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**Follow-up Report on Evaluation of FAO's Contribution to Integrated
Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Agriculture (SO2)**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The Evaluation of FAO's Strategic Objective 2 (SO2): Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable, was considered at the 125th Session of the FAO Programme Committee in November 2018. The Programme Committee highlighted the relevance of FAO's work in promoting sustainable food and agriculture (SFA) and expressed agreement to the five recommendations and appreciated the proposed actions and timeframes contained in the management response.
- FAO made substantive progress in addressing the Evaluation recommendations by promoting the adoption of the five SFA principles and the guidelines on 'Transforming food and agriculture to achieve the SDGs; developing an analytical framework that assesses synergies and trade-offs of interconnected SFA actions; incorporating SFA principles into CPF formulation guidelines; enhancing the FAO agriculture sustainability website; supporting country-based initiatives that strengthen integration of sustainability dimensions within the respective sector-specific programmes and projects; expanding partnerships after a strategic review of SO2-led partnerships and resource mobilization landscape.
- FAO Management welcomes the opportunity to present the progress made in implementing the follow-up action to the SO2 evaluation within the context of the Organization's increased efforts to support countries in achieving the SDGs. FAO will continue its efforts on sustainable agriculture and food systems, from production to consumption, while promoting integrated, multi-disciplinary work and holistic approaches. FAO initiatives, such as the Hand-in-Hand (HiH) Initiative will re-enforce the mainstreaming of SFA into FAO's work and will allow more targeted investments and country-driven actions.
- FAO notes that this document should be viewed in perspective within the broader context of the development of the new Strategic Framework and FAO's new organizational structure.

I. Overview/Highlights

1. FAO Management welcomes the opportunity to present the progress made in implementing the actions agreed in the Management Response to the Evaluation of FAO's Strategic Objective 2 (SO2) *Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable*.
2. The Evaluation provided five recommendations to expand and enhance the quality of FAO's support to SO2 at country, regional and global levels, building on the Organization's comparative advantage.
3. The five recommendations called FAO to: 1. Share the full range of approaches in sustainable food and agriculture, technologies and innovations, while addressing inherent synergies and trade-offs across the three pillars of sustainability; 2. Promote the use of SFA principles in CPF formulation; 3. Harmonize existing knowledge platforms or establish a dedicated knowledge platform to share best practices, lessons learned, and results achieved in sustainable food and agriculture production; 4. Promote cross-sectoral and integrated approaches as key elements of solutions to sustainability and at the same time, technical departments should fully consider opportunities for mainstreaming sustainable practices in sector-specific approaches; 5. Review partnership modalities and achievements, as well as funding mechanisms with a view to maximizing the potential of SO2-related interventions for generating greater impact and synergies.
4. In responding to the recommendations, FAO Management made substantive efforts to ensure enhanced coherence in follow-up actions addressing the five recommendation sets. In addition, the follow-up actions are fully aligned with supporting countries to achieve the goals agreed to under the 2030 Agenda and in particular SDGs 2, 6, 13, 14 and 15. FAO notes that this document should be considered in perspective within the broader context of the development of the new Strategic Framework and FAO's new organizational structure.
5. Progress in the Management Response actions included in the Management Response matrix has been assessed as "adequate" in three cases, "good" in five, and "excellent" in four. A summary of the results of these actions is provided below.

II. Summary progress made in the five Evaluation Recommendations

6. In response to **Recommendation 1**, FAO engaged with countries to promote the adoption of the guidelines on sustainable food and agriculture in SDG implementation '*Transforming food and agriculture to achieve the SDGs. 20 interconnected actions to guide decision-makers*' as a framework for policy review, leveraging investments and developing programmes that foster the implementation of SFA principles. To this end, several national, subregional and regional capacity development activities were undertaken in all regions.
7. An analytical framework to assess synergies and trade-offs among the 20 interconnected actions to transform food and agriculture has also been prepared with the objective of assessing the balance between agricultural productivity, environmental and social sustainability and the ensuing trade-offs and synergies within the context of policy development for sustainable agriculture. This framework is being piloted within the scope of FAO's Flexible Multi-partner Mechanism (FMM) project "Sustainable productivity in agriculture in the context of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Agroecology".
8. In response to **Recommendation 2**, FAO has been very active in the design process of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) Guidelines, to ensure that FAO's strategic contribution is provided as part of the UN collective efforts towards transformative and structural changes in countries.
9. The formulation of new CPFs was supported through regional and headquarters interdisciplinary teams to ensure that SO2 issues and, in particular the sustainable food and agriculture multi-objective and multi-sector approach were adequately addressed. During 2019, the SFA principles inspired the formulation of new CPFs in 10 countries.

