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COUNCIL

Hundred and Seventy-seventh Session

Rome, 7-11 April 2025

Status of implementation of decisions taken at the 176th Session of the Council (Rome, 2-6 December 2024)

Executive summary

The following table lists decisions taken by Council at its 176th Session (Rome, 2-6 December 2024) and includes a reference to: i) the relevant paragraph(s) of the Council Report; and ii) the status of implementation of each decision.

Suggested action by the Council

The Council is invited to take note of the information presented in this document.

Queries on the substantive content of this document may be addressed to:

Rakesh Muthoo
Secretary-General of the Conference and Council
Tel: +39 06570 55987
E-mail: CSG-Director@fao.org

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS TAKEN AT THE 176th SESSION OF THE COUNCIL
(Rome, 2-6 December 2024)

	Status of Implementation		
Reviewed Strategic Framework 2022-31 and outline of Medium Term Plan 2026-29			
Recommendation	Addressed	Ongoing	COMMENTS
1. The Council (...) <u>encouraged</u> to include FAO’s specific result targets in the new results framework 2026-27 to allow for FAO’s projects and programme specific outputs and outcomes to be aggregated up to the corporate level, demonstrating FAO’s contribution to development outcomes through its Programme Priority Areas (PPAs) and ultimately the SDGs; (subparagraph 10 (d))			The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)’s updated results framework for the Medium Term Plan 2026-29 and Programme of Work and Budget 2026-27 for the 20 PPAs under the <i>four betters</i> now includes both baselines, which indicate the most recently measured values for the two harmonized bespoke corporate level output indicators, as well as milestones, which indicate the level of expected achievement at the end of the 2026-27 biennium for these same indicators. The values represent the cumulative achievements, built up from the country level programming and derived from the joint United Nations Country Team (UNCT) planning arrangements.

	Status of Implementation		
Global food security challenges and drivers			
Recommendation	Addressed	Ongoing	COMMENTS
2. The Council (...) <u>expressed appreciation</u> for FAO’s work on commodity market monitoring and assessment and its contribution to enhancing market transparency, <u>emphasized</u> the importance of timely and objective data and information, and <u>encouraged</u> FAO to address data and information gaps; (subparagraph 11 (c))			As part of its core functions, FAO keeps a constant watch on developments in global agricultural commodity markets, including basic foodstuffs, tropical products and raw materials. Through the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS), FAO monitors food supply and demand and other key indicators to assess the food security situation in all countries. It regularly publishes analytical, objective reports on market conditions and provides early warnings of potential food crises at country and regional levels. FAO also hosts the Group of Twenty (G20) Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS), which was established in 2011 to enhance market transparency and the coordination of policy responses. The Agricultural Market Information System covers four major crops – wheat, rice, maize and soybeans. It has expanded its monitoring activities to vegetable oil and fertilizer markets. Regular publications include the FAO Food Price Index, the FAO Cereal Supply and Demand Brief, the AMIS Market Monitor, the Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Bulletin, the biannual <i>Food Outlook</i>, and the triannual <i>Crop Prospects and Food Situation</i> report, along with various commodity specific reports. Furthermore, in partnership with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), FAO produces the annual <i>OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook</i>, providing market assessments and

			projections for agricultural commodities over the next ten years. FAO is committed to continuously improving the data and information it provides and is actively working to address existing gaps. To this end, it encourages countries to submit up-to-date and comprehensive data to enable the Organization to conduct timely and objective assessments and support Members in decision-making.
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	Status of Implementation		
The situation in Gaza related to food security and related matters under the mandate of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)			
Recommendation	Addressed	Ongoing	COMMENTS
3. The Council (...) <u>called upon</u> FAO, within its mandate, and also in reference to the latest FAO Assessment, to: i. <u>continue</u> its work as requested in paragraph 11 (r) of the Report of the 175th Session of the Council, and provide technical assistance along with agricultural inputs, and collaborate with the international community to address the deterioration of health, nutrition, and food security; (subparagraph 12 (g.i))			FAO has been working across the Gaza Strip to help people rapidly produce highly nutritious foods, to complement food assistance and facilitate access to quality food even in circumstances of rapidly changing access to aid. Animal feed provision continues. As of 16 February 2025, FAO has successfully delivered approximately 1 000 metric tonnes (mt) of barley fodder to approximately 4 800 beneficiaries and distributed veterinary kits to nearly 2 400 herders. Out of FAO’s target of 2 250 small ruminant owners, 2 040 beneficiaries have received 510 mt of fodder concentrate. Around 460 donkey owners received around 68 mt of barely fodder and are providing services to the municipalities and the shelters. Two poultry owners in Deir al-Balah, among the very few still operating in the Strip, received 3.1 mt of barley fodder to prevent further poultry losses. FAO is set to release an updated Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Analysis in the second quarter of 2025. FAO is the co-lead in collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP) of the several damage and loss assessments conducted in Gaza to inform response strategies. The World Bank-European Union (EU)-UN Interim Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment Report for

			Gaza and the West Bank was published in February 2025.
4. The Council (...) <u>called upon</u> FAO, within its mandate, and also in reference to the latest FAO Assessment, to: ii. <u>estimate</u> the recovery cost of rebuilding the Agri-food systems and livelihoods in Palestine, particularly in the Gaza Strip, in a viable and sustainable manner, in order to explore financing options for the rebuilding process; (subparagraph 12 (g.ii))	●		The recovery of Gaza's agrifood systems requires an estimated USD 4.2 billion, reflecting the extensive damage and urgent need for action. These needs encompass infrastructure rehabilitation, support for production, food security enhancement, and resilience-building measures (World Bank-EU-UN Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment [RDNA] Report). The World Bank-EU-UN Interim RDNA Report estimates economic and social losses in the agrifood systems sector at around USD 1.3 billion. The ongoing conflict in Gaza has led to significant damage across the agrifood systems sector, with damages estimated at USD 835 million. Support is needed for agriculture and food processing to address food shortages and boost local food availability. Efforts should also focus on gradually revitalizing the private sector and restoring the banking sector to restore liquidity and ensure the economy can function.
5. The Council (...) <u>called upon</u> FAO, within its mandate, and also in reference to the latest FAO Assessment, to: iii. <u>develop</u> a Programme for a short-, medium- and long-term Plan of Action for the rebuilding of the entire Agri-food systems in the Gaza Strip as well as the West Bank; (subparagraph 12 (g.iii))		●	Under the Humanitarian Flash Appeal for the Occupied Palestinian Territory 2025, the FAO appeal is for USD 74 451 885 to assist around 154 100 individuals from approximately 28 000 households in the Gaza Strip and West Bank, assuming the ceasefire holds, and access conditions improve, enabling aid delivery. This funding will support the provision of time-critical agricultural inputs (either in-kind or as conditional cash) and technical support. In the event, the ceasefire collapses, and the delivery environment deteriorates, FAO is seeking USD 50 359 000 to address the evolving humanitarian needs of approximately

