



UNDP's Food & Agricultural Commodity Systems Strategy 2020-2030

Working Document

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	3
Introduction	7
The need to transform our global FACS	14
Approach to transform FACS	17
FACS Portfolio	20
Vision 2030	23
Theory of Change	25
Key Expected Results and Key Performance Indicators	26
Intervention Areas for Sustainable FACS	31

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
ASDPs	Agrobusiness Supplier Development Programmes
BIOFIN	Biodiversity Finance Initiative
BCtA	Business Call to Action
CAFI	Central Africa Forest Initiative
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCTAM	Climate Change Training Modules
CO	Country Office
CoBRA	Community Based Resilience Analysis
CoP	Community of Practice
COP	Conference of the Parties
FACS	Food and Agricultural Commodity Systems
GCC	Green Commodities Community
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCP	Green Commodities Programme
GCTISD	Global Centre for Technology, Innovation and Sustainable Development
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGP	Good Growth Partnership
GHG	Greenhouse gases
HCS	High Carbon Stocks
HCV	High Conservation Value
IA	Intervention Area
ISPO	Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil

KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
KR	Key expected Results
MOOC	Massive Online Open Courses
MOCUPP	Monitoring Land Use Change in Productive Landscapes' tool
NBSAPs	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NYDF	New York Declaration on Forests
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SS	Signature Solution
TPs	Transformative Pathways
TSA	Targeted Scenario Analysis
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UNDP has developed its new Strategy for Food and Agricultural Commodity Systems (FACS) to focus its vision and enhance its support to transform FACS. FACS are fundamental to the sustainable development of the 170 countries UNDP supports. FACS are often the largest contributor to their economies; food and nutrition is fundamental for citizen health; and FACS have a key role to play in achieving the SDGs. Yet, FACS are in crisis and need to be radically transformed to become sustainable. UNDP, building on its experience, has for the first time consolidated its FACS support and vision into this Strategy.

The challenges and need for change related to FACS have been highlighted by a suite of reports¹ by many research and international organizations and think tanks. The production practices and consumption patterns of food and agricultural commodities are taking these systems on an unsustainable trajectory with multiple impacts on human development, the environment and economies; from ecosystem degradation, conflicts over land and natural resources, reduced capacity and resilience to climate and other shocks, persistent poverty, food insecurity, and related people displacement and migration, to malnutrition including overweight and obesity. There is a clear need to work in a systemic and integrated manner to transform the FACS towards sustainability.

This pre-existing crisis is compounded by the COVID19 global pandemic and its resulting economic crisis, leading to further stresses in food availability due to disruptions to local and global supply chains, but also to loss in revenues affecting mostly the poor and vulnerable, worsening food security and threatening progress made towards the SDGs to date.

The SDGs will not be achieved without tackling these FACS and COVID19 crises, nor will UNDP attain its vision and mandate for sustainable development, as FACS are cross-sectoral in nature and interlink with all SDGs and UNDP's Signature Solutions. FACS have been the root-cause of many forced migrations and displacements. In addition, land rights for food and agricultural commodity production, if not secured, contribute to increased inequalities and the exclusion of the most vulnerable including women, indigenous communities, ethnic minorities and youth.

UNDP has a decades of supporting FACS through country-level projects in the areas of sustainable agricultural commodities, value chains, terrestrial and marine ecosystems and biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, chemical management, governance, livelihoods, health and gender with a current portfolio of projects with over USD 1.2 billion in grants². This expertise and portfolio work hand in hand with other UN agencies maximizing complementarities and partnerships.

UNDP has identified 12 key development challenges linked to FACS, related to poverty, equity, rights, biodiversity, climate change and resilience, water, energy and governance, and corresponding Transformative Pathways (TPs) for

¹ Including: [2019 FAO State of World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture](#), [IFPRI Global Food Policy Report - 2019](#), [EAT Lancet Report - 2019](#), [2017 Global Land Outlook – UNCCD, The State of Food Security and Nutrition – 2018](#), [2018 Global Nutrition Report](#), [IPBES Report on Pollinators, Pollination and Food Production \(2016\)](#), [WRI Report – Creating a Sustainable Food Future \(2018\)](#), [FSIN Global Report on Food Crises \(2019\)](#), [IPES-Food report “From Uniformity to Diversity” \(2016\)](#), [IPBES report on Land Degradation and Restoration \(2018\)](#), the [TEEB for Agriculture & Food report \(2018\)](#), the [IPBES Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services \(2019\)](#), the [IPCC report on Climate Change and Land Use \(2019\)](#), the [Global Sustainable Development Report 2019](#), Swinburn BA, et al. 2019. The global syndemic of obesity, undernutrition, and climate change: The Lancet Commission report. *The Lancet* 393(10173):791-846
<https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/hiv-aids/bigger-change-faster--.html>,
<https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/hiv-aids/issue-brief---planetary-health.html>, etc.

² This figure does not include projects co-financing and only represents grants.

FACS. UNDP takes these TPs as the foundation and inspiration for its strategy for supporting the transformation of FACS over the next decade.

UNDP’s Vision for FACS 2030 is, through partnerships, to transform food and agricultural commodity systems into **resilient; equitable; healthy, inclusive; environmentally, socially and economically sustainable systems**. Working on FACS will contribute to not only recovery from the COVID19 crisis, by creating sustainable and resilient livelihoods for many along the FAC supply chains, but also to preventing further zoonoses from emerging in the future. This will require a change in the current paradigm of agricultural production focussing on maximizing productivity to a new paradigm based on diversified agroecological systems which work simultaneously on achieving economic, environmental, social, and health outcomes; with smallholders as a key part of the solution in their role as the engine of economic development.

UNDP, as a development agency and as the SDG integrator contributing at country level in synergy with UN agencies, as defined jointly under the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, will achieve its FACS 2030 Vision by:

1. Taking a systemic, integrated and collaborative multi-stakeholder approach towards addressing this global challenge,
2. Partnering further, particularly with FAO, IFAD, UNEP, and others to leverage their diverse and specialised technical capacities and expertise,
3. Supporting transformative action across multiple geographical scales, and
4. Unlocking and catalysing public and private funding for sustainable development.

Through this strategy, UNDP aims to achieve 3 Key Expected Results by 2030:

1. Sustainable production landscapes and jurisdictions upscaled;
2. Food and agricultural commodity supply chains transformed to become sustainable;
3. All members of vulnerable households and smallholder producers empowered to become more resilient, attain food security and pursue healthy, sustainable livelihoods

This will be achieved through 4 country-level Intervention Areas:

1. Reforming policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks for sustainable and resilient food and agricultural commodity systems, and strengthening their enforcement;
2. Strengthening of national and subnational capacities and systems to foster sustainable food and agricultural commodity systems;
3. Improving market and financial incentives for producers to shift to more sustainable production practices;
4. Promoting healthy, sustainable and resilient livelihoods for all members of vulnerable rural households and small producers;

Country interventions will be supported by a fifth intervention area on global advocacy, capacity building and partnerships geared at facilitating the establishment of enabling conditions for a transformation of the food and agricultural commodity systems.

UNDP will ensure that leaving no one behind, gender, transparency and governance, and resilience are mainstreamed in all the Intervention Areas mentioned above. The theory of change underpinning UNDP’s strategy to contribute to transforming FACS through the transformative pathways identified, including details of possible areas of support under each Intervention Area, is summarized in **Diagram 1** below.

Diagram 1 – Theory of Change for FACS



I. INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Strategy

The purpose of this document is to define and consolidate UNDP’s Vision and provide a clear strategy for its contribution to the transformation of global Food and Agricultural Commodity Systems (FACS), guiding the future programming, partnerships and investments of UNDP in this area of work. This Strategy is critical for UNDP’s role as the SDG integrator, given that FACS have a fundamental role to play in the achievement of SDGs. The Strategy outlines how UNDP takes a systemic approach to working on FACS.

When considering food and agricultural commodity systems, many different dynamics and contexts need to be taken into account. Some parts of FAC systems are dominated by large scale producers and global actors (e.g. soy and beef), while others are very much national or even local in scope with mostly small, rural producers (the term smallholder producers or farmers is used interchangeably in this paper) and local processors engaged (e.g. maize and cassava supply chains in Africa). This strategy takes into account these various contexts and, in order to transform them towards sustainability, will seek to work with both large and small producers, and national and international supply chain actors (traders, processors, retailers, etc.). It also recognizes smallholder producers as a key part of the solution in their role as the engine of economic development and will seek to strengthen further their capacity to play that positive role.

The strategy will help inform and guide UNDP’s engagement with partners, including sister UN agencies, and their initiatives (e.g. [UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030](#) or [UN Decade of Action on Nutrition 2016-2025](#)) in areas related to FACS. UNDP’s work in FACS, at country level, in relation to that of other UN agencies, and in particular FAO, IFAD and UNEP, will be defined through the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, which guides the planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of collective UN support to the 2030 Agenda implementation.

Definitions

The definitions listed below are the ones that are used when referring to food, agricultural commodities and sustainability in this strategy.

Food is defined as any substance consumed to provide nutritional support for an organism. Food is usually of plant or animal origin and contains essential nutrients to answer human needs.

Agricultural commodities are crops and animals produced or raised on farms or plantations. Most agricultural commodities such as grains, livestock and dairy provide a source of food for people and animals across the globe. However, agricultural commodities also have a range of non-food uses, such as textiles, a range of consumer and industrial products and bioenergy.

UNDP works on food and agricultural commodities of key importance for human development and which have the biggest externalities in the environment including livestock, palm oil, soy, cocoa, coffee, maize and rice, among others as well as on other agricultural products important for healthy diets such as fruits and vegetables³.

³ UNDP does not support tobacco growing but does support tobacco farmers to shift to alternative livelihoods which are more lucrative and better for human health and the environment.

Global Food and Agricultural Commodity Systems are all the elements (environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructures, institutions, etc.) and activities that relate to the production, processing, distribution, preparation and consumption of food and agricultural commodities, and the output of these activities, including socioeconomic and environmental outcomes at the global level⁴.

Sustainable food and agricultural commodity systems are systems that can meet the food and nutrition needs and security of the current global population without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. These conserve land, water, plant and animal genetic resources, are environmentally non-degrading, resilient, technologically-appropriate, economically-viable and socially-acceptable, are fair and equitable, inclusive of the poor and marginalized groups such as women, youth or ethnic minorities, and are appropriately-governed.

Food systems encompass the entire range of actors and the interlinked value-adding activities involved in the production, aggregation, processing, distribution, consumption and disposal of food products that originate from agriculture, forestry or fisheries, and parts of the broader economic, societal and natural environments in which they are embedded. The food system is composed of sub-systems (e.g. farming system, waste management system, input supply system, etc.) and interacts with other key systems (e.g. energy system, trade system, health system, etc.). Therefore, a structural change in the food system might originate from a change in another system; for example, a policy promoting more biofuel in the energy system will have a significant impact on the food system.⁵

A **Sustainable Food System** is a food system that delivers food security and nutrition for all in such a way that the economic, social and environmental bases to generate food security and nutrition for future generations are not compromised. This means that: it is profitable throughout (economic sustainability); it has broad-based benefits for society (social sustainability); and it has a positive or neutral impact on the natural environment (environmental sustainability)⁶.

Relation between sustainable FACS and SFS: in the context of this strategy, we view SFS as embraced under sustainable FACS. FACS is larger than FS as it includes issues related to non-food agricultural commodities (e.g. cashmere).



⁴ Adapted from the Global Food System definition of IPCC in the [Special Report on Climate Change and Land](#), published on August 7, 2019.

⁵ <http://www.fao.org/3/ca2079en/CA2079EN.pdf>

⁶ <http://www.fao.org/3/ca2079en/CA2079EN.pdf>

Rationale for the Strategy

1. Food and agricultural commodity systems have a key role to play in achieving the SDGs

The SDGs and the UNDP Strategic Plan provide the foundation for this strategy. In 2015, the world agreed on an ambitious set of 17 global goals for people, planet and prosperity – the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). From ending poverty and hunger to responding to climate change and sustaining our natural resources, FACS lie at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Goal 2 aims to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture globally, while Goal 12 aims at responsible production and consumption systems, including sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources, circular economy models and broad transformation of supply chains. These two goals are those most directly related to FACS, however in order to achieve them as well as the overarching Goal 1 of “no poverty”, many of the other goals should be achieved as well, as developed below. Underpinning the 2030 Agenda are three precepts. First, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are indivisible and interconnected – we cannot achieve one at the expense of another, even though contradictions and trade-offs between them do exist and must be identified and managed⁷. Second, we must leave no one behind in our pursuit of these goals, particularly those living in poverty. Third, bold societal transformation will be required to achieve these goals.

Relating to Goal 1, roughly two-thirds of the 3 billion rural people from developing countries make a living on about 475 million farms of 2 hectares or smaller.⁸ Agriculture is the largest employer in low-income countries, accounting for 60% of the labor force and producing 25% of GDP. More than two-thirds of all people surviving on less than \$1 a day live and work in rural areas either as smallholder farmers or as agricultural laborers. Rural women are particularly vulnerable as they form the majority of those unpaid contributing family workers in family farms and are less likely to have access to land and productive resources. Therefore, among others, SDG 5 aims at giving women equal rights to economic resources, access to ownership and control over land, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in line with article 14 of the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

We cannot attain SDG1 without improving the lives and livelihoods of poor rural producers especially when climate change is disrupting food availability, reducing access to food and affecting food quality and nutrition. Second, agriculture is one of the major sources of greenhouse gases; together with forest clearing (often for planting crops or for cattle grazing), agriculture accounts for nearly a quarter of all greenhouse gas emissions.⁹ A handful of global agricultural commodities play an outsized role in tropical deforestation, with beef, soy and palm oil accounting for nearly 75% of all tropical deforestation¹⁰. At the same time, more sustainable agriculture can be a major contributor to climate change mitigation and contributing to SDG13 on Climate Action. Third, in addition to poverty, climate and environment, food and agriculture are intimately linked to many other Goals, including Goal 3 on good health and wellbeing; Goal 6 on clean water; Goal 8 on decent work and economic growth; Goal 15 concerning life on land and biodiversity; and Goal 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions¹¹.

⁷ <https://www.nature.com/news/policy-map-the-interactions-between-sustainable-development-goals-1.20075>

⁸ See <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5251e.pdf>

⁹ See <http://recap.asia/Data-Hub-Detail.php?dataid=71>

¹⁰ See <https://www.thegef.org/topics/commodities>

¹¹ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2313foodandagriculture.pdf>

Achieving global goals on food and agricultural commodities are key to achieving the SDGs, and therefore to UNDP’s Strategy for sustainable human development and to its role as SDG integrator. These interlinkages also mean that to achieve the SDGs, UNDP needs to take a holistic approach, supporting cross-sectoral issues including enabling a systemic transformation of food and agricultural commodity sectors.

2. *FACS have a key role to play in achieving the UNDP vision and 2018-2021 Strategic Plan*

UNDP’s Vision is to help countries to achieve sustainable development by eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, accelerating structural transformations for sustainable development and building resilience to crises and shocks.

In 2018, UNDP adopted a strategic plan to achieve its vision, founded on six Signature Solutions (SS): keeping people out of poverty (SS1), strengthening effective, inclusive and accountable governance (SS2); enhancing national resilience (SS3); promoting nature-based solutions (SS4); closing the energy gap (SS5); and strengthening gender equality (SS6).

There are multiple contributions, dependencies, impacts and synergies between food and agricultural commodity systems and other UNDP’s Signature Solutions, as well as to UNDP’s [gender](#) equality strategy , as shown in Table 1 below.

FACS are integrally linked to UNDP’s priority areas, and in order to achieve UNDP’s Signature Solutions, and hence Strategic Plan and Vision (see Diagram 2 below), transforming FACS will be critical.

Diagram 2 – UNDP Strategy’s Signature Solutions and Development Settings

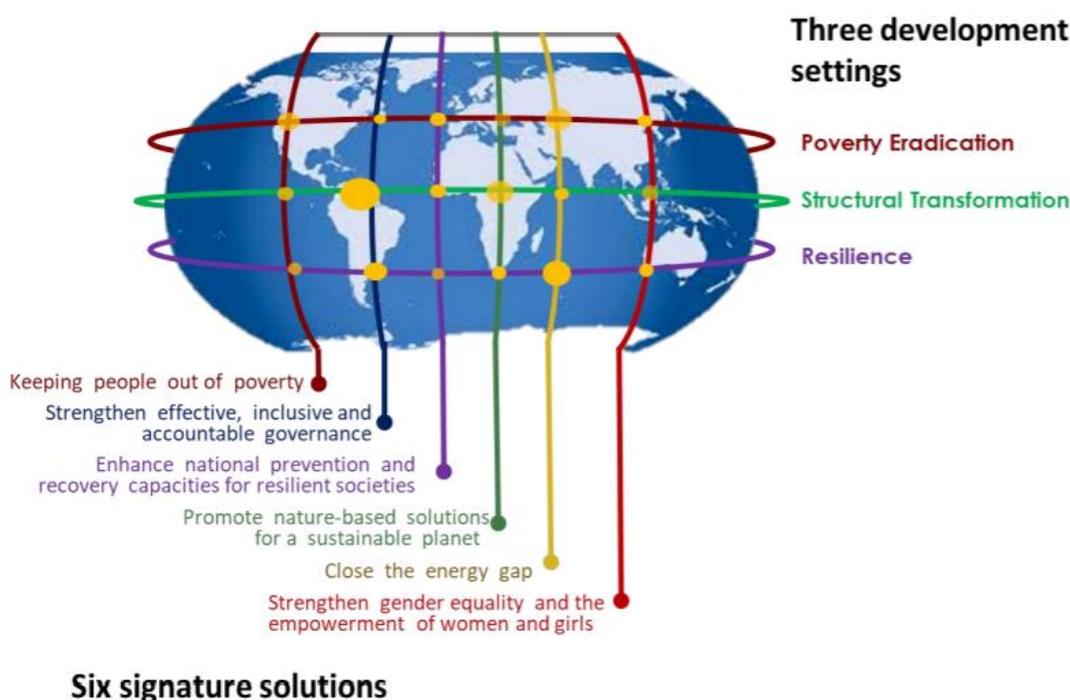


Table 1: Contributions, dependencies, impacts and synergies between food and agricultural commodity systems and other UNDP’s Signature Solutions

