**A Theory of Change for FAO’s Support to the SDGs**

Sustainable and equitable development

SDGs achieved in a large number of countries

Improved development policies, strategies and programmes supported by nations, donors & UN for SDG achievement, including increased funding for lagging goals and targets from ODA, national budgets, NGOs & private sector.

Governments & other development actors held accountable for progress against lagging goals

Achievements and means of implementation are monitored accurately against targets

Efficient innovative strategies for SDG achievement at the national level are identified & disseminated

Increased collaboration among a wide range of development actors around the 2030 agenda (national and local governments, resource partners, UN system, IFIs, NGOs, education systems, academia, private sector)

Grassroots initiatives and pilot projects testing new approaches

Coordination

& partnerships strengthened with a broad array of partners

Support to the design, funding, implementation and evaluation of national programmes and policies

Reporting & statistical capacity building for SDG indicator measurement

Knowledge products and policy advisory promote efficient strategies for Members to achieve the SDGs

**IMPACTS**

**LONGER-TERM OUTCOMES**

**IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES**

**FAO ROLES & PRODUCTS**

FAO prioritizes the SDGs within its mandate, and arrange for the provision of a comprehensive set of mutually complementary products & services

Note: The figure presents a highly simplified overview of what FAO tries to achieve with its support to the SDGs. Only the main pathways are drawn.

Equitable, transformational changes in production, value chains, consumption, education etc. benefit poorest countries, regions & segments of society, and improved environmental and social sustainability

External shocks and risks as well as competing policy priorities may affect political commitment and SDGs achievement