			79 542 individuals from farming, herding and fishing households.
6. The Council (...) <u>called upon</u> FAO, within its mandate, and also in reference to the latest FAO Assessment, to: iv. <u>enhance</u> its programmatic interventions and provide communities with support by promoting sustainable agriculture, strengthening food security, and <u>continue monitoring</u> and further <u>assessing</u> the situation to ensure appropriate long-term resilience of the agri-food systems; (subparagraph 12 (g.iv))			FAO, in collaboration with other stakeholders, continues to closely monitor and assess the evolving acute food insecurity and malnutrition crisis in the Gaza Strip. This evaluation is conducted using IPC, a globally recognized framework for analysing and classifying food security and nutrition conditions. By leveraging this system, FAO and its partners provide timely, evidence-based insights to guide response efforts, inform policy decisions and ensure that the most vulnerable populations receive the support they need. FAO and the United Nations Satellite Centre use satellite imagery to assess the impact of the conflict on Gaza's greenhouses. As of December 2024, 56.5 percent (737.1 hectares) had been damaged, with Rafah being the most affected governorate. FAO has also assessed broader agricultural losses. A January 2025 assessment revealed that 61 percent of herders had been displaced, with severe livestock losses – only 40 percent of sheep and 18 percent of goats remained. The recovery strategy of Gaza's agriculture sector plans to address all aspects of the sector, prioritizing production of highly nutritious foods that Gaza has traditionally been exporting or is largely self-sufficient in, and as well as prioritizing the import, storage and distribution of staple foods for which Gaza has no comparative advantage to produce. Short-term priorities include restoring market infrastructure, improving market access, and stabilizing the local economy through the flow of goods, including production inputs and services. Immediate and short-term needs (up to three years) are estimated at around USD 1.06 billion and will

			need to focus on infrastructure and basic needs being stabilized, targeting 70 percent functionality of critical assets in the first year, and on rebuilding the resilience of agrifood systems, aiming to increase local production by 40 percent. In the medium to long term (above three years), the recovery will focus on the transition to sustainable and diversified agrifood systems with full market integration. Long-term efforts will focus on rebuilding infrastructure, strengthening institutional capacity and fostering economic resilience to ensure sustainable food security. While labour needs for agriculture are estimated at USD 76 million, food security needs alone are estimated at USD 2.8 billion.
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	Status of Implementation		
The impact of the war in Ukraine on global food security and related matters under the mandate of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)			
Recommendation	Addressed	Ongoing	COMMENTS
7. The Council (...) <u>called upon FAO</u> , within its mandate, to: i. continue to closely <u>monitor</u> the implications of the war on world food security and agriculture, including through regular, comprehensive data analysis on the effects of the war on food systems; (subparagraph 13 (e.i))			As part of its core activities, FAO has continued to provide up-to-date, timely and objective data and information, market assessments, outlooks and early warnings on food insecurity. Key reports include the <i>Global Report on Food Crises</i> and the <i>FAO-WFP Hunger Hotspots</i> report. Furthermore, in partnership with other international organizations, FAO has continued to lead the work of the G20 AMIS, regularly publishing the <i>AMIS Market Monitor</i> and facilitating dialogue among participant members on emerging issues such as shipping disruptions and weather-related events. Moreover, FAO has enhanced its assessment of the impacts of the war in Ukraine on global food security by integrating model-based analysis to assess shocks and market vulnerabilities. This helps to project short-term grain production and explores scenarios for long-term agricultural recovery. Although global grain and oilseed markets are currently relatively stable, FAO will continue to monitor the situation closely.
8. The Council (...) <u>called upon FAO</u> , within its mandate, to: ii. <u>develop</u> immediate, medium-term, and longer-term plans to address the impacts of the war on global food security, including emergency response, recovery assistance, and resilience-building in food systems,			FAO continues to monitor and assess the impacts of the war on global food security, as needed, to enable timely and appropriate interventions. FAO, through its Investment Centre (CFI), has supported the design and implementation of the joint FAO-World Bank Programme “Ukraine Agriculture Recovery Inclusive Support Emergency”, which finances farmers through two government support programmes, helping to restore

especially in net food importing and developing countries; (subparagraph 13 (e.ii))			agricultural production in Ukraine and sustain its contribution to global food security. The total commitment for this project amounts to USD 595 million.
9. The Council (...) <u>called upon FAO</u>, within its mandate, to: iii. <u>prepare</u> to support in rebuilding agriculture, agrilogistics, agrifood systems, trade, and markets in areas of Ukraine affected by the war in cooperation with other UN and relevant organizations, including the rebuilding of Ukrainian storage facilities and port infrastructure; (subparagraph 13 (e.iii))		●	In Ukraine, FAO and WFP are jointly implementing a programme on “Restoring livelihoods and revitalizing rural communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war” to support the restoration of agricultural livelihood activities in areas severely impacted by the war. This partnership is based on a shared long-term vision to support the recovery of Ukraine and its economy, as well as to support the Government of Ukraine in one of its top five priorities - demining. Under its 2025-2026 Emergency and Early Recovery Response Plan, FAO requires USD 150 million and plan to reach over half a million people. FAO will continue supporting the Government of Ukraine’s efforts to mitigate the negative effects of the war, especially among rural communities located in frontline oblasts. This two-year plan integrates a multipronged and inclusive strategy aiming to ensure the timely, effective and efficient delivery of agricultural assistance to safeguard food and nutrition security while reducing protection risks, preventing dependency and paving the way for more resilient communities through integration of small farmers into key value chains.
10. The Council (...) <u>called upon FAO</u>, within its mandate, to: iv. continue to <u>assess</u> the damage to Ukrainian agriculture and food sector within its internationally recognized borders, as well as the reconstruction and rehabilitation costs of		●	Through its Investment Centre (CFI), FAO was engaged in supporting the World Bank and other UN agencies in conducting damage and loss assessments since the start of the war in 2022. Since 2024, these activities have been carried by the Kyiv School of Economics.

