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Sustainable Agriculture: Where Are We On SDG Implementation?

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<http://brusselsbriefings.net>

RESOURCES RESSOURCES

Glossary¹

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes 17 goals, 169 targets and 230 indicators. Two other major outcomes in 2015 are integral to the 2030 Agenda: [Addis Ababa Action Agenda](#), a framework for financial and non-financial means of implementation; and the [Paris Climate Agreement](#), a global treaty to limit climate change. A UN resolution in September 2015 adopting a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity in a new global development framework anchored in 17 Sustainable Development Goals (UN, 2015). See also Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Finance for Development

The ground-breaking agreement, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, provides a foundation for implementing the global sustainable development agenda. The Action Agenda establishes a strong foundation to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It provides a new global framework for financing sustainable development by aligning all financing flows and policies with economic, social and environmental priorities.

Agriculture

The science or practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products. Is defined as including crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture

Agro-ecology

Agro-ecology is the study of the relation of agricultural crops and environment. Agroecology refers to the scientific discipline of studying agriculture as ecosystems, looking at all interactions and functions (i.e. producing food but also cycling nutrients, building resilience, etc.).

Assessment framework

A document that describes a country's overall approach to assessment, including what constructs will be assessed and, often, what populations will be assessed.

Baseline / Baseline study

An analysis describing the situation prior to a development intervention, against which progress can be assessed or comparisons made. The status of the indicator at the beginning of a programme or project that acts as a reference point against which progress or achievements can be assessed.

Benchmark

Reference point or standard against which performance or achievements can be assessed. Note: A benchmark refers to the performance that has been achieved in the recent past by other comparable organizations, or what can be reasonably inferred to have been achieved in the circumstances.

¹ Sources:

UN, UNDP, FAO, IPCC, UNEP Finance Initiative, OECD, Eurostat, Greenpeace, UN Women, IFAD, AUC, UNESCO

Blended finance

According to the World Economic Forum (2015), blended finance is the “strategic use of development finance and philanthropic funds to mobilize private capital flows to emerging and frontier markets”. OECD (2018) defines blended finance as “the strategic use of development finance for the mobilisation of additional commercial finance towards sustainable development in developing countries”.

Climate-smart agriculture (CSA)

Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) is an approach that helps to guide actions needed to transform and reorient agricultural systems to effectively support development and ensure food security in a changing climate. CSA aims to tackle three main objectives: sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes, adapting and building resilience to climate change, and reducing and/or removing greenhouse gas emissions, where possible (FAO, 2018).

Conservation agriculture

A coherent group of agronomic and soil management practices that reduce the disruption of soil structure and biota.

Custodian

Custodian of indicators are UN agencies responsible for collecting data from national sources, validating and harmonizing them, estimating regional and global aggregates and publishing them on FAOSTAT. FAO will also contribute to the annual SDG progress reports that will feed into the HLPF’s follow-up and review processes.

Data Collection Tools

Methodologies used to identify information sources and collect information during an evaluation. Note: Examples are informal and formal surveys, direct and participatory observation, community interviews, focus groups, expert opinion, case studies, literature search.

Data quality

The degree to which data serve the purpose for which they were designed.

Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF)

A framework for assessing the quality of data for any sector.

Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM)

Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) refers to the savings and investments generated by households, domestic firms, and governments. In contrast to mobilizing external resources (through FDI, aid, trade, and debt relief), DRM offers the advantages of greater domestic policy ownership and greater coherence with domestic needs. It does not suffer from the disadvantages associated with FDI and foreign aid, which are tied to the objectives of foreign investors (e.g. exclusive focus on sectors such as OGM and telecommunication to the detriment of the agriculture sector) and donors (e.g. tied aid and conditional aid).

Evaluation

The systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, programme or policy, its design, implementation and results. The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfilment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.

Financial flows

A measure of dedicated or committed amount of finance related to a set period.

Financing gap

The difference between the investments needed to meet the SDGs (SDG investment needs) and the associated level of financing (SDG financial flows).

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

An investment made to acquire lasting interest in enterprises operating outside of the economy of the investor.

Food security

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Based on this definition, four food security dimensions can be identified: food availability, economic and physical access to food, food utilization and stability over time.