	SS 1 Keeping people out of poverty	SS 2 Strengthening effective, inclusive and accountable governance	SS 3 Enhancing national prevention and recovery capacities for resilient societies	SS4 Nature based solutions for a sustainable planet	SS 5 Closing the energy gap	SS 6 Strengthening gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls
Impacts of food and agricultural commodities on Signature Solution	2.4 billion people depend on agriculture for their livelihoods ¹² , the vast majority of whom make less than \$5 per day ¹³ and are food insecure and extremely vulnerable to the price of food. Price hikes in 2008-2009 pushed many vulnerable populations into poverty. Improving food and agricultural commodity systems to benefit the	Sustainable, fair, inclusive food and agricultural commodity systems are a cornerstone of effective, inclusive and accountable governance, and of a stable society. For example, in Africa, only about 10% of the rural land is formally recorded in a public register, leaving 90% held under customary law and practice, which provides limited	Between 2005 and 2015 natural disasters cost the agricultural sectors of developing country economies a staggering US\$ 96 billion in damaged or lost crop and livestock production. Drought was one of the leading culprits with 83% of all drought-causing economic losses. ¹⁵ Resilient food and agricultural commodity systems that can withstand droughts and storms, and enable	Unsustainable food and agricultural commodities production leads to depletion of natural resources and water and soil pollution through inorganic pesticides, fertilizers and agricultural wastes. A handful of global agricultural commodities play an outsized role in tropical deforestation, with beef, soy and palm oil accounting for nearly	Rural producers are one of the most significant targets for closing the energy gap, with more than 21% of rural people still having no access to electricity in 2016 ¹⁸ and only 34% of rural populations having access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking in 2017 ¹⁹ . There must be close national and global alignment between sustainable energy access policies and sustainable agriculture and food policies to	43% of the agricultural labor force in developing countries is female. ²¹ Strong agricultural practices that benefit women – especially land rights and tenure security, access to credit, insurance and technical assistance – are key to strengthening gender equality and empowerment, and therefore contributing both to Signature Solution 6 as well as to UNDP’s gender equality strategy 2018 – 2021. In 2010, women represented fewer

¹² See <http://www.fao.org/3/i3107e/i3107e.PDF>

¹³ See <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5251e.pdf>

¹⁵ See <http://www.fao.org/3/i8656EN/i8656en.pdf>

¹⁸ See <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.RU.ZS>

¹⁹ See <https://trackingsdg7.esmap.org/data/files/download-documents/2019-Tracking%20SDG7-Full%20Report.pdf>

²¹ See <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/52011/icode/>

	SS 1 Keeping people out of poverty	SS 2 Strengthening effective, inclusive and accountable governance	SS 3 Enhancing national prevention and recovery capacities for resilient societies	SS4 Nature based solutions for a sustainable planet	SS 5 Closing the energy gap	SS 6 Strengthening gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls
	millions of smallholder farmers producing the bulk of the world’s food is a fast track to keeping people out of poverty.	security in terms of land rights. ¹⁴ Besides, fair and transparent markets for FACS, are important for fair prices to producers and consumers.	people to recover quickly, are essential for building resilient societies.	75% of all tropical deforestation ¹⁶ . Food and Agricultural Commodities produced using Regenerative Agriculture principles increase biodiversity, enrich soils, improve watersheds, and enhance ecosystem services. Regenerative Agriculture aims to capture carbon in soil and above ground biomass, reversing current global trends of atmospheric accumulation ¹⁷ .	ensure that the production of biofuels does not pose unnecessary competition for land that is essential for food production. The global area under biofuel crops was estimated at 45 million hectares in 2010 and is expected to double to roughly 3-4,5% per cent of all cultivated land by 2030. ²⁰ Agro-waste can play a role in the production of second generation bio-fuels.	than 5% of all agricultural land holders in the countries in North Africa and West Asia ²² . If women had the same access to productive resources as men, they could increase yields on their farms by 20–30%. This could raise total agricultural output in developing countries by 2.5–4%, which could in turn reduce the number of hungry people in the world by 12–17%. ²³

¹⁴ See <https://www.jica.go.jp/jica-ri/publication/booksandreports/l75nbg0000004aet-att/l75nbg0000004aif.pdf>

¹⁶ See <https://www.thegef.org/topics/commodities>

¹⁷ See <http://www.regenerativeagriculturedefinition.com/>

²⁰ See https://knowledge.unccd.int/sites/default/files/2018-06/GLO%20English_Full_Report_rev1.pdf

²² See <http://www.fao.org/3/i2050e/i2050e.pdf>

²³ See <http://www.fao.org/3/i2050e/i2050e.pdf>

	SS 1 Keeping people out of poverty	SS 2 Strengthening effective, inclusive and accountable governance	SS 3 Enhancing national prevention and recovery capacities for resilient societies	SS4 Nature based solutions for a sustainable planet	SS 5 Closing the energy gap	SS 6 Strengthening gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls
Dependencies of food and agricultural commodities on Signature Solution	Poverty reduction strategies such as land rights and access to credit can contribute to improved rural producer livelihoods and security.	Tackling policy and governance failures is critical to ensuring a just and sustainable food and agricultural commodity system. The effective and inclusive governance of land and natural resources are key to smallholder and poor households' ability to produce food and lead sustainable livelihoods.	Risk and vulnerability assessments can provide critical information to better strengthen food and agricultural commodity systems. Risk-informed solutions can also contribute to strengthening the resilience of the food and agriculture commodity system against shocks and stresses.	FACS depend on nature and functioning ecosystems in order to be productive.	Renewable energy solutions alleviate drudgery, increase productivity, expand incomes and enable rural producers to avoid food loss.	Full gender equality will not be achieved unless rural women producers, both heads of farms and contributing family workers, have and enjoy the same rights and access to and control over resources as men.

II. THE NEED TO TRANSFORM OUR GLOBAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY SYSTEMS

a. The development challenges

As we face global development challenges, we are constantly reminded that everything is interconnected. Food and agricultural commodities are part of an interlinked, complex global system. Therefore, any attempt to tackle the crises in food and agricultural commodity production must take a systems approach and address multiple issues and multiple aspects of the issues, together. UNDP has decades of experience in rural development, sustainable management of land and other natural resources such as water, forests and biodiversity. UNDP works in food and agricultural commodity production landscapes and seascapes, and builds the resilience of smallholder farmers and their livelihoods against climate-induced shocks and stresses. Recently, key global reports have highlighted the problems with the global food system and its impacts and negative outcomes on the environment, livelihoods, incomes of farming households and general public health. Based on the global debates and discussions about the problems presented by the food and agricultural commodity systems and UNDP's extensive experience in the field, UNDP has identified twelve key challenges related to food and agricultural commodities systems. These are listed below and elaborated in Annex 1:

1. Smallholder producers', landless laborers' and farm workers' livelihoods and incomes are insufficient, inequitable, unstable, undiversified and vulnerable, and this is exacerbated in the case of women;
2. Current agricultural practices lead to deforestation, land and ecosystem degradation, pollution of water, air and soil, significant greenhouse gas emissions and antimicrobial resistance all with a negative impact on human health;
3. Global food and agricultural commodity systems are not resilient to climate change impacts;
4. Policies and finance at national and global levels are not aligned to incentivize sustainable food and agricultural commodity systems;
5. Poor transparency and governance undermine food security policies and distort incentives and efforts towards sustainable food and agricultural commodity production;
6. Lack of market and consumer demand for sustainable products;
7. FACS exacerbate global water challenges;
8. The global food production system is increasingly less diverse and less resilient and does not meet the nutrition needs of our global population;
9. Our food, agricultural commodity and energy systems are not aligned, resulting in competition between the use of productive land for biofuels or food crops with impacts on food security;
10. Food loss, food waste and agricultural waste exacerbate climate change and poverty;
11. Loss of biodiversity and reduction of populations of pollinators weaken the resilience of agriculture, worsens land degradation and lowers productivity; and
12. Genetic resources are not fairly or sustainably managed, and benefits are not fairly shared, compromising conservation and sustainable utilisation of genetic resources for resilient agriculture.

b. Transformative pathways

The journey towards sustainability involves a multiplicity of choices. The Strategy focuses on 12 pathways. The development challenges related to the global FACS constitute a vicious cycle of unsustainable and unjust food and agricultural commodity systems. In order to convert them into a virtuous cycle of healthy, prosperous people living on diverse, productive and healthy landscapes, the world needs to transform the current paradigm of agricultural production centred on maximizing productivity to a new paradigm based on diversified agroecological systems and focussing on simultaneously achieving economic, environmental, social, and health objectives. To bring about the necessary transformational change, UNDP will pursue the following **twelve Transformative Pathways (TPs)**:

1. Increase, stabilize and diversify the livelihoods and income of smallholder producers, landless laborers and farm workers and especially women by strengthening their rights of access to and control over land and other productive resources (water, inputs, finance, technology); improving their access to existing supply chains and linking them to new and local markets; promoting diversified crop production;

improving productivity and enabling value-added processing of existing and new crops; as well as opportunities for off-farm employment;

2. Transform production landscapes and jurisdictions to conserve natural habitats, sustain ecosystem services, protect biodiversity and tackle climate change adaptation and mitigation by safeguarding existing intact ecosystems from further agricultural conversion, for instance through an agricultural expansion moratorium in high-carbon/high-biodiversity value landscapes, land use planning, diversifying production systems, mainstreaming and scaling up sustainable agroecological practices in production landscapes and restoring degraded land;
3. **Strengthen the resilience of food and agricultural commodity production systems to climate impacts** by upscaling diversified agroecological systems that are resilient to climatic stresses, sharing traditional agroecological knowledge, promoting and assisting in the adoption of agricultural technologies to improve climate resilience (such as climate smart agriculture innovations), accelerating participatory, transdisciplinary research into climate-proof farming systems and supporting mechanisms such as weather insurance for farmers;
4. **Align food system policies, subsidies, investment finance and economic incentives** (including consumer and market demand) to decrease forest and related biodiversity loss, promote diversification of production systems, replace synthetic fertilizer, pesticide and antibiotic use, decrease greenhouse gas emissions, sequester carbon in soil and vegetation, improve rural producer access to safe working conditions, social protection, social physical infrastructure, credit, insurance, technical assistance, technology and other essential inputs directed towards sustainable practices;
5. **Improve transparency and areas of weak governance in governing institutions** of FACS and mitigate the risk of corruption that would undermine efforts by different actors under the transformative pathways. It is critical to support implementation of sound long-term agricultural policies with effective strategies for ensuring enabling land tenure systems that provide incentives for sustainable production practices, and for ensuring integrated forest and water management.
6. **Increase market and consumer demand for healthy and sustainable products** including through Private Sector Engagement and through improving the transparency, traceability and efficiency of food supply chains by testing and supporting the adoption of technologies such as blockchain for food traceability.
7. **Ensure sustainable water use and watershed management** to support long-term sustainable food and agricultural commodity production and transition to low water-intensive varieties and production practices;
8. Ensure access to and maintenance and use of diverse, resilient and nutritious crop species, varieties and genetic stock;
9. Ensure access to clean and affordable energy for producers, and align agricultural, biofuel and climate policies;
10. **Reduce food loss, food waste and agricultural waste and pollution** and convert them into potential opportunities to boost and secure incomes, diversify income streams and reduce greenhouse gases;
11. **Ensure the protection of pollinators and maintain soil health** and quality for productive food and agricultural commodity systems;
12. Strengthen agreements and practices related to access and benefits sharing of genetic resources with communities.

III. APPROACH TO TRANSFORM FACS

With more than 50 years of experience working on development issues from a multidisciplinary approach, UNDP has the internal capacity and expertise to work at the root-cause level of the global food and agricultural commodity crisis, as well as at the upstream policy and regulatory level to address the impacts on the environment, human health, farmer livelihoods and markets. UNDP's presence in over 170 countries around the world positions it well to work in partnership with others to contextualize and ground the development solutions that governments call on partners to support. This country presence strengthens UNDP capacity to help governments to convene across line ministries and development partners to promote the "whole-of-government" and "whole-of-society" responses vital for transformational systemic change.

UNDP fully recognizes and values the important roles and contributions of the many international organizations active in support of food and agricultural commodity systems, and particularly FAO, IFAD and UNEP in the UN system. UNDP looks to work side by side with these agencies bringing its mandate and expertise as the SDG integrator and its strengths and experience from its an extensive and long history of supporting FACS. This experience is through an extensive global portfolio of country-level projects in the areas of sustainable agricultural commodities, value chains, terrestrial and marine ecosystems and biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, chemical management, governance, livelihoods, gender and health, with a current portfolio of projects with over USD 1.2 billion in grants²⁴. Constructed around its mandate and strengths as well as those of UN agencies, UNDP's strategy builds on the following six approaches.

1. *An integrated and systemic approach to development issues*

As the UN agency for development, UNDP's role is nested in its mandate to work **across development issues**, catalysing and supporting cross-sectoral policy dialogue at national and subnational level, and breaking silos to tackle the key components of the sustainability challenge required for systemic change. Development assistance often tends to reduce the world into simple models which result in no real change to the status quo. The complexity and interlinkages between food and agricultural commodity issues and other sectors require a systemic and integrated approach to enabling sustainable transformation. UNDP is in a unique position to provide this and thereby complement more sectoral-focused support.

By working across key development sectors such as agriculture, energy, trade, water, environment, health, finance, social protection, labour or education, UNDP builds bridges between a range of Ministries and allows integrated planning and implementation, enabling more efficient, effective and sustainable development processes. For decades, UNDP has been supporting countries in the development of multicriteria forward-looking analysis to inform overall development strategies and poverty alleviation plans, bringing the multidimensional aspects of development, and sectors, together. This unique experience and expertise are valuable to effectively transforming FACS.

This expertise is backed up by comprehensive and innovative Communities of Practice (CoPs) as detailed in Annex 3 to effectively disseminate knowledge and facilitate exchange of experiences within UNDP's extensive FACS portfolio.

2. *Support across multiple geographic and systemic scales*

UNDP supports the implementation of global commitments (SDGs, UNFCCC NDCs, NYDF, CBD, etc.) in its partner countries, as well as informing global negotiations with experience and realities from the countries (vertical dialogue, both top-down and bottom-up). Within countries, UNDP has the skills and experience to

²⁴ This figure does not include projects co-financing and only represents grants.

work across all levels of territorial governance, down to provincial, departmental and municipal levels, meaningfully bridging gaps, connecting and improving the integration between global, national, jurisdictional and local levels. Interventions at all levels are hand in hand with government and stakeholders, promoting the national reforms required to support sub-national and landscape level interventions.

3. *A multi-stakeholder collaboration for systemic change approach*

In addition to this integrated and systemic approach, as a trusted and neutral partner, UNDP has a unique convening power and acts as a much-needed **neutral broker across stakeholders**, ensuring constructive dialogue and collaboration between governments, private sector, indigenous peoples, civil society, and education and research institutions, to develop synergies and prevent or mediate existing conflicts. In doing so, it ensures that women, minority groups and vulnerable people have a voice in the process.

Due to this convening role, UNDP has developed and pioneered cutting edge approaches to multi-stakeholder collaboration for systemic change, maximizing the value of facilitation, interactive learning, stakeholder empowerment and participatory governance that enables stakeholders with interconnected sustainability problems and ambitions but often differing interests, to be collectively innovative, resilient and adaptive, which is essential to address the current complex and evolving challenges. UNDP is a thought and practice leader in processes and techniques of building shared vision and collective action through dialogue, and catalyses broad partnerships to pool together relevant know-how and ensure capacity building, as well as synergies and emulation across key actors. This includes South-South cooperation (horizontal dialogue), and public-private partnerships.

UNDP will also seek to learn from others taking system approaches, and in particular sister UN agencies, such as FAO and UNEP, which have developed very relevant frameworks²⁵. and will seek to exchange and collaborate to improve tools and frameworks for system transformation.

UNDP also has extensive experience engaging with the private sector and other stakeholders across value chains and working in landscapes with communities with particular attention and measures to empower the members of vulnerable households and smallholders, and especially women²⁶.

4. *A partnership approach to leverage collective specialised knowledge and expertise*

The scope of what needs to be done to transform FACS is enormous and requires working in a collaborative manner for systemic change at both the country and global level. Therefore, UNDP works closely across many levels with the UN agencies such as those specialized in FACS – FAO and IFAD – but also UNEP and WHO, other multilateral institutions such as the World Bank, as well as International NGOs. This is to ensure each agency brings its respective expertise into the partnerships for maximum impact. Annex 2 details projects, programmes and initiatives delivered in partnership with sister UN agencies, and this collaboration will be further enhanced. For instance, globally, UNDP is part of the FAO-led Scaling Agroecology Initiative, as well as the Panel of Experts for Transforming Food System under Climate Change led by CGIAR and has recently signed an MoU with FAO to strengthen collaboration with this UN agency. UNDP is also a member of the One Planet Network on Sustainable Consumption and Production along with FAO and UNEP, which includes a [Sustainable Food Systems Programme](#). Finally, FAO, UNEP, World Bank and UNDP are currently

²⁵ <http://www.fao.org/3/ca2079en/CA2079EN.pdf> and <https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/resource/collaborative-framework-food-systems-transformation-multi-stakeholder-pathway-sustainable>

²⁶ Partnerships with the private sector at UNDP are vetted through a [Due Diligence process](#), with some key exclusions related to sectors and industries.

working together on the design of the Global Environmental Facility funded Food system Land Use and Restoration Impact Programme.

5. *Unlocking and catalysing public and private funding*

System-wide transformation requires significant financial resources, and UNDP has extensive experience in supporting countries to mobilize, access and programme bilateral and multilateral finance to address national, regional and global development challenges. UNDP also supports countries to develop financing strategies and related tools and mechanisms to unlock national budgets and private finance (including micro-finance and micro-insurance) to tackle development challenges. UNDP supports governments to establish a supportive institutional and regulatory environment to catalyse responsible investment from the private sector, reform perverse agricultural subsidies and design policy and financial incentives to support transitions towards sustainability and resilience building in key landscapes and sectors, at the same time contributing to the reduction of poverty and inequalities. UNDP makes use of its extensive country presence to partner with sister UN agencies, development finance institutions and others to bring this to as many countries as possible.



IV. FACS PORTFOLIO

Whilst this work is challenging it builds on a strong foundation across UNDP. UNDP has a portfolio of projects directly supporting FACS, representing over US\$1.2 Billion²⁷ in grants. The portfolio tackles the development challenges and Transformative Pathways detailed in this strategy and is designed around UNDP’s approaches. The portfolio covers more than 100 countries and supports close to 500 landscapes, including initiatives that focus on increasing the resilience of agricultural systems and food security for more than 3.7 million people in more than 1,000 small-holder farming communities across more than 40 countries, most of them LDCs. The main interventions of the projects in the portfolio are chiefly focused on the four transformative pathways, indicated in Diagram 3 below:

1. Transforming production landscapes and jurisdictions to conserve natural habitats, sustain ecosystem services, protect biodiversity and tackle climate change adaptation and mitigation;
2. Increasing, stabilizing and diversifying the livelihoods and income of smallholder producers, landless laborers and farm workers and especially women;
3. Aligning food systems policies, subsidies, investment finance and economic incentives to decrease forest loss and related biodiversity loss;
4. Strengthening the resilience of food and agricultural commodity production systems to climate impacts.

