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COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY

Twenty-sixth Session

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FAO's work in Forestry under the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-31

Executive Summary

This document provides an overview of FAO's achievements in forestry during the 2020–21 biennium, analyses global trends and developments relevant to FAO's work in forestry, lays out the related priority areas of FAO's work in the 2022–23 biennium and beyond and describes FAO's efforts towards a reinvigorated business model.

Suggested action by the Committee

The Committee is invited to:

- acknowledge the achievements of FAO's work in forestry during the 2020-21 biennium and review and advise on the global trends and developments relevant to FAO's work in forestry (Sections II and III);
- provide guidance on the priorities for FAO's work in forestry in 2022-23 within the Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) 2022-23 and the Medium Term Plan 2022-2025 in the context of implementation of the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-31; and
- take note of and provide guidance on FAO's efforts towards a reinvigorated business model.

Queries on the substantive content of this document may be addressed to:

Maria Helena Semedo
Deputy Director-General
Tel. (+39) 06 570 52060

Beth Bechdol
Deputy Director-General
Tel. (+39) 06 570 51800

(Please copy: COFO@fao.org)

I. Introduction

1. The 42nd Session of the FAO Conference endorsed the Strategic Framework 2022-31¹ that guides all FAO's work - as called for in the Basic Texts – and approved the budgetary appropriations for the 2022-23 biennium². The strategic narrative guiding the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-31 supports the 2030 Agenda through the transformation to MORE efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems for *better production, better nutrition, a better environment* and a *better life*, leaving no one behind.
2. FAO implements the Strategic Framework through 20 Programme Priority Areas (PPAs), which articulate FAO's thematic, technical comparative advantage and competency to deliver. The *four betters* and 20 PPAs are anchored in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Organization will use a systems-oriented approach, equally considering social, economic and environmental development dimensions, and addresses relevant trade-offs. Action at country level is at the core of the transformative nature of the 2030 Agenda, and the PPAs act as a pathway towards achieving the SDGs in alignment with national priorities.
3. The four cross-cutting accelerators – technology, innovation, data and complements (governance, human capital and institutions) – focus efforts in all of FAO's programmatic interventions to fast-track progress and maximize prospects for contributing to the SDGs while minimizing trade-offs. The cross-cutting themes of *gender, youth and inclusion* are embedded across all of FAO's work to operationalize the principle of leaving no one behind.
4. Since Director-General QU Dongyu took office in August 2019, FAO has undergone deep and transformative changes to ensure that it is prepared to face the challenges that lie ahead. FAO has introduced a modular and flexible structure that allows for optimal cross-sectoral collaboration and aims for a stronger and coordinated focus on the SDGs. Among the changes introduced are: the new Office of Innovation to consolidate and strengthen FAO's innovative spirit; the new Office of Small Island Developing States (SIDS); least developed countries (LDCs), and land-locked developing countries (LLDCs), to ensure that the special needs of these vulnerable populations and countries are met; the new Office of SDGs which coordinates the corporate engagement in the 2030 Agenda follow-up and review; and FAO's new position of Chief Scientist which ensures the robustness, breadth and independence of scientific approaches in FAO's work.
5. During 2020-21, FAO fully aligned its country-level planning with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) process, thus building on the UN development system (UNDS) repositioning efforts to collectively support country ownership and address national SDG priorities and gaps. FAO's country-level process also contributes to shaping the formulation of the UNSDCF, thus ensuring that agrifood systems transformation concerns and related SDGs are well integrated and prioritized in the UN common planning documents.
6. In the 2022-23 biennium, FAO will continue to maximize impact at country level through a number of strategies, key corporate initiatives and actions. Two new corporate thematic strategies on science and innovation, and climate change have been endorsed by the FAO Council in June 2022 to support the implementation of the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-31. FAO will continue to maximize impact at country-level through the Hand-in-Hand Initiative, FAO's evidence-based, country-led and country-owned initiative and will continue to facilitate the World Food Forum (WFF), an independent, youth-led global network of partners.
7. FAO will continue to mitigate the immediate impacts of COVID-19 pandemic while strengthening the longer-term resilience of livelihoods, proactively and sustainably addressing the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic, through the COVID-19 Response and Recovery Programme

¹ FAO Strategic Framework 2022-31, C 2021/7 available at <https://www.fao.org/3/ne577en/ne577en.pdf>

² Report of the Conference of FAO, C 2021/REP available at <https://www.fao.org/3/ng170en/ng170en.pdf>

supported by the Food Coalition and other stakeholders. As a follow-up to the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) held during the UN General Assembly in 2021, the UN Secretary-General tasked the Rome-based Agencies to coordinate the UN Food Systems Summit follow-up activities, designating FAO as the host for the Coordination Hub on behalf of the UN system.

8. This document first provides an overview of achievements in forestry during the 2020-21 biennium, and then outlines key global and sector specific developments and trends through the *four betters* highlighting related SDG targets, which will influence FAO's future work in forestry. The last section lays out the priority areas of FAO's work in forestry during 2022-23 and beyond, in the context of the 20 PPAs, related SDG targets and areas of emphasis.

II. Achievements in FAO's work in forestry in 2020-21

FAO's new ways of working, modalities, and programmes

9. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs call for transformative changes, integrated approaches and solutions to structural barriers to sustainable development and it recognizes the fundamental role played by sustainable agriculture in the connection between people, planet and prosperity.

10. The balance among the three interconnected pillars of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) is embedded throughout the Strategic Framework (SF) and the Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) and is illustrated by the span of associated SDGs across the *four betters* and their constituent PPAs, together with their specific targets. In implementation of the Strategic Framework, FAO is ensuring this balance by putting in place coordination and oversight arrangements which combine expertise in social, economic, environmental and natural resource management disciplines. (These linkages between the *four betters* and the SDGs are summarized in Annex.)

