



**Informal Consultation for Europe and Central Asia
29 – 30 May 2017**

Background Note

**Session 3: Workshop on Priorities of Work for the Region
Session 6: Future Direction of the Regional Initiatives**

**Proposed Regional Initiatives in the REU Region
2018-19**

I Introduction

FAO's work in the European and Central Asia region is based on the priorities defined by the Regional Conferences. The Regional Conference 2016 (ERC) in Antalya, Turkey defined the priorities¹ for the period 2018-21 based on the Regional Strategic Thinking² process. The ERC reported to the 154th Session of the FAO Council and will report to the 40th Session of the FAO Conference.

Following the decision of the FAO Conference in July 2017, the Regional Conference 2018 in Russia will agree on the final priorities for the Programme of Work and Budget 2018-19 for the European and Central Asia Region. Following the adoption of the 2030 agenda (SDG), FAO's technical assistance and policy advice supports the achievement of the SDGs in the countries. At the national level, the FAO Country Programme Framework (CPF) is the major delivery tool. The CPFs are supported by Regional Initiatives as major programmatic frameworks. The ERC 2014 has approved two Regional Initiatives, which have been confirmed at the ERC 2016, which are:

In the 2016-17 biennium the Region has two Regional Initiatives to deliver the majority of its programmes.

- Regional Initiative 1 – Empowering smallholders and family farms for improved livelihood and poverty reduction
- Regional Initiative 2 – Improving Agri-food trade and market integration

Based on the recommendation of the FAO Conference, the European Regional Conference 2018 will review the priorities and regional initiatives. In order to prepare for the European Regional Conference, the Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia reviewed the ongoing Regional initiatives based on the evolving priorities and lessons learnt from the implementation of the ongoing programme.

¹ ERC/16/7 at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-mp179e.pdf>

² See the entire document under this weblink: <http://www.fao.org/3/b-i6102e.pdf>



This paper outlines the proposal for the main focus of the ongoing regional initiatives and the preparation of a third regional initiative, in line with Medium Term Plan 2018-21. The document compiles feedback received by FAO Representatives at the Regional Management Retreat in November 2016, by 11 focus countries at the Sustainable Food and Agriculture Workshop, in December 2016, as well as by the Regional Strategic Programme management team workshop related to the Regional Initiative Review in May 2017 in Budapest.

The paper is divided into four sections:

Section II describes the background and challenges for the work in the region and specifically the Regional Initiatives.

Section III – V outlines the future scope of the two ongoing regional initiatives and the third new regional initiative.

II Background

The ERC 2016 outlined the priorities for the Region for the Medium Term Plan 2018-21 as follows:

1. Formulating effective policies for sustainable and inclusive growth for farmers and the rural population with an emphasis on smallholders and family farms within overall agricultural and development policies;
2. Enhancing outreach towards new markets through alignment of trade, food safety and SPS policies to meet WTO commitments and international food safety and quality requirements through value-chain development;
3. Improving sustainable natural resource management and combating land degradation and desertification, including mitigation and adaptation to Climate Change (CC), which will be key areas of action in the medium and long term;
4. Addressing food insecurity and reduction of all forms of malnutrition, which are major challenges in the medium and long term.

Based on the defined regional priorities above as well as the lessons learned from the implementation of the strategic framework in the Region, adjustments to the ongoing Regional Initiatives are required, taking internal and external challenges into consideration:

Challenges in the External Environment

1. Political processes in the region related to smallholders and family farm development, trade and market integration as a tool for increasing the dialogue between stakeholders require regional and multi-country cooperation.
2. The universality of the Sustainable development goals (SDGs) and attention shifting more to policy advice, institutional capacity development and monitoring of the progress as well as the strong commitment of the countries to respond to the Paris agreement, Sendai Framework and the SDGs. This requires a clear focused programme and results framework

- for the region to connect with the regional processes and to increase coherence and effectiveness of interventions at country level.
3. Increasing the need for partnership with non-state actors and South-South Cooperation/Triangular Cooperation to support the achievement of the SDGs.
 4. Increasingly interlinked challenges of loss or declining agricultural production levels due to a degraded natural resource base and changes in climate and weather patterns requires a paradigm shift at regional level and multi- country cooperation, which includes integrated cross sectorial approaches at both farm and landscape level, combined with effective measures at territorial/ subnational and national level.
 5. Addressing the challenges resulting from specific issues of migration/refugees in part of the region including gender equality and other issues.