Ukrainian agriculture due to loss and damage, in coordination with the work of the World Bank and other UN Agencies; (subparagraph 13 (e.iv))			The war continues to disrupt the country's agrifood sector and drive high levels of acute food insecurity, particularly in the conflict areas. Damage and destruction of critical infrastructure and land mine contamination of farmland have constrained agricultural activity and the transportation of crops to both local markets and export destinations. High production and logistical costs have eroded livelihoods, reducing farmers' incomes and the revenues of millions of rural Ukrainians. FAO, in collaboration with its partners, is undertaking comprehensive assessments to evaluate the impact of the war on the food security and livelihoods of Ukrainian households. These assessments are prioritizing rural households, particularly those in frontline areas, to understand how the war has affected their production and livelihoods. The findings, expected to be released between late 2024 and early 2025, will be crucial to informing humanitarian response and recovery efforts.
11. The Council (...) <u>called upon FAO</u>, within its mandate, to: v. <u>support</u> investment in rebuilding the Ukrainian agriculture and food processing industry, including work with other UN Agencies, especially the RBAs; (subparagraph 13 (e.v))			In 2024, FAO, in collaboration with the World Bank, completed a review of Ukraine's food industry to support investment in value addition. The report was reviewed and endorsed by the Government of Ukraine. As part of its cooperation with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), FAO is supporting the reskilling and capacity development of public and private stakeholders in Ukraine. Through the EBRD's AgriAcademy, the initiative focuses on enhancing agricultural capacity in the country, with a particular emphasis on the dairy sector and irrigation systems. FAO's efforts focus on restoring agricultural livelihoods, providing essential inputs like seeds and livestock support, and offering cash assistance to

			enhance food security and self-reliance among affected communities. Together with WFP, FAO co-leads the Ukraine Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, working with over 209 local and international partners and in collaboration with institutional counterparts to ensure a needs-based, coordinated and effective response.
12. The Council (...) <u>called upon FAO</u> , within its mandate, to: vi. <u>cooperate</u> with the Register of Damage for Ukraine, notably by providing information on the damages caused to the Ukraine agriculture sector; (subparagraph 13 (e.vi))		●	The Third Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment estimates that the damage and losses amount to USD 80.1 billion in the agriculture sector, including USD 10.3 billion in damages and USD 69.8 billion in losses, and to USD 1.4 billion in the irrigation and water resources sector.
13. The Council (...) <u>called upon FAO</u> , within its mandate, to: vii. <u>report</u> regularly to Members, including through FAO Governing Bodies, on actions taken with respect to the above; (subparagraph 13 (e.vii))		●	FAO has provided regular updates to Members on this item, namely through the Council. For the 177th Session of the Council, the impact of the war in Ukraine on global food security and related matters under the mandate of FAO is addressed under agenda subitem 5.2, with the report included in document CL 177/5. Relevant information on this topic was also included in document CCP 24/2, Developments in international agricultural commodity markets , prepared for the 76th Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP), held in September 2024. Additionally, reports and updated information are regularly published on the webpage dedicated to the FAO response to global food security challenges .

	Status of Implementation		
FAO emergency interventions in crises settings			
Recommendation	Addressed	Ongoing	COMMENTS
14. The Council (...) <u>urged</u> FAO to continue its efforts to develop and implement emergency and resilience programmes, across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, in crisis settings including through emergency response, recovery assistance and resilience building of agrifood systems; (subparagraph 14 (a))			

			change for more effective, cohesive and collaborative ways of working.
15. The Council (...) <u>encouraged</u> FAO to continue strengthening its work in crisis settings, stressing the importance of emergency agriculture assistance to be leveraged and combined with resilience-building interventions that enhance human capital of farmers to improve food security in a sustained manner; (subparagraph 14 (b))		●	To enhance the strategic integration of emergency and resilience-building interventions, FAO is developing a new applied tool to support the design of interventions. The Resilience Toolbox is a practical, evidence-based tool designed to guide the selection and combination of interventions tailored to specific country contexts and crises. It serves as a key resource for resilience-building programming, providing a structured approach to identifying, prioritizing and implementing interventions that align with HDP nexus. The implementation of the Resilience Toolbox is currently underway in Afghanistan and Nigeria. A process of identification, structuration and promotion of good practices and key learning from FAO's interventions to inform decision-making is currently taking place.
16. The Council (...) <u>called upon</u> FAO, within its mandate and in coordination with other relevant UN agencies, to: i. conduct a comprehensive assessment of the damage to the agricultural sector and food production infrastructure, as well as the associated expected reconstruction and rehabilitation costs, as a result of the losses and damage caused by the conflict; (subparagraph 14 (d.i))		●	The Agenda of the 177th Session of the Council contains an item on FAO emergency interventions in crisis settings. Document CL 177/6 includes an update on the situation in the Sudan and FAO's interventions in the country.
17. The Council (...) <u>called upon</u> FAO, within its mandate and in coordination with other relevant UN agencies, to: ii. prepare immediate plans in the medium- and long-term to address the effects of conflicts on food security, including emergency		●	FAO recognizes the critical need for a coordinated and strategic approach to addressing the effects of conflicts on food security. The new generation of emergency and resilience plans that FAO is developing serve as a bridge between short-term humanitarian interventions and long-term resilience

