



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Strategic
work of
FAO to

INCREASE THE RESILIENCE OF LIVELIHOODS



STRATEGIC PROGRAMME
TO INCREASE THE
RESILIENCE OF
LIVELIHOODS TO THREATS
AND CRISES

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**FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE STRATEGIC WORK
OF FAO TO INCREASING THE RESILIENCE OF
AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS TO THREATS AND CRISES**

<http://www.fao.org/resilience/en/>

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MADAGASCAR

Malagasy Migratory
Locust swarm.
©FAO/Madagascar

KEY MESSAGES

➔ FAO helps countries develop and implement appropriate legal, policy and institutional systems including for example food chain crisis management, disaster risk reduction and management for the agricultural sectors and the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises.

➔ FAO builds national and local capacities to reduce the risks and impacts of natural and climate hazards, food chain threats, conflicts and protracted crisis, to enhance the resilience of agricultural livelihoods

➔ FAO promotes knowledge, guidelines, standards and good practices of disaster and crisis risk governance, risk monitoring

and early warning, vulnerability reduction measures, preparedness and response to shocks.

➔ FAO helps countries and communities to develop mechanisms for the collection, analysis and dissemination of data to monitor, warn and act on crises risks and threats to agriculture, food safety and food security and nutrition.

➔ FAO advocates and provides assistance to protect the livelihoods of vulnerable farmers, herders, fishers and tree-dependent communities before, during and after emergencies.

➔ FAO builds and promotes partnerships and synergies with academic, UN, civil, and

private sector agencies to join forces for increasing resilience of agricultural livelihoods in order to achieve sustainable development.

➔ FAO supports countries and regions to mobilise adequate resources for risk reduction and crisis management, regular information and early warning, risk and vulnerability reduction at community and household level and emergency preparedness and response to disasters and crises.

“I AM CONVINCED THAT FIGHTING HUNGER AND BOOSTING THE RESILIENCE OF AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS CAN LEAD TO PEACE DIVIDENDS.”

José Graziano da Silva,
FAO Director-General

INCREASING THE RESILIENCE OF AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS TO THREATS AND CRISES

Due to the growing world population, it is estimated that global food production will need to increase by 60 percent to feed over 9.5 billion people by 2050.

Worldwide, the livelihoods of 2.5 billion people depend on agriculture. These small-scale farmers, herders, fishers and forest-dependent communities generate more than half of the global agricultural production and are particularly at risk from disasters that destroy or damage harvests, equipment, supplies, livestock, seeds, crops and stored food.

Disasters and crises don't just have immediate, short-term effects – they undermine livelihoods and national development gains

that have taken years to build. As the magnitude and impact of crises and disasters increase – aggravated by climate change and the overexploitation of natural resources – more and more households, communities and governments of developing countries are less able to absorb, recover and adapt, making them more vulnerable to future shocks.

Today, there are still 793 million undernourished and hungry people in the world, which means just over one in nine people do not get enough food to lead healthy, active lives. Our ability to eradicate hunger and feed a growing population by 2030 – the deadline set by countries, for countries with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – depends on fostering the unique skills of farmers, fishers, herders and forest-dependent communities to produce food and manage the environment we all rely on.

FAO believes that countries, communities and individuals, together with development and humanitarian actors, can build livelihoods that are resilient to disasters and crises.

The resilience of agricultural livelihoods is key to making sustainable development a reality by ensuring that agriculture and food systems are productive and risk sensitive, in order to feed present and future generations.

We must ensure that years of step-by-step agricultural development gains are not wiped out by sudden shocks. Increasing the resilience of agricultural livelihoods is a powerful lever to reach the Sustainable Development Goal pledge “to leave no one behind”.



TANZANIA

Farmers cultivating crops
in Msanga Village.
©FAO/Simon Maina



ETHIOPIA

Animal owners selling livestock for destocking purposes in the Aydora community.

©FAO/Tamiru Legesse

DIFFERENT SHOCKS, DIFFERENT CHALLENGES AFFECTING AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS

The resilience work of FAO is defined around three main groups of shocks: natural hazards, including climate change extreme events; food chain crises including transboundary plant pests and diseases, animal diseases and food safety; violent conflicts and protracted crises.



NATURAL HAZARDS AND CLIMATE-RELATED DISASTERS

Over the past decade, economic damages resulting from natural hazards have amounted to US\$1.5 trillion (caused by geophysical hazards such as earthquakes, tsunamis and landslides, as well as hydro-meteorological hazards, including storms, floods, droughts and wild fires). Climate-related disasters, in particular, are increasing worldwide and expected to intensify with climate change. They disproportionately affect food insecure, poor people – over 75 percent of whom derive their livelihoods from agriculture.

US\$250 to 300 billion
a year in economic losses



Economic losses caused by disasters have reached an average of US\$250 billion to US\$300 billion a year, severely affecting stable economic growth in low and middle-income countries and eroding development gains in vulnerable communities.

2 billion
people affected



In developing countries, disasters have amounted to about US\$550 billion in estimated damages over the past decade and affected 2 billion people.

25% of damages
to agriculture sector



Between 2003 and 2013, 25 percent of damages and losses caused by climate related disasters in developing countries affected the agriculture sector.

80% of drought
damage on agriculture



More than 80 percent of the damages and losses caused by droughts are to the agriculture sector, affecting livestock and crop production.