10. In response to **Recommendation 3**, FAO promoted knowledge-sharing mechanisms for the adoption of more integrated and cross-sectoral practices for sustainable food and agriculture production. A range of methodologies, tools and capacity development initiatives have been developed to increase integrated approaches and promote their contribution to SDG indicators linked to sustainable agriculture, land, water and soil management and biodiversity, One Health (OH) including Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR). Support was provided to technical networks to mainstream the adoption of SFA principles and related events. With the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, several technical networks intensified their efforts and now hold regular webinars that are attended by increasingly large audiences including from decentralized offices and external stakeholders.

11. FAO upgraded the Sustainable Food and Agriculture website now showcasing actions, tools, best practices and results achieved in promoting SFA and other key Global Knowledge Products such as the Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE), the Farmer Field Schools Global Knowledge Platform, or the NDC Support Platform.

12. As indicated in **Recommendation 4**, the initiatives to adopt integrated strategies for sustainable agriculture based on a 'systems approach' are increasingly gaining acceptance. A range of activities were undertaken, including the scaling-up of agroecology by expanding the evidence base, developing an action plan for mainstreaming biodiversity, expanding the knowledge base on climate-smart agriculture, promoting agri-aquaculture production systems. Also, application of technologies for non-conventional water use, developing measurements for the water-energy-food nexus, and successfully participating in global projects to sustainably manage drylands landscapes, food systems, land use and restoration, and developing tools to assess the sustainability of agriculture. Some of the main challenges in the implementation of integrated processes include limited expertise, poor funding and absence of mechanisms that can lower transaction costs of delivering multidimensional results based on coordinated approaches.

13. As per **Recommendation 5**, FAO further strengthened and expanded strategic partnerships with a broad range of stakeholders on the ground to promote sustainable agriculture through an integrated approach, including for the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration, and UN agencies, academia, civil society, private sector and resource partners were showcased to raise visibility of joint work. Networks to promote data generation, digital solutions and innovations for pest management, soil health, land degradation and ecosystems restoration were developed, as well as a publication on the partnership with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in and its impact on SO₂-linked interventions for integrated management of natural resources for sustainable agriculture.

14. FAO has also revamped its resource mobilization strategy and established a Business Development Portfolio which now includes a number of project proposals on a range of SO₂-linked thematic and cross-cutting areas, as well as reinforced corporate communication and outreach to advocate pathways to sustainability in agriculture and the identification of future challenges through high-level guidance notes, events, and technical documents. FAO has developed a COVID-19 umbrella programme for coordinated resource mobilization and joint advocacy is also being promoted with UN and other partners to address sustainable agriculture and food systems for smallholders and livelihoods affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. A New Strategy for Engagement with the Private Sector has also been developed, in close consultation with Members, aiming to contribute to achieving progress in promoting sustainable food and agriculture systems.

III. Challenges and the way forward

15. The core SO₂ objective of making agriculture, fisheries and forestry more productive and sustainable through innovative and inclusive approaches and a better integration of the economic, environmental and social aspects of agricultural development, provides a solid basis for addressing the SDGs by improving livelihoods, food security and nutrition while protecting natural resources and biodiversity. Many global and FAO reports, including the latest CFS-HLPE 2020¹ report, point to the unsustainability of current agriculture and food systems, where agriculture production systems face critical pressure from an increasing demand for food for a growing population, high competition over

¹ Food Security and Nutrition: Building a Global Narrative Towards 2030

declining natural resources, loss of biodiversity, emerging pests and diseases, and the adverse effects of climate change. The livelihoods of smallholder farmers and producers depending on agriculture, forestry and fisheries are particularly at risk. The COVID-19 pandemic, in addition to being a health crisis, has revealed the fragility of current food systems and the interconnectedness of all sectors and countries. It has also increased awareness of the importance of investing in local production systems, nutritious foods, and enhancing conservation of natural resources and biodiversity for rural development and food security.