11. Transformative actions at country level are at the core of this approach, where Country Programming Frameworks (CPFs) are central FAO programming tools, linking country results directly with SDGs and the related PPAs, and reflect the diversity of countries' situations and allow coordination of efforts.

12. FAO's work in the 2022-23 biennium and beyond is guided and informed by a number of **FAO strategies, initiatives and actions supporting the Strategic Framework and its implementation in forestry**, outlined in the below tables.

Table 1

FAO Strategies	adopted	Main aims
FAO Strategy on Climate Change 2022-2031 ³	06/2022	To enhance FAO's support to Members in their efforts on climate change adaptation and mitigation, working towards climate-resilient and low-emission agrifood systems while striving to achieve the SDGs, in particular eradicating hunger and malnutrition.
FAO Science and Innovation Strategy ⁴	06/2022	To provide guidance, coherence and alignment to Member-led initiatives for impact at country level through better use of science and innovation.
FAO Vision and Strategy for FAO's Work in Nutrition ⁵	04/2021	To tackle malnutrition in all its forms by accelerating policies and actions across agrifood systems to enable healthy diets for all.

³ <https://www.fao.org/3/ni706en/ni706en.pdf> ; See also COFO Item 7 background paper

⁴ <https://www.fao.org/3/ni707en/ni707en.pdf>

⁵ www.fao.org/3/ne853en/ne853en.pdf and www.fao.org/3/nf693en/nf693en.pdf

FAO Strategy for Private Sector Engagement 2021-25 ⁶	12/2020	To bring strategic partnerships, scale up collective multistakeholder efforts, and bring country-owned and country-led innovative solutions to help FAO Members to achieve the SDGs.
FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity Across Agricultural Sectors ⁷	12/2019	To mainstream biodiversity across agricultural sectors at national, regional and international levels in a structured and coherent manner, taking into account national priorities, needs, regulations and policies and country programming frameworks.
FAO corporate initiatives		Main aims
Hand-in-Hand Initiative ⁸		Evidence-based, country-led and country-owned initiative to accelerate agricultural transformation and sustainable rural development to eradicate poverty (SDG 1) and end hunger and all forms of malnutrition (SDG2). In doing so, it contributes to attaining all of the SDGs. It prioritizes countries where national capacities and international support are the most limited or where operational challenges, including natural- or human-made crises, are the greatest.
COVID-19 Response and Recovery Programme ⁹		To enable Members to leverage FAO's convening power, real-time data, early warning systems and technical expertise to direct support where and when it is needed most.
Global Action on Green Development of Special Agricultural Products: One Country One Priority Product ¹⁰		To boost the value chains of special agricultural (including forestry) products to ensure food security, improve nutrition, increase incomes and preserve the environment.
1000 Digital Villages Initiative ¹¹		To convert 1000 villages across the world into digital hubs - with the aim of supporting the transformation of agrifood systems.
The Green Cities Initiative ¹²		To increase people's wellbeing through increased availability of and access to products and services provided by green spaces including urban and peri-urban forestry, agriculture and by sustainable food systems.
The UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) follow-up Coordination Hub ¹³		To support follow-up to the UN Food Systems Summit held in September 2021. Focus will be on supporting Members to advance their national dialogues and transformative pathways for agrifood systems transformation. The coordination hub is hosted by FAO and staffed by secondments from the Rome-based Agencies, UNDP, UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Key FAO achievements in forestry in 2020-21

13. In the 2020-21 biennium, FAO continued to conduct its work in forestry in alignment with the SDGs and in view of the Global Forest Goals (GFGs) of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030 (UNSPF), and taking into account the guidance provided by the 25th Session of the Committee (COFO25). Key technical achievements of the Organization in forestry are reported following the thematic priority areas as guided by the Committee in view of their support to the implementation of the SDGs and the GFGs and other forest-related global commitments in the context of the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-31 as per the following table (table 2):

⁶ <http://www.fao.org/3/cb3352en/cb3352en.pdf>

⁷ <http://www.fao.org/3/ca7722en/CA7722EN.pdf>

⁸ <https://www.fao.org/hand-in-hand/en/>

⁹ <https://www.fao.org/partnerships/resource-partners/covid-19/en/>

¹⁰ <https://www.fao.org/3/cb6584en/cb6584en.pdf>

¹¹ <https://www.fao.org/platforms/digital-village-initiative>

¹² <https://www.fao.org/3/cb0848en/cb0848en.pdf>

¹³ https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/2022/07/hub_faqs_en.pdf

Table 2

Thematic priority area as identified by COFO25	FAO rev. SF 2012-2021 Strategic Objectives	FAO SF 2022-31 (four betters)	SDG, GFG
Protect: including through halting deforestation and enhancing resilience	SO2 SO5	Better Environment (BE) Better Life (BL)	SDG 13, 15 GFG 1, 3
Restore: restoring forest ecosystems, including degraded forest ecosystems and through agroforestry	SO2	BE Better Production (BP) BL	SDG 6, 13, 15 GFG 1, 2, 3
Sustainably manage forests: promoting the conservation and sustainable use of forest resources, and legal and sustainable value chains for forest products	SO1 SO2 SO3 SO4	BP BL Better Nutrition (BN) BE	SDG 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15 GFG 2
Continued priority on normative work and further emphasis on the provision of up-to-date and high-quality data on forests;	SO1-SO5	across “ <i>betters</i> ”	across SDGs & GFGs
Ensure FAO’s leading role on forest matters in the UN system and cross-sectoral work (in the context of work of the Organization)	SO1-SO5	across “ <i>betters</i> ”	Across SDGs Across GFGs

A detailed description of the achievements of FAO’s work in forestry in the 2020-21 biennium is presented in document COFO/2022/INF/11. A selected number of achievements are highlighted below.

