

The new FAO-EU joint document on sustainable agriculture

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Strategic priorities

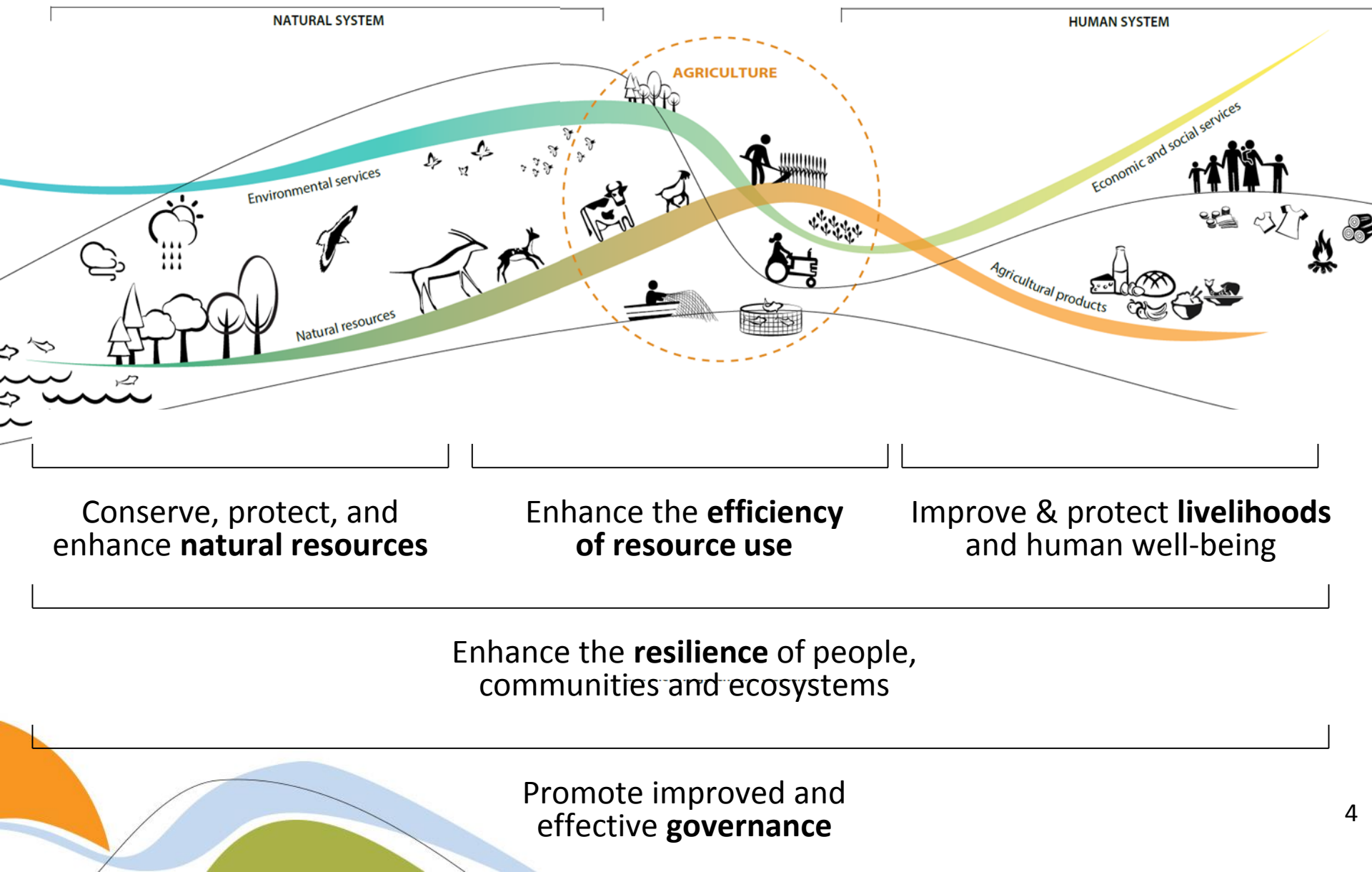
| DEVCO C1 | FAO |
|-------------------------|---|
| Nutrition | Food and nutrition security |
| Sustainable agriculture | Sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries |
| Resilience | Resilience (emergencies) |
| Agricultural growth | Efficient and inclusive food chains |
| | Rural poverty reduction |

FAO Strategic Objective 2:
'Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more
productive and more sustainable'