Expected improvements in delivery

1. So far the priorities in the Region have been addressed coherently through the two Regional Initiatives, which are linked to priorities 1 and 2 above, while the other priorities have been addressed through various activities. Therefore, the revision should ensure that the priorities are addressed through a coherent program based on Regional Initiatives and implemented through the Country Programme Framework, contributing to the the FAO results framework with relevant synergies across the Strategic Programmes.
2. The delivery teams will be further harmonized with the Regional Initiatives to provide lean and agile delivery mechanisms and the capacity to harness opportunities offered through both new major international funding instruments and partnership modalities.
3. Increased impact at national, subregional and regional level based on the resources available and address competing priorities in the region by using the Regional Initiatives as a programmatic approach and an umbrella for the workplanning at the country level.
4. Increased advocacy and visibility for FAO's work to support resource mobilization and partnership.

Moreover, to address the targets set for the Sustainable Development Goals and the commitments set by the Paris Agreement on CC, will require the review of the Regional Initiatives and it should lead to an increased coherence of the programme in the region. Through a more focused programmatic approach, FAO will be able to achieve more impact at the regional and country levels in 2018-19, including increased support for Country Programming Frameworks, and strengthened support for countries to achieve national SDG targets. The increased focus of the regional initiatives will also increase opportunities for resource mobilization and partnerships.

Furthermore, the Regional Conference for Europe (ERC) requested further emphasis be placed on addressing CC, nutrition and Gender governance, which require cross-sectoral work to mainstream it under the regional initiatives.

In conclusion, it is proposed to revise the existing two regional initiatives and to propose a third regional initiative related to sustainable natural resource management under a changing climate.

III Future Direction of the REU Regional Initiative Programmes

The following section briefly outlines the main objectives of each of the Regional Initiatives in Europe and Central Asia, the main components and the main results to be achieved in the region and links them to the corporate outputs of the Medium Term Plan. The Section will also provide information of the partnerships envisaged for each Regional Initiative and give examples of their contribution to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals at country level. This is complemented by two annexes, which provide an overview of the corporate outputs covered by each of the Regional Initiatives as well as the alignment of each of the Regional Initiatives with the relevant SDGs.

1 Regional Initiative 1 – Empowering Smallholders and Family Farms for improved livelihood and poverty reduction – ongoing

Main objective

The Regional Initiative will continue to support smallholders and family farmers, women and men, at both the policy and farm / community level, to increase their competitiveness and improve rural livelihoods and contribute to reducing rural poverty.

The lead Strategic Programme for RI1 is Strategic Programme 3, but it will contribute to the achievement of Strategic Objectives, 2, 3 and 4 of the organization as outlined in more details in the component description.

Main components of the Regional Initiative

1. Support innovative practices for increased sustainable agricultural production

A main challenge for the work of the regional initiative is to support the development of competitive and commercial smallholders and family farms. There is need to increase the capacities of the farmers in terms of sustainable agricultural production using pilot projects, farmer field schools and strengthening extension service (3.1.2). In this context FAO will support practices in line with the Sustainable Food and Agriculture principles such as efficient use of resources and management of natural resources as well as adaptation and resilience to CC. More specifically, FAO intends to focus on the promotion of good agricultural practices in the region such as integrated pest management, organic agricultural techniques, conservation of plant genetic resources and proactive drought risk management. In addition, work will be done on modern irrigation systems, sustainable forest management and fish production, including fish seed improvement and focusing on supporting smallholders (2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.2).