The extensive country level portfolio is supported by global, regional and national technical advisors, a package of cutting-edge tools and comprehensive and innovative Communities of Practice to effectively disseminate knowledge and facilitate the exchange of experience within UNDP’s extensive FACS portfolio (see Annex 3). In addition, the UNDP’s latest established Global Centre for Technology, Innovation and Sustainable Development (GCTISD) in Singapore is focusing, among other things, on Digital Agriculture and identifying technologies and innovations that can help drive digital transformation in the agri-food sector and help developing countries to build more resilient food systems by partnering with multiple stakeholders from the public and private sector (see Annex). Their strategy aligns with UNDP’s overall mandate for digital transformation that is creating new solutions, building collaboration platforms, and sparking new partnerships and instruments for development.

UNDP has robust social and environmental safeguards policies, standards and tools to integrate risk management, transparency and accountability into the design, implementation and monitoring of its programs to ensure that social and environmental sustainability standards are mainstreamed to minimize, mitigate and manage risks and negative impacts.

Through its existing portfolio, UNDP is joining forces with over 40 international organizations and NGOs (see Annex 2) to tackle challenges at the roots of unsustainable food and agricultural commodity systems. The UNDP portfolio on FACS also demonstrates UNDP’s strength in working with the private sector, including major brands, buyers, processors, financial institutions, at national and global levels.

This portfolio aligns strongly with UNDP’s Signature Solutions on poverty (SS1), nature-based solutions (SS4), and resilience (SS3). However, most projects attempt to address multiple issues including those related to UNDP’s other SSs such as governance (SS2), energy (SS5) and gender equality (SS6).

²⁷ This portfolio analysis is limited by the fact that 1) it was based on an earlier iteration of the transformative pathways and hence does not include governance related projects, 2) it depended on various teams providing inputs and as such is not comprehensive.

Examples of global initiatives with UN agencies and other stakeholders

Below are some examples of existing and in-design phase global programmes and initiatives from the UNDP FACS portfolio delivered in partnership with other UN agencies. See more details in Annex 2.

- [UN REDD](#) – UNDP, UNEP and FAO
- [One Planet Network – Sustainable Food Systems](#) - +150 partners including UNEP, FAO, WWF, IFAD, WEF
- [1000 Landscapes for 1 Billion People](#) – EcoAgriculture Partners, Rainforest Alliance, Commonland, WWF, TechMatters and UNDP
- [Scaling-up Agroecology Initiative](#) – FAO, UNDP, IFAD, UNEP, WHO, CBD etc.
- [UN Biodiversity Lab](#) – UNDP, UNEP, CBD and GEF
- [Inclusive and Equitable Local Development](#) – UNCDF, UN Women and UNDP
- [Good Growth Partnership](#) – taking deforestation out of soy, palm oil and beef supply chain, working globally as well as in Indonesia, Liberia, Brazil and Paraguay – partnership between UNDP, CI, UNEP, WWF and World Bank/International Finance Corporation
- **Food Systems, Land Use Change and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program** – Global Platform led by WB with IFC, FAO, FOLU, GLF and GGP, also country level projects.

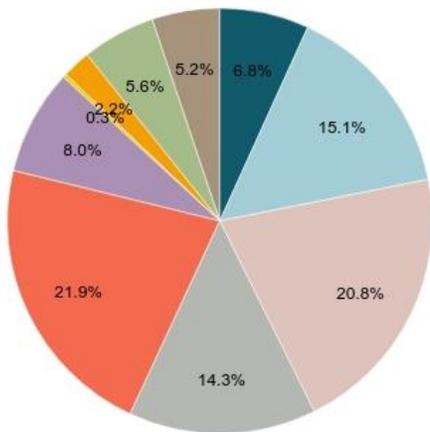
Diagram 3: UNDP FACS portfolio.

Portfolio analysis of UNDP's Food and Agricultural Commodity Systems projects



Transformative pathways

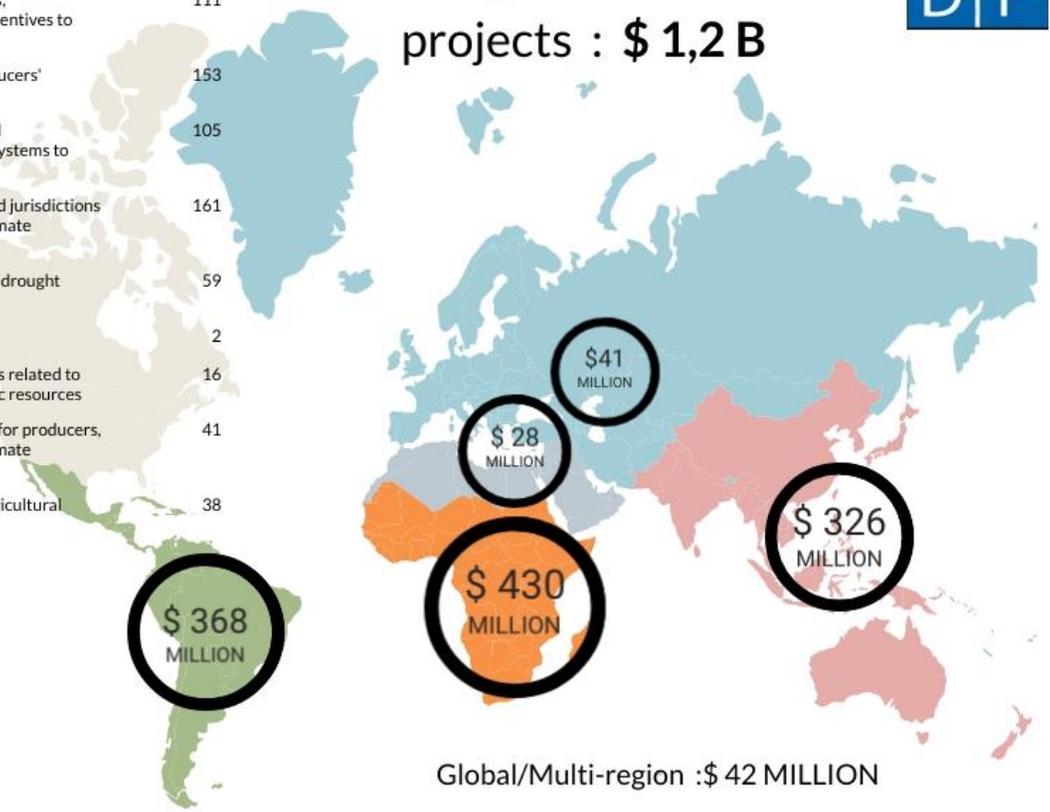
Numbers of projects :



- Transform global diets and improve food security
- Align food systems policies, subsidies, investment finance and economic incentives to decrease forest loss
- Increase, stabilize and diversify producers' livelihoods and income
- Strengthen the resilience of food and agricultural commodity production systems to climate impacts
- Transform production landscapes and jurisdictions to protect biodiversity and tackle climate mitigation
- Increase water security and improve drought risk management
- Sustain pollination services
- Strengthen agreements and practices related to access and benefits sharing of genetic resources
- Ensure access to sustainable energy for producers, and align agricultural, biofuel and climate policies
- Reduce food loss, food waste and agricultural waste and pollution

- 50
- 111
- 153
- 105
- 161
- 59
- 2
- 16
- 41
- 38

Total Budget of UNDP FACS projects : \$ 1,2 B



29 Tools supporting projects related to FACS

446 All these projects have impacted 446 landscapes in 110 countries

65 Partners and donors involved with UNDP on projects related to FACS

V. VISION 2030

Three pillars form the foundation of UNDP’s vision to transform food and agricultural commodity systems, through partnerships, into **resilient; equitable; inclusive; healthy; environmentally, socially and economically sustainable systems**. Taking into account the development challenges, transformative pathways, UNDP’s approaches and existing portfolio, UNDP’s vision for what it will aim to achieve and contribute globally to FACS up to 2030, these three interlinked pillars cannot be achieved by working in silos, neither can they be achieved without working in partnership at global, regional and country level, as well as through multi-stakeholder collaborations. Gender, equity, transparency and good governance are at the heart of implementation of the three pillars and smallholder producers are a key part of the solution to achieve this vision.

1. *Sustainable production landscapes and jurisdictions*

UNDP envisions a world in 2030 where FAC producers, in particular smallholders, and local land managers and decision makers are the agents of a global transformation that takes place at the farm, landscape and jurisdiction levels. Where food and agricultural commodities are not produced at the expense of natural habitats, particularly tropical forests, and ecosystem services such as pollinators, productive land and reliable sources of water, and global health is safeguarded. Zoonoses such as COVID19 are reduced through less disruption of natural habitats. This transformation includes major shifts toward sustainable and regenerative/agroecological practices, integrated land-use planning; land and soil restoration; diversification of production systems; increased productivity and resilience to shocks; low carbon-intensive, land-intensive and water-intensive crops and livestock and efficient resource management. Given the large number of stakeholders involved in food and agricultural commodity systems, UNDP places collective action at the heart of its interventions, and advocates for multi-stakeholder collaboration processes for systemic change involving the creation of national and subnational shared visions and action plans aligning public and private resources.

2. *Sustainable food and agricultural commodity supply chains.*

UNDP is pursuing a holistic vision, where sustainable production is promoted through an increased demand for sustainably-produced food and agricultural commodities and a growth of responsible investments accelerating sustainable production supported by increased transparency in supply chains. On the farm of the future, circular economy principles are applied, and agricultural waste is viewed as a precious resource, generating fuel, supplying compost, and creating new revenue sources.

All the actors in the supply chain, from smallholders to processors, investors, governments, traders, manufacturers, brands, retailers and consumers commit (through global and local commitment platforms) to be actively involved and collaborate for climate-resilient and sustainable food and agricultural commodity supply chains, that are drivers of positive human development and environmental protection.

3. *Vulnerable rural households (including those of landless laborers and farm workers) and smallholder producers are empowered to become more resilient, attain food security and pursue sustainable livelihoods.*

In 2030 vulnerable rural households and smallholder producers will be resilient to shocks, especially those related to climate change. Women and men smallholder producers have access to physical infrastructure, equitable and secure rights to, access to and control over land and resources including the essential inputs they need, fair terms of credit, reliable and affordable insurance, access to technology and independent technical advice, and access to new local, national, regional and global markets for those going beyond subsistence farming. FACS are inclusive of poor and marginalized groups such as women, young people, ethnic minorities

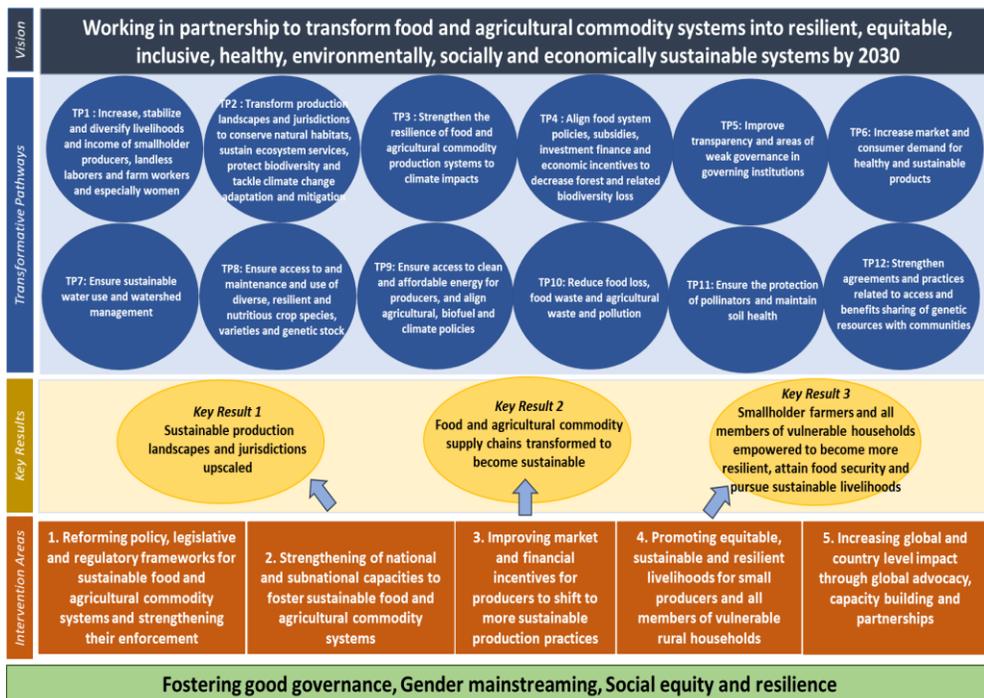
and indigenous people, contributing to the reduction of inequalities worldwide, enhancing the protection of human rights and social equity, and supporting the use and protection of local and traditional knowledge for FACS. All members of vulnerable rural households, including landless laborers, farm workers and smallholder producers are better able to earn a living wage, be food secure and not live in poverty. This is made possible in part by transitioning toward producing a greater diversity of nutrient-dense high-value foods that help reduce malnutrition, enhance wellbeing and quality of life and improves the resilience of livelihoods.

Food and agricultural commodity production must also ensure food security and improve incomes. This is made possible through better access to independent technical advice, social protection, social infrastructure and the development of off-farm employment. Smallholder producers engaged in markets have economically fair agreements with trading partners regarding prices, price stability, access and benefits sharing over natural and genetic resources and will be part of a sustainable global supply chain. This is made possible by an increased capacity to organize together for their collective benefit, for knowledge sharing, market access, sale negotiations, landscape management and investment.

VI. THEORY OF CHANGE

UNDP’s Theory of Change described below in Diagram 4 summarizes UNDP’s contribution to transforming FACS. It is based on UNDP’s Vision for FACS, outlines the 3 Key Results that UNDP sets to achieve by 2030 and the 12 Transformative Pathways (TP) that are a response to the 12 Development Challenges identified in Chapter II. Finally, it summarizes the 5 Intervention Areas that lay out how UNDP will achieve its Key Results and ultimately, its Vision. These are detailed in Chapter VIII below. UNDP promotes diversified agroecological systems as an innovative approach to address simultaneously multiple SDGs and to deliver on economic, environmental, social, and health dimensions.

Diagram 4: UNDP’s Theory of Change for FACS.



VII. KEY EXPECTED RESULTS AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

It is important to track progress and recognise success. In order to achieve the FACS Vision for 2030, UNDP will focus its strategy on three Key Expected Results (KR) aligned to the 3 pillars of its vision and that will contribute to achieving the 12 Transformative Pathways (TPs) detailed in Chapter II:

1. Sustainable production landscapes and jurisdictions upscaled (contributing to TP2, TP3, TP4, TP5, TP7, TP8, TP9 and TP11);
2. Food and agricultural commodity supply chains transformed to become sustainable (contributing to TP4, TP5, TP6 and TP10);
3. Smallholder producers and all members of vulnerable households empowered to become more resilient, attain food security and pursue sustainable livelihoods (contributing to TP1, TP3, TP9 and TP12).

These Key Expected Results will be achieved through global, regional and national efforts across UNDP's entire portfolio and new investments in partnership with other sister UN agencies, development banks, other multilateral and international NGOs, the private sector and research and academic institutions.

The impact of the results will be monitored at project level through the following Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):

1. KPI 1: Number of hectares of land brought under environmentally sustainable, climate-resilient agroecological practices.
2. KPI 2: Number of hectares of areas with significant conservation value set aside within production landscapes.
3. KPI 3: Tons of CO2 emissions avoided or sequestered due to sustainable land use and conservation strategies.
4. KPI 4: % increase of key food and agricultural commodities – coffee, cocoa, palm oil, beef and soy - under sustainable practices including sustainability certification schemes
5. KPI 5: % increase of responsible investments and finance supporting sustainable food and agricultural commodity supply chains
6. KPI 6: % of income level increase (measured in national currency disaggregated by sex and other social determinants)
7. KPI 7: % of formal on and off-farms jobs increase
8. KPI 8: Number of persons experiencing reduced food and nutrition insecurity disaggregated by sex and other social determinants
9. KPI 9: Increase in IFPRI's women agriculture empowerment index

The KPIs will be achieved at country level or global level, as relevant, and providing M&E capacity exists, aggregated in order to show UNDP's global cumulative results.

The Key Expected Results will be achieved through a series of Outputs with proposed KPIs, as detailed in *Annex 4*. It is not intended for UNDP projects to be designed to address all these outputs and KPIs but instead to select ones depending on the most important development challenges, related transformative pathways and partnerships. Although the array of Output KPIs detailed in Annex 4 is broad and ambitious, no target has been set for them at aggregated level, so each project can set a realistic target based on its context.

Key Expected Results	Outputs
Sustainable production landscapes and jurisdictions upscaled	1.1 Policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks for sustainable and nutritious food and agricultural commodity production at farm and landscape level are strengthened by governments, including seed policies that support farmer-managed seed systems as well as commercial seed systems
	1.2 Regulatory frameworks for the sustainable management of productive landscape are adopted and enforced by governments, allowing land use planning, land use change monitoring and enforcement
	1.3 Shared vision and action agenda are developed between governments, businesses and civil society which are united around finance, and coordinate the implementation of national and subnational action plans for sustainable food and agricultural commodity production
	1.4 Implementation of gender-responsive independent farmer support services for sustainable production is strengthened, coordinated among key actors and financed, and farmers adopt sustainable agroecological practices
	1.5 Public financial incentives are created to support sustainable production landscapes and jurisdictions
	1.6 Degraded land restored and brought under sustainable production and conservation through agroecological practices
	1.7 Populations of pollinators are increased and agroecosystem services maintained through the implementation of agroecological practices, the conservation of natural habitats in production landscapes and enhanced management of conservation areas
	1.8 Agricultural, biofuel and climate policies are aligned to allow for low carbon development and food security
Food and agricultural commodity supply chains transformed to become sustainable	2.1 Commitments from companies to sustainable food and agricultural commodity supply chains are increased and implemented
	2.2 Partnerships with companies strengthened to increase collective action both within and beyond supply chains
	2.3 Commitments from buyer countries governments to sustainable agricultural commodity supply chains are implemented in collaboration with producer countries for constructive and effective implementation
	2.4 Responsible investments and finance supporting sustainable and nutritious food and agricultural commodity supply chains are increased
	2.5 Capacities of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the supply chain strengthened to adopt sustainable production practices through systemic strengthening of service providers and relevant ministries.