16. A fundamental shift in policies and practices is required at global and national levels to drive a transition towards sustainable food and agriculture. The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the close relationship between health, food security and the environment, confirming that integration, cross-sectoral solutions, and holistic approaches are the way forward.

17. Accelerating progress towards the achievement of the SDGs, particularly SDG 1 and 2, requires putting sustainable agriculture and food systems at the heart of the 2030 Agenda. FAO's Hand-in-Hand Initiative will allow more targeted investments and country-driven actions in this area by ensuring open access to accurate data. Together with the UN Food Systems Summit, it provides concrete opportunities to continue to address the Organization's goals of eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, and to conserve the planet's natural resources and biodiversity. FAO's new Strategic Framework 2022-31 which is currently under development also puts the SDGs and sustainable food systems squarely at its centre.

Follow-up on Evaluation of FAO's Contribution to Integrated Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Agriculture (SO2) Matrix

Accepted evaluation recommendations (a)	Action agreed in the management response (b)	Description of actions actually taken, or reasons for actions not taken (c)	MAR score (d) ²	Impact of, or changes resulted from taken actions (e)
<p>Recommendation 1: FAO should intensify its efforts in promoting SFA principles within the context of SO2 by taking a step further in formulating clear guidelines that define the full set of practices that support implementation of SFA principles, unpacking relevant models and approaches in detailed and descriptive manner, and addressing integration of cross-cutting issues, such</p>	<p>1.1 FAO released in 2018 the guidelines on 'Transforming food and agriculture to achieve the SDGs' (SDG Guidelines), a practical manual, aligned to the SFA principles, describing approaches, policies and tools to bolster its effective support to countries as they develop strategies and action plans able to accelerate transformation of the agricultural sectors towards the implementation of SDGs. The guidelines will be used in regions and selected countries as a framework for policy review, leveraging investments and developing programmes that foster the implementation of SFA</p>	<p>FAO continued to engage with Members, regional entities and partners to promote sustainable agriculture, the adoption of the Sustainable Food and Agriculture (SFA) principles and the guidelines on 'Transforming food and agriculture to achieve the SDGs' (SDG Guidelines). During 2018-19, six national and five regional and sub-regional capacity development actions were undertaken in Africa, Asia, Europe and Central Asia, and the Near East³.</p> <p>The various engagements brought together Ministries from various sectors such as Agriculture, Environment, Forestry, Fisheries, Water and Health; government institutions; small and medium agri-enterprises; academia; think tanks and non-state actors.</p> <p>The SDG Guidelines were disseminated in several languages through corporate and external events, lectures and seminars as a support tool for delivery of SDGs through sustainable and productive agriculture.⁴</p>	5	<p>The SDG guidelines were used to support review of the National Agriculture Policy in Egypt, and wider engagement with non-state actors in Bangladesh, Lebanon, Moldova and Tanzania.</p> <p>FAO supported SIDS and the Sahel in CSA including through the development of CSA profiles at national and subnational level to support evidence-based climate change adaptation and mitigation. African Union (AU) countries were supported in the planning and monitoring of NDC implementation and in developing the AU Ecological Organic Agriculture Strategy and the AU Sustainable Forest Management Framework (2020-2030).</p> <p>FAO strengthened institutional capacities for water resources management in The Gambia, Kenya, Mali and Uganda. New models for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization were promoted in sub-Saharan Africa.</p> <p>The multi-stakeholder partnership "Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock" adopted the SFA approach. It is working on its application with sector stakeholders worldwide.</p>

² Management Action Record (MAR) Score: **1 - None:** no action was taken to implement the recommendation; **2 - Poor:** plan and actions for implementation of the recommendation are at a very preliminary stage; **3 - Inadequate:** implementation of the recommendation is uneven and partial; **4 - Adequate:** implementation of the recommendation has progressed; there is no evidence yet of its results on the intended target; **5 - Good:** the recommendation has been fully implemented and there is some initial evidence of its impact on the intended target; **6 - Excellent:** there is solid evidence that the recommendation has had a positive impact on its intended target.