22.5 million
people/year displaced by
climate-related disasters



In the last seven years, an average of 22.5 million people were displaced from their homes each year by climate-related disasters, mostly floods and storms. That is equivalent to 62 000 people every day.



FOOD CHAIN CRISES

The human food chain is under continued threat from an alarming increase in the number of outbreaks of transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases, as well as food safety and radiation events. Avian influenza, peste des petits ruminants, locust infestations, wheat, cassava, maize and banana diseases, armyworm, fruit flies, food-borne pathogens and mycotoxins are just some examples of threats to the human food chain that have detrimental effects on food security, human health, livelihoods, national economies and global markets. Climate change is in part responsible for a rise in food chain emergencies.

**70% of
poor people
depend
on livestock**



Nearly 70 percent of the world's 1.4 billion extremely poor people depend on livestock for their livelihoods, income, food and well-being.

**estimated economic losses
US\$1.45 billion
to 2.1 billion**



Transboundary animal diseases, such as *peste des petits ruminants* (goat and sheep plague), can cause production and economic losses estimated at US\$1.45 billion to US\$2.1 billion each year.

**over 70%
of emerging diseases**



Over the past decades, more than 70 percent of emerging diseases affecting humans originated in livestock and wildlife.

**up to 80%
yield losses**



Plant diseases such as wheat rust can cause yield losses of up to 80 percent, putting worldwide wheat production at risk.

**locust plagues can
destroy up to
100% of crops**



Locust plagues can destroy the crops of entire communities, as was the case in 2003-2005 when a major Desert Locust upsurge wiped out 30 to 100 percent of agropastoral resources in the Sahelian countries of West Africa, affecting more than 8 million people.



CONFLICTS AND PROTRACTED CRISES

Conflicts and protracted crises are among the most challenging contexts in which to fight hunger, malnutrition and poverty. Protracted crises are driven by a combination of recurring causes – human-made factors and natural hazards (often occurring simultaneously), lengthy food crises, breakdown of livelihoods and food systems and insufficient governance and institutional capacity to deal with the resulting crisis. Two-thirds of international humanitarian assistance goes to protracted (eight years or more) or recurrent crises.

500 million people are potentially affected by protracted crises



Almost half a billion people live in over 20 countries and territories affected by protracted crises, mostly in Africa.

hunger **3 times** higher



Hunger rates in protracted crisis situations are almost three times higher than in other developing contexts.

40% more protracted crises



Today, 40 percent more ongoing food crises are protracted than in 1990.

absorbs **80% of** humanitarian funds



Protracted crises absorb 80 percent of all funds dedicated to humanitarian response by OECD member countries.

87% do not flee their homes



In conflict situations, an average of 87 percent of those affected do not flee their homes.



SOMALIA

Pastoral woman near the Kenya-Somali border in search of water and pasture.
©FAO/Frank Nyakatrú

ADDRESSING THE DIFFERENT SHOCKS THREATENING AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS

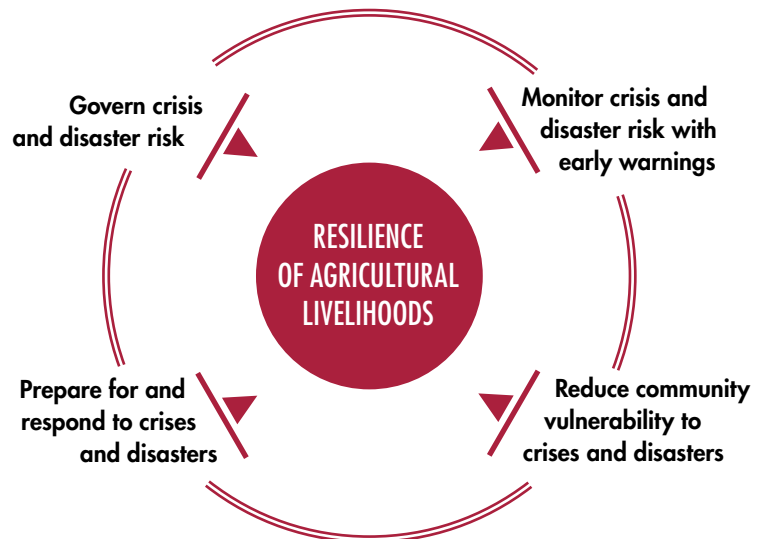
People with resilient livelihoods are better able to prevent and reduce the impact of disasters on their lives.

