



## **PARTE A) Traducción directa (30 MINUTOS)**

### **THE FAO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**

Achieving FAO's goals to end hunger and poverty is a challenging and complex task. However, in an evolving and interdependent world, it is more important and urgent than ever before. Against a backdrop of rising food demand, persistent food insecurity and malnutrition, rural poverty, economic instability and climate change, we must be able to deliver impact on the ground. These challenges prompted a major rethink of how we do business, with a broad and inclusive process that started in 2012 and culminated in 2013 with a new strategic framework. Today, FAO is a fitter, flatter and more flexible organization whose activities are driven by five strategic objectives. The process of strengthening our presence in the field and a clear focus on results is well underway.

### **HELP ELIMINATE HUNGER, FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION**

The figures are as grim as they are familiar: more than 800 million people suffer from chronic hunger; one in four children under five years of age is at risk of dying as a result of malnutrition associated diseases; over two billion people lack the vitamins and minerals they need to grow and develop into healthy human beings. The world already produces more than enough food for all. However, many do not have access to the food produced, because they simply do not have the resources needed to purchase or produce enough good food. But poverty isn't the only factor behind hunger. Wars, natural disasters and economic crises can all block people's access to food. Furthermore, even if food is available, it is important that people eat food that is well-balanced, safe and nutritious. Not eating the right quantity and quality of food is self-perpetuating. It takes a toll on people's health, energy and mental abilities, making it harder for them to learn and lead a productive life. FAO's mandate is to support its members in their efforts to ensure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. But we can't do it alone. Ridding the world of food insecurity and malnutrition requires action at all levels of society, from farming communities to international organizations. We can help by supporting policies and political commitments that promote food security and good nutrition and by making



sure that up-to-date information about hunger and malnutrition challenges and solutions is available and accessible.

## MAKE AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES MORE PRODUCTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE

Feeding the growing global population – projected to reach 9 billion by 2050 – will require a significant increase in the productivity of the agricultural sectors (crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries), while conserving the world's natural resources. Growing agriculture is also the best way to reduce poverty in most developing countries. However, we must ensure that this increased productivity does not only benefit the few, and that the natural resource base can provide services (pollination, nutrient cycling in soils, quality water, etc.) that enhance sustainability. The switch away from a simple focus on maximizing productivity towards a more sustainable agriculture requires research and innovation. Much is not yet known, for example the role that ecosystem services can play in improving agricultural productivity. Nor is there much knowledge about how to increase productivity using fewer scarce or expensive inputs, such as water, fertilizers or pesticides. Living within our carrying capacity is a central principle of sustainability.

## REDUCE RURAL POVERTY

The global target of halving the share of people living below the extreme poverty line of USD 1.25 per person per day has already been reached ahead of the expectation. Progress has been uneven, however. Most of the decline has been achieved in Asia, and in Sub-Saharan Africa, poverty rates have declined too slowly to prevent the absolute number of poor from increasing. Fighting rural poverty remains the biggest challenge. More than three quarters of the world's extreme poor live in rural areas, affecting more than 900 million people in 2010. Rural poverty strikes the households of small-scale agricultural producers and workers that hold precarious, poorly paid jobs or who are unable to find employment. Helping smallholders to improve farm productivity is important, but it is not enough to lift all rural poor out of poverty. Off-farm employment opportunities need to be increased, along with finding better ways for rural populations to manage and cope with risks in their environments such as better social protection. By providing greater income security the rural poor will be



stimulated to invest more into their future: into their farms, sustainable food security, and the education of their children.

#### ENABLE INCLUSIVE AND EFFICIENT AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SYSTEMS

Global food challenges are different today than in the past, and so are the solutions. Globalization and commercialization have brought revolutionary changes to agricultural and food systems. Global agricultural markets are also more integrated and more risky than ever before. Recent developments in food systems and value chains have yielded positive results, but at the same time have created serious barriers for smallholder producers and small countries to participate in local, national and global markets. Increasing their participation in food and agricultural systems is critical to achieving FAO's goal of a world without hunger.

#### INCREASE THE RESILIENCE OF LIVELIHOODS FROM DISASTERS

Feeding the world's growing population, without irreparably harming the environment is a huge challenge in a world beset by crisis and disaster. Wars, earthquakes, droughts, floods, pests and disease outbreaks, tsunamis, financial crises... such emergencies make sustainable food security for all seem an unattainable dream. Every region of the world is at risk but the poorest people are the most vulnerable, because they often lack the basic means to enable them to cope or recover. Natural disasters have always occurred but climate change may be intensifying their frequency and power. In the past, humanitarian agencies have focused mainly on disaster relief. A new paradigm is needed that emphasizes reducing risks to enhance resilience to shocks. The approach, which requires action at local, national, regional and global levels, aims to ensure that families, communities and institutions anticipate, accommodate or recover and adapt from crises and disasters in a timely, efficient and sustainable manner.

Our technical knowledge and expertise underpins everything we do. Achieving our ambitious objectives requires us to adjust and deploy our technical capacity, particularly as we concentrate more of our work in the field. The responsibility for making sure we deliver high quality knowledge and services lies with FAO's technical departments; their technical capacities feed into the corporate plans on the strategic objectives.