³ Africa sub-regional level (Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Togo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia); regional level in Europe and central Asia, and at national level in Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, India, Egypt, Lebanon, Oman, Moldova and Tanzania.

⁴ <http://www.fao.org/3/I9900EN/i9900en.pdf>

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as climate change, gender and nutrition.	principles, while addressing crosscutting issues.			Several actions of the SDG Guidelines are included in the COVID-19 Response Umbrella Program, in particular, linked to smallholder productivity, resilience, One Health, water use, and nature-based solutions.
	1.2 Develop an analytical framework to support implementation of SFA principles that assesses synergies and trade-offs of interconnected SFA actions, promoting its use at policy and project levels.	A working framework titled “An Analytical Framework to Assess Synergies and Trade-offs Among the Twenty Interconnected SFA Actions” ⁵ . Countries and sub-national entities can use the Framework during the various stages of the planning and implementation process of their transition to SFA. It is aimed at maximising synergies and minimizing trade-offs between agricultural productivity and sustainability, as well as among related support policies and measures.	4	The analytical framework is currently being piloted within the scope of the project “Sustainable productivity in agriculture in the context of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Agroecology”, Morocco follow-up actions to implement SFA led to high-level engagement of the three Ministries in charge of water, agriculture and energy.
Recommendation 2: In order to demonstrate the value added of SFA practices and promote their potential integration into national policies, plans and development interventions, FAO should take advantage of each new Country	2.1 Include SFA principles into CPF formulation guidelines.	FAO has been very active in all streams of the design process of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) Guidelines and related companion pieces, including the underpinning UN Common Country Context Analysis (CCA), to ensure that FAO's strategic and timely contribution is provided as part of the UN 'collective offer' towards transformative and structural changes in countries. In that context, FAO revised the corporate guidelines for the CPF formulation to, among others, incorporate the SFA principles and	4	FAO is currently fully engaged in supporting the 'roll-out' in countries in the development of both the UN CCAs and the UNSDCFs. Since its incorporation into the CPF Guidelines in February 2019, the SFA principles inspired the formulation of new CPFs in 10 countries.

⁵ <http://www.fao.org/3/ca9923en/ca9923en.pdf>

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Programming Framework formulation to translate SFA principles and 20 interconnected actions into potential country-level results.		ensure that they are adequately taken into account by the FAO country offices.		
<p>Recommendation 3: Building upon its comparative advantages and technical expertise, FAO SP2 should focus on establishing dedicated knowledge platform consolidating and sharing best practices and results achieved in promoting sustainable food and agriculture production.</p>	<p>3.1 The Sustainable Food and Agriculture web site⁶ will be strengthened to highlight best practices and successful cases on implementing SFA principles.</p>	<p>The newly revised website showcases sustainable agriculture related actions, tools, best practices and results achieved in promoting sustainable food and agriculture production, more prominently and in a user-friendly manner.</p> <p>The website also features key products, results and interventions generated or identified through the Global Knowledge Products:</p> <p>a) To respond to the request of the Committee on Agriculture (COAG) in 2018, the Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE) was put in place. TAPE is an analytical framework for multidimensional assessment of agroecology.</p> <p>b) The Farmer Field Schools (FFS) Global Knowledge Platform. It consolidated knowledge-sharing and conducted a series of important events in 2019 on monitoring, evaluation, learning and impact assessment, expanding application of FFS approach to pastoralism and Livestock Farmer Field Schools, and on opportunities and challenges of digitalization for</p>	6	<p>Due to the website updates, the visitors increased by 57% on average. Improvements were particularly noted on the news pages, where there was an increase of 142%, with people staying on the pages longer.</p> <p>On the Global Knowledge Products:</p> <p>a) TAPE is being piloted in about 10 countries and data collection has taken place in a number of countries, including for a GEF project baseline assessment.</p> <p>CFS stakeholders recognized TAPE as an easy-to-use tool that evaluates agricultural production systems against all dimensions of sustainability using existing and widely accepted methods and indicators. IFAD is considering using the tool to monitor progress in projects.</p> <p>b) The Farmer Field School Global Platform D-group network grew with 1000 members from 107 countries.</p> <p>In the NENA region, 7 countries are engaged in FFS for improving water use in agriculture.</p> <p>c) FAO directly supports 21 countries as part of the NDC-Partnership. FAO is also facilitating the Technical Working</p>

