

## **Strategic Objective 2**

**Increase and improve provision  
of goods and services from  
agriculture, forestry and  
fisheries in a sustainable  
manner**

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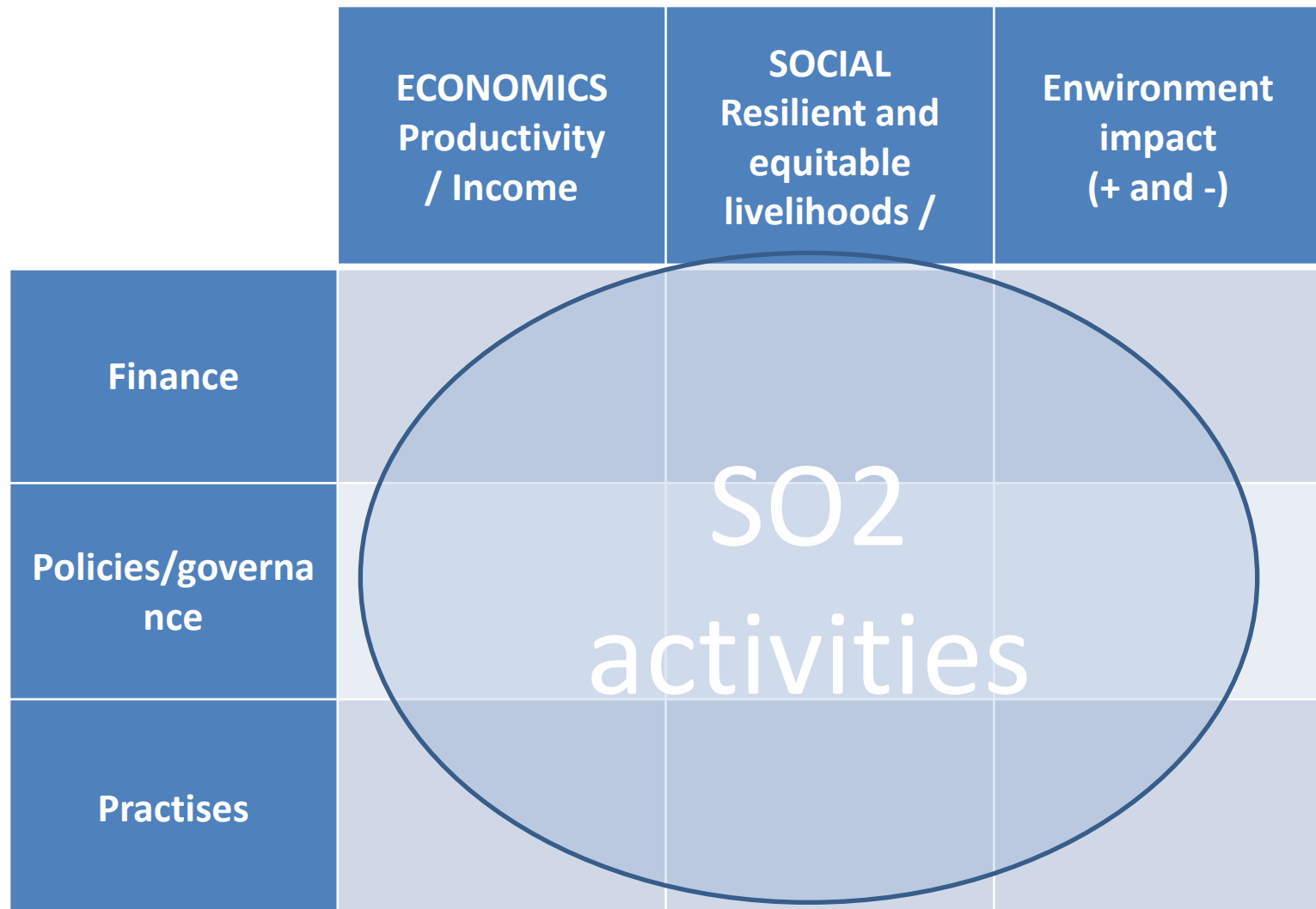
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= Organization of a Matrix

SO2: Increase and improve provision of goods and services from AG, FI and FO in a sustainable manner