Key Expected Results	Outputs
	2.6 Supply chain transparency is improved.
	2.7 Agro-waste is reduced and utilized for alternative products to reduce pollution and minimize greenhouse gas emissions.
Smallholder farmers and all members of vulnerable households empowered to become more resilient, attain food security and pursue sustainable livelihoods	3.1 Access to productive resources is secured for all members of vulnerable rural households and smallholder farmers and in particular women.
	3.2 Access to social protection and social and physical infrastructure improved for vulnerable rural households.
	3.3. Production of a greater diversity of more nutrient rich, healthier food and climate resilient crops for improved local food security.
	3.4 Support to local smallholder farmer associations and other types of aggregations to enable access to independent technical advice, to finance and access to markets for sustainably-produced products by both women and men, including youth and vulnerable groups.
	3.5 Improved access to locally-curated and actionable climate risk information and weather insurance services for vulnerable rural households and smallholder, including timely early warning and improved weather and seasonal forecast services.
	3.6 Promotion of participatory, transdisciplinary research and innovation for the development of locally adapted technologies and practices and of climate-resilient resistant varieties and breeds for resilient food production.
	3.7 Access to renewable energy for producers is improved, through development of renewable energy infrastructure and support provided to the development of the sustainable energy sector.
	3.8 Agreements and practices related to access and benefits sharing of genetic food resources strengthened with communities.

VIII. UNDP'S INTERVENTION AREAS FOR SUSTAINABLE FACS

To achieve UNDP's Vision and Key Expected Results for systemic transformation of food and agricultural commodity systems, UNDP will work in partnership with others and focus at the country level on the following four Intervention Areas (IA)²⁸:

1. Reforming policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks for sustainable and resilient food and agricultural commodity systems, and strengthening their enforcement (IA1);
2. Strengthening of national and subnational capacities and systems to foster sustainable food and agricultural commodity systems (IA2);
3. Improving market and financial incentives for producers to shift to more sustainable production practices (IA3);
4. Promoting equitable, sustainable and resilient livelihoods for small producers and all members of vulnerable rural households (IA4);

These will be supported by the following global level intervention:

5. Increasing global and country level impact through global advocacy, capacity building and partnerships. (IA5) UNDP will ensure that the concepts of leaving no one behind, gender equality and women's empowerment, transparency and governance, and resilience are mainstreamed in all the IAs. The sections below detail the Intervention Areas at country and global levels, along with indicative areas of support for UNDP underneath them. Annex 5 provides more details on these areas of support as well as illustrative examples of current activities of UNDP aligned with them.

Country level interventions

Intervention Area 1: Reforming policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks for sustainable food and agricultural commodity systems and strengthening their enforcement.

National and subnational strategies, plans, policies, laws and regulations set the framework in which countries work to advance sustainable development. Hence, the coherence of national, sectoral and local policies that affect food, agricultural commodities, smallholders and other value chain actors is key to transformation towards environmental, economic and social sustainability. Policy and legal reforms have the power to shift entire food and agricultural commodity sectors to move towards more sustainable and resilient practices, and to advance towards poverty reduction, food security, improved nutrition and health²⁹, equity and fairness outcomes. Prevention and mitigation of negative outcomes, including environmentally-degrading practices such as deforestation, over-abstraction of water, pollution and contamination also requires clear laws and regulations, backed by strong enforcement. This necessitates breaking silos through new modes of collaboration, enabling innovation and incentive systems that facilitate cross-sector actions and shared accountability across ministries, agencies, levels of government, and non-governmental stakeholders.

²⁸ These IAs do not exactly align to the 3 Key Results detailed in Chapter VI given that IAs 1, 2 and 3 are cross cutting in nature. Hence IAs 1, 2 and 3 will contribute towards KRs 1, 2 and 3, while IA 4 will contribute mostly to KR 3.

²⁹ <https://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/HIV-AIDS/NCDs/Agriculture%20English.pdf>

Indicative areas of support from UNDP include:

- 1.1 Support the design and reform of policies and legislation to strengthen the national frameworks for sustainable production with maintenance of agroecosystem services and decent rural livelihoods and wellbeing for women and men, including seed legislation and policies that support farmer-managed seed systems as well as commercial seed systems
- 1.2 Support the development and implementation of integrated land use plans that ensure a sustainable flow of agroecosystem services and their monitoring and enforcement mechanisms
- 1.3 Establishment or strengthening of cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder (including smallholders) and multi-level platforms for collaboration and policy reform
- 1.4 Facilitate the development and implementation of national and subnational strategies and action plans for sustainable food and agricultural commodities systems
- 1.5 Support the adoption of technologies to improve sustainable and resilient food and agricultural commodity systems, through providing policy recommendations, helping governments to embed technology solutions in their strategic documents and to design government support measures aiming at adaptation of innovations at farm level.

Intervention Area 2: Strengthening of national and subnational capacities to foster sustainable food and agricultural commodity systems

Strengthening national and subnational capacities to ensure more sustainable food and agricultural commodity production, processing and trade requires a focus on the drivers of capacity change. These include an integrated system with visionary leadership, capable institutions, participatory research, access to knowledge, and public accountability mechanisms.

Ensuring strong capacity development, supporting government to implement, is one of the ways that UNDP ensures its support for food and agricultural commodity systems has a clear 'exit strategy'. UNDP capacity development support is provided at various levels including organizational and individual, with a strong focus on national and sub-national systems of service delivery and facilitating the exchange of best practices between producer countries through South-South cooperation.

Indicative areas of support from UNDP include:

- 2.1 Strengthen government capacities for designing and enforcing policies, regulations and laws
- 2.2 Strengthen government capacities for integrated land use planning and land management in line with the Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure
- 2.3 Strengthen institutional capacities for market access and standards, and human-centric trade policy with a strong focus on trade intelligence in favour of sustainable production
- 2.4 Strengthen governmental institutional capacities for participatory, transdisciplinary agroecological research and innovation, as well as to understand technologies that can work for the agri-food sector
- 2.5 Strengthen governmental institutional capacities for gender-responsive extension services that are socially-inclusive and promote sustainable and climate-resilient production in support of employment generation
- 2.6 Develop innovative public-private collaboration models to support small producers
- 2.7 Develop the capacity of independent service providers to support producers and SME processors across the supply chains
- 2.8 Facilitate South-South cooperation, especially on the transfer of technologies that can work for the agri-food sector

Intervention Area 3: Improving market and financial incentives for producers to shift to more sustainable production practices

By supporting an increased demand for sustainable products and facilitating their financing, UNDP enables sustainable supply chains. UNDP also facilitates access to new credit schemes, by establishing favourable fiscal incentives allowing farmers to make necessary investments in productive infrastructure.

Indicative areas of support from UNDP include:

- 3.1. Support the development and implementation of commitments and sustainable sourcing policies
- 3.2 Increase and support the implementation of sustainable sourcing commitments from buyer country governments
- 3.3 Improve supply chain transparency to halt deforestation from agricultural commodities and incentivise sourcing of sustainable products and sustainable production
- 3.4 Strengthen partnerships with companies for collective action
- 3.5 Design and review of fiscal incentives and instruments to support sustainable production
- 3.6 Facilitate access to finance for producers and SMEs, including increased access to finance by women, young people and vulnerable groups in the FAC supply chain at country level, such as through the integration of financial technologies and platforms.

Intervention Area 4: Promoting equitable, sustainable and resilient livelihoods for small producers and all members of vulnerable rural households

Securing farmers' access to productive resources, renewable energy, access and benefit sharing of genetic food resources, improving their access to climate information and early warning systems, strengthening their market access, and diversifying their livelihoods are actions that have the potential to empower all members of vulnerable rural households and smallholder producers to have more resilient and sustainable livelihoods and be more food secure.

Indicative areas of support from UNDP include:

- 4.1 Secure small producers' land and resource rights and support access to resources (including locally adapted varieties) for all members of the farm household
- 4.2 Secure vulnerable rural households and small producers' access to renewable energy
- 4.3 Improve access to climate information and early warning systems
- 4.4 Strengthen market access for small producers
- 4.5 Promote diversification of production systems, income and livelihoods for members of vulnerable rural households and small farmers
- 4.6 Secure access and benefit sharing of genetic food resources
- 4.7 Support the adoption of technologies that that would help producers to increase productivity and optimize costs of production, access to various service and knowledge platforms as well as markets.

Global level interventions

Intervention Area 5: Increasing global and country level impact through global advocacy, capacity building and partnerships

In addition to interventions at the country level, UNDP will continue to act at the global level to promote best practice and catalyse transformational change towards diversified agroecological systems. UNDP will play a key role in terms of knowledge management to connect its projects, monitor impact at portfolio level and generate policy messages to inform decision-making, while partnering with other strategic organizations to build synergies, increase the impact and help to connect global and local actors.

Indicative areas of support from UNDP include:

- 5.1 Thought leadership and global advocacy
- 5.2 Knowledge management and generation of innovative tools
- 5.3 Communities of Practice
- 5.4 Portfolio M&E
- 5.5 Strategic partnerships
- 5.6 Facilitation of international dialogue and negotiations
- 5.7 Provision of technical assistance to countries
- 5.8 Resource mobilization



IX. ANNEXES

- Annex 1 – The development challenges of our global food and agricultural commodity systems
- Annex 2 – Existing partnerships and initiatives between UNDP and other development partners on FACS
- Annex 3 – UNDP’s tools and Communities of Practice supporting FACS
- Annex 4 - Key expected results, related outputs and key performance indicators
- Annex 5 – Detailed country and global level interventions areas

Annex 1 – The development challenges of our global food and agricultural commodity systems

1. *Food and agricultural commodity production are in crisis and part of an interlinked, complex, global system*

Food and agricultural commodities are part of an interlinked, complex global system, highlighted by key global reports on food, agriculture, water, climate, forests and producers³⁰ over the past two years. Several key themes emerged from these reports, which heighten the relevance for UNDP to work on FACS:

1. *The food and agricultural commodity systems are in crisis:* the production and consumption patterns of food and agricultural commodities are taking these systems in an unsustainable trajectory with multiple human development impacts from ecosystem degradation, land conflicts, issues of resilience to climate and other shocks, poverty and related people displacements and migrations, to food insecurity and malnutrition including overweight and obesity. There is a clear need to work in a systemic and integrated manner to transform the systems towards sustainability.
2. *Our food and agricultural commodity supply chains are global and highly complex:* Food and agricultural commodities may be produced in one country, shipped to another for processing, and then shipped again to another many thousands of miles away or even back to the producing country that does not have value addition capacity, for final distribution and sale. The supply chains of many agricultural commodities are extremely complex and variable, depending upon the agricultural commodity, season and market, among other factors. Agriculture and food markets are characterized by constant evolution induced among others by price volatility and changing norms, as well as by market power asymmetries. Commodity supply chains must be diversified to become more resilient and sustainable.
3. *Food and agricultural commodities are at the forefront of global nexus issues:* Food is central in a four-part ‘nexus challenge’ that is comprised of food, land, water and energy– four defining and intertwined constraints to a sustainable planet. Demand for these four resources is already severely strained, and as populations rise,

³⁰ Including: [2019 FAO State of World’s Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture](#), [IPPRI Global Food Policy Report - 2019](#), [EAT Lancet Report - 2019](#), [2017 Global Land Outlook – UNCCD](#), [The State of Food Security and Nutrition – 2018](#), [2018 Global Nutrition Report](#), [IPBES Report on Pollinators, Pollination and Food Production \(2016\)](#), [WRI Report – Creating a Sustainable Food Future \(2018\)](#), [FSIN Global Report on Food Crises \(2019\)](#), IPES-Food report “From Uniformity to Diversity” (2016), IPBES report on Land Degradation and Restoration (2018), the TEEB for Agriculture & Food report (2018), the IPBES Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (2019), the IPCC report on Climate Change and Land Use (2019), the Global Sustainable Development Report 2019, Swinburn BA, et al. 2019. The global syndemic of obesity, undernutrition, and climate change: The Lancet Commission report. *The Lancet* 393(10173):791-846, <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/hiv-aids/bigger-change-faster-.html>, <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/hiv-aids/issue-brief---planetary-health.html>, etc.

these demands are set to increase dramatically over the next 30 years, especially in the face of climate change that exerts additional pressure. Food is also central to the frontier challenge of food, fuel and forests, where competing land uses for food production, biofuel and forest conservation result in conflict and environmental degradation. Finally, agriculture is one of the main emitters of CO₂, and hence a major driver of climate change, with Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use accounting for 23% of total emissions during 2007-2016, as per the IPCC.³¹

4. *Food security is intricately linked to national security, stability and wellbeing*: The 2019 World Economic Forum Report on Global Risks³² found direct linkages between food crises and involuntary migration, profound social instability, failure of national, regional and global governance, and state collapse. Because of these interlinkages and their complexity, any attempt to tackle the crises in food and agricultural commodity production must take a systems approach and address multiple issues and multiple aspects of the issues, at once. On the other hand, because of these interlinkages, tackling food and agricultural commodity issues can yield many societal, economic and environmental benefits at once.

Whole systems approach recognises that the system is made up of multiple, complex, inter-related parts – too complex to ever fully understand. All interventions have unanticipated consequences that cannot be predicted. Therefore, a systemic approach pays close attention to the impact of different interventions and allows for on-going adjustments and course corrections as the system dynamics change. It must also recognize the interactions between all the different players involved and the fact that not one actor can successfully change the system, and hence the need to work in a collaborative manner through a process of multi-stakeholder collaboration. Such a process is defined as interactive learning, empowerment and participatory governance that enables stakeholders with interconnected sustainability problems and ambitions, but often differing interests, to be collectively innovative, resilient and adaptive when faced with the emerging risks, crises and opportunities of a complex and changing environment.

In a nutshell, there is a need for a Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration For Systemic Change approach to transform the FACS.

4. *Twelve key development challenges related to food and agricultural commodity systems*

Based on UNDP’s decades of experience in rural development, food and agricultural commodity systems and related issues such as energy, water, land, biodiversity conservation and the issues highlighted by the recent suite of food and agriculture related reports, challenges related to food and agricultural commodities systems can be summarized as follows:

1. *Smallholder producers’, landless laborers’ and farm workers’ livelihoods and incomes are insufficient, inequitable, unstable, undiversified and vulnerable, and this is exacerbated in the case of women*:
 - a. Globally, nearly half of humanity lives on less than \$5.50 per day³³, and a significant portion of the world’s 500 million producers live on less than \$2 a day.³⁴ Smallholder farmers, landless laborers and farm workers are among the poorest and most food and undernourished people.

³¹ See <https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2019/08/Fullreport-1.pdf>

³² See http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Global_Risks_Report_2019.pdf

³³ See <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/10/17/nearly-half-the-world-lives-on-less-than-550-a-day>

³⁴ See <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2016/02/25/a-year-in-the-lives-of-smallholder-farming-families>

- b. Globally, 80% of smallholders operate in local and domestic food markets³⁵. Indeed, there are many barriers that prevent smallholders from accessing and benefiting from higher value markets³⁶: lack of access to secured land means smallholders tend not to invest in much in it; lack of storage, including cold storage, means smallholders often need to sell their products soon after harvest when prices are low; lack of transportation and road infrastructure makes it difficult for smallholders to reach markets and leads consumers, especially in cities, to rely more heavily on imported food. As shown by Tacoli (2003)³⁷, this disconnect between rural smallholders and urban markets exacerbates rural poverty. Finally, smallholders also do not have the bargaining power they require to effectively benefit from higher value markets that may be available to them. Increasingly skewed power dynamics especially in global value chains, and between rural less educated to elite business/ government, lead to production decisions driven by the interests of the most powerful as opposed to driven by the common good.
- c. In addition, global and local food and agricultural commodity prices are prone to fluctuations often as a result of speculation, weather extremes linked to climate change or various disease outbreaks. This results in farmers' income being unstable and unpredictable.
- d. The lack of production and source of livelihood diversification compounds their vulnerability to price fluctuations.
- e. Farmers from developing countries bear the brunt of climate change impacts – 77% of all agricultural losses globally from drought occurred in Sub-Saharan Africa.³⁸
- f. Rural women are particularly vulnerable as they form the majority of those unpaid contributing family workers in family farms and are less likely to have access to and control over land and other resources, including information, extension services, technology, networks, mobility, and social protection and services. Because of different practices related to marriage, inheritance and family relations, women tend to be excluded from farm management and land ownership. Even though women may de facto co-manage the farm, this is rarely acknowledged, creating strong economic dependencies and vulnerabilities. When employed, women are overrepresented among those working in seasonal, low skilled and informal agriculture, and are paid less for the same work performed by men. Even when women are the heads of the farm, their land is smaller in average than those of men, and enjoy less access to technology, credit, subsidies and networks, among others. This has a direct impact on their rights as well as on the possibilities for sustainable agricultural productivity. Because of the invisibility of women's work in family farming and in agriculture, and even though they play a significant role in agricultural productivity, they tend to be left out of policy making and programme implementation, so their needs are rarely addressed.
- g. Current agricultural practices have a significant impact on the health of farmers and populations living near agricultural fields as a result of inappropriate pesticide use: More than 200, 000 farmers die every year as a result of acute pesticide poisoning, 99% of which occur in developing countries³⁹ and many more suffer from pesticide induced diseases.

2. Current agricultural practices lead to deforestation, land degradation and greenhouse gas emissions: Agriculture is directly responsible for about 80% of deforestation worldwide⁴⁰, with 71% of tropical deforestation being

³⁵ Committee on World Food Security, 2016, see <http://www.fao.org/3/a-bq853e.pdf>

³⁶ Report from the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition, 2013, see <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i2953e.pdf>

³⁷ Report from the High Level Panel of Experts on Nutrition and food systems, 2017, see http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/hlpe/hlpe_documents/HLPE_Reports/HLPE-Report-12_EN.pdf

³⁸ See <https://unfccc.int/news/fao-farmers-bear-brunt-of-climate-impacts>

³⁹ Elver, H., 2017. Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, UN doc. A/HRC/34/48. United Nations Human Rights Council, Geneva.

⁴⁰ Kissinger, G., M. Herold, V. De Sy. Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation: A Synthesis Report

driven by commercial agriculture⁴¹. The production of the “big four” commodities alone (palm oil, soy, cattle and wood products) has an enormous impact on forests and was responsible for the deforestation of about 113 million hectares – almost the size of South Africa – in tropical regions between 2000 and 2012⁴². Despite the commitments of more than 700 companies to deforestation-free agricultural commodity practices, deforestation for agricultural commodity production in 2019 was the highest in twenty years, and an area of forest the size of Belgium was lost.⁴³ Furthermore, agriculture and its impact on soil, forests and other land uses is the second emitter of greenhouse gases (GHG), representing around 24% of the total GHG emissions⁴⁴, yet a transition to sustainable agricultural practices could transform farms to become carbon sinks.