14. FAO continued its work on the thematic priority related to *protection of forests, including halting deforestation and enhancing resilience*, including:

- co-led implementation of the UN Secretary General’s initiative on turning the tide on deforestation, including through the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and high-level dialogues, such as at the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC COP26);
- assisted in the formulation, approval and implementation of projects (>USD 280 million) to support countries taking actions to halt forest loss, contributing to the achievement of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) strategies and to the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs);
- promoted forest resilience to outbreaks of invasive species, pests and disease under climate change, enhanced work on integrating the “healthy environments” pillar of “One Health”, scaled up efforts to address forest fires, including through the Global Wildfire Information System (GWIS), and continued to host the Mountain Partnership Secretariat and provide capacity development for the sustainable management of mountains;
- initiated, in a lead role, implementation of the Global Environment Facility’s (GEF-7) Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program (USD 345 million) using cross-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approaches to promoting sustainable integrated landscapes and sustainable agrifood systems.

15. In its work on *forest biodiversity*, FAO:
- provided technical input to the deliberations on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework of the CBD¹⁴;
 - supported the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Forest Genetic Resources, including work on a new global information system on forest genetic resources, to be launched in 2023;
 - collected and disseminated good practices on addressing human-wildlife conflicts;
 - worked to balance conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity under the Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme.
16. FAO also continued and scaled up work to support *forest ecosystem restoration, including agroforestry, reforestation and afforestation efforts*:
- initiated the implementation of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021-2030)¹⁵, in partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);
 - strengthened the project portfolio of the Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) Mechanism¹⁶;
 - continued to contribute to Africa's Great Green Wall (GGW) initiative through The Action Against Desertification programme¹⁷;
 - strengthened dryland restoration and management initiatives towards the Land Degradation Neutrality targets, including through the GEF-7 Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on Dryland Sustainable Landscapes (USD104.5 million) led by FAO;
 - enhanced work on fragile ecosystems, such as peatlands and mangroves, especially due to their high storage of carbon;
 - supported countries to manage landscapes in an integrated way, promoting enhanced synergies between agriculture, forestry and agroforestry.
17. On promoting the conservation and *sustainable use of forest resources, and legal and sustainable value chains for forest products*, FAO:
- supported countries to integrate sustainable wood production and increase private sector engagement in their restoration strategies, in particular through capacity building of smallholder and producer associations to develop bankable projects and access finance;
 - supported countries to foster compliance with nationally-defined legislations, strengthening timber legality assurance systems (TLAS), forest law enforcement, governance and trade (FLEGT) licensing, independent audits and advancing sustainable trade of forest products;
 - supported countries to establish locally-adapted sustainable wildlife management models that can secure the provision of safe wild meat for food and livelihoods to vulnerable populations;
 - supported - through the Forest and Farm Facility (FFF)¹⁸ - forest producer organizations' access to rights, markets and decent jobs;
 - undertook a range of studies on sustainable forest products and their contribution to the transition to more resilient, circular and carbon-neutral bio-economies, including those under the guidance of the Advisory Committee on Sustainable Forest-based Industries;
 - supported charcoal value chain assessment and development and strengthened and promoted sustainable wood energy.

¹⁴ <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020>

¹⁵ <https://www.decadeonrestoration.org/>

¹⁶ <https://www.fao.org/in-action/forest-landscape-restoration-mechanism/>

¹⁷ <https://www.fao.org/in-action/action-against-desertification/en/>

¹⁸ <https://www.fao.org/forest-farm-facility/en/>

18. FAO has continued to enhance its work related to the *provision of up-to-date and high-quality data on forests and forestry*:

- published the results of the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) 2020, developed a new open access FRA Platform¹⁹ and published the first findings of the global Remote Sensing Survey at the 26th UN Climate Change Conference (COP26);
- supported the Hand-in-Hand Geospatial Platform with the provision of forest data and its linkage to platforms such as Open Foris²⁰, System for earth observations, data access, processing & analysis for land monitoring (SEPAL²¹), and the FRA Platform;
- published the Forest Product Statistics Yearbook and the Pulp and Paper Capacities Survey as well as annual data through FAOSTAT on the production and trade of forest products, including recycled products and further developed socioeconomic indicators of the Global Core Set (GCS) of forest-related indicators;
- continued reporting on two directly forest related SDG indicators (15.1.1 - *Forest area as a proportion of total land area*, and 15.2.1 - *Progress towards sustainable forest management*) and supported data production and reporting on indicator 15.4.2 – *Mountain green cover index*;
- continued to enhance Open Foris²², a collection of innovative, open-source software that helps countries measure, monitor and report on forests and land use, including by introducing Open Foris Arena, a novel platform for data collection, analysis, storage, and dissemination;
- initiated the development of a global Framework on Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring (FERM), integrated in the FAO Hand-in-Hand Initiative and launched at the XV World Forestry Congress.

19. FAO continues to produce guidelines, manuals and tools to advance its *normative and standard-setting work* in support of Members. In the biennium 2020-21 this included:

- guidance on legal frameworks, tenure and collective tenure rights for REDD+ implementation, land-use planning and integrated approaches towards halting deforestation, transformational change to reduce deforestation and climate change impacts;
- development of a methodology and novel database on multi-regional input-output techniques to connect commodity trade to land use, supporting decision making and actions tackling global drivers of deforestation;
- fostering knowledge, lessons and experiences sharing on integrated land-use approaches and production practices that promote win-win solutions for increased sustainable production while halting deforestation.

20. FAO continues to be at the forefront of global forest matters exercising its *leading role on forest matters in the UN system* in addition to the above. This included:

- inputs to the report of the United Nations Secretary-General on sustainable mountain development prepared by FAO and the Mountain Partnership;
- technical input to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Reports as well as provision of technical expertise in the context of UNFCCC deliberations;
- technical expertise and policy advice to the development of the Post-2020 global biodiversity framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including through hosting meetings of the Open-ended Working Group;
- leadership to the "Collaborative Partnership on Forests" and supported implementation of the United Nations Strategic Plan on Forests 2017-2030 based on the Collaborative Partnership on Forests Work Plan 2021-24.