2. Support enhanced access to natural resources and rural employment including social protection through multi-sectoral rural development policy support and community development including improved access to value chains for smallholders



Another main challenge of the work of the regional initiative is to ensure inclusive growth through improved rural livelihoods. There is a need, both at policy and community level to ensure that disadvantaged and vulnerable groups also benefit from economic growth (3.3.2) and to accelerate gender equality and rural women's economic empowerment (3.1.3). In this context FAO will support rural development policies, community development (3.1.1, 3.4.1), improved access to value chains (4.3.1), the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT) including addressing land fragmentation through land consolidation instruments (3.1.2), statistics (3.4.2), rural employment (3.2.1) and social protection (3.3.2).

Partnership under the Regional Initiative

The aim of the RII in 2018-19 is to upscale the already ongoing country programmes and to provide a programmatic approach for more integrated projects both at national and regional level. Greater emphasis is going to be placed on cross-SO work and increasing the impact of the initiatives. Crosscutting issues such as gender, nutrition, governance, statistics and CC, as well as partnership from external partners will be better integrated.

FAO has also established important partnerships for achieving rural poverty reduction in the region. Through collaboration with stakeholders, research institutes and governments, REU has managed to achieve good results. For example, FAO is cooperating with the Regional Rural Development Standing Working Group in South Western Europe (SWG). This inter-governmental organization provides possibilities to leverage partnership with its member countries in South Eastern Europe, providing opportunities for further development of the field programme in these countries, specifically on rural policy and community development. Strong collaboration continues with the European Commission with ongoing programmes in Armenia, Georgia, FYR Macedonia and Tajikistan. Other resource partners include Austria, Hungary and Turkey. An important partnership related to land tenure is being fostered through LANDNET, which is an informal network of land management and land administration professionals from more than 30 European countries. Dialogue with civil society organizations was initiated on the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Governance of Tenure (VGGT) in Europe and Central Asia. Partnership on gender is being ensured through participation in the Gender Thematic Group of the United Nations Country Team, coordinated by UN WOMEN. Partnership with UN Women in Albania is reinforced towards rural women's economic empowerment. In addition, partnerships have been facilitated with UN WOMEN, the World Food Programme and the International Fund for Agricultural Development through the UN Joint Programme (UNJP) on Rural Women Economic Empowerment, which is being implemented in Kyrgyzstan.

Linkage to Agenda 2030 and SDGs

The RII programme is being re-focused to ensure the best possible support to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The programme is mainly contributing to ending hunger and rural poverty (SDG 1 and 2) and the promotion of sustainable and inclusive economic



growth (SDG 8), but also contributes to ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5) and to reducing inequality within and among countries (SDG 10).

2 Regional Initiative 2 – Improving Agrifood Trade and Market Integration - ongoing

Main objective

The objective of the Regional Initiative on improving agri-food trade and market integration is to support member countries in enhancing the agri-food trade policy environment for small and medium-sized agricultural and food producers. In pursuit of this goal, the RI-2 believes in the necessity of enhancing capacity development both for trade agreements and for domestic food safety and quality standards as well as creating a supportive environment for trade.

The lead Strategic Programme for this Regional Initiative is SP4, but it will contribute to SP2 and SP3.

Main components of the Regional Initiative

1. Capacity development on WTO trade agreements and effective use of WTO procedures

The World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements form the basic rules for international trade and shape the environment for formulating domestic trade policies. A supportive policy environment for trade must first and foremost be built on the principles found in the WTO agreements. The RI2 foresees training of civil servants, agri-food business representatives and experts on global trade issues, including market access, domestic support measures, technical barriers to trade, trade dispute resolution and trade facilitation (Output 4.1.2).

2. Implementation of global food quality and safety standards including addressing sanitary, animal health and phytosanitary issues.

Under this component civil servants, agricultural producers and academics receive training in modern risk analysis methods, and in designing strategies for ensuring food, sanitary and phytosanitary safety. To upgrade food safety, sanitary and phytosanitary standards in countries of the region, civil servants learn about standards and good practices of Codex Alimentarius, the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). Geographical indications are promoted as a branding tool, to sustain diversified production and trade options and means to increase food quality (Output 4.2.1, 4.2.2).

