

EE

E

Ms Maria Helena Semedo
FAO Deputy Director-General - Climate and Natural Resources

Meeting Room

Distinguished guests,
Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

1. Thank you – I am pleased to represent the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on this panel.
2. From ending poverty and hunger to responding to climate change and sustaining our natural resources,
3. aimed at , and is at the **E**
4. As such, we especially promote
- including agriculture, forestry and fisheries

5. Our [redacted] has brilliantly illustrated the [redacted], based on the comprehensive report prepared by the CPF through its Global Forests Expert Panels initiative.

6. Yet, [redacted].

7. According to FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment, [redacted].

8. [redacted] both for the large-scale production of agricultural commodities and for small scale subsistence agriculture.

9. Most of the [redacted] happens in [redacted] - seven million hectares per year - twice the global average.

10. At the same time, these countries exhibit a similar [redacted].

11. FAO's 2016 flagship [redacted] addressed the [redacted].

12. It found that, [redacted] for their [redacted].

13. [redacted]. This is recognized as an important [redacted] in [redacted] that can spill over from forests and affect humans, or with hunting, bring back animals to the village, where outbreaks like Ebola, Lassa or other diseases can occur.

14. Pgi [redacted]

15. _____, based on traditional rights, is especially important for vulnerable groups but _____ when land use policies were developed and implemented.

16. The majority of the forests of the world are publicly owned and _____ them.

Distinguished delegates,

17.

18. The _____ present _____ – and a collective responsibility – for all countries, and for all actors.

19. It calls for _____ to policies, programmes, and investments, and calls upon governments and their partners to undertake _____.

20. This means that the agricultural sectors cannot develop their policies in isolation and must urgently adopt a _____.

21. Policy makers and stakeholders will need to address the interactions between sectors and SDGs in terms of both _____.

22. **E**

31.If _____ is the _____, appropriate instruments may include _____ with existing land tenure rights.

32.Where expansion of _____ is the main driver, policy instruments could address _____.

33. _____ is crucial for making progress in many countries.

34. _____ with cross-sectoral policy objectives.

35.The _____ should _____ and the rights to the use of land and forest resources.

36.The **E** _____ **E** _____ **E** _____, agreed by countries in 2012, provide an _____ for establishing _____ supporting sustainable agriculture and forestry.

37.They call on States to provide _____ that promote _____ and should be developed through _____ involving all affected parties, incorporating gender-sensitive approaches.

38.Finally, to achieve better policy coordination, _____ should be considered that takes into account the need to produce sufficient food while maintaining the natural resources-base that supports sustainable agriculture.

39. Agricultural landscapes typically are a mosaic of land uses including crops, livestock, agroforestry and forests.

40. Therefore, the

48.