



Investing for Results

Introducing FAO's Corporate Areas for Resource Mobilization

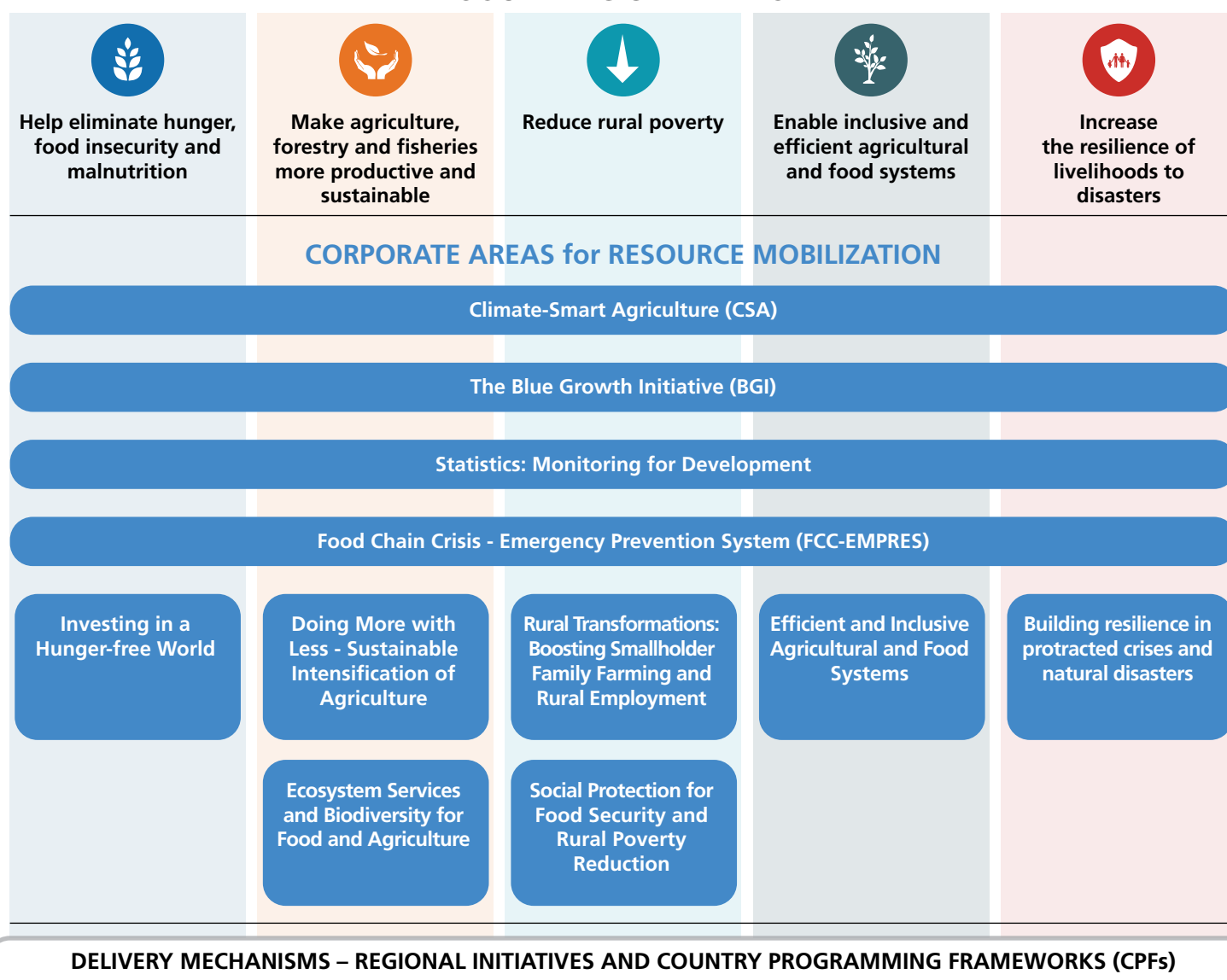
FAO's Strategic Framework focuses on five Strategic Objectives, streamlining its priorities, results and resource allocation to accelerate the eradication of hunger, malnutrition, poverty, and the sustainable use of natural resources. Success relies on strong partnership and the mobilization of voluntary contributions in addition to FAO's own resources.

FAO now presents 11 Corporate Areas for Resource Mobilization where there is high potential to boost the delivery of concrete results at global, regional, and country level. Each area represents a call for further investment and a commitment to value for money.

FAO and its partners are already achieving results in these areas through delivering on Regional Initiatives and Country Programming Frameworks (CPFs), representing agreed priorities for action between FAO and governments.

Resource Partners are invited to consider where working together with us will make the most impact.

FAO's STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK



Summary Table



Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA)

Combining action to increase agricultural productivity and incomes with adaptation to climate change and reduce, when possible, greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural sectors.

CSA approaches have been developed and/or are being implemented by FAO and its partners, including, amongst others, Save and Grow, Sustainable Livestock Development, Responsible Fisheries, Sustainable Land Management, FAO-Adapt, and going beyond Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+).

The Blue Growth Initiative (BGI)

Supporting food security, poverty alleviation and sustainable management of aquatic resources.

It aims to restore the potential of the oceans and wetlands by introducing new responsible and sustainable approaches to reconcile economic growth and food security with conservation of the aquatic resources, and create an enabling environment for people employed in fisheries and aquaculture to act not only as resource users but also as resource stewards.

Statistics - Monitoring for Development

Strengthening national statistical capacity for food and nutrition security, rural livelihoods, food systems and natural resources.

FAO's integrated statistical capacity development strategy aims to strengthen member countries' ability to generate, disseminate and use basic food and nutrition security, rural livelihoods and natural resources data for evidence-based decision-making.

Food Chain Crisis - Emergency Prevention System (FCC-EMPRES)

Preventing, preparing and responding to transboundary, high impact animal and plant pests and diseases and food safety threats.

The food chain is vulnerable from production to consumption. These threats harm people's everyday access to food and nutrition security, and their livelihoods and health are put at risk. The Food Chain Crisis Management Framework - Emergency Prevention System (FCC-EMPRES) is an approach that effectively integrates prevention, preparedness, and response to emergencies affecting the food chain.

Investing in a Hunger-free World

Strengthening policy and institutional capacities to eradicate food insecurity and malnutrition.

Food insecurity and malnutrition are complex problems, which cannot be resolved by a single sector or stakeholder. FAO is working on strengthening the enabling environment at country, regional and global levels, so that all actors can sharpen their focus and contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in a more focused and effective way.

Doing More with Less - Sustainable Intensification of Agriculture

Increasing agricultural productivity and supporting people making the most of water, soil, energy and other resources through sustainable forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, crop and livestock practices.

Supports stakeholders and enhances capacities, from community to policy level, to implement and promote more efficient and locally adapted production systems: *doing more with less*. It includes programmes such as Wood Energy and Energy-Food-Water Nexus approach.

Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture

Supporting and enhancing the provision of ecosystem services in production landscapes (agriculture/livestock, fisheries, aquaculture, forestry and wildlands).

Supports the management and enabling environments for production systems in agriculture, fisheries and forestry to generate not just goods (e.g. food and timber), but also a diversity of benefits such as nutrient cycling in soils, natural pest control, water quality, cultural values and biodiversity conservation. This area of work includes a number of specific initiatives, among others, on Payments and Incentives for Ecosystem Services, the Global Soil Partnership, the Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism, the Watershed Management Umbrella Programme and the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems initiative.

Rural Transformations: Boosting Smallholder Family Farming and Rural Employment

Reducing rural poverty through diversifying livelihoods.

Aims to generate greater opportunities for the rural poor to access decent farm and non-farm employment, especially women and youth.

Social Protection for Food Security and Rural Poverty Reduction

Extending social protection to improve access to food and stimulate agriculture.

Supports countries in extending social protection to rural populations as a critical part of efforts to eradicate hunger and rural poverty and build sustainable and resilient rural livelihoods.

Efficient and Inclusive Agricultural and Food Systems

Enabling effective participation of smallholder producers, agro-enterprises and countries in domestic and international agrifood systems and markets.

Enhances the capacity of countries, private and public investors and value chain actors to develop and maintain an enabling environment for more inclusive agrifood systems, by improving international trade agreements, standard setting, policies, business model development, inclusive investment and financial models, and reducing food loss and waste.

Building Resilience in Protracted Crises and Natural Disasters

Addressing the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition in countries exposed to recurrent natural hazards and/or in a protracted crisis.

Interventions to address the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, prevent or mitigate impacts of disasters and meet immediate needs of most vulnerable in *protracted crisis* situations and in countries exposed to recurrent *natural hazards*.

Climate-Smart Agriculture

Combining action to increase agricultural productivity and incomes with adaptation to climate change and reduce, when possible, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the agricultural sectors.

WHAT

Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) is a new conceptual framework that aims to simultaneously address food security and climate change challenges. As such, it also helps translate the post-2015 development goals related to agriculture, food security and rural livelihoods into action and scale-up impact. It will also contribute to the changes needed in order to improve resilience of food systems for growing cities. CSA supports the adaptation of the agricultural sectors to cope with the expected changing climatic conditions and builds improved resilience of production systems and local communities to adverse and extreme weather conditions.



Climate-smart agriculture for smallholder farmers in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania

Launched in 2010, the FAO Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (MICCA) Programme is working to make agriculture more climate-smart. It is building a knowledge base on what it will take to put it into practice. The objective is to develop a selection of CSA practices for smallholder farmers based on participation and consultation at multiple levels within FAO's two pilot projects in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania. CSA practices are identified based on the given agro-ecological and socio-economic situations.

Farmers were involved in identifying existing agricultural practices and their possible impacts. This allowed them to develop suitable climate-smart options that could be readily adopted. A series of training followed to facilitate up scaling these practices. An extension approach and a set of incentive mechanisms were adopted (through dairy farmer groups in Kenya and Farmer Field Schools in the United Republic of Tanzania) to promote those CSA practices.

HOW

The achievement of national food security goals will be boosted through targeted support to countries to increase productivity, enhance resilience and reduce GHG emissions. In particular, countries will be supported to identify appropriate systems/practices and technologies and to develop an enabling institutional structure tailored to specific social, economic, environmental and climatic conditions. FAO and its partners will provide capacity, methodologies and tools to undertake the needed assessments, analysis and effective implementation of CSA.

EXPECTED RESULTS

Countries will improve their national programmes to foster sustainable, equitable and integrated production systems, as well as improve forest management, reduce crop yield gaps, and implement sustainable practices for livestock, fisheries and aquaculture to boost national food security goals. This initiative will:

- contribute to the development of the **Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (ACSA)**, to be launched at the September 2014 United Nations Climate Summit in New York. Twenty countries, international/regional organizations, farmer associations and the private sector have already committed to supporting and/or participation in the ACSA;
- by 2020, at least 25 countries will have developed **policies and programmes** that enable 25 million rural households to successfully adopt climate-smart approaches, practices and systems.

KEY PARTNERS

Cross-sectoral collaboration will be fostered between knowledge partners (for example, the CGIAR Consortium Programme on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security), investment partners (for example, the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development), international organizations, regional organizations and initiatives (for example, the New Partnership for Africa's Development/the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme), country institutions, civil society and the private sector.



WHY INVEST

To show the potential of CSA in countries, it is necessary to go beyond piloting of small-scale projects. The benefits of investing in a broader framework that takes into account policies, institutions and financial opportunities for food security, in the context of climate change, will exceed the initial investment required. Action by governments and society is urgently needed to bring transformative changes that address the interlinked challenges of food security and climate change, contributing to the post-2015 development goals. We can no longer afford to separate the future of food security from that of the environment. Social development and climate change are inextricably linked and so should be the response.

Links to FAO's Regional Initiative in **Africa** strengthening the integrated management of agricultural landscapes.



The Blue Growth Initiative (BGI)

Supporting food security, poverty alleviation and sustainable management of aquatic resources.

WHAT

This Initiative aims at restoring the potential of the oceans and wetlands by introducing responsible and sustainable approaches to reconcile economic growth and food security together with the conservation of aquatic resources. It aims to create an enabling environment for people employed in fisheries and aquaculture to act not only as resource users, but also as stewards. Fisheries and aquaculture make a significant contribution to food security and livelihoods of millions of people. Likewise, some 200 million direct and indirect employment opportunities occur along the value chain from harvesting to distribution, making the livelihoods of some 880 million people dependent on the sector.



The BGI in action

Indonesia, one of the largest archipelagos in the world, has adopted a Master Plan for Economic Development based on the Blue Growth concepts. The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia is to implement the BGI in the Southeast Lombok Island, Province of West Nusa Tenggara. The focus is on fisheries, aquaculture of fish and seaweed, livestock, value addition, ecotourism and mangrove restoration. FAO is providing expertise and capacity building to support feasibility studies, policy development and project implementation. The total cost is estimated at around USD 30 million and in addition to government funding, other potential resource partners are being engaged, including from the United States (US) and the US Millennium Challenge Corporation.

The BGI's scope is being expanded to other Member Countries, such as Morocco, Algeria, and Senegal. Others, including Cote d'Ivoire, Cabo Verde and Iran have requested support. There is high potential to upscale the results of this pilot work to benefit other coastal countries and communities.

HOW

Through work at global, regional and national level, transformational changes will be brought about in capture fisheries management, resource and habitat conservation, and sustainable intensification of aquaculture.



EXPECTED RESULTS

Countries will have:

- improved their national policies and processes for the management of fisheries and aquaculture;
- adopted better practices, and reduced aquatic animal disease risks.