3. Supporting domestic markets and export diversification and promotion in view of developing more inclusive and efficient agri-food systems

This component involves identifying potential export commodities and analysing value chains in selected countries with recommendations, capacity building on export value chain (VC) development and on increasing export competitiveness and assistance in the preparation of export promotion strategies at national level and campaigns in reaching new markets for food products at producer level. Activities combine analysis and capacity building to achieve an improved policy environment for export diversification. Value chain analysis offers insight into the operations of specific marketing channels by assessing the growth potential for particular export commodities (Outputs 4.3.1, 4.3.2), including means for more efficient, inclusive sustainable agri-food value chains.

In addition, this component will include work on food losses and waste (Outputs 4.2.1 and 4.3.1). Traditional export commodities from ECA's countries are now increasingly introduced in new consumer-packed products in the world market. Packaging industries and exporters in post-Soviet countries are often unfamiliar with the requirements of supermarket distribution systems and the package design needs in their target markets. This leads to product damage and even rejection of products that have already been shipped, and there is general lack of information on policies including packaging regulations. This will lead to synergies between this activity, supporting more efficient and sustainable food systems, and RI1 (reduction of losses at production level) and RI3 (reduction of pressure on natural resources and energy, and reduce carbon footprint of agri-food systems).

RI2 will further address cross-cutting issues and widen its scope to include sustainable value chain development, RI2 will be also provide a coherent programmatic umbrella both at the national and regional level.

RI 2 further contributes at policy level towards RI-1 actions to increase the rural poor's access to markets and value chains (3.1) and towards creating an enabling environment for the scope of RI3 by strengthening institutions capacity for implementing polices for sustainable production (2.3.2). In support of implementation of SDG 2 and related goals, it aims to improve the capacity of governments and stakeholders to use financial resources to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition (1.4.1).

Partnership under the Regional Initiative

Potential partners in the implementation of the RI2 will be UNITAR, EBRD, WB and other IFIs active in the region. UNITAR in particular will provide RI2 the technical platform for conducting e-learning courses. EBRD financial resources will be used for the implementation of joint EBRD-TCI projects on boosting export diversification and promotion, supporting value chain integration and improving linkages with traders in specified agrifood sectors. It is also worth mentioning the strong partnership, which the RI has established with the research institutions and academia with the framework of the trade network, which was established for the Region and scope for South South and Triangular cooperation. Support to value chain development offers a wider scope for partnerships, where relevant key partners within the private and public sector, will be identified.



Linkage to Agenda 2030 and SDGs

The RI2 contributes to various targets: SDG 2 on zero hunger (SDG target 2.b.2 - Preventing trade restrictions);, SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth (target SDG 8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production (Target 12.3.aims at reducing losses and waste in the food system), SDG 15 on life on land and SDG 17 on partnerships for the goals (target 17.10 promoting a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system).

3 Regional Initiative 3 - Sustainable Natural Resource Management under a changing climate

Main objective

Countries capacities are strengthened to achieve Sustainable Natural Resource Management (SNRM) including adaptation and mitigation to CC and Disaster Risks Reduction (DRR) in agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

RI3 is intended to provide a mechanism to support member countries of the region to address the interlinked challenges of a CC and degraded natural resources through transitioning to more climate resilient and sustainable food systems. RI3 will support countries to develop context specific interventions that address multiple objectives, including the SDGs; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Paris agreement commitments (Intended Nationally Determined Contributions - INDCs), Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. In addition, RI3 will create the regional mechanisms to support member states to access environmental climate finance such as the Green Climate Fund and GEF7. RI3 is in line with FAO's new climate change strategy.

RI 3 has a lead Strategic Programme SP5, but will contribute to SP1, SP2, SP3 and SP4.