response and building resilience of agricultural food systems; (subparagraph 14 (d.ii))			strategies, ensuring alignment with Country Programming Frameworks. By adopting a programmatic approach rather than a project-based one, these plans enable greater consistency and coherence in emergency and resilience efforts to address acute food insecurity trends in the country. This shift from ad hoc interventions to a strategic, country-led framework strengthens FAO's ability to reduce humanitarian needs and support sustainable agrifood systems in crisis settings. Twenty of the largest crisis Country Offices are currently undergoing emergency and resilience plan processes. The process for designing these plans foresees engagement with partners to discuss collaboration and synergies including with the Rome-based Agencies (RBAs).
18. The Council (...) <u>called upon</u> FAO, within its mandate and in coordination with other relevant UN agencies, to: iii. mobilize resources to implement these plans and support the rebuilding of the agricultural sector, logistic services, agricultural value chains and food systems and trade; (subparagraph 14 (d.iii))			FAO has intensified efforts to highlight the fundamental role of agriculture in emergencies and the need to build the resilience of agriculture-based livelihoods against future shocks. These efforts include engagements through the Interagency Standing Committee and the Global Network against Food Crises. FAO also co-leads the Food Security Cluster together with WFP to coordinate and advocate for UN and non-governmental organization partner responses within the sector. As is evident from analyses conducted under the Data in Emergencies initiative (https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/), emergency agriculture interventions align with the needs expressed by affected communities. The cost effectiveness and results of emergency agriculture interventions are showcased on the FAO emergencies and resilience website (https://www.fao.org/emergencies/en). The Appeals page on this website also highlights priority funding needs – from a USD 326 million plan to anticipate and respond to La Niña impacts to a USD

			1.9 billion requirement to assist 49 million people under the 2025 Humanitarian Response Plans. A number of these plans link to joint strategies and programmes both at global and country levels, such as the FAO-WFP Anticipatory Action Strategy or FAO and WFP's mine action initiative in Ukraine.
19. The Council (...) <u>requested</u> FAO to continue its efforts in developing and updating immediate, medium-term and longer-term plans across the humanitarian-development nexus that address the impact of the conflict in the Sudan on national and regional food security and nutrition, including through emergency response, recovery assistance and resilience building of agrifood systems; (subparagraph 14 (f))			FAO Sudan is finalising the Emergency Agricultural Livelihoods Response Plan (January-December 2025), to enhance local food production through provision of the most vulnerable farming, herding and fishing communities. The Plan will be complemented by the development of a three-year emergencies and resilience plan, aligning shorter-term humanitarian responses to medium- and longer-term resilience-building interventions in a programmatic manner, in line with the HDP nexus approach. FAO's crop seed campaign in 2024 provided over 5 200 tonnes of certified sorghum seeds to 560 000 farming households in 11 countries. FAO represented the second-largest source of seeds reported by farmers. FAO also supported 375 000 people in famine-affected IDP camps in North Darfur, and provided 566 560 households with emergency veterinary services by vaccinating 5.5 million animals against zoonotic and transboundary animal diseases.
20. The Council (...) <u>requested</u> that FAO, jointly with the United Nations agencies based in Rome, and within their respective mandates, to continue to design and implement an integrated programme to address the situation in Haiti with a short- and medium-term vision oriented towards strengthening local food production, and improve the development of value chains and generate			FAO conducted a webinar and follow-up brief on "The Right to Food in Haiti: Challenges and Responses in a Crisis Context". The webinar facilitated a high-level discussion among key stakeholders, focusing on the need to strengthen local food production, value chains and policy frameworks.

public policies and institutions that allow a long-term vision for agriculture and rural communities in Haiti; (subparagraph 14 (g))			The Office of Emergencies and Resilience (OER) is supporting FAO Haiti in the development of an emergency and resilience plan that will encompass short- to medium-term actions. FAO Haiti's priorities for 2025 reflect already this short- and medium-term vision around four main pillars: i. emergency lifesaving food production; ii. community resilience against climate and economic shocks and insecurity; iii. landscape management for better environment; and iv. sustainable agrifood systems.
21. The Council (...) <u>requested</u> FAO to present, on a regular basis, a report on the actions implemented and the progress achieved in Haiti, and that this issue be included in the subsequent agendas of the Council and the relevant Committees; (subparagraph 14 (h))		●	The Agenda of the 177th Session of the Council comprises an item on FAO emergency interventions in crisis settings. Document CL 177/6 includes an update on the situation and FAO's interventions in Haiti. In 2024, FAO supported about 17 289 households (86 445 people) in the agricultural and animal breeding sector. Overall, support provided to crop production and market gardening crops accounts for more than half of the actions carried out by FAO (51 percent), followed by cattle reconstitution and distribution (18 percent) and the distribution of tool, compost and seeds (23 percent).
22. The Council (...) noted that the report stressed that the Caribbean region faced a large number of events due to climate change and logistic challenges that impacted its food security, and <u>asked for</u> an integrated programme to address the situation; (subparagraph 14 (i))		●	In the aftermath of Hurricane Beryl, FAO immediately mobilized technical assistance through its Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities to support coordination and response capacities in the affected countries, namely Grenada, Jamaica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. FAO has also managed to mobilize USD 1.2 million to support the most affected and vulnerable artisanal fishers and farmers. Activities include the

			promotion of gender-responsive climate-smart agriculture practices.
23. The Council (...) <u>requested</u> FAO to map and address regularly other crises such as that of the Democratic Republic of the Congo that are considered as forgotten crises. (subparagraph 14 (j))		●	FAO is scaling up its support to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) Country Office with the development of an emergency and resilience plan and is providing technical, operational and advocacy support for the mapping of vulnerabilities, risks and needs to inform the design and implementation of emergency and resilience responses especially in view of the escalating crisis in eastern DRC. The Agenda of the 177th Session of the Council includes an item on FAO emergency interventions in crisis settings. Document CL 177/6 provides an update on the situation in countries in crisis, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
24. The Council (...) <u>called</u> upon FAO, within its mandate, to: i. <u>continue</u> to assess damages, provide technical and financial support for agricultural recovery, and coordinate with relevant UN bodies, particularly the RBAs, to enhance the resilience of Lebanon's agricultural sector and food security, particularly in post-conflict recovery efforts; (subparagraph 15 (d.i))		●	FAO, in partnership with WFP, conducted a Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission in July 2024. The report provided short- and long-term recommendations to support the recovery of the agrifood sector in Lebanon. FAO Lebanon is conducting a Rapid Needs Assessment in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture to identify displaced farmers and urgent agricultural needs for the winter season. Subsequently, FAO will also conduct a Rapid Geospatial Analysis and a damage and loss assessment to quantify agricultural impacts. These findings will guide an evidence-based response to address food security and livelihood needs, with results shared widely with stakeholders. To ensure a rapid, effective and well-coordinated response, FAO is co-chairing the reactivated Food

