Strategic Programme 4
Enable Inclusive and Efficient Agricultural and Food Systems Priorities

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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
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

Food and agriculture is a key sector in transition economies, essential to food security and nutrition, and a major source of employment in many regions. To maintain potential, countries are in urgent need of reforming the agro-food trade policies and environments against emerging food commodity crises. Agricultural systems in the region are at risk of emerging economic and structural challenges, as a result of decreased demand from Europe for grains and livestock products, growing consumer affluence, migration, urbanization and changing lifestyles, and food consumption patterns. Governments and the private sector need to act to improve agricultural productivity, strengthen food safety management systems, and tackle the challenges of sustainability, environmental degradation, and food loss and waste.

The Action

The programme and project to develop sustainable food systems in Europe and Central Asia, enhancing the capacity of national institutions to implement trade agreements and maintain and facilitate a robust national capacity to engage in formulating and implementing international and regional norms, regulations and standards for food safety, animal and plant health.

The budget

- USD 6 million
- 4 years
- 17 countries
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The issue

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) estimates that achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will require a significant increase in investment in developing countries, of about US$ 2.5 trillion. There is a growing recognition that current development outcomes (SDGs) will not meet the funding gap, and that massive private-sector funding will be required. To achieve the Agenda 2030, an intergovernmental committee on financial flows and investment for sustainable development was established. This committee seeks to leverage private and public investment towards achieving the SDGs by innovating and retraining professionals.

The action

The AgrInvest initiative attracts and diverts private-sector investment in agrifood systems and rural areas, by building on FAO’s decades of expertise in defining attractors, leveraging development finance, and aligning and managing investment risks. In addition to its policy and legislative advocacy role, AgrInvest facilitates private-sector policy dialogues and sometimes sector-specific studies, including for subsidies mechanisms and agricultural innovation. It boosts dialogues involving all stakeholders, including smallholder farmers, to develop a shared understanding on the importance of countries and regions to deliver on national development and food security commitments.

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 smallholders

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 developments

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
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The Issue
Rapid urbanization presents unprecedented challenges when it comes to ensuring nutritious, affordable and nutritious food for all in urban areas. In cities, food is produced in a way it is consumed, packaged, transported, sold and prepared, as well as the way it is consumed. Urbanized agriculture is also playing an increasing role in Green Revolution management as communities grow and produce more food to meet the demands of growing populations. Urban agriculture is crucial to end hunger, healthy diets, and the right to nutritious food, non-communicable diseases, and malnutrition, and it helps to increase food demand, especially in urban areas. A food policy approach to sustainable urban food systems that is pluralistic, equitable, and climate-resilient is needed, and a shift in dietary patterns is imperative. To help mitigate food insecurity, dietary patterns and related malnutrition, and with increasing challenges in urban areas, and urban food insecurity, need to help reduce food waste and food loss in urban areas.

Programme targets
7
14
14

The action
The programme aims to achieve food security and nutrition through promoting sustainable food systems and diets. The programme’s activities include: (1) strengthening food systems and diets, including urban food systems; (2) promoting social change to develop food systems and diets, and promote sustainable food systems and diets; (3) promoting social change to improve food systems and diets, and promote sustainable food systems and diets; (4) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (5) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (6) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (7) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (8) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (9) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (10) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (11) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (12) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (13) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (14) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (15) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (16) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (17) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (18) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (19) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (20) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (21) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (22) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (23) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (24) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (25) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (26) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (27) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (28) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (29) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (30) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (31) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets; (32) promoting social change to improve urban food systems and diets. The programme aims to improve urban food systems and diets, and promote sustainable food systems and diets.
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Urban Food Action: Enable Inclusive and Efficient Agricultural and Food Systems

**The Issue**

Poorly planned urban public spaces can lead to health hazards, such as air pollution and rising temperatures. Planned urbanization, in contrast, can offer many benefits. It can help set the stage for improving air quality, mitigating urban heatwaves and encourage physical activity. This can be especially important given the findings of non-resilient landscapes (460), which can lead to increased disease mortality, perinatal mortality, and premature deaths. Urban planning and management can be used to improve food availability, food security, and climate resilience by integrating green spaces, urban agriculture, and local food systems. This can help ensure that vulnerable populations, such as children, women, and older adults, have access to healthy and affordable food. However, urbanization can also increase food insecurity, particularly in low-income areas where infrastructure and services are limited. This can be exacerbated by climate change, which can affect food production, prices, and availability. Urbanization can also lead to increased pressure on natural resources, such as water and land, which can further exacerbate food insecurity.

