



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

Strategic Programme 4

Enable Inclusive and Efficient Agricultural and Food
Systems Priorities

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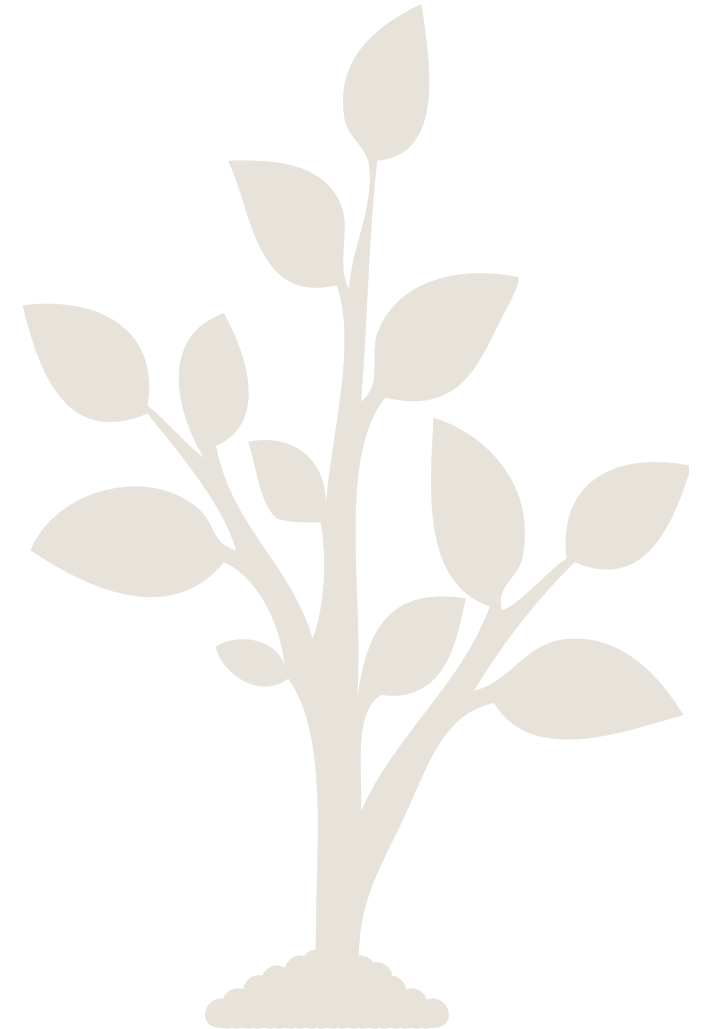


ENABLE INCLUSIVE AND EFFICIENT AGRICULTURAL
AND FOOD SYSTEMS



SP4 Priorities

- **Trade and Agribusiness: Investing in sustainable food value chains**
- **Urban Food Agenda for inclusive and efficient food systems**
- **One Health/ Transboundary Pests and Diseases**
- **Sustainable Food Systems in the SIDS**
- **Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste**
- **Global Dialogue and Partnership for Sustainable Food Systems**





Trade and Agribusiness: Investing in sustainable food value chains

Support countries and regions to achieve SDG targets, including sustainable and inclusive economic growth and decent employment, through technical assistance in the development of sustainable agricultural and food value chains while facilitating appropriate investments (relative to the needs and to the objectives).

- **Enhance trade opportunities and access to domestic and global markets**
- **Sustainable value chain development**
- **Improve the enabling environment**
- **Promote private sector investments**

Ongoing initiatives: 3ADI+, AgrInvest, Aid for Trade, REU-RI2, RAF-RI2, RLC-RI2, RAP-RI

Partnerships: UNIDO, UNCTAD, EBRD

Portfolio: Agro-Industry Accelerator (3ADI+); AgrInvest; Aid for Trade Europe and Central Asia; Blue Trade





STRATEGIC PROGRAMME 4 | Enable Inclusive and Efficient Agricultural and Food Systems Priorities

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TRADE AND AGRIBUSINESS

**Aid for Trade
Europe and
Central Asia**

Food-systems development for
structural transformation in Europe
and Central Asia

The issue

Food and agriculture is a key sector in transition economies, essential to food security and nutrition, and a major source of employment in many countries of the Caucasus, Central Asia, the Balkans and Eastern Europe. To maximize potential, countries require ongoing support to enhance the agrifood trade-policy environment for small and medium-sized enterprises. Agricultural systems in the region are still undergoing economic and structural transition to a market-led system. This comes at a time of further global market and trade integration, as well as demographic change, growing consumer affluence, migration, urbanization and changing lifestyles and food-consumption patterns. Governments and the private sector need to adapt to achieve market access, trade opportunities and export diversification. Azerbaijan, Belarus, Serbia and Uzbekistan, for example, are negotiating accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), while Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan require post-accession support. The region also needs support in modifying national sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) regulations and standards for food safety, animal and plant health.

The action

The programme will help to develop sustainable food systems in Europe and Central Asia, enhancing the capacity of national institutions to implement trade agreements and maximize their benefits. It aims to boost national capacity to engage in formulating and implementing international and regional policy, regulation and frameworks that promote fair and safe trade and enhance market opportunities and participation. Actions will focus on:

- Better trade opportunities and access to markets;
- Increased capacity for a healthy and disease-free food system and enhanced quality of food and diets;
- Protection of plant resources from pests and diseases, and facilitation of safe trade of plants through implementation of phytosanitary standards set under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC);
- Developing sustainable and inclusive value chains, along with national agricultural policies that foster sustainable rural development, promote gender equality and support small and medium-sized producers;
- Promoting geographical indications, traditional products, organic production and sustainable agriculture;
- Boost public and private investments in inclusive agrifood systems and in reducing food loss and waste;
- Developing inland commercial fisheries and aquaculture;
- Diversification of income opportunities for rural communities.