			Security and Agriculture Cluster with WFP, bringing together key partners to address Lebanon's challenges in food security. The Cluster plays a critical role in the humanitarian response as a forum providing technical support for food security information collection, analyses and needs to promote an integrated and multisectoral approach to food and nutrition security and continuous impact assessments. FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture have established the Agriculture Working Group, an advisory body aimed at improving analysis and coordinating interventions. This unified approach is designed to support people affected by the crisis.
25. The Council (...) <u>called</u> upon FAO, within its mandate, to: ii. <u>develop</u> a Programme for a short, medium, and long-term Plan of Action for the rebuilding of agri-food systems in Lebanon, and to do so by joining forces in collaboration with the UN agencies, including the RBAs, in order to safely release land back to productive use; (subparagraph 15 (d.ii))			FAO is supporting the implementation of the FAO-World Bank "Wheat supply emergency response project", which aims to ensure wheat availability in Lebanon in response to the economic impact of the conflict in Ukraine. The project seeks to ensure emergency access to affordable bread for poor and vulnerable households. Approved in 2022, the project has a total funding of USD 150 million. To meet the priorities of the Government of Lebanon in responding to the conflict, FAO is scaling up its emergency response capacity and actively engaging with the donor community to advocate for agricultural interventions and mobilize financial resources needed to provide targeted assistance to affected farmers across the country, as part of the Flash Appeal (January-March 2025). FAO Lebanon requires USD 15 million to assist 15 000 households under the Flash Appeal. The Lebanon Response Plan is currently under finalization, with FAO requesting USD 35.3 million to reach nearly 20 000

			agricultural households (100 000 individuals) with emergency agricultural assistance in 2025.
26. The Council <u>requested</u> FAO to adopt an inclusive and regionally balanced approach to identifying priority countries and implementing anticipatory actions for El Niño- and La Niña-induced hazards, and <u>requested</u> Management to report further on these activities at a future session of the Council. (paragraph 16)			FAO constantly monitors crop conditions in countries affected by El Niño and La Niña events through the GIEWS. Crop production estimates and prospects are regularly reported in GIEWS Country Briefs and the triannual <i>Crop Prospects and Food Situation</i> report. The Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture serves as FAO's focal point for the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Global El Niño Southern Oscillation Analysis Cell, aiming to identify the countries most at risk of El Niño and La Niña that should be prioritized for further analysis, support and early action. The Analysis Cell's findings inform the United Nations Resident Coordinators and Humanitarian Coordinators at country level, enabling them to take appropriate actions. In April 2023, FAO released an early warning analysis on the global impact of the 2023-2024 El Niño event on agriculture and food security, providing a contextual analytical framework to identify the most at-risk countries and cereal crops. In October 2024, FAO published a GIEWS Update assessing the potential impacts on agricultural production and food security, with a focus on the regions still recovering from the lingering effects of the El Niño event. In early 2024, FAO partnered with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Harvest to generate Earth observation-based cereal yield forecasts for Southern African countries, providing predictions two months ahead of the harvest. The forecasts informed Southern African supply and

		demand outlooks and were integrated with household-level assessments to strengthen early warning analysis, and support policy decisions and response efforts. FAO adopted an inclusive and regionally balanced approach to identifying priority countries and implementing anticipatory actions for El Niño- and La Niña-induced hazards through a comprehensive and collaborative process. In 2023 and 2024, FAO led the implementation of anticipatory actions in several Member Nations worldwide, demonstrating its commitment to addressing climate-induced hazards in a regionally balanced manner. These efforts, which are continuing in 2025, directly supported national governments in reducing the predictable impacts of El Niño and La Niña, ensuring that anticipatory actions were integrated within existing national systems. FAO is supporting the documentation of key impacts and good practices of anticipatory action interventions to El Niño.
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	Status of Implementation		
Progress Report on the Implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition and Follow-up to the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2)			
Recommendation	Addressed	Ongoing	COMMENTS
27. The Council (...) <u>requested</u> FAO to convene dialogues in 2025 with Members and relevant stakeholders, especially the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health, to reflect on current challenges and opportunities to maintain this momentum and accelerate actions; (subparagraph 18 (e))			The joint FAO/WHO Secretariat of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025) is preparing a schedule for the entire year 2025. Options being considered are to hold dialogues with FAO, WHO and UN Member States in Rome, Geneva and New York, respectively. In addition, dialogues are also planned with nutrition stakeholders during other high-level and technical conferences in 2025, each of which draws diverse stakeholder groups, including the Nutrition for Growth Summit Paris (March 2025), the 2nd United Nations Food Systems Summit +4 Stocktaking Moment (July 2025), the International Congress of Nutrition (August 2025), and the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement Global Gathering (November 2025).