Main components of the Regional Initiative

1. Improved policy alignment, coordination and cooperation for sustainable use of natural resources, CC and DRR

The main challenges for the work of the regional initiative under this component are to improve policy coherence and the integration of CC into national rural development, agricultural and environmental frameworks and legislation. The conditions under which these challenges tend to be addressed are policies and programme formulation, aimed at strengthening sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and addressing CC and environmental degradation (Output 2.2.1) as well as improved capacities to facilitate cross-sectorial policy dialogue to develop more integrated strategies (Output 2.2.2) and strengthened capacities of governments and

public organizations to formulate and promote risk reduction and crisis management policies, strategies, plans and investment programmes (Output 5.1.1). Another important issue will be creating an enabling environment (legislation, incentives, services, etc.) to ensure required sustainable and climate resilient transitions and strengthening national, regional and international collaboration and knowledge exchange to address priorities such as transboundary pests and diseases other threats to production systems caused by CC. Hence RI3 will provide sufficient grounds to improve governments' and stakeholders' capacities for food security and nutrition governance (Outputs 1.2.1) and to support knowledge generation and advocacy strengthening, for enhancing synergies amongst social protection, nutrition, agriculture and natural resources management, including CC (Output 3.3.2) as well as adoption of more integrated and cross-sectoral practices (output 2.1.2) and improve coordination and resource mobilization for risk reduction and crisis management (Output 5.1.2). This component will also aim at the provision of support to ensure effective integration of agriculture, forestry and fisheries into international governance mechanisms, especially in relation to the 2030 Agenda (Output 2.3.1).

2. Effective provision/collection of data, tools and services for effective decision making on addressing natural resource management, CC and DRR

The main focus of the regional initiative under this component will be to improve agro-meteorology services, early warning and hazard mapping, providing support for CC modelling, scenario building and options provision, with adequate gender disaggregated data and strengthened capacities to develop, monitor and use CC and SDG and DRR related data and targets required to meet (I)NDC, UNFCCC Paris agreement transparency framework, SFDRR-monitor and SDG targets. This component of the RI3 will support the improvement of the capacities (technical and managerial) of governments and stakeholders to collect, analyze and report data for decision making (Outputs 2.4.2 and 4.3.1) and set up or improve mechanisms to identify and monitor threats, assess risks and deliver integrated and timely early warning (Output 5.2.1). This includes improved assessment and monitoring of GHG emissions for the agricultural sector. Up-to-date global market information and analysis will be provided (Output 4.4.1) and systems will be established to monitor and analyze the impacts of trade, food, and agricultural policies on national agrifood systems (Output 4.4.2). This should also include the development of strategic knowledge products (Output 2.4.1).

3. Capacity development for sustainable natural resource management and climate change adaption and mitigation and disaster risk reduction

The main challenges for the work of the regional initiative under this component are to strengthen (sub)-National capacities to address: a. land degradation/desertification, b. water scarcity, c. threats (pest and diseases and natural hazard induced impacts). This would include CSA farm and landscape interventions. (FAO CC strategy 1.i). The capacities of government, communities and other key stakeholder will be strengthened to enhance implementation and upscaling of prevention and mitigation practices that reduce the impacts of threats and crises



(Output 5.3.1) as well as enable them to assess vulnerability and measure resilience (Output 5.2.2). Another area will be to strengthen/support (sub)-National capacities to prepare for and respond to threats and crises related to CC. (FAO cc strategy 1.d) and to access and integrate climate and environmental financing into national development modalities (GCF, GEF, etc.). (number of FAO readiness programmes, concept note, and approved full proposals). (This is FAO CC strategy 1.b) Under the component 3 of the RI3, FAO will support counties in improving their national capacity for emergency preparedness to reduce the impact of disasters and crises (Output 5.4.1) and support context specific analysis and institutionalization processes of non structural vulnerability reduction practices and measures (Outputs 5.3.2), like risk transfer. In light of this, mechanisms for piloting, testing or scaling up practices will be used as appropriate capacities and institutions will be strengthened to implement policies and international instruments that foster sustainable production and address CC and environmental degradation (Output 2.1.1 and 2.3.2).

