

Building a common vision for *sustainable* food and agriculture



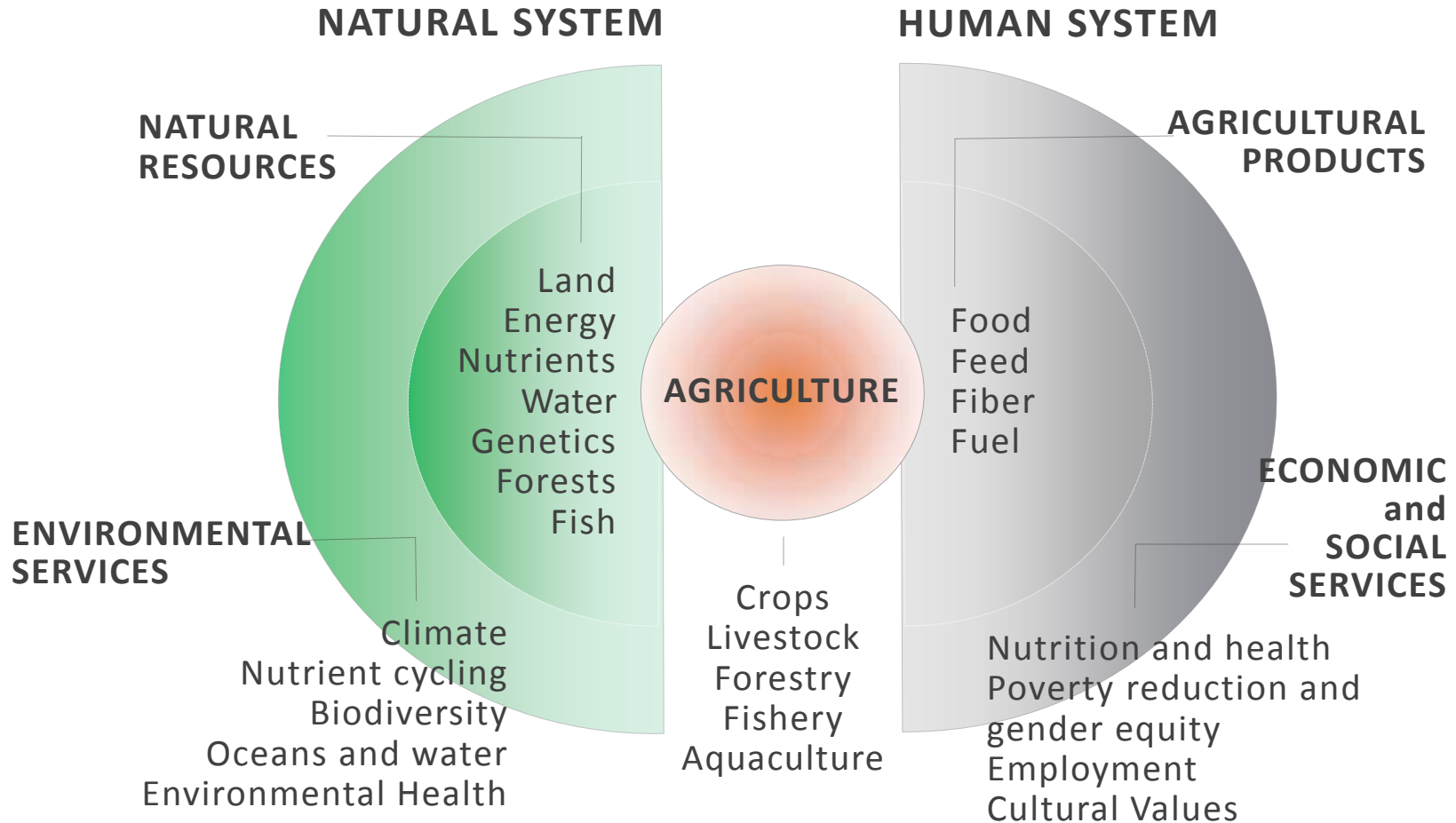
Overview of sectoral and cross-sectoral approaches