The issue in numbers

- 912 million**
people in the Europe and Central Asia region
- 8.7%**
of employment and 5.5% of GDP in non-EU Central Asian countries is from agriculture
- 19 million**
people in the region face severe food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale

Programme targets

- 17**
countries with increased capacity to address food safety and plant health risks
- 80**
food producers and policymakers with increased skills on Geographical Indications
- 10**
countries with national food-loss and waste reduction strategies and action plans

The budget

- USD 6 million**
- 4 years**
- 17 countries**

The issue in numbers



912 million
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8.7%
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people in the region face severe food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale

Programme targets



17
countries with increased capacity to address food safety and plant health risks



80
food producers and policymakers with increased skills on Geographical Indications



10
countries with national food-loss and waste-reduction strategies and action plans

The budget



USD 6 million



4 years



17 countries



STRATEGIC PROGRAMME 4 | Enable Inclusive and Efficient Agricultural and Food Systems Priorities

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**COLLECTIVE ACTION
FOR THE SDGs: INVESTMENT**
AgrInvest
Enabling sustainable private
investment in agri-food systems and
specific value chains

The issue

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) estimates that achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will require investment of USD 5 trillion to USD 7 trillion, with an investment gap in developing countries of about USD 2.5 trillion. There is growing recognition that overseas development assistance (ODA) will not meet this funding gap and that massive private-sector funding will be required. In agriculture, private investment is not constrained by financial liquidity, but by high risks and low returns. ODA should be used strategically, therefore, to leverage private agricultural investment towards achieving the SDGs by de-risking and increasing profitability.

The action

The AgrInvest initiative attracts and de-risks private-sector investment in agri-food systems and value chains. It builds on FAO's decades of expertise in formulating, implementing, supervising and evaluating agricultural investment plans, in addition to its policy and legislative advisory role. AgrInvest facilitates public-private policy dialogue and undertakes sector analyses and value-chain studies, including for sustainable mechanization and agricultural innovation to boost decision-making that will draw sustainable private investment to agri-food systems. It eases access to finance for agri-food-system actors through solution-oriented platforms, lending technical assistance for critical backstopping. To this end, it will:

- Create enabling conditions, laws and policies, to support access to finance and investment for micro, small and medium-sized agro-enterprises, as well as a vibrant, efficient and sustainable business environment for financial institutions and investors;
- Enhance inclusivity by involving smallholders in policy dialogue, developing smallholder-based market linkages, promoting the formation of cooperatives and addressing the financial needs of the "missing middle", agriculture's small and medium-sized enterprises;
- Leverage FAO's expertise and international instruments for sustainability and SDG alignment, such as its Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains, to ensure that agri-food-system development is environmentally and socio-economically sustainable;
- Capitalize on the potential of innovative finance, including blended finance, to de-risk and mobilize more private investment to achieve the SDGs and address the challenges of climate change, hunger and malnutrition;
- Enhance the knowledge and innovation focus of private investment to promote the use of digital solutions and other disruptive technologies to achieve the SDGs.

The issue in numbers

-  **33%**
of global gross domestic product is generated by agriculture
-  **USD 80 billion**
investment per year required to meet SDG 1 and SDG 2
-  **70%**
of Africa's food is supplied by small holders

Programme targets

-  **20**
countries develop a national strategy linked to global value chains
-  **More than 15**
countries see a sustainable and significant increase in profit for small-scale producers
-  **2 million**
rural farmers improve livelihoods through value-chain development

The budget

-  **8 years**
-  **20 countries**

The issue in numbers



33%

of global gross domestic product is generated by agriculture



USD 80 billion

investment per year required to meet SDG 1 and SDG 2



70%

of Africa's food is supplied by small holders

Programme targets



20

countries develop a national strategy linked to global value chains



More than 15

countries see a sustainable and significant increase in profit for small-scale producers



2 million

rural farmers improve livelihoods through value-chain development

The budget



USD 40 million



8 years



20 countries



Urban Food Agenda for inclusive and efficient food systems

Support national and sub-national institutions in the implementation of people-centered, needs-based, inclusive and integrated policies, plans and actions that create resilient and sustainable food systems, enhance livelihoods and job opportunities in both rural and urban areas and guarantee freedom from hunger and all forms of malnutrition.

- 1: Urban policies and transformative institutions**
- 2: Inclusive food governance mechanisms**
- 3: Short supply chains**
- 4: Sustainable agri-food business**
- 5: Food and green environments**
- 6: Reduction of food losses and waste**
- 7: Global urban food governance to boost investment**

Ongoing initiatives: 3ADI+, AgrInvest, Aid for Trade, REU-RI2, RAF-RI2, RLC-RI2, RAP-RI

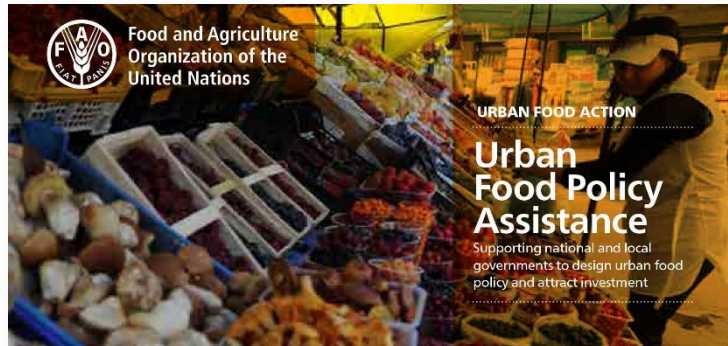
Partnerships: UNIDO, UNCTAD, EBRD

Portfolio: Urban Food Policy Assistance; Local Food Production and Marketing; Agri-Food Innovation-Towns; Urban Food Environment and Green Spaces; Save Food Cities; Urban Food Governance and Action Platforms





STRATEGIC PROGRAMME 4 | Enable Inclusive and Efficient Agricultural and Food Systems Priorities



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URBAN FOOD ACTION

Urban Food Policy Assistance

Supporting national and local
governments to design urban food
policy and attract investment

©FAO/Vasily Malanov

The issue

Rapid urbanization presents unprecedented challenges when it comes to ensuring accessible, affordable and nutritious food for all. It affects every aspect of the food system in urban and rural areas, from the way food is produced to the way it is consumed, packaged, transported, sold and prepared, as well as the way waste is managed. Urbanization is also playing an increasing role in natural-resource management, as competition grows for land and water. Urban dwellers are eating more packaged and processed foods, often rich in salt, sugar and fat, leading to overweight, obesity and diet-related non-communicable diseases. A lack of access to green public spaces for recreation and exercise is further affecting urban health. Despite growing evidence that urban food insecurity and malnutrition require attention, policies on agriculture, food and natural-resource management pay little attention to urban issues. Similarly, urban policies and regulations often pay little attention to food systems, good nutrition and healthy ecosystems. Coordination between government departments and institutions involved in urban food-policy development is needed. A systemic approach is critical to achieving food-system sustainability and will depend on capacity to formulate and coordinate effective policies, strategies and actions across sectors and among stakeholders in both urban and rural areas.