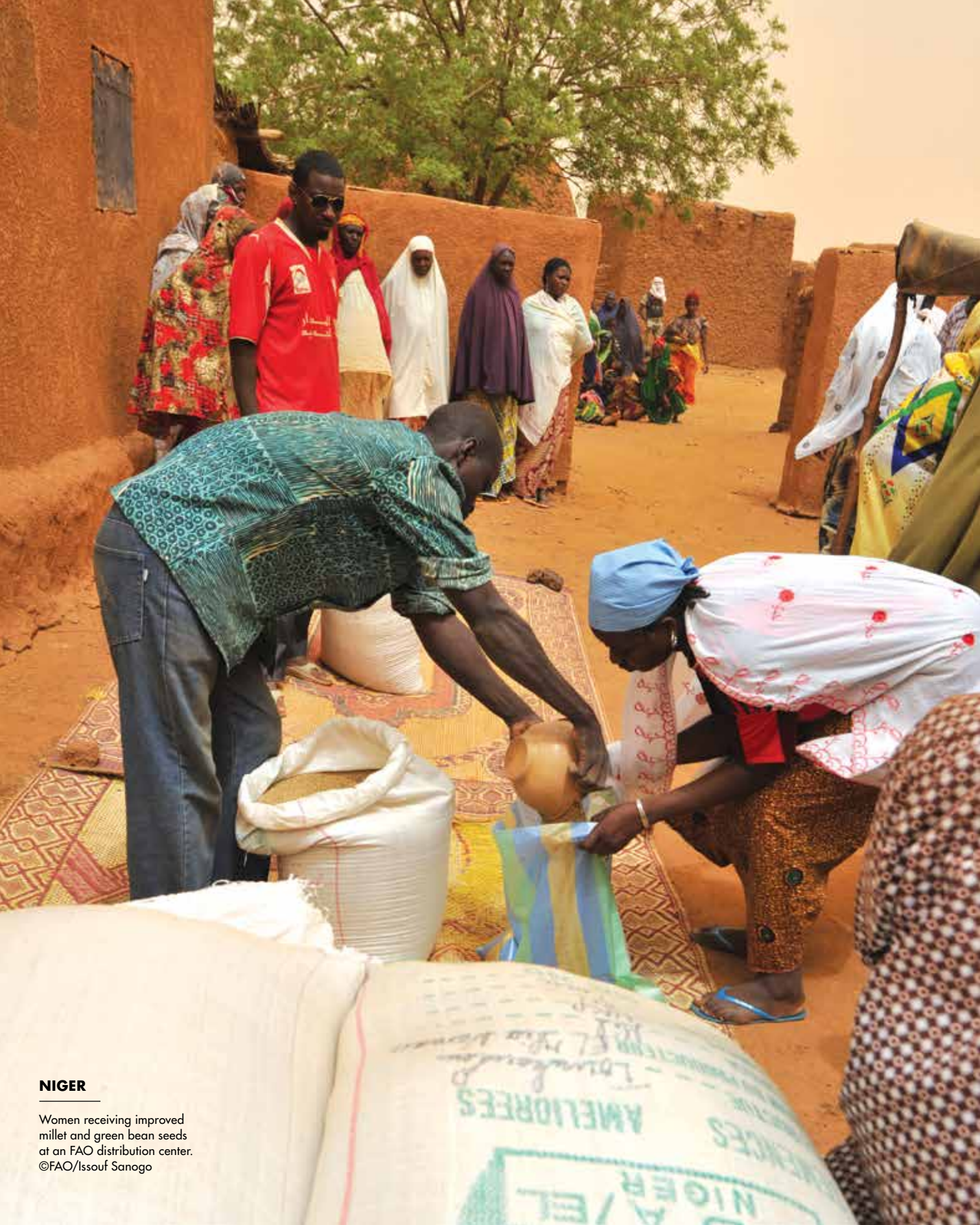
They can better withstand damage, recover and adapt when disasters cannot be prevented.

The resilience work of FAO is context-specific, anchored in the local livelihoods system. It taps into a wide range of technical expertise on the various types of shocks, the agriculture subsectors and the four interconnected priority actions listed here, which include a blend of short-term humanitarian and long-term development and investment interventions.

Adopting a multi-hazard and cross-sectoral approach, increasing the resilience of agricultural livelihoods to threats and crises

can only be done if action is taken across four mutually reinforcing areas:





NIGER

Women receiving improved millet and green bean seeds at an FAO distribution center.
©FAO/Issouf Sanogo

▶ CRISIS AND DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE

Agricultural livelihoods can only be protected from multi-hazards if adequate disaster risk and crisis governance is present at all levels.

Appropriate and enabling policies, institutional structures, capacities and financing for disaster risk reduction and crisis management must be in place at local, national, regional and global levels to reduce increasing levels of threats from multiple types of shocks affecting the agriculture sector and related food security.

▶ CRISIS AND DISASTER RISK MONITORING AND EARLY WARNING

It is important to monitor and predict crisis and disaster risks and their likelihood of occurrence and effects on the agriculture sector.

Such risk monitoring must be coupled with timely alerts to trigger accurate decision-making at institutional and community levels.

Monitoring crisis and disaster risks helps to prevent, prepare for and reduce the impact of such shocks and avoid a full-blown humanitarian crisis and the human suffering and costs associated with it.



INDIA

Fishermen sorting salvaged fishing nets after the tsunami in 2004.
©FAO/Ami Vitale India



GUATEMALA

Corn damaged by drought.
©FAO/Guatemala



▶ PREVENTION AND VULNERABILITY REDUCTION

Reducing the root causes of vulnerabilities of individuals and communities whose livelihoods depend on crop, livestock, fish, trees and other renewable resources is also fundamental.

Crisis and disaster risk protection, prevention and impact mitigation through the application of risk sensitive technologies and good practices, risk transfer and social protection are crucial to strengthen agricultural livelihoods, reduce the impact of a shock on them and enable them to bounce back better and faster.



▶ EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

Sound crisis and disaster risk governance, monitoring and early warning systems and vulnerability reduction measures cannot always avert a crisis. When disasters, conflicts and/or epidemics strike, we must be prepared to respond quickly and effectively to save lives and livelihoods and reduce the impact of these crises.

The emergency work to prepare for, protect and rehabilitate agricultural livelihoods is crucial to ensure that people do not become irreversibly destitute and dependent on international assistance. Humanitarian support for agricultural livelihoods enables people to rapidly become self-reliant and productive again with dignity.