	Status of Implementation		
Report of the 29th Session of the Committee on Agriculture (Rome, 30 September – 4 October 2024)			
Recommendation	Addressed	Ongoing	COMMENTS
28. The Council (...) <u>welcomed</u> the Report of the Second Session of the Committee on Agriculture (COAG) Sub-Committee on Livestock (16 to 18 July 2024), and <u>looked forward</u> to FAO exploring sustainable funding solutions for the Sub-Committee; (subparagraph 20 (a))			The Secretariat is exploring sustainable funding solutions for the COAG Sub-Committee on Livestock, including with its partners, and it is regularly updating the Bureau of the Sub-Committee on this matter.
29. The Council (...) <u>welcomed</u> the progress made on the One Health approach in FAO’s “One Health” PPA; and <u>requested</u> FAO to implement a policy framework on One Health in agrifood systems for global health and food security; (subparagraph 20 (b))			FAO’s “One Health” PPA has been revised and updated. Additionally, a policy framework on One Health in agrifood systems is being developed to support global health and food security, aligning with the One Health Joint Plan of Action (2022-2026).
30. The Council (...) <u>recommended</u> that FAO strengthen its technical support to Members in their effort to promote neglected and underutilized species (NUS) as part of national agrifood systems transformation and other challenges; and <u>requested</u> FAO to seek adequate resources to advance work on NUS; (subparagraph 20 (g))			FAO is organizing a regional consultation on opportunity crops to be held in sub-Saharan Africa, tentatively planned for September 2025. The event will be developed in consultation with the FAO Regional Office for Africa. Potential partners include the African Orphan Crops Consortium, the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, AGRA, the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa and the Vision for Adapted Crops and Soils Initiative.
31. The Council (...) <u>requested</u> that FAO conduct a review, in collaboration with the WHO, of the FAO/WHO <i>International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management</i> to assess the potential gaps of the Code, as described in the COAG Report, and			A road map for the review of the Code has been developed with planned activities and a timeline. A working group of the FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPM) was established to conduct the review, and a Task Force consisting of

present the findings to the 30th Session of COAG; (subparagraph 20 (h))			FAO and WHO staff was also created to support the JMPM Working Group. The JMPM Working Group held a meeting in January 2025 and started the review process.
32. The Council (...) <u>welcomed</u> FAO's work on sustainable bioeconomy for sustainable agrifood systems in the context of the PPA; <u>stressed the importance</u> of continued discussions on sustainable bioeconomy in relevant FAO Governing Bodies, and <u>requested</u> FAO to act in accordance with paragraphs 29 of the Report of the 43rd Session of the Conference and 18 (d) of the COAG Report; (subparagraph 20 (j))			The Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment (OCB) is preparing a note on engagement mechanisms for Member dialogue which will be submitted for discussion to the COAG Bureau.

	Status of Implementation		
Report of the 76th Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems (Rome, 11-13 September 2024)			
Recommendation	Addressed	Ongoing	COMMENTS
33. The Council (...) <u>requested</u> FAO to continue monitoring trends in global food and agricultural markets and assessing impacts along the three dimensions of sustainable development; (subparagraph 22 (b))			As part of its core functions, FAO continuously monitors global agricultural commodity markets, including basic foodstuffs, tropical products and raw materials. The work involves regular assessments of global supply and demand prospects in both the short- and medium-terms, and regular reporting on trade and prices trends. The work falls under the PPA on Transparent Markets and Trade, within <i>Better Nutrition</i> .
34. The Council (...) <u>highlighted</u> the significance of monitoring developments in global fertilizer markets, <u>commended</u> FAO’s efforts to expand its market intelligence work to cover fertilizers, and <u>requested</u> FAO to maintain and strengthen this work stream; (subparagraph 22 (d))			FAO has expanded its market intelligence to include fertilizers, given their significant role in influencing global markets and food security. FAO is finalizing the development of a fertilizer price index, which is currently undergoing peer review. It is expected to be published in the coming months alongside the well-established FAO Food Price Index. The monitoring of fertilizer markets has also been incorporated into AMIS activities, hosted in FAO.
35. The Council (...) <u>commended</u> FAO for the collaboration with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, especially in their work on Agricultural Outlook, and the World Trade Organization (WTO), and <u>requested</u> FAO to further strengthen partnerships; (subparagraph 22 (f))			FAO has a longstanding partnership with OECD, namely in the context of the annual production of the <i>FAO-OECD Agricultural Outlook</i> report, which celebrated 20 years of close collaboration in 2024. The preparation of the 2025 edition of the report is progressing well and expected to be released in July 2025. The collaboration with WTO is also well established, focusing on technical aspects in line with each organization’s mandate. It culminated in the development of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), signed by the two Directors-General in

			December 2023. The implementation of the MoU is going according to the action plan agreed between the two organizations.
36. The Council (...) <u>recognized</u> the importance of analysing global food trade patterns in terms of nutrients when examining the interlinkages between food trade and nutrition, and <u>requested</u> FAO to further strengthen its analysis on the links between food trade and nutritional outcomes; (subparagraph 22 (g))		●	The 2024 edition of the FAO flagship report <i>The State of Agricultural Commodity Markets</i> (SOCO) was dedicated to the topic of trade and nutrition. It examines the complex relationship between food trade and nutrition, analyzing how trade policies intersect with nutrition measures and providing evidence on their impact on dietary patterns and nutritional outcomes. The report also analyzes trade flows in terms of nutrients using a newly developed dataset. An e-learning course on trade and nutrition is being developed based on the data and findings of the SOCO report.
37. The Council (...) <u>expressed appreciation</u> for FAO's work in agricultural trade, and <u>requested</u> the Organization to strengthen its technical support and outreach to Members in this regard; (subparagraph 22 (h))		●	FAO supports Members in agricultural trade by providing data and information, conducting analyses and studies, supporting capacity development, and facilitating dialogue events. In addition, FAO has developed and implemented e-learning courses on Trade and Food Security and on Agriculture in International Trade Agreements across several regions. The courses have been well received and integrated into the curricula of several universities worldwide. A new e-learning course on Trade and Nutrition, based on the 2024 edition of SOCO, is also under development and expected to be finalized by the end of 2025. Furthermore, FAO is providing technical assistance on trade data analysis in Africa and on export promotion in the Latin America and the Caribbean region. FAO has also promoted regional agrifood trade by supporting the creation of regional expert networks. Agricultural Expert Trade Networks were established in Europe and Central Asia, in Latin America and the

			Caribbean and in the Near East and North Africa, bringing together specialists with extensive experience in agricultural trade and trade policy research and training programmes.
38. The Council (...) <u>urged</u> FAO to ensure regional balance in its work in agricultural commodity markets and trade, and <u>requested</u> future work to consider the particular challenges and opportunities in Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States; (subparagraph 22 (j))		●	FAO recognizes that global agricultural markets and trade are crucial for Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), as they contribute to the food security of these countries and strengthen resilience to shocks by ensuring access to world markets. The 2024 edition of SOCO examined the trade and nutrition challenges facing SIDS, including concerns about obesity. FAO is planning to conduct a study on trade-related challenges and opportunities for SIDS, LLDCs and LDCs that will be published ahead of the next CCP session in 2026.