Leading to:

- efficiency of seafood value chains, improvement in the status of aquatic ecosystems, and a reduction in overfishing;
- improved livelihoods and more secure food systems.

KEY PARTNERS

FAO will actively partner with international organizations (for example, United Nations Environment Programme, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, World Bank), fisheries and aquaculture organizations (for example, Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific, WorldFish), civil society (for example, The International Collective in Support of Fishworkers, the World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers), and private sector.



WHY INVEST

Additional resources will enable countries to more effectively address the stresses on the aquatic ecosystem, including over-exploitation, pollution, declining biodiversity, expansion of invasive species, climate change, and ocean acidification. Some 29 percent of the fish stocks are over-exploited with economic losses estimated at USD 50 billion a year. Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing is estimated to represent 20 percent of all capture fisheries per year. Disease outbreaks have cost the aquaculture industry tens of billions of USD over the last 20 years. Investment in this Initiative will transform the governance and management of aquatic resources, help conserve biodiversity and habitats, and empower dependent communities, including building resilience to natural disasters and crises. This will increase sustainable production and bridge the widening supply and demand gap for aquatic food, while improving the environmental and social performance of the Fisheries and Aquaculture sector.

Links to FAO's Regional Initiative in **Asia and the Pacific**: Blue Growth-sustainable aquaculture development and intensification.



Statistics - Monitoring for Development

Strengthening national statistical capacity for food and nutrition security, rural livelihoods, food systems and natural resources.

WHAT

High quality statistics are essential for designing and targeting policies to reduce hunger, malnutrition, rural poverty, and to promote the sustainable use of natural resources. Statistics provide the foundation for evidence-based decision-making and play a critical role in measuring and monitoring progress towards national and international development goals and targets. Improving country capacity for the collection, dissemination and analysis of basic food and agricultural data is essential. A coordinated approach to statistical capacity development, aligned to country strategies and priorities is crucial.

In cooperation with global and regional partners, FAO is implementing the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics. The Global Strategy aims to enable national statistical systems to improve the quality of their food and agricultural statistics, and serves as an overarching statistical capacity development framework at global, regional and national levels. Three new initiatives, supporting the goals of the Global Strategy and that will ensure good quality statistics at country level, are:

The Voices of the Hungry (VoH) initiative provides an innovative approach to dealing with the current limitations of food insecurity measurement. Since the beginning of 2014, a short and simple questionnaire has been included in the Gallup annual survey, which will ensure timely monitoring of the prevalence of people experiencing food insecurity for all developing countries in the world. This real time indicator will allow proper analysis of gender related food insecurity disparities and the assessment of emergency needs after a famine or a natural disaster. It has been proposed as one of the key indicators in the new monitoring framework of the post-2015 development agenda, and FAO will support governments to adopt this approach to monitor national food security trends, target interventions, and to measure the impact of national policy and programme implementation.

Statistics reveal hidden assets

In the Niger, a new methodology was introduced that accounts for livestock on the move. The census revealed hidden agricultural assets, showing that the Niger had 30 percent more livestock than previously assumed, and the biggest stock in West Africa. Based on this data, the Niger upped its Gross National Product figures by 2 percent and substantially increased its livestock sector budget. As a result, the government determined that the Niger could satisfy its domestic demand for milk and become an exporter of meat products.

The Agricultural and Rural Integrated Survey (AGRIS) initiative responds to the need to bring improved, faster and more cost-effective information to farmers and policy-makers. The main objective is to introduce an integrated survey system helping countries to regularly produce comprehensive data on agricultural productivity, livelihoods and the use of natural resources. It will supplement and accelerate existing efforts made by the Global Strategy to strengthen countries' capacity to generate agricultural data, and will ensure that data collection is aligned to demand.



Remotely-sensed data and new modeling technologies can be used to improve crop area and yield estimation, crop forecasting and early warning, and monitoring for forestry, fishery, land cover and water. This will enable a master sampling frame for the integrated surveying. The proposed Geospatial Framework for Natural Resources Monitoring is a cross domain data and information management tool, which contributes to enhancing the use of remotely-sensed data for agricultural and natural resource monitoring and agricultural statistics.

HOW

FAO works to develop statistical tools, standards and guidelines, which can be adopted at regional and national level to strengthen country capacity to produce and disseminate better quality and more timely data. More specifically, at regional level FAO collaborates with key stakeholders to develop and implement regionally tailored action plans. At national level, FAO supports National Statistical Institutions and Ministries of Agriculture to design sector-specific strategic plans, test statistical tools, and improve the technical skills of national statisticians, with the aim of improving the quality of data produced and strengthening the use of statistics for decision-making.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- **countries are able to generate and use data for evidence-based decision- and policy-making**, and focus their resources where they are most needed;
- **timely, relevant, accurate and high quality data are produced and made openly accessible** as Global Public Goods.



KEY PARTNERS

Belgium, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, United Kingdom Department for International Development, Eurostat, McGill University, Gallup Inc., Italian Development Cooperation, Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century, United States Agency for International Development, World Bank, Regional Development Banks and Regional Commissions of the United Nations, National Statistical Institutions and Ministries of Agriculture.

WHY INVEST

With the support of partners, FAO will ensure strengthened capacity to collect and disseminate relevant and timely agricultural and rural statistics in 90 countries over five years. Results of pilot initiatives already show the positive impact of using improved methodologies to gather accurate agricultural statistics – enabling countries to design short-term interventions alongside longer-term policies to support their agricultural sectors.

Supports the delivery of all FAO's Regional Initiatives.

Food Chain Crisis - Emergency Prevention System (FCC-EMPRES)

Preventing, preparing and responding to transboundary, high impact animal and plant pests and diseases and food safety threats.

WHAT

Transboundary, high impact animal and plant pests and diseases (including for fish and forests) are major threats to the food chain. Food safety and radiological events can also have a detrimental effect. The food chain is vulnerable from production to consumption. These threats harm people's everyday access to food and nutrition security, and their livelihoods and health are put at risk. The Food Chain Crisis Management Framework - Emergency Prevention System (FCC-EMPRES) is an approach that effectively integrates prevention, preparedness, and response to emergencies affecting the food chain.



Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza curtailed

FAO with its partners and national authorities succeeded in containing outbreaks of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5N1. The 60 countries affected in 2006, were reduced to six in 2014, achieved through effective surveillance, early detection and warning of the virus, and a timely response. Upfront investment in prevention measures proved critical, including investment in laboratories and animal health systems in affected countries, as well as strong global and regional coordination.

HOW

EMPRES was first established in 1994, and has been working to safeguard food security and nutrition through combating transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases. In 2009, EMPRES was expanded to address food safety issues linking human health to animal and plant health. FAO has adopted the One-Health approach and thereby contributes to cross-sectoral collaborations in multirisk prevention and response.