**The issue in numbers**

- 70% of the world's population will live in urban areas by 2050,
- 80% of all new urban residents will live in cities in the Global South,
- 4 million people have access to green spaces in urban areas,
- 35% of urban residents do not have access to safe drinking water,
- 518 million people rely on urban agriculture for food security.

**Programme targets**

- 4 countries,
- 4 cities,
- 4 urban areas

**The action**

The programme focuses on action-oriented strategies and technologies to address food, land, and water issues in urban areas. It aims to improve access to healthy food, enhance food security, and promote sustainable urban development. The programme targets four key areas: (i) improving urban food systems and policies, (ii) integrating food systems with urban planning, (iii) strengthening urban food governance, and (iv) promoting urban food resilience. These actions aim to improve urban food security, health, and well-being by addressing issues such as food availability, access, and affordability, as well as addressing the impacts of climate change on food systems.

**The budget**

USD 5 million

**4 years**

4 countries

**The Issue**

Across the developing world, population growth, urbanization, and climate change are generating more demand for locally sourced food than ever before. This is particularly true in urban areas, where the majority of the world’s population will live by 2050. Over 80 million people are forced to live in the urban areas of the Global South, where food insecurity is a major issue. Urbanization offers new opportunities for both urban dwellers and farmers. However, it also poses new challenges to ensure food security, especially in low-income areas where infrastructure and services are limited. This can be exacerbated by climate change, which can affect food production, prices, and availability. Urbanization can also lead to increased pressure on natural resources, such as water and land, which can further exacerbate food insecurity.

**The issue in numbers**

- 66% of urban residents do not have access to safe drinking water,
- 35% of urban residents do not have access to healthy and affordable food,
- 518 million people rely on urban agriculture for food security.

**Programme targets**

- 7 cities,
- 10% of urban residents,
- 10% of urban areas

**The action**

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**The budget**

USD 5 million

**4 years**

8 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)
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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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

The action

The programme focuses on securing and sustainable support for food security, nutrition and sustainable development in SIDS, through interventions that include strengthening national agricultural and food system policies, increasing access to markets and technological knowledge, promoting sustainable agricultural systems, and enhancing human capacities in these areas. It supports countries in implementing national agricultural and food system policies and plans, as well as the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other global and regional policy frameworks. In particular, the programme ensures that the Global Action Programme for Food Security in Small Island Developing States (GAP SIDS) supports the implementation of the SDG food security targets and the targets of the Glasgow food security outcomes of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The programme also supports the implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change, the United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda, Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, and the Declaration of the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Implementation of the Outcome of the International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS). It promotes the development of policies and strategies that support the implementation of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, and contributes to the achievement of the Global Goals for Sustainable Development.
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
The issue
Sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12) is critical to the wellbeing and development of our planet. Key priorities within this area are to achieve sustainable consumption and production patterns and ensure sustainable management of all natural resources are all factors contributing to poverty, hunger and inequality. At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June 2012, world leaders adopted the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP). The framework is sponsored by FAO to encourage and facilitate action in areas that are known to contribute most to the global consumption of natural resources and to sustainable development, and to raise awareness of the need to implement the commitments made. The 10YFP seeks to promote the transition to sustainable consumption and production patterns, which is expected to contribute directly to achieving the SDGs.

The action
The One Planet Network is a multi-stakeholder partnership of governments, officially-recognized businesses, scientific institutions, non-governmental organizations, environmental organizations, and other relevant actors. The Network fosters the exchange of knowledge and experiences, provides guidance and advice and supports the actions of partners who are willing to take action, through technical assistance, training and research. The network’s main outputs have been the development of the One Planet Trust Fund, the implementation of the One Planet Action Plan and the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the Plan. The Trust Fund seeks to mobilize resources to support the implementation of the Plan and the achievement of the SDGs.

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

The budget
USD 230 million trust-funded target
5 years Global

The issue in numbers
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The budget
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5 years Global
Thank you

For more information please contact: SPL4@fao.org