The action

The programme will provide a common framework to help decision-makers mainstream sustainable food systems and food nutrition into urban and sub-national policy formulation and implementation. This will foster leadership at local level and promote synergies between local and national authorities, civil-society organizations, the private sector, academic institutions and other stakeholders. A policy assistance facility will be offered to support countries in mainstreaming food systems and nutrition into urban policy formulation, addressing governance bottlenecks that could undermine policy implementation. Coordination between national and local urban food policy will be fostered by: (1) understanding the food system and recognising what actions are needed to improve and connect with other urban sustainability issues and systems, such as transport, energy and education systems; (2) institutionalizing multi-stakeholder food-governance mechanisms, such as food policy councils, to facilitate change; (3) developing food strategies and action-plan prioritizing actions, such as linking farmers to markets and curbing food losses in urban areas by ensuring efficient advisory services for building the capacity of those involved in the food supply chain; and (4) attracting all forms of investment to make food systems more sustainable and safeguard the wellbeing of urban and rural dwellers.

The issue in numbers



50%

of the urban population in least developed countries is food insecure



90%

of the inhabitants in urban slums are food insecure



79%

of all food produced is destined for consumption in cities

Programme targets



7

countries mainstream food systems effectively into national urban policy



14

cities in seven countries officially set up food governance mechanisms



14

cities in seven countries develop food strategies and action plans

The budget



USD 6.5 million



4 years

7 countries



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URBAN FOOD ACTION

Local Food Production and Marketing

Reinforcing the climate resilience
of short food supply chains for zero
hunger and improved nutrition

©FAO

The issue

Rapid urbanization has fuelled demand for food and basic services. This poses complex challenges for local authorities, who must ensure their constituents have access to nutritious food, clean water, clean air, sustainable energy and green areas and address conflicts of interest related to land use. The burgeoning growth of cities has prompted competition for the very land that provides vital food. A lack of effective urban and territorial development plans is resulting in unsustainable patterns of land use, overcrowded and unhealthy cities and peri-urban areas, and high vulnerability to extreme weather events and other natural disasters.

Meanwhile, cities are among the main contributors to greenhouse gas emissions and have an important role to play in climate-change mitigation and adaptation. Promoting sustainable food production in an urban and peri-urban context, nutritious food outlets and efficient food distribution contributes to the reduction of environmental impacts, while increasing opportunities for inclusive local supply chains and access to nutritious foods.

The action

The programme aims to reinforce sustainable food systems by promoting the preservation of agricultural land and bolstering short supply chains. The programme takes a city-region food-system approach, focusing on areas surrounding a city and its peri-urban and rural environs, connecting them through food production, processing, distribution and marketing.

Food production and supply will be reshaped in urban and peri-urban areas through (1) sustainable and climate-resilient food production; (2) efficient land-use planning to promote the preservation of agricultural land; (3) short supply chains and efficient food distribution to reduce food miles and carbon footprints; (4) the integration of smallholders, farmers and vulnerable groups across the supply chain, increasing their participation in public procurement markets, short chains and territorial markets.

The issue in numbers



Over 800 million

people worldwide practice urban agriculture, it is estimated



66%

of global energy demand and 70% of CO₂ emissions stems from cities



30%

of all greenhouse gas emissions stem from food production and distribution

Programme targets



7

cities in seven countries promote sustainable agriculture in land-use and urban development plans



7

producer-consumer networks in seven cities



2 100

producers adopt more sustainable and climate-resilient practices and are better linked to markets

The budget



USD 6.5 million



4 years

7 countries



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URBAN FOOD ACTION

Agri-Food Innovation – Towns

Investing in inclusive agri-food
industries and services for functional
and prosperous territories

©FAO/Peter Wiggins

The issue

Small cities and towns are home to 34 percent of the global population. The number of inhabitants is expected to grow by 50 percent to 1.85 billion by 2030. This rapid urbanization, mainly driven by demographic growth and rural-to-urban migration, is affecting the entire food system and seeing large tracts of agricultural land converted for urban development and industrial use. A significant proportion of the population in many countries is migrating to already saturated megacities and this raises concerns about the world's ability to feed itself. Young people are increasingly reluctant to take up primary employment in agricultural production, despite youth entrants to the labour market being at an all-time high, particularly in Africa and Asia-Pacific. This makes job creation in off-farm/value-added agricultural and food activities (processing, marketing, services) essential for balanced territorial development and reducing urban sprawl. Small cities and towns can act as hubs of innovation and promote small cities and towns can act as hubs of innovation and, thus, incentivize small and medium-sized agricultural and food enterprise creation, promoting employment and helping to interconnect rural and urban areas. A wide range of public and private partnerships is needed to help boost investment, sustain integrated regional economic development and realize sustainable and resilient food systems.

The action

The programme identifies clusters of small towns with high potential for local economic development and job creation and works to strengthen governance mechanisms to (1) develop profitable and sustainable off-farm value-added activities, rural services and efficient market linkages; (2) attract investment to improve agri-food business activities; (3) incentivize public-private partnerships to support small and medium-sized agri-food enterprises (SMEs); (4) identify and support quality products of specific geographical origin that present an opportunity for territorial development and rural tourism; (5) promote job-creation strategies, with a focus on women and youth, and multiplier effects within and beyond jurisdictional boundaries; and (6) consider the nutrition situation to identify and promote local products to fill the diet gap of the population.

