



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



# Annual report 2018

## Latin America and the Caribbean



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the Caribbean

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## Latin America and the Caribbean

This report details the activities and actions undertaken by the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in cooperation with its 33 Member States in the region, to advance the mandate it received from the 35th Session of the FAO Regional Conference.

In March 2018, the national authorities of FAO's 33 Member States met in Jamaica to discuss the challenges and priorities facing the region and define FAO's priorities for the 2018-2019 biennium. The Regional Conference reiterated that FAO's focus should remain on three priority areas:

### **1. End hunger and all forms of malnutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean**

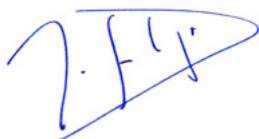
### **2. Eradicate rural poverty and revitalize rural territories**

### **3. Promote sustainable climate resilient agriculture**

In addition, the authorities recommended that FAO:

- Highlight topics of increasing importance such as overweight and obesity; migration; biodiversity, green financing and blue growth.
- Prioritize initiatives that generate large-scale results to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Develop a strategy to accelerate national efforts to achieve the SDGs in lagging territories that are more vulnerable to climate change by reducing hunger and rural poverty.
- Mobilize the capacities and knowledge available in the region through mechanisms such as South-South and triangular cooperation; the parliamentary fronts against hunger; and collaboration with civil society, the private sector and other partners.
- Implement a resource mobilization strategy to support these mandates.

In this report, FAO illustrates the progress made in complying with the mandate given to us by our Member States. The results included in this document are important examples of our ongoing work in the region.



**Julio A. Berdegue**

FAO Assistant Director-General and  
Regional Representative for  
Latin America and the Caribbean



# 35.º Session of the **Regional Conference for Latin America and Caribbean**

**T**he 35th session of the Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Montego Bay, Jamaica, on March 5-8. The Prime Minister of Jamaica, Andrew Michael Holness, and FAO's Director General, José Graziano da Silva, opened the meeting, with 280 people in attendance. For the first time, authorities from all FAO's 33 Member States in the region participated, including 40 ministers and deputy ministers and 13 ambassadors. They were joined by 50 observers; 7 United Nations agencies; members of civil society and non-governmental organizations; and representatives of the private sector and intergovernmental organizations.

The participants elected Jamaica's Minister of Industry, Trade, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries as Chairman of the Conference. After an intense agenda during the four days, the Report of the 35th Session of the Regional Conference was approved by the Member States, including the priorities for FAO during the biennium 2018-2019.

**Regional initiative**

# **Hunger free Latin America and the Caribbean**

**SDG:**



**D**espite the region's recent history of success in the fight against hunger, Latin America and the Caribbean faced an increase in the number of people suffering from hunger for the third year in a row: in 2017, 39.3 million people were undernourished. Meanwhile, the rapid increase of overweight and obesity puts at risk the full realization of the right to adequate food. Currently, the percentage of children under five years of age who are overweight is approaching 7%, while more than half of adults are overweight and one in four are obese.

Considering the importance of addressing the different forms of malnutrition in order to achieve Goal 2 of the 2030 Agenda, the 35th Session of the Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean requested FAO's support in the design and implementation of policies to reduce hunger in the most lagging territories and, at the same time, advance in the transformation of sustainable food systems that promote healthy eating.

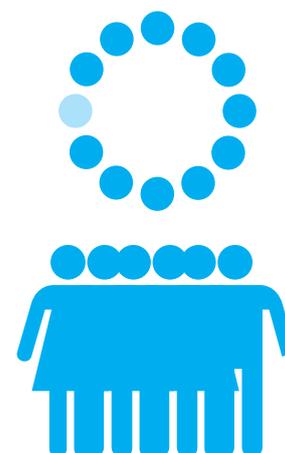
## Parliamentary fronts against hunger

» As of 2018, Latin America and the Caribbean had 22 Parliamentary Fronts against Hunger (PFH). Among the results achieved in the last year was the creation of a new PFH in Granada, as well as multiple regulatory processes to meet Goal 2 of the 2030 Agenda, which include:

- The approval by both chambers of Paraguay's Congress of the Law on Food and Nutrition Sovereignty and Security and the Right to Food.
- Uruguay's enactment of a law that approves the National Plan for the promotion of food production based on agroecological practices.
- Argentina's law that approved the National Program to Reduce Food Loss and Waste.
- The Dominican Republic's Law 589-16 that created the National Food and Nutrition Sovereignty and Security System (SINASSAN).
- The enforcement of laws on school feeding in vulnerable territories of Bolivia and Guatemala.
- Support for the drafting of laws on food sovereignty, school feeding, family farming and protection of plant varieties in Haiti.

In addition to generating legislation, the members of the PFH decided, in their IX Annual Forum, that their main focus in 2019 would be on the enforcement of actions to ensure that regulations have an impact on the most vulnerable territories.