Sectoral approaches				
Crops	Livestock	Forestry	Fisheries	Aquaculture
Save and Grow: Sustainable Crop Production Intensification	Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock	Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)	Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF)	Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture (EAA)

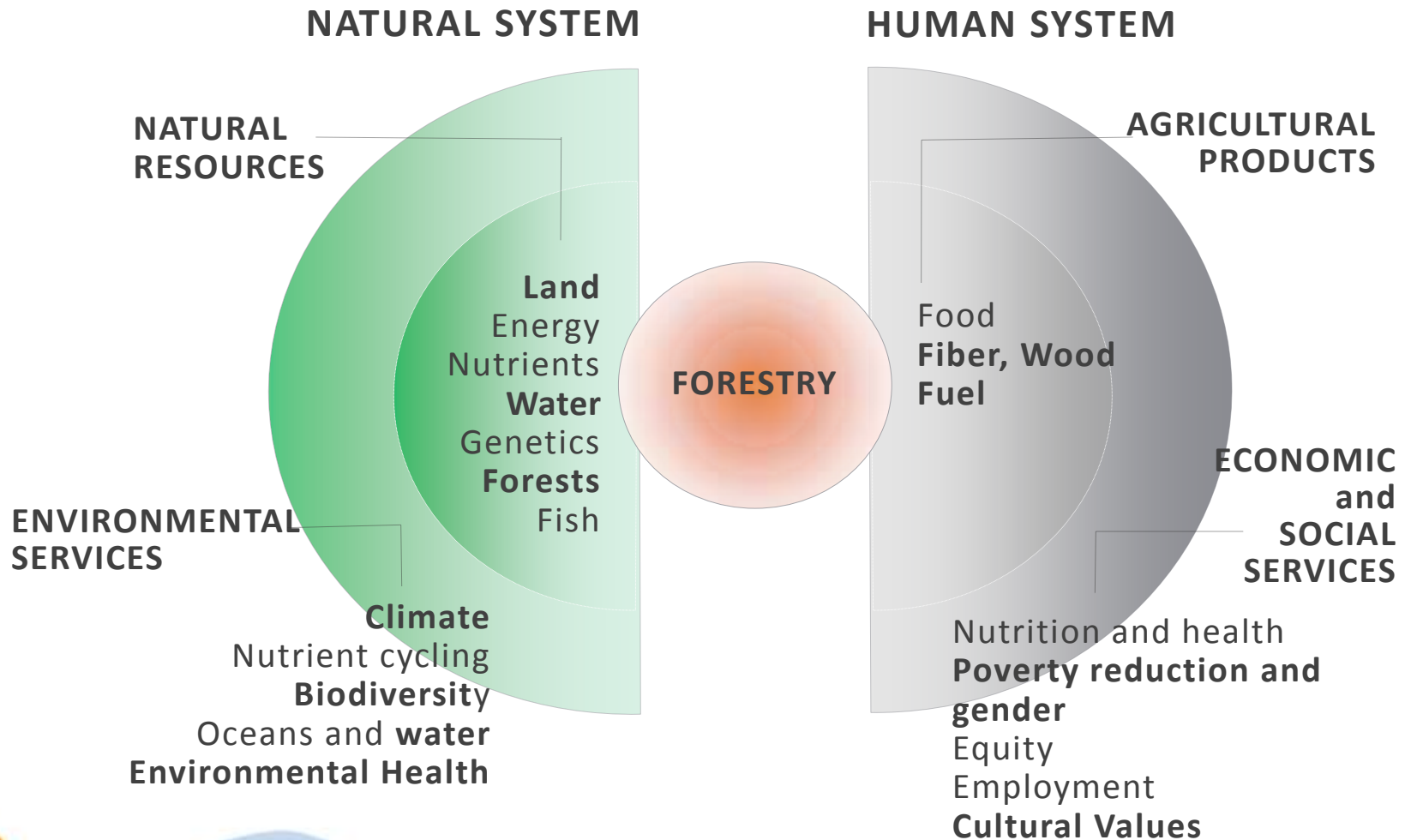
Thematic and cross-sectoral approaches

- Conservation and **Sustainable** Use of Biodiversity and Genetic Resources
- Energy-Smart Food for People and Climate (ESF)
- **Sustainable** diets
- **Resilient** livelihoods
- Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and FAO-Adapt
- Coping with water scarcity
- Global Soil Partnership (GSP)
- **Sustainable** Land Management (SLM)
- Landscape initiative (*in development*)