⁶ <http://www.fao.org/sustainability/>

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		<p>FFS and platforms to support learning, education and community empowerment.</p> <p>c) The NDC Support Platform develops guidance materials to better support countries optimizing their NDC under the 2020 revision process. FAO supports countries in their NDCs to ensure that Agriculture sectors are reinforced and synergies and trade-offs are identified at food security and nutrition level, as well as other SDGs.</p>		<p>Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use under the umbrella of the NDC Partnership. At regional level, FAO has developed the analyses of NDCs on gaps and opportunities in the agriculture sector, as well as a series of country reviews.</p>
	<p>3.2 FAO will foster knowledge sharing mechanisms, among FAO staff and external stakeholders, to promote the adoption of more integrated and cross-sectoral practices for sustainable food and agriculture production. Those mechanisms will include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - capacity development initiatives on SFA and SDG guidelines together with the preparation and dissemination of e-learning and communication materials; 	<p>A range of methodologies, tools and capacity development initiatives were developed to integrate approaches and promote their contribution to SDG indicators linked to sustainable agriculture, land, water management and biodiversity.</p> <p>Training on SDG indicators data collection was undertaken in collaboration with FAO Statistics Division. The methodology of SDG indicator 2.4.1 (proportion of agriculture area under productive and sustainable agriculture) was developed and pilot trainings were conducted to measure this indicator.</p> <p>Two e-learning courses "Building a common vision for sustainable food and agriculture", and "Analysis and reporting on SDG indicator 2.4.1" were developed and promoted widely⁷.</p> <p>Training activities were organized on saline agriculture, soil mapping, water productivity,</p>	5	<p>Integrated practices related to livestock, such as the enteric fermentation, manure management, and soil carbon in grasslands are being promoted as part of the Koronivia work programme.</p> <p>The NENA Water scarcity initiative is supporting the League of Arab States policy coherence effort between water and agriculture.</p> <p>The Progressive Management Pathway for AMR has been officially launched and implemented in seven countries.</p>

⁷ <http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/en/>

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		<p>through The Global Framework on Water Scarcity in Agriculture (WASAG).</p> <p>FAO developed the global rinderpest action plan as a guiding tool to strengthen capacity at national, regional and international levels to prepare, prevent, detect, respond and recover from the rinderpest, the first eradicated animal disease.</p> <p>FAO developed the Progressive Management Pathway for AMR.</p>		
	<p>- strengthen FAO technical networks to generate knowledge and mainstream the adoption of SFA principles.</p>	<p>Relevant technical networks were active over the reporting period discussing issues related to the SFA principles. The networks increasingly organized events related to cross cutting issues such as biodiversity, climate change, nutrition and gender. With COVID-19 pandemic, several technical networks intensified their efforts and arranged regular webinars attended by larger audiences including from decentralized offices and external stakeholders.</p> <p>The three Technical Networks linked with sustainable agriculture including Sustainable Crop Production and Agroecology (SCPA), Livestock, and Climate Change have communities of practices facilitating knowledge management on <i>inter-alia</i> technologies and practices, science, and policies that contribute to sustainable production and climate change, as well as promoting success stories, lessons learned and good practices' initiatives.</p>		<p>The Technical Network Sustainable Crop Production and Agroecology has accelerated its activities over 2019-20: they enabled over 40 technical thematic seminars/ webinars with networks' members and guest speakers.</p> <p>In the same period, the FAO Livestock Technical Network has produced materials including specific topics such as animal feed, AMR, use of nuclear and related technologies in animal health and production, insects as feed and food, and more recently, COVID-19.</p>