In order to follow up on the First World Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition –an event held in October 2018 in Madrid with the participation of more than 60 legislators from the regional PFH – the Ibero-American Parliamentary Alliance for the Right to Food was created by the PFH. «



## School feeding programs



» School feeding programs are highly effective multisectoral policies that contribute to education, health, agriculture and territorial development, among others strategic areas for food security. They form part of cross-cutting policies to address poverty that promote the development of students, improve their eating habits, guarantee access to healthy food and promote a more inclusive development of local economies through public food purchases from family farmers.

In 2018, an FAO project backed by the government of Brazil, provided technical assistance to 11 countries in the region to strengthen their school feeding programs: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Paraguay and the Dominican Republic.

This project concluded in May 2018. The representatives and technicians of the participating countries met in Panama to take stock of their results and exchange experiences and lessons learned about the development

of their national programs. They highlighted the following results of the project at the regional level:

- More than 280,000 students received healthy lunches in their schools on a daily basis.
- Of the 11 countries that participated in the project, 10 have made progress in their legal frameworks on school nutrition, the institutionalization of school feeding programs and public purchases from family farming. In addition, 4 countries passed specific school feeding laws.
- A change of paradigm was seen with the inclusion of school feeding policies in the context of human rights.
- A renewal of interest in food and nutritional education, with pedagogical tools such as school gardens.
- 7,200 officials in the participating countries improved their capacities in the development of school feeding programs.

Based on the success of the project, a new school feeding project was created, which will run until 2020.◀



## Food systems to reduce **overweight** and **obesity**



» In order to face the growing challenge of overweight and obesity, in 2018 FAO promoted dialogues between the private sector, consumer organizations, producers, governments, academia and lawmakers to discuss policies and governance mechanisms that help to make current food systems more sustainable and healthy.

These dialogues enriched a new generation of public policies in the countries of the region to face overweight and obesity.

In partnership with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), and with the participation of more than 25 experts from the region, FAO organized the Forum for the Transformation of Food Systems and the Reduction of Overweight and Obesity in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Forum analyzed the defects of the current food systems that hinder access to healthy food by the most vulnerable population groups. The Forum also proposed national public policy solutions to reverse this situation. The Forum plans to develop work plans at the national level in six countries of the region in 2019: Barbados, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Jamaica and Mexico. «

## Panorama of **food** and **nutritional security 2018**

» For the first time in its ten year history, the *Panorama of Food and Nutritional Security in Latin America and the Caribbean* report was co-published by four agencies of the United Nations system: the FAO, the Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), the United Nations Fund for Children (UNICEF) and the World Food Program (WFP). The 2018 edition of the Panorama warned of an increase in hunger in the region, for the third consecutive year.

The report focused on inequality, a characteristic of Latin America and the Caribbean that is also reflected in the case of hunger and the different forms of malnutrition. Rural areas, lagging territories, women, people and households with lower incomes, and indigenous peoples face higher levels of exclusion from the right to food and are being left behind. For this reason, the four agencies called for greater commitment to address inequality in food and nutritional security, as a way to achieve the commitments of the SDGs. «





**Regional initiative**  
**Family farming and**  
**inclusive food systems**  
**for sustainable rural**  
**development**

**SDG:**



In 2018, the Regional Initiative on Family Farming and Inclusive Food Systems continued to develop its strategy focused on two main objectives: reduction of rural poverty and revitalization of lagging rural territories. In this regard, it continued to provide support to FAO's Member States in the development, adaptation, strengthening and implementation of policies and public institutions in rural territories. The Regional Initiative also continued to further the agenda of family farming in the region. At the national level, the initiative promoted processes aimed at the inclusive governance of land and natural resources, and supported the design and implementation of strategies for social protection and productive inclusion. It also put special emphasis on the issues of rural youth, gender and migration.

## Migration



» FAO and ECLAC built an alliance of regional experts to address the causes of migration and create opportunities in rural territories in the countries of the Northern Triangle of Central America (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras) and Mexico. The alliance focuses on proposals related to rural migration, to help policymakers develop and implement policies aimed at revitalizing rural territories and reducing migratory pressure in these territories. The alliance produced *the Atlas of migration in countries of Northern Central America*, which was presented at the World Summit in Marrakech that approved the Global Compact for Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration. The alliance also prepared four sub-regional documents:

- 1) *Bi-national dynamics and cross-border relationships;*
- 2) *Development strategies to reduce forced migration;*
- 3) *Public policy recommendations regarding migration from the perspective of human security;*
- 4) *Territorial dynamics in migratory processes.*

At the national level, three studies were produced (El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala) that defined guidelines for a FAO technical cooperation agenda on international migration of rural origin. Coordination mechanisms were also established with the Mesoamerica Without Hunger Program, which develops actions in lagging territories that expel migrants, and the alliance also implemented projects in Guatemala and Honduras focused on rural youth entrepreneurship as an alternative to migration, while in El Salvador a project was implemented for socio-economic reintegration of returnees in rural territories.◀◀

## Family farming

» Costa Rica spearheaded the impulse that led to the UN General Assembly's approval of the upcoming Decade of Family Farming, giving the issue a new impetus in line with the proposals in the 2030 Agenda.