	<b>ECONOMICS</b> Productivity / Income	<b>SOCIAL</b> Resilient and equitable livelihoods /	<b>Enwironment</b> impact (+ and -)
<b>Finance</b>			
<b>Policies/governance</b>			
<b>Practises</b>			

SO2: Increase and improve provision of goods and services from AG, FI and FO in a sustainable manner



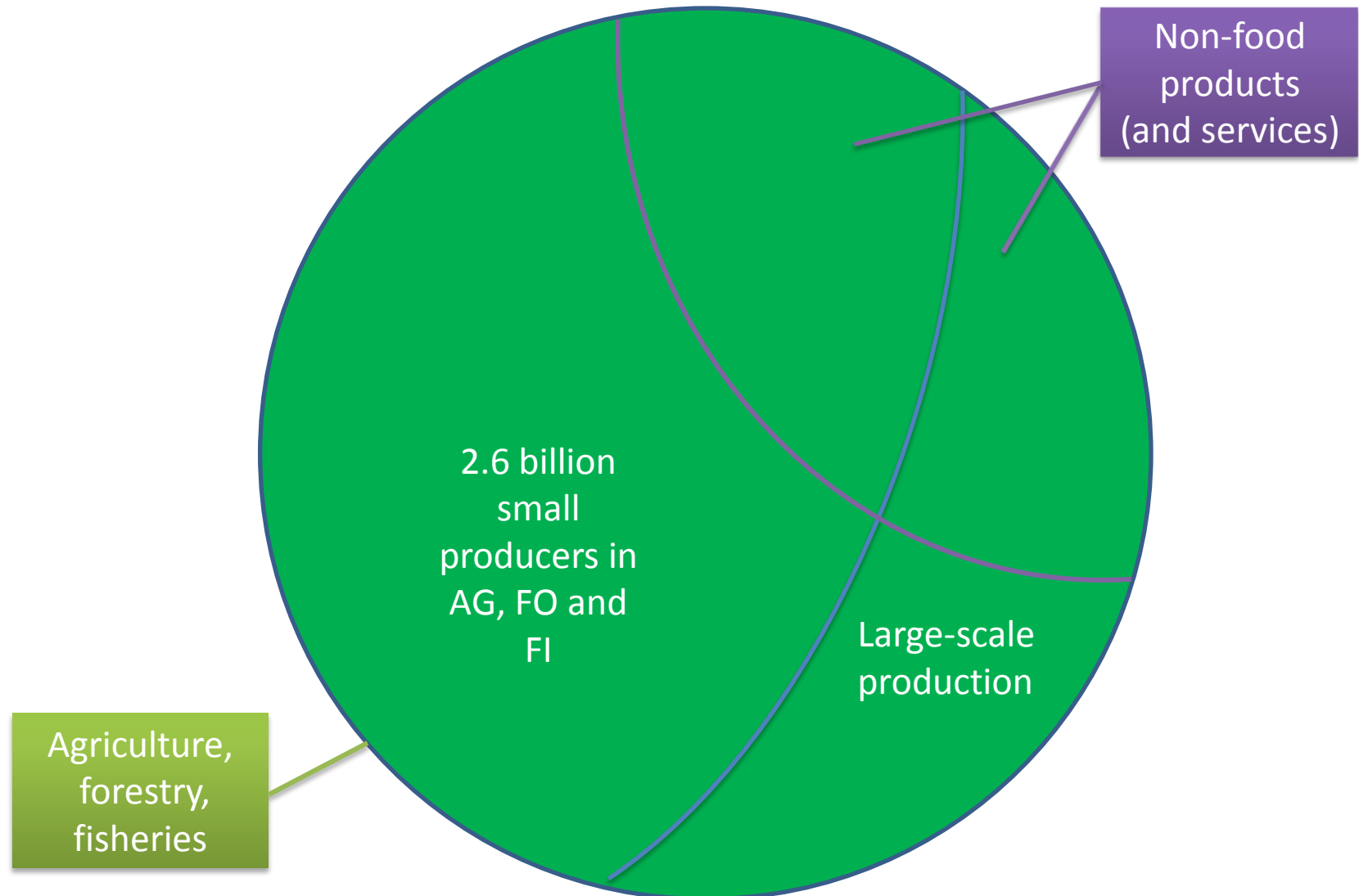


# What will be addressed by SO2?

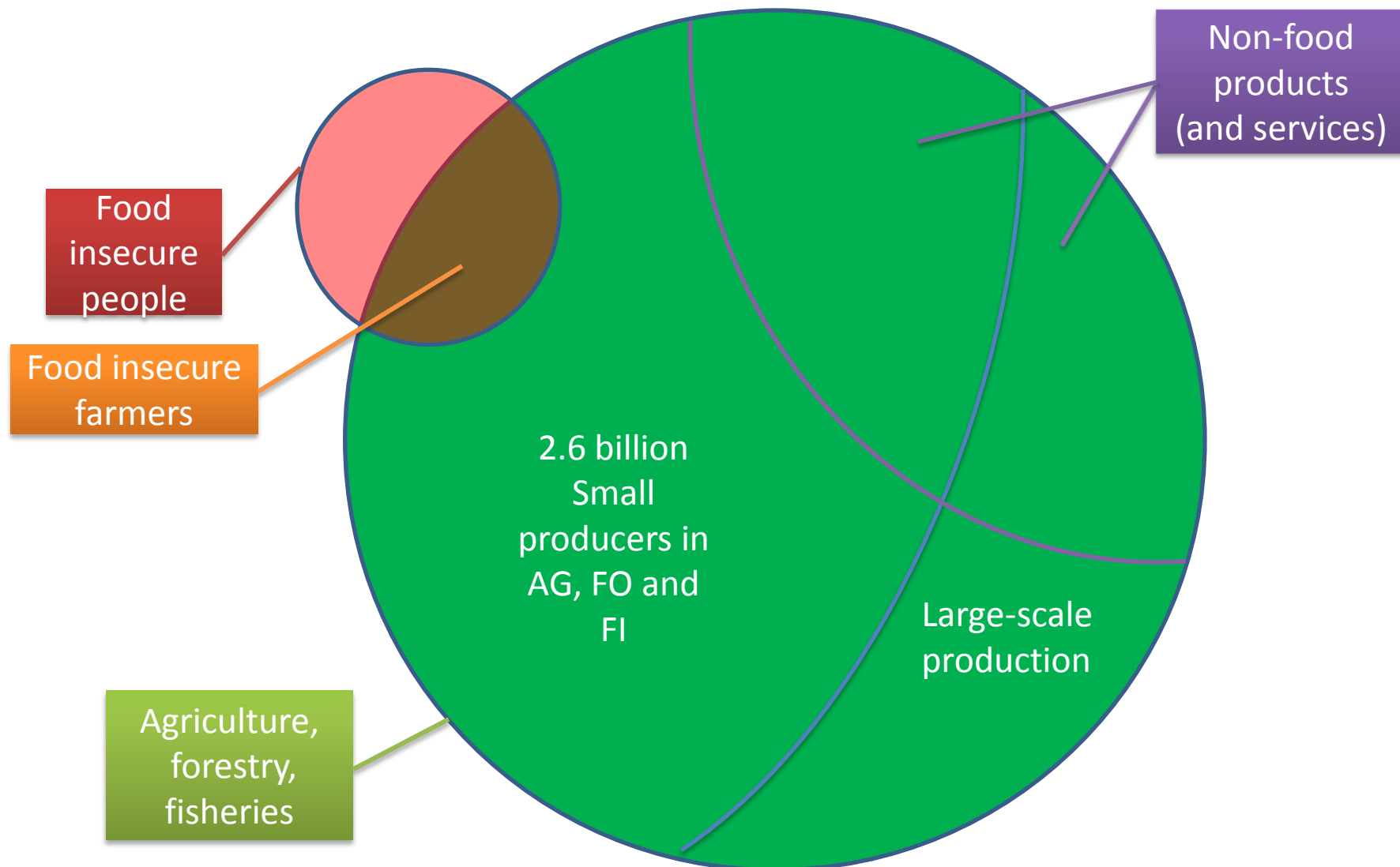


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## SO2 supports sustainable systems which are:

- **more resilient to climatic, environmental and economic shocks**
- **and unfold the full potential of agriculture, forestry and fisheries for food security, poverty alleviation and rural development.**

# What is new in SO2?

- The emphasis on the **integration** of FAO's work relating to the three “pillars” of sustainability (environmental, economic and social).
- The concentration on how to achieve a large scale **transition** to the adoption of more sustainable practices by large numbers of **producers and resource managers**.