The issue in numbers



34%

of the global population lives in small cities and towns



1.5 billion

people in developing countries live in settlements of less than 500 000 people



50%

live in the number of people living in small cities and towns by 2030

Programme targets



5

cluster alliances of small cities and towns are established through formal collaboration agreements



100

small and medium enterprises improve their agri-food-related businesses



USD 500 000

in new investment in targeted territories

The budget



USD 6 million

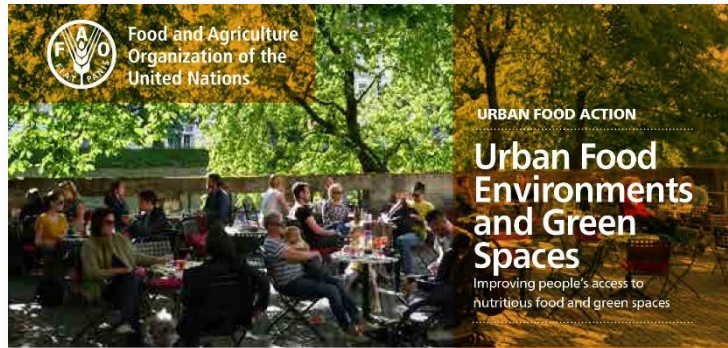


4 years

5 clusters of small towns



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URBAN FOOD ACTION

Urban Food Environments and Green Spaces

Improving people's access to
nutritious food and green spaces

EFAD/Smone Borel

The issue

Poorly planned urban public spaces can lead to health hazards, such as air pollution and rising temperatures. Unplanned urbanization, in particular, encroaches on green public spaces, reducing their capacity to improve air quality, mitigate urban temperatures and encourage physical activity. This, combined with poor diets, is fuelling an epidemic of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), now the leading cause of mortality worldwide, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. City lifestyle and dietary patterns are strongly influenced by the types of food available (increasingly energy-dense, processed food products), the accessibility of shops and the extent of green areas. Air pollution and rising local temperatures can increase the probability of cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and fuel the spread of new pathogens. To counter these trends, food systems and the green environment need to be planned and managed in synergy to curb pollution and encourage people to consume more nutritious and safe food and be more physically active.

The issue in numbers



70%

of global deaths are due to NCDs



80%+

of urban dwellers are exposed to air quality levels that exceed WHO limits



4 million

premature deaths worldwide in 2016 due to outdoor air pollution

Programme targets



4

plans for low-income urban areas incorporate healthy food outlets and green spaces



4

initiatives for diverse, safe, nutritious food and more green spaces in low-income urban areas



4

networks of safe and accessible green public spaces in operation

The budget

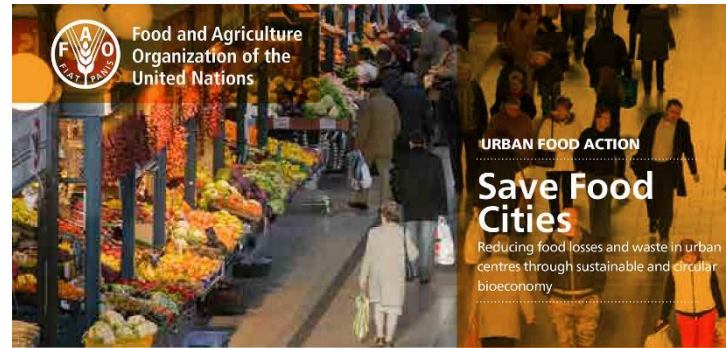


USD 6 million



4 years

4 countries



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URBAN FOOD ACTION

Save Food Cities

Reducing food losses and waste in urban
centres through sustainable and circular
bioeconomy

EFAD

The issue

Across the developing world, population growth, urbanization and lifestyle changes are generating more demand for locally sourced food, much of which is produced by smallholders. Maintaining the quality of these foods in the rural-to-urban supply chain poses various challenges, as significant qualitative and quantitative losses can occur due to improper harvesting, handling, sorting, packaging, transport or storage management. At the other end of the food chain, too, there are multiple drivers of food waste, such as poor food planning, inadequate packaging, confusion over date marking, improper storage, and cultural practices and behaviours (such as over-sized servings). The discarding of food and packaging in landfill in and around cities has numerous negative hygiene and environmental consequences, such as disease transmission and an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. Food waste is a waste of energy, money and resources that could be averted or otherwise recycled through circular and sustainable bioeconomy.

The issue in numbers



66%

of the world's population will live in cities by 2050



35%

projected increase in urban food waste between 2007 and 2025



518 million

tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions could be cut by reducing food waste

Programme targets



30%

reduction in food losses in rural-to-urban supply chains in selected countries



7

model food waste-reduction communities established in 10 cities



10%

reduction in urban food insecurity by 2025

The budget

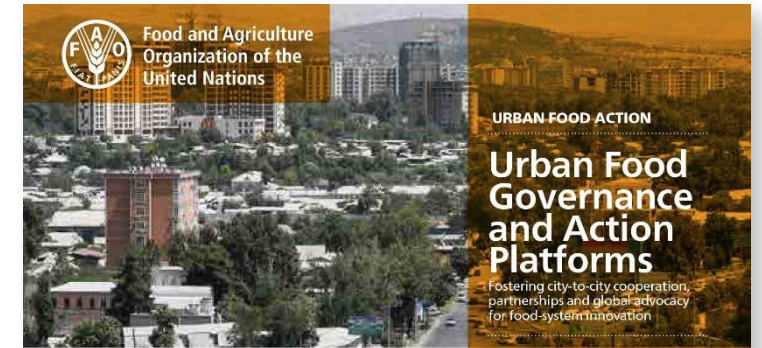


USD 5 million



4 years

8 countries



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URBAN FOOD ACTION

Urban Food Governance and Action Platforms

Fostering city-to-city cooperation,
partnerships and global advocacy
for food-system innovation