Food system

A food system is defined as a system that embraces all the elements (environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructure, institutions, markets and trade) and activities that relate to the production, processing, distribution and marketing, preparation and consumption of food and the outputs of these activities, including socio-economic and environmental outcomes. A sustainable food system is a food system that delivers food and nutrition security for all in such a way that the economic, social and environmental bases to generate food security and nutrition for future generations are not compromised.

Food wastage

Food wastage encompasses food loss (the loss of food during production and transport

Gender equality (Equality between women and men)

This refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same but that women's and men's rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration, recognizing the diversity of different groups of women and men. Gender equality is not a women's issue but should concern and fully engage men as well as women. Equality between women and men is seen both as a human rights issue and as a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people-centered development.

Global indicator

A way of measuring progress toward meeting a given SDG target that is to be measured by all countries using an internationally comparable methodology. Global indicators were endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) upon a proposal of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and are used to monitor the 17 SDGs and 169 targets.

Green Finance

The financing of public and private green investments (including preparatory and capital costs) in the following areas; -environmental goods and services (such as water management or protection of biodiversity and landscapes); -prevention, minimization and compensation of damages to the environment and to the climate (such as energy efficiency or dams); -the financing of public policies (including operational costs) that encourage the implementation of environmental and environmental-damage mitigation or adaptation projects and initiatives (for example feed-in-tariffs for renewable energies); -components of the financial system that deal specifically with green investments, such as the Green Climate Fund or financial instruments for green investments (e.g. green bonds and structured green funds), including their specific legal, economic and institutional framework conditions.

Green Growth

Fostering economic growth and development while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which our well-being relies.

Green Infrastructure

Green infrastructure is a strategically planned network of natural and semi-natural areas with other environmental features designed and managed to deliver a wide range of ecosystem services such as water purification, air quality, space for recreation and climate mitigation and adaptation.

Green Taxes

A tax whose tax base is a physical unit (or a proxy of it) that has a proven specific negative impact on the environment. Four subsets of environmental (green) taxes are distinguished: energy taxes, transport taxes, pollution taxes and resources taxes.

Greenwashing

When an organization uses misleading advertising and unsubstantiated claims to promote environmental initiatives or images for public gain, but actually operates in a way that is damaging to the environment.

Harmonization methodology

A way of combining results from different assessments to report on a common scale.

Impact

Impact is used here as a generic term to refer to the change effected by an activity or entity on people, the environment and the economy.

Impact-based business models

Business and financing models where the delivery of positive impacts is a main driver of business.

Impact investment

Investments made with the intention to generate a measurable social and environmental impact alongside a financial return. Investments made in companies, organizations and funds with the intention of generating social and environmental impacts alongside a financial return.

Impact investing

An investment approach with intentional social and environmental objectives and spanning both market rate and concessionary approaches to financial returns. Impact investing has grown considerably over the past years. In 2015, the GIIN annual survey reported US\$ 15 billion of new committed capital to impact investments.⁶⁸ Impact investment represented US\$ 77 billion in AUM in 2015, with Sub-Saharan Africa absorbing 19% of the AUM⁶⁹ according to a Ferdi study (2016). According to the same study, microfinance is a key sector for impact investment, representing 32% of assets managed, contributing to SDG 1 & 9. While impact investment is gaining in popularity (US\$ 22 billion US\$ invested in 2016), flows are mostly to OECD and donor countries, with investors more cautious about riskier developing markets.

Indicator

Quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, to reflect the changes connected to an intervention, or to help assess the performance of a development actor.

Inclusive business

Businesses that can contribute to human development by including the poor in the value chain as consumers, producers, business owners or employees.

Inequality

Unfair situation in society when some people have more opportunities, money, etc. than other people.

Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)

The IAEG-SDGs is the custodian of the global indicator framework for all SDGs. The IAEG coordinates the development of the official indicator framework for the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda at the global level and supports its implementation. It is composed of representatives of member states from all regions and includes regional and international agencies as observers.

Interlinkages

The SDGs are linked and should be approached as one. For example, actions to achieve SDG2 relate to numerous others SDGs. No one goal is separate from the others, and all call for comprehensive and participatory approaches.

Institutional Investor

An institutional investor is a nonbank person or organization that trades securities in large enough share quantities or dollar amounts that it qualifies for preferential treatment and lower commissions. Institutional investors face fewer protective regulations because it is assumed they are more knowledgeable and better able to protect themselves. Examples include pension

funds, life insurance companies, mutual and hedge funds, endowment funds, and commercial banks.