¹⁹ <https://fra-data.fao.org/>

²⁰ <https://www.fao.org/redd/news/detail/ar/c/1308759/>

²¹ <https://data.apps.fao.org/catalog/dataset/sepal>

²² <https://openforis.org/>

Gaps and lessons learned

21. New modalities of cross-sectoral and multi-disciplinary integration at sub-national level and addressing forest conservation, restoration and sustainable value chains such as those pursued by the GEF 7 Impact programmes, Green Climate Fund (GCF) projects, UN-REDD, FFF and others, provide valuable lessons and experience to advance and scale up solutions across sectors and stakeholders, and to achieve transformative results at scale.
22. For providing up-to-date and high-quality data on forests FAO has made good progress on up-scaling the use of digital technology innovations and platforms to provide countries and stakeholders with more transparent and accurate data in more cost-efficient ways and faster, for their own national decision making as well as for international reporting.
23. More than two years after the start of the COVID-19 pandemic its negative impacts on health, economy and social systems are evolving and likely to endure over the coming years. Vulnerable populations and marginalized groups, in particular women and children, are still facing multifaceted impact of this crisis, further aggravated by recent conflicts such as the war in Ukraine. There is thus a need to identify opportunities to create income and employment, including those provided by sustainably managed forests and trees.
24. To accelerate progress and maximize efforts in forestry in achieving a range of SDGs, FAO puts particular emphasis on technology, innovation, data as well as governance, human capital, and institutions across all programmatic interventions. Forestry faces strategic human capacity issues that need to be addressed, including the need for upgrading forestry research, education, training, professional capacity development, extension services and peer-to-peer learning networks. Increasing capacities to innovate and provide solutions will help addressing the many opportunities and challenges that forestry faces.
25. The cross-cutting themes of *gender*, *youth* and *inclusion*, including of Indigenous Peoples and local communities) are critical areas that are taken into account across all of FAO's programmatic work. Further dedicated efforts are needed to ensure gender mainstreaming in all initiatives and project cycles, and there is still considerable potential and need to engage youth more strongly to enable them to build a future they need and want.
26. Further details on FAO's achievements during the biennium in relation to the SF and related SDG indicators, including gender equality, nutrition, climate change, governance and statistics, and the regional results, are reported in the Programme Implementation Report 2020-21 (PIR) available on the FAO website²³.

III. Global trends and developments relevant to FAO's work in forestry

27. Forests, covering 4.06 billion hectares of land, are the largest carbon pool on land and the repositories for most of the world's terrestrial biodiversity. They help regulate the water cycle, mitigate climate change and are a direct source of food, income, resilience, shelter and energy for heating and cooking for some 2.6 billion people. Sustainable forest management is gaining ground, in particular in the last two decades (2000-2010, 2010-2020) but forest loss continues at an alarming rate: the proportion of forest area fell from 31.9 per cent of the world's total land area in 2000 to 31.2 per cent in 2020, which translates to a net loss of almost 100 million hectares. While the rate of forest loss has slowed globally, it has even increased in South-Eastern Asia and Africa and continued to be high in South America, mostly due to the conversion of forest to agricultural land. This indicates that approaches so far proved to be insufficient to address the underlying causes of forest loss. Continuing deforestation and forest degradation underline the need for accelerated action to halt forest loss, restore degraded lands, implement sustainable forest and land management practices, and move towards a

²³ <https://www.fao.org/3/ni547en/ni547en.pdf>

more sustainable agriculture, better energy and stronger linkages between natural and man-made environments. Such actions will also enhance the resilience of ecosystems to climate change, protect biodiversity and support rural livelihoods.

28. The *four betters* provide a framework to bring about the needed transformational changes in the forest and related sectors and offer solutions for root causes and cascading effects alike. The recognition of the need to consider environment, production, nutrition and quality of life as cornerstones of sustainable development, and that actions must support all of them, including the re-establishment of formerly distorted balances, could lead to a real break-through in the concept and implementation of sustainable forest management, and could serve as a model for sustainable use of other natural resources.

29. The FAO report '*The future of food and agriculture – Drivers and triggers for transformation*' (FOFA)²⁴, identified a range of main drivers of agrifood systems, including i) overarching drivers such as population dynamics and urbanization and global economic growth; ii) drivers directly affecting food and agricultural production and distribution including livelihoods, poverty, inequalities in income, job opportunities, access to assets and basic services; and iii) drivers regarding environmental systems including climate change and the role of agrifood systems and natural resources²⁵; scarcity and degradation of natural resources²⁶; epidemics and degradation of ecosystems²⁷. The report further provides an analysis of 'priority triggers' with the potential to influence drivers, including institutions and governance, consumer awareness, income and wealth distribution and innovative technologies.

30. The major driving forces in the economy and society continue to be the same as in the previous biennia. Not surprisingly, the same applies to major global policy processes, which have direct significance for and impact on forests and will continue to do so and influence also FAO's work in forestry and the related areas. The most important ones include the 2030 Agenda, the developments under the three Rio Conventions, the UNSPF, and the follow-up to the UN Food Systems Summit. The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and the Bonn Challenge, as well as the contributions to the UN Secretary-General's goal on "turning the tide on deforestation" are having manifold impacts on the activities of FAO.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

31. The High-level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development, held in July 2022, recognized the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals as the blueprint for an inclusive, sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19, noting with great concern that the pandemic reinforced old and created new obstacles to the realization of all the SDGs, and expressed grave concern by the increased and ongoing conflicts in the world.

32. FAO has provided substantive technical input in the preparation to the HLPF review on SDG 15 in 2022. On SDG 15, the HLPF reaffirmed the commitment to the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and its global forest goals. It emphasized the necessity to strengthen the complementarity in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the three Rio conventions – on biodiversity (CBD), climate change (UNFCCC) and desertification (UNCCD)– in order to promote a coherent approach. The HLPF also emphasized that biodiversity, and the ecosystem functions and services that it provides, supports all forms of life on Earth, and noted the vital role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities who depend on ecosystems for their livelihoods and play a key role in their stewardship. It recognized the importance of providing long-term and affordable investments in these approaches. FAO's priorities in forestry are fully in line with HLPF guidance on SDG 15.