EFAD/Noem Kalandarov

The issue

Migration to urban areas is growing every day. The share of the world's population living in cities is forecast to rise to 68 percent by 2050 from 55 percent today. Some 90 percent of this increase will occur in Asia and Africa. Rapid urbanization brings both profound challenges and opportunities in terms of achieving the 2030 Agenda. If well managed, urbanization offers rich opportunities for both urban and rural dwellers, but it also poses huge challenges in terms of ensuring sustainability. Urban food issues are critical dimensions of the sustainable urban-rural development agenda and many cities and metropolitan districts are already leading the way. However, most local governments in low- and middle-income countries lack awareness and are not empowered to take an active role or bring about effective solutions for sustainable city development. New ideas and partnerships, innovative financing and effective cooperation are needed to break the status quo and guarantee access to highly nutritious food, safeguard the environment and ensure viable socio-economic opportunities in the agri-food sector.

The issue in numbers



1.9 billion

people globally were classified as overweight or obese in 2016



45%

of the poor in Africa and Asia are expected to live in towns and cities by 2020



18–20%

of greenhouse gas emissions in the biggest cities in Africa and South-East Asia are food and agriculture related

The action

Through city-to-city exchanges on urban food policy and actions, drawing on FAO's work in developing local food strategies and holistic local food-system actions and establishing inclusive governance mechanisms;

- Supporting city-to-city exchanges on urban food policy and actions, drawing on FAO's work in developing local food strategies and holistic local food-system actions and establishing inclusive governance mechanisms;
- Developing knowledge products and training packages for informed decision-making;
- Establishing global technical networks and regional urban food communities of practice to increase knowledge and expertise at the global and regional levels;
- Launching the first Global Urban Food Forum on food-systems policy, planning and action to showcase good practices, strengthen ties between stakeholders and city networks and call for international action on global food governance and investment in implementing the New Urban Agenda and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Programme targets



5

comprehensive city-to-city exchanges implemented



5

regional multi-stakeholder 'urban food communities of practice' launched



1st

global forum on urban and territorial food policy, planning and action launched

The budget



USD 2.5 million



4 years

20+ countries



One Health/Transboundary Pests and Diseases

Contribute to global governance of food systems, and provide a framework within which countries design and implement their own regulatory control systems, policies, legislation and public services related to plant and animal health and food safety and quality.

- **Food Safety and Quality, Plant Health, Animal Health**
- **Antimicrobial Resistance**
- **One-Health approach**

Ongoing initiatives: Codex Alimentarius, IPPC, RAP-RI, AMR Action Plan

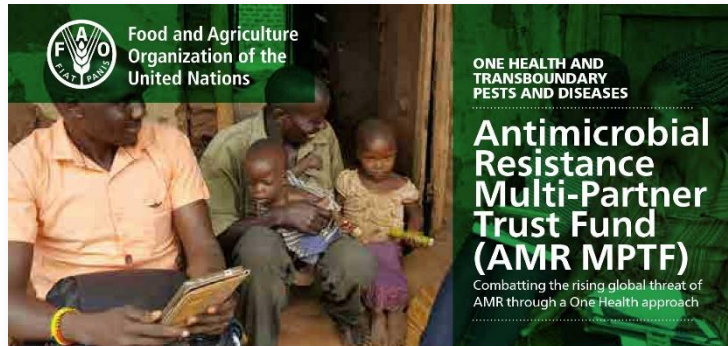
Partnerships: WHO, OIE

Portfolio: Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Partner Trust Fund; Food Safety (upcoming)





STRATEGIC PROGRAMME 4 | Enable Inclusive and Efficient Agricultural and Food Systems Priorities



The issue

Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) is arguably the most complex threat to global health security, potentially leading to millions of deaths a year and hundreds of billions of dollars lost in annual economic growth. It threatens to compromise the global community's progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Misuse and overuse of antimicrobial drugs in human medicine, veterinary medicine and food production has put our future at risk, with few alternative solutions in the pipeline. Without coordinated and accelerated action, the world is heading towards a post-antibiotic era in which common infections could once again kill and routine medical procedures become high risk.

Globalization has led to an unprecedented rise in the movement of people, animals and food commodities, providing opportunities for the spread of resistance. Stemming the tide of AMR will take bold and determined global action and the commitment of all.

To ensure that today's cures are available for generations to come, a One Health approach is required to systematically address key challenges related to AMR.

The action

Capitalising on combined technical strengths and global convening power, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and the World Health Organization (WHO) - the Tripartite - have established an AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund (AMR MPTF) in close collaboration with UN Environment. This Fund calls for resources for an initial five-year period to counter the global threat of AMR in support of achieving the SDGs.

The strength of the Tripartite is founded on the long-standing partnership, combined technical knowledge and global convening power of the three organizations; collectively they offer robust, cost-effective and efficient solutions to addressing complex health problems faced by the global community.

National commitment to action is essential to develop multi-sectoral National Action Plans (NAPs) on AMR as well as the development of effective tools to facilitate implementation and integrated monitoring and evaluation.

Given the transnational and multi-sectoral nature of AMR and the support requested from countries and other stakeholders, the Tripartite is scaling up existing efforts to support countries to urgently counter this immediate threat through a One Health approach.

ONE HEALTH AND TRANSBOUNDARY PESTS AND DISEASES

Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Partner Trust Fund (AMR MPTF)

Combating the rising global threat of AMR through a One Health approach

The issue in numbers



700 000

people die of drug-resistant infections every year



10 million

people could die due to AMR per year in 35 years if no action is taken



USD 100 trillion

economic loss by 2050 if no action is taken

Programme targets



10

countries implement AMR National Action plans through a One Health approach



80%

rise in awareness of AMR among public health professionals in target countries



10

countries use integrated AMR surveillance systems that promote global data sharing

The budget



USD 150 million



5 years

10 countries (initially)



The issue

The Fall Armyworm (FAW), an insect pest native to the tropical and subtropical regions of the Americas, was first detected in West and Central Africa in early 2016. It was initially reported in Benin, Togo and Nigeria and rapidly spread across Sub-Saharan Africa and has now been reported in almost all countries. For the last two years, it has been infesting principally maize, but also sorghum, millet and occasionally other crops.