Partnership under the Regional Initiative

Considering the broad areas of intervention that fall under CC work, regional initiative 3 will be structured to ensure the participation and support of a number of partners, which have different expertise and cooperate advantages. For example, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) is seen as a strategic partner for climate, agro-meteorological and CC modeling and monitoring interventions. GIZ is key for certain Green Climate Fund (GCF) readiness support mechanisms as well as ecosystem based CC adaptation work. The CGIAR, in particular ICARDA, will be key in developing climate smart agriculture interventions in drylands. RI3 will also work closely with national and regional research and capacity building institutions to ensure ownership as well as sustainability of the interventions. RI3 will also assess private sector engagement, in particular in regards to financing and upscaling mechanisms.

Linkage to Agenda 2030 and SDGs

RI3 will contribute to SDG2 on Zero hunger, especially target 2.4 on ensuring sustainable and resilient food production systems. SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation, in particular target 6.4 increasing water efficiency, 6.5 integrated water resource management and 6.6 restore water-related ecosystems. SDG7 on affordable and clean energy, in particular target 7.2 increasing renewable energy sources. SDG12 on responsible consumption and production, in particular target 12.2 sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources, 12.8 public access to information on promotion of sustainable lifestyles. SDG 13 on climate action in particular targets 13.1 strengthening resilience, adaption and natural disasters, 13.2 policy integration, 13.3 improved education and capacity building, 13.a UNFCCC agreements and 13.b cc action in developing countries. SDG15 life on land, including targets 15.1 sustainable use and restoration of ecosystems, 15.2 forest management, 15.3 combat desertification and restore degraded land and soil, 15.5 prevent the loss of biodiversity and habitats.

IV Conclusions and further follow-up

The presentation above of the adjustment of the Regional Initiatives 1 and 2 as well as the development of a new third regional initiatives would provide a clear programmatic framework of the implementation of the priorities in the Region and also clearly outline the modalities for this delivery. The three regional initiatives will ensure programmatic focus and guidance to the country work and thus allow the formulation and implementation of the Country Programme Frameworks and work plans in a more coherent manner to strengthen the synergies of activities at the country level and to ensure the increased focus on policy advice and institutional capacity development. It is envisaged that also smaller interventions in this way will benefit from such synergies and thus result in the increase of the impact at the country level.

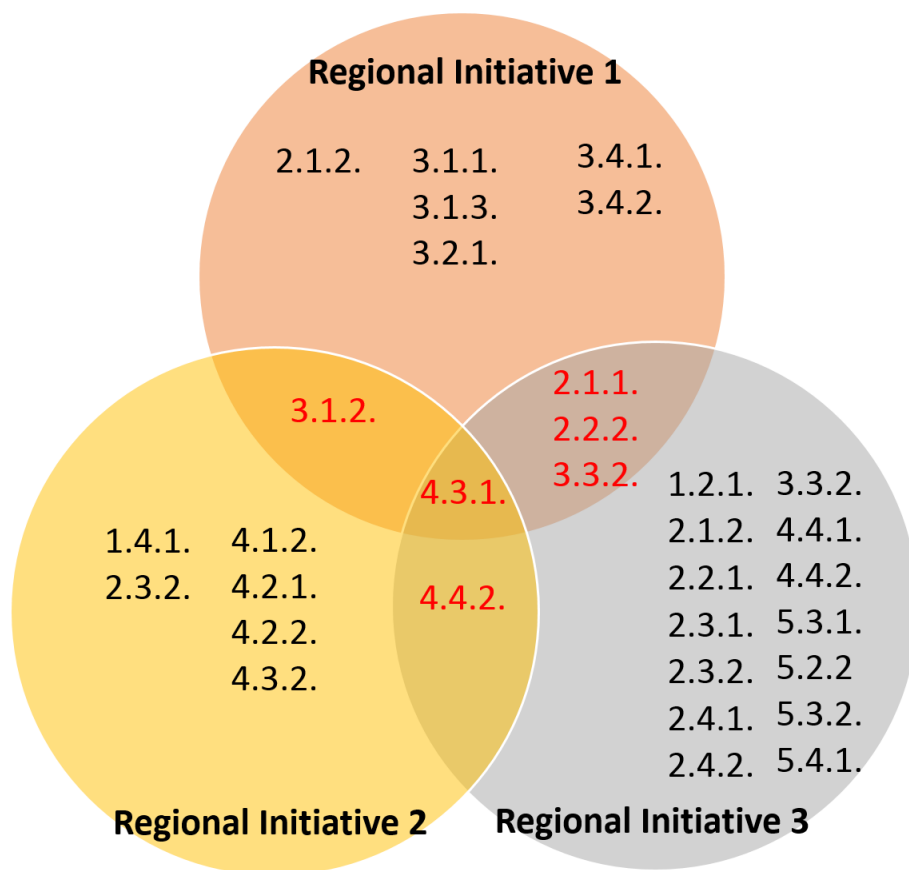
The conceptualization and programmatic approach within each of the Regional Initiatives will also allow to address e.g. a challenge such as transboundary diseases both at the farm but also the policy and to the increase of sustainability of food and agriculture.