²⁴ See: COAG/2022/9 <https://www.fao.org/3/nj008en/nj008en.pdf>

²⁵ IPCC, 2019. [IPCC Special Report on Climate Change, Desertification, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Food Security, and Greenhouse gas fluxes in Terrestrial Ecosystems](#).

²⁶ UN Environment (2019). [Global Environment Outlook – GEO-6: Healthy Planet, Healthy People](#). Nairobi.

²⁷ United Nations Environment Programme and International Livestock Research Institute (2020). [Preventing the Next Pandemic: Zoonotic diseases and how to break the chain of transmission](#). Nairobi, Kenya.

The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change – follow-up to the Glasgow Climate Pact

33. As a follow-up to the commitments made by governments and other stakeholders at COP26 in Glasgow - including the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use - FAO is a key player, providing support to countries and companies to halt and reverse deforestation through forest-based climate action at global, regional, national and local levels (see COFO/2022/5).

34. Given the focus of COP27 on adaptation, FAO has a strategic opportunity to draw high-level attention to the key role that forests and trees play in enhancing the adaptive capacity and resilience of people and ecosystems. This includes their regulation of water cycles and provision of cooling benefits that are critically important for future crop yields in Africa.

35. In preparations to COP27 and in the context of FAO's engagement in the water-energy-food nexus, there is an opportunity to focus on more efficient, cleaner and greener wood-based bioenergy, as one-third of the global population relied on traditional fuels – wood, charcoal and agricultural residues, for household cooking, including 63 percent of households in Africa.

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

36. CBD COP15 began in Kunming, China in October 2021 and it is expected to adopt the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (GBF) as a stepping stone towards the 2050 Vision of "Living in harmony with nature", in Montreal, Canada in December 2022. COP15 will also review progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, as well as the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

37. Forests and forestry, even though not always explicitly mentioned, remain relevant for several goals and targets of the post-2020 GBF, including – but not limited to – sustainable forest management, people's benefits, restoration and biodiversity mainstreaming. Moreover, the sustainable use, harvest and trade in wild species – and the contribution these make to meeting people's needs – are included in several targets.

38. FAO has continued to provide technical contributions to the post-2020 GBF negotiations through participation in the third and fourth meetings of the Open-Ended Working Group. FAO will continue to promote a broad and inclusive vision for sustainable use and conservation of forests and wildlife, and the use of data gathered by FAO, for example under the Global Forest Resources Assessments (FRA) process, in the finalization of the post-2020 CBD global biodiversity framework and in monitoring its implementation.

The UN Convention on Combating Desertification

39. The 15th Convention of Parties of the United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD COP15) was held in May 2022 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. Key declarations that came out of COP15 were: The Abidjan Call by Heads of State reaffirming to resolve avoiding and reducing land degradation and to developing and implementing appropriate sustainable land management and land restoration policies; The Land, Life and Legacy Declaration, including the Abidjan Legacy Program; and the Abidjan Declaration on Achieving Gender Equality for Successful Land Restoration. The work of FAO was reflected in 11 COP decisions.

40. FAO and the UNCCD launched the land tenure guidelines to address land tenure rights to enhance the implementation of the Convention. Additionally, integrating land tenure information into capacity development efforts to enhance evidence-based decision-making was also highlighted.

The UN Food Systems Summit

41. The UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) was convened in September 2021 during the UN General Assembly. The Secretary-General committed the UN system to jointly lead a "UN Food

Systems Coordination Hub”, which is hosted by FAO on behalf of the UN system. Its coordination roles comprise global engagement, policy and knowledge as well as advocacy and communication functions. To follow through countries’ Summit commitments and to support them in implementing their national pathways, the Hub conducted a “Country Needs Survey” to help shape its follow up work.

42. FAO has engaged in a range of UNFSS “Action Tracks” related to forestry at the Summit and continues to engage in coalitions and initiatives to take the solutions identified forward, including in the context of boosting nature-positive production, on advancing equitable livelihoods, and on building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses, including in mountain ecosystems.

The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and the Bonn Challenge

43. To support and scale up efforts to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems worldwide, the UN General Assembly proclaimed 2021–2030 the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration²⁸, with FAO and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) serving as the lead implementing agencies. The UN Decade is implemented with the support of an Advisory Board and several thematic taskforces along three main pathways: (i) generation of a global movement; (ii) political will and championing of restoration on the ground; and (iii) capacity building on upscaling ecosystem restoration (see document COFO/2022/6.5).

44. In February 2022, FAO and UNEP called for nominations for World Restoration Flagships to showcase promising examples of large-scale and long-term ecosystem restoration, embodying the 10 Restoration Principles of the UN Decade, while inspiring the global movement.

45. The Decade builds strongly on the experiences and work of the Bonn Challenge and Africa’s Great Green Wall, which FAO has been supporting since their inception, and which aim respectively to restore 350 million hectares and 100 million hectares by 2030. The Decade will be supporting efforts to meet one billion hectares pledged through high-level commitments within the context of the Rio Conventions. Currently, more than 70 pledges from more than 60 countries are committed to restore 210 million hectares of degraded and deforested lands. FAO will continue to support the achievement of the set targets, including through supporting forest and landscape restoration.

The UN Forum on Forests and the UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030

46. The UNSPF is undoubtedly the most influential plan of the United Nations member countries and the UN system, and through several members of the Collaborative Partnership for forests, and beyond. The regular reviews conducted by the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF) revealed so far good but partial progress and no evidence of a system-wide implementation of the plan has been found.

47. FAO has been making a substantive contribution to the progress towards the GFGs contained in the UNSPF including through aligning its operational plans with the GFGs and the associated targets and by supporting the review of progress using FRA data and developing the Global Core Set of forest-related indicators to support such a monitoring.