Labelled green bonds

Bonds that earmark proceeds for climate or environmental projects and have been labelled as "green" by the issuer.

Land use

Land use refers to the total of arrangements, activities and inputs undertaken in a certain land cover type (a set of human actions). The term land use is also used in the sense of the social and economic purposes for which land is managed (e.g., grazing, timber extraction, conservation and city dwelling). In national greenhouse gas inventories, land use is classified according to the IPCC land use categories of forest land, cropland, grassland, wetland, settlements, other.

Livelihood

The resources used and the activities undertaken in order to live. Livelihoods are usually determined by the entitlements and assets to which people have access. Such assets can be categorised as human, social, natural, physical or financial.

Malnutrition

An abnormal physiological condition caused by inadequate, unbalanced or excessive consumption of macronutrients and/or micronutrients. Malnutrition includes undernutrition and overnutrition as well as micronutrient deficiencies.

Metadata

Data that provides information on other data; in this case, information on the assessment data.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

A set of eight timebound and measurable goals for combating poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, discrimination against women and environmental degradation. These goals were agreed at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000 together with an action plan to reach the goals by 2015.

Monitoring

The production of reports monitoring progress towards the achievement of SDG targets as well as commitments and follow-up actions in support of Agenda 2030. The systematic tracking of the state of an initiative at any given time in terms of activities, inputs, outputs, targets and outcomes. It can also be used to describe the tracking of trends.

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)

A non-for-profit, voluntary citizens' group, which is organized on a local, national or international level to address issues in support of the public good.

Nutrition security

A situation that exists when secure access to an appropriately nutritious diet is coupled with a sanitary environment, adequate health services and care, in order to ensure a healthy and active life for all household members. Nutrition security differs from food security in that it also considers the aspects of adequate caring practices, health and hygiene in addition to dietary adequacy.

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

Those flows to countries and territories on the (Development Assistance Committee / DAC) list of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are: i. provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and ii. each transaction of which: a) is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and b) is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent).

Organic Farming

A method of crop and livestock production that involves choosing not to use pesticides, fertilizers, genetically modified organisms, antibiotics and growth hormones. (Precise definitions and acceptable practices vary by country.)

Pay For Success (PFS)

This approach mobilizes private capital in social programs to address issues (recidivism, housing, youth unemployment, health and education) that traditionally rely on philanthropic or government funding, and thereby shift financial risk from service providers to investors. PFS contracts are known as Social Impact Bonds (SIBs) or Social Development Bonds (SDBs). Private capital is provided upfront to support social programs and is repaid by an outcomes payer (government, MDB or DFI respectively) only if contractually predetermined performance outcomes are achieved. These public-private partnerships are designed to deliver long-term social impacts and simultaneously provide a fair risk return to financial institutions; however, with limited applicability (complex frameworks, no fixed guidelines for impact assessment) and long-term scope, it is reaching only a modest market with an estimated US\$ 392 million raised for 108 projects over seven years. In 2017, two social impact bond issues targeted Africa for a total of US\$ 29 million.

Poverty

Poverty is a complex concept with several definitions stemming from different schools of thought. It can refer to material circumstances (such as need, pattern of deprivation or limited resources), economic conditions (such as standard of living, inequality or economic position) and/or social relationships (such as social class, dependency, exclusion, lack of basic security or lack of entitlement).

Private equity

Capital provided by retail and institutional investors invested directly or via funds in private companies. Prequin (2017) estimated the aggregate capital raised in private equity at US\$ 329 billion.

Proxy Indicator

Used when results cannot be measured directly. For example, a proxy measure of improved governance could be, in some cases, the number of political parties and voter turnout.

Public-Private Partnership (PPP)

Public-Private Partnership (PPP) is about mobilizing private sector money, expertise and capacities for government infrastructure development. It involves a long-term relationship between government and private sector (usually >10 years); sharing of risks and rewards (mutualizing profits and losses) with private sector agreeing to performance level.

Qualitative Indicators

Seek to measure quality and often are based on perception, opinion or levels of satisfaction.

Quantitative Indicators

Indicators that have a numeric value and are typically represented by a number, percentage or ratio.