In addition, the design of the RIs as programmatic approach will also ensure that cross-cutting issues such as nutrition, gender, governance and CC are adequately addressed and better mainstreamed in the national and regional programmes. This ensures a coherent approach at the country level taking the complexity of the development processes and needs with the identification of national SDG targets into consideration.

The graph in annex 1 also shows that there is no overlap or duplication as the specific results achieved within one of the regional initiatives can contribute to the same corporate output and in this way increase the synergies under the relevant objective and the impact as well.

Following the informal consultation with the member countries the Regional Initiative concepts will be further fine-tuned allowing the countries with FAO programmes to use it for their workplanning and target setting. A final approval of the scope of the RI would be done by the European Regional Conference 2018.

FAO REU Regional Initiatives
Draft revised results chains for 2018-2019



Regional Initiative 1

SP2

Output 2.1.1: Practices piloted, tested or scaled up by producers, to sustainably increase productivity, address climate change and environmental degradation.

Output 2.1.2: Capacities of institutions are strengthened to promote the adoption of more integrated and cross-sectoral practices that sustainably increase production, address climate change and environmental degradation.

Output 2.2.2: Government and stakeholders' capacities improved to facilitate cross-sectorial policy dialogue for more integrated strategies in sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries, address climate change and environmental degradation.

SP3

Output 3.1.1: Rural organizations and institutions strengthened and collective action of the rural poor facilitated

Output 3.1.2: Strategies, policies, guidelines and programmes to improve the rural poor's access to, and control over, a set of services, finance, knowledge, technologies, markets and natural resources, including in the context of climate change

Output 3.1.3: Policy support, capacity development and knowledge generation to accelerate gender equality and rural women's economic empowerment

Output 3.4.1: Strengthened national capacities to design and implement comprehensive, multi-sectoral poverty reduction policies, strategies and programmes, including in the context of migration and climate change.

Output 3.4.2: Data, knowledge and tools provided to promote and evaluate comprehensive, multi-sectoral poverty reduction policies and strategies, including in the context of migration and climate change, and monitor progress in rural poverty reduction.

Under consideration to be included

Output 3.2.1: Policy support and capacity development in the formulation and implementation of strategies, policies, guidelines, and programmes for enhanced **decent rural employment** opportunities, entrepreneurship and skills development, especially for youth and women.

Output 3.3.2: Policy support knowledge generation and capacity development provided, and advocacy strengthened, for enhancing synergies amongst **social protection**, nutrition, agriculture and natural resources management, including climate change.

Output 4.3.1: Value chain actors equipped with technical and managerial capacities to develop inclusive, efficient and sustainable **agrifood value chains**.

Regional Initiative 2

SP4

Output 4.1.2: Countries and their regional economic communities' capacities reinforced to engage effectively in the formulation of international agreements and voluntary guidelines that promote transparent market actions, enhanced market opportunities and more efficient agrifood systems.

Output 4.2.1: Public sector organizations' capacities strengthened to design and implement national policies, strategies, regulatory frameworks and investments plans supportive of inclusive and efficient agrifood systems development.

Output 4.2.2: Public and private sector organizations' capacities strengthened to design and implement operational arrangements supportive of inclusiveness and efficiency in agrifood systems.