3. *Global food and agricultural commodity systems are not resilient to climate change impacts*: Numerous reports link climate change to decreases in global food security.⁴⁵ Extreme heat, flooding, drought, storms and changes in pollinator lifecycles take direct aim at the world’s crops. This decreasing resilience is exacerbated by monoculture, reduced varieties of genetic stock, and an erosion of traditional agroecological knowledge and practices, which have evolved to adapt to climatic extremes.
4. *Policies and finance at national and global levels are not aligned to incentivize sustainable and healthy food and agricultural commodity systems*: In many countries, national policies on land use and land management, water use, energy, agriculture and trade promote unsustainable production practices that also have a genitive impact on human health. For example, incentive structures promote forest clearing for agricultural use, and agricultural subsidies promote excessive fertilizer and pesticide use. Global markets and financial investments continue to drive deforestation for agricultural production, which is now clearly linked to increased risk in the emergence of zoonoses such as COVID. Furthermore there are links between obesity and trade, foreign direct investment and food and agricultural subsidies. These factors have significantly increased availability, affordability and consumption of unhealthy food and drink products, including ultra-processed foods. This has in turn contributed to rises in overweight, obesity and non-communicable diseases such as cancers, heart disease and diabetes. Many developing countries have moved away from agriculture productions in a few decades ago driven by the development of oil, gas and mining industries, in many cases, leading to many of them becoming increasingly dependent on food imports. For instance, since the mid-1970, the increase in food imports has been particularly striking for basic food products, especially cereals, making Africa a net grain importer.⁴⁶ At the same time, the typical rural producer from a developing country lacks access to social protection, social and physical infrastructure, technology, banking, credit, technical assistance and agricultural insurance⁴⁷, and women are often especially excluded. On the health side, the inappropriate use of antibiotics in animals is a leading cause of rising antimicrobial resistance.
5. *Poor transparency and governance undermine food security policies and distort incentives and efforts towards sustainable agricultural commodity production*. Lack of strong transparency and governance creates a vacuum in which systemic corruption in the public sector thrives, undermining efforts by all actors, including those by

for REDD+ Policymakers. Lexeme Consulting, Vancouver Canada, August 2012. See https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/65505/6316-drivers-deforestation-report.pdf

⁴¹ See http://www.climateandlandusealliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Global_Commodities_Graphic_1.pdf

⁴² See <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/10/12/125012/pdf>

⁴³ See <https://www.wri.org/blog/2019/04/world-lost-belgium-sized-area-primary-rainforests-last-year>

⁴⁴ See <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/da017ae2-en.pdf?expires=1567541176&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=15E54DC770CBA0760439F36722792EEB>

⁴⁵ See for example <https://unfccc.int/news/un-warns-climate-change-is-driving-global-hunger>

⁴⁶ See <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i2497e.pdf> and http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#rankings/commodities_by_regions_imports.

⁴⁷ For example, Africa accounts for just 2% of all agricultural insurance premiums.

government themselves, towards the implementation of sound long-term agricultural policies, including land tenure, forest and water management, in line with the Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible Governance of Tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security⁴⁸.

6. *Lack of market and consumer demand for sustainable products*: although markets and consumer demand for sustainable products is steadily increasing in the North and West - the market for organic food having more than doubled between 2006 and 2015 in the United States of America⁴⁹- similar trends are yet to materialize in the East and the South. For example, China is the largest buyer of soy⁵⁰ and the second largest buyer of palm oil⁵¹ globally, but it does not have sustainability requirements for them. The demand for beef is increasing among the middle class of sub-Saharan Africa, and generally in Asia, especially in Indonesia and India which are also the two largest consumers of palm oil⁵². Such lack of demand for sustainable product has a direct impact on lack of sustainable production practices in the South and East, where most of the production for globally traded agricultural commodities happens (e.g. the demand for palm oil as biofuel directly impacts the forests, biodiversity and land of Indonesia and Malaysia).
7. *FACS exacerbate global water challenges*: Our planet is facing a water crisis, more than 2 billion people lack access to safe drinking water, and 3.6 billion people live in water scarce areas at least one month per year.⁵³ Yet access to reliable sources of water is essential to agriculture, and to improving agricultural productivity. Although agriculture accounts for about 70% of all global groundwater withdrawals,⁵⁴ much of this is water used for water-intensive crops and livestock. For example, it takes 1800 gallons of water to produce a pound of beef, and 1900 gallons of water to produce a pound of almonds. In addition, a lot of water is wasted in agricultural production due to inefficiencies in irrigation systems. Finally, agricultural production often results in pollution of groundwater due to soil, fertilizers and pesticides run-off.⁵⁵
8. *The global food production system is increasingly less diverse and less resilient and does not meet the nutrition needs of our global population*: Although humans evolved to eat more than 7000 species, today just three species (wheat, rice and maize) provide nearly 60% of our plant-based calories. Furthermore, just 12 plant crops and 5 animal species provide 75% of our total planetary food.⁵⁶ Moreover, the varieties of these species have greatly diminished with genetically modified crops accounting for more than 10% of production.⁵⁷ In addition, global meat consumption is unsustainable, given meat's heavy footprint of greenhouse gas emissions, land use and water use.
9. *The food, agricultural commodity and energy systems are not aligned, resulting in competition between the use of productive land for biofuels or food crops with impact on food security*: This misalignment has several facets. First, percentage of crops grown for biofuels⁵⁸ is increasing, and this proportion is expected to grow significantly to meet increasing demand.⁵⁹ Second, rural people rely heavily on biomass for their fuel – more than three out

⁴⁸ See <http://www.fao.org/3/i2801e/i2801e.pdf>

⁴⁹ See <https://ota.com/resources/market-analysis>

⁵⁰ See <https://oec.world/en/profile/hs92/1201/>

⁵¹ <http://www.worldstopexports.com/palm-oil-imports-by-country/>

⁵² See <http://goodgrowthpartnership.com/wp-content/uploads/CommodityMarketIntelligenceUpdate-II-Palm.pdf>

⁵³ See <http://www.unwater.org/world-water-development-report-2018-nature-based-solutions-for-water/>

⁵⁴ See <http://www.unwater.org/world-water-development-report-2018-nature-based-solutions-for-water/>

⁵⁵ See <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7754e.pdf>

⁵⁶ See <http://www.fao.org/3/y5609e/y5609e02.htm>

⁵⁷ See https://www.canr.msu.edu/news/global_genetically_modified_crop_acres_increase_amid_concerns

⁵⁸ <http://www.fao.org/3/i0440e/i0440e07.htm>

⁵⁹ See <http://www.worldwatch.org/node/5450>

of five families have no access to clean cooking solutions and cook with charcoal, straw or wood⁶⁰, and more than a billion people live without access to energy, 85% of whom are rural,⁶¹ and presumably farm for a living. Yet reliable energy is essential for productive farm households and solving competing interests for food versus biofuel is critically important to stem biodiversity loss around the world.

10. *Food loss, food waste and agricultural waste exacerbate climate change and poverty:* If food loss and food waste were a country, it would be the third largest emitter of greenhouse gases on the planet; we waste or lose nearly a third of all food produced.⁶² Much of the post-harvest food loss occurs because of lack of producer access to reliable energy and consistent transportation. Furthermore, the most common practice of disposing of agricultural waste and residues is by burning, a key source of methane. However, the agricultural waste products from just five crops – sugarcane, pineapple, flax, banana and hemp – could supply enough natural fiber to replace synthetic fibers more than two times over.⁶³
11. *Loss of biodiversity and reduction of populations of pollinators weaken the resilience of agriculture, worsens land degradation and lowers productivity:* Food and agricultural commodity production intricately depends upon healthy, functioning ecosystems, species genetic diversity and the interactions between biological systems. Biodiversity loss has greatly accelerated over the past 40 years, and we have lost on average nearly 60% of populations of species around the world. Among the steepest declines are the pollinators that are essential for 75% of global food supplies.⁶⁴ Degraded ecosystems and degraded farm lands are rampant – the Global Land Outlook estimates that one out of five hectares of land is degraded.⁶⁵
12. *Genetic resources are not fairly or sustainably managed, and benefits are not fairly shared compromising conservation and sustainable utilisation of genetic resources for resilience agriculture:* In many cases, food and agricultural commodity genetic resources have been poorly managed. In the worse cases, practices bordering on biopiracy appropriate rights from communities, and do not share the benefits. Most countries do not have sound legislation and governance structures in place for adequate benefit sharing. This is especially true of varieties of crops nurtured over many generations, of crop wild relatives, and of medicinal and specialty plants. More and more countries put in place seed policies that restrict the use of locally-adapted, farmer varieties that are the basis of smallholder production systems. As patents for seeds increase, so does the danger of increased abuses.

Annex 2 – Existing partnerships and initiatives between UNDP and other development partners on FACS

1. Organizations currently involved in delivering the projects listed in UNDP’s portfolio related to FACS:

- African Development Bank
- Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
- Asian Development Bank
- BES-Net

⁶⁰ See

https://www.ucsusa.org/sites/default/files/legacy/assets/documents/global_warming/UCS_DriversofDeforestation_Chap8_Woodfuel.pdf

⁶¹ See <https://www.iea.org/energyaccess/database/>

⁶² See <http://www.fao.org/3/i3347e/i3347e.pdf>

⁶³ See <https://www.fastcompany.com/40584274/food-waste-is-going-to-take-over-the-fashion-industry>

⁶⁴ See <https://www.ipbes.net/article/press-release-pollinators-vital-our-food-supply-under-threat>

⁶⁵ See https://knowledge.unccd.int/sites/default/files/2018-06/GLO%20English_Full_Report_rev1.pdf

- Climate Advisers
- Climate Focus
- Conservation International
- Ecoagriculture Partners
- Entrepreneurial Development Bank (FMO)
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- European Forest Institute
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- IDH-The Sustainable Trade Initiative
- Inter-American Development Bank
- International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)
- International Finance Corporation
- International Fund For Agricultural Development
- International Monetary Fund
- International Trade Centre
- ISEAL Alliance
- Islamic Development Bank
- Meridian Institute
- Netherlands Development Finance Company
- NYDF Progress Assessment group
- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
- Overseas Private Investment Corporation
- Standards and Trade Development Facility
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
- United Nations Environment Programme
- United Nations Habitat
- United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
- United Nations Office for Project Services
- World Bank Group
- World Customs Organization
- World Health Organization
- World Tourism Organization
- World Trade Organization
- World Wildlife Fund

2. *Examples of existing and in-design phase projects from UNDP FACS portfolio delivered in partnership with other UN agencies*

Please note that this list is not exhaustive and presents examples only, to illustrate the breadth of partnerships around FACS.

Projects being implemented:

- Integration of agriculture into national adaptation plans (joint programme since 2015, 11 countries. Development of a Toolkit for Value Chain Analysis and Market Development integrating Climate Resilience and Gender Responsiveness) – UNDP and FAO

- [Good Growth Partnership](#) – taking deforestation out of soy, palm oil and beef supply chain, working globally as well as in Indonesia, Liberia, Brazil and Paraguay – partnership between UNDP, CI, UNEP, WWF and WB/IFC
- Ecosystem Based Adaptation programme in high altitude mountains (BMUB funded programme operating in Peru, Uganda and Nepal: provision of strategic information on sustainable livelihoods and nature-based solutions to support adaptation to climate change in high altitude mountain landscapes) - UNDP, UNEP and IUCN
- Conservation of ecosystem services in productive mountain landscapes (GEF-6 project in Haiti) - UNDP and FAO
- Conservation of ecosystem services in productive mountain landscapes (GEF-6 project in Dominican Republic) – UNDP and FAO
- Development of binational strategic action plan between Haiti and the Dominican Republic for the management of the shared Artibonito River watershed (GEF project) – UNDP, FAO and OXFAM
- Establishment of the first marine and coastal protected areas (GEF project in Haiti) - UNDP and UNEP
- Strengthening natural resource management in atoll communities in the Republic of Marshall Islands employing integrated approaches – UNDP and UNEP
- Country Programme Partnership (CPP) on Sustainable Land Management (sequenced programme composed of 5 projects aiming at strengthening institutional and technical capacities to address land degradation and water shortage in agricultural landscapes of Cuba funded by the GEF) - UNDP, UNEP and FAO.
- Climate Resilience in Agriculture (GCF funded project in Zambia) – UNDP, FAO and WFP
- Sustainable management of wooded production landscapes for biodiversity conservation (GEF-6 project aiming at generating multiple environmental and social benefits through integrated and sustainable management of wood production landscapes in Haiti) – UNDP and FAO

Project in design phase:

- Food Systems, Land Use Change and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program (GEF-7 funded project supporting the Government of Peru to address the expansion of commodities in the Peruvian Amazon) – UNDP, FAO and IFAD
- Promoting sustainable practices in the soy and cattle ranching sectors to mitigate climate change (GCF funded project being designed in Paraguay. Each agency is in charge of a specific project and the sum of these initiatives will support the implementation of the “national forest strategy for sustainable growth”: UNDP, in collaboration with FMO, will be in charge of supporting access to credits for sustainable cattle and soy production and providing technical assistance, UNEP focuses on Results Based Payments and FAO is going after land restoration) – UNDP, FMO, FAO and UNEP
- Sustainable management of ecosystems in productive landscapes (project being designed in Honduras) – UNDP, UNEP and FAO

3. *Selected relevant partner global initiatives on FACS that UNDP is already involved with*

- [UN-REDD](#) – UNDP, UNEP and FAO

The UN-REDD Programme is the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) in developing countries. The Programme supports nationally led REDD+ processes and promotes the informed and meaningful involvement of all stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities, in national and international REDD+ implementation. Additionally, the programme supports national REDD+ readiness efforts in 65 partner countries, spanning Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America.

Support to partner countries is delivered through direct support to the design and implementation of National REDD+ Programmes, complementary tailored support to national REDD+ actions, and technical capacity building support through sharing of expertise, common approaches, analyses, methodologies, tools, data, best practices and facilitated South-South knowledge sharing.

- [One Planet Network – Sustainable Food Systems](#) - +150 partners including UNEP, FAO, WWF, IFAD, WEF

The Sustainable Food Systems (SFS) Programme is a multi-stakeholder partnership focused on catalysing more sustainable food consumption and production patterns. SFS shared vision enables its partners to collaborate on joint initiatives, which range from normative, advocacy and policy support activities, to research and development projects as well as on-the-ground implementation activities that address our food systems challenges. The Programme promotes a holistic approach, taking into account the interconnections and trade-offs between all elements and actors in food systems. The four work areas are: 1) Raising awareness on the need to adopt SCP patterns in food systems, 2) Building enabling environments for sustainable food systems, 3) Increasing the access to and fostering the application of actionable knowledge, information and tools to mainstream SCP in food systems and 4) Strengthening collaboration among food system stakeholders to increase the sector’s SCP performance. The following are the five focus themes that are being addressed under these four work areas: 1) Sustainable diets, 2) Sustainability along all food value chains, 3) Reduction of food losses and waste, 4) Local, national, regional multi-stakeholder platforms, 5) Resilient, inclusive, diverse food production systems.

- [1000 Landscapes for 1 Billion People](#) – EcoAgriculture Partners, Rainforest Alliance, Commonland, WWF, TechMatters and UNDP

1000 Landscapes for 1 Billion People (‘1000 Landscapes’) is an initiative founded by EcoAgriculture Partners seeking to overcome systemic barriers to effective integrated landscape management, through radical collaboration among influential development, environment, finance, business, and government organizations in support of locally-led landscape collaboratives. The partner organizations embrace a new paradigm of partnership in which, rather than protecting their intellectual property, they share it publicly to accelerate evidence-based critique, adaptation and adoption, with the goal of massively scaling impact. 1000 Landscapes is using a human-centered collaborative design to produce: a user-friendly digital platform to radically improve the efficiency and effectiveness of landscape partnerships; new financial vehicles for moving capital at scale into the regenerative projects developed by those partnerships; and organizational models to sustain these products, that also embody regenerative economy principles. The design process will identify users’ needs, priorities, and constraints, to develop information technology and organizational designs that are iteratively improved over time through targeted testing and feedback from actual use. Its goal is to transform 1000 landscapes and the lives of 1 billion people to help achieve the SDGs by 2030.

- [Scaling-up Agroecology Initiative](#) – FAO, UNDP, IFAD, UNEP, WHO, CBD etc.

The Scaling-up Agroecology Initiative is a FAO-led initiative launched in 2018, with the vision to bring agroecology to scale and transform food and agricultural systems to achieve the SDGs. The Scaling Up Agroecology Initiative aims to show how diversified agroecological systems are vital not only to addressing poverty, hunger, and climate change mitigation and adaptation, but also for directly realizing 12 of the 17 SDGs in areas such as health, education, gender, water, energy and economic growth. It will be implemented through three key areas of work: 1) Knowledge and innovation for sustainable food and agricultural systems; 2) Policy processes for transformation of food and agricultural systems; 3) Building connections for transformative change. UNDP is part of the UN Partners’ Advisory

Mechanism together with IFAD, WFP, UNEP, WHO, CBD and others, whose main objective is to elaborate and coordinate the work plan for the scaling up initiative, to identify the priority countries for the initial phase, and to develop a funding strategy for the implementation of the Initiative.

- [UN Biodiversity Lab](#) – UNDP, UNEP, CBD and GEF

The UN Biodiversity Lab is an online platform that allows policymakers and other partners to access global data layers, upload and manipulate their own datasets, and query multiple datasets to provide key information on the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and nature-based Sustainable Development Goals. The core mission of the UN Biodiversity Lab is three-fold: to build spatial literacy to enable better decisions, to use spatial data as a vehicle for improved transparency and accountability, and to apply insights from spatial data across sectors to deliver on the Convention on Biological Diversity and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the center of the UN Biodiversity Lab is a partnership between UNDP and UNEP to provide high quality data for government representatives. UNDP and UNEP’s direct engagement with over 140 governments allows for dynamic updates to the platform based on actual user needs.

- [Inclusive and Equitable Local Development](#) – UNCDF, UN Women and UNDP

The Inclusive and Equitable Local Development Programme (IELD) is a programme addressing structural impediments that prevent women from entering the labour market through local public and private investments, with a particular emphasis on unlocking domestic capital for women’s economic empowerment and entrepreneurship. IELD uses a unique three-agency partnership to strategically approach delivery of the SDGs, using each agency’s niche and comparative advantage in programming on gender equality and women’s empowerment. IELD works with local governments to build their capacities on gender-responsive economic policy and identify, together with local stakeholders, practical and innovative solutions. At the same time, IELD engages with the private sector to expand economic opportunities for women. IELD identify and design a local pipeline of investable projects – women-led enterprises and gender-sensitive businesses, which are large enough to have a transformative impact on the livelihoods of the communities and create jobs for women and men. IELD works with these enterprises, invests in grant mechanisms to build their capacity, upgrades their business plans and financial sheets, and brings them up to standards for domestic commercial banking institutions. Concurrently, IELD builds the capacities of both women entrepreneurs and commercial banks, for the latter by helping them to adjust their risk mitigation policies and compliance measures.