Desert Locust Threat contained

The Emergency Prevention Systems for Plants, through the FAO Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in Western and Northern Africa, supported the establishment of autonomous National Locust Units in Chad, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger (2007-10). Since the last major Desert Locust upsurge in 2003-05, Mauritania and the Niger successfully managed to control the outbreak in their countries.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- **improved prevention:** continuous surveillance of threats to the food chain, risk analysis, early detection, warning, and reaction to threats, effective communication;
- **improved preparedness and response:** improved preparedness to emergencies through better contingency planning, better specialized infrastructure (laboratories, quarantines, etc.), quick access to necessary products (pesticides, vaccines, etc.), and standardized operational procedures. Good preparedness allows for a more appropriate and quick response, based on environmentally sound control technologies;
- **closer collaboration and countries' capacities strengthened** to prevent, prepare and respond adequately to crises.

KEY PARTNERS

Solid partnerships with national authorities, international and regional organizations, and research institutions have been crucial. Existing partnerships include the International Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), the World Health Organization (WHO), international agricultural research organizations (the CGIAR Consortium), Regional Organizations (African Union-International Bureau for Animal Resources [AU-IBAR]) and National Agricultural Research Systems.



WHY INVEST

Investment in FCC-EMPRES is investment in the prevention of food chain crises. Overall, prevention has proven to be four to seven times cheaper than responding to emergencies. It is essential to secure sustainable animal and plant production, food and nutrition security, and ensure food safety, in order to protect livelihoods and, in the long term, save money. The cost of the response campaign to Desert Locust outbreak in 2003-05 in Western Africa totalled USD 570 million, while if upfront funds were invested, the amount required for prevention would have only cost USD 3.3 million per year.

Links to FAO's Regional Initiatives in: **Africa**, strengthening the integrated management of agricultural landscapes; and building resilience in drylands; **Europe and Central Asia**, working to ensure agrifood trade and regional integration; **Latin America and the Caribbean**, improving National and Regional Food and Feed Systems; and **Near East and North Africa**, building resilience for enhanced food security and nutrition



Investing in a Hunger-free World

Strengthening policy and institutional capacities to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition.

WHAT

Food insecurity, hunger and malnutrition are complex problems, which cannot be resolved by a single sector or stakeholder. Over 800 million people are still chronically hungry. FAO is working to strengthen the enabling environment at country, regional and global levels, so that all actors can contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in a more focused and effective way.

HOW

Working with member countries and other partners, FAO will:

- support the negotiation of global and regional policy frameworks, so that they effectively incorporate and address food security and nutrition dimensions and concerns;
- ensure that policy frameworks endorsed at global and regional levels are translated into concrete commitments and action at national level: the voluntary guidelines on the tenure of land, fisheries and forests, and on the right to food, promoted by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), as well as guidance provided under several Regional Zero Hunger Initiatives are examples of such action;
- support countries to incorporate food security and nutrition into their sectoral, as well as cross-sectoral policies, programmes and legal frameworks for a more focused attention on efforts that will lead to hunger eradication;
- foster partnerships and build consensus among governments, development partners, civil society and the private sector for more coherent and coordinated cross-sectoral approaches; and
- nurture inclusive policy dialogue and effective decision-making through evidence-based analysis drawn from higher quality food security and nutrition data, information and analysis.

Strengthening governance on tenure for food security

Within the framework of the reformed CFS, FAO-led negotiations with stakeholders from Member Countries, civil society and the private sector resulted in a ground-breaking global agreement to improve governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests. This agreement will benefit all and, in particular, seeks to protect the rights of vulnerable and marginalized people. Since its widespread endorsement in 2012, FAO is working with countries in all regions to make responsible governance of tenure a reality on the ground.



EXPECTED RESULTS

- **food security and nutrition objectives** mainstreamed into national policies, investment plans, programmes and legal frameworks through strengthened capacities of governments and key stakeholders;
- **increased commitment and effective investment in food security and nutrition**, with proper accountability mechanisms, through strengthening of capacities;
- the adoption of **more inclusive governance and coordination mechanisms**;
- **evidence-based decision-making** in developing capacities to generate and improve access to high-quality, timely and comprehensive food security and nutrition analysis.

KEY PARTNERS

Achieving concrete country level results will depend on the close cooperation of FAO and its member countries with partners. FAO engages at all levels with other UN and development agencies, civil society, private sector and academia to ensure that efforts to address food insecurity and malnutrition challenges are addressed appropriately and more purposefully across all sectors, including through investment in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, natural resources, health and education. Hunger eradication efforts will be supported through FAO's South-South Cooperation programme.



WHY INVEST

Despite food security and nutrition concerns being high on the policy agenda, more rapid progress towards the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition at all levels is needed. For this to happen, investment must be stepped up and directed at strengthening human capacities and the overall enabling policy and institutional environment.

Links to FAO's Regional Initiatives in: **Africa** and the renewed partnership to end hunger by 2025;
Asia and the Pacific, supporting the Zero Hunger Challenge;
and **Latin America and the Caribbean**, supporting the Hunger Free Initiative



Doing More with Less - Sustainable intensification of Agriculture

Increasing agricultural productivity and supporting people to make the most of natural and other resources through sustainable forestry, fisheries, aquaculture, crop and livestock practices.

WHAT

Sustainable intensification is about increasing productivity and improving efficiency in the use of resources, against a backdrop of strong competition over a degrading natural resource base. Efficiency gains can be achieved through: smart resource linkages and enhanced nutrient flows in integrated farming systems; better quality feeds and balanced diets; improving energy use throughout the value chain; and use of information and communication technologies to accelerate the adoption of innovations. Resource use efficiency is particularly important for smallholders in developing countries, who are often coping with resource scarcity, but is also of global importance where the challenge is to cope with safety, sustainability and environmental impact.

HOW

Through building a common vision, this area of work will address the complex linkages among the users of resources, the natural environment, and wider development goals. This involves an integrated process, such as the landscape and the ecosystem approach. Better management practices will be identified and promoted through strengthening of partnerships with research and development institutions and through the active promotion of South-South Cooperation. FAO has already forged partnerships with research and development institutions and now, through its new multi-disciplinary approach, is better placed to address challenges and provide new impetus to this work.



Resource use efficiency through Save and Grow – Reduced insecticide use in rice

In well managed farming systems, crop losses to pests, diseases and weeds can be kept below thresholds that cause economic losses. This can be achieved by selecting resistant varieties, conserving and exploiting ecosystem services and cultural techniques that control pests, as well as growing crops that are resistant and resilient to attack. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is most effectively promoted through participatory farmer field schools and local production and provision of biopesticides and other alternative control agents. IPM must be supported by effectively enforced pesticide regulations, and removal of pesticide subsidies. Most tropical rice crops, for example, require no insecticide use under intensification. Indonesia drastically reduced spending on pesticide in rice production between 1988 and 2005. Yields have doubled from 3 tonnes per hectares to 6 tonnes through the use of improved varieties, fertilizers and irrigation. However, efforts have to be kept up as the availability of low-cost pesticides, and shrinking support for farmers' education and field-based ecological research, can lead to renewed high level of use of pesticides. Integrating aquaculture into rice-based farming systems is supported by responsible ministries in Indonesia and further reduces pesticide use in order to protect fish. This yields positive impacts for the stability of rice farming systems as well as increasing farm income.



