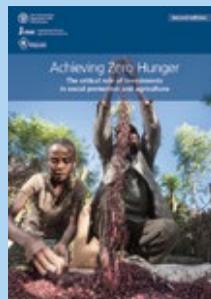
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ACHIEVING ZERO HUNGER

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