Annex 3 – UNDP’s tools and Communities of Practice supporting FACS

This Annex is work in progress and will be added to, as tools and information on them get developed.

Tools	UNDP Areas/Programme	Application of the tool for sustainable FACS
Commodity Platform Methodology	Green Commodities Programme	The UNDP’s Green Commodities Programme platform methodology offers a mechanism to transform the sustainability of agriculture and fisheries. The methodology uses a multi-stakeholder approach to form National Commodity Platforms which create National Action Plans (NAP), where governments, producers, companies, civil society and financial actors co-finance, implement, and monitor systemic interventions and measures within the NAP to achieve sustainable commodity production. This approach also operates at other scales – regional, jurisdictional and landscape for example. This pioneering national platform approach began with Costa Rica in 2011, where UNDP supported the government to take the lead in creating a national enabling environment where the sustainable pineapple sector could grow.
Monitoring of Land Use Change within Production Landscapes linked with Land Tenure (MOCUPP)	Green Commodities Programme and Climate & Forests	Monitoring of land use change within production landscapes linked with land tenure (MOCUPP) is a tool for sustainably managing landscapes where agricultural commodities are grown. It generates annual publishing of total land cover maps of agricultural commodities that may be detected using remote sensors (pineapple, pasture, sugar cane, palm oil). The tool was developed for Costa Rica but is replicable in other countries.
Landscape Analysis Tool	Green Commodities Programme	The Landscape Analysis Tool helps to understand and analyze the factors (social, economic and political) driving deforestation in any given landscape. and how they evolve over time. The tool assesses the effectiveness of interventions carried out in a landscape towards sustainable commodity production, so to understand what works and what does not work. The tool developed will be able to track changes in the level of readiness towards deforestation-free commodities of several landscapes.
Farmers Extension Services Toolkit	Green Commodities Programme	The Farmers Extension Services Toolkit is a tool helping to diagnose national extension services systems through a multi-stakeholder process and to select interventions to improve those systems. This toolkit looks at extension services in a holistic level, and the scoring system will allow to measure progress over time.
Training programme and toolkit on greening value chains in the Africa drylands – IAP Food Security	Ecosystems and Biodiversity – Food Security	In development phase.

Tools	UNDP Areas/Programme	Application of the tool for sustainable FACS
BIOFIN methodology and courses	BIOFIN Initiative	<p>The Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) supports countries with a methodology that provides innovative steps to measure current biodiversity expenditures, assess financial needs, identify the most suitable finance solutions and provides guidance on how to implement these solutions to achieve their national biodiversity target.</p> <p>The BIOFIN methodology takes shape through three assessments that culminate in a Biodiversity Finance Plan. The steps include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Biodiversity Finance Policy and Institutional Review looks into the policy and institutional context for biodiversity finance in the country and establishes which are the key stakeholders to involve. • The Biodiversity Expenditure Review is an analysis of public and private expenditures in the country that benefit biodiversity. The assessment establishes past, present and projected expenditures on biodiversity. • The Financial Needs Assessment estimates the finance required to deliver national biodiversity targets and plans, usually described in the NBSAPs. • The Biodiversity Finance Plan identify and prioritise a mix of suitable biodiversity finance solutions to reduce the biodiversity finance gap.
Targeted Scenario Analysis	Ecosystems and Biodiversity	<p>The Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA) is an innovative analytical approach, developed by UNDP that captures and presents the value of ecosystem services within decision making, to help make the business case for sustainable policy and investment choices. Through TSA, practitioners working with governments and private enterprises can generate and present data related to the management of ecosystems in a way that is more relevant to the choices facing a decision maker. This increases the likelihood that this data will be used to make policy and management decisions that result in effective and sustainable management of ecosystems and ecosystem services.</p> <p>TSA has already been successfully used to help government developing land use plans, and to ensure that high conservation value areas are protected from agricultural expansion.</p>
Tools for farming business planning systems (Kazakhstan)	Ecosystems and Biodiversity	
Equator Prize winners - Nature	Global Programme on Nature for Development	<p>The Equator Prize winners database offers a range of nature-based solutions, that can be filtered by keyword, thematic area, region and country, to facilitate the dissemination of local solutions for sustainable</p>

Tools	UNDP Areas/Programme	Application of the tool for sustainable FACS
Based Solutions Database		development. Case studies on the winners initiatives as well as their contact are available, to facilitate exchange, and replication of the solutions.
Learning for Nature Platform	Global Programme on Nature for Development	<p>The Learning for Nature Platform connects biodiversity policymakers, change-makers, and on-the-ground subject matter experts to facilitate: 1) the delivery of the Convention on Biological Diversity’s Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and 2) the achievement of the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals. The platform offers e-learning opportunities and build capacity to scale up efforts for nature-based sustainable development through Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs), webinars, self-paced e-learning modules, private training courses and interactions between students.</p> <p>The Learning for Nature Platform offers learning opportunities related to food and agricultural commodity systems and hosted a MOOC on BIOFIN for example.</p>
UN Biodiversity Lab	Global Programme on Nature for Development	<p>The UN Biodiversity Lab is an online platform that allows policymakers and other partners to access global data layers, upload and manipulate their own datasets, and query multiple datasets to provide key information on the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and nature-based Sustainable Development Goals. The core mission of the UN Biodiversity Lab is three-fold: to build spatial literacy to enable better decisions, to use spatial data as a vehicle for improved transparency and accountability, and to apply insights from spatial data across sectors to deliver on the Convention on Biological Diversity and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.</p>
Framework for Action for sustainable and resilient food value chains	SDG Finance – Private Sector (Addis Regional Hub team)	<p>in line with the action under the Regional Child Project GEF IAP Food Security Programme, UNDP partnered with the GEF to synthesize and document options and opportunities for integrating environmental management into food value chains in Sub-Saharan Africa. It did so through the production of a study entitled “Options and Opportunities to Make Food Value Chains More Environmentally Sustainable and Resilient in Sub-Saharan Africa” (English and French). The report was launched on the sidelines of the African Green Revolution Forum (AGRF) in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire on 4 September 2017. In its widely applicable ‘Framework for Action’, the study proposes an operational tool with the four intervention areas of information, resources, policies and implementation support, which — utilizing an inclusive action-based, multi-stakeholder platform — can facilitate the collective action required to tackle negative externalities and foster a shift towards environmentally sustainable and resilient food value chains. UNDP will apply the conceptualized ‘Framework for Action’ as an input to the training programme for the Regional Child Project of the GEF IAP Food Security programme, in collaboration with AGRA. It also seeks to take its work on value chain sustainability and resilience to the next level and conduct “deep dives” for selected major staples in key Sub-Saharan Africa countries as part of GEF 7. These “deep dives” would assess and quantify global environmental benefits opportunities from improving efficiency and reducing negative impacts and externalities of some of the value chains that have been explored in the already concluded study.</p>

Tools	UNDP Areas/Programme	Application of the tool for sustainable FACS
Toolkit for Value Chain Analysis and Market Development integrating Climate Resilience and Gender Responsiveness	Climate Change Adaptation	<p>The objective of the toolkit is to help countries in selecting and analyzing value chains for opportunities to improve climate change resilience and reduce gender inequalities; and subsequently help in identifying and prioritizing investments to promote market development in line with these opportunities.</p> <p>The toolkit is targeted at policy makers, planners, project developers, technical advisors and implementers at local, regional or national level to assist them in integrating climate change resilience and gender responsiveness into market development strategies for agricultural commodities; and may also be used by market research firms, strategy consulting organizations, independent consultants or any other organization working on market development of select value chains.</p>
Methodology for setting-up community seed banks	Climate Change Adaptation	Contact: keti.chachibaia@undp.org
Advanced flood risk modelling for territorial planning	Climate Change Adaptation	Contact: keti.chachibaia@undp.org
Training manual on climate resilient small-scale irrigation system	Climate Change Adaptation	Contact: keti.chachibaia@undp.org
Strengthening Inclusive Business Ecosystems Training Handbook and related tools	SDG Finance – Private Sector	<p>The Strengthening Inclusive Business Ecosystems Training Handbook introduces the core concepts and rationale behind building Inclusive Business Ecosystem Initiatives (IBEIs) and discusses the phases of their implementation. All this is done while building on experiences from three focus countries, which are used as examples throughout the programme. The Training Handbook is a guide for the implementation of the training programme, which can be employed at country level as well as on a regional or international level. The objectives of the Training Handbook are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guide trainers through an exemplary training programme; • Equip trainers with practical examples of learning activities; and • Enable trainers to design and facilitate an interactive and experiential training.
Aid for Trade and Human Development: A	Inclusive Growth	Contact: luisa.bernal@undp.org

Tools	UNDP Areas/Programme	Application of the tool for sustainable FACS
Guide to Conducting Aid for Trade Needs Assessment Exercises		
Agribusiness Supplier Development Programme Africa	SDG Finance – Private Sector	Based on experiences from Colombia, El Salvador and Mexico, UNDP formulated the ASDP methodology for replication in Africa in 2013/2014. The ASDP improves the quantity and quality supply of agricultural products by farmers and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to markets, provides smallholder farmers and SMEs with support in accessing the growing agricultural supply chains of lead firms, and contributes to the development of national African economies by developing agricultural products that meet market quality standards. Further, it contributes to the SDGs, especially food security, poverty reduction and gender equity, through job creation and income generation. The target beneficiaries of the ASDP are in the first place small-scale farmers and SMEs, including farmer organizations. Secondly, off-takers (agri-food processors but also for instance institutional buyers) and other stakeholders in agricultural supply chains, such as input suppliers and financial institutions, benefit from ASDPs. https://www.africa.undp.org/content/rba/en/home/about-us/AFIM/overview/ASDP.html
Cassava Contract Farming	SDG Finance - Private Sector	Contact: sahba.sobhani@undp.org
Business Call to Action Impact Lab	SDG Finance - Private Sector	The Business Call to Action (BCTA) Impact Lab is the leading platform for inclusive businesses to better measure and manage their impact. It covers the full impact measurement cycle to support companies in understanding, proving and improving their impact. The BCTA Impact Lab goes through the impact management process over four self-paced modules. It is a step by step process that covers defining companies SDG aligned theory of change; designing their impact framework; collecting data; and managing and communicating companies' impact. BCTA is supporting food and commodity producer and buyer companies.
Methodology on local economic development (Belarus)	Inclusive Growth and Governance	Contact: george.bouma@undp.org
Non-Communicable Disease Prevention and Control: A	Health	The Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) investment cases define the social and economic costs of NCDs, identify priority interventions, and quantify the benefits of scaling up action. More broadly, these investment cases encourage policymakers to expand fiscal space for universal health coverage while

Tools	UNDP Areas/Programme	Application of the tool for sustainable FACS
Guidance Note for Investment Cases		<p>advancing legislation, policies and interventions for prevention. The methodology includes an institutional context analysis to ensure political aspects are considered. The guidance note includes examples and lessons from an initial set of NCD investment cases carried out in fourteen countries as part of the UNDP-WHO Global Joint Programme on NCD Governance.</p> <p>NCD includes diseases related to food and agricultural commodity production and consumption.</p>
Social and Environmental Standards (SES)	UNDP	<p>The Social and Environmental Standards (SES) underpin UNDP's commitment to mainstream social and environmental sustainability in its Programmes and Projects to support sustainable development. The objectives of the standards are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Strengthen the social and environmental outcomes of Programmes and Projects b. Avoid adverse impacts to people and the environment c. Minimize, mitigate, and manage adverse impacts where avoidance is not possible d. Strengthen UNDP and partner capacities for managing social and environmental risks e. Ensure full and effective stakeholder engagement, including through a mechanism to respond to complaints from project-affected people <p>The SES are an integral component of UNDP's quality assurance and risk management approach to programming. This includes the project-level Social and Environmental Screening Procedure.</p>
Guide to quality – West African Export Mango	SDG Finance – Private Sector (Addis Regional Hub team)	<p>The guide to quality West---African export mango developed by ECOWAS-TEN with support from UNDP within the EXPECT Initiative for the competitiveness of the value chain of the mango export, is a basic tool for the training of all actors of the chain: producers, exporters, professional organizations, harvest and packaging staff of export mango and people involved in the certification of companies. It offers the best working methods that will help meet the requirements for quality, competitiveness and certification of export markets.</p>
Women's economic empowerment index	Gender	Contact: raquel.lagunas@undp.org
Local economic development assessment tool	Gender	Contact: raquel.lagunas@undp.org
Training program for local governmental	Gender	Contact: raquel.lagunas@undp.org

Tools	UNDP Areas/Programme	Application of the tool for sustainable FACS
officials on gender-responsive local economic development planning and implementation		
Community Based Resilience Analysis (CoBRA)	Global Policy Centre on Resilient Ecosystems and Desertification	<p>CoBRA is a participatory resilience assessment methodology, largely qualitative, which identifies the locally-specific factors contributing to the resilience of households and communities facing different types of shocks and stresses. CoBRA aims to understanding resilience from community and household perspectives based on the assumption that building blocks of resilience vary from location to location. This tool does not use any preconceived components of resilience, but rather helps local populations who have been affected by different shocks and stresses, describe and explain resilience on their own, based on their successful experiences to address these shocks and stresses. Overall, CoBRA’s main objectives are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the locally specific factors contributing to the resilience of communities and households that face different types of shocks and stresses; Identify the features of the households that attain most (if not all) of the identified resilience contributing factors, and their strategies of to cope with past/ongoing shocks and stresses; and Identify the types of interventions that have most assisted the affected communities in building local resilience.
Initiatives of the GCTISD related to Innovation in Agriculture	Global Centre for Technology, Innovation and Sustainable Development	<p>The Global Centre for Technology, Innovation and Sustainable Development (GCTISD) – a joint initiative by the Government of Singapore and UNDP – has a mandate to identify and co-create technological solutions for sustainable development. One of its focus areas is on Sustainable and Digital Agriculture, with the aim to leverage technology and innovation to solve the challenges in the agri-food system for the developing world. Within this workstream, the Global Centre has several initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultiv@te: a global innovation initiative that aims to bring startups and R&D teams around the world to solve challenges in agriculture and food sectors. Working with 11 countries (10 UNDP Country Offices and the Singapore government), the programme selected 31 finalists to support the implementation of their agri-tech solutions on the ground, in collaboration with UNDP Country Offices and local government ministries. Blockchain for food traceability: The Global Centre is working with experts and practitioners to develop a knowledge product and subsequent advisory support capacity on blockchain for food traceability. The objective is to develop an easily understandable guide for governments and the private sector that illustrates how the technology works, what are its benefits, as well as step-by-

Tools	UNDP Areas/Programme	Application of the tool for sustainable FACS
		<p>step implementation recommendations for producers, consumers and intermediaries, focusing on developing country contexts. The knowledge product also reviews relevant case studies and expected outcomes for implementing authorities to take into consideration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital farming: The Global Centre is designing a knowledge product that will demonstrate the utility and viability of adopting digital technologies for farming. It will be targeted at policymakers to help them understand how they can apply technologies like unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), remote sensing, artificial intelligence (AI), and cloud computing in precision agriculture techniques to tackle issues such as low productivity, inefficient agriculture practices and farmers’ lack of knowledge on crop information and best practices etc. • ‘The Digital Feed’ : The Global Centre, in partnership with SGIInnovate – a government-owned company aimed at building deep tech startups – is kickstarting a video interview series that will feature experts across food value chains. This multi-episode series will cover various topics in the agri-food tech space, and aims to create awareness and share knowledge about the developments in this space for the general public, as well as UNDP Country Offices. The series will feature relevant questions and initiatives from UNDP Country Offices that will be discussed with the experts for each episode. <p>More details about the 3 first initiatives below.</p> <p>Cultiv@te</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultiv@te was launched in November 2019. • After a call for applications over 15 weeks, we selected 31 teams to work with 11 countries to pilot their agritech solutions and innovations to meet the unique agricultural challenges identified on the ground in these countries – with the hope to scale the most promising and impactful ones. <p>Blockchain: food traceability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of blockchain technology for food traceability is gaining momentum in the agri-food sector globally. Yet, there is little understanding among ecosystem stakeholders and governments about what blockchain is, how it works and how it can be applied to the supply chain. Our aim is to make this information accessible and easy to understand for all. • The Global Centre is working with practitioners and designing a case study on blockchain food traceability. The objective is to design and develop a simple, non-technical guide for governments and private sector that would illustrate how technology works, what are the benefits of it, step by step implementation and outcomes for consumers and producers. • These works will be complemented by joint interview series titled as Digital Feed that dedicates two episodes to this topic.

Tools	UNDP Areas/Programme	Application of the tool for sustainable FACS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In general, such initiative may help to better manage food loss and waste, improve food safety and help small producers to integrate into global value chains. <p>Digital farming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The farms of today are increasingly becoming digitalised and in some cases, autonomous. Digital farms are often said to have improved profitability and sustainability, but how much these technologies can help assist smallholder farmers and whether they are economically viable are unanswered. Digital farming broadly encompasses technologies to assist producers in farming, most also known as precision agriculture technologies. The core technology is to use data to increase efficiency and productivity but more importantly to improve sustainably of farming. We intend to design a model project that will demonstrate benefits and viability of adopting digital farming technologies (focused on precision agriculture). It will include detailed analyses of these technologies, their applications, outcomes, impact and feasibility of use. Through this model, we hope to provide governments and policymakers with a detailed breakdown of quantifiable benefits of various digital farming technologies, and inform them of the best methods through which these technologies should be transferred and applied.

Annex 4 – Key expected results, related outputs and key performance indicators

KEY EXPECTED RESULT 1: Sustainable production landscapes and jurisdictions upscaled

Output 1.1 - Policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks for sustainable and nutritious food and agricultural commodity production at farm and landscape level are strengthened by governments, including seed policies that support farmer-managed seed systems as well as commercial seed systems.

- KPI 1.1.1: Number of policies, laws and regulations developed or strengthened and adopted supporting sustainable and nutritious food and agricultural commodity production. This should include reforming perverse subsidies. All policies must be gender-responsive so they target the needs of both women and men.

Output 1.2 - Regulatory frameworks for the sustainable management of productive landscape are adopted and enforced by governments, allowing land use planning, land use change monitoring and enforcement.

- KPI 1.2.1: Number of land use plans developed and adopted, monitored and enforced that ensure sustainable production landscapes

Output 1.3 - Shared vision and action agenda are developed between governments, businesses and civil society which are united around finance and coordinate the implementation of national and subnational action plans for sustainable food and agricultural commodity production.

- KPI 1.3.1: Number of national and subnational food and agricultural multi-stakeholder food and agricultural commodity platforms established and fully operational.
- KPI 1.3.2: % of women participants in those platforms
- KPI 1.3.2: Number of national and subnational action plans for sustainable food and agricultural commodity production developed and implemented.
- KPI 1.3.3: Number of jurisdictions actively involved in sustainable agricultural commodity productions

Output 1.4 - Implementation of gender-responsive farmer independent support services for sustainable production is strengthened, coordinated among key actors and financed, and farmers adopt sustainable agroecological practices.