48. The United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) is preparing for the midterm review of the UNSPF in 2024. While supporting the implementation of the UNSPF and developing workplans in line with the Quadrennial Programme of Work, FAO is also undertaking new tasks requested by the 17th session of UNFF²⁹. These include, among others, the activities in support of monitoring and evaluating progress.

The XV World Forestry Congress

49. The World Forestry Congress (WFC) is the largest global gathering on forests with all regions and stakeholders represented. The XV WFC held in Seoul, Republic of Korea on 2-6 May 2022

²⁸ <https://www.decadeonrestoration.org/>

²⁹ See E/2022/42 in particular paragraph 1, 5, 25, 27, Annex section C

reviewed current and emerging challenges related to building a green, healthy and resilient future with forests.

50. The XV WFC produced several outcome documents with potential impact on, and opportunities for, identifying priorities for FAO actions. Document COFO/2022/7.2 provides a detailed account of the recommendations of the XV WFC. The Committee is invited to consider also that document when discussing the current topic.

IV. Priority areas of work in forestry in 2022-23 and beyond

51. The priority areas for FAO's work in forestry, are derived from the trends and developments described in Section III and contribute to the achievement of the FAO Strategic Framework as central to FAO's efforts in contributing to the overarching SDGs. FAO addresses these priorities through its core functions – norms and standard setting, data and information, policy dialogue, capacity development, knowledge and technologies, partnerships, and advocacy and communication.

52. The transformative nature of the 2030 Agenda, its complexity, and the need for more integrated, comprehensive, cross-sectoral and systemic approaches require new tools and new governance mechanisms that will have profound implications on the way countries plan, implement and monitor their policies and programmes. It has increased awareness of the key role that agrifood systems transformation can play as an entry point for accelerating progress towards the achievement of the SDGs.

53. FAO priority areas of action in forestry can be summarized under four closely interrelated and overarching themes, for review at the 26th Session of the Committee. The four priority areas are built on the main thematic areas considered by previous COFO sessions and the priorities under the SF.

54. Priority Area 1. Halting Deforestation and Enhancing Resilience

Programme Priority Areas (PPAs)	SDG Targets	Technical Areas of Emphasis
BE1: Climate Change Mitigating and Adapted Agrifood Systems	13.1, 13.2, 13.b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support the implementation of the Paris Agreement, including on NDCs, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), REDD+, Article 6, the Enhanced Transparency Framework the Global Goal on Adaptation; • support the commitments made by countries and companies in Glasgow to halt and reverse deforestation (including the Glasgow Declaration on Forests and Land Use); • co-lead the UN system wide response to UN Secretary General initiative on 'Turning the Tide on Deforestation'; • UN-REDD Programme support to countries, including through mobilizing finance (incl. GCF and LEAF³⁰).
BP3: One Health	15.8, 1.5, 3.d	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • operationalize the One Health approach to assess and prevent the risks of zoonotic diseases related to wildlife value chains.
BL3: Agriculture and Food Emergencies	1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • further develop the Integrated Disaster Risk Management Platforms with a focus on forest fires, including the Global Fire Management Platform; • support to sustainable energy solutions in displacement settings in the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus.

³⁰ Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance Coalition

BL4: Resilient Agrifood Systems	1.3, 1.5, 2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advance drylands integrated landscape management at scale to halt and reverse degradation incl. through integrated agrosilvopastoralism; • strengthen forest resilience towards biotic hazards through regional Forest Invasive Species Networks; • facilitate the observance of the International Year of Sustainable Mountain Development 2022, coordinate the International Mountain Day, continue capacity development.
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55. Priority Area 2. Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Restoring Forest Ecosystems

Programme Priority Areas (PPAs)	SDG Targets	Technical Areas of Emphasis
BE3: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for Food and Agriculture	2.5, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support countries to halt forest degradation and to restoration; • data and knowledge provided for the implementation of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration; • mainstreaming biodiversity in forestry, incl. in the context of the post 2020 global biodiversity framework; • forest genetic resources global information system and supporting country capacity development; • sustainable wildlife management and addressing human-wildlife conflicts; • support to countries on agroforestry policies and strategies, capacity development.
BE4: Achieving Sustainable Urban Food Systems	11.a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support countries in restoration of degraded green areas in and around cities and creation of new green spaces (urban and periurban forestry).

56. Priority Area 3. Enhancing Sustainable Production, Use and Livelihoods

Programme Priority Areas (PPAs)	SDG Targets	Technical Areas of Emphasis
BP1: Innovation for Sustainable Agriculture Production	2.3, 15.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support to develop wood-based value chains for increased value added, sustainability and productivity; • support to sustainable production and consumption of wood fuel; • support to expand planted forests in coherence with the needs of forest restoration, halting deforestation, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and increased wood fibre production.
BP4: Small-Scale Producers' Equitable Access to Resources	1.4, 2.3, 9.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support equitable access of small-scale producers and family farmers to economic and natural resources, markets, services, information, education and technologies; • support to enhanced capacities and knowledge of forest and farm producer organizations to promote innovation in sustainable production.
BN1: Healthy Diets for All	2.1, 2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support to sustainable wildlife management including alternative protein sources to wild meat³¹;

³¹ <https://www.fao.org/sustainable-forest-management/toolbox/modules/wildlife-management/in-more-depth/en/>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support to enhancing sustainable management and use of wild foods and neglected and underutilized species for improved food security and nutrition.
BN2: Nutrition for the Most Vulnerable	2.1, 2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support to better integrate the role of forests for food security, nutrition and human health; support to broader and more informed participation, notably of the most vulnerable, in law-making processes on sustainable wildlife management.
BN5: Transparent Markets and Trade	10.a 17.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support in legal and sustainable wood value chains related systems to improve investments, market access and sustainable use of legal and sustainable wood.
BE2: Bioeconomy for Sustainable Food and Agriculture	12.2, 12.4 12.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support in forest-based innovations to advance the transition to a bioeconomy and carbon neutral societies; support in transitions to sustainable bioenergy in the context of bioeconomy and net zero emissions by 2050.
BL1: Gender Equality and Rural Women's Empowerment	2.3, 5.a, 5.c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support to further enhanced women's equal rights, access to and control over resources, services, technologies, institutions, economic opportunities and decision-making.
BL2: Inclusive Rural Transformation	8.3, 8.5, 10.2, 10.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support to inclusive transformation and revitalization of rural areas ensuring equal participation of and benefits to poor, vulnerable and marginalized groups.
BL6: Scaling up Investment	2.a 10.b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support in finance for sustainable forestry, forest restoration and deforestation reduction efforts, incl. access to finance for small-scale producers and forestry producer organizations.