EXPECTED RESULTS

- **resource use efficiency in agriculture is mainstreamed** into national agricultural sectors policies and programmes for enhanced productivity, food and nutrition security;
- **improved governance of agricultural production systems through partnerships, dialogue and collaboration** among different resource users and interest groups;
- **capacity enhanced at all levels to make appropriate decisions** especially when coping with resource scarcity;
- **technology and practice locally adapted and adopted** to address trade-offs between resources and efficiency gains, and meeting other goals, such as gender and equity, rural growth, and preservation of ecosystems.

KEY PARTNERS

Farming, fishery and forest-dwelling communities, farmer organizations, local and regional institutions and networks, the CGIAR Consortium, academia and other research and development institutions and organizations, civil society, private sector, and national governments.



WHY INVEST

Given that the global population is expected to grow from 7 to 9 billion by 2050, there will be rapidly increasing demand for food, fibre, wood and other agricultural products. Doing more with less is imperative. This area of work will assist countries in identifying options and solutions to increased productivity and saving on external resources. Investing in this area of work means promoting increased sustainable production, enhanced environmental and social performance, and ensured resilience of communities and ecosystems to climate change and market volatility.

Links to FAO's Regional Initiatives in: **Africa** supporting the integrated management of agricultural landscapes; **Asia and the Pacific's** Rice and Blue Growth Initiatives; and **Near East and North Africa's** Water Scarcity Initiative.



Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture

Supporting and enhancing the provision of ecosystem services in production landscapes (agriculture/livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, forestry and wildlands).

WHAT

Ecosystem services are best described as the “benefits people obtain from ecosystems”. They are underpinned by biodiversity, encompassing the variety and variability of animals, plants and micro-organisms at genetic, species and ecosystem levels. Complementary to any work to enhance resource efficiencies and optimize the use of inputs, there is the need to ensure that ecosystem functions are supported and sustained, and that their biodiversity is safeguarded. This area of work focuses explicitly on strengthening management and enabling environments for the maintenance and restoration of ecosystem services and their contribution to production systems and landscapes.

In the past, natural resource management sought to control nature for singular objectives: for example, to harvest products for direct consumption or for sale at markets. In contrast, ecosystem services calls for governance approaches that recognize that ecosystems are complex, multiscalar, dynamic, adaptive systems that generate multiple benefits including food.

HOW

FAO is working in Asia, Africa and Latin America to develop guidance on how approaches and tools can be made useful and relevant in specific agroecological contexts. As an ecosystem services approach gains traction, new and novel governance actions may be required. Providing governance and policy guidance at country level will strengthen the management of ecosystem services through initiatives such as Payments and Incentives for Ecosystem Services, the Global Soil Partnership, the Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism, the Watershed Management Umbrella Programme and the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems initiative.



Accounting for Natural Assets

The formal mechanisms of most governments to measure and report their “assets from nature”, for example, from the forest and wildlife sectors generally result in large underestimates. For example, the forestry sector in Africa, on average, is estimated to account for 1.3 percent of its GDP; yet systematic studies of economic activities such as ecotourism show that this might be more in the order of 8 percent for ecotourism alone. FAO’s African Forestry and Wildlife Commission, in its 19th Session in 2013 in Namibia, recognized the shortcomings of current accounting for natural assets, and committed to developing national capacities to understand and apply ecosystem service valuation in public policies and financial decision-making. This is an important first step toward recognizing and valuing the degree to which natural resources contribute to national economies and promote enhanced investments for their sustainable management.



EXPECTED RESULTS

- **integrated and multisectoral frameworks, tools and guidance** to assess and value the benefits of ecosystem services in all production systems; and approaches for enhancing and maintaining them adopted by stakeholders;
- **capacity of national personnel strengthened** in the management of agroecosystems for the maintenance and restoration of ecosystem services;
- **appropriate governance and policy actions for strengthened** institutional capacities for maintaining, restoring and enhancing the value of ecosystem services implemented;
- **strengthened governance through dialogue, understanding and multi-stakeholder engagement** in ecosystem approaches, including recognition of the rights of local communities and their indigenous knowledge systems.

KEY PARTNERS

United Nations Environment Programme, (including the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity), the CGIAR Consortium, Conventions on Biological Diversity and Land Degradation, Global Environment Facility, regional bodies, national governments, conservation organizations, farming, fishery and forest-dwelling communities, and the private sector.



WHY INVEST

To ensure long-term sustainability of food and agriculture systems through the management of ecosystem services; to enhance beneficial biological interactions and synergies among components of agrobiodiversity and associated production systems, thus promoting key ecological processes and functions; to build natural capital to ensure long-term sustainability of production systems; and to encourage win-win situations through closing biological cycles (for example between crops, soils, and livestock, or terrestrial and aquatic systems) and turning negative externalities into positive contributions.

Links to FAO's Regional Initiatives in: **Asia and Pacific's** Rice Initiative;
and **Africa's** initiative on integrated management of agricultural landscapes.



Rural Transformations: Boosting Smallholder Family Farming and Rural Employment

Reducing rural poverty through diversifying livelihoods.

WHAT

Three-quarters of the world's extreme poor and hungry live in rural areas and most depend on smallholder family farming. To fight rural poverty, employment and income opportunities for the poor need to be improved. This will require building more resilient and diversified rural economies. FAO's programme on Rural Transformations: Boosting Smallholder Family Farming and Rural Employment provides an integrated approach to improving livelihoods focused on improving the rural poor's access to productive resources, organizations, services and markets and increased employment opportunities. Rural women and youth often face the largest challenges and addressing their needs is a priority of the programme.

HOW

FAO supports countries in designing and implementing integrated rural development strategies that prioritize raising smallholder family farm productivity and diversifying income and employment opportunities. The approach has been successfully applied in various countries in sub-Saharan Africa and elsewhere. It embeds other successful FAO practices such as the Farmer Field Schools and Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools. The integrated approach is central to several regional programmes.

Creating decent job opportunities for rural youth

FAO has fostered partnerships among governments and private sector (including producer organizations) towards youth inclusion in employment-related national and regional initiatives.

In Malawi and the United Republic of Tanzania, the rural youth employment model has become a win-win situation for all institutions and actors involved. Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools graduates reported an improvement of at least 60 percent in economic returns. They have a more positive perception of agriculture and consequently seize opportunities for potential employment and business ventures in the sector. Furthermore, each graduate re-trained an average of 20 other rural youth in his/her district, creating an important spillover effect.



