**UNDP brings everything together in 100+ countries for Food and Agricultural Commodity Systems**

**Strategy in Summary**

FACS are fundamental to the sustainable development of the 170 countries UNDP supports. FACS are often the largest contributor to their economies; food and nutrition is fundamental for citizen health; and FACS have a key role to play in achieving the SDGs. Yet, FACS are in crisis and need to be radically transformed to become sustainable. The production practices and consumption patterns in global Food and Agricultural Commodity Systems (FACS) are on an unsustainable trajectory with multiple impacts on human development, the environment and economies. To ecosystem degradation, conflicts over land and natural resources, reduced capacity and resilience to climate and other shocks, persistent poverty, food insecurity, and related people displacement and migration, and malnutrition including overweight and obesity, we must add the COVID-19 pandemic and its global effects.

We must transform to a new paradigm of agricultural production based on diversified, resilient agroecological systems which work simultaneously on achieving economic, environmental, social, and health outcomes; with smallholders central to the transformation as the engine of economic development. Working on FACS will contribute not only to recovery from the COVID19 crisis, by creating sustainable and resilient livelihoods for many along FAC supply chains, but also by reducing deforestation preventing further zoonoses in the future.

UNDP has for the first time consolidated its FACS support and vision into one innovative strategy. This strategy targets the deep crisis the world finds itself with an integrated approach to the issues and lays a foundation for reshaping global food systems for a sustainable future. With a current portfolio of projects representing over USD 1.2 billion in grants, UNDP works on FACS in more than 100 countries and close to 500 landscapes.

UNDP’s vision for FACS is, through multi-stakeholder collaboration, to transform food and commodity systems into resilient; equitable; inclusive; environmentally, socially and economically sustainable systems.

This will be achieved by UNDP building on its trusted relationship with governments to:

- be the SDG integrator using multi-stakeholder collaboration for systemic change.
- bring technical expertise in 170 countries to unlock synergies and build capacity for integrated work.
- build partnerships based on comparative advantage with FAO, IFAD, WHO, UNEP and others.
- facilitate learning and curating collective knowledge for action.
- Work across multiple geographical scales, top-down and bottom-up.
- Unlock and catalyze private and public – bilateral and multilateral - financing.

**3 Key Results from 5 Intervention Areas**

To achieve the FACS vision, UNDP’s strategy is focused 3 interlinked key expected results.

1 – Upscaling sustainable production landscapes and jurisdictions

2 – Transforming food and agricultural commodity supply chains to become sustainable
3 – Empowering all members of vulnerable households and smallholder producers to become more resilient, attain food security and pursue sustainable livelihoods.

The key results have a multiplier effect: as more food and agricultural commodity supply chains become sustainable, more production landscapes and jurisdictions have a route to sustainability, and more producers have the opportunity for a sustainable livelihood.

UNDP offers support across 5 systemic intervention areas are being devised to drive the achievement of the 3 key results. Working with the expertise and funding of partners, UNDP will develop the detailed structure, strategy and activities in these 5 intervention areas.

At country level:

1 - Reforming policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks for sustainable and resilient food and agricultural commodity systems and strengthening their enforcement.

2 - Strengthening national and subnational capacities and systems to foster sustainable food and agricultural commodity systems.

3 - Improving market and financial incentives for producers to shift to more sustainable practices.

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

At global level:

5 - Increasing global and country level impact through global advocacy, capacity building and partnerships.

UNDP will mainstream the concepts of leaving no one behind, gender equality and women’s empowerment, transparency and governance, and resilience in all interventions.

12 Transformative Pathways – ranging over energy, water, food waste, biodiversity and more – link Intervention Areas and Key Results.

The strategy is shown unfolding - 5 Intervention Areas achieving 12 Transformative Pathways on the way to 3 Key Expected Results – in this visualization:
Figure 1: FACS Strategy Visualisation
In detail, the FACS Strategy is described in this chart.