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- Increasing resilience of production systems to shocks such as pests, diseases and the impacts of climate change;
- Identifying and enhancing the role of ecosystem services in production systems, particularly in terms of their effects on resource use efficiency and resilience:
- Facilitating access to the needed information, technologies and resources to ensure the role of systems in meeting food security and poverty reduction.

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- FAO generates technical and field-based knowledge – across disciplines, and between countries and regions - which can be used to inform strategic decisions.
- FAO also has the technical capacity to integrate sustainable use of natural resources into strategies for development, for food security and for poverty reduction.

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- improving the capacities of governments to access and use evidence to support policy and planning decisions
- strengthening international governance mechanisms and instruments relevant to sustainable resource use, with particular emphasis on their implementability in AG, FO and FI

# Important role of forests (and natural resources)

- To meet the needs of growing population, we must increase AG, FO and FI production in a way that secures their contributions to economic growth and also addressing sustainable ecosystem management and climate change.
- Forests = products; food; cash income; water supplies for agriculture, cities and industry; counter soil erosion; safeguard biodiversity; fundamental to survival of indigenous people and local communities
- Yet deforestation rate is still alarming: 13 million ha/year
  - Major driver is agricultural production

=> Integrated approach between agriculture, forestry and other natural resources is fundamental

# Possible indicators for organizational outcomes of FAO's work on forestry

- - number of countries with national forest monitoring systems providing periodic, reliable and comparable data
- - number of countries with participatory processes for the adoption of a national forest programme
- - Area of forests under sustainable management



# Example of Integrated approach: REDD+

- Investing in SFM is one of the most cost effective ways to mitigate climate change.
- REDD+ is a successful example for integration: “REDD+ offers an opportunity for the integration of SFM into policies for national development, agriculture, land, food security, poverty alleviation, sustainable livelihoods, and biodiversity and soil conservation.” (CPF Fact Sheet. 2012)
- REDD+ plays a catalytic role in promoting a landscape approach and strengthening the forest-agriculture nexus.
- REDD+ is a long-term development choice. REDD+ will succeed if it is linked to the broader development goals (examples by many COFO member countries this week).

# Organizational Outcome #1

Producers and natural resource managers adopt practices that increase and improve the provision of goods and services in agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner

- Production systems and management practices are developed and assessed for their potential to improve and increase sustainable provision of goods and services;
- Producers and natural resource managers identify and adopt management practices that support improved and increased sustainable production of goods and services;
- Organizations and institutions, have the capacity to support and promote innovation and the transition towards sustainable production of goods and services, facilitating access to needed resources as well as adequate economic incentives

## Organizational Outcome #2

**Stakeholders in member countries strengthen governance – the laws, policies and institutions that are needed to support producers in the transition to sustainable production systems**

- Policies and regulatory frameworks are implemented to encourage resource use efficiencies, enhance resilience and reduce negative environmental externalities;
- Policies are implemented that facilitate increased access to productive resources for key target groups, including small-scale producers, based on inclusive processes;
- Policies are implemented that increase the economic, environmental and social viability of sustainable practices;
- Institutions and support services are able to provide effective support to producers to overcome barriers to sustainable production increases.

## Organizational Outcome #3

Stakeholders adopt and implement international governance mechanisms needed to improve and increase provision of goods and services in agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner

- International agreements and instruments are negotiated, adopted and implemented in support of sustainable growth in agriculture, forestry and fisheries;
- Partnerships are strengthened for coordination, and sharing of knowledge on sustainability issues in production and the management of natural resources;
- Capacity is strengthened to ensure that the goals of international agreements and instruments are matched by effective national implementation.

## Organizational Outcome #4

**Stakeholders make evidence-based decisions in the planning and management of agriculture and natural resources to support the transition to sustainable agriculture through monitoring, statistics, assessment and analyses**

- Information is available for status, trends and perspectives for further development of plant, animal, forest, fisheries and aquaculture production and of resources, including threats from climate change;
- Conceptual and analytical tools are available for assessing, planning and managing the sustainable use of natural resources in production systems including values of ecosystem services through the conservation or rehabilitation of land, water, biodiversity and genetic resources.
- Capacity is developed for countries to collect relevant data, and to use the data to make better evidence-based decisions

THANK YOU!