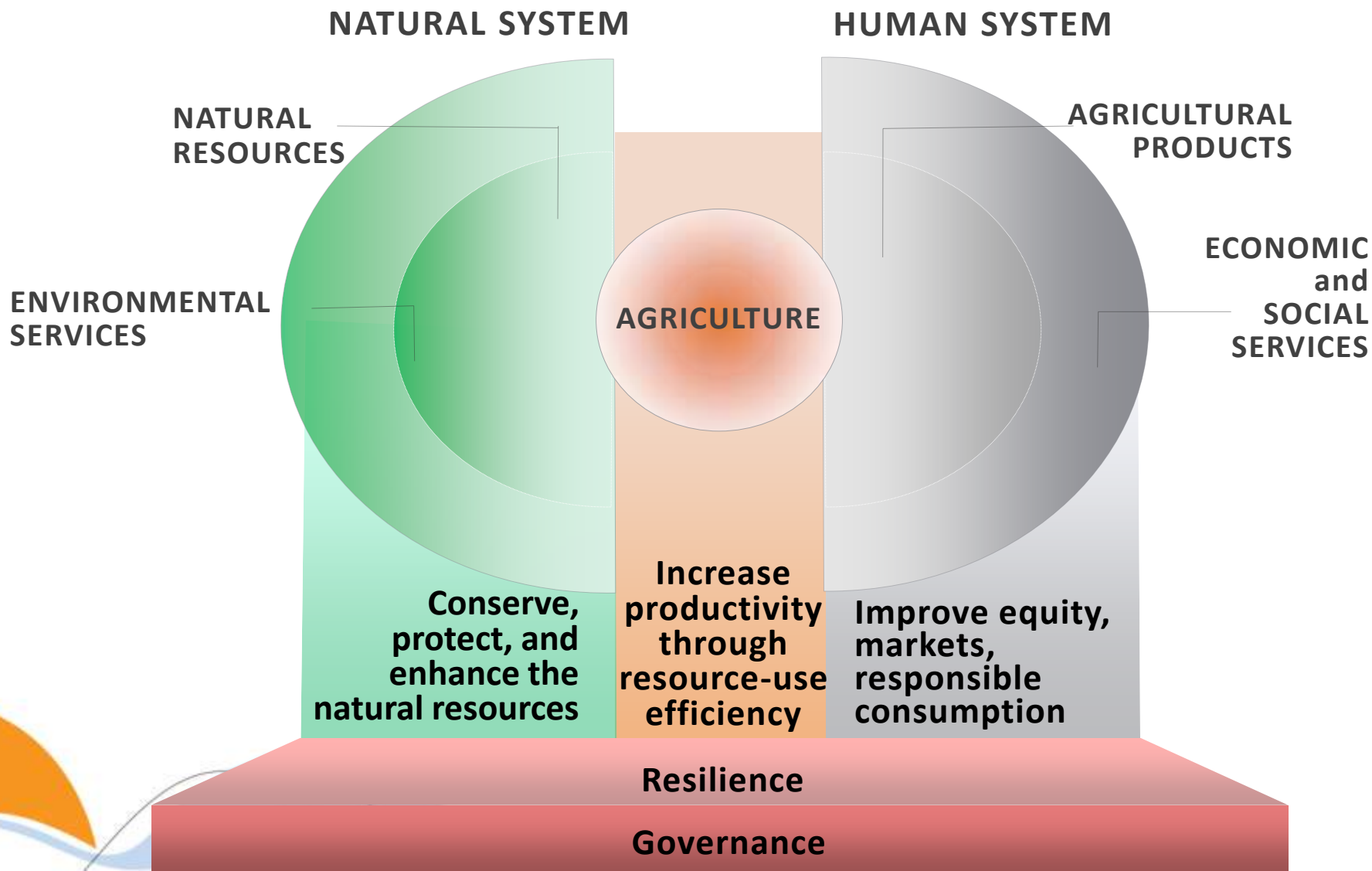
Sustainability in food and agriculture



Sustainability in food and agriculture



Principles and components of agricultural sustainability: *balancing human benefits*





Five principles for *Sustainable Forest Management*

1. Increase efficiency

- Efficiency of production and processing of forest products
- Waste reduction and recycling
- Requires incentives, regulations and continuous innovation



Five principles for *Sustainable Forest Management*

2. Enhance livelihoods and human well-being

- Poverty reduction – secure resource access and use rights (tenure)
- Income and employment through access to markets, value chain development, economic growth
- Contribution to food security
- Cultural values (forest products, landscapes)



Five principles for *Sustainable Forest Management*

3. Protect resources

- Address the drivers of deforestation
- Integrated land use management (in particular in fragile eco-systems)
- Protect water resources
- Requires incentives (payments for environmental services), regulations and continuous innovation



Five principles for *Sustainable Forest Management*

4. Increase resilience

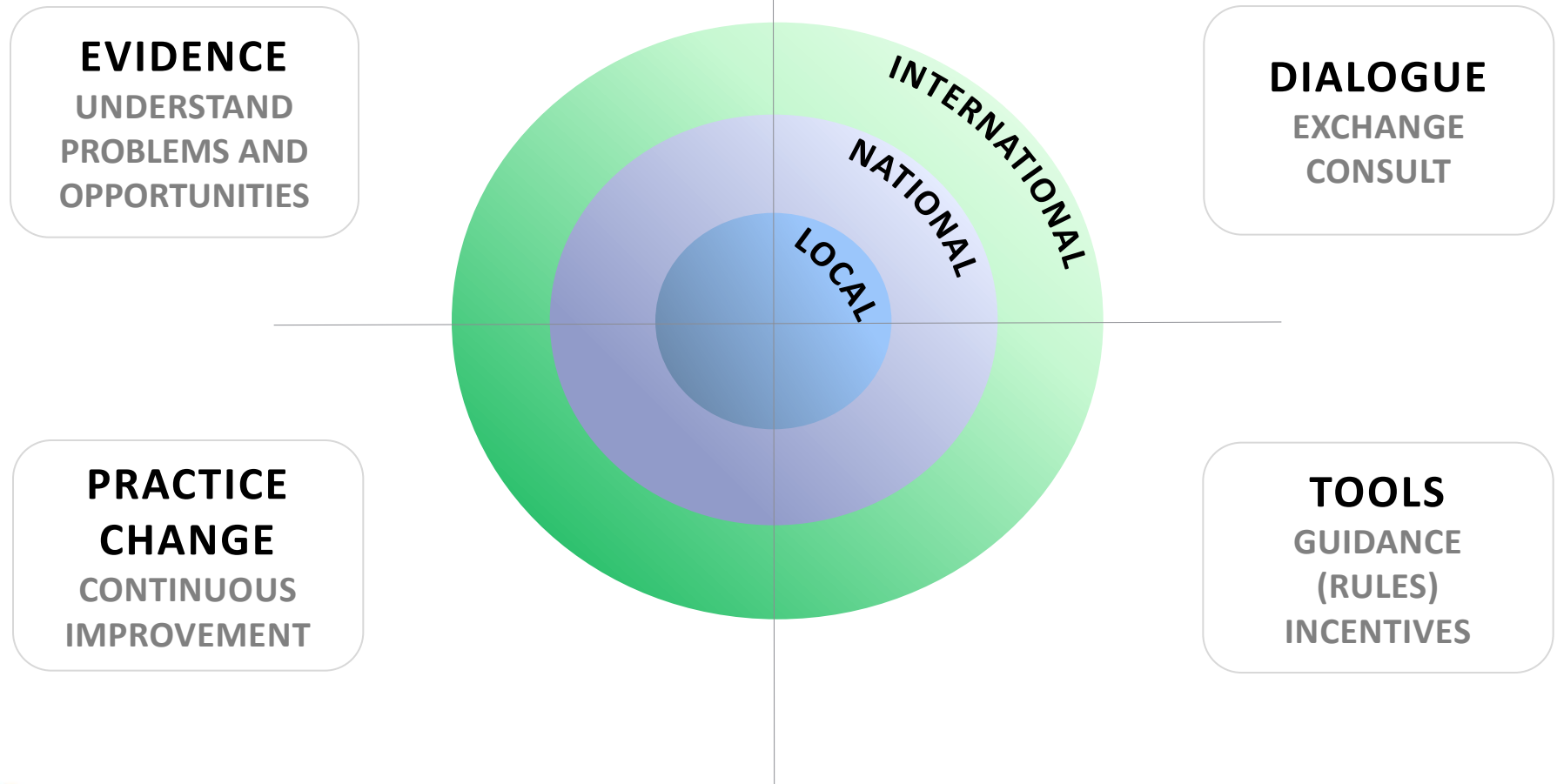
- Hedge against hazards (fire, desertification, soil degradation)
- Improve coping capacity through technical and institutional interventions
- Access to resources and services for forest dwellers
- Forestry as a tool of climate change mitigation and adaptation

Five principles for *Sustainable Forest Management*

5. Improve governance

- Strengthen policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks, enhance implementation capacities and good governance
- Inclusive resource management and value chains; focus on private sector, communities, families, informal economy
- Incentive schemes for sustained investments (local to international, incl. PES and carbon markets)
- At global, regional and national scales; recognition of environmental services (CDM, REDD+)
- At subnational and landscape scales; recognition of the socio-economic, environmental and cultural functions

Levels of the process



Summary

- Balancing human and natural systems
- External drivers
- Interactions and trade-offs
- Cross-sectoral integration and synergies
- Sustainability as a process of continuous improvement



From *concepts*...
...to *implementation*



Implementing SFA at country level

- Applying the principles to real world situations
- Describe the process
- Partners, synergies and next steps

Food and agricultural systems are facing an unprecedented confluence of pressures



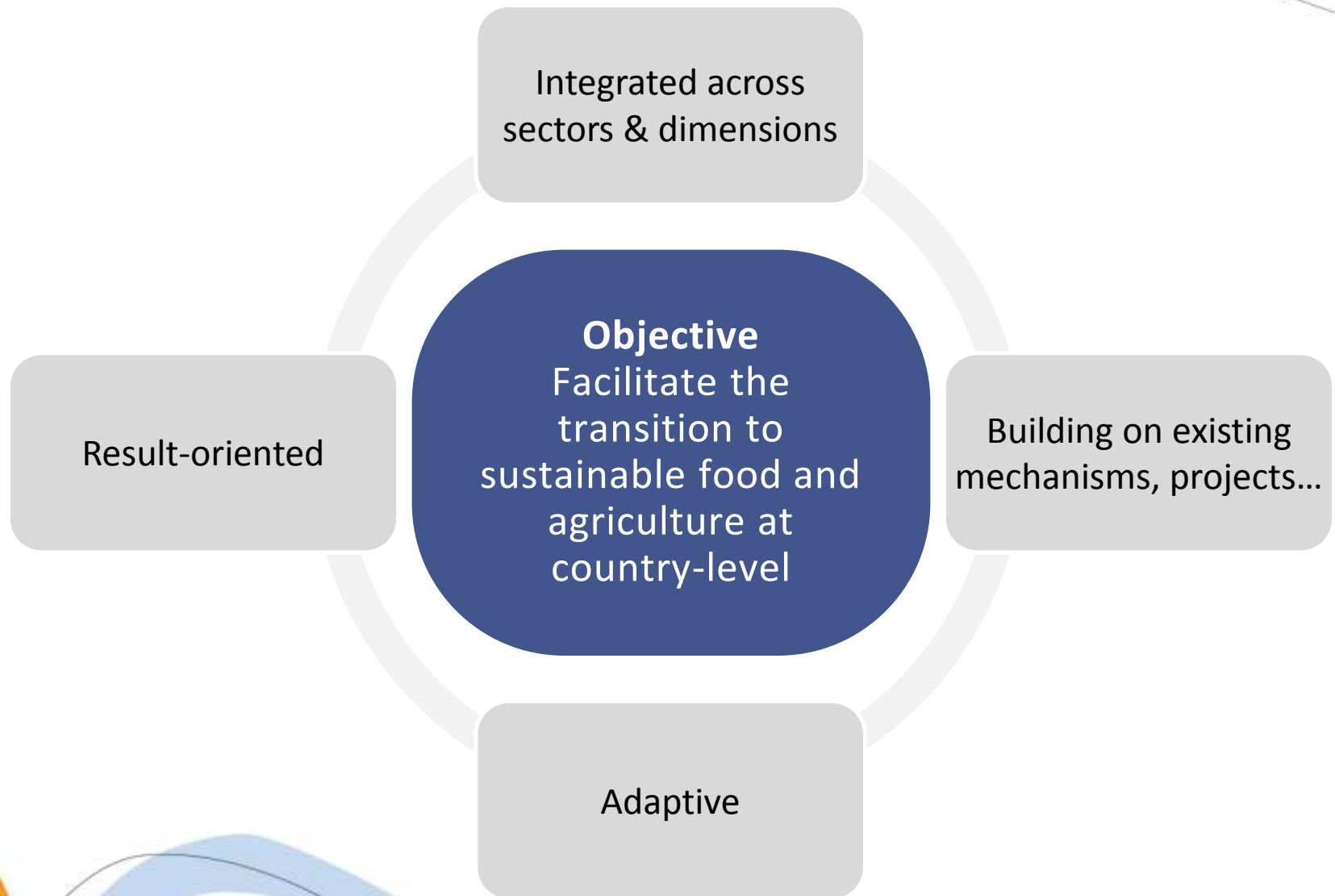
Population and demand increase

Natural resources and productivity decline

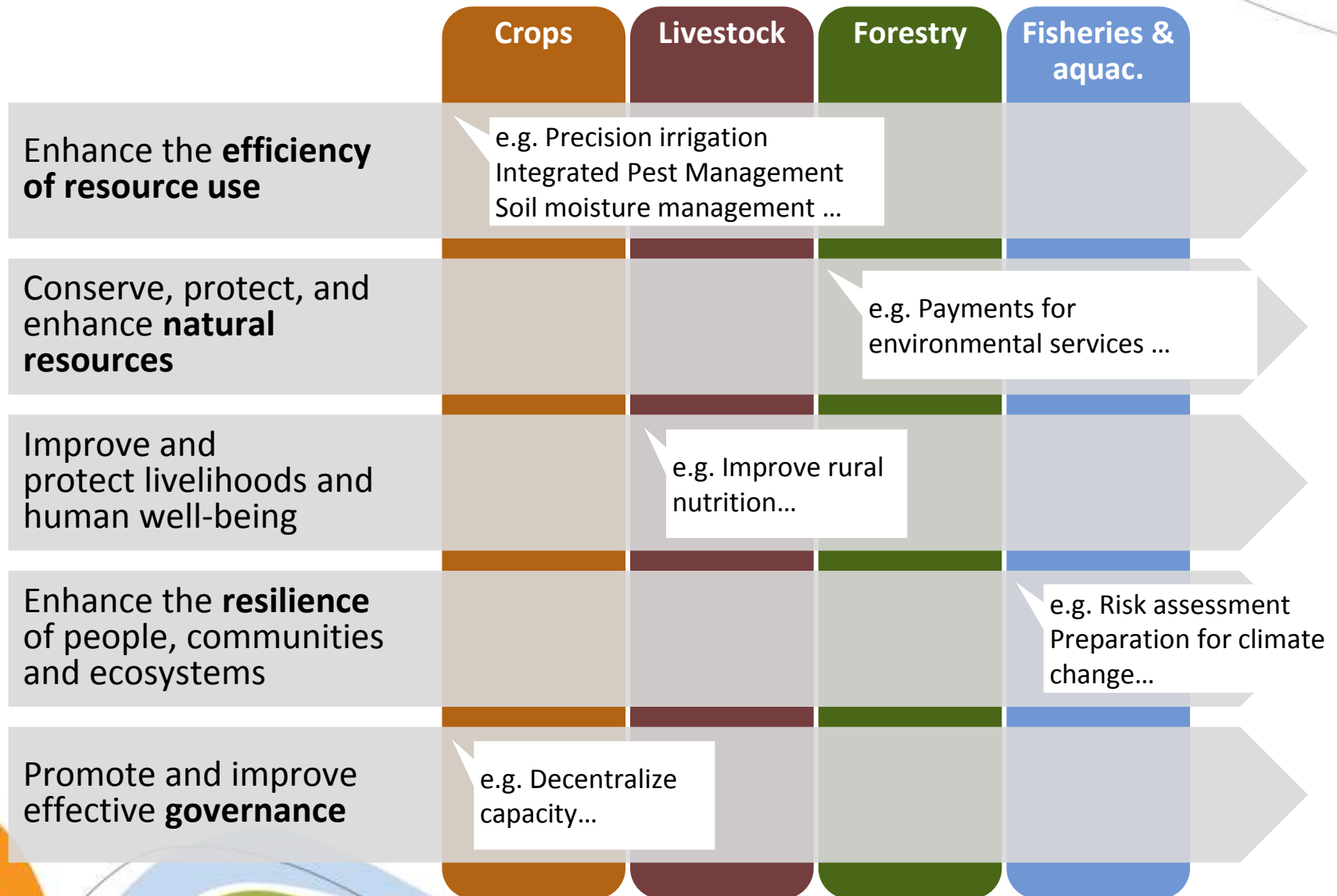
Vulnerability, lack of resilience

Solving these issues imply to address sustainability in all its dimensions, and across sectors

To do so, FAO launched the Sustainable Food and Agriculture (SFA) approach



Through SFA, five cross-sectoral principles have been identified to guide the transition





Immediate next steps are to apply the SFA approach at country-level

Four pilot countries...

Bangladesh

Burkina Faso

Morocco

Rwanda

... invited to partner on SFA because:

- Developing country with agriculture significant contributor to GDP
- Country prioritizes agricultural development, natural resources conservation, and sustainability
- Greater relevance of experiences to other countries
- Willingness to partner with FAO and others to implement sustainability
- Vulnerability to unsustainability
- Ability to obtain results in a short timeframe

SFA will be looking for concrete results by the end of the year



Identify sustainability issues, relevant initiatives and stakeholders



Participatory process to prioritize areas of action



Link with, adapt, and develop relevant initiatives

Implementing SFA: Next steps



We look for your participation and guidance in progressing in this process



Thank you for your attention