	Status of Implementation		
Report of the 36th Session of the Committee on Fisheries (Rome, 8-12 July 2024)			
Recommendation	Addressed	Ongoing	COMMENTS
39. The Council (...) <u>welcomed</u> the adoption of the Guidelines for Sustainable Aquaculture, and <u>called for</u> FAO’s technical assistance and support for their implementation; (subparagraph 24 (a))			Following the adoption of the Guidelines for Sustainable Aquaculture (GSA) at the 36th Session of the Committee on Fisheries, FAO has provided technical assistance and support for their implementation as an integral part of the FAO’s Blue Transformation – Roadmap 2022-2030. Specific activities include: - regular exchange with designated National Focal Points on the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) Aquaculture Questionnaire to harmonize GSA and CCRF reporting; - conducted a FAO Expert Workshop on communicating the Guidelines for Sustainable Aquaculture, from 28 to29 October 2024, in Rome, Italy; - support to mainstreaming the GSA into global, regional and national policies through awareness raising and promotion at events; - implementation of a project on awareness raising and capacity building on the implementation of the GSA; - capacity building on aquatic genetic resources management through AquaGRIS; - planning to organize a high-level meeting on aquaculture transformation in Asia, focusing on aquaculture innovation and investment, in Shanghai, China, in April 2025;

			• supporting ten countries in sustainable aquaculture development through the GEF-8 Food Systems Integrated Programme , e.g. Angola, Burkina Faso, China, Ghana, India, Kazakhstan, Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, etc., for the period 2025-2030; • initiating a GEF International Waters project on mariculture value chain improvement in Asia and Africa, the pilot countries are India, Indonesia, Philippines, United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam, for the period 2025-2030; • developing a big data platform to provide early warning against any risks and hazards in Peru and Sri Lanka, for the period 2023-2025; • developing the aquaculture co-management systems guidebook; • developing an aquaculture investment guidebook and establishing a worldwide aquaculture investment platform to share best practices for investment in aquaculture; and • supporting the development of National Innovation and Investment Plans for Aquaculture Transformation, and a monitoring system in Asia and the Pacific region.
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	Status of Implementation		
Report of the 27th Session of the Committee on Forestry (Rome, 22-26 July 2024)			
Recommendation	Addressed	Ongoing	COMMENTS
40. The Council (...) <u>recommended</u> that FAO support Members, upon request, in strengthening their efforts, including integrated solutions, to enhance the contributions of forests for climate and water services; (subparagraph 26 (e))			FAO continues to support the implementation of the FAO Strategy on Climate Change 2022-2031, FAO’s Conceptual framework for integrating land and water resources management and FAO’s Forestry Roadmap through technical and policy support to countries, enhancing access to climate finance and partnerships, and improving the knowledge base to conserve, restore and sustainably manage and use forests for climate- and water-related services
41. The Council (...) <u>recommended</u> FAO to continue to collaborate with the Convention on Biological Diversity and within the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) in advancing the mainstreaming of biodiversity in forestry, including on data and monitoring; (subparagraph 26 (g))			FAO works closely with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on data provision for several indicators of the Global Biodiversity Framework, including Target 2, with FAO as custodian and supporting with a monitoring platform.
42. The Council (...) <u>recommended</u> that FAO continue collaborating with members of the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management and through the Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme; (subparagraph 26 (i))			FAO, in its capacity as the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW) Secretariat, has continued to facilitate the implementation of the CPW Joint Work Programme for 2023-2025 while also working to enhance the partnership’s visibility at key global biodiversity fora, including CBD, the Sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the 78th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. FAO is leading coordination efforts for the development of the next phase of CPW’s work

			beyond 2025, ensuring alignment with emerging priorities and strengthening collaboration among partners. The Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme deployed an online legal platform to ensure the dissemination of the texts collected and the legal analyses carried out using various legal diagnostic tools.
43. The Council (...) <u>invited</u> FAO to continue supporting Members on integrated fire management, including through the Global Fire Management Hub, with a focus on capacity building and technical exchange; (subparagraph 26 (j))		●	FAO continues to support Members on integrated fire management including through the Assuring the Future of Forests with Integrated Risk Management Mechanism and the Global Fire Management Hub. The Global Fire Management Hub held its first Steering Group meeting in January 2025 and is preparing for the first Fire Hub Plenary to be held at FAO headquarters in June 2025 to bring together the international fire community for technical exchange and capacity building on integrated fire management.
44. The Council (...) <u>appreciated</u> FAO's leadership role in the CPF and the joint initiatives under FAO's lead, and <u>invited</u> FAO to further align the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030 and the Global Forest Goals in its programmes of work on forestry under FAO's Strategic Framework 2022-31, and regularly report on progress at the Committee's sessions; (subparagraph 26 (k))		●	FAO continues to lead the CPF to support countries in their efforts to implement the UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017–2030 (UNSPF). FAO facilitates the development of the CPF's Work Plan 2025-2028, which will be presented at the 20th Session of the UN Forum on Forests in May 2025. Through the FAO Forestry Roadmap: From Vision to Action 2024-2031, FAO sets out forest-related contributions to the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-31, as well as to the UNSPF and its six Global Forest Goals.

		Status of Implementation	
Report of the Joint Meeting of the 139th Session of the Programme Committee and 202nd Session of the Finance Committee (Rome, November 2024)			
Recommendation	Addressed	Ongoing	COMMENTS
45. The Council (...) <u>welcomed</u> the update on the World Food Forum under Any Other Matters and <u>requested</u> Management to provide updates and regular reporting on the outcomes, potential and realized impacts of the Forum, including budget utilization, from the regular budget and voluntary contributions; (subparagraph 28 (b))			The Chief Economist has provided a comprehensive update report to the Joint Meeting, held in March 2025, on the 2024 World Food Forum (WFF), including outcomes, expected impacts and financial figures, as well as an outlook on 2025. In addition, the Chief Economist will arrange for regular Members briefings throughout the year in the lead-up to the 2025 WFF flagship event.