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	<p>3.3 A report on the Progress towards Sustainable Agriculture will be prepared to put together key sustainability indicators to provide evidence-based insights into global, regional, and country progress on sustainable agriculture and to support decision-makers to prioritize actions and assess trade-offs in promoting sustainable agricultural outcomes that are relevant to the SDGs.</p>	<p>SP2 supported the development of the Global Knowledge Product ‘Progress towards Sustainable Agriculture (PROSA)’, a report documenting country progress in SFA through accessible information and data.</p> <p>A final draft has been completed and has been circulated for both internal and external peer review. It is expected to be published in the second half of 2020.</p>	4	
<p>Recommendation 4: FAO should continue promoting cross-sectoral and integrated approaches as key potential solutions to sustainability. At the same time, FAO technical departments with the support from SP2 should take full consideration of opportunities for implementing sustainable practices</p>	<p>4.1 Promotion of sustainable solutions is essential for the agricultural sectors. The challenge is to ensure that aspects of sustainability are analysed and addressed in the context of limited timeframe and constrained funding. To elaborate on this aspect, FAO technical departments will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identify and address opportunities that further strengthen integration of sustainability dimensions within the respective sector-specific approaches, programmes and projects. 	<p>Some key highlights are:</p> <p>a) Livestock sector</p> <p>The publication <i>Transforming the Livestock Sector through the Sustainable Development Goals</i> examines the sector’s interaction with each of the SDGs, as well as the potential synergies, trade-offs and interlinkages. This global report calls for an integrated approach towards livestock sustainable development and flags the steps in the implementation road map.</p> <p>b) Forest Management</p> <p>FAO work on Forestry is based on the concept and criteria of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM). The concept of SFM was one of the guiding bases for the principles of SFA.</p>	5	<p>FAO promoted climate smart livestock practices, technologies and policies, technology transfer farms, greenhouse gas monitoring systems, and national strategies for sustainable livestock management in various countries. FAO has also supported the development of low carbon livestock investments and tools to estimate GHG emissions (GLEAM-i and Ex-Act) in several countries with IFIs.</p> <p>b) The 2020 edition of <i>The State of World’s Forests</i> describes the contributions of forests and the people who use and manage them, to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p> <p>The Sustainable Forest Management <i>Dryland Sustainable Landscape Impact Program</i> assists 11 countries across Africa and Asia.</p> <p>c) The study on <i>Land management and conservation practices in the Near East Mediterranean region</i> is under finalization</p>

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through sector-specific approaches, with due consideration of inherent trade-offs.		<p>In 2019, the Sustainable Forest Management <i>Dryland Sustainable Landscape Impact Program</i> was launched with the GEF-7.</p> <p>FAO supported the development and implementation of the SFM Framework (2020-2030) in Africa, endorsed by the AU; the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100), supporting over 30 countries; and the Africa' Great Green Wall.</p> <p>c) Aquaculture</p> <p>FAO is developing <i>Guidelines for Sustainable Aquaculture</i> to support the establishment of enabling policy and governance frameworks that will foster the adoption of sound aquaculture production practices as well as successful and sustainable aquaculture development.</p>		<p>together with a project concept note that will be proposed for GEF funding and other potential partners.</p> <p>d) The 2020 edition of <i>The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture</i> has a focus on sustainability, in particular, on SDG 14 and covers various aspects of fisheries and aquaculture sustainability. The <i>International Symposium on Integrated Agro-Aquaculture Innovations and Social Impact</i> was held in China in 2019 with participation from governments, non-state actors, research institutions and other UN agencies.</p> <p>A comprehensive study on <i>Land management and conservation practices in the Near East Mediterranean region</i> has been undertaken.</p>
	- identify key cross-sectoral issues and analyse potential solutions and options to better address these issues in the respective sector-specific approaches.	<p>Some highlights are:</p> <p>a) UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021-2030)</p> <p>FAO is co-leading with UNEP the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and aims to massively scale up the restoration of degraded and destroyed ecosystems. It will support the development of tools and ensure public engagement, outreach and communications and the global movement on ecosystem restoration.</p> <p>b) Scaling up Agroecology Initiative</p> <p>With guidance from the 26th Session of COAG in 2018, FAO launched the 'Scaling up Agroecology Initiative for demonstrating the impact of</p>		<p>a) Partnerships have been strengthened with UNEP to support the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration and with UNDP for promoting sustainable food systems.</p> <p>Collaboration is being forged with UNFCCC, UNCCD and other actors at international and national level for the implementation of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture, Land Degradation Neutrality, and responsible agriculture investments.</p> <p>c) Under the overall umbrella of the United Nations Decade of Family Farming, FAO is developing partnerships to disseminate and exchange technical and traditional knowledge for strengthening capacities of farmers' organizations and for sharing sustainable agriculture practices. A study in collaboration with the University of Roma Tre is</p>