57. Priority Area 4. Data, Statistics, Analytics

Thematic Area	SDG Targets	Technical Areas of Emphasis
Global Forest Resources Assessment	cross cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> further development of FRA scope, reporting process, data entry and dissemination platform, and capacity development to monitor and report including through voluntary updates; data collection for FRA 2025 and capacity development, FRA report to be published in 2025.
National forest monitoring and MRV, platforms and analytic tools	cross cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> technical support in national forest monitoring systems and measurement, reporting, and verification processes; country access to efficient and innovative technologies on forests and land use data, such as Open Foris and SEPAL; analytic tools based on Open Foris and SEPAL.
Livelihoods, production, trade statistics	cross cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> data and statistics on forest product production and trade; updated woodfuel estimates in FAOSTAT; methodologies and guidance to enhance data on socioeconomic and livelihood benefits of forest and trees; data analysis, including outlooks.

58. FAO applies four cross-cutting **Accelerators** in all programmatic interventions to accelerate impact while minimizing trade-offs. These are: (i) technology, i.e. the application of science and knowledge to develop techniques to deliver a product and/or service that enhances the sustainability of agrifood systems, including forestry; (ii) innovation, including technological, social, policy, institutional and financial innovations; (iii) data products to strengthen evidence-based decision-making, which includes the development of methods, standards and frameworks, and also the

collection, processing and dissemination of data, together with required capacity building and partnerships; and (iv) “Complements” (governance, human capital and institutions), which are necessary and complementary dimensions of effective collective action at all scales, considering in particular that while technology and innovation have achieved important progress over the last decade, many stakeholders remain excluded from their benefits. The FAO Strategic Framework 2022-31 identifies science, technology and innovation as having substantial transformative potential, while recognizing the potential risks. Furthermore, FAO’s work in forestry will leverage technology and innovation in the implementation of the PPAs based on the FAO Science and Innovation Strategy.

59. The cross-cutting themes of **Gender, Youth and Inclusion**, are critical areas identified to be taken into account across all of FAO’s programmatic work in order to ensure the achievement of the UN programming principle of leaving no one behind. All three themes are key areas to be further strengthened and up-scaled in FAO’s work in forestry.

V. Towards a reinvigorated business model

60. FAO’s reinvigorated business model aims to ensure an inclusive and agile Organization that is transparent, open, innovative, responsible, effective and impactful - and that serves its Members to achieve the *four betters*. With regard to FAO’s work in forestry, FAO aims to further strengthen efficiency and effectiveness through a focus on the forestry strategic priorities as provided by the 25th session of the Committee. It has fully aligned its work and related work streams with the FAO Strategic Framework. FAO has also taken steps to align and better interlink normative work and operational support on forestry matters to synthesize global normative knowledge and operational experiences, to provide better access to knowledge. Experience of FAO’s technical interventions at operational levels will be better incorporated into its normative guidance, leading to more effective interventions in a continuous loop of learning and improvement, ensuring effective leverage of the respective FAO normative and operational strengths.

61. FAO took steps to deepen and expand partnerships, particularly with the private sector, including forest and farm producer organizations, forest-based industries, science and education bodies, youth organizations, international financing institutions as well as with other international organizations, particularly members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests. FAO advocates for and supports closer involvement and partnerships in identifying suitable pathways for up-scaling innovative solutions by accelerating the sharing of information, knowledge and experiences among countries and stakeholders. This also enhances efficiency in translating science and innovation into normative and policy guidance and practical tools for development and in communicating the latest scientific evidence to Members and the public.

62. FAO has further enhanced its work, as guided by the Committee, on data and statistics, leveraging emerging science, technology and innovation for more relevant and higher quality data as well as faster and cheaper access to data for a range of decision makers, enhancing transparency and accountability and providing a more solid data and evidence basis for more effective decision making at all levels.

63. With regards to country support, FAO’s work in forestry continues to strive towards enhancing agility and responsiveness to Members’ demands, following a “no-one-size-fits-all” approach by considering national circumstances, diversity of contexts, specificities, priorities, synergies and capabilities across regions and countries and at the local level in terms of environmental, economic and social development and with regard to peace and stability. A focus will be on strengthening delivery at country level on forestry in a coordinated way across Divisions and in line with or through Regional Offices and on FAO Country Programming Frameworks (CPFs) in support of ongoing efforts towards Country Office transformation. This should further enhance efficiency and effectiveness of FAO’s contributions to achieving national SDG goals and targets as articulated in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and as part of the collective commitments of the UN development system.

64. FAO will seek to further develop technical and managerial capacities to effectively use FAO's "accelerators" as well as partnerships to increase innovation and agility with a view to scaling up innovative solutions and impact.