THE RESILIENCE PROMISE

The increase in the frequency and impact of disasters and crises is becoming unsustainable, both in terms of human suffering and economic losses.

Funding requirements for humanitarian crises have increased six fold from US\$3.4 billion in 2004 to nearly US\$19.5 billion in 2015. In the face of this new reality, there is no doubt we need to change our way of thinking and decision-making, including how and where to invest resources. We need to move from a reactive response to crises to proactively preventing and anticipating them.

For FAO, resilience is a common objective for all stakeholders in disaster and crisis areas, bridging short-term humanitarian and long-term development interventions. Zero hunger, environmental conservation, climate change adaptation and sustainable economic development cannot be achieved without resilient agricultural livelihoods.

As three-quarters of the world's poor are farmers, FAO believes that the humanitarian and development community must put the resilience of agricultural livelihoods as a top priority on their agenda in the five main global policy processes – the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**, the **Paris Climate Agreement**, the **One Health approach**, the **Committee on Food Security Framework for Action** and the **Agenda for Humanity of the World Humanitarian Summit** – for delivering the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

In the case of natural hazards, several studies confirm that it is four to seven times more cost-effective to invest in disaster risk reduction – a major building block for resilience work – than to rely on emergency response. Yet, only 0.4 percent of Official Development Assistance is spent on disaster risk reduction.

Furthermore, in armed conflict and protracted crisis situations, protecting, saving and rebuilding agricultural livelihoods to save lives and create the conditions for longer-term resilience is a key step towards ensuring peace

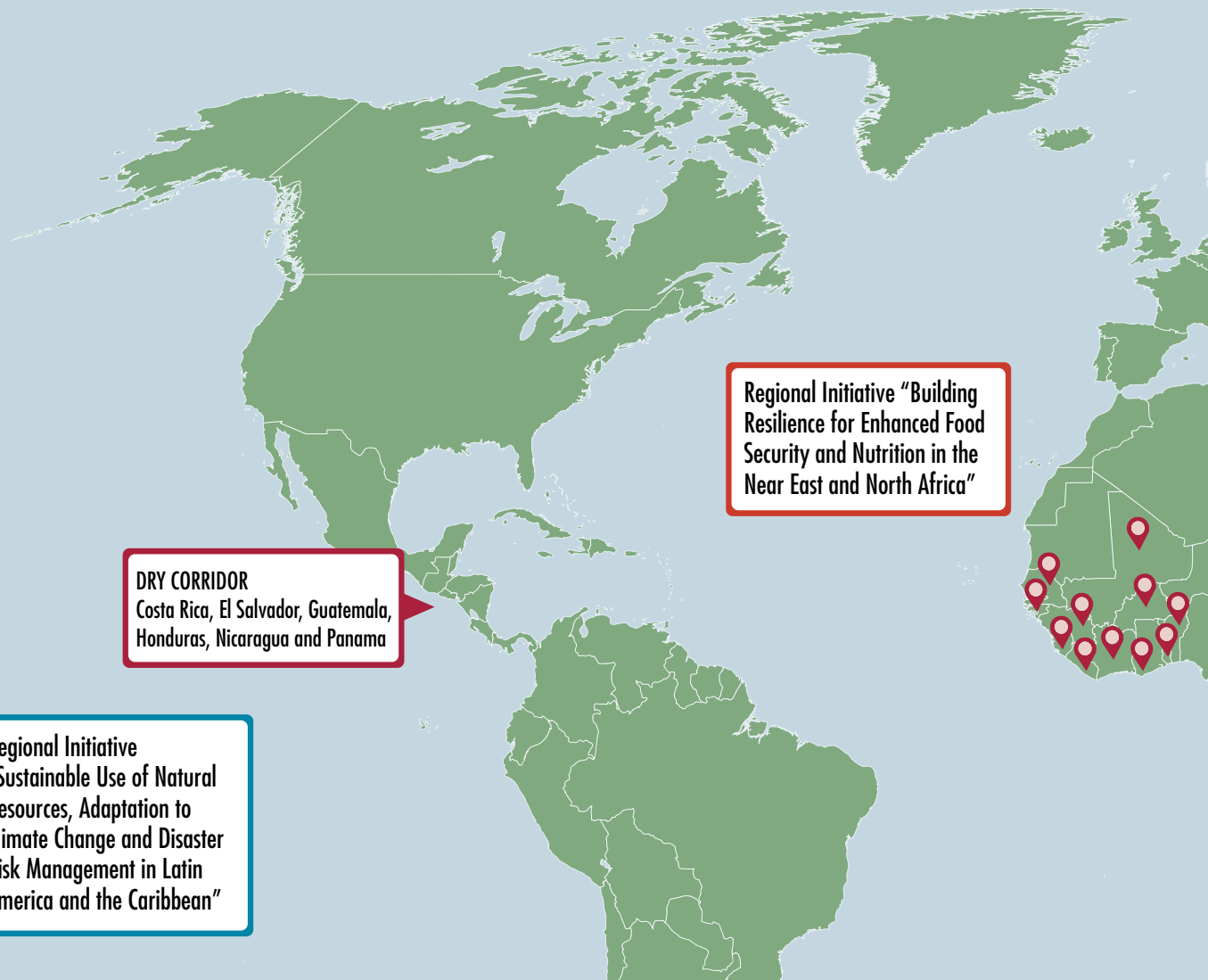
and stability. However, the role of the agriculture sector in crisis situations is too often overlooked and the necessary investments not made.