EXPECTED RESULTS

- **improve access to resources and services for the rural poor** through strengthened rural institutions and organizations, better rural infrastructure and services, access to and sustainable management of land and other natural resources, and access to technologies that sustainably increase smallholder farm and agrobusiness productivity and income generation capacity;
- **improve opportunities for the rural poor to access decent farm and non-farm employment** through rural economic diversification and rural job creation strategies, skills training for rural producers and workers, and promotion of decent work conditions in rural areas, including the application of International Labour Standards.

KEY PARTNERS

FAO engages in partnerships at the global, regional and national level. Key partnerships include the New Partnership for Africa's Development's (NEPAD) Rural Futures programme in Africa, with UN Women, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Programme (WFP) in promoting rural women's economic empowerment. Furthermore, partnerships are being forged with private sector agencies, including producer organizations and their federations and unions. FAO is also partnering with the International Labour Organization (ILO) in implementing the *Global Employment and Decent Work Agenda*.



WHY INVEST

Additional resources will enable the upscaling of technical support to governments and other stakeholders to reduce rural poverty in countries where the levels are highest. Investing in this programme will help to leverage public and private investments to boost smallholder farm productivity, diversify rural economic activity, and sustainably improve income earning capacities of the rural poor.

Links to Regional Initiatives in: **Africa**, sustainable production and diversification; **Latin America and the Caribbean**, addressing family farming and rural territorial development; **Europe and Central Asia**, through enhancing sustainable small-scale agriculture; and **Near East and North Africa**, addressing small-scale agriculture.



Social Protection for Food Security and Rural Poverty Reduction

Extending social protection to improve access to food and stimulate agriculture.

WHAT

The vast majority of people living in rural areas have no access to social protection. It is now widely recognized that social protection systems are essential to any short- and long-term strategy aimed at eradicating hunger and rural poverty. These systems support poor and vulnerable households overcome undernourishment by providing direct access to food or the means to buy food. At the same time, properly designed social protection interventions can help improve agricultural productivity, strengthen local rural economies, empower rural women, and promote social inclusion, thereby reducing rural poverty.

HOW

FAO supports countries in designing and implementing social protection mechanisms that foster food security, help rural households better manage risks, and promote agricultural production and rural livelihoods. Capacities of governments and national stakeholders are strengthened through tools for policy analysis to assess the impact of social protection schemes. A review of access to food, agricultural productivity, and poverty at the household and community level, enables targeted action. Towards this end, FAO promotes social policy dialogue and establishes regional learning hubs through South-South Cooperation.

Aligning social protection and rural poverty reduction programmes in Ghana

FAO has analysed social protection programmes in a district in Northern Ghana, as part of an Integrated Rural Poverty Reduction Programme. As a result, the Government will extend its main social protection scheme (Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty, LEAP) to cover all beneficiary communities of the target district and to embed it into broader agriculture and rural development programmes for the region.

Building on FAO's policy analysis and support, the Government recognizes that: *"LEAP has had a positive impact on local economic growth. Every Ghanaian Cedi (GH) transferred to a beneficiary has the potential of increasing the local economy by GH 2.50. It has enabled the poorest families to better meet their basic needs, prioritize their health, enroll their children in school, improve school attendance, increase savings and work to pull themselves out of poverty."*

(President of Ghana, 28 April 2014).



EXPECTED RESULTS

- **Expand and improve the effectiveness of social protection systems** in full alignment with food and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and rural development policies.

KEY PARTNERS

FAO is engaging with multiple partners at global, regional and national level. With the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), FAO is promoting the From Protection to Promotion (PtoP) approach in policy support to countries and extending social protection floors to rural areas. Partnerships with the World Food Programme (WFP) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) on a range of safety nets have been developed, including smallholder local purchase (P4P), larger local purchase in Africa (PAA) and index-linked insurance schemes. South-South Cooperation is being facilitated in all of these areas. FAO is a member of the Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board.



WHY INVEST

Extending social protection schemes to rural areas and aligning these with supportive agriculture and food policies is a proven and cost-effective way of promoting food security and nutrition, reducing rural poverty and mitigating vulnerability to environmental shocks. FAO's programme on Social Protection for Food Security and Rural Poverty Reduction builds on its expertise and comparative advantage in scaling up such efforts and sharing experiences.

Links to FAO's Regional Initiatives in: **Africa**, building resilient livelihoods; **Latin America and the Caribbean**, addressing family farming and rural territorial development; support to a hunger-free Latin America; and **Near East and North Africa**, addressing small-scale agriculture; and building resilience to enhance food security.



Efficient and Inclusive Agricultural and Food Systems

Enabling effective participation of smallholder producers, agro-enterprises and countries in domestic and international agrifood systems and markets.

WHAT

As agrifood systems become more globalized, urbanized, concentrated and technology-based, achieving food security and poverty alleviation will require a more integrated approach to enhance the efficiency and effective participation of smallholder producers, agro-enterprises and countries in domestic and international agrifood systems and markets.

HOW

FAO is contributing to more efficient and inclusive agricultural and food systems by:

- helping to build efficient and inclusive agrifood trading systems;
- supporting the development of standards and their use for safe food and efficient markets;
- increasing the efficiency and inclusiveness of agro-industry and agrifood chains;
- enhancing the impact of finance and investment;
- taking the lead in the Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction;
- helping to create policy and market incentives for agrifood systems.

More value for origin and quality

FAO works with governments to help producers develop quality and origin-based labels, such as Geographical Indications. This boosts market opportunities and producer incomes. Based on successful work undertaken in collaboration with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Croatia, Georgia, Serbia and other transition countries, this work can now be scaled up in the region and elsewhere.

Technical assistance facilities

FAO is scaling-up efforts to establish Technical Assistance Facilities (TAF) to make value chain financing more accessible to smallholders. In Ethiopia, the Niger and the United Republic of Tanzania FAO collaborated with the European Union and Rabobank Foundation to improve technical and managerial capacities to promote investments that benefited over 250 000 farmers.



EXPECTED RESULTS

This area of work will result in more efficient and inclusive agricultural and food systems:

- **international agreements, mechanisms and standards** that promote more efficient and inclusive trade and markets will be formulated and implemented by countries;
- **more inclusive and efficient agribusinesses and agrifood** chains will be developed and implemented by the public and private sectors;
- **policies, financial instruments and investments** that improve the inclusiveness and efficiency of agrifood systems will be developed and implemented by the public and private sectors.

KEY PARTNERS

External partnerships have been established and will be further developed with national governments, key United Nations and other international agencies, financial institutes, resource partners, academic and research institutes, and with multiple non-governmental organizations, representatives of the private sector, and with regional bodies and initiatives. **South-South Cooperation** will support a number of working areas, such as trade, contractual integration of family farms in agrifood chains, food safety, agribusiness institutions, and sustainable food value chain development.