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		<p>agroecology by expanding the evidence base, exploring research gaps and supporting data collection at national level.</p> <p>c) United nations Decade of Family Farming (UNFFF)</p> <p>FAO is co-leading with IFAD the UN Decade of Family Farming. To this end, FAO is supporting countries in establishing and implementing National Action Plans for family farming as affirmative frameworks that enable farmers, fishers, pastoralists and indigenous people to access, use and manage productive resources, by applying integrated and innovative sustainable farming practices.</p> <p>d) Use of Non-conventional Waters</p> <p>In 2019, FAO co-hosted the <i>International Symposium on the Use of Nonconventional Waters for Achieving Food Security</i> to accelerate action and sharing of knowledge on the fit-for-purpose use of reclaimed wastewater, desalinated water, rainwater as well as technologies such as fog and cloud harvesting for agriculture.</p> <p>e) UN-REDD:</p> <p>FAO continues to provide support through the United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD).</p> <p>f) Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program:</p>		<p>envisaged to assess <i>Producer organizations and sustainable practices in agriculture: emerging needs due to the COVID pandemic and long-term responses</i>.</p> <p>d) FAO, together with countries, is spearheading the adoption of non-conventional water use in NENA and the development of a roadmap. For this, a study on integrated agriculture-aquaculture in desert and arid lands has been carried out under the WASAG in Algeria, Egypt and Oman.</p> <p>e) During 2018-19, FAO supported the formulation and implementation of REDD+ projects funded by the Green Climate Fund for USD 110 million. Since 2012, FAO supported 45 countries to develop their national forest monitoring systems, strengthening the satellite land monitoring systems, national forest inventories (NFI), and greenhouse gas inventories. The System for Earth Observation Data Access, Processing and Analysis for Land Monitoring reached more than 4 000 active users from 160 countries supporting forest monitoring for REDD+.</p>

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		<p>FAO became a key partner of GEF's multi-partner Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program, that focuses on building sustainable production systems through efficient land use in 11 commodities.</p>		
	<p>4.2 Identify additional key RIs in all regions where SP2 can promote cross-sectoral and integrated work strengthening the use of SFA common vision and formalize arrangements with RPLs for collaboration.</p>	<p>Within the PWB 2018-19, new RIs were developed in several regions which facilitated and emphasized cross-sectoral and integrated work strengthening the use of SFA vision.</p> <p>RIs have successfully supported policy dialogues, resource mobilization and data gathering on integrated approaches, diversification, innovative technologies, water accounting, and climate resilient fisheries among others.</p> <p>Such integrated approaches, in line with the SFA vision, were developed and included the formulation of complex projects, such as those under the GCF and GEF.</p>	5	
<p>Recommendation 5: FAO should further strengthen partnerships and alliances towards achievement of progress in promoting sustainable food and agriculture systems. In order to achieve this, SP2 needs to strategically review</p>	<p>5.1 FAO partners with a variety of non-state actors from civil society, academia, cooperatives and the private sector, including through multi-stakeholder platforms and networks at national and regional level, are critical for SFA. A strategic review of various partnerships, multi-stakeholder platforms and the funding landscape of SO2 and SFA, including South-South</p>	<p>In the context of the Scaling up of Agroecology Initiative strong partnerships have been established at global and national level with CBD, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, WFP, academia, research and civil society partners.</p> <p>The UN Regional Issues Based Coalition on Environment and Sustainable Food Systems (active in Europe and Central Asia) will provide an opportunity to use an integrated approach for the SFA principles.</p> <p>The partnership on Global Framework for Water Scarcity in Agriculture (WASAG) has been</p>	6	<p>The WASAG partnership has produced thematic technical and policy guidance.</p> <p>A publication was developed on '<i>Transforming Agriculture to achieve the SDGs: Good practices from FAO-GEF projects around the world</i>' to highlight the concrete results of the partnership on sustainable natural resource management for sustainable agriculture.</p> <p>Partnerships have been expanded through GCF projects approved in Kyrgyzstan and Nepal, for NDC and climate change adaptation.</p>