Within the framework of the Mercosur Specialized Meeting on Family Farming (REAF), FAO carried out the second module on capacity building in access and benefit sharing, considering a policy approach on guaranteeing rights in the areas of access and participation of family farming in the benefits of biodiversity.

The Central American and Dominican Republic Family Farming Commission advanced the development of national public policies for family farming and exchange of experiences in institutional purchases of products from family farming, with the participation of governments and farmers' organizations from 10 countries: Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic.◀◀



## Rural youth



» FAO's efforts to support rural youth focus on generating more and better opportunities for youth by strengthening capacities for their labour insertion and supporting their development of new enterprises. FAO also promotes cooperation with governments, civil society, academia and the private sector to develop a policy agenda that empowers rural youth.

In 2018, through a joint project with IFAD centered on strengthening decent rural employment opportunities for youth in the Caribbean, FAO supported around 500 young people in Belize, Guyana, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. FAO provided business training programs, promoted innovation through the exchange of experiences and specialized technical assistance, and directly financed more than 100 business plans for rural youth in the region.

In addition, more than 300 young people participated in policy dialogues with different governmental and non-governmental actors, developing regional and sub-regional plans that defined priorities and ways to support young people through policies and programs that consider the diversity of rural youth. <<

## Gender equality



» FAO works to promote gender mainstreaming in public policies and programs for rural poverty reduction, and provides technical assistance in monitoring the gender indicators of the 2030 Agenda.

In 2018, FAO's Gender Equality Strategy for Latin America and the Caribbean was created and approved by Member countries. In the context of the Interagency Initiative on access to land by women, a training program on land governance for women and men, governments and civil society organizations was developed. FAO and the International Indigenous Women's Forum developed a school for indigenous leaders that provided training to 70 women from Mesoamerica and South America. <<

## Governance of land tenure and other natural resources

» FAO has promoted, with the support of governments, responsible governance of land tenure by providing technical assistance to 10 countries in the region: Colombia, Ecuador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Paraguay, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay. In the case of the Caribbean countries, FAO's technical assistance focused on the improvement of national systems of land administration through tools such as land banks. <<



## Social protection and productive inclusion



» In Latin America and the Caribbean, FAO worked together with governments, regional integration organizations and other development partners to strengthen the synergies between social and productive development programs, as a strategy to accelerate the reduction of rural poverty.

In the case of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, FAO strengthened the Platform for an integrated registration system of social programs, linking programs dedicated to early childhood development, housing, employment generation and disability.

In El Salvador, FAO worked with the government to develop a Rural Productive Inclusion Guide for the National Strategy for the Eradication of Poverty titled "Sustainable Families", which includes the participation of beneficiaries in social programs and productive development initiatives. FAO also provided on-site training for officials and beneficiaries.

In Paraguay, FAO provided technical support to the Social Action Secretariat's beneficiary registration system and made proposals to improve its management and facilitate the implementation of the food and nutritional security analysis tool designed by FAO for the Tekoporá program.

In Colombia, together with the Department for Social Prosperity, FAO developed a roadmap to promote social and productive inclusion and food security in rural areas, and drafted the document "Recommendations to strengthen the social and productive inclusion of populations in a situation of rural poverty in Colombia."

FAO also provided technical assistance in the preparation of the Intersectoral Regional Agenda for Social Protection and Productive Inclusion of the Central American Integration System (SICA). It was approved by the different Secretariats and Member States in April 2018, and the agenda will be a reference in the coming years for the implementation of policies, plans, programs and projects on this matter at the national and territorial level in Central America and the Dominican Republic. ««

## Panorama of rural poverty

» In recent years, the region has moved away from achieving the targets established in Goal 1 of the 2030 Agenda: eradicating extreme poverty and reducing poverty by half. In rural areas of Latin America and the Caribbean, rural poverty increased from 46.7% to 48.6% between 2014 and 2016, while extreme rural poverty rose from 20% to 22.5%. This increase means that two million rural people fell into poverty.

In its first edition, launched in November 2018, the *Panorama of Rural Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean* conducted a detailed analysis of the evolution of rural poverty in the region during the last three decades. In all the countries of the region the report identified a need to combine economic growth and a coordinated package of public policies, and proposed five key areas to renew the policy cycle to accelerate poverty reduction through 2030: more efficient, inclusive and sustainable agricultural sectors; expanded social protection; sustainable management of natural resources; the strengthening of non-farm rural employment; and integrated rural infrastructure packages. ««



# Regional initiative

Sustainable use of natural resources, adaptation to **climate change and disaster risk management**

SDG:



Latin America and the Caribbean accounts for more than 48% of global forest cover, has 11 of the countries with the greatest biodiversity worldwide, contains 40% of global water resources, and is responsible for at least 12% of the world's agricultural production. However, the effects of climate change are changing agricultural production cycles, tides and reproductive cycles of fish, as well as introducing new pests and invasive species that put food production at risk.

In this context, the 35th Session of the FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean requested FAO's support to help countries strengthen and prepare national and regional programs and initiatives related to the sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources. It also asked FