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# A NEW APPROACH FOR MAINSTREAMING SUSTAINABLE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

**SYNTHESIS REPORT: REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR AFRICA, ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA, 28-30 MAY 2019**







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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The workshop “A new approach for mainstreaming Sustainable Food and Agriculture in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals,” aimed to identify concrete, viable paths for moving forward at national level to mainstream food, agriculture and natural resource management into African Union (AU) countries’ strategic plans, including National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs), to achieve the common vision shared by the 2030 Agenda and the Malabo Declaration.

The participants took stock of past and present collaboration and explored future activities to ensure that the SDGs, in the context of the Malabo Declaration, integrate sustainable food and agriculture (SFA) at country level. They shared experiences on integrating SFA into the SDGs in national planning and target setting, on national monitoring and reporting of progress on SFA, including the private sector for integrated solutions, partnerships, and joint resources mobilization. To achieve this, the workshop included a total of eight sessions consisting of a combination of presentations and group work.

The workshop included sessions on the topics of AU countries’ progress towards the CAADP, the Malabo Declaration commitments and the SDGs; country experiences in integrating SFA and the SDGs into national action plans within the context of the Malabo Declaration; national monitoring and reporting of progress on SFA indicators; private sector partnerships; how to move forward at country level; conclusions and recommendations.

The first sessions highlighted both progress made in Africa as well as challenges to be addressed. The continent as a whole is not currently on track to achieve SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

Despite the difficulties, countries have a variety of tools at their disposal to assist them in delivering on the SDGs and the commitments of the Malabo Declaration. Investment prioritization through NAIPs and similar national agricultural action plans that aim to deliver Malabo and SDG indicators and public-private partnerships for implementation were noted as key instruments in accelerating positive change towards sustainable food and agriculture systems (SFA).

Attention was drawn to the importance of translating experiences and lessons learnt during workshops into tangible, results-oriented initiatives.

With the aim of facilitating country-level transitions, FAO presented its publication “Transforming food and agriculture to achieve the SDGs – 20 interconnected actions to guide decision-makers”<sup>1</sup> (FAO, 2018). Designed to support countries in their efforts towards more productive and sustainable food systems, the 20 actions contribute to multiple SDGs and integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental.

In relating their SDG and Malabo commitments implementation experiences, participants highlighted limited monitoring capacity, scarce or unreliable data, limited funding and lack of cross-stakeholder communication and coordination as key challenges being faced. Given the complementarity of the CAADP Biennial Review and the SDGs, countries called for harmonisation between common indicators in order to simplify the assessment of progress under both frameworks.

Opportunities offered by cooperation and engagement with the private sector were also explored, especially in terms of financing for agribusinesses and smallholder farmers. One obstacle to private investment is the perceived risk of investing in Africa’s agricultural sector. Strategies for de-risking are thus essential in achieving SFA and unlocking the continent’s significant agrifood potential.

While participants agreed on the centrality of NAIPs in translating vision into action, it was noted that, all too frequently, they recorded a disconnect between commitments and implementation, with national budgets often failing to reflect agricultural investment plans.

The workshop included country-specific breakout sessions, during which countries outlined steps going forward; identified the most relevant of FAO’s 20 SFA actions; and explored opportunities of incorporating them into their national plans. Countries also shared insights, knowledge and experiences drawn from their efforts of domesticating and implementing the SDGs and the Malabo commitments.

1. [www.fao.org/3/I9900EN/i9900en.pdf](http://www.fao.org/3/I9900EN/i9900en.pdf).



# A NEW APPROACH FOR MAINSTREAMING SUSTAINABLE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

## INTRODUCTION

In 2014, African Union (AU) Heads of State and Government adopted the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods. In this, the AU Heads of State and Governments committed to ending hunger by 2025. Countries have implemented the Malabo Declaration commitments by domesticating them into country-specific National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIP) under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) framework.

African countries have also shown a strong commitment to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which shares a number of objectives with the Malabo Declaration and the Africa Agenda 2063, “The Africa We Want.” Sustainable agriculture (crops, livestock, fisheries & forestry) and natural resource management are critical in tackling the root causes of poverty and hunger, which is an overarching challenge for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). With 257 million people hungry and every third person malnourished in Africa, sustainable food and agriculture becomes even more critical.

To accelerate progress towards the SDGs, FAO, supported by the African Union Commission, Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (AUC/DREA), the African Union Development Agency, ex New Partnership for Africa’s Development (AUDA/NEPAD), and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), organized a 3-day regional capacity development workshop to mainstream sustainable food and agriculture (SFA) in the implementation of the SDGs within the context of the Malabo Declaration and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

The workshop built upon results and experiences of a previous regional workshop “Engaging agriculture, forestry and fisheries in support to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” held in Kigali, Rwanda, on 19 to 21 September 2016.

## CO-ORGANIZERS AND HOST COUNTRY

The event was co-organized by FAO, AU/NEPAD, UNECA and Ethiopia and was hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture of Ethiopia.

## AGENDA, LOCATION AND DATES

The workshop took place at the Ethiopian Skylight Hotel, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 28 to 30 May 2019. The workshop agenda is presented in annex 1.

## PARTICIPANTS

The workshop gathered around 80 participants from 10 African English-speaking countries (Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia) from relevant ministries and departments (agriculture, climate change, planning, trade, resources mobilization, statistics, Prime Ministers’ office and others), in addition to the AUC/DREA, AUDA/NEPAD, UNECA, private sector, and civil society. A complete list of participants is found in annex 7.

## OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives of the workshop were to:

1. present a tool that assists countries in planning and allocating resources in the context of the SDGs;
2. promote broad awareness on how to integrate food, agriculture and natural resource-relevant SDGs into national investment plans in line with the Malabo Declaration implementation;
3. share experiences and discuss both progress and challenges associated with integrating SDGs into national investment plans;
4. identify options for moving forward at national level to mainstream food, agriculture and natural resource management to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in the context of the Malabo Declaration implementation.



## DAY ONE:

## INTRODUCTION TO THE 2030 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA: EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS LEARNED ON INTEGRATION AND IMPLEMENTATION - IN THE CONTEXT OF THE MALABO DECLARATION

## SESSION ONE: OPENING REMARKS

**Chair:** David Phiri, Subregional Coordinator for Eastern Africa, FAO

**Speakers:**

- **Mona Chaya**, Deputy Programme Leader, Sustainable Agriculture, FAO
- **Xiaoning Gong**, Chief of Economic Statistics and National Accounts Section, ECA
- **Kaba Urgessa**, State Minister for Agriculture, Ethiopia
- **Josefa Leonel Correia Sacko**, Commissioner for Rural Economy & Agriculture, AUC DREA

**Mona Chaya, Deputy Programme Leader, Sustainable Agriculture, FAO**

While Member States are committed to the vision set out by the 2030 Agenda, striving to achieve a better future for all, much remains to be done. Mona Chaya stressed the fact that in spite of the planet's capacity to feed everyone, everywhere, hunger is on the rise, with more than 820 million people affected.

Food and agriculture play a central role in achieving the SDGs, and if the global community wants to achieve zero hunger and leave no one behind, a radical transformation of food and agriculture systems is imperative. In order to address this challenge effectively, countries must avoid approaching the issue of sustainability from a myriad of disconnected entry points. Rather, they must adopt more integrated strategies, embracing cross-sectoral action, and going beyond varying stakeholder interests.

Employing a sustainable food and agriculture (SFA) approach requires concerted action on many levels, including policy measures, changes in practices on the ground, investing in the capacities and knowledge of local actors, strengthening institutions, and the establishment and support of new forms of partnership.

In order to assist countries in their efforts of integrating the Malabo commitments and the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda into national development strategies and programmes, FAO has developed a guiding document entitled "Transforming Food and Agriculture to Achieve the SDGs: 20 Interconnected Actions to

Guide Decision-Makers," which details 20 practical and interconnected actions derived from the principles of SFA.

In introducing the 20 actions to workshop participants, Mona Chaya echoed other speakers in stressing the importance of concrete, cross-sectoral and integrated efforts by all stakeholders. Drawing from the experience, technical expertise and collective knowledge within FAO, the 20 actions offer practical, step-by-step guidance to decision-makers striving to achieve the SDGs.

**Xiaoning Gong, Chief of Economic Statistics and National Accounts Section, ECA**

Agriculture is by far the largest economic activity in Africa, generating around a quarter of the continent's GDP, and accounting for more than 50 percent of jobs. As noted by Xiaoning Gong, the importance of agriculture to the continent simply cannot be overstated.

Africa has the potential to become the world's leading producer and supplier of food. Xiaoning Gong stressed the fact that the continent holds 60 percent of the world's arable land, extensive water resources and a vast labour-force pool.

However, this enormous potential is not being realized, and progress is faltering. Midway through the first 10-year implementation plan of the Agenda 2063, and four years into the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, indications are that the goals of the two agendas are unlikely to be met in the given timeframes.

The current pace and scale of implementation are not commensurate with the ambitions of the agendas. This is a serious cause of concern, because Africa is a region that can ill afford not to meet the goals in a timely manner: delaying the achievement of the SDGs in Africa would have disastrous consequences – if the goals are not met, 377 million Africans will be affected by poverty by 2030.

In order to spur progress towards the Malabo commitments and the SDGs, countries must: readjust and realign agricultural policies to accelerate positive change; share experiences and challenges; endorse an integrative framework for the 21 SDG indicators under FAO custodianship and the AU Agenda 2063, including strengthening the capacity of countries in the monitoring, evaluation and implementation of the integrative framework.

### **Kaba Urguessa, State Minister for Agriculture, Ethiopia**

Kaba Urguessa celebrated the progress made by Ethiopia towards the Malabo commitment to end hunger by 2025, and reflected in SDG 2: Zero hunger. The country has achieved food self-sufficiency status on a grain-equivalent-per-capita production measure, in part due to efforts aimed at strengthening the national agricultural research system.

Yet achieving food security continues to be a global struggle, with hunger on the rise again after decades of decline.

In addition to food security challenges, there are also the threats of depleting natural resources and biodiversity, little improvement in access to markets and income generation by family farmers, the increasingly negative impact of climate change on agricultural production, and still too many poor and hungry rural populations.

There is increasing evidence that the current path is unsustainable. Adopting sustainable food and agriculture systems is a critical step in driving transformational change. The adoption of those systems requires going beyond agriculture ministries, and fostering collaboration and coordination with institutions responsible for water, energy, education, industry, health, and more.

Kaba Urguessa also noted the importance of reaching beyond the public sector, to engage with civil society and the private sector. Through the design and implementation of effective policies that incorporate multiple sectors and partners, action can be accelerated towards eradicating hunger and malnutrition, and reducing poverty.

Agriculture is a key element in this process. Countries must draw inspiration from the ambitions of the Malabo Declaration and the SDGs to develop and implement policies and action plans that embrace sustainability.

### **Josefa Leonel Correia Sacko, Commissioner for Rural Economy & Agriculture, AUC DREA**

In her opening remarks, Josefa Leonel Correia Sacko highlighted the timeliness of the workshop, describing it as an important milestone in promoting and ensuring SDG alignment and integration of sustainable approaches to agriculture into National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs). She noted that, while positive progress has been made in recent years, there is pressing need for urgent, concrete and concerted action in Africa, in order to achieve the SDGs and the seven commitments of the Malabo Declaration.

Food and Agriculture are at the centre of both the 2030 Agenda and the Africa Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want. These frameworks share a common vision, and there is a close strategic connection between SDG 1: End poverty, SDG 2: Zero hunger and the Malabo Declaration.

The African population is growing, and will hit the two billion mark by 2040. On average, people are enjoying increased wealth and improved lifestyles. These shifts are already affecting their choice of food, and will have a deep impact on food production and distribution systems across the continent. In order to ensure the stability and security of the environmental resource base that underpins those systems, a new, sustainable approach to agriculture and resource management is imperative.

Agriculture's transformative potential for African economies led to the ratification of the CAADP in Maputo, Mozambique, in July 2003, and, subsequently, to the endorsement of the Malabo Declaration by African Heads of State. DREA and NEPAD are facilitating the implementation of these frameworks, which have already significantly raised the profile of agriculture in Africa.

FAO, Josefa Leonel Correia Sacko pointed out, is accompanying the AU on its journey towards sustainable agriculture and ending hunger: the Organisation has supported African countries in the formulation and adoption of the Malabo Declaration, its implementation strategy and road map, as well as assisting in the development of the CAADP Results and Monitoring and Evaluation frameworks.

Other key collaborations between AU DREA and FAO were also highlighted, including: the first International Food Safety Conference held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in February 2019; the joint development of policies and strategies for country-specific plans to reduce post-harvest losses; the cooperation to reinforce plant health governance in Africa through management of the Fall Armyworm threat; the Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization Framework for Africa, launched by Josefa Leonel Correia Sacko and Maria Helena Semedo, FAO Deputy Director-General.

Partnerships and collaborations such as these can contribute to accelerate an integrated implementation of the SDGs and Malabo commitments, and help the continent achieve the vision set out in the Agenda 2063: "The Africa We Want."

Josefa Leonel Correia Sacko stressed that, with just 11 years until the 2030 Agenda deadline, this is the time of translating ambitious vision into concrete action, and that concerted efforts are required if Africa is to achieve the SDGs.

## SESSION ONE CONCLUSIONS

The session highlighted the close alignment between the SDGs and the Malabo Declaration, with all AU countries and institutions committed to delivering them. While the CAADP Biennial Review shows that the continent is not, at the present time, on track to achieve SDG: Zero hunger, efforts are being made across Africa to correct the current course.

Africa's growing population is experiencing increased wealth and heightened aspirations. African agriculture, with its vast untapped potential, is eminently positioned as a viable means to help deliver on those aspirations, as well as on international goals and commitments. In this context, the adoption of SFA principles and approaches, with their positive impact across the social, economic and environmental dimensions, is absolutely indispensable.

Positive change can be driven by a variety of tools available to countries. Among them are the NAIPs and similar national strategic plans that are key to spurring much-needed advancements.

management to strengthen evidence-based planning and implementation.

The 2017 Review includes seven thematic areas reflecting each of the Malabo commitments, 23 performance categories and 43 indicators.

The vast majority of AU Countries contributed data, with 47 Member States reporting progress, while eight countries did not report. Despite widespread participation in the process, data reveals that current progress is unsatisfactory. The review summary shows that just 19 of countries who reported are on track to meet the commitments by the 2025 deadline.

Progress in specific areas is uneven: 30 Member States, for example, are on track to achieve commitment 5: Strengthening mutual accountability to actions and results, while only one country is set to accomplish commitment 6: Enhancing resilience to climate variability.

The Biennial Review results highlight the challenges Africa is set to face in its pursuit of the Malabo Declaration vision. Yet, the Review itself is also a valuable tool to drive change, a call to action to transform the continent's agriculture.

## SESSION TWO: SETTING THE SCENE

### CAADP, MALABO DECLARATION AND THE SDGs: PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

**Chair: Simplice Noulala**, Head of Division, Agriculture and Food Security, AUC

#### Speakers:

- **Maurice Lorka**, CAADP Adviser
- **Ernest Ruzindaza**, Senior Advisor and CAADP Team Leader, AUC-DREA
- **Koffi Amegbeto**, Senior Policy Officer & SDG focal point, FAO
- **Ewald Rametsteiner**, Deputy Director, Forestry Department, FAO

### Understanding CAADP & the Biennial Review for Action on accelerating Agricultural Transformation

Maurice Lorka, CAADP Advisor, AUC

Maurice Lorka analysed the results of the 2017 CAADP Biennial Review Process, and drew attention to the transformative potential of the review process itself.

The objective of the Review is to evaluate countries' performance in achieving agricultural growth and transformation goals in Africa, in keeping with the commitments of the Malabo Declaration, while enhancing Africa's capacity for knowledge and data generating



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As noted by Maurice Lorka, the Biennial Review has the potential to:

- create a policy environment to drive private investment, boosting regional trade for agricultural commodities by increasing locally processing of key agricultural products and their respective value chains;
- promote and facilitate increased consumption of locally and regionally produced agricultural commodities;
- achieve self-sufficiency and lowest possible importation of key agriculture commodities in Africa;
- stimulate local and regional private sector investments in agriculture by facilitating a conducive business environment that attracts both domestic and foreign investments in the Agriculture Sector.

### Establishing new CAADP guidelines to facilitate the Malabo domestication process

Ernest Ruzindaza, Senior Advisor and CAADP Team Leader, AUC-DREA

Ernest Ruzindaza provided an overview of the CAADP and the Malabo Declaration, including their alignment with the SDGs, and highlighted the importance of establishing a common set of new CAADP implementation guidelines.

In reference to the close connection between the Malabo Declaration and the SDGs, he stressed how SDG2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, in particular, is closely aligned to Africa's agriculture transformation goals as expressed in the seven commitments of the Malabo Declaration.

The process of anchoring the Malabo commitments in national instruments requires official adoption of commitments and targets; assessment of the extent to which the commitments are addressed by existing frameworks; identification of potential gaps within country frameworks that cause them to fall short of the commitments and formulation of plans to address the gaps.

The establishment of common guidelines would facilitate the domestication and mainstreaming of the SDGs and Malabo commitments within country action plans. Countries could benefit from a CAADP/Malabo-focussed NAIP Appraisal and Formulation Process, with AU institutions providing tailored support.

The suggested structure of the CAADP guidelines is as follows:

## 1. DOMESTICATION OF THE MALABO DECLARATION

- Country Profile
- Malabo Declaration country roadmap

## 2. NAIP APPRAISAL & FORMULATION

- NAIP appraisal
- Regular Public Private platforms
- Constructive stakeholder dialogue
- Country action plan

## 3. NAIP IMPLEMENTATION

- NAIP Progress & budget reviews
- Analyses private investment trends
- Stakeholder satisfaction

## 4. MONITORING PROGRESS UNDER THE MALABO DECLARATION

- Country Malabo M&E Mechanism
- Country report to Biennial Review

A set of success indicators would track domestication progress, including Reviewed National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans (NAFSIP) and identified priority programmes in line with the Malabo commitments; presence of multi-year comprehensive spending plans and alignment on a performance scorecard based on the CAADP results framework, to ensure a results- and accountability-oriented approach.

### Context of FAO engagement in supporting the SDGs, AUC Agenda 2063 and CAADP/Malabo Declaration

Koffi Amegbeto, Senior Policy Officer & SDG focal point, FAO

The guiding vision of the African Union's Agenda 2063 is that of an "integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens, and representing a dynamic force in the international arena."

As noted by Mr Amegbeto, the Agenda 2063 establishes a strategic framework for the continent's socio-economic transformation over the next 50 years, and is connected and complemented by the Malabo Declaration and the CAADP principles.

As such, they embrace the same vision set forth by the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, and demand similar efforts by countries, in order to achieve them. Given its role as Custodian UN Agency for 21 SDG indicators, across 6 SDGs and 16 targets, FAO can support AU Member States in their efforts across both Agendas.

FAO support to countries working towards the Malabo commitments, Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda includes:

- **mainstreaming priorities into strategic documents;**
- **sensitization for increased stakeholder awareness and participation;**
- **supporting implementation;**
- **strengthening accountability mechanisms;**
- **harmonizing reporting frameworks to ease the burden (Voluntary National Reviews/Biennial Reviews);**
- **policies, strategies, NAIPs/RAIPs, MAPS missions;**
- **policy dialogue, advocacy and communication;**
- **supporting NAIP implementation;**
- **training modules developed and ongoing capacity building on indicators;**
- **supporting SDG-VNRs;**
- **supporting Malabo Biennial Reviews.**

### Transforming food and agriculture to achieve the SDGs

Ewald Rametsteiner, Deputy Director, Forestry Department, FAO

The Malabo Declaration and the 2030 Agenda require a fundamental shift in countries' approaches to food and agriculture. In his presentation, Ewald Rametsteiner drew attention to the confluence of pressures currently engulfing global agrifood systems. Among them: a growing global population, the existential threat of climate change, the degradation and over-exploitation of resources resulting from unsustainable policies and practices.

In Africa, undernourishment affects 257 million individuals - one-fifth of the continent's population. Furthermore, climate change, if unaddressed, could lead to an additional 35 million people in the continent suffering food insecurity by 2050.

Steps are being taken to tackle these challenges. Both the Malabo commitments and the SDGs provide a clear vision for a better future for all, with SFA a pivotal role in delivering it.

By ensuring more effective and plentiful production of food, while safeguarding both people and the planet, SFA is at the very heart of the Malabo Declaration and the SDGs – indeed, without it, there is no hope of achieving their targets.

In order to assist countries in their efforts to embrace SFA in view of meeting the SDGs, FAO has developed five SFA Principles, providing strategic vision, and a set of 20 interconnected actions, to translate that vision into practice.

The five key SFA Principles, adopted by FAO Member States, are based on a holistic approach to sustainability across agriculture, forestry and fisheries. They are designed to integrate within countries' existing frameworks and programmes, and are applicable across all agriculture sectors, globally.

### FIVE KEY SFA PRINCIPLES

**1** Increase productivity, employment and value addition in food systems



**2** Protect and enhance natural resources



**3** Improve livelihoods and foster inclusive economic growth



**4** Enhance the resilience of people, communities and ecosystems



**5** Adapt governance to new challenges



The 20 actions, detailed in the FAO publication:

“Transforming Food and Agriculture to Achieve the SDGs: 20 Interconnected Actions to Guide Decision-Makers”, stem from the five SFA Principles. They provide concrete, actionable steps to drive positive change across all three dimensions of sustainability: environmental, economic and social (Annex 2).

Being interconnected, the actions offer a thread that knits the many sectors of agriculture and rural development with countries' broader development programmes addressing poverty eradication, job creation, national growth, urban regeneration and natural resource wealth.

The actions respond to the needs of policy- and decision-makers within countries who seek a practical approach to achieving the Malabo and 2030 Agenda targets.

## ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE THROUGH 20 ACTIONS GUIDED BY 5 PRINCIPLES



Each action includes supporting data and background information, a list of SDGs to which it contributes and a toolkit with references to FAO documentation providing further guidance and information.

### SESSION 2 CONCLUSIONS

The session highlighted the centrality of food and agriculture as a mechanism for transformational change. If that change is to occur, the first, indispensable step is

to integrate the SDGs and Malabo commitments within countries' NAIPs and relevant strategic plans.

While workshops are essential tools for experience- and information-sharing, participants stressed that it is time to move past them, towards concrete action and implementation.

Attention was also drawn to the importance of adopting modern approaches to farming, with mechanisation and technology supplanting outdated and limiting hand-held farming tools.

## SESSION THREE: SHARING EXPERIENCES

### COUNTRY EXPERIENCES IN INTEGRATING SUSTAINABLE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE AND THE SDGs INTO NATIONAL ACTION PLANS, WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE MALABO DECLARATION

**Chair: Xiaoning Gong**, Chief of Economic Statistics and National Accounts Section, ECA

**Speakers:**

- **Dejene Abesha**, RED&FS Secretariat Coordinator, Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia
- **Otto Vianney Muhinda**, Assistant FAO Representative

Two country experiences were presented and discussed: Ethiopia and Rwanda.

#### The CAADP in the context of Ethiopia

Dejene Abesha, RED&FS Secretariat Coordinator, Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia

With approximately one million smallholders accounting for 95 percent of the country's agricultural production, Ethiopia has enormous potential in terms of agricultural development, said Dejene Abesha.

The process of domesticating CAADP began in 2010, with the country embracing the plan as an integral part of national efforts to promote agricultural sector growth and economic development.

Ethiopia's Agricultural Policy and Investment Framework (PIF), developed within the context of the CAADP in 2010, aims to sustainably increase rural incomes and national food security, while contributing to Ethiopia's aim to achieve middle-income status by 2025.

The framework, which is the outcome of extensive cross-sectoral engagement, is structured upon four Strategic Objectives, each aligned with a CAADP pillar: achieve a sustainable increase in agricultural productivity and production (CAADP Pillar IV); accelerate agricultural commercialisation and agro-industrial development (CAADP Pillar II); reduce degradation and improve productivity of natural resources (CAADP Pillar I); achieve universal food security and protect vulnerable households from natural disasters (CAADP Pillar III).

PIF implementation was spurred by the Rural Economic Development and Food Security Sector Working Group

(REDFS SWG). Established in 2008 with the aim of supporting government development objectives, the working group's mandate includes coordinating and harmonising efforts by various departments in support of rural development, promoting dialogue, reviewing sector-level implementation and more.

In considering the country's experience in implementing the PIF, Mr Abesha said that the process has demonstrated a strong commitment, by the government, to the development of the sector; that the CAADP provides a clear roadmap for that development. Furthermore, the process has indicated that the PIF itself is a step towards the implementation of the visions set out in the CAADP and the SDGs.

Ethiopia is developing a second generation of PIF / National Agricultural Investment Framework (NAIF). A joint NAIF Task Team has been set up, terms of reference defined, and recruitment of independent consultants is under way.

With reference to the current PIF, the NAIF will be developed to more closely reflect the goals and aspirations of the GTP II, with increased focus on the vision of the Malabo commitments, Agenda 2063 and the SDGs.

The presentation also drew attention to the importance of cooperation and coordination among stakeholders, both public and private. In this regard, the Ministry of Agriculture of Ethiopia aims to reach out to the private sector, as well as other ministries, given that water, energy, public enterprises, education, industry and health are also central in achieving the goal of zero hunger.

#### Rwanda: Integrating SFA and the SDGs in national planning and target setting in the context of the implementation of the Malabo Declaration

Otto Vianney Muhinda, Assistant FAO Representative

Rwanda recorded the second-fastest GDP growth in Africa in 2016-17. In his presentation, Otto Vianney Muhinda noted that promising performance in recent years has fuelled ambitious plans for the future, with the country aiming to reach middle-income status by 2035 and high-income status by 2050.

A joint study by the Government of Rwanda and the World Bank highlighted that key drivers of growth in the country are: innovation, integration, agglomeration and competition. On that basis, the Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA 4), approved by Rwanda's Cabinet in 2018, is seeking to drive progress across four relevant priority areas:

## PLAN FOR AGRICULTURE TRANSFORMATION IN RWANDA: PRIORITY AREAS' MAJOR EXPECTATIONS

### PRIORITY AREA 1: INNOVATION & EXTENSION

- developing innovative projects through networks: Beneficial partnerships;
- using an Innovation Fund to support productive technologies;
- increased focus on developing improved varieties and breeds;
- promoting flexible extension service models.

### PRIORITY AREA 2: PRODUCTIVITY & RESILIENCE

- land husbandry (erosion control, irrigation, land preservation commodities);
- crop production (improved seeds' utilization, fertilizers, land consolidation, mechanisation);
- animal production: (dairy value chain, poultry, piggery, meat value chain, fish);
- specific programmes for owners with limited land: (high-value crops, small stock) equipment (greenhouses, etc.).

### PRIORITY AREA 4: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT & RESPONSIVE INSTITUTIONS

- enhanced sector coordination (attract private investments, creation of agricultural dialogue for a value chain platform);
- evidence-based planning;
- enhanced monitoring and evaluation.

### PRIORITY AREA 3: INCLUSIVE MARKETS & VALUE ADDITION

- infrastructure for value chain development;
- promote market information and market intelligence for domestic, regional and international markets;
- build infrastructure and capacity for quality assurance;
- capacity building for value addition promotion.

As a result of PSTA 4, Kilocalorie production per capita is on the rise, and is expected to exceed national intake by 2021-2022. It was also noted that, under the plan, poverty levels should decrease to 15 percent in 2024 (as opposed to the projected 21.8 percent prior to PSTA 4), down from 39.1 percent in 2014.

#### Breakout session:

Countries were asked to consider FAO's 20 actions and outline initial planning for a select number of priority actions. Participants were also asked to detail insights gained and challenges they are facing. Output was shared via PowerPoint or oral-only presentations.

The breakout session highlighted the utility of FAO's 20 actions as a reference framework to assess gaps in SFA planning and coordination. In some cases, it was noted that the action areas are reflected in existing country plans or related documents and frameworks.

Participants noted that key challenges are often encountered during implementation, rather than planning.

Priority actions varied by country, with actions 2: *Connect smallholders to markets*, and 10: *Promote secure tenure rights*, being the most common among them.

A complete list of priorities by country is found in annex 4.

## SESSION THREE CONCLUSIONS

In relating their experiences in the area of SFA and SDG/Malabo Declaration implementation, countries agreed on the importance of ensuring full commitment by governments and development partners; alignment of policies and programmes; and coordination among all stakeholders.

Accountability frameworks were identified as essential tools for establishing a results-oriented approach and ensuring effective progress assessment.

Common key challenges included: lacking capacities for the implementation of Malabo Declaration and SDG policies; scarce mobilisation and alignment of private funding; the need to broaden the scope of countries' efforts to address the threat of climate change; establishing effective approaches and accurate monitoring to ensure ecosystem sustainability.

During the working groups (held on day 2 of the workshop), participants highlighted the fact that priority action areas differ from country to country, and that the most significant challenges often arise within the context of implementation and budget execution.

## DAY TWO:

STRENGTHENING THE CONTRIBUTION OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE  
TO IMPLEMENTING THE SDGs AND THE MALABO DECLARATION:  
NATIONAL MONITORING AND REPORTING EXPERIENCESSESSION FOUR: NATIONAL MONITORING AND  
REPORTING OF PROGRESS ON SUSTAINABLE  
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE INDICATORS

**Chair: Augustin Wambo Yamdjeu**, Head of  
CAADP, NEPAD

**Speakers:**

- **Kafkas Caprazli**, Statistician, Sub-Regional Office for Eastern Africa, FAO
- **Amy Heyman**, Programme Officer, Strategic Programme for Sustainable Agriculture, FAO
- **Ned Sibeya**, Deputy Chief of National Development, Namibia
- **Akinbola Gbenga Akinola**, Chief Administrative Officer, Desk Officer for Agriculture, Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President of Nigeria on SDGs

SDG indicators under FAO custodianship: Status of  
methodological developments and data availability  
in Africa

Kafkas Caprazli, Statistician, Sub-Regional Office for Eastern Africa, FAO

FAO's role as custodian agency for 21 Sustainable Development Indicators and their current status with specific reference to Africa was the subject of Kafkas Caprazli's presentation.

The UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Goals are now the main reference framework for development policies and programmes at national level. Each country is reviewing the 17 goals to self-determine and translate them into national development plans. Their success rests to a large extent on an effective monitoring, review and follow-up process. To monitor the progress of the 17 SDGs and their 169 targets, a global framework of 232 unique indicators was developed and internationally agreed upon.<sup>2</sup> FAO was assigned the role of custodian agency for 21 SDG indicators for SDGs 2, 5, 6, 12, 14 and 15, and of contributing agency for four more.

SDG indicators under custodianship of FAO<sup>3</sup>

2.1.1. Hunger

2.1.2 Severity of  
food insecurity2.3.1 Productivity  
of small-scale food producers2.3.2 Income of small-scale food  
producers

2.4.1 Agricultural sustainability

2.5.1.a Conservation of plant genetic  
resources for food and agriculture2.5.1.b Conservation of animal  
genetic resources for food and  
agriculture

2.5.2 Risk status of livestock breeds

2.a.1 Public investment in agriculture

2.c.1 Food price volatility

5.a.1 Women's  
ownership of  
agricultural land5.a.2 Women's equal  
rights to land  
ownership6.4.1 Water use  
efficiency

6.4.2 Water stress

12.3.1 Global food  
losses14.4.1 Fish stocks  
sustainability14.6.1 Illegal,  
unregulated fishing14.7.1 Value added  
of sustainable fisheries14.b.1 Access rights for small-scale  
fisheries15.1.1 Forest area  
as a percentage of  
total land area15.2.1 Progress  
towards sustainable  
forest management

15.4.2 Mountain green cover



2. <https://undocs.org/A/RES/71/313>

3. <http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/>

As detailed during the presentation, countries in Africa taken as a whole exhibit better data coverage for some indicators compared the global average, i.e. indicators 2.c.1 (food price volatility), 14.7.1 (value added of sustainable fisheries) and 14.b.1 (access rights for small-scale fisheries). For other indicators the data coverage in Africa is insufficient and below than the global average, i.e. indicators 2.5.1a (conservation of plant genetic

resources for food and agriculture), 2.5.2 (risk status of livestock breeds), 6.4.2 (water stress) and 14.4.1 (fish stocks sustainability).

Among the indicators discussed in the presentation were the status of methodological development of SDG 2.3.1 (productivity of small-scale food producers), and of SDG 2.3.2 (incomes of small-scale food producers) and their data availability in Africa.

## SDG indicators under FAO custodianship – data availability in Africa (as of April 2019)

ZERO HUNGER	2.1.1	2.1.2	2.3.1	2.3.2	2.4.1	2.5.1.a	2.5.1.b	2.5.2	2.a.1	2.c.1
GENDER EQUALITY	5.a.1	5.a.2								
CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	6.4.1	6.4.2								
LIFE UNDER WATER	14.4.1	14.6.1	14.7.1	14.b.1						
RESPONSIBLE CONSUMP. AND PRODUCTION	12.3.1									
LIFE ON LAND	15.1.1	15.2.1	15.4.2							

  

LEVEL OF DATA AVAILABILITY	
data already widely available (same as Global)	data already widely available (better than Global)
insufficient coverage (same as Global )	insufficient coverage (worse than Global)

### 2.3.1: Productivity of small-scale food producers

### 2.3.2: Incomes of small-scale food producers

- **Status:** Tier II(Both) **Data availability in Africa: 17.02% and 31.91%**
- **Definition of small-scale food producers:** producers that fall in the bottom 40% percent of the distribution of land size **and** livestock heads **and** total revenues
- **Data sources:** Agricultural Surveys collecting data at farm level (e.g. the AGRIS project of FAO), Household surveys integrated with a module on agricultural activities (e.g. WB's LSMS-ISA and similar surveys); Administrative data sources, such as farmers' registries, combined with other data sources.

Both indicators track progress towards SDG Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

SDG indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 have been classified as Tier II<sup>4</sup>: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.

As noted in the presentation, these two indicators offer a complete breakdown of who small-scale food producers

4. [https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/List\\_of\\_changes\\_since\\_15\\_Oct\\_2018.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/List_of_changes_since_15_Oct_2018.pdf)

are, what they earn and how much they produce. This information is vital for governments' efforts to drive their countries' economies, eliminate hunger and poverty and reduce inequality.

Attention was drawn to the role of governments, in their SDG domestication processes, stressing the importance of monitoring and reporting their national progress under the 2030 Agenda using internationally agreed methodologies. This obligation continues unchanged and cannot be met by using modified methodologies.

### Measuring sustainable agriculture in Africa: SDG 2.4.1 and farm survey-based indicators

Amy Heyman, Programme Officer, Sustainable Agriculture, FAO

With sustainable agriculture as the third pillar of SDG2, alongside food security and zero hunger, tracking the

amount of land being farmed sustainably is imperative.

SDG indicator 2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture, presented by Amy Heyman, is expressed by the following formula:

$$\text{SDG 2.4.1} = \frac{\text{Area under productive and sustainable agriculture}}{\text{Agricultural land area}}$$

The indicator, which is related to Malabo performance indicator 6.1ii (Ensure that at least 30 percent of agricultural land is placed under sustainable land management practice), is measured at farm level and reflects the three dimensions of sustainability: social, economic, environmental.

A set of 11 sub-indicators are defined, organised in themes, each mapped to one of the three dimensions:

### SDG 2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Dimensions	No.	Theme	Sub-indicators
Economic	1	Land productivity	Farm output value per hectare
	2	Profitability	Net farm income
	3	Resilience	Risk mitigation mechanisms
Environmental	4	Soil health	Prevalence of soil degradation
	5	Water use	Variation in water availability
	6	Fertilizer pollution risk	Management of fertilizers
	7	Pesticide risk	Management of pesticides
	8	Biodiversity	Use of biodiversity-supportive practices
Social	9	Decent employment	Wage rate in agriculture
	10	Food security	Food insecurity experience scale (FIES)
	11	Land tenure	Secure tenure rights to land

A key feature of the indicator highlighted during the presentation is its 'traffic light approach' to reporting. Using sustainability criteria and thresholds, the results for each sub-indicator are presented along a spectrum – Green: Desirable, Yellow: Acceptable, Red: Unsustainable.

This approach was developed as a means to more accurately reflect the nature of the sustainable agriculture approach, which is a process over time, rather than an absolute state to be achieved.

The preferred instrument for data collection is the farm survey questionnaire, with a suggested periodicity of three years, reflecting efforts supported by FAO to develop these surveys as the most relevant instrument for agricultural data collection (Annex 3).

## Monitoring, reporting and assessing progress towards the SDGs in Namibia

Ned Sibeya, Deputy Chief of National Development, Namibia

In his presentation, Ned Sibeya stressed Namibia's commitment to the SDGs. Under its Sustainable Development Goals Initiative project (SDGs-I), the country has been working to strengthen policy coherence, mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda in national planning and budgeting. Funding for the Agenda's implementation is being supported by the establishment of the Namibia Revenue Agency (NAMRA), while monitoring and 2030 Agenda implementation efforts are being conducted at national level.

In terms of monitoring and reporting governance, Namibia has established a three-tier coordination system, with a Development Partners Forum providing oversight; a multi-stakeholder National Steering Committee tracking implementation; a Coordination Secretariat. The Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) and the National Planning Commission (NPC) oversee a number of M&R areas, including data collection, report compilation and official reporting, among others.

A Voluntary National Review (VNR) on SDG implementation was presented at the High-Level Political Forum in New York, in July 2018. The VNR preparation process was described as transparent, and featured the involvement of multiple stakeholders from civil society, academia and the private sector.

While it was pointed out that timely engagements could have further enhanced the quality of the official report, the VNR was considered a valuable tool in ensuring joint reporting and positioning at national level. It also highlighted close alignment between the SDGs and Namibia's own development planning.

## SDG and Malabo implementation: Experience and lessons learned in Nigeria

Akinbola Gbenga Akinola, Chief Administrative Officer, Desk Officer for Agriculture, Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President of Nigeria on SDGs

In his presentation, Akinbola Gbenga Akinola provided an overview of Nigeria's current progress towards the SDGs and the commitments of the Malabo Declaration.

The country has adopted a variety of institutional, legal and policy frameworks and actions to accelerate change, including, among others:

- inauguration of a Presidential Council on Sustainable Development Goals, providing implementation oversight and leadership;
- inauguration of a Private Sector Advisory Group (PSAG) and a Donors' Forum aimed at fostering stakeholder engagement and harnessing available resources;
- appointment of a Senior Special Assistant to the President on SDGs (SSAP-SDGs) tasked with ensuring coherence between development policies, plans and strategies;
- partnership with the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) to train graduating youths into becoming SDG champions in their local communities.

The presentation highlighted a series of outcomes described as key successes, including a set of actions aimed at supporting poor and vulnerable households, identified through a newly established National Social Register.

Three key lessons have so far emerged from the SDG implementation process: 1) Open, transparent, technology-based progress tracking and reporting systems are critical to the success of the SDGs; 2) New, flexible practices and delivery mechanisms are needed to overcome bureaucratic bottlenecks associated with policy and programme implementation; 3) Domestic resource mobilization and new sources of financing are essential for SDG implementation in Nigeria.

Major challenges encountered include over-reliance on the oil and gas sector, the infrastructural deficits and technological gaps hindering innovation and service provision, as well as the economic recession driven by fluctuating oil prices. The humanitarian crisis affecting the north-east of the country, and the armed conflicts in other northern areas, have also posed significant obstacles to progress.

Advancement towards the Malabo commitments is ongoing, but limited, with Nigeria on track to meet two of the seven commitments: "Recommitment to the principles and values of the CAADP process" (commitment I) and "Commitment to Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural commodities and services" (commitment V).

## SESSION FOUR CONCLUSIONS

As Custodian UN Agency for 21 SFA-related SDG indicators, FAO is committed to assisting countries in their efforts to achieve the goals.

Given SFA's central role in ensuring the SDGs and Malabo commitments are met, indicators such as 2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture, are essential tools in tracking concrete progress towards Zero Hunger and across the 2030 Agenda.

Progress assessments rely on data, and in order to ensure efficient and reliable data collection, management and reporting, countries must establish clear coordination and governance structures that adhere to internationally agreed methodologies.

As highlighted by Ade Freeman, SFA development offers valuable opportunities for private sector investors. Despite significant challenges, African agriculture and food markets continue to grow, and are expected to reach an estimated value of US\$1 trillion by 2030, up from the current US\$ 300 billion.

The adoption of SFA systems is essential to the achievement of the SDGs and the Malabo commitments. In this context, African countries must attract more funding and investments from the public and private sectors, with private investments being key in filling the current gap in agricultural transformation funding across the continent.

Private sector engagement provides significant benefits, including:

## SESSION FIVE: PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS AND JOINT MOBILIZATION OF FUNDING

**Chair: Ade Freeman**, Regional Programme Leader, Regional Office for Africa, FAO

### Speakers:

- **Ade Freeman**, Regional Programme Leader, Regional Office for Africa, FAO
- **John Bee**, Regional Head, Regulatory Affairs, Sub-Saharan Africa, Nestlé S.A.
- **Grant Brooke**, CEO, Twiga Foods
- **Wambui Chege**, Associate Director, Agribusiness, IDAS Africa, KPMG
- **Roger Frank**, Managing Director, Innovare
- **Andrew Ahiaku**, Head of Agribusiness, Fidelity Bank Ghana Ltd

### Private sector engagement for CAADP investment plans

Ade Freeman, Regional Programme Leader, Regional Office for Africa, FAO

Both the Malabo Declaration and the 2030 Agenda stress the key role of partnerships in achieving their goals and commitments.



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- private investments can help meet funding needs which the public sector, official development assistance (ODA) and philanthropy currently cannot deliver;
- risk sharing between public and private sector can enhance risk management and increase returns, encouraging greater private investment in SFA;
- increased public-private sector partnerships can spur innovation, access to markets, and support inclusive business models.

The establishment and strengthening of links between agribusinesses and farmers, and between agribusinesses and SMEs, can improve productivity, product quality, consistency and timeliness.

The presentation also included cross-sector solutions and resources relevant to agri-finance and investment:

### PRIVATE SECTOR SOLUTIONS FOR COMMERCIALY VIABLE INVESTMENTS

- Commercial banks
- Value chain financing; leasing etc. involving agribusiness, banking or non-banking financing institutions
- Agriculture investment funds (equity, credit, and combinations thereof)

### PUBLIC AND CONCESSIONAL RESOURCES FOR MATCHING GRANTS, RISK SHARING INSTRUMENTS, CREDIT, EQUITY

- Challenge funds
- Guarantees
- Impact investors (also include selected agriculture investment funds)
- Blended Finance options
- Development partners

The importance of technical assistance was noted, as a critical complementary investment to create lasting success, for example by ensuring high product quality.

### Nestlé's experience in Central and West Africa

John Bee, Regional Head, Regulatory Affairs, Sub Saharan Africa, Nestlé S.A

Nestlé is training farmers and suppliers in Africa with the goal of tackling agricultural challenges (lack of infrastructure, youth unemployment, unsatisfactory productivity, etc.) and meeting the company's business needs (sourcing quality materials, ensuring consistent and timely supplies, developing local agripreneurs to ensure long-term sustainable supplies, etc.).

The presentation included a Sorghum and Millet Quality Improvement project in Nigeria, part of the company's Cereal Plan. The project objective, as described, was to "Strengthen the resilience of sorghum and millet farming systems in North-western Nigeria to ensure the right quality and quantity of material available for business."

### Connecting farmers and sellers through technology

Grant Brooke, CEO, Twiga Foods

Technology can play a leading role in supporting farmers and market sellers across Africa, as exemplified by Grant Brooke's presentation.

Twiga Foods was set up in 2014, after Grant Brooke noticed inefficiencies in the distribution systems adopted by banana producers in Kenya. The company was created to connect banana farmers and market sellers, while facilitating wholesale and distribution mechanisms.

Twiga Foods has since started engaging with other farmers, and has developed a digital platform aimed at bridging gaps in food and market security by matching rural fruit and vegetable growers with small and medium-size vendors across the country.

The company reports over 8 000 farmers and 5 000 sellers registered on their platform. According to Twiga Foods, this guaranteed market allows farmers to reduce risk and solve the key pain point of produce going unsold.

All transactions are cashless and leverage SMS or smartphone technology.

Grant Brooke stressed that approaches such as those employed by his company could offer the opportunity for developing an efficient, fair and transparent marketplace, while providing the foundations of Africa's future food and agriculture market infrastructure.

## Challenge Funds for Sustainable Food and Agriculture

Wambui Chege, Associate Director, Agribusiness, IDAS Africa, KPMG

The presentation detailed KPMG's International Development Advisory Services (IDAS), a unit dedicated to designing, managing and evaluating development spending in Africa.

In addressing the topic of challenge funds, Wambui Chege defined them as “competitive financing facilities to disburse donor funding for international development projects, typically utilizing public sector or private foundation funds for market-based or incentive-driven solutions.”

Examples provided include the Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund (AECF), and Mastercard Foundation's Fund for Rural Prosperity (FRP).

The presentation also featured sample projects. Among them, efforts to provide Ugandan farmers with an ecosystem of complementary services including access to agronomic training, finance, inputs and markets. The two-year project received a USD 1 million contribution from the FRP, and led to the creation of 45 jobs, with 19 824 customers participating in financial literacy training. Key innovations included the development of credit history data for traditionally unbanked farmers.

## Lease Financing to Promote Mechanization and SME Expansion

Roger Frank, Managing Director, Innovare

The presentation focused on viable private sector-supported solutions to the issue of lack of funding for agricultural equipment and mechanization.

As outlined by Roger Frank, Innovare has developed a “Lease to Own” solution that aims to promote smallholder mechanization and SME expansion. The tool was described as relevant to vendors in multiple agricultural value chains (including food production, grain storage/processing, weighing and packaging, etc.) and across farming sectors.

Roger Frank suggested that similar solutions have the potential to support progress across the SDGs, including SDG 1: No poverty, SDG 2: No hunger, SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure, and more.

## Commercial Bank Financing Solutions for Delivering SDGs

Andrew Ahiaku, Head of Agribusiness, Fidelity Bank Ghana Ltd

Andrew Ahiaku drew attention to the current agri-finance challenges in Africa, and described solutions developed by Fidelity Bank.

Financing for investment in the agribusiness sector is still too low, despite it being a key element in the shift from subsistence farming to commercial agri-production. According to Fidelity Bank, less than one percent of lending is destined to the agricultural sector. This is in part due to financial institutions' reluctance to accept the risks often associated with agriculture, including pests and disease, drought, floods, high transactions costs, among others.

In Fidelity Bank's opinion, a general lack of understanding of financial risks, as well as of the opportunities that agriculture offers, deprives the sector of much needed funds to boost production, processing and marketing.

The bank's agribusiness strategy was described as including four phases, which include actions such as the selection of the most promising sectors, finance needs and risk assessment, definition of a finance strategy that strives to balance standard and tailored approaches, and the selection of relevant finance solutions.

The presentation highlighted the importance of developing products that are aligned to concrete needs in the supply chain.

## SESSION FIVE CONCLUSIONS

A key issue currently undermining private sector partnerships in Africa is perceived risk. De-risking, through means such as guarantees and proofs of concept, was thus highlighted as essential to attracting private funding.

While public-private partnerships are in place, they generally operate at limited scale. Greater public commitment, for example via the allocation of dedicated funds, is required to expand their scope. Within the private agricultural sector, a lack of industry associations and aggregation among smallholders translates into limited access to markets and finance, and constrained ability to lobby governments.

Attention was drawn to the importance of addressing the “missing middle” challenge in Africa – the limited number of SMEs of commercially viable size that meet quality and reliability standards. Barriers to trade, such as a lack of standards’ alignment, were identified as obstacles to private sector growth.

The presentation highlighted the vast scope for innovation offered by technology, with its potential to establish innovative business models, create new linkages between actors in the value chain, reduce transaction costs and increase efficiency and transparency.



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## SESSION SIX A: BREAKOUT: HOW TO MOVE FORWARD AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

This session featured thematic group discussions focussing on the following themes:

- Cross-sectoral coordination and advocacy, led by Ewald Rametsteiner and Scott Newman
- Financing NAIPs/agriculture investment plans, led by Benjamin Adjei and Astrid Agostini
- Data collection, national monitoring systems, SDG indicators & reporting on SDG VNRs and Malabo, led by Amy Heyman and Kafkas Caprazli

The goal was for countries to learn how others had addressed issues related to each theme

Participants were asked to identify, share, and discuss sound examples and ideas on how to integrate the themes into national efforts towards the SDGs and the Malabo commitments. The output was then used to inform the subsequent session on country-level planning.

The cross-sectoral coordination and advocacy group discussion observed that the structure of SDG/Malabo coordination mechanisms within countries is often vertical, generally flowing upwards, from agriculture ministries to heads of government who lead on national development plans; or downwards to county, district or similar levels, which often act independently and through different mechanisms, thus limiting the uptake of NAIPs during operational phases.

In terms of coordination and advocacy between government entities and the private sector and civil society groups, the discussion stressed the importance of openness, building trust and delivering results in order to spur the establishment of strategic partnerships.

The discussion on the topic of public funding of NAIPs found that gaps often exist between planning and implementation, with agricultural investment plans frequently lacking integration within national budgets. Other issues include the generally limited political influence of agriculture ministries in this area, and their struggle to obtain increased allocation of public funds; the need for complementary investments in other

sectors in order to achieve the Malabo commitments and the SDGs; the importance of establishing coordination mechanisms for the preparation of action plans and budgets.

In considering private financing of NAIPs, it was observed that while there are a number of initiatives aimed at attracting private capital in this area, they are often fragmented, and would benefit from increased coordination and harmonization. Cooperatives were mentioned as valuable intermediaries, capable of enhancing access to finance for smallholders. Participants also agreed that opportunities for private investment rest upon the ability to increase vertical and horizontal coordination along value chains and across actors.

During the third group discussion, participants emphasised the importance of establishing clear coordination and governance structures for data collection, management and reporting. Efforts in this regard are often undermined by limited monitoring capacity, especially in technical areas.

Participants also called for harmonisation between indicators that are shared across the CAADP Biennial Review and the SDGs, in order to simplify the assessment of progress under both frameworks.

As highlighted during the discussion, a key step in achieving the goals and commitments of the 2030 Agenda and the Malabo Declaration is the strengthening of countries' statistical capacities, given their indispensable role in tracking concrete progress towards SDG and Malabo targets.



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## SESSION SIX B/SEVEN: BREAKOUT: HOW TO MOVE FORWARD AT NATIONAL LEVEL - NEXT STEPS

**Building on the discussions from the previous breakout groups, countries were asked to identify and outline concrete next steps to act upon, following the end of the workshop.**

Participants listed 5 to 10 priority actions to be taken in their countries, with the goal of advancing and supporting national SFA efforts and progress towards the SDGs and Malabo commitments.

The actions were then recorded on flipcharts, for a subsequent "Gallery Walk" exercise, during which one member from each team was tasked with explaining their country's next steps, while the rest of the team engaged, asked questions and learnt about other countries' plans going forward. The goal of this exercise was to share different approaches and visions, in order to inspire and inform participants.

The lists featured a variety of activities, often drawn from FAO's 20 SFA actions, including those listed below.

### KEY PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED BY COUNTRIES

- NAIP reviews aimed at incorporating SFA principles and approaches
- Enhancing public-private partnerships
- Facilitating access to resources, finance and services for smallholder farmers
- Connecting smallholders to markets
- Increasing SFA awareness
- Strengthening innovation systems
- Increasing efforts and initiatives to fight the threats to biodiversity

Participants also indicated that they planned to organise debriefing and consultative meetings upon returning to their respective countries, to share and leverage the insights, information and experiences gathered at the workshop.

Next steps as detailed by participants are included in annex 5.

## SESSION EIGHT: CONCLUSIONS AND WAY FORWARD

Based on the participants' discussions, the workshop concluded and proposed the way forward to promote sustainable food and agriculture at regional and country levels as follows (Annex 6):

1. the global political priorities as expressed by the SDGs reinforce the African continental ambition of the Malabo Declaration. The considerable synergies provide opportunities for streamlining monitoring and reporting for both the SDGs and the Malabo Declaration;
2. sustainable food and agriculture is at the heart of both Malabo and the SDG agenda;
3. AU, ECA and FAO intend to continue the strong collaboration to jointly contribute to achieving the ambition on sustainable agriculture, food and development in Africa.

Proposed way forward on the collaboration of AU-ECA-FAO:

1. AU and FAO to collaborate on integrating relevant tools with a view to transforming food and agriculture in Africa, tracking progress related to the SDGs and Malabo commitments, within the framework of CAADP and, in particular, the National Agricultural Investment Plans;
2. AU, ECA and FAO to continue to strengthen their ongoing collaboration on Malabo Biennial Review and SDG indicators that fall under FAO custodianship. This includes harmonizing indicators and related technical guidelines, capacity building efforts, as well as supporting the use of these indicators in NAIP M&E frameworks;
3. AU, ECA and FAO to further strengthen coordination and alignment of efforts to jointly and effectively support countries in mobilizing momentum to transform agriculture and food systems in an integrated way, building on complementary strengths and experience. This includes support to policy dialogue on sustainable food and agriculture transformation, scaling up of concrete action, promoting partnerships with private sector and civil society, fostering innovative modalities to mobilizing funding and investments, and promoting learning and knowledge exchange.



# ANNEXES



## REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR AFRICA

A new approach for mainstreaming Sustainable Food and Agriculture in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals  
ETHIOPIAN SKYLIGHT HOTEL - ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA 28-30 MAY 2019

### AGENDA

AGENDA		SPEAKER
<b>DAY 1: INTRODUCTION TO THE 2030 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA: EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS LEARNED ON INTEGRATION AND IMPLEMENTATION - IN THE CONTEXT OF THE MALABO DECLARATION.</b>		
08:30	Registration of participants – Meet and Greet	
<b>SESSION 1 WELCOME AND OPENING REMARKS</b> Chair: David Phiri, Subregional Coordinator for Eastern Africa, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations		
9:30-10:30	Welcome and opening remarks	Mona Chaya, Deputy Programme Leader, Sustainable Agriculture, FAO Xiaoning Gong, Chief of Economic Statistics and National Accounts Section, ECA Kaba Urguessa, State Minister for Agriculture, Ethiopia Josefa Leonel Correia Sacko, Commissioner for Rural Economy & Agriculture, AUC DREA
10:30-11:00	Group Photo - Coffee/Tea Break	
<b>SESSION 2 SETTING THE SCENE: TAKING STOCK OF PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE COLLABORATIONS TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE MALABO DECLARATION INTEGRATE SUSTAINABLE FOOD &amp; AGRICULTURE INDICATORS AT COUNTRY LEVEL</b> Chair: Simplice Noulala, Head of Division, Agriculture and Food Security, AUC		
11:00-12:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understanding CAADP &amp; the Biennial Review for Action on accelerating Agricultural Transformation</li> <li>Establishing new CAADP guidelines to facilitate the Malabo domestication process</li> <li>Context of FAO engagement in supporting the SDGs, AUC Agenda 2063 and CAADP/Malabo Declaration</li> <li>Transforming food and agriculture to achieve the SDGs</li> </ul>	Maurice Lorka, CAADP Adviser Ernest Ruzindaza, Senior Advisor and CAADP Team Leader, AUC-DREA Koffi Amegbeto, Senior Policy Officer & SDG focal point, FAO Ewald Rametsteiner, Deputy Director, Forestry, FAO
12:10-12:30	Question & Answer Session	
12:30-13:30	Lunch	

## A NEW APPROACH FOR MAINSTREAMING SUSTAINABLE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

AGENDA		SPEAKER
<b>SESSION 3 SHARING COUNTRY EXPERIENCES IN INTEGRATING SUSTAINABLE FOOD &amp; AGRICULTURE AND THE SDGs INTO NATIONAL ACTION PLANS, WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE MALABO DECLARATION</b> Chair: Xiaoning Gong, Chief of Economic Statistics and National Accounts Section, ECA		
13:30-14:30	Presentations on country experiences & lessons learned <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country Case 1: The CAADP in the context of Ethiopia</li> <li>Country Case 2: Rwanda: Integrating SFA and the SDGs in national planning and target setting in the context of the implementation of the Malabo Declaration</li> </ul>	Dejene Abesha, RED&FS Secretariat Coordinator, Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia Otto Vianney Muhinda, Assistant FAO Representative
14:15-14:30	Question & Answer Session	
14:30-17:30*	Breakout groups by country: Evaluating the integration of sustainability aspects of food and agriculture into NAIPS or similar investment/implementation plans * Coffee & tea available from 16:00 - 16:30	Assistant FAORs as facilitators for countries
17:30	Close for the day	Sarah Nehrling, Facilitator/FAO
18:30-20:30	Reception hosted by FAO SFE	

**DAY 2: STRENGTHENING THE CONTRIBUTION OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE TO IMPLEMENTING THE SDGs AND THE MALABO DECLARATION: NATIONAL MONITORING AND REPORTING EXPERIENCES****OPENING SESSION:** Chair: Scott Newman, Senior Animal Health & Production Officer, FAO

8:30-10:00	Summary of previous day's country work group outcomes	Sarah Nehrling, Facilitator
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**SESSION 4 NATIONAL MONITORING AND REPORTING OF PROGRESS ON SUSTAINABLE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE INDICATORS**

Chair: Ernest Ruzindaza, Senior Advisor and CAADP Team Leader, AUC- DREA

10:00-10:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SDG indicators under custodianship of FAO – Status of methodological developments and data availability in Africa</li> <li>Measuring sustainable agriculture in Africa: SDG 2.4.1 and farm survey-based indicators</li> </ul>	Kafkas Caprazli, Statistician, Sub-Regional Office for Eastern Africa, FAO Amy Heyman, Programme Officer, Sustainable Agriculture, FAO
10:30-11:00	<b>Experiences in monitoring the SDG Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country case 1: Monitoring, reporting and assessing progress towards the SDGs in Namibia</li> <li>Country case 2: SDG and Malabo implementation: Experience and lessons learned in Nigeria</li> </ul>	Ned Sibeya, Deputy Chief of National Development, Namibia Akinbola Gbenga Akinola, Chief Administrative Officer, Desk Officer for Agriculture, Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President of Nigeria on SDGs
11:20-11:40	Coffee/Tea Break	

**SESSION 5 PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS: OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS AND JOINT MOBILIZATION OF FUNDING** Chair: Ade Freeman, Regional Programme Leader, Regional Office for Africa, FAO

11:45-12:45	<b>Keynote &amp; Panel Moderator:</b> Africa Partnerships for financing agribusiness and CAADP investment plans <b>Panel Discussion: Private Sector</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private sector engagement for CAADP investments plans</li> <li>Nestlé's experience in Central and West Africa</li> <li>Connecting farmers and sellers through technology</li> </ol>	Ade Freeman Regional Programme Leader, Regional Office for Africa, FAO John Bee, Regional Head, Regulatory Affairs, Sub-Saharan Africa, Nestlé S.A Grant Brooke, CEO, Twiga Foods
12:45-14:00	Lunch	
14:00-14:30	<b>Panel Discussion: Financing inclusive agriculture business models</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Challenge Funds for Sustainable Food and Agriculture</li> <li>Lease Financing to Promote Mechanization and SME Expansion</li> <li>Commercial Bank Financing Solutions for Delivering SDGs</li> </ol>	Wambui Chege, Associate Director, Agribusiness, IDAS Africa, KPMG Roger Frank, Managing Director, Innovare Andrew Ahiaku, Head of Agribusiness, Fidelity Bank Ghana Ltd
14:30-15:00	<b>Plenary discussion:</b> Scaling up private sector solutions for delivering SDGs	

**SESSION 6A HOW TO MOVE FORWARD AT NATIONAL LEVEL**

15:00-17:30*	This session featured thematic group discussions focussing on the following themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cross-sectoral coordination and advocacy</li> <li>Financing NAIPs/agriculture investment plans</li> <li>Data collection, national monitoring systems, SDG indicators &amp; reporting on SDG VNRs and Malabo</li> </ul> * Coffee & tea available from 16:00 - 16:30	Discussions led by: Ewald Rametsteiner and Scott Newman Benjamin Adjei and Astrid Agostini Amy Heyman and Kafkas Caprazli
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## A NEW APPROACH FOR MAINSTREAMING SUSTAINABLE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SFA) IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)

AGENDA		SPEAKER
<b>DAY 3: STRENGTHENING THE CONTRIBUTION OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE TO IMPLEMENTING THE SDGS</b>		
<b>SESSION 6B HOW TO MOVE FORWARD AT NATIONAL LEVEL - NEXT STEPS</b>		
8:30-9:00	Welcome and introduction to Day 3 Summary of first 2 day's main outcomes	Sarah Nehrling, Facilitator
9:00-11:00*	Building on the discussions from the previous breakout groups, countries were asked to identify and outline concrete next steps to act upon, following the end of the workshop  *Coffee & tea available from 10:30 - 11:00	Assistant FAORs as facilitators for countries
<b>SESSION 7 RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE WAY FORWARD AT COUNTRY LEVEL AND SUPPORT FROM PARTNERS</b> Chair: Ewald Rametsteiner, Deputy Director, Forestry, FAO		
11:00-12:45	Presentations on the way forward and next steps at country level	Sarah Nehrling, Facilitator
<b>SESSION 8 CONCLUSIONS AND CLOSING REMARKS</b> Chair: Scott Newman, Senior Animal Health & Production Officer, FAO		
12:45-13:15	The way forward and next steps for major development partners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNECA</li> <li>• AUC</li> <li>• FAO</li> </ul>	
13:15-14:30	Lunch	





# FAO'S 20 INTERCONNECTED ACTIONS AND 5 KEY PRINCIPLES FOR SFA

## ANNEX 2

### 20 INTERCONNECTED ACTIONS

1. Facilitate access to productive resources, finance and services
2. Connect smallholders to markets
3. Encourage diversification of production and income
4. Build producers' knowledge and develop their capacities
5. Enhance soil health and restore land
6. Protect water and manage scarcity
7. Mainstream biodiversity and protect ecosystem functions
8. Reduce losses, encourage reuse and recycle, and promote sustainable consumption
9. Empower people and fight inequalities
10. Promote secure tenure rights
11. Use social protection tools to enhance productivity and income
12. Improve nutrition and promote balanced diets
13. Prevent and protect against shocks: enhance resilience
14. Prepare for and respond to shocks
15. Address and adapt to climate change
16. Strengthen ecosystem resilience
17. Enhance policy dialogue and coordination
18. Strengthen innovation systems
19. Adapt and improve investment and finance
20. Strengthen the enabling environment and reform the institutional framework

### FIVE KEY SFA PRINCIPLES

- |          |  |   |
|----------|--|---|
| <b>1</b> | Increase productivity, employment and value addition in food systems |    |
| <b>2</b> | Protect and enhance natural resources                                |    |
| <b>3</b> | Improve livelihoods and foster inclusive economic growth             |    |
| <b>4</b> | Enhance the resilience of people, communities and ecosystems         |    |
| <b>5</b> | Adapt governance to new challenges                                   |  |



## SDG INDICATOR 2.4.1

# PROPORTION OF AGRICULTURAL AREA UNDER PRODUCTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

2 ZERO HUNGER



### GOAL 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

#### Target 2.4:

By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

#### Tier II

(Methodology established but data not regularly produced by countries)

**FAO** is the custodian agency for SDG indicator 2.4.1



## 2 ZERO HUNGER



## WHAT ARE THE SDGs?

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 objectives, adopted by all United Nations Member States, aimed at ensuring by 2030 a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable future for all.

They call on all countries to act in a global partnership to end poverty and suffering, by adopting strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth while safeguarding the planet.

## WHAT IS AN SDG INDICATOR?

Each Goal includes Targets and Indicators. **Targets** embrace the specific conditions that must be satisfied in order to achieve the relevant Goal. **Indicators**, such as **2.4.1**, are tools used to measure concrete progress towards the achievement of SDG Targets.

- 17 SDGs
- 169 Targets
- 232 Indicators

## WHAT IS INDICATOR 2.4.1?

### MEASURING PROGRESS TOWARDS PRODUCTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Agriculture plays an essential role in ensuring a better future for all. As a **fundamental connection between people and the planet**, it can help achieve multiple SDGs. Yet, to ensure enough food is produced for a population of nearly **10 billion** by 2050 without critically degrading natural resources, we need a transition to *sustainable* agricultural systems.

FAO's **Sustainable Food and Agriculture** (SFA) approach, articulated in **five key principles**, places people at the center, focusing on efficient use of economic resources and environmental protection.

By tracking the proportion of agricultural land area by its suitability status, SDG **Indicator 2.4.1 provides an assessment of progress towards sustainable agriculture**. In doing so, it supplies decision-makers with strategic information for evidence-based policies and action.

In particular, Indicator 2.4.1 assesses progress towards Target 2.4 of **SDG2: "End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture."**

### The 5 Principles of SFA

1. Increase productivity, employment and value addition in food systems
2. Protect and enhance natural resources
3. Improve livelihoods and foster inclusive economic growth
4. Enhance the resilience of people, communities and ecosystems
5. Adapt governance to new challenges

The Indicator is expressed by the following formula:

$$\text{SDG 2.4.1} = \frac{\text{Area under productive and sustainable agriculture}}{\text{Agricultural land area}}$$

## HOW IS THE DATA COLLECTED?

The scope of Indicator 2.4.1 is the agricultural holding and information is gathered primarily **through farm surveys**.

These surveys involve the use of questionnaires and provide a **systematic and cost-effective** way of obtaining information from respondents, delivering statistically analyzable data. Surveys are to be conducted **every three years**. In terms of ongoing data collection efforts, this would allow countries to generate a time-series with three data points before 2030.

By focusing on the agricultural holding and the agricultural land area associated with it, farm surveys offer the most relevant data collection tool for Indicator 2.4.1. This decision is in line with countries' efforts supported by FAO to develop farm surveys.

Information is collected by different types of agricultural holdings, (household and non-household), production systems (crop, livestock, mixed) and by areas that are irrigated. Sub-national contexts are also taken into account.

## HOW IS THE DATA REPORTED?

Indicator 2.4.1 reflects the multiple dimensions of sustainability: **economic, environmental and social**.

A set of 11 sub-indicators are defined, organised in themes, each mapped to one of the three dimensions:

Dimensions	No.	Theme	Sub-indicators
Economic	1	Land productivity	Farm output value per hectare
	2	Profitability	Net farm income
	3	Resilience	Risk mitigation mechanisms
Environmental	4	Soil health	Prevalence of soil degradation
	5	Water use	Variation in water availability
	6	Fertilizer pollution risk	Management of fertilizers
	7	Pesticide risk	Management of pesticides
	8	Biodiversity	Use of biodiversity-supportive practices
Social	9	Decent employment	Wage rate in agriculture
	10	Food security	Food insecurity experience scale (FIES)
	11	Land tenure	Secure tenure rights to land

Data collected from the agricultural holdings are aggregated at national level by sub-indicator, and reported via a **dashboard** using a traffic-light approach to indicate sustainability status. The dashboard allows countries to **easily visualize their performance** in terms of the different sustainability dimensions and themes, and therefore understand where their policy efforts may best be focused.

Using sustainability criteria and thresholds, the results for each sub-indicator are presented along a spectrum – **desirable** (green), **acceptable** (yellow), **unsustainable** (red).



## 2 ZERO HUNGER



## WHAT IS THE SCOPE OF THE INDICATOR?

### Included within the scope:

- Both intensive and extensive production systems
- Subsistence agriculture
- State and common land when used exclusively and managed by the holding
- Food and non-food crops and livestock products
- Crops grown for fodder or for energy purposes
- Agro-forestry (trees on the farm)
- Aquaculture, to the extent that it takes place within the agricultural area

### Excluded from the scope:

- State and common land not used exclusively by the agriculture holding
- Nomadic pastoralism
- Production from gardens and backyards. Production from hobby farms
- Holdings focusing exclusively on aquaculture
- Forest and other wooded lands outside of an agricultural holding
- Food harvested from the wild

## WHO DEVELOPED INDICATOR 2.4.1?

This Indicator is the result of a multi-stakeholder process facilitated by FAO and together with the Global Strategy to improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics (GSARS) and engaged countries, technical experts, international organizations, academia, civil society and the private sector.

To find out more about SFA, the SDGs and explore FAO publications, studies and research, visit: [www.fao.org/sustainability](http://www.fao.org/sustainability)

Sustainable Development Goals <http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/en/>

SDG Indicator 2.4.1 <http://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/indicators/241/en/>

Have a look at the FREE e-learning courses on the SDG indicators under FAO custodianship <https://elearning.fao.org/course/index.php?categoryid=84>

Watch this video to learn more about the monitoring process [https://www.youtube.com/watch?time\\_continue=2&v=CiaUQ1N08P0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=2&v=CiaUQ1N08P0)

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For more information, contact us at: [SDG-Indicators@fao.org](mailto:SDG-Indicators@fao.org)

## PRIORITY ACTIONS BY COUNTRY

## ANNEX 4

	Ethiopia	Ghana	Kenya	Namibia	Nigeria	Rwanda	South Africa	Tanzania	Uganda	Zambia
Facilitate access to productive resources, finance and service										
<b>Connect smallholders to markets</b>	x				x					x
Encourage diversification of production and income										
Build producers' knowledge and develop their capacities						x				
Enhance soil health and restore land										
Protect water and manage scarcity	x		x							
Mainstream biodiversity and protect ecosystem functions							x			
Reduce losses, encourage reuse and recycle, and promote sustainable consumption										
Empower people and fight inequalities		x								
<b>Promote secure tenure rights</b>		x			x					x
Use social protection tools to enhance productivity and income										
Improve nutrition and promote balanced diets				x						
Prevent and protect against shocks: enhance resilience			x							
Prepare for and respond to shocks										
Address and adapt to climate change			x							
Strengthen ecosystem resilience										
Enhance policy dialogue and coordination			x							
Strengthen innovation systems										
Adapt and improve investment and finance						x				
Strengthen the enabling environment and reform the institutional framework					x					
Access to water							x			
Smallholder farmers							x			
Agriculture policy and its implementation strategy								x		
Management of postharvest losses								x		
Market linkages and value addition									x	
Enabling business environment									x	
Water for agricultural production									x	
Agricultural financing									x	
Strengthening skills of labour force in agriculture									x	



## NEXT STEPS BY COUNTRY

## ANNEX 5

### ETHIOPIA

- debriefing and share findings from the workshop with country institutions;
- advocate to better operationalize the Biodiversity and Development Strategy;
- advocate for valuation of ecosystem services;
- link smallholders with agro-industries;
- foster links between public procurement and the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP);
- champion private sector partnerships in the agricultural sector;
- integrated watershed management.

### GHANA

- develop detailed agriculture action plan;
- establish agriculture finance desk;
- one-stop-shop on agribusiness financing;
- revive the cross-sectoral planning group to enhance coordination and implementation;
- promote collaboration among agribusinesses, and between public and private sector stakeholders.

### KENYA

- debriefing meeting with participating institutions and feedback from workshop participants;
- constitute a working team;
- meeting between the workshop team and teams working on the Agricultural Sector Growth and Transformation Strategy (ASTGS), NAIP, Big 4 Agenda, CAADP, and more;
- develop a joint modality for the assessment of ASTGS, NAIP and other national development plans' alignment with the SDGs in the context of SFA;
- compile and share an assessment report with policy-makers and development partners;
- constitute a National Task Force to consolidate stakeholder inputs and use findings to review ASTGS and update NAIP;
- launch ASTGS and NAIP.

### NAMIBIA

- Caucus meeting with National CAADP Steering Committee;
- raise awareness with lead institutions;
- establish a NAIP steering committee;
- hold a workshop to develop an intra-stakeholder roadmap;
- stakeholder awareness workshop;
- formulation and drafting of the NAIP and resource mobilisation (compliant with Malabo, SDGs and NDP); workshop for draft validation; NAIP finalization and implementation;
- design and create M&E and reporting system.

### NIGERIA

- facilitate smallholder access to productive resources, finance and services;
- connect smallholders to markets;
- enhance producers' knowledge and develop their capacities;
- encourage diversification of products and income;
- enhance agricultural producers' capacity to prepare for, and respond to, shocks;
- enhance policy dialogue and coordination;
- address and adapt to climate change;
- improve nutrition and promote balanced diets;
- strengthen innovation systems.

### RWANDA

- national public-private dialogue on agriculture financing mechanisms, gaps and opportunities;
- establishment of value chain-based platforms;
- organize, identify and reward successful innovative practices across all key value chains;
- information-sharing on climate change-adapted best practices and weather forecasting, to support farmers and allow them to take action;
- empower and support the private sector through the provision of information relevant to food security.

## SOUTH AFRICA

- improve coordination, establish the social compact, enhance existing structures (private sector, civil society organizations, farmers organizations, etc.);
- NAIP preparation, with a focus on overcoming the fragmentation of programmes and funding flows (Department of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation - DPME);
- Agri-business Unity Forum planned for August 2019, with a focus on ensuring participation of a variety of stakeholders (National African Farmers' Union of South Africa – NAFU SA);
- enhance blended finance;
- “repurpose” the land bank, with a more risk-averse approach;
- re-enforce the development of an overarching M&E system for food security and nutrition, enhancing quality and coordination, in the context of the Malabo Declaration and the SDGs (DPME);
- ensure active participation of the country's departments in the Malabo, SDG and CAADP processes;
- government to coordinate the development of NAIPs linked to the National Food and Nutrition Security Plan within the context of the Malabo Declaration, the SDGs and CAADP.

## TANZANIA

- convene consultative meetings between CAADP and SDGs focal persons;
- advise the government to review the National Agriculture Policy and its implementation strategy;
- advise the government on developing the agricultural mechanisation strategy;
- advise the government to address issues that impede trade between agricultural communities;
- share FAO's 20 SFA actions and determine to what extent they have been addressed in the Agriculture Sector Development Programme II;
- advise the government to identify areas in need to capacity building support, especially in terms of data collection, analysis and management.

## UGANDA

- development of the National Development Plan III;
- strengthen partnerships between public and private sectors in agriculture;
- completion of the Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (ASSP III);
- development of a new NAIP (ASSP III);
- review of the Strategic Plan for Agriculture and Rural Statistics (SPARS);
- advocacy and raising awareness to plan for the National Statistics Committee;
- support Food and Nutrition Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF);
- review of data collection tools for agricultural census;
- strengthen partnerships between MAAIF and the private sector;
- support the Biennial Review of CAADP and Malabo.

## ZAMBIA

- engage key ministries to discuss M&E, budgeting, alignment of indicators, private financing, PPP framework;
- review NAIP I;
- present review findings to management;
- stakeholder validation of the review findings and recommendations;
- engage consultancy to formulate NAIP II;
- draft NAIP II and present it to management;
- stakeholder validation and subsequent launch of NAIP II.

## WORKSHOP OUTCOMES

## ANNEX 6

### Mainstreaming Sustainable Food and Agriculture in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals within Malabo Declaration

28 to 30 May 2019

#### Workshop Conclusion and Proposed Way Forward

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in collaboration with the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, held a three day regional workshop for Africa, from 28 to 30 May 2019, to mainstream Sustainable Food and Agriculture into the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), within the context of Malabo Commitments.

Sixty officials from ten African countries participated in the workshop: Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. The participants were drawn from ministries and departments of agriculture, climate change, planning, trade, resources mobilization, statistics, prime ministers' office and others. The private sector, civil society, academia, investment and development partners also participated.

The objectives of the workshop were to discuss pathways for mainstreaming sustainable food and agriculture (SFA) in the implementation of the SDGs at country level. This includes promoting awareness of the critical role of food and agriculture for achieving SDG2 and all other SDGs. The participants took stock of past and present collaboration and explored future activities to ensure that sustainable food and agriculture is at the heart of the implementation of both the SDGs and the African Union Agenda 2063. They shared experiences on integrating SFA into the SDGs and Malabo commitments in national planning and target setting, as well as in national monitoring and reporting of progress. They also observed the importance of the private sector for integrated solutions, partnerships, and joint resources mobilization. Among themes discussed were: 1. Financing NAIPs/agriculture investment plans, 2. Data collection and national monitoring systems, including for SDG indicators and Malabo, 3. Cross sectoral coordination and advocacy. Based on the participants' discussions, the workshop

concluded and proposed the way forward to promote sustainable food and agriculture at regional and country levels as follows:

1. The global political priorities as expressed by the SDGs reinforce the African continental ambition of the Malabo Declaration. The considerable synergies provide opportunities for streamlining monitoring and reporting for both the SDGs and the Malabo Declaration.
2. Sustainable food and agriculture is at the heart of both Malabo and the SDG agenda.
3. AU, ECA and FAO intend to continue the strong collaboration to jointly contribute to achieving the ambition on sustainable agriculture, food and development in Africa.

