



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



XXXV

FAO Regional Conference for
Latin America and Caribbean

Montego Bay, Jamaica, 5 to 8 March 2018

Results and priorities for FAO in Latin America and the Caribbean

Contents



1. Report on 2016-17 results and recommendations of LARC34
2. Key issues for 2018-19



2016-17 results and LARC34 recommendations

LARC/18/5

LARC/18/INF/10

Strategic Programmes and Regional Priorities



Priority 1

Hunger Free Latin America and the Caribbean

- School feeding programs in 33 countries
 - 11 of them linked to public purchase of healthy food products from family farmers
- Regional Network of Public Food Supply Systems in 12 countries
- National Committees on Food Losses and Waste, 10 countries and CARICOM
- With Strategic Programmes 1, 2, 3 and 4



Priority 2

Family farming, inclusive food systems and sustainable rural development



- More effective rural poverty reduction through coordination of family farming, economic development and social protection policies
 - National level, 8 countries
 - Sub regional level, Central American Integration System (SICA) with the Dominican Republic
- Regional Agroecology Agenda, 17 countries
- With Strategic Programmes 2, 3, 4 and 5

Priority 3

Sustainable use of natural resources, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk management



- Voluntary guidelines for agro-environmental policies, 9 countries
- Regional strategy for disaster risk management in agriculture, with CELAC
- 45 Global Environmental Facility (GEF) projects and 9 Green Climate Fund projects
- With Strategic Programmes 1, 2, 3 and 5



CELAC



- Climate Change, Food Security and Family Farming (2016)
- Gender Strategy of FSN CELAC Plan (2017)
- 2017 and 2018 Action Plans of Working Group on Family Farming and Rural Development
- Regional Strategy on Disaster Risk Management for the Agricultural Sector (2017)
- “100 Territories” strategy to strengthen the FSN CELAC Plan



Parliamentary Fronts Against Hunger



- 19 national Fronts with the addition of Haiti, St Vincent and the Grenadines, and Chile
- Guatemala – School Feeding and Public Purchase of Family Agriculture Products
- Dominican Republic – Food Security and Sovereignty Law
- St Vincent and the Grenadines – Zero Hunger Trust Fund
- Increased dialogue between parliamentarians from Haiti and Dominican Republic



South-South and Triangular Cooperation



- 62 government agencies from 14 countries
- Costa Rica, Cuba and Panama – MoU with FAO
- Regional S-S cooperation programmes funded by Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela



Haiti



- Food and Nutrition Security Plans - communal, departmental and national
- Development of school feeding policy, Ministry of National Education
- "Ridge to Reef" approach to resilience of coastal and agricultural systems of the Greater South
- Parliamentary Front Against Hunger
- Plant and animal health in border with Dominican Republic

Partnerships

- Multilateral agencies
 - IFAD and WFP
 - UN Agencies: ECLAC, PAHO/WHO, UNESCO
 - IICA
- Civil society and academia
 - Alliance for Food Sovereignty of the Peoples of LAC
 - ODA, CLACSO
- Private sector
 - Economic inclusion
 - Food systems and obesity
 - Food waste and losses
 - Climate change resilience and adaptation



Alliances

- Erradication of extreme poverty, with IFAD
- Food systems and obesity
- Migration in the Northern Triangle of Central America, with ECLAC
- Governance of agriculture, food systems and rural development
- Climate change resilience of rural societies and food systems





Key issues 2018-19

LARC/18/2

LARC/18/3

LARC/18/4

LARC/18/5

LARC/18/6

LARC/18/7

1 Consolidate the regional priorities



2016-17

2018-19

Zero hunger + Obesity

Family farming + Migration
Rural development

Natural resources + Green financing
Climate change
Disaster Risk Management



2 Consolidate FAO's Strategic Programmes



- The Strategic Programmes have allowed FAO to make a more relevant, better prioritized, demand-driven and integrated contribution to member countries



- FAO must strengthen this strategic framework and its delivery through the Regional Initiatives in the next biennium

3 Results with large scale outcomes and impacts

- Recognize the breadth and depth of FAO's results and outcomes in 2016-17
- Prioritize initiatives at country, sub regional and regional levels, with a clear potential to achieve results that lead to large-scale outcomes and impacts
- Working with member countries and partners to achieve the SDGs



4 One Hundred Territories Free from Extreme Poverty and Hunger



- Differentiated and targeted strategies to reduce extreme poverty (SG1) and hunger (SDG2) in territories that are lagging way behind national averages
- Strengthening of CELAC's Plan for Food Security, Nutrition and Hunger Eradication



5 Mobilize the region's considerable capacities for greater efficiency and impact



- South-South and Triangular Cooperation
- Parliamentarian Fronts Against Hunger
- Regional thematic alliances
- Strong partnerships with civil society and academia
- Increased dialogue and collaboration with the private sector
- Policy dialogue sub regional and regional platforms



6 Mobilize more resources and make better use of existing ones, to enable greater cooperation with member countries



- More complex and demanding agenda emerging from member countries' priorities and expectations
- FAO will
 - Seek to increase voluntary contributions from member countries
 - Mobilize green financing
 - Improve the deployment and use of existing resources in the network of Country and Sub regional Offices



**Thank you
Merci
Gracias**



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

XXXV

**FAO Regional Conference for
Latin America and Caribbean**

Montego Bay, Jamaica, 5 to 8 March 2018