A common framework

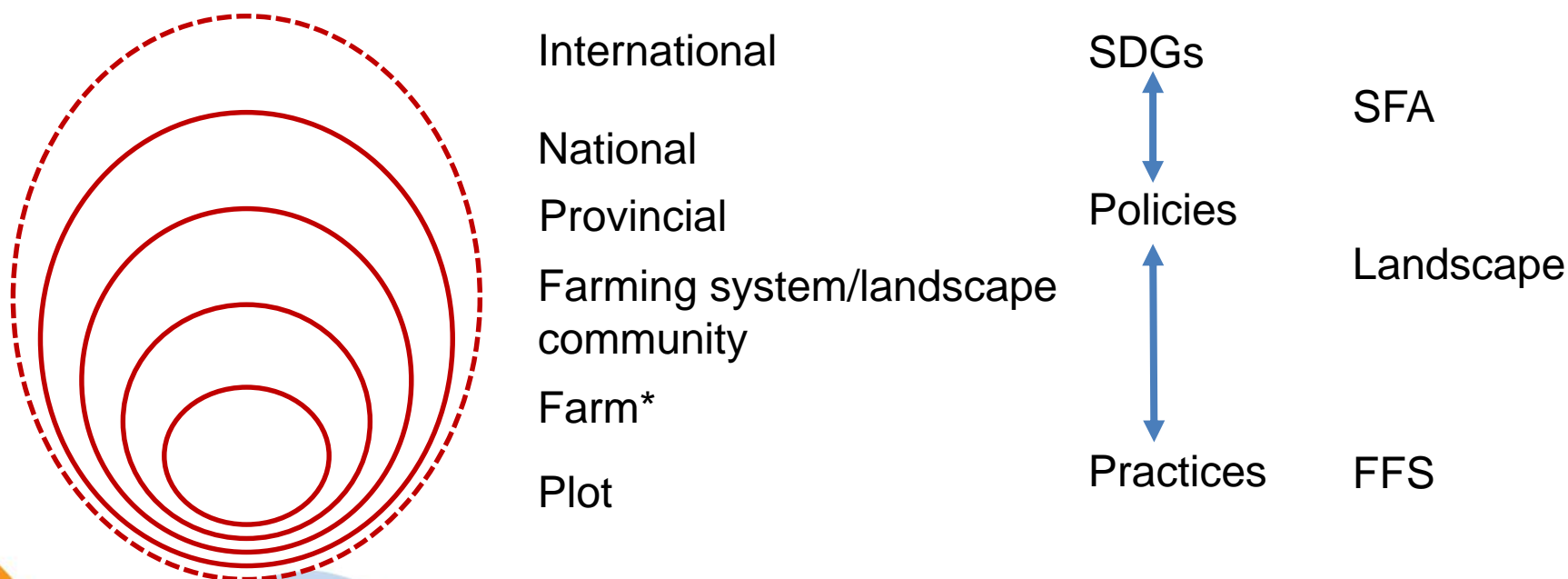
An approach to agriculture, forestry and fisheries that truly addresses the different dimensions of sustainability: economic, environmental and social, and allows to work much more across sectors, objectives and interests

The Sustainable Food and Agriculture approach (SFA) is based on five main principles