Smallholders are the backbone of the developing world, generating about 80 percent of its agricultural production. They are also the custodians of precious agro-ecosystems. It is therefore crucial to include them in governance decisions and financial investments to fight hunger, poverty and the destruction of precious natural resources on which life and food depend. Today, it is clear that without resilient agricultural livelihoods, it will be very difficult to eradicate hunger and achieve sustainable development for present and future generations.



**IN THE CASE OF
NATURAL
HAZARDS,
SEVERAL STUDIES
CONFIRM THAT IT
IS FOUR TO SEVEN
TIMES MORE
COST-EFFECTIVE
TO INVEST IN
DISASTER RISK
REDUCTION THAN
TO RELY ON
EMERGENCY
RESPONSE.**

ACHIEVING RESULTS AND SHOWING IMPACT



DRY CORRIDOR
Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala,
Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama

Regional Initiative “Building
Resilience for Enhanced Food
Security and Nutrition in the
Near East and North Africa”

Regional Initiative
“Sustainable Use of Natural
Resources, Adaptation to
Climate Change and Disaster
Risk Management in Latin
America and the Caribbean”

<p> MULTI-COUNTRY IMPACT</p> <p>Phase 2 of the Emerging Pandemic Threats programme targets more than 30 countries to build their veterinary systems’ capacities to reduce the vulnerability of communities to animal diseases.</p>	<p>GLOBAL IMPACT</p> <p>The joint FAO/OIE/WHO collaboration addresses global activities that include antimicrobial resistance (AMR), and other threats at the animal-human-environment interface.</p>
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In close collaboration with its partners, FAO works to increase the resilience of agricultural livelihoods at risk of disasters and crises in countries and regions around the world, as illustrated in the **following examples**.



REGIONAL INITIATIVES

FAO works at all levels from global to local including regional with governments and communities.

Many threats and shocks are transboundary by nature, demanding efforts to increase resilience for dealing with regional impacts. Natural hazards can damage terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems across national borders. Plant pests like locusts or cassava mosaic, high impact animal diseases such as avian influenza or *peste des petits ruminants*, or food safety events like food contamination have regional and even global repercussions.

The increasing mobility of people and their assets means disasters, food chain crises and conflicts have widespread impacts that spill over borders and can drive instability and food insecurity across an entire region.

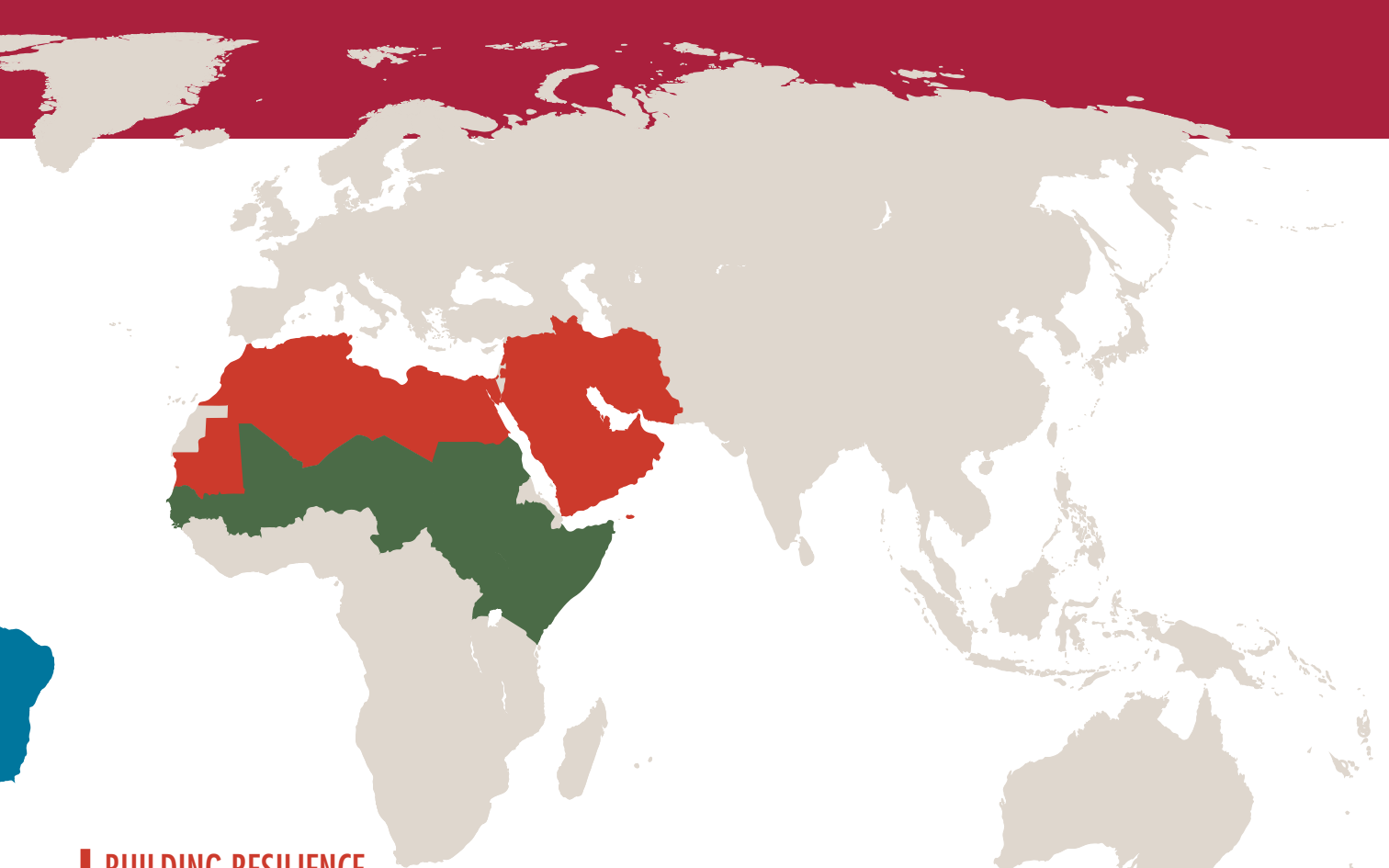
THE INCREASING MOBILITY OF PEOPLE AND THEIR ASSETS MEANS DISASTERS, FOOD CHAIN CRISIS AND CONFLICTS HAVE WIDESPREAD IMPACTS THAT SPILL OVER BORDERS.

SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

In this region, one-third of the population lives in areas highly exposed to the increasing frequency of disasters and extreme climate events. With proper agro-environmental risk reduction and adaptation policies to address climate change, countries can build resilient farming systems to improve the food security and capacities of millions of people facing these threats.

This Regional Initiative works with countries to design agro-environmental policies, support the elaboration of a regional strategy for risk management in the framework of the regional alliance *Comunidad de Estados Latinoamericanos y Caribeños* (CELAC), strengthen monitoring of agricultural pests, diseases and climate risks as well as invest in vulnerability reduction measures for family farmers.





BUILDING RESILIENCE FOR ENHANCED FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

The rise in conflicts and protracted crises in parts of the region has increased vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition, distress migration, heightened threats of transboundary diseases and resulting decreased cross-border trade – requiring urgent livelihoods support at the regional level.

FAO assists countries in reducing food insecurity, improving nutrition and strengthening agricultural livelihoods resilience at all levels. Gender-sensitive in nature, the Regional Initiative considers the specific needs of women and men. Early warning information systems with a particular focus on preventing transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases are used to scale up support to crisis-affected countries, while nutrition education and risk sensitive measures are integrated in food production decisions and investments.

BUILDING RESILIENCE IN AFRICA'S DRYLANDS

Drought, floods, disease epidemics and conflicts are common occurrences for populations in Africa, who often struggle to bounce back from these crises. Dryland countries need to better anticipate, mitigate and respond to shocks, threats and emergencies before, during and after disasters threatening agricultural livelihoods and the income, food and wellbeing they generate.

This Regional Initiative helps to build resilient communities and institutions that can prevent, absorb and recover quickly. In addition to strengthening institutional capacities for risk reduction and crisis management in the agriculture sector, the Initiative also supports early warning and risk information management systems, and the application of vulnerability reduction measures to increase resilience to future shocks.

FROM THE FIELD

SOUTH SUDAN Conflict-driven crises



South Sudan is highly prone to shocks, from economic downturns and conflict-driven crises to natural hazards such as floods, drought and outbreaks of animal and plant diseases.

These shocks exacerbate prevailing food insecurity and undermine agriculture-based livelihoods. Since the current conflict erupted in 2013, FAO has responded with a multitrack approach to resilience building (saving lives, saving livelihoods, and developing livelihoods), depending on needs, vulnerability and access.

Each year since the crisis began, FAO has reached an average of 2.7 million people with a combination of farming, fishing and livestock support. In 2015, portable lifesaving survival kits were developed as part of a multiagency effort to address the needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in hard-to-reach areas. The kits contained various

lifesaving supplies such as mosquito nets, water purification tablets, oral rehydration salts as well as short maturity vegetable seeds and fishing supplies, and were a lifeline for families cut off from other assistance.

FAO has also sought to protect livestock herds, widening the scope of its vaccination and treatment programme – reaching over 3 million animals in 2014, 5.3 million in 2015 and over 8 million in 2016.

FAO also distributed more than 27 000 fuel efficient stoves, within the framework of the Safe Access to Fuel and Energy Initiative. This has helped reduce the need for firewood and charcoal in the short term, easing the pressure on forests and woodlands close to IDP settlements, while decreasing the pace of deforestation and soil erosion in the medium to long terms. At the same time, the stoves minimize the burden on women and girls as less trips are required to collect firewood, and household expenditure on fuel is reduced. The stoves promoted by FAO are durable, low cost, highly portable and lightweight to allow for mobility.

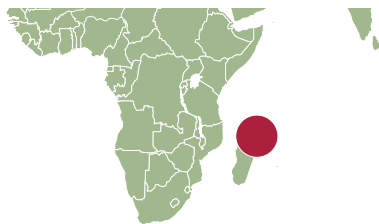


SOUTH SUDAN

Community receiving fishing nets in Jonglei.
©FAO/South Sudan



MADAGASCAR Locust food chain crisis



In 2012, a migratory locust plague developed in Madagascar – the result of years of neglect in locust population surveillance and control due to institutional fragility and instability and limited funding.

The plague threatened to wipe out food crops and livestock grazing lands, compromising the agricultural livelihoods, food security and nutrition of about 13 million people (over half of the Malagasy population).