Remittances (Diaspora Financing)

Private unrequited transfers sent from abroad to families and communities in a worker's country of origin. Cross-border, person-to-person payments of relatively low value. The transfers are typically recurrent payments by migrant workers to their relatives (IFAD, 2017).

Regional Economic Communities (RECS)

They are the 8 regional economic communities recognized by the African Union. These are: Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA); Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD); East African Community (EAC); Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS); Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS); Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD); Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Union of Maghreb States (AMU).

Reporting

The collection and analysis of statistical information based on the expanded set of 230 SDG indicators

Review and follow-up

UN regional and global bodies are expected to analyse and evaluate the UN system reports. A key feature of the follow-up and review process will be the sharing of national experiences, with all countries expected to participate in voluntary reviews at least twice in the 15-year cycle.

Sample/representative

A sample is a small part of a population. A representative sample is one in which the small part accurately represents the characteristics of the whole population.

SDG 2

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Goal 2 seeks to end hunger and malnutrition and ensure access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food. Realising this goal is largely dependent on increased investment in rural infrastructure and agricultural research and development and on promoting sustainable production systems.

SDG Indicators

On 6 July 2017, the United Nations General Assembly adopted [a global indicator framework](#) to monitor the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as a voluntary and country-led endeavour. The 232 global indicators are complemented by indicators at the regional and national levels developed by United Nations Member States. Each global SDG indicator has been assigned a 'custodian' agency by the UN Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators, a working group of the UN Statistical Commission. The agency is responsible for collecting data from national sources, providing the storyline for the annual global SDG progress report, providing and updating the indicator documentation, working on further methodological development, and contributing to statistical capacity building. Data from national statistical and data systems are the basis for the compilation of global indicators. SDG 1 to End poverty in all its forms everywhere has 12 indicators, whereas SDG 2 to End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture has 14 indicators. FAO is the 'custodian' UN agency for 21 indicators, for SDGs 2, 5, 6, 12, 14 and 15 and a contributing agency for four more.

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

Businesses whose number of personnel or turnover falls below certain limits. The limit might be different in each country and it is normally defined by law. Further distinctions within the broad category may be established.

Smallholder farmers

While there is no unique and unambiguous definition of a smallholder, the most common approach is based on scale, measured either in absolute terms (2 hectares is standard) or relative to a country-specific threshold that takes into account agro-ecological, economic and technological factors. Definitions based on farm size ignore a number of other characteristics that are generally associated with smallholders, such as limited access to resources, reliance on family labour and less integration into markets.

Stakeholders

Those who have interests in a particular decision, either as individuals or as representatives of a group. This includes people who can influence a decision as well as those affected by it. Decision makers are also stakeholders.

Social and development impact bonds (Results-Based Financing)

A public-private partnership that allows private (impact) investors to upfront capital for public projects that deliver social and environmental outcomes in exchange for a financial interest.

Sovereign Wealth Funds (SWFs) State-owned investment funds or entities that are commonly established from balance of payments surpluses, official foreign currency operations, the proceeds of privatizations, governmental transfer payments, fiscal surpluses, and/or receipts resulting from resource exports (SWF Institute). SWFs report their data in terms of stock of investment (AUM). SWFs weigh US\$ 4 trillion in AUM.

Stunting

Low height for age, reflecting a past episode or episodes of sustained undernutrition. In children under five years of age, stunting is defined height-for-age less than -2 standard deviations below the WHO Child Growth Standards median.

Subsidies

Current unrequited payments that government units, including non-resident government units, make to enterprises on the basis of the levels of their production activities or the quantities or values of the goods or services which they produce, sell or import.

Sustainability

A dynamic process that guarantees the persistence of natural and human systems in an equitable manner.

Sustainable agricultural development

Sustainable agricultural development is agricultural development that contributes to improving resource efficiency, strengthening resilience and securing social equity/responsibility of agriculture and food systems in order to ensure food security and nutrition for all, now and in the future.

Sustainable consumption and production

The use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardise the needs of future generations.

Sustainable development (three dimensions)

This is often defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It strives to find a balance between the environment, society and the economy, the three dimensions.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The 17 global goals for development for all countries established by the United Nations through a participatory process and elaborated in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including ending poverty and hunger; ensuring health and well-being, education, gender equality, clean water and energy, and decent work; building and ensuring resilient and sustainable infrastructure, cities and consumption; reducing inequalities; protecting land and water ecosystems; promoting peace, justice and partnerships; and taking urgent action on climate change.