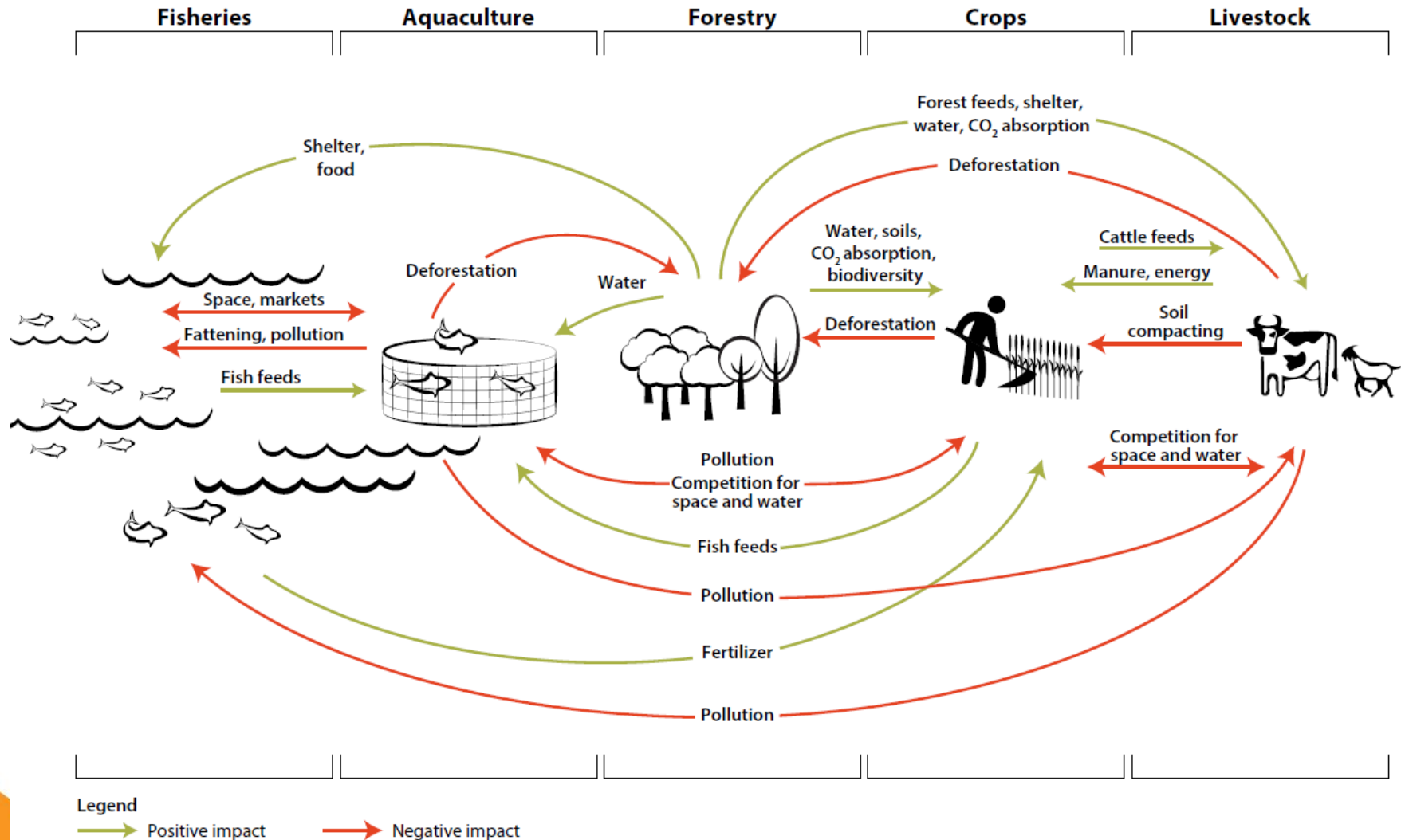
Working at different scales

- National: policies and governance, link with SDGs
- Landscape: integrated, territorial, multi-stakeholder planning
- Farm/plot: Practices (FFS)



* 'Farm' always understood as individual activity by farmers, herders, fisherfolks or forest dwellers

Address conflicts and synergies among sub-sector



EU-FAO joint paper on sustainable agriculture

- Purpose:
 - Promote a joint vision on sustainable agriculture and means to ***operationalize*** it
- Target audience:
 - Senior Staff in relevant Ministries
 - EU and FAO Delegations in member countries
- Style: Policy, semi-technical, many examples
- Length: 20-30 pages

Outline of the document

1. Rationale
2. Learning from the past, looking into the future
3. A vision for sustainable food and agriculture
4. Major areas for action
5. Annex: Key practices supporting sustainable food and agriculture principles

Outline of the document (1)

1. Rationale

- Sustainability at the forefront of the international agenda
- Why joining forces on sustainable agriculture?

2. Learning from the past, looking into the future

- Past achievements and limits of current models of agricultural production
- Challenges and opportunities for agriculture

3. A vision for sustainable food and agriculture

- Three dimensions and five principles for sustainable food and agriculture
- A focus on smallholders and family farmers
- The need to mainstream climate change

Outline of the document (2)

4. Major areas for action

- Policies and institutions
- Knowledge and human development
- Markets, finance and infrastructure
- Set targets and monitor progress

5. Annex: Key policies and practices supporting sustainable food and agriculture principles

Major areas for action (1)

- ***Policies and institutions***
 - Ensure a coordinated approach to policies and institutions
 - Support integrated landscape and territorial management approaches
 - Promote secure tenure rights and access to resources
 - Develop innovative incentives mechanisms
 - Ensure synergies between agriculture and social protection programmes

Major areas for action (2)

- ***Knowledge and human development***
 - Empower people and promote gender equality, participation and partnerships
 - Support effective research and advisory services
 - Put farmers at the centre of the agriculture innovation process and promote locally appropriate technologies

Major areas for action (3)

- ***Markets, finance and infrastructure***
 - Develop inclusive and efficient rural finance
 - Invest in rural infrastructure
 - Facilitate sustainable and inclusive value chains
- ***Set targets and monitor progress***
 - Align with SDG monitoring process

Set targets and monitor progress

- SDG Target 2.4: ensure **sustainable food production** systems and implement **resilient** agricultural practices
- Indicator proposed to the UN Statistics Commission: ***Area under sustainable agricultural practices***
 - = DEVCO Common results framework indicator
 - = FAO Outcome indicator for SO2
- Based on the four principles: Productivity; Natural resources conservation; rural livelihoods; resilience
- Sub-indicators to be selected by countries
- Targets to be defined by countries
- Measuring outcome, not practices

Questions for discussion

1. Does this paper talk to policy makers ?
2. How do we address the question of technologies vs process ?
3. Are there missing pieces ?

Thank you