In 2013, a three year joint emergency programme by FAO and Madagascar’s Ministry of Agriculture started with the aim of returning to a locust recession. While jointly implementing emergency control measures the Programme sought to enable the Government to take over ongoing and future locust control

management by strengthening national capacities in locust monitoring and control.

Large-scale, mostly aerial survey and control operations allowed the control of locust infestations over more than 2.3 million hectares. As a result, damage to crops and pastures was limited and the agricultural livelihoods and food security of vulnerable populations protected. The programme set up a Locust Watch Unit and strengthened the capacity of national staff through training on locust management and on-the-job field exercises.

SOMALIA Protracted crisis and food chain crisis: *peste des petits ruminants*



Sheep and goats are a lifeline for Somalia’s most vulnerable smallholders, particularly those in crisis situations.

Repeated outbreaks of the sheep and goat plague, commonly known as *peste des petits ruminants* (PPR) – a highly contagious, transboundary animal disease that can wipe

out 90 percent of infected flock-created havoc for Somali herders throughout the early 2000s.

Following the development of a PPR control and prevention strategy with Government counterparts, FAO prepared the groundwork for a mass vaccination campaign in 2012 by:

- training local partners in disease surveillance, preparedness and response to PPR outbreaks;
- raising awareness on the importance of PPR reporting in target communities; and
- creating cold chain facilities to store medicines and vaccines.

A total of 43 million sheep and goats were vaccinated between 2012 and 2015, benefiting more than 3.75 million people throughout the country and protecting their livelihoods.

The PPR control programme also enabled Somalia to develop its surveillance and control capacity for other priority diseases that affect the different livestock species. As a result, confidence in the quality of the country’s livestock trade was restored, enabling Somalia to increase exports to a record 5.3 million in 2015, 90 percent of which were sheep and goats.

In 2016, FAO and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) launched an ambitious programme for the global eradication of PPR – still present in 70 countries in South and East Asia, most of Africa and the Middle East with devastating consequences for pastoralists’ livelihoods – by 2030.

NAMIBIA Natural disaster forest fire risk management



About one in five people rely on forests for their livelihoods, the vast majority of whom live in poverty and are extremely vulnerable to shocks.

Fire is one of the most serious threats to their lives and livelihoods. FAO experts estimate

that about 67 million ha of forestland burns each year – an area roughly twice the size of Germany. While people generally cause fires, whether deliberately or through negligence, climate change is exacerbating their incidence, particularly as droughts become more severe and frequent.

People and their communities play a central role in fire management. For example, in Namibia's Caprivi region, FAO supported the training of tens of thousands of local people and government staff in community-based forest management. The approach helped to reduce wildfires in the region by more than 50 percent over five years. FAO later helped to

adapt this successful participatory approach and disseminate it to other countries in Africa, Asia, the Near East, Latin America and the Caribbean.

In 2006, FAO and its partners developed voluntary guidelines for forest management to support appropriate management of planned and naturally occurring forest fires, while recognizing fire-dependent ecosystems. In this approach, agriculture, forestry and rangeland concerns are considered simultaneously, helping to better prevent, control and combat fires, thereby building the resilience and adaptive capacities of communities and ecosystems to the effects of fire.

DRY CORRIDOR Regional climate related disaster



In Central America, one of the areas most affected by climate extreme events is the Dry Corridor – an eco-region of dry tropical forests covering the Pacific coastal lowlands and most of the central pre-mountain region of Guanacaste in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama's Arco Seco area.

The region has a distinct and prolonged dry season with a risk of recurrent drought and excessive rainfall, exacerbated by El Niño and La Niña events, respectively. The levels of poverty and malnutrition are also alarming and mostly affect rural populations and indigenous communities.

Because of the prolonged drought in 2014/15, and the population's high vulnerability and reliance on subsistence farming, an estimated 3.5 million people were at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition. In response, FAO, together with governments and partners, built on previous disaster risk reduction and nutrition work in the region to formulate a programme to strengthen livelihood resilience. The three-year resilience

programme includes priority actions for formulating national plans of action for disaster risk management in the agriculture sector; tailoring agro-climatic early warning information systems with a drought focus; investing in participatory and integrated management of watersheds for disaster risk reduction; supporting the implementation of financial risk transfer mechanisms to reduce the vulnerability of farming households to drought; and establishing a network of producers of certified quality seeds and prepositioning strategic seed stocks for emergency preparedness and response.

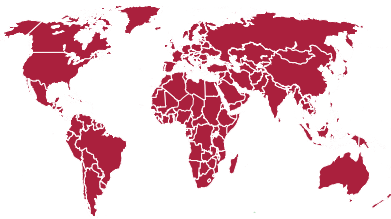


VIET NAM

Veterinarians administering free vaccines to prevent another outbreak of the H5N1 virus.
©FAO/Hoang Dinh Nam

GLOBAL FOOD CHAIN CRISES

Emerging pandemic threats



The world is facing an increasing risk of high impact infectious diseases, emerging or re-emerging, at the human, animal and environmental interface as a result of globalization, demographic growth, agricultural intensification, land use changes and climate change.

Animal diseases are known to spread rapidly around the globe and, if not properly tackled, can turn into major emergencies seriously affecting human health,

food security and social stability, especially for the world's poorest people.