FAW has recently been confirmed in India and Yemen and is likely to continue to spread, threatening food and nutrition security and the household livelihoods of hundreds of millions of smallholders. FAW can cause serious yield losses if not brought under natural biological control or well managed.

FAO has been asked to coordinate the global response to FAW. It has more than 25 years' experience in managing and controlling transboundary pests and diseases through its Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases (EMPRES) programme and its Plant Production and Protection Division. To combat FAW, FAO has worked closely with partners to develop the Framework for Partnership and has shared important lessons from the Americas. It has developed the Farmer Field School Guide for Maize Integrated Pest Management (IPM), trained master trainers, prepared guidance notes and set up the FAO FAW website in six languages. It has further developed and supported the Fall Armyworm Monitoring and Early Warning System (FAMEWS), coordinating FAW technical working groups and supporting local FAW IPM innovation and national FAW task forces.

The action

This programme will strengthen national governments' capacity to take a coordinated approach to managing FAW. Farmers need immediate information and education, so that they can take action. Appropriate policies that promote sustainable pest management need to be designed and monitoring and early-warning mechanisms to be utilised. Collaboration with international research centres is an important component of FAW management and FAO has the necessary networks to coordinate international collaboration and response action. The programme will facilitate the flow and use of information, knowledge, products and services that have been developed in sub-Saharan Africa into northern Africa and the Near East.

ONE HEALTH AND TRANSBOUNDARY PESTS AND DISEASES

Fall Armyworm Management

Sustainable management of the Fall Armyworm (FAW)

The issue in numbers



More than 40

African countries affected by FAW



More than 80

crop species infested by FAW



More than 300 million

smallholders' food and nutrition security and livelihoods threatened

Programme targets



At least 10 million

farmers have the knowledge and data to manage FAW sustainably



5 000

facilitators trained to help smallholders manage FAW



More than 40 000

Farmer Field Schools implemented in affected countries in Africa

The budget

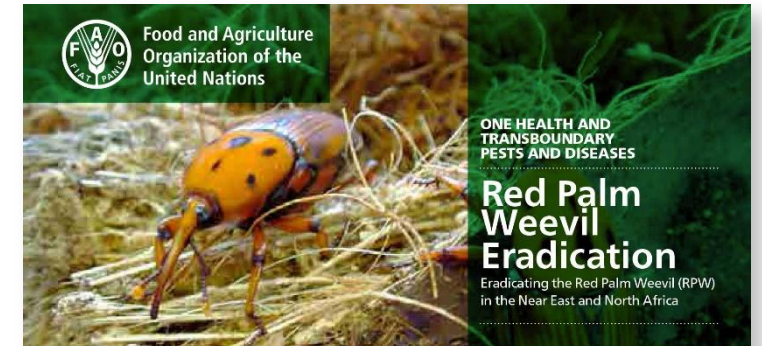


USD 18 million



4 years

At least one country per continent



The issue

The red palm weevil (RPW, or *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*) is a major transboundary pest that originated in South Asia and is rapidly spreading around the world. In the Near East and North Africa (NENA) region, the weevil is causing devastating damage to date palms, affecting production, the environment and the livelihoods of nearly 50 million farmers. Despite an urgent call for action to address the RPW, it continues to spread rapidly throughout the NENA region. The main challenges to effective and sustainable management of the RPW are the complexity of detecting infection at an early stage and weak plant-quarantine regulations. These issues are compounded by inadequate regional collaboration and limited awareness among farmers.

The action

FAO, with key international and national stakeholders, is promoting a national and regional programme for RPW management in the NENA region. The programme facilitates the coordination of regional efforts to ensure an integrated and sustainable approach to controlling the RPW and reducing its devastating effects on date-palm production, the food and income security of rural communities, and the ecology of affected areas. The programme focuses on three interrelated elements:

Research

- Ensuring the biological control of RPW moves from research to application;
- Evaluating the socio-economic impact; and
- Applying innovative surveillance methods.

Capacity development

- Implementing national RPW management programmes;
- Enhancing the exchange of expertise;
- Leading national and regional technical assistance;
- Building the capacities of extension services;
- Introducing innovative platforms to address RPW; and
- Producing technical guidelines on the management of RPW.

Transfer of knowledge and technology

- Promoting integrated approaches to RPW management;
- Improving phytosanitary systems;
- Promoting date-palm genetic resources in NENA; and
- Facilitating the exchange of certified propagation materials free from RPW.

ONE HEALTH AND TRANSBOUNDARY PESTS AND DISEASES

Red Palm Weevil Eradication

Eradicating the Red Palm Weevil (RPW) in the Near East and North Africa

The issue in numbers



Around 90%

of the world's dates are grown in the NENA region



Nearly 50 million

farmers' livelihoods affected by the RPW



EUR 480 million

worth of date palms destroyed in the Mediterranean countries

Programme targets



10

regional training-of-trainer courses and 50 national training courses



3.2 million

farmers reached through extension services and trained



Over 50%

of date palms managed using RPW integrated pest management

The budget



USD 20 million



5 years

More than 15 countries



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**ONE HEALTH AND
TRANSBOUNDARY
PESTS AND DISEASES**

Peste des Petits Ruminants Eradication

Advancing the eradication of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in Africa

The issue

Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) is a highly contagious disease infecting wild and domestic small ruminants, first reported in 1942 in Côte d'Ivoire. Some 5.4 billion people live in affected areas, the majority of them among the world's poorest livestock farmers. This disease is particularly prevalent in Africa, where 33.8 percent of global small ruminants are reared. PPR is caused by a morbillivirus of the family of paramyxoviruses, which are related to rinderpest, measles and canine distemper. Since initial identification, this fast-spreading viral disease has steadily expanded its geographical reach beyond its original endemic region in western Africa. PPR is now widespread throughout Africa (apart from the most southern countries) and many countries in the Near East, Central Asia, East Asia and South Asia.