Meeting urban food needs

FAO has assisted local policy-makers in Africa, Asia and Latin America to improve local food systems to better meet urban food needs. As a result, forward looking policies, actions and investment plans were developed for a large number of cities.



WHY INVEST

Additional investment in efficient and inclusive agricultural and food systems will enable FAO to scale-up successful initiatives, expand work on relevant topics and broaden the partnership base. Improving the efficiency of agrifood systems will help ensure the responsible use of available natural resources, enhance trade and market opportunities, improve incomes, reduce food losses and waste, and promote the delivery of products that are healthy and safe to eat. It will also help ensure sustainable food systems for the cities. This will in turn contribute to achieving the post-2015 agenda, global food security and poverty elimination in a shorter period of time.

Links to FAO's Regional Initiatives in: **Latin America and the Caribbean** to develop agrifood value chains in the Pacific and Caribbean Islands; and **Europe and Central Asia** on Agri-Food Trade and Regional Integration which aims to develop capacities of countries to engage constructively and productively in trade negotiations in pursuit of development objectives.



Building Resilience in Protracted Crises and Natural Disasters

Addressing the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition in countries exposed to recurrent natural hazards and/or in a protracted crisis.

WHAT

Disasters and crises undermine development. Natural disasters have affected more than 2.7 billion people over the last decade. More people face hydrometeorological hazards (for example, floods, droughts, storms and wildfires) and geological hazards (for example, earthquakes and landslides) than ever before. The intensity and frequency of natural disasters is increasing, compromising sustainable development by affecting livelihoods and threatening food security and nutrition. Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture are among the most exposed and affected sectors. Existing risk reduction and management measures need to be improved and scaled up. Many countries are poorly equipped to prevent, prepare and mitigate the impacts of current extremes and risks, including climate change, let alone those projected for the future. Natural hazards also occur in protracted crises, which represent extremely challenging contexts that affect over 350 million people globally. Protracted crises share characteristics including recurrent shocks and stressors; conflict or insecurity; weak governance and institutional capacity; and vulnerable livelihood systems. In protracted crises, food insecurity and malnutrition are particularly severe, long-standing and widespread. Their persistence, alongside inadequately designed responses, compromises resilience for longer-term sustainable development.

Resilience to natural hazards

In the **Philippines**, the recent devastating Haiyan typhoon left 6 000 dead, and threatened the livelihoods of 9 million farmers who depend on crop, livestock, fish, trees and other natural resources. Typhoons of this magnitude can no longer be considered exceptional events. FAO is continuing to support the Government and those whose livelihoods are based on agriculture during the lengthy recovery process. Efforts are aimed at reducing current and future risk of climate change extreme events, while also preparing for future shocks.

Resilience in a time of conflict

In **South Sudan**, over 3.5 million people are at risk of severe food insecurity. FAO is actively supporting continuous food security analysis for strategic decision-making and coordination of interventions, protecting multiple livelihoods' coping capacities in conflict affected areas; and strengthening the national food production system in less affected areas. A resilient livelihoods lens is also helping mitigate tenure and natural resource conflicts now and in the future.

HOW

Context-specific resilience interventions are tailored by type of hazard, sector at risk, most vulnerable livelihood groups and agro-ecological zone. Interventions are based on five key elements: (1) facilitating multi-actor processes and partnerships; (2) understanding and mapping root causes of multiple threats and vulnerabilities; (3) working on and investing in supporting countries and regions to turn standards, good practices and innovative technology into action on the ground across sectors and over several years; (4) learning lessons and sharing good practices at all levels; (5) supporting advocacy and communication to raise awareness on the benefits of these approaches.



EXPECTED RESULTS

Rather than crisis response, a proactive focus on risk management for addressing the root causes of crisis and disasters will yield results including:

- **policy frameworks and capacities (at the individual and institutional level) enhanced** in risk and disaster and crisis related contexts;
- **risk information and early warning systems strengthened**, informing both short- and longer-term actions;
- **enhanced support to diversify livelihoods, improved nutritional status and the food value chain, and access to natural resources and social protection**;
- **livelihoods protected through timely preparedness and effective emergency response** for affected populations informing both short- and longer-term actions.

KEY PARTNERS

Government Ministries, disaster management authorities, regional and subregional Organizations, UN Agencies and technical bodies, non-governmental organizations, regional processes/initiatives, International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, agricultural research organizations, amongst others. Powerful international platforms and partnership opportunities are emerging through the Committee on World Food Security's policy guidance on food insecurity and malnutrition in protracted crises, and the Hyogo Framework for Action process for natural disasters. Both are informing FAO's resilience-building interventions in protracted crises and natural disasters.



WHY INVEST

Countries facing natural disasters and protracted crises require support to bridge relief, recovery and risk-sensitive development efforts. More investment is required for prevention, to decrease human suffering and economic losses. Due to the divide between humanitarian and development systems, leading to narrow scopes of analysis and fragmented funding, building resilient livelihoods in protracted crises often falls through the gap between short- and longer-term interventions. In natural hazard prone countries, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) has proven four to seven times cheaper than funding an emergency response. But only 0.4 percent of overseas development assistance is currently invested in DRR. Early action to provide longer-term livelihood support is also three to four times cheaper than short-term emergency interventions.

Links to FAO's Regional Initiatives in: **Africa**, supporting sustainable production intensification and commercialization, as well as building resilience in the drylands of Africa; **Near East and North Africa**, building resilience; **Latin America and the Caribbean**, improving national and regional food and feed systems in the Caribbean; and **Europe and Central Asia**, enhancing Agri-Food Trade and Regional Integration.



Regional Initiatives

FAO's STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

 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 disasters
--	--	---	---	---

CORPORATE AREAS for RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

REGIONAL INITIATIVES				
Africa's 2025 Zero Hunger Challenge	Integrated Management of Agricultural Landscapes in Africa	Empowering Smallholders and Family Farms in Europe and Central Asia	Value Chains for Food Security and Nutrition in the Pacific Islands	Building Resilience in Africa's Drylands
Asia and the Pacific's Zero Hunger Challenge	Asia and the Pacific's Regional Rice Initiative	Family Farming and Rural Territorial Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	Agrifood Trade and Regional Integration in Europe and Central Asia	
Support to the Hunger-Free Latin America and Caribbean Initiative	Asia and the Pacific's Blue Growth Initiative	Small-scale Agriculture for Inclusive Development in the Near East and North Africa	Improving Food Systems in the Caribbean	Building Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition in the Near East and North Africa
	Near East and North Africa's Water Scarcity Initiative			

COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORKS (CPFs)

Africa's 2025 Zero Hunger Challenge

This Partnership calls for accelerated action by member countries in the fight against hunger through the establishment of ambitious targets within the CAADP framework. It aims to add value to ongoing work at country level by sharpening its focus on food security and nutrition, and by identifying concrete windows of opportunity for promoting an integrated approach to food security.