- KPI 1.4.1: Number of countries with new or strengthened farming support services systems allowing for sustainable production, implemented as a result of UNDP's support.
- KPI 1.4.2: Number of members of family farms (sex-disaggregated) trained and employing Good Agricultural Practices.
- KPI 1.4.3: Number of members of family farms (sex-disaggregated) that have access to support services and finance in order to produce food and agricultural commodities sustainably.

Output 1.5 - Public financial incentives are created to support sustainable production landscapes and jurisdictions.

- KPI 1.5.1: Number of new green public finance schemes (green loans, PES, etc) designed and deployed
- KPI 1.5.2: Amount of new public sustainable financing catalysed to support sustainable production landscape planning and management

- KPI 1.5.3: Number of new regulatory mechanisms and policies financially incentivizing sustainable production landscape planning and management
- KPI 1.5.4: Percentage of those benefiting from loans, grants and incentives who are women and who are men

Output 1.6 - Degraded land restored and brought under sustainable production and conservation through agroecological practices

- KPI 1.6.1: Number of hectares of degraded agricultural landscapes rehabilitated and restored for agriculture and food production
- KPI 1.6.2: Number of hectares of degraded agricultural landscapes regenerated to restore ecosystem services

Output 1.7 - Populations of pollinators are increased and agroecosystem services maintained through the implementation of agroecological practices, the conservation of natural habitats in production landscapes and enhanced management of conservation areas.

- KPI 1.7.1: % of increase of populations of pollinators within production landscapes

Output 1.8 - Agricultural, biofuel and climate policies are aligned to allow for low carbon development and food security.

- KPI 1.7.2: Number of policies enabling a better alignment between food, agricultural commodity and energy sectors developed and implemented.

KEY EXPECTED RESULT 2: Food and agricultural commodity supply chains transformed to become sustainable

Output 2.1 - Commitments from companies to sustainable food and agricultural commodity supply chains are increased and implemented.

- KPI 2.1.1: Number of companies that have increased capacity to make commitments to source sustainable food and agricultural commodities.
- KPI 2.1.2: Number of companies supported by UNDP to implement their strategies and commitments to sustainable food and agricultural commodity supply chains.

Output 2.2 - Partnerships with companies strengthened to increase collective action both within and beyond supply chains:

- KPI 2.2.1: % of increase in the number of companies working together on common issues facilitated by UNDP (disaggregated by the sex of the head of the company)
- KPI 2.2.2: Number of sourcing policies and practices supporting jurisdictions to become deforestation free, through UNDP and government platforms.

Output 2.3 - Commitments from buyer countries governments to sustainable agricultural commodity supply chains are implemented in collaboration with producer countries for constructive and effective implementation.

- KPI 2.3.1: Number of buyer countries with new commitments and policy frameworks enabling sustainable food and agricultural commodity supply chains.
- KPI 2.3.2: % of buyer governments implementing their commitments to sustainable food and agricultural commodity supply chains.
- KPI 2.3.3: Number of buyer-producer dialogues on sustainable sourcing and production

Output 2.4 - Responsible investments and finance supporting sustainable and nutritious food and agricultural commodity supply chains are increased.

- KPI 2.4.1: Amount of funds from financial institutions mobilized with UNDP support for sustainable agricultural commodity supply chains.
- KPI 2.4.2: Number of countries with domestic banking sectors using ESG risk assessments in their lending for FACS.
- KPI 2.4.3: Number of countries with farmer insurance schemes in place
- KPI 2.4.4: Number of farmers insured (disaggregated by sex)

Output 2.5 - Capacities of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the supply chain strengthened to adopt sustainable production practices through systemic strengthening of service providers and relevant ministries.

- KPI 2.5.1: Number of countries with strengthened systems of support for SMEs in FACS supply chains
- KPI 2.5.2: % of increase in number of SMEs that have access to new technologies, support services and finance in order to process foods and agricultural commodities sustainably, disaggregated by the sex of the manager.

Output 2.6 - Supply chain transparency is improved.

- KPI 2.6.1: Number of countries of origin where domestically consumed and exported food and agricultural commodities are mapped from origin to destination
- KPI 2.6.2: Number of countries in which smallholders are benefiting from increased transparency with increased price for products and technical assistance.

Output 2.7 - Agro-waste is reduced and utilized for alternative products to reduce pollution and minimize greenhouse gas emissions.

- KPI 2.7.1: Number of countries in which UNDP established demonstration projects showcasing the potential of agricultural waste products for value addition.
- KPI 2.7.2: Number of countries in which UNDP fostered the production of nature-based plastic alternatives from agricultural waste products, targeting rural farmers and especially women.

KEY EXPECTED RESULT 3: Smallholder farmers and all members of vulnerable rural households empowered to become more resilient, attain food security and pursue sustainable livelihoods.

Output 3.1 - Access to productive resources is secured for all members of vulnerable rural households and smallholder farmers and in particular women.

- KPI 3.1.1: Number of hectares of land for which communal or individual tenure rights under customary or statutory law has been identified and/or secured through UNDP support.
- KPI 3.1.2: % of increase in number of rural individuals and households (sex-disaggregated) with access to productive resources (land, including tenure rights, water rights, etc) to produce food.
- KPI 3.1.3: Increase in the women in agriculture empowerment index⁶⁶

Output 3.2 - Access to social protection and social and physical infrastructure improved for vulnerable rural households

- KPI 3.2.1: % of increase in number of seasonal workers, informal workers, and contributing family farm workers (sex-disaggregated) with access to social protection
- KPI 3.2.2: % of increase in number of vulnerable rural households with access physical infrastructure
- KPI 3.2.3: % of increase in members of vulnerable rural households (sex and age-disaggregated) with access to social infrastructure.

Output 3.3 - Production of a greater diversity of more nutrient rich, healthier food and climate resilient crops for improved local food security

- KPI 3.3.1: Number of countries where production of more nutrient, healthier and climate resilient crops has increased.

Output 3.4 - Support to local smallholder farmer associations and other types of aggregations to enable access to independent technical advice, to finance and access to markets for sustainably produced products by both women and men, including youth and vulnerable groups.

- KPI 3.4.1: Number of national and global value chains with improved linkages to small producers, including vulnerable groups (incl. women, youth, ethnic minorities and/or landless individuals)
- KPI 3.4.2: Number of small producers (sex-disaggregated) with better access to finance.

Output 3.5 - Improved access to locally curated and actionable climate risk information and weather insurance services by vulnerable rural households and smallholder, including timely early warning and improved weather and seasonal forecast services

- KPI 3.5.1.: Number of vulnerable rural households and small producers (sex disaggregated) with improved access to climate risk information and weather insurance services.
- KPI 3.5.2: Number of countries with new or strengthened climate risk information systems.
- KPI 3.5.3: Decrease in the number of vulnerable rural households under severe/moderate food insecurity impacted by climate change and other external shocks.

Output 3.6 - Promotion of participatory, transdisciplinary research and innovation for the development of locally adapted technologies and practices of climate-resilient resistant varieties and breeds for resilient food production.

⁶⁶ <http://www.ifpri.org/publication/womens-empowerment-agriculture-index>

- KPI 3.6.1: Number of organizations with increased funds dedicated to research and development focusing on climate-resilient food production.
- KPI 3.6.2: Number of countries where smallholders are benefiting from national climate resilient research.

Output 3.7 - Access to renewable energy for producers is improved, through development of renewable energy infrastructure and support provided to the development of the sustainable energy sector

- KPI 3.7.1: % of increase of share of renewable energy used for production of food and agricultural commodities.

Output 3.8 - Agreements and practices related to access and benefits sharing of genetic food resources strengthened with communities.

- KPI 3.8.1: Number of agreements related to access and benefits of genetic food resources.
- KPI 3.8.2: Number of new communities benefitting from implementation of agreements and practices related to access and benefits sharing of genetic food resources.

Annex 5 - Detailed Country and Global level Intervention Areas

Country level interventions

1. INTERVENTION AREA 1: Reforming policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks for sustainable food and agricultural commodity systems and strengthening their enforcement.

1.1 Support the design and reform of policies and legislation to strengthen the national frameworks for sustainable production with maintenance of agroecosystem services and decent rural livelihoods and wellbeing for women and men including seed legislation and policies that support farmer-managed seed systems as well as commercial seed systems.

Clear institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms are needed to create an enabling context for environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable food and agricultural commodity systems. Contradictions and possible synergies need to be identified within and across sector policies to bring better coherence to national policy frameworks and review and design integrated national policies that enable the sustainable production of food and agricultural commodities.

UNDP helps governments make sure that the needs of farmers, family farm members and rural women and men are included in policies on social protection, labor, rural development and land management among others.

UNDP helps government formulate their SDGs aligned development strategies and plans, and in many countries, it is also involved in supporting the development of REDD+ strategies, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and their implementation plans, as well as National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). Besides, UNDP works with countries to fine-tune the design of indicators, in line with the SDGs and NDCs, and to improve monitoring and evaluation systems and data systems on agricultural commodities. It will continue to do so and ensure coherence among the various plans and strategies.

- I. Example: In Burkina Faso, UNDP enabled the integration of environmental sustainability into the national development plan.

1.2 Support the development and implementation of integrated land use plans that ensure sustainable flow of agroecosystem services and their monitoring and enforcement mechanisms.

At landscape level, it is important to ensure that production happens away from high carbon stock and high conservation value areas. Integrated land use plans should be developed in a participatory manner with all relevant stakeholders, keeping this in mind. Conservation of these areas is key to ensure the protection of biodiversity including population of pollinators, and ecosystem services. In addition, land use plan should be monitored for compliance through low cost Land Use Change and Resource use Monitoring (LUCM) systems and other tools. The latter should be linked to clear enforcement mechanisms when illegal land use change takes place.

In addition, degraded land should be rehabilitated for use in sustainable production landscapes or to restore ecosystem services (carbon and water storage and regulation, biodiversity and pollination services, soil retention, etc.). UNDP will continue to support countries in setting up appropriate regulatory frameworks for sustainable management of productive landscape, allowing for integrated land use planning, land use change monitoring and enforcement. It will also work to restore degraded land for productive use.

- I. Example: In Costa Rica, UNDP helped develop a ‘**Monitoring Land Use Change in Productive Landscapes’ tool (MOCUPP)**, which is linked to land tenancy. The system facilitates the fight against illegal land conversion and deforestation within private land by combining satellite imagery with the national land registry.
- II. Example: In Ecuador, UNDP partners with local administrations in integrating REDD+ criteria in their land use planning processes.
- III. Example: the [UN Biodiversity Lab](#), an online platform co-created by UNDP and UNEP, national governments can access spatial data to make informed conservation decisions. The UN Biodiversity Lab data is powered by MapX, the only UN-backed geospatial mapping software which collects and verifies scientific data, brokers knowledge exchange for people in need of spatial solutions to environmental and natural resource challenges, and offers a customizable toolkit for analysis, visualization, and sharing.

1.3 Establishment or strengthening of cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder (including smallholders) and multi-level platforms for collaboration and policy reform.

UNDP will continue to support governments to strengthen and establish multi-stakeholder platforms to promote policy coherence and coordination across different levels of government and with partners. Thematic multi-stakeholder platforms that focus on agricultural production enable collaboration, dialogue, strategy coordination and action planning. These, in turn, facilitate policy reforms that reinforce the governance frameworks needed for greener, more inclusive agricultural commodity chains.

- I. Example: The **UN-REDD programme** supports countries to establish inclusive multi-stakeholder platforms that assess policies and measures to reduce deforestation and enhance cross-sectoral coordination.
- II. Example: The **UNDP Green Commodities Programme (GCP)** has developed a methodology to establish national commodity platforms and facilitate dialogue between stakeholders and institutionalize these mechanisms for long-term support to the agricultural commodities sector.
- III. Example: UNDP’s global joint programme with WHO on Catalyzing Multisectoral Action for Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) supports LMICs to establish and/or strengthen national coordinating mechanisms, including to monitor, review and evaluate implementation of NCD action plans and to ensure policy coherence on NCDs and sustainable development.

As sustainable agricultural production systems go beyond agricultural production per se, UNDP will endeavour to also engage ministries of gender equality, labour, social protection, finance, as well as broad CSO networks, including women networks. It will also engage local government associations and link the efforts of developing sustainable production with the development of local development plans and rural development plans.

1.4 Facilitate the development and implementation of national and subnational strategies and action plans for sustainable food and agricultural commodity systems.

UNDP will support the formulation and implementation of National and Subnational Strategies and/or Action Plans in food and agricultural commodity sectors, including through multi-stakeholder participative mechanisms such as those described above. These strategies and plans help lead countries define a shared vision towards sector reform and provide the architecture for collaboration among stakeholders and investors, enabling the prioritization of the necessary investments and determination of the source of financing.

UNDP will also strive to help address food and agricultural commodities in plans that are developed in related sectors, and to ensure good collaboration and integration between these relevant sector strategies. For example, plans such as the National Commodity Action Plans, which may focus on increased agricultural production, may need to be made compatible and coherent with national REDD+ strategies that focus on reducing the forest footprint of development while contributing to the achievement of cross-sectoral and sectoral development objectives and targets.

- I. Example: With support from UNDP GCP, the UNDP Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil Initiative team set up with the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture a national multi-stakeholder platform for sustainable palm oil – **FoKSBI** – through which a **National Action Plan for Sustainable Palm Oil** was developed in 2018 and is in process of being legalized.

UNDP will ensure that these strategies and actions plans are coordinated with local development and rural development plans.

2. INTERVENTION AREA 2: Strengthening of national and subnational capacities to foster sustainable food and agricultural commodity systems

2.1 Strengthen government capacities for designing and enforcing policies, regulations and laws

Achieving sustainability at scale requires strengthening national and subnational capacities to design, implement and enforce policies, regulations and laws, which in turn facilitate more meaningful engagement of stakeholders, including small-scale farmers, women and men working in agriculture, (including those landless, seasonal workers and informal workers), and multinational companies. UNDP facilitates innovative public-private partnerships, such as by linking buyers committed to deforestation-free products with government monitoring and enforcement processes. UNDP will continue and upscale its work on this.

- I. Example: Through its role in the **Governor’s Climate and Forest Task Force**, UNDP is supporting subnational governments in developing and implementing zero-deforestation agriculture investment strategies, and related regulatory framework, positive incentives schemes (PES) and supporting tools. It will also facilitate innovative public-private partnerships, such as by linking buyers committed to deforestation-free products with government monitoring and enforcement processes, as is the case in Costa Rica with MOCUPP being used by corporate partners as well.

2.2 Strengthen government capacities for integrated land use planning and land management in line with the Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure

UNDP will continue to support countries at national and subnational level in defining shared visions across stakeholders through inclusive dialogue (see under Intervention Area 1), and building their capacity for integrated land use planning and land management that ensure the conservation of areas of key biodiversity importance and their populations, and the application of improved land, agriculture and water management practices for productive purposes. This will be framed by the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of land, fisheries and forestry in the context of national food security (VGGT), the SDG 5.a and the article 14 of the CEDAW convention.

- I. Example: Through its [Central Africa Forest Initiative \(CAFI\)](#), which supports country-level REDD+ and Low Emission Development investments, UNDP partners with DRC in its [national land use planning reform](#) as well as in the development of integrated land use plans at the national, [provincial, district and local levels](#). With a big focus on agriculture and reduced deforestation, these land use plans are accompanied by strategic and targeted investments in agriculture, land rights, energy, infrastructure, family planning and participatory governance.

2.3 Strengthen institutional capacities for market access and standards, and human centric trade policy with a strong focus on trade intelligence in favour of sustainable production

UNDP will continue to work with governments and other stakeholders to enhance the institutional capacity of trade-related institutions, including ministries in charge of trade. This includes strengthening capacities to formulate, implement and monitor trade policy and programmes relevant to food and agricultural commodity systems and broader sustainable development themes.

- I. Example: In Sierra Leone, UNDP worked with the Ministry of Industry and Trade to formulate a plan to strengthen the capacities of the country's trade-related organizations.

2.4 Strengthen governmental institutional capacities for participatory, transdisciplinary agroecological research and innovation

UNDP will continue to support governments in their efforts to facilitate participatory, transdisciplinary agroecological research and innovation and to strengthen their capacity to lead these processes.

- I. Example: Since 2016, the Global Policy Centre on Resilient Ecosystems and Desertification (GC-RED) has been managing [Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network \(BES-Net\)](#), a capacity sharing 'network of networks' that promotes dialogue between science, policy and practice for more effective management of biodiversity and ecosystems, contributing to long-term human well-being and sustainable development. BES-Net complements and contributes to the capacity building work of the Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). Face-to-face capacity building support is provided through Trialogues bringing together BES-Net's three target communities of science, policy and practice for face-to-face dialogue. Fostering mutual learning, inter-cultural understanding and inter-institutional coordination on specific policy-relevant questions at the national and regional levels, the trialogues strengthen the interface between these communities, and enhance national capacity, to integrate scientific findings into policy, decision-making and on-the-ground practices. Since 2017, three regional dialogue on pollinators and food security have been organized.

2.5 Strengthen governmental institutional capacities for gender-responsive extension services that are socially inclusive and promote sustainable and climate resilient production in support of employment generation

UNDP will continue to work with Ministries of Agriculture at national and local levels to strengthen their extension systems to better support smallholders and all those contributing to family farms in adopting climate-resilient and good agricultural practices, that increase productivity and promote sustainable land and water management and resilient agricultural practices.

UNDP will also support research and development institutions at country level for the introduction of local climate-resilient resistant varieties and breeds for resilient food production.

- I. Example: UNDP has produced a new tool, the **Farmers Support Toolkit**, that will support countries assess and strengthen their farmer extension services in conjunction with private sector support.
- II. Example: UNDP, in partnership with the private sector, supported the **Ghana Cocoa Board** to revise and enhance the environmental sustainability content of the extension training manual for extension agents.
- III. Example: UNDP has introduced Climate Change Training Modules (CCTAMs) in Lao PDR that covers all areas of smallholder farm production and provides practical guidance both to extension officers and farmers.

2.6 Develop innovative public-private collaboration models to support small producers

Extension services are often provided by a blend of public and private sector actors. It is important to harness the power of the private sector through public-private collaboration at country level, to upscale sustainable models to support farmers (including all those contributing to family farms), to adopt sustainable production practices and improve their access to higher value markets.

- I. Example: UNDP is providing support to the Government of Indonesia to implement **Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) certification** for smallholders. UNDP facilitated partnerships between the government and two major palm oil companies in Indonesia to pilot ISPO certification for smallholders. The lessons from the piloting is being taken up by the government to provide guidance to other companies working with smallholders so achieving scale of uptake.