Currently, 70 countries have reported infection, or suspected infection, to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and another 50 countries are considered to be at risk. Of those infected countries, more than 60 percent are in Africa, including North Africa, where there is a high risk of incursion into Europe. Thankfully, PPR is readily diagnosed and a reliable, inexpensive and high-quality vaccine is available to immunize animals. FAO and OIE began a global coordinated effort in 2015 to wipe out the disease by 2030. Stepping up this initiative will advance the PPR global eradication programme in Africa and ensure coordinated implementation. As of May 2017, 56 countries were deemed PPR free by the OIE, of which only five were African (Botswana, Eswatini, Madagascar, Mauritius and South Africa).

The action

The programme's main goal is to control and eventually eradicate PPR from Africa and the planet. This is technically achievable, as it is readily diagnosed and a reliable, inexpensive and high-quality vaccine is available, which confers lifelong immunity on inoculated animals. A concerted global effort to support both national and regional actions is required to control and then eradicate the disease. The veterinary services entrusted with this task require support and strengthening.

This action is feasible and necessary. The PPR virus has many characteristics of an eradicable disease: (1) an effective, robust, safe and affordable vaccine is available, (2) PPR vaccines can induce immunity against all known serotypes, (3) immunity is lifelong, (4) infection is transmitted primarily by direct contact and the virus does not persist in the environment, (5) animals are infectious for a short period of time and there is no carrier state.

The issue in numbers


- 2.1 billion**
sheep and goats at risk of becoming infected
- 70 countries**
infected with PPR and another 50 at risk
- 300 million**
livestock rely on small ruminants for their livelihoods

Programme targets

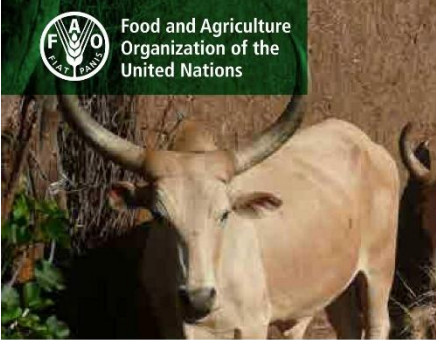
- 2030**
the target date for eradicating PPR
- 1.5 billion**
animals immunised against PPR by 2022, 500 million of them in Africa
- 15**
countries in Africa declared free of PPR by 2022

The budget

- USD 95 million**
- 4 years**
- Africa**



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**ONE HEALTH AND
TRANSBOUNDARY
PESTS AND DISEASES**

African Trypanosomiasis Control

Tackling neglected tropical diseases for African development

The issue

Tsetse-transmitted trypanosomiasis is a deadly, neglected tropical disease and a major challenge for mixed crop-livestock agriculture in more than 10 million km² of the most productive land in sub-Saharan Africa. The disease threatens the lives of more than 57 million people, particularly the poorest in rural areas. The direct and indirect losses caused by African animal trypanosomiasis (AAT) are estimated at billions of dollars every year, limiting agricultural production and hindering rural development.

In 1997, FAO established the Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis (PAAT), together with the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the African Union-Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR). In 2001, there was a major push to tackle trypanosomiasis by African heads of state and government, who launched the African Union-Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (AU-PATTEC). Over the past two decades, under the leadership of WHO and thanks to effective public-private partnerships, tremendous progress has been made in controlling human African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness), which is now on track for elimination. Control of the animal disease has lagged, however, and a redoubling of efforts is now required to contain it.

The action

FAO, with key international and national stakeholders, is promoting the Progressive Control Pathway (PCP) for AAT, which will also contribute to efforts to eliminate sleeping sickness through the One Health framework. The programme will roll out the PCP at local, national and regional levels:

- Stage 1 establishes national coordination structures for AAT control, stakeholder engagement, developing technical capacity, data collection and management, and pilot field interventions;
- Stage 2 aims for a sustainable and economically profitable reduction in the disease burden through integrated management (a grassroots approach that relies on the collaboration of veterinary services and farmers' associations);
- Stages 3 to 5 target AAT elimination.

Five components are common to all PCP stages: (1) coordination and stakeholder involvement, (2) capacity development, (3) data management and analysis for evidence-based decision-making, (4) creation of an enabling environment and (5) AAT control in the field.

The issue in numbers

- USD 5 billion**
in GDP lost annually due to AAT
- 56 million**
cattle at risk of AAT
- 57 million**
people at risk of the lethal sleeping sickness

Programme targets

- 15**
African countries have stronger AAT control policies and capacity
- 9**
African countries see a substantial and sustainable reduction in AAT
- 100 000**
smallholder livestock keepers have their livelihoods improved

The budget

- USD 8 million**
- 4 years**
- 38 countries**



Sustainable Food Systems in the SIDS

Support the implementation of the Global Action Programme on Food Security and Nutrition in SIDS (GAP) to ensure a more integrated, multi-stakeholder approach to addressing the unique and particular challenges faced by SIDS in achieving improved food security and nutrition

- **Enabling environments for food security and nutrition**
- **Sustainable, resilient, and nutrition-sensitive food systems**
- **Empowered people and communities for food security and nutrition**

Ongoing initiatives: SIDS Inter-Regional initiative

Partnerships: UNOHRLLS, UNDESA

Portfolio: Food Security and Nutrition in SIDS Safety (upcoming)





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ZERO HUNGER
**Food Security
and Nutrition
in SIDS**
Implementing the Global Action
Programme in Small Island Developing
States (SIDS)

The issue

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are affected by issues that make them particularly vulnerable to food insecurity, so it is crucial to take a cross-sectoral approach to improving their food security and nutrition. Challenges include limited agricultural land and natural resource degradation. SIDS are especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change – rising sea levels, increasing air and sea surface temperatures, and changing rainfall patterns. All these factors create huge challenges for ensuring food security and nutrition and make SIDS increasingly dependent on food imports.