The *Four Betters* and 20 Programme Priority Areas (PPAS)

PPA	Outcome statements	SDGs Targets
BETTER PRODUCTION	<i>Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, through efficient and inclusive food and agriculture supply chains at local, regional and global level, ensuring resilient and sustainable agrifood systems in a changing climate and environment.</i>	2.3, 2.4, 6.4, 14.6, 14.7, 14.b, 15.2
BP1: Innovation for sustainable agriculture production	Sustainable crop, livestock and forestry production systems that are productive, resilient, innovative and competitive, and create integrated entrepreneurial and business opportunities, inclusive of small-scale and vulnerable producers, supported through enabling technologies and policies.	2.3, 2.4, 6.4, 15.2
BP2: Blue transformation	More efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable blue food systems promoted through improved policies and programmes for integrated science-based management, technological innovation and private sector engagement.	2.1, 2.2, 14.2, 14.4, 14.6, 14.7, 14.b, 14.c
BP3: One Health	Strengthened and better performing national and international integrated One Health systems for human, animal, plant and environmental health achieved through improved pest and disease prevention, early warning and management of national and global health risks, including AMR.	1.5, 3.d, 15.8
BP4: Small-scale producers' equitable access to resources	Enhanced equitable access of small-scale producers and family farmers to economic and natural resources, markets, services, information, education and technologies ensured through improved policies, strategies and programmes.	1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 9.3
BP5: Digital agriculture	Accessible digital ICT technologies to enhance market opportunities, productivity and resilience integrated into agrifood systems policies and programmes, with particular focus on ensuring affordable and equitable access of poor and vulnerable rural communities.	1.4, 5.b, 9.c, 17.8
BETTER NUTRITION	<i>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition in all its forms, including promoting nutritious food and increasing access to healthy diets.</i>	2.1, 2.2, 2.c, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 12.3
BN1: Healthy diets for all	The right to adequate food established and transition towards healthy diets for national populations prioritized in integrated institutional, policy and legal environments that ensure and incentivize engagement of consumers and the private sector.	1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 12.8, 14.b
BN2: Nutrition for the most vulnerable	Identifying and ending food insecurity and malnutrition for the most vulnerable individuals in all contexts made the specific focus of targeted policies, strategies and programmes developed and implemented by countries.	1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2
BN3: Safe food for everyone	Integrated, multi-sectoral food safety policies and legislation across national agrifood systems adopted and implemented by governments, and capacities and awareness of value chain operators and consumers enhanced.	2.1, 2.2, 3.2
BN4: Reducing food loss and waste	Clear, specific and contextualized roadmaps to prompt and enable all actors in the food supply chain, the food environment and at consumer level to reduce food loss and waste put in place and implemented by governments and intergovernmental organizations.	2.1, 2.2, 12.3

BN5: Transparent markets and trade	Improved market transparency and equitable participation in markets, global value chains and international trade achieved through policy coordination and human and institutional capacities for evidence based decision-making.	2.b, 2.c, 10.a, 17.11
BETTER ENVIRONMENT	<i>Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and combat climate change (reduce, reuse, recycle, residual management) through more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems.</i>	2.5, 12.2, 12.4, 12.5, 13.2, 14.3, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4
BE1: Climate change mitigating and adapted agrifood systems	Transformation and resilience of agrifood systems to achieve sustainability and Paris Agreement goals enabled through the establishment and implementation of climate-smart agricultural practices, policies and programmes.	2.4, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 14.3
BE2: Bioeconomy for sustainable food and agriculture	A bioeconomy that balances economic value and social welfare with environmental sustainability promoted through formulation and implementation of integrated evidence-based policies and practices in micro and macro environments, using technological, organizational and social innovations.	12.2, 12.4, 12.5
BE3: Biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture	Biodiversity for food and agriculture maintained and sustainable use, conservation and restoration of marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, and their services promoted through adoption of targeted policies and practices.	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
BE4: Achieving sustainable urban food systems	More efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable urban and periurban agrifood systems transformation that addresses urban poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, enables healthy diets and catalyses inclusive and sustainable rural transformation while safeguarding the underlying natural resources base, promoted through the adoption of supportive policies and programmes, and the initiation and scaling-up of actions and investments by national and local stakeholders.	1.1, 2.1, 11.a, 12.1
BETTER LIFE	<i>Promote inclusive economic growth by reducing inequalities (urban/rural areas, rich/poor countries, men/women).</i>	2.5, 12.2, 12.4, 12.5, 13.2, 14.3, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4
BL1: Gender equality and rural women's empowerment	Women's equal rights, access to, and control over resources, services, technologies, institutions, economic opportunities and decision making ensured, and discriminatory laws and practices eliminated, through gender-responsive policies, strategies, programmes and legal frameworks.	2.3, 5.4, 5.a, 5.c
BL2: Inclusive rural transformation	Inclusive rural transformation and revitalization of rural areas ensuring equal participation of, and benefits to poor, vulnerable and marginalized groups accelerated through implementation of targeted policies, strategies and programmes.	1.1, 8.3, 8.5, 10.1, 10.2, 10.7, 14.b
BL3: Agriculture and food emergencies	Countries facing, or at risk of acute food insecurity provided with urgent livelihood and nutrition assistance and, adopting a humanitarian-development nexus and its contribution to peace approach, their populations equipped with appropriate	1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 16.1

	capacities to better withstand and manage future shocks and risks.	
BL4: Resilient agrifood systems	Resilience of agrifood systems and livelihoods to socio-economic and environmental shocks and stresses strengthened through improved multi-risk understanding and effective governance mechanisms for implementation of vulnerability reduction measures.	1.3, 1.5, 2.4
BL5: Hand-in-Hand (HIH) Initiative	Agricultural transformation and sustainable rural development accelerated through targeting the poorest and the hungry, differentiating territories and strategies, and bringing together all relevant dimensions of agrifood systems through analysis and partnerships.	1.1, 1.2, 2.1 2.2, 2.a, 10.1, 10.2
BL6: Scaling up investment	Transformation towards sustainable agrifood systems with largescale impacts on reducing inequalities and eradicating poverty and hunger accelerated through increased public and private investment, and improved capacities to leverage future investments.	1.b, 2.a, 10.1, 10.2, 10.b, 17.5