Integrated Management of Agricultural Landscapes in Africa

This builds on ongoing promotion of best practices regarding the principles of on-farm and off-farm production and post-production processes, and addresses the need to improve productivity and create decent rural employment, especially for young people, tackling the urbanization/migration challenges.



Building Resilience in Africa's Drylands

This Initiative aims to strengthen institutional capacity for resilience; support early warning and information management systems; build community level resilience; and respond to emergencies and crises.



Asia and the Pacific's Zero Hunger Challenge

This initiative provides technical support to national governments for a) formulating and operationalizing national food security policies including national action plans to achieve zero hunger, b) improving capacity for measurement and calculation of undernourishment, and c) implementing policies and strategies to improve child nutrition and reduce stunting.



Asia and the Pacific's Regional Rice Initiative

The aims of this Initiative are to a) allow for innovative and sustainable practices by rice farmers and producers through the effective provision and utilization of rice ecosystem services and goods, b) build a knowledge base and evidence for resource use and production efficiency through the adoption of sustainable rice-based ecosystem approaches, and c) realize food-secure, better nourished and prosperous rice farmers and consumers in the Asia-Pacific region through the formulation and implementation of rice strategies at country level.



Asia and the Pacific's Blue Growth Initiative

This Initiative focuses on supporting sustainable management of natural resources for better production efficiency. This will be done through improved governance, ecosystem approaches and participatory processes in planning and management and actions to improve implementation at different levels, which contribute to reduction of poverty, increased food security and improved nutrition of rural communities. It emphasizes promoting good production practices, applying appropriate tools for effective monitoring ecological and social and economic impacts, improved resource rents, supporting management of transboundary issues and adaptation to climate change to ensure the sustainable intensification in aquaculture production.



Value Chains for Food Security and Nutrition in the Pacific Islands

Pacific institutions and national partners will be supported to improve the capacity of local food producers and related businesses to supply more food to domestic and tourist markets to meet demands for a balanced and nutritious diet. This includes supporting the development of policy and regulatory frameworks which, in turn, rely on improvements in capacity to assemble, integrate, analyse and disseminate information on food, nutrition and natural resources. In addition, capacity to participate in the development of international standards relevant to the food systems of the Pacific Islands will be enhanced and national systems to assure compliance with such standards will be strengthened. Complementary efforts will be made through field projects set out in the Pacific FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF) to provide technical assistance to the creation of sustainable and inclusive value chains.



Empowering Smallholders and Family Farms in Europe and Central Asia

The focus of the Initiative's work is at institutional and community level, aiming to achieve three results: i) increased participation of farmers and rural communities in national development; ii) enhanced sustainable and inclusive growth of rural economies, and iii) improved sustainable management of natural resources and resilience against harsh climates. It will build upon the International Year of Family Farming, the Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure, and established partnerships, such as the Regional Rural Development Standing Working Group (SWG), the LANDNET network on land tenure issues, the cooperation with the European Union in the region, and the priorities of the CPFs of the targeted countries.



Agrifood Trade and Regional Integration in Europe and Central Asia

The purpose of this Initiative is to increase the capacity of national institutions to engage in the implementation of regional agreements that enhance participation in international agrifood trade, and to maximise the benefit of trade policies through appropriate accompanying measures and improved public services. The main area of work will aim to enhance the capacity of REU countries to engage in formulating and implementing international and regional policies, regulations and other frameworks, which promote fair and safe trade and enhance global and regional market opportunities and participation.



Support to the Hunger-Free Latin America and Caribbean Initiative

The aim is to support the design and implementation of multisectoral public policies and coordinated national programmes. This effort will have to be accompanied by improvements in institutions, legal frameworks, information and the human/fiscal resources needed to reach food and nutritional security national goals. This Initiative will face other challenges related to guaranteeing cooperation between different sectors and ensuring inclusion of different stakeholders such as civil society, parliamentarians, academia, indigenous peoples, producers and consumers' organizations, and the private sector in this collaborative process. The Initiative is also a regional political platform for the eradication of hunger and malnutrition to promote south-south and north-cooperation actions. The Community of Latin American and Caribbean States' (CELAC) Plan for Poverty Eradication and Petrocaribe are regional efforts to be supported. Priority Countries (12): Antigua y Barbuda, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, St. Vincent and the Grenadines.



Family Farming and Rural Territorial Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

The Initiative aims to promote rural development processes where family farming plays a central role. It seeks to support member countries in the region through the strengthening of government capacities to facilitate inclusive, people-centred (gender, ethnic and age) policies and the sustainable management of natural resources systems, to address culturally diverse food systems; increase access of family farmers to public services, productive resources and markets; strengthen producer organizations; increase levels of production, productivity and competitiveness of family farmers; and reduce high vulnerability to climatic risks and environmental threats. It also promotes decent rural employment and establishes synergies between social protection schemes and agriculture and rural development programmes. The initiative will support the CELAC's Action Plan on Hunger and Food Security, in particular the Agenda on Family Farming and Rural Development. Priority Countries (7): Bolivia, Guatemala and Haiti (Phase I); El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Paraguay (Phase II).



Improving Food Systems in the Caribbean

The Initiative will address two fundamental problems faced by countries across the Caribbean region: limited value chain development of food and feed crops; and low utilization of domestic agricultural products. Priority countries are expected to develop and establish sustainable food systems through improved policy and governance for increased investment, production, employment, trade and consumption. This will result in improved access to quality food and improved nutrition through changed consumption patterns. Priority countries (8): the poorest, most food insecure and vulnerable member countries of Caribbean Community (CARICOM), specially Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Suriname.



Near East and North Africa's Water Scarcity Initiative

This Initiative aims to identify and streamline policies and best practices that can significantly improve agricultural productivity and food security. It promotes a regional collaborative strategy that focuses on the major priority areas such as strategic planning of water resources, governance, water management efficiency, water supply augmenting, climate change adaptation and drought management, ground water sustainability, benchmarking, monitoring of and reporting on water use efficiency and productivity in the region.



Small-scale Agriculture for Inclusive Development in the Near East and North Africa

This Initiative covers three main components: a) evidence-based policy and strategies to improve and enhance the small-scale agricultural sector and the livelihoods of those involved, b) sustainable improvement of productivity of small-scale agriculture, aiming at youth inclusiveness in the agricultural sector, and c) the institutions and empowerment of smallholders, through the support to enabling environments for economically viable and sustainable development in small-scale agriculture.



Building Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition in the Near East and North Africa

The Initiative's main goal is to strengthen the resilience of countries, communities and households to shocks and crises affecting food security and nutrition in the Near East and North Africa. It focuses on developing efficient evidence-based food security information and knowledge exchange for effective decision support systems; promoting the development of efficient, sustainable and resilient food systems; promoting sustainable access of households to safe, nutritious and diversified food; and building resilience to anticipate, absorb and recover from the negative impacts of human-induced and natural shocks.