**Figure 2: FACS Strategy in detail**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Vision</th>
<th>Transformer Pathways</th>
<th>Transformation Arcs</th>
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<tr>
<td>Working in partnership to transform food and agricultural commodity systems into resilient, equitable, inclusive, healthy, environmentally, socially and economically sustainable systems by 2030</td>
<td>1. Reforming policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks for sustainable food and agricultural commodity systems and strengthening their enforcement</td>
<td>2. Strengthening of national and subnational capacities to foster sustainable food and agricultural commodity systems</td>
<td>3. Improving market and financial incentives for producers to shift to more sustainable production practices</td>
<td>4. Promoting equitable, sustainable and resilient livelihoods for small producers and all members of vulnerable rural households</td>
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<tr>
<td>TIP1: Increase, stabilize and diversify livelihoods for small producers, smallholder farmers, local fisheries, livestock, and tree services and especially women</td>
<td>TIP2: Ensure sustainable water use and watershed management</td>
<td>TIP3: Strengthen institutional capacities for participatory, transdisciplinary, agroecological research and innovation</td>
<td>TIP4: Strengthen institutional capacities for gender-responsive extension services that are socially-inclusive and promote sustainable and climate-resilient production in support of employment generation</td>
<td>TIP5: Strengthen market access for small producers</td>
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<tr>
<td>TIP3: Transform productive landscapes and jurisdictions to conserve natural assets, sustainable ecosystems services, water resilience and make climate-change adaptation and mitigation</td>
<td>TIP4: Ensure access to clean and affordable energy for producers, and boost agricultural, industrial and climate policies</td>
<td>TIP5: Improve transparency and access to credit while promoting gender-sensitive financial services</td>
<td>TIP6: Protect the integrity of spreads and maintain sustainability</td>
<td>TIP7: Support the development and implementation of national and subnational strategies and action plans for sustainable food and agricultural commodity systems</td>
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<td>TIP5: Align food system policies, subsidies, innovation finance and emergency, incentives to decrease forest and related biodiversity loss</td>
<td>TIP6: Foster good governance, gender mainstreaming, social equity and resilience</td>
<td>TIP7: Strengthen governance and practices related to access and benefits sharing of genetic resources with communities</td>
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**Key Result 1:** Sustainable production landscapes and jurisdictions upscaled

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

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

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

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

**Key Result 2:** Food and agricultural commodity supply chains transformed to become sustainable

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.8. Facilitate South-South cooperation

**Key Result 3:** Smallholder farmers and all members of vulnerable households empowered to become more resilient, attain food security and pursue sustainable livelihoods

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

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

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

3.4. Strengthen partnerships with companies for collective action

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

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

**Enablers:**

- Thought leadership and global advocacy
- Knowledge management and generation of innovative tools
- Communities of practice
- Portfolio M&E
- Strategic partnerships
- Facilitation of international dialogue and negotiations
- Provision of technical assistance to countries
- Resource mobilization

**Fostering good governance, Gender mainstreaming, Social equity and resilience**
Building on existing momentum

The FACS strategy builds on strong foundations. UNDP has a more than 50 year history of supporting FACS through country-level projects worth more than $1.2 bn. Flagship initiatives such as SCALA (Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture) with FAO, UN-REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) with UNEP and FAO, and Green Commodity Programme’s National Commodity Platforms are key examples of a $1.2 billion portfolio which covers sustainable agricultural commodities, value chains, terrestrial and marine ecosystems and biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, chemical management, governance, livelihoods and gender. The FACS portfolio demonstrates UNDP’s strength in working across ministries of national governments, sub-national governments and with the private sector, including major brands, buyers, processors, financial institutions, at national and global levels.

UNDP’s depth of experience in multi-stakeholder collaboration for systemic change puts collaborative problem solving at the heart of UNDP’s approach, working with traders, industry associations and farmers’ groups alongside governments at all levels. As the strategy evolves, partners and funders will have the opportunity to shape the way forward across the intervention areas, contributing their knowledge, expertise, and experience in the field to build more effective interventions.

Building on a broad portfolio

UNDP’s existing FACS portfolio (Figure 3) shows the broad range of partner organizations, especially sister UN Agencies, already contributing to the development of solutions. We will build on this to include new skills and experience from additional organizations in the field.

Figure 3: Word cloud of FACS portfolio partners

The FACS portfolio covers more than 100 countries and supports close to 500 landscapes, including initiatives that focus on increasing the resilience of agricultural systems and food security for more than 3.7 million people in more than 1,000 small-holder farming communities across over 40 countries, mainly in LDCs. UNDP has joined forces with over 40 international organizations and NGOs to tackle challenges at the roots of unsustainable food and agricultural commodity systems.

The world needs food and agricultural commodity systems that are resilient; equitable; inclusive; environmentally, socially and economically sustainable. UNDP is ready to answer that call.

See the full strategy here (link)