	Status of Implementation		
Report of the 139th Session of the Programme Committee (Rome, 11-15 November 2024)			
Recommendation	Addressed	Ongoing	COMMENTS
46. The Council (...) in reference to what was discussed during the session, the Council <u>requested</u> FAO to continue advancing science- and evidence-based normative and standard setting work, including by supporting Codex Alimentarius, and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) along with its ePhyto solution, including allocating adequate resources from FAO’s Regular Budget in the next Programme of Work and Budget (PWB). (subparagraph 29 (f))			Resources for FAO’s work on the IPPC and on the Joint FAO/WHO food safety scientific advice (CODEX) programme are increased by USD 0.5 million each in the PWB 2026-27 (document C 2025/3).

		Status of Implementation	
Update on implementation of the Report of the Joint Inspection Unit of the United Nations System: <i>Review of management and administration in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</i> (JIU/REP/2023/5)			
Recommendation	Addressed	Ongoing	COMMENTS
47. The Council (...) <u>requested</u> Management to review the Charter of the Office of Evaluation and the Charter of the Office of the Inspector General, with a view to confirming that these Charters are aligned with the UN System best practices; to provide an update to the competent Governing Bodies; and to give a first update at the 177th Session of the Council; (subparagraph 36 (e))		●	The Programme and Finance Committees will discuss these matters and present their deliberations to the Council at its 177th Session in their respective Reports.
48. The Council (...) <u>requested</u> regular updates on this matter in future sessions of the Council, through the Council Committees. (subparagraph 36 (g))		●	In relation to updates on the implementation of the Report of the Joint Inspection Unit of the United Nations System: <i>Review of management and administration in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</i> , regular updates will be provided through the Council Committees.

		Status of Implementation	
Arrangements for the 44th Session of the Conference (Rome, 28 June – 4 July 2025)			
Recommendation	Addressed	Ongoing	COMMENTS
49. The Council <u>requested</u> the ICC to hold informal consultations with Members with a view to finding a consensus proposal on the theme of the General Debate at the 44th Session of the Conference, as well as the biennial theme 2026-27, and presenting it at the 177th Session of the Council for further approval by the Conference. (paragraph 41)	●		The ICC held a round of informal consultations to find a consensus proposal on the theme of the General Debate at the 44th Session of the Conference, as well as the biennial theme 2026-27 for consideration by the Council, at its 177th Session, and further approval by the Conference.

	Status of Implementation		
Update on FAO’s collaboration with other UN system entities			
Recommendation	Addressed	Ongoing	COMMENTS
50. The Council (...) <u>recognized</u> the challenges and opportunities in strengthening UN collaboration, and <u>encouraged</u> FAO to deepen its partnerships with the UN system globally, including UN Resident Coordinators, and UN Country Teams (UNCTs), expanding access to pooled funding mechanisms and enhancing the capacity of UNCTs to design and implement joint programmes, to foster synergies, including across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, for agrifood systems transformation, aligned with national development priorities; (subparagraph 44 (b))			In furtherance of the Council’s decision to strengthen UN collaboration by deepening partnerships with UN Resident Coordinators and UNCTs, expanding access to pooled funding mechanisms and enhancing the capacity of UNCTs to design and implement joint programmes, FAO is currently taking targeted measures to support agrifood systems transformation in line with national development priorities. An update on these developments, including progress made and next steps, will be provided in the 2025 Update on FAO’s collaboration with other UN system entities report, to be presented to the Joint Meeting of the Programme and Finance Committees in November 2025, as per established procedure.
51. The Council (...) <u>looked forward</u> to future updates on the progress, challenges and impact of FAO’s collaboration with other UN system entities and other regional bodies, such as the African Union, in support of inclusive, sustainable and resilient agrifood systems. (subparagraph 44 (d))			The 2025 Update on FAO’s collaboration will report on the challenges and impact of FAO’s collaboration with other UN system entities and other regional bodies, as requested by FAO Members.

		Status of Implementation	
Report of the 52nd Session of the Committee on World Food Security (Rome, 21-25 October 2024)			
Recommendation	Addressed	Ongoing	COMMENTS
52. The Council (...) welcomed the 19th CFS High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition Report, entitled “Strengthening Urban and Peri-urban Food Systems to Achieve Food Security and Nutrition, in the context of Urbanization and Rural Transformation”, and <u>looked forward</u> to the elaboration of an agreed set of policy recommendations to be presented for endorsement at CFS 53 in October 2025; (subparagraph 47 (f))		●	The zero draft version of the Policy Recommendations has been circulated to the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) Members and participants for their review and feedback. The first draft will be issued in April 2025 and negotiated in two Open-Ended Working Group sessions to be held in June and July 2025. The final draft is expected to be submitted for endorsement at the 53rd Session of the CFS in October.
53. The Council (...) <u>requested</u> that FAO promote the <i>CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition</i> , within the framework of the Inter-American Decade for the Rights of All Women, Adolescents and Girls in Rural Settings in the Americas, under the Organization of American States; (subparagraph 47 (i))		●	As part of the programme promoting the dissemination and uptake of the <i>CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition</i> (CFS VG-GEWGE), FAO will support the following actions, which contribute to creating awareness and support their uptake: <u>Global public goods</u> • An animation video in the six UN official languages to raise awareness; • An e-learning course on the CFS VG-GEWGE in Spanish on the FAO elearning Academy to equip key stakeholders with an understanding of the main concepts, principles and thematic areas of the Guidelines; • A web platform or other kind of online library sharing resources, tools and good practices - FAO will explore resource

			mobilization opportunities to translate this platform in Spanish too; • A learning guide for civil society organizations to equip them with approaches and good practices to implement the Guidelines on the field - FAO will explore ways to translate it in Spanish to benefit the Latin America and the Caribbean region; <u>Country activities in Colombia</u> • A pilot blended learning programme on the CFS VG-GEWGE in Colombia to boost national capacities to foster the implementation of the Guidelines, building a critical mass of agents of change who can act as champions for the uptake of the Guidelines in line with their countries' priorities. • A stocktaking study of unpaid care work in the rural and agricultural sectors in Colombia to inform the drafting of a rural chapter for the national care system to ensure integration of the specific situations of rural women in care system and related services in Colombia.
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