Together, the challenges have contributed to the “triple burden” of malnutrition, with undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and overweight and obesity a growing phenomenon among SIDS. While undernutrition has fallen over the past three decades, progress has been slow and stunting among children still exceeds 20 percent in the poorest SIDS. At the same time, levels of obesity, particularly among women, have risen sharply. In Caribbean countries, one in every three adults is obese and, in many of the SIDS in Africa, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean and South China Sea (AIMS), adult obesity rates are at more than 40 percent.

The action

This programme fosters coherent, coordinated global and regional support for food security, nutrition and sustainable development in SIDS. It supports governments in bolstering national approaches and ensures that the needs and priorities of SIDS are met and aligned to relevant global and regional policy processes. In particular, the programme (1) ensures that SIDS Global Action Programme (GAP) implementation supports existing food security and nutrition strategies, (2) strengthens coordination of development work with SIDS governments, (3) fosters effective knowledge sharing and interregional activities and (4) ensures sufficient capacity and investment for implementation.

At national level, FAO works with SIDS governments and local partners to strengthen institutional and human capacity to ensure that policies on food security and nutrition tackle issues of malnutrition, wasting and stunting, supporting programmes such as school feeding. At regional level, FAO fosters policy coherence and tailors capacity development, knowledge generation and dissemination to key stakeholders. At global level, it coordinates partnerships and advocacy, including for resource mobilization with development partners and donors, and promotes South-South Cooperation and cross-regional mechanisms between SIDS.

The issue in numbers



65 million
people living in SIDS are affected by
climate change-related issues



75%
of all adult deaths in Pacific SIDS are
due to non-communicable diseases



50%
of SIDS import more than
80% of their food

Programme targets



10
countries strengthen sectoral coordination
to reduce overweight and obesity



50%
increase in investment in sustainable
food systems in SIDS



15
countries increase consumption of
locally produced food

The budget



USD 50 million



5 years



38 countries



Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste

Support countries and regions in reducing food losses and waste, including through encouraging dialogue between industry, research, politics, and civil society on food losses, in the context of SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production.

- **Awareness raising**
- **Collaboration and coordination**
- **Policy, strategy and programme development**
- **International Code of Conduct for the prevention and reduction of food loss and waste**
- **Investment programmes and projects**

Ongoing initiatives: Save Food Initiative, SOFA

Partnerships: Messe Düsseldorf, Consumer Goods Forum, Sodexo, International Food Waste Coalition, Inter American Development Bank, African Union Commission, UN Environment





Global Dialogue and Partnerships for Sustainable Food Systems

Support global dialogue and actions towards food systems transition towards sustainable consumption and production (SDG12), in combination with other social, environmental and economic goals, including nutrition and diet-related health. Support to global processes will be provided in collaboration with key partners, such as the RBAs, the One Planet network, the WEF, among others.

- **Sustainable Food Systems (SFS) Programme of the One Planet network (10YFP)**
- **Food Systems Summit in 2021**
- **CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition**

Ongoing initiatives: SFS Programme-10YFP

Partnerships: UNEP/One Planet, RBAs, WEF

Portfolio: One Planet





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COLLECTIVE ACTION
FOR THE SDGs: ALLIANCES

One Planet

Delivering on SDG 12 through the
One Planet Sustainable Food Systems
Programme

The issue

Sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12) is critical to the wellbeing and sustainable development of our planet. Over-consumption, waste, pollution and the exploitation of our natural resources are all factors undermining progress. At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June 2012, global heads of state adopted the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP), which called on all countries to take action and on developed countries, in particular, to take the lead. The framework supports capacity building and facilitates access to technical and financial assistance for developing countries in making the shift. The 10YFP aims to develop, replicate and scale up sustainable consumption, production and resource-efficiency initiatives at national and regional level, addressing environmental degradation and the over-use of resources for economic growth. It will assist countries in boosting the net contribution of economic activities that increase resource efficiency and productivity and contribute to poverty eradication, social development and environmental sustainability. Due to the cross-cutting nature of SDG 12, efforts are often fragmented. The 10YFP aims to stimulate and better coordinate actions with a view to achieving this goal.

The action

The One Planet Network is a multi-stakeholder partnership of governments, civil-society groups, businesses, scientific institutions and international organizations that supports the development of six collaborative initiatives through the thematic areas set out in the 10-Year Framework. These include: sustainable food systems, public procurement, building and construction, consumer information, lifestyles and education, and sustainable tourism. At national level, One Planet supports the design and implementation of policies, providing advice and solutions to partners who commit to taking action, through technical assistance, training and capacity development. For example, FAO, as custodian agency for SDG indicator 12.3 on reducing post-harvest losses and halving food waste, assists countries in building evidence-based data for decision-making, policy formulation and capacity building. At the United Nations 2018 High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, a One Planet Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) was launched, aiming to address the fragmentation and under-resourcing of efforts to achieve SDG 12. As a collaborative financing mechanism between FAO, UN Environment, the UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), UN Habitat and the UN Office for Project Services the MPTF is an opportunity to strengthen cooperation within the UN development system to achieve SDG 12.

The issue in numbers

-  Around **33%** of food produced for human consumption is lost or wasted, according to estimates
-  **30%** of the world's energy is consumed by the food sector
-  **22%** of greenhouse gas emissions stem from the food sector

Programme targets

-  **200%** increase in funding for SDG 12, the most under-funded SDG
-  **20%** reduction in waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and re-use
-  **25%** reduction in food waste and loss




The budget

-  **USD 230 million** trust-fund target
-  **5 years**  **Global**

The issue in numbers

-  **33%** of global gross domestic product is generated by agriculture
-  **USD 80 billion** investment per year required to meet SDG 1 and SDG 2
-  **70%** of Africa's food is supplied by small holders

Programme targets

-  **200%** increase in funding for SDG 12, the most under-funded SDG
-  **20%** reduction in waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and re-use
-  **25%** reduction in food waste and loss

The budget

-  **USD 230 million** trust-fund target
-  **5 years**  **Global**





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SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

Thank you

For more information please contact: SPL4@fao.org



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AND FOOD SYSTEMS**