Output 4.3.1: Value chain actors equipped with technical and managerial capacities to develop inclusive, efficient and sustainable agri-food value chains.

Output 4.3.2: Public and private sector organizations capacities strengthened to increase investments in, and design and implement financial instruments and services and risk management mechanisms for efficient and inclusive agri-food systems.

Output 4.4.2: Public sector organizations equipped to establish systems to monitor and analyse the impacts of trade, food, and agriculture policies on national agri-food systems.

Under consideration for 2018-2019 to be included

SP1

Output 1.4.1: Capacities of governments and stakeholders are improved for the allocation and use of financial resources to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition by 2030.

SP2

Output 2.3.2: Capacities of institutions strengthened to implement policies and international instruments that foster sustainable production and address climate change and environmental degradation.

SP3

Output 3.1.2: Strategies, policies, guidelines and programmes to improve the rural poor's access to, and control over, a set of services, finance, knowledge, technologies, markets and natural resources, including in the context of climate change.

Regional Initiative 3

SP1

Output 1.2.1: Capacities of governments and stakeholders are improved for food security and nutrition governance (C:1,2,3)

SP2

Output 2.1.1: Practices piloted, tested or scaled up by producers, to sustainably increase productivity, address climate change and environmental degradation. (C:3)

Output 2.1.2 Capacities of institutions are strengthened to promote the adoption of more integrated and cross-sectoral practices that sustainably increase production, address climate change and environmental degradation. (C:2,3)

Output 2.2.1: Policies and programs formulated, aiming to strengthen sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and address climate change and environmental degradation.(C:1)

Output 2.2.2 Government and stakeholders' capacities improved to facilitate cross-sectorial policy dialogue to develop more integrated strategies on sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries, address climate change and environmental degradation (C:1,2)

Output 2.3.1 Support provided to ensure effective integration of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in international governance mechanisms, in particular in relation to 2030 Agenda, climate change, biodiversity and desertification as well as environmental agendas and instruments under FAO's responsibility (C:1)

Output 2.3.2 Capacities of institutions strengthened to implement policies and international instruments that foster sustainable production and address climate change and environmental degradation (C:1,2,3)

Output 2.4.1 Strategic knowledge products developed addressing regional or global issues that integrate information on sustainable production, climate change and environmental degradation (C:2)

Output 2.4.2 Capacities of institutions are strengthened to collect, analyse and report data for decision making on sustainable production, climate change and environmental degradation, including relevant SDGs (C:2)

SP3

Output 3.3.2: Policy support knowledge generation and capacity development provided, and advocacy strengthened, for enhancing synergies amongst social protection, nutrition, agriculture and natural resources management, including climate change. (C:1,3)

**SP4**

Output 4.3.1: Value chain actors equipped with technical and managerial capacities to develop inclusive, efficient and sustainable agri-food value chains. (C:1,2)

Output 4.4.1: Up-to-date global market information and analysis provided to promote transparent markets and enhanced global and regional market opportunities.(C:2)

Output 4.4.2: Public sector organizations equipped to establish systems to monitor and analyse the impacts of trade, food, and agriculture policies on national agri-food systems.(C:2)

SP5

Output 5.3.1: Capacities of government, communities and other key stakeholder strengthened to implement prevention and mitigation good practices to reduce the impacts of threats and crises. (C:2,3)

Output 5.2.2: National capacities improved to assess vulnerability and measure resilience. (C:2,3)

Output 5.3.2: Communities equipped with vulnerability reduction practices and measures.(C:1,3)

Output 5.4.1 Capacities of national authorities and stakeholders reinforced for emergency preparedness to reduce the impact of crises **(C:1)**

Contribution of the Regional Initiative work to the relevant SDGs

Regional Initiative	Sustainable Development Goal it contributes to
Regional Initiative 1	SDG1 SDG2 SDG4 SDG5 SDG8 SDG10
Regional Initiative 2	SDG2 SDG8 SDG12 SDG15 SDG17
Regional Initiative 3	SDG2 SDG6 SDG7 SDG12 SDG13 SDG15