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<p>its funding mechanisms with a view to maximize potential of SO2 related interventions for generating greater impact and synergies. The results of this review should inform formulation of SO2-specific partnership and communication action plan aiming at extending engagement to all relevant (including non-traditional) partners and exploiting inherent complementarities and synergies around sustainability issues. At the national level, decentralized offices should be informed by this action plan in their efforts to actively engage all relevant partners and alliances.</p>	<p>Cooperation, will be conducted to identify opportunities, gaps and possible actions to ensure adequate funding and greater impact of SO2 related interventions.</p>	<p>expanded with 68 partners and six working groups.</p> <p>The Global Soil Partnership broadened its outreach to more partners from academia, national institutions, research centres, UN agencies, NGOs, private sector, among others, to increase online training on soil mapping, data sharing and in-country initiatives.</p> <p>To promote local agriculture, GIAHS established partnerships and strategic alliances with UNESCO World Heritage Center, the University of Florence, Slow Food, and the International Council on Monuments and Sites.</p> <p>New partnerships were also established to develop studies on integrated management of land use with CIHEAM and WOCAT and with the American University of Beirut (AUB), for developing practical tools for water-energy crop nexus at farm level. Other partnerships were renewed to continue the ongoing tasks (UP Los Banos, WUR, CIRAD, etc.).</p> <p>FAO supported over 20 national partners in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Near East and SIDS to access resources from the GCF and GEF.</p>		
	<p>5.2 Continue to raise awareness, with both traditional and non-traditional resource partners, and stakeholders on the benefits of using the SFA principles to prioritize resource allocation, promote integrated</p>	<p>In the period January-December 2019, FAO mobilized a total of USD 1.13 billion in voluntary contributions, with approvals under SO2 reaching 32 percent of the total.</p> <p>SP2 actively participated in the revamping of FAO's resource mobilization strategy with the development of a Business Development</p>	6	<p>Three BDP projects were approved or are in the final steps of approval under SO2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Partner Trust Fund (AMR MPTF)</i> <p>By mid-2020, it has received 13 million USD from the Netherlands, Sweden and UK, and the majority of the funds will be allocated to help countries.</p>

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	<p>approaches and generate greater impact. In this regard, FAO will look for opportunities to systematically engage with key partners and look for synergies and complementarities for collaboration at country level.</p>	<p>Portfolio (BDP). It includes a series of project proposals developed with partners on a range of SO2 linked thematic and cross cutting areas: sustainable productivity, plant and animal management in the context of One Health, agroecology, livestock sector planning, smallholder producers, and nature-based solutions.</p> <p>Through the FAO Flexible Multi-partner Mechanism (FMM) funding modality which comprises pooled and un-earmarked funding, two FMM programmes were established under SO2: "Climate Action in Agriculture" and "Oceans and Blue Growth".</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"Fall Armyworm Management"</i> <p>Sustainable management of the Fall Armyworm (FAW). A Global Action was launched in December 2019 aiming at the implementation of ecosystem-friendly Integrated Pest Management practices and policies; reduction of crop yield losses and prevention of further spread of FAW to new areas using more innovations, partnerships and investments.</p>