2.7 Develop the capacity of independent service providers to support producers and SME processors across the supply chains.

UNDP will continue to develop the capacity of service providers to support producers and processors across the supply chains at country level to adopt sound business planning, management, including accounting, to gain access to insurance, finance, production inputs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc.), mechanization and storage solutions, market information and improved market access.

- I. Example: UNDP Green Commodity Programmes builds the capacity of public and private extension systems through its Farmer Support System toolkit that diagnosis key issues in the system and collaboratively defines a vision and a plan for improved support systems, which is implemented through collective action.

2.8 Facilitate South-South cooperation.

Working with food and agricultural commodities provides great opportunities for South-South cooperation and mutual learning across regions, countries and food and agricultural commodity sectors. UNDP will continue to act as broker for knowledge, sharing opportunities between producer countries aiming to improve the social and environmental performance of agricultural food and commodity value chains, through the organization of learning exchanges and the facilitation of knowledge exchanges through Communities of Practice.

- I. Example: An exchange visit of the deputy ministers for livestock management of Paraguay and Costa Rica was organized and supported by UNDP. As an outcome of this exchange, a road map was developed with a number of concrete proposals to improve the position of Paraguay as a producer of sustainable meat.

3. INTERVENTION AREA 4: Improving market and financial incentives for producers to shift to more sustainable production practices

3.1 Support the development and implementation of commitments and sustainable sourcing policies

UNDP will continue to work with domestic and global companies to ensure their commitments to sustainable sourcing are implemented. This will include supporting companies with existing commitments to sustainable sourcing to link them to concrete implementation opportunities at country level, as well as supporting other companies to make commitments and adopt sustainable sourcing policies and practices. UNDP will also create new means by which companies work beyond their supply chains to contribute to transformation of FACS at a jurisdictional and country level.

- I. Example: Through the **Value Beyond Value Chain initiative**, UNDP provides guidance to global and domestic companies on how they can effectively collaborate with governments to help build enabling conditions for the sustainable production of major agricultural commodity crops driving deforestation and on how they can concretely meet their commitments.
- II. Example: UNDP has developed a **Toolkit for Value Chain Analysis and Market Development** integrating climate resilience and gender responsiveness. This provides a step-by-step guidance to conduct a value chain analysis that integrates climate change resilience and gender responsiveness into value chain development strategies.
- III. Example: The **New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF) Secretariat**, hosted by UNDP supports corporate commitments to deforestation free commodities by facilitating coordination and communication between Endorsers of the Declaration, sharing best practices, resources and lessons, and supporting ongoing monitoring of process of NYDF's 10 Goals to end deforestation by 2030.

3.2 Increase and support the implementation of sustainable sourcing commitments from buyer country governments

Countries with larger institutional buyers and publicly owned companies, such as China, play a key role in sending market signals to producing countries. It is thus important and potentially game-changing to increase the demand for sustainable products from China and other countries like India, Russia and many emerging economies. UNDP has started working with China on increasing its interest in developing sustainable sourcing policies for palm oil through dialogues between China and Indonesia. UNDP will scale up its work in this area, taking advantage in the short term of the Convention on Biological Diversity's Conference of the Parties (COP) in China in 2020.

- I. Example: In 2019, UNDP China facilitated a dialogue between Chinese government officials and private sector and their Indonesia counterpart about sustainable palm oil, leading to interest from all parties to pursue the dialogue and identify concrete action.

3.3 Improve supply chain transparency to halt deforestation from commodities and incentivise sourcing of sustainable products and sustainable production

Consumers, market and finance actors require improved supply chain transparency to allow them to verify that their supply chain relationships or investments are aligned with sustainable production principles. Mapping food and agricultural commodities supply chain supports improved transparency and demand for sustainable products. This benefits smallholders engaged in sustainable production.

UNDP will seek to work on improving supply chain transparency in partnership with relevant stakeholders.

3.4 Strengthen partnerships with companies for collective action

UNDP will continue to build partnerships with companies to increase collective action both within and beyond supply chains. This includes close partnerships with corporate sustainability leaders working together in pre-competitive issues facilitated by UNDP. UNDP also connects global companies through its national and sub-national supported platforms, to the landscapes it supports to increase incentives for jurisdictions to become deforestation free.

- I. Example: The **UNDP Value Beyond Value Chain initiative** supports companies to contribute to sustainable global chains by creating buyers groups, enabling dialogue and collective action and creating new partnerships between companies and other stakeholders involved in supply chains for accelerating the transformation of supply chains.

3.5 Design and review of fiscal incentives and instruments to support sustainable production

In order to reorient food and agricultural commodity systems towards sustainable production, improve land management and address the finance gap for producers and governments, UNDP will continue to help review and assess fiscal mechanisms and incentives in support of the food and agricultural commodity sectors and provide targeted policy advice and institutional support for undertaking necessary fiscal reforms.

- I. Example: The **Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN)**, implemented by UNDP in 35 countries, collects data on subsidies harmful to biodiversity and recommends reform processes.
- II. Example: A number of UNDP projects on climate change are looking at the impact of climate change on, and as a result of, agriculture, along with potential reforms of fiscal instruments (see the example of the [instrument](#) developed in Bangladesh).

3.6 Facilitate access to finance for producers and SMEs, including increased access to finance by women, youth and vulnerable groups in the FAC supply chain at country level

Financial flows need to be better aligned with the financial needs of sustainable supply chains. In particular, responsible investments and finance supporting sustainable FAC supply chains should be increased. UNDP will continue and scale-up its work with partner institutions in the financial sector, including microfinance organizations, impact investors and philanthropic foundations to experiment, replicate and scale up new financial products (including weather related insurance) that meet the demand of producers and SMEs in the supply chains while incentivizing the shift to more sustainable practices. UNDP will also work with partners to enhance the capacity of the domestic banking sector to lend in a sustainable manner for FAC supply chain actors.

- I. Example: UNDP established the Malawi Innovation Challenge Fund (MICF) as a competitive and transparent mechanism that provides grant finance for innovative projects proposed by the private sector active in Malawi's agricultural and food processing sectors.

- II. Example: In Paraguay, UNDP works with the Dutch Development Bank (FMO) on the development of deforestation-free credit lines for the agriculture sector to facilitate access to finance for sustainable production.
- III. Example: In Philippines, UNDP set up a weather insurance scheme to reduce farmers' vulnerability and increase their resilience and adaptability to climate shocks and natural disasters.
- IV. Example: The Inclusive and Equitable Local Development Programme (IELD) co-implemented by UNDP, UNCDF and UN Women has developed the Women's Economic Empowerment Index for financial institutions and governments, which measures to which extent an SME or a project is gender-responsive and therefore ensures that grants and credits are provided to gender-responsive initiatives. Some examples of funded projects are the development of an agricultural market that meets the needs of and benefits women, and the support to a cooperative of women cheese producers.
- V. Example: UNDP's health team has worked with our sustainable finance, livelihood and economic specialists to develop a proposal for a tobacco control social impact bond (T-SIB) and to conduct a feasibility study for the bond in Zambia (with cross-agency collaboration, FAO, WHO, FCTC Sec, UNDP plus government partners, the American Cancer Society and national civil society/academia). The T-SIB is an innovative payment-for-results financing mechanism that links private financing with positive public outcomes, specifically reduction of the social, economic and environmental impacts of tobacco production while supporting economically viable and environmentally sustainable livelihoods. The feasibility study results indicate that for an investment of US\$8 million, more than 7,000 tobacco farmers in Zambia would leave tobacco growing while benefitting from, on average, a 70 percent increase in income. Moreover, more than 17,000 hectares of deforestation would be averted. The overall return over seven years would be more than US\$ 12 million. UNDP organized a multi-stakeholder event in Lusaka to present T-SIB feasibility study findings and to outline next steps. Conversations with potential financiers of the programme are starting up.

4. INTERVENTION AREA 4: Promoting sustainable and resilient livelihoods for all members of vulnerable rural households and small producers

4.1 Secure small producers land and resource rights and support access to resources (including locally adapted varieties) of all members of the farm household

Tenure insecurity is an issue for millions of local small producers that do not have formal titles to their land, which often leads to large-scale evictions to the benefit of large-scale agriculture projects developers. Even when land registries exist, many legitimate land owners do not have their land rights registered and protected, what is particularly relevant in the case of women. UNDP will continue to support inclusive dialogue at the national level on ways to reform, strengthen and guarantee tenure rights framed by the Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible Governance of Tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the framework of national food security (VGGT). These VGGT were developed and endorsed by the Committee of World Food Security and set the human-rights based principles for inclusive, gender-responsive, non-corrupted, socially just and environmentally-aware management of land tenure.

At the local level, UNDP will support the identification of customary rights and their registration for improved tenure security in line with the VGGT, as well as their integration into land use planning at local and provincial level.

- I. Example: In many countries around the world, UNDP supports governments and local communities on the complex issue of the coexistence of customary land (and natural resources) rights with statutory tenure law, including as part of their **national and subnational REDD+ processes**.

4.2 Secure vulnerable rural households and small producers' access to renewable energy.

With the view to reducing dependency on fossil fuel and in many cases to reduce production costs, health hazards and time use devoted to energy collection, UNDP will support vulnerable rural households and small producers to gain access to renewable energy for production and light processing purposes.

4.3 Improve access to climate information and early warning systems.

To respond to the increase in extreme weather events, UNDP will continue helping countries to develop early warning systems and climate information systems.

- I. Example: In Zambia, UNDP supported farmers facing an increasing risk of floods and drought. This included helping them to diversify their crops, switch to conservation agriculture, and develop alternative livelihoods.

4.4 Strengthen market access for small producers

UNDP will continue to help small farmers, both women and men, increase their access to local, subnational, national, regional and global markets by: (1) strengthening farmer organizations to increase economies of scale, sales and improve negotiations on pricing; (2) connecting domestic buyers to producers through face-to-face encounters, product fairs, and, where appropriate, reducing reliance on middlemen by providing financing for producers for vehicles to transport goods; and (3) connecting producers to information portals such as eFresh for internet sales.

- I. Example: UNDP supports countries in Africa in developing supplier development programmes that enhance linkages between smallholder farmers and small and big off-takers of their produce through the [Agribusiness Supplier Development Programmes \(ASDPs\)](#).

4.5 Promote diversification of production systems, income and livelihoods for members of vulnerable rural households and small farmers

Another key element in this area involves UNDP support to smallholders and all members of family farms to diversify the crops and income streams within their farms and off-farm. This helps reduce their dependency and vulnerability to food and agricultural commodity price swings, as well as to disease, which could wipe out their crops and livelihoods.

UNDP will also seek to promote the development of vulnerable rural households and small producers kitchen gardens with more nutrient rich and healthier food, allowing for increased food security.

Finally, it will seek to diversify vulnerable rural households and small farmers' sources of livelihoods through increased value addition and the use of crop waste for alternative products in order to increase income and avoid greenhouse gases from burning. In particular, UNDP will explore the production of nature-based plastic alternatives from agricultural waste products, targeting rural farmers.

- I. Example: UNDP is working in Ghana in partnership with Mondelez International's Cocoa Life Programme to support cocoa farmers. Among the key practices being promoted is the planting and registration of recommended economic trees, which helps increase the resilience of cocoa farms, diversify income sources from different economic trees, and promote access to new types of income, including through Payments for Ecosystem Services schemes.

4.6 Secure access and benefit sharing of genetic food resources

UNDP will continue to provide support in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the Access and Benefit Sharing principles, aiming at ensuring the respect of countries' sovereignty rights on the animals, plants and genetic borders and that producers communities are benefiting from the use of these resources in a fair and equitable way.

- I. Example: the Access Benefit Sharing (ABS) project provides support to over 20 countries to ensure that ABS commercial agreements are fairly negotiated and correctly implemented.

Global level interventions

5. INTERVENTION AREA 5: Increasing global and country level impact through global advocacy, capacity building and partnerships

5.1 Thought leadership and global advocacy

UNDP will promote the global learning generated by its extensive portfolio through the organization of and participation at key international events and conferences, and global publications.

- I. *Example:* UNDP hosts the secretariat of the New York Declaration for Forests, a global platform to advocate for change, make commitments and exchange best practices on how to achieve them.
- II. *Example:* Through the organization of the **Good Growth Conference** where high-level political representatives of key agricultural commodity producing countries are present, UNDP advocates for more sustainable supply chains and contributes to shaping global and national sustainability agendas.
- III. *Example:* By recognizing local nature-based solutions for sustainable food and agricultural commodity systems, the **UNDP Equator Prize** puts a spotlight on local initiatives and gives them the necessary visibility to be recognized nationally and be more easily replicable.
- IV. *Example:* The organization of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (**COP15 in China in 2020**) provides a unique opportunity to work closely with a major buyer government. UNDP will be present and is actively engaging with the Chinese government to strengthen their commitments to sustainable food and agricultural commodity supply chains.
- V. *Example:* The production in 2019 of a **flagship publication** followed by a **country-level workshop** in Indonesia in 2020 addressing country level siloes and seeking to better connect national, jurisdictional and landscape actors and integrate their respective efforts.

5.2 Knowledge management and generation of innovative tools

By producing and disseminating knowledge, UNDP contributes to a better-informed society and influences mentalities. UNDP has developed more than 20 relevant tools and training platforms to support sustainable food and agricultural commodity systems and will continue to develop new and innovate tools to accelerate their transformation.

- I. *Example:* The [Learning for Nature Platform](#) is a UNDP online free learning space where Massive Online Open Courses (MOOC) are offered.
- II. *Example:* UNDP developed the **Targeted Scenario Analysis**, a tool making the business case for sustainable policy and investment choices and provides support to country to apply this methodology to issues related to food and agricultural commodity production.

5.3 Communities of Practice

Additionally, UNDP supports learning and knowledge exchange in relation to agricultural commodities supply chains through the facilitation of four Communities of Practice (CoP), including the Green Commodities Community (GCC), the NYDF Community, the Access Benefit Sharing Online Community and the NBSAP Forum. These online spaces enable practitioners and stakeholders to share lessons learned, expertise, challenges and solutions.

- I. Example: UNDP's Green Commodities Community (GCC) offers a demand-driven programme of virtual workshops, and physically meets at the Good Growth Conference every two years, during which practitioners have the chance to participate in a one-week conference specifically designed to foster learning around sustainable supply chains.

UNDP will seek to expand the scope of its GCC to service the FACS portfolio, as well as to better link it to the other 3 CoPs.

5.4 Portfolio M&E

UNDP will carry-out gender-responsive M&E over its portfolio to gather evidence of progress against its Key Results KPIs, as well as to draw key lessons from implementation to feed into the development of new projects and programmes.

UNDP will develop tools that support it with such analysis.

- I. Example: UNDP's Good Growth Partnership (GGP) is developing and testing a Landscape Analysis Tool to be used by practitioners that will support the understanding of causal linkages between changes at landscape level and interventions implemented at project level. This will allow to understand the effectiveness of the interventions and adapt them as required.

5.5 Strategic partnerships

UNDP supports the transition towards sustainable food and agricultural commodity systems by developing strategic partnerships and alliances. UNDP is also increasing its engagement with the private sector, to ensure that all actors of the supply chain are involved and to support them in achieving their commitments.

- I. Example: The Good Growth partnership (GGP) is a UNDP-led strategic partnership to take deforestation out of agricultural commodity supply chains. By partnering with WWF, the World Bank's International Finance Corporation, UNEP and Conservation International, UNDP is taking an integrated supply chain approach to reduce deforestation from agricultural commodity supply chains. Through this programme, UNDP has been able to deepen its relationship with GGP partners, offering to the organization access to extended networks and additional expertise.
- II. Example: By being part of the Sustainable Food Systems Programme of the One Planet Network, UNDP is joining forces with a network of more than 120 partners worldwide to transform food systems including FAO and UNEP. This network addresses several key themes critical to implementing this FACS Strategy including: awareness raising, enabling environments and mainstreaming, value chains, and stakeholder platforms. Through this network UNDP is able to leverage its convening power, integrator role and cross-sectoral programming in developing countries complemented by technical expertise from sister agencies and partners.
- III. Example: UNDP is also a member of the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) working closely with UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, and ILO to assist countries to shift towards greener, more inclusive economic models. Through PAGE, UNDP and partners help to integrate biodiversity, climate, and social concerns into national and sectoral policies that align with the SDGs, post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and Paris

Agreement. This work recognizes the need for safeguards, fiscal reforms and other mechanisms that incentivize greater public and private investment in lower-emission, less-polluting economic activities and livelihood, including for agriculture, food and agricultural commodity systems.

5.6 Facilitation of international dialogue and negotiations

UNDP plays a key role of facilitator between international actors and/or between international, national and local levels, connecting different stakeholders of global FAC supply chains, and influencing government from buyer countries as well as global private companies. UNDP is increasingly taking a supply chain approach, working at the production, demand and finance levels but also engaging with governments and stakeholders from emerging markets such as China to allow a real transformation of supply chains.

- I. Example: With the support of UNDP, the governments of Indonesia and China have started a **dialogue on exportations of sustainable Indonesian palm oil to China**.
- II. Example: UNDP GCP facilitated dialogues between the Amsterdam Declaration Partnership's working group on palm oil and Indonesia in Brussels and Utrecht.
- III. Example: Support to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) through UNDP's Climate Promise

5.7 Provision of technical assistance to countries

UNDP global interventions will also consist in providing technical assistance to countries to increase impact. Technical assistance can take various forms, from the support to apply a global tool in a country, to the offer of advice of a technical expert from UNDPs in-house and global network of experts on specific topics such as farmers extension services or private sector engagement.

- I. Example: UNDP Green Commodity Programme's technical advisers provide on-going **advice based on tested guidance materials** that support country-level teams for the design and facilitation of multi-stakeholder dialogue and the formulation and monitoring of national action plans.
- II. Example: UNDP partners with WHO and several other UN organizations in the framework of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases. Upon government request, the Task Force provides technical assistance to countries in developing their policies, legislation and other key areas relevant in reducing the burden of noncommunicable diseases, including in the areas healthy nutrition and moving towards cultivation of healthy agricultural products (e.g. from sugar to vegetables).

5.8 Resource mobilization

Finally, UNDP works to catalyse and mobilize resources through engagement with donors at the global and country levels. This includes resource mobilization from traditional donors such as countries or vertical environmental funds such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) or the Green Climate Fund (GCF), but also other sources of funds from private sector actors or foundations.

- I. Example: UNDP is a key partner in the **GEF-7's Food, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program** and is implementing almost \$100m of projects across 9 countries.
- II. Example: UNDP is being supported by **IKEA** with funds to provide support to smallholders training in Indonesia to pilot and scale up innovative practices.
- III. Example: UNDP supports selected countries accessing **REDD+ Results Based Payments** and aligning them to support sustainable production of FACs.