Sustainable development indicator (SDI)

A statistical measure that gives an indication on the sustainability of social, environmental and economic development. Sustainable development indicators, abbreviated as SDI, aim to measure [sustainable development](#) over longer periods of time. The sustainable development indicators are grouped into 10 subject categories: socioeconomic development; sustainable consumption and production; social inclusion; demographic changes; public health; climate change and energy; sustainable transport; natural resources; global partnership; good governance.

Sustainable finance

Finance that seeks alignment with sustainable development targets and policies.

Sustainable Livelihood

A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from the stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future without undermining the natural resource base and opportunity set of future generations.

Thematic indicator

A set of globally comparable indicators specific to a sector. These indicators are designed to track the education targets more comprehensively across countries and include the global reporting indicators as a subset.

The High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development

The [UN body](#) set up to review progress in achieving the SDGs. The Forum is expected to provide guidance, recommendations, identify progress and emerging challenges, and mobilize action to accelerate implementation of the SDGs.

Undernutrition

The outcome of poor nutritional intake in terms of quantity and/or quality and/or poor absorption and/or poor biological use of nutrients consumed as a result of repeated disease. It includes being underweight for one's age, too short for one's age (stunted), dangerously thin for one's height (wasted) and deficient in vitamins and minerals (micronutrient malnutrition).

Universal

The 2030 Agenda is relevant to both developed and developing nations.

Validity

The degree to which an assessment measures what it is intended to measure.

Venture Capital

Money provided by investors to start-up firms and small businesses with perceived long-term growth potential. This is a very important source of funding for start-ups that do not have access to capital markets. It typically entails high risk for the investor, but has the potential for above-average returns.

Voluntary standards (finance)

Standards applicable to the financial sector that capture good practices and encourage the achievement and monitoring of social and environmental outcomes.

Wasting

Low weight for height, generally the result of weight loss associated with a recent period of inadequate caloric intake and/or disease. In children under five years of age, wasting is defined as weight-for-height less than -2 standard deviations below the WHO Child Growth Standards median.

Acronyms

AAAA	Addis Ababa Action Agenda
ACP	Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific
AfDB	Africa Development Bank
BAU	Business-As-Usual
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CAPE	Climate Action Peer Exchange
CCAP	Climate Change Action Plan
CoP	Community of Practice
CPF	Country Partnership Framework
CCSA	Cross Cutting Solution Areas

DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
DBR	Domestic Budget Revenue ODA Official Development Assistance
DDP	Digital Development Partnership
DFI	Development Finance Institute
DFID	Department for International Development
DRM	Domestic Resource Mobilization
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EDGE	Economic Dividends for Gender Equality
ESMAP	Energy Sector Management Assistance Program
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSAP	Financial Sector Assessment Program
FY	Fiscal Year
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FCV	Fragility, Conflict and Violence
FfD	Financing for Development
FPR	Framework for Pacific Regionalism
GIF	Global Infrastructure Facility
GAFFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
GCFF	Global Concessional Financing Facility
GFF	Global Financing Facility
GICA	Global Infrastructure Connectivity Alliance
GP	Global Practice
GTF	Global Tracking Framework
GNI	Gross National Income
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDDRI	Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations
IDA	International Development Association
IISS	International Infrastructure Support System
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
LDCs	Least-developed countries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDBs	Multilateral Development Banks
MTF	Multi-Tier Framework

NCDs	Non-communicable diseases
NFIS	National Financial Inclusion Strategy
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategy
NSO	National Statistics Office
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OOF	Other Official Flows
PICS	Pacific Island Countries
PIDF	Pacific Islands Development Forum
PSW	Private Sector Window
PPP	Public Private Partnership
QII	Quality Infrastructure Initiative
R&D	Research and Development
RECS	Regional Economic Communities
RISE	Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy
RMS	Result Measurement System
RRAs	Risk Resilience Analysis
RAI	Rural Accessibility Index
GSURR	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Recovery Global Practice
SABER	System Approach for Better Results
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SCD	Systematic Country Diagnostic
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SPC	Secretariat for the Pacific Community
WBG	The World Bank Group
TICAD	Tokyo International conference on Africa Development
UN	United Nations
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEPFI	United Nations Environment Programme – Finance Initiative
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
WDR	World Development Report
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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