From the recent deadly impact of Ebola to the recalcitrant H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), FAO and its global partners have been at the forefront of combating such disease threats originating in animals using various health risk management strategies and policies. Increasing the resilience of countries to emerging pandemic threats is essential to break the cycle of poverty and improve food security and nutrition.

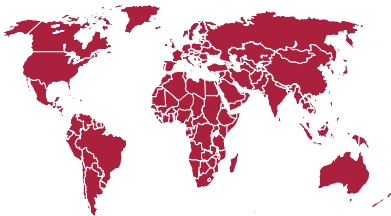
FAO will continue, through Phase 2 of the Emerging Pandemic Threats programme, to control diseases at their animal source and ensure that they are managed before becoming pandemics. Until 2019, more than 30 countries in

Africa, Asia and the Middle East will be targeted to build their veterinary systems' capacities to mitigate risk and reduce the vulnerability of communities to emerging and re-emerging pathogens. Diseases such as HPAI, the Ebola virus and the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus will be addressed by enhanced early detection, national level surveillance, preparedness and improved human hygiene practices.

The **One Health** approach is at the heart of this programme, fostering multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary participation and adopting integrated disease risk management strategies.



GLOBAL FOOD CHAIN CRISIS A growing global health threat-antimicrobial resistance



Antimicrobial drugs play a critical role in the treatment of both human and animal diseases. However, antimicrobials are often misused for disease treatment and prevention in the livestock, aquaculture and crop production sectors.

This has contributed to a challenging increase in the number of diseases, causing microbes to become resistant to medicines traditionally used to treat them,

and creating significant additional risks to human and animal health. Part of the problem is that antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and residues can pass through the human and animal food chain.

FAO plays a key role in supporting governments, producers, traders and other stakeholders to adopt measures for the judicious use of antimicrobials and to prevent the development of AMR. The 2016 FAO Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance highlights four key areas for action:

- improving awareness of AMR among all food chain stakeholders (from farm to table);
- building national capacities for surveillance and monitoring of AMR and antimicrobial use (AMU) in food and agriculture;
- strengthening risk governance related to AMU and AMR in food and agriculture; and

- promoting good practices in food and agricultural systems and the prudent use of antimicrobials.

To help combat AMR, FAO works closely with the WHO and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) under the FAO/OIE/WHO tripartite collaboration for addressing global activities that include AMR and other threats to the animal-human-environment interface. The One Health approach is at the core of this collaborative work.

FAO promotes a holistic food chain approach by working closely with farmers, veterinarians, specialists in animal production, and food and feed safety professionals to support good practices throughout the production, processing and consumption cycle to prevent diseases and increase the resilience of agricultural livelihoods.

THE PHILIPPINES Climate related disaster



The Philippines is one of the most disaster prone countries in the world. Between 2006 and 2013, approximately 6 million hectares of crops were damaged by 78 natural disasters, costing the agriculture sector about US\$3.8 billion.

The Philippines is a leading example of institutional capacities for managing and reducing risks of natural hazards and climate change through legislation on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. FAO has been assisting the Government in laying the groundwork for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in the agriculture sector.

When Typhoon Haiyan – one of the strongest typhoons to ever make landfall – struck the central Philippines in November 2013, it caused more than US\$700 million in agricultural damages.

In response, the humanitarian and rehabilitation efforts of FAO were designed to link with the Government’s longer-term development objectives and the principle to “build back better”.

The programme reached over 1.1 million people through rice and corn farming, coconut-based farming systems, and fisheries and coastal mangrove forest rehabilitation.

The combination of lessons learned from the Typhoon Haiyan programme and the experiences of FAO in mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in agriculture allowed the Organization to strategically support the Government. It also facilitated the upscaling of good practices and technologies for agriculture and fisheries that boost productivity sustainably, while strengthening resilience to threats and crises.

THE PHILIPPINES IS A LEADING EXAMPLE OF INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES FOR MANAGING AND REDUCING RISKS OF NATURAL HAZARDS AND CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH LEGISLATION ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION.

THE PHILIPPINES

A resident of the district Cogon in Basey, Samar, unloads the contents of the household farming kit from FAO.
©FAO/Rommel Cabrera



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THE STRATEGIC WORK OF FAO

The five key priorities or Strategic Objectives of FAO represent the main areas of our work to support member states in sustainably achieving a world without hunger, malnutrition and poverty.



Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition



Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable



Reduce rural poverty



Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems



Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises

To accomplish these objectives, FAO works through five Strategic Programmes, leveraging our technical leadership, while fully integrating gender, governance, nutrition and climate change impacts in all aspects of our work.

We are committed to supporting countries in implementing the 2030 Agenda.

FOOD and AGRICULTURE in the 2030 AGENDA

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are a set of global priorities adopted by countries in September 2015 to end poverty and hunger, sustain the planet's natural resources and ensure prosperity for all.

Food and agriculture cut across all the SDGs and lie at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda.

With an integrated approach aimed at tackling the root causes of poverty and hunger, sustainable management of natural resources and leaving no one behind, **the strategic work of FAO is broadly aligned with the SDGs.**

Our wide-range of technical expertise, length of experience working with development partners and unique skills in the three dimensions of sustainable development (social, economic and environmental) qualify FAO as a valuable ally for countries in implementing and monitoring the SDGs.

To learn more, consult our webpage on the work of FAO in the SDGs. This page is continuously updated with all the latest developments in relation to food and agriculture in the 2030 Agenda.