#### Proposed way forward on the collaboration of AU-ECA-FAO

1. AU and FAO to collaborate on integrating relevant tools with a view to transforming food and agriculture in Africa, tracking progress related to the SDGs and Malabo Commitment, within the framework of CAADP and, in particular, the National Agricultural Investment Plans;
2. AU, ECA and FAO to continue to strengthen their ongoing collaboration on Malabo Biennial Review and SDG indicators that fall under FAO custodianship. This includes harmonizing indicators and related technical guidelines, capacity building efforts, as well as supporting the use of these indicators in NAIP M&E frameworks;
3. AU, ECA and FAO to further strengthen coordination and alignment of efforts to jointly and effectively support countries in mobilizing momentum to transform agriculture and food systems in an integrated way, building on complementary strengths and experience. This includes support to policy dialogue on sustainable food and agriculture transformation, scaling up of concrete action, promoting partnerships with private sector and civil society, fostering innovative modalities to mobilizing funding and investments, and promoting learning and knowledge exchange.



# LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

# ANNEX 7

## Opening speakers

Country/Organisation	Name	Position
AUC	Josefa Leonel Correia Sacko	Commissioner, Department of Rural Economy & Agriculture
Ethiopia	Kaba Urguessa	State Minister for Agriculture
FAO	Mona Chaya	Deputy Strategic Programme Leader, Strategic Programme for Sustainable Agriculture
UNECA	Xiaoning Gong	Chief, Economic Statistics and National Accounts Section, African Centre for Statistics

## Participants

Country	Name	Position
Djibouti	Abdel Moneim Elhoweris	Food Security and Nutrition Expert and CAADP Focal Person, Intergovernmental Authority on Development Secretariat
Ethiopia	Zena Habtewold	Director, Planning Monitoring and Evaluation, Ministry of Agriculture
	Dejene Abesha	RED&Fs Secretariat Coordinator, Ministry of Agriculture
	Habtam Shewalemma	Senior Expert, UN, CRGE Facility & Regional Economic Cooperation Directorate, Ministry of Finance & Economic Cooperation
	Elias Gebreselassie	Xinhua News Agency
	Ashebiy Wondimu	Senior Forestry Expert, Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission
	Yaiemairje Amebaw	Planning and Development Commission
	Negussie Gorfe	Statistician, African Centre for Statistics, UNECA
	Maya Hage Ali	Policy Officer, FIRST Programme, FAO
	Michael Tewelohe	Photojournalist for AFP & Xinhua
	Ghebremedhin Belay	Executive Director, Institute for Sustainable Development
	Tiruwork Tizazu	Director, Export and Import Trade, Ethiopia Chamber of Commerce
	Biruktayet Assefa	Senior Agriculture Specialist, World Bank
	Imtiaz Alvi	Senior Agriculture Specialist, World Bank
	Siboniso Moyo	Director General's Representative in Ethiopia, International Livestock Development Institute
	Alex Carrasco	Head, Delegation of the European Union to Ethiopia
	Ephrem Fufa	Programme Officer, Agriculture & Rural Development Sector, Ethiopia Office, Japan International Cooperation Agency
	Simplice Nouala Fonkou	Head of Agriculture and Food Security Division, Department of Rural Economy & Agriculture, AUC
	Maurice Lorka	CAADP Advisor, Department of Rural Economy & Agriculture, AUC
	Laila Lokosang	CAADP Pillar III Adviser, Department of Rural Economy & Agriculture, AUC
	Andry Andrintsehen	Senior Statistician, African Centre for Statistics, UNECA
	Medhat El-Helepi	Regional Integration & Trade Division, Food Security, Agriculture & Land Section, ECA

Country	Name	Position
Ethiopia	Oliver J. M. Chinganya	Director, African Centre for Statistics, UNECA
	Getaw Tadesse Gebreyohanes	Research Fellow, International Food Policy Research Institute, Ethiopia Office
	Mesfin Tessema	Director, Strategic Policy Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, International Cooperation and Resource Mobilization, AUC
	Leila Ben Ali	Head of Statistics Division, AUSTAT, AUC
	Ulaş Demirag	Representative and Country Director for Ethiopia and South Sudan, IFAD
	Afencham Jem	ADM
	Ernest Ruzindaza	Senior Advisor & CAADP Team Leader, Department for Rural and Agriculture, AUC
	Joan Cuka Kagwanja	Chief, Land Policy Initiative
Ghana	Josephine Quagrainie	Deputy Director of Policy Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Ministry of Agriculture
	Richard Tweneboah-Kodua	Deputy Director, Development Policy Division, National Development
	Gloria Teye Narh	Executive Director, Agriculture Volunteers of Ghana
	Anthony Selorm Kofituo Morison	CEO, Ghana Statistical Service
	Felix Geli	Member of the SDG monitoring and reporting team, Ghana Statistical Service
	Benjamin Adjei	AFAOR (Programmes), FAO Ghana
Kenya	Penninah Mukami Njung'e	Economist, Resource Mobilization Department, National Treasury and Planning
	John Gitau Mburu	Manager, Agriculture Statistics, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
	James Wanjohi Wachiuri	Assistant Director of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
	Justus Mochache Monda	Chairman, Agriculture Council of Kenya
	Hannington Shemawa Odame	Executive Director, Centre for African Bio-Entrepreneurship
	Hamisi M. Williams	Assistant FAOR (Programmes), FAO Kenya
Namibia	Wilhelmina Handunge	Manager, Operations, Agro-Marketing & Trade Agency, National Strategic Food Reserves
	Otja Tjipetekera	Senior Data Quality Specialist, Namibia Statistics Agency, Namibia Statistics Agency
	Ferdinand Mwapopi	AFAOR (Programme), FAO Namibia
	Mildred Kambinda	Director, Directorate of Agric Production, Extension and Engineering Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
	Stephen Barrion	Policy and Planning, Ministry of Agriculture
	Ned Sibeya	Deputy Chief, National Development Advice, National Planning Commission
Nigeria	Janet Olushola Christopher Mshelia	Senior Planning Officer, Economic Growth Department, Ministry of Budget and National Planning
	Ibrahim Mohammed	Chief Planning Officer and CAADP Desk Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
	Julius Ibecheole	Programme Officer, Civil Society -Scaling Up Nutrition in Nigeria
	Gbenga Akinola Akinbola	Chief Administrative Officer to the President on SDGs
	David Fehintola	AFAOR (Administration), FAO Nigeria

Country	Name	Position
Rwanda	Aimable Abayisenga	Statistician, National Institute of Statistics
	Saidi Rumanzi Mbaraka	Postgraduate Coordinator, National University, College of Agric. Animal Sciences and Vet Medicine
	Gafaranga Joseph	Secretary General, Imbaraga Farmers Organisation
	Francois Nsengiyumva	Chairman, Agriculture Chamber, Private Sector Federation
	Otto Viannhey Muhinda	AFAOR (Programmes), FAO Rwanda
South Africa	Mokgadi Faith Rampola	Deputy Director, AU-Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources
	Thulani Clifford Masilela	Outcomes Facilitator for Health, Department of Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation
	Motsepe Ramotse Donald Matlala	President, National African Farmers Union of South Africa
	Laurel Martha June Oettle	Director, Association for Rural Advancement
	Augustin Herman Wambo Yamdjeu	Head of CAADP, NEPAD
Tanzania	Stephano Mgani	Policy & Planning, Ministry of Agriculture
	Ezekiel Kalebu Swema	Coordinator, Livestock Policy Advocacy, Agriculture Non-State Actors Forum
	Jillahoma Mussa Wemmao	Senior Statistician, Agriculture Statistics Department, National Bureau of Statistics
	Charles Tulahi	AFAOR (Programmes)
Uganda	Ollen Wanda	Senior Planner - Agriculture, National Planning Authority
	Richard Ndikuryayo	Assistant Commissioner, Agricultural Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
	Patrick Okello	Director, Agriculture and Environmental Statistics, Uganda Bureau of Statistics
	Emmanuel Mwesiga Kyeishe	Chairperson, District Farmers' Association, Uganda National Farmers' Federation
	Moses Ogwal	Policy Director, Private Sector Foundation of Uganda
	Jean Marie Byakweli	Policy Officer, FAO Uganda
	Mildred Barungi	Research Fellow, Economic Policy Research Centre
USA	Samuel Benin	Deputy Director of Africa, International Food Policy Institute
Zambia	Harriet Mweene	Economist, Ministry of Agriculture
	Ballard A.M. Zulu	Outreach Director, Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute
	Geoffrey Chomba	AFAOR (Programmes), FAO Zambia

## Private sector participants

Country	Name	Position
Cote D' Ivoire	John Bee	Regional Head, Regulatory and Scientific Affairs, Sub-Saharan Africa, Nestlé S.A.
Ethiopia	Gebru Tefera	Manager, Evergreen Integrated Milk Production & Processing Company
Ghana	Andrew Ahiaku	Head of Agribusiness, Fidelity Bank Ghana
Kenya	Wambui Chege	Associate Director, Agribusiness, International Development Advisory Services (IDAS)-KPMG
	Grant Brooke	Co-founder & Executive Director, Twiga Foods
Nigeria	Ifeoluwa Olatayo	CEO, Soupah Kitchen
Saudi Arabia	Umar I. Kamarah	Senior Food Security Specialist, Islamic Development Bank
USA	Roger Frank	Founder/Managing Director, Innovare Advisors LLC

## FAO

FAO Office	Name	Position
FAORAF	Ade Freeman	Regional Programme Leader
	Scott Newman	Senior Animal Health & Production Officer, FAO Strategic Program 2 Focal Point & Delivery Manager for the Africa Regional Initiative 2: Sustainable Production Intensification and Value Chain Development
	Koffi Amegbeto	Senior Policy Officer & SDG focal point
	Linda JesusOsei	Programme Assistant
	Ki Min	AMR Consultant
FAOHQ	Mona Chaya	Deputy Strategic Programme Leader, Strategic Programme for Sustainable Agriculture
	Ewald Rametsteiner	Deputy Director, Forestry Department
	Astrid Agostini	Senior Natural Resources Officer, Strategic Programme for Sustainable Agriculture
	Amy Heyman	Programme Officer, Strategic Programme for Sustainable Agriculture, FAO
FAO/SFE	Yemesrach Kebede	Programme Assistant
	Misrak Alemayehu	Team Assistant
	Kafkas Caprazli	Statistician
FAO/Consultant	Sarah Nehrling	Facilitator
FAO/AU	Ndamona Kali	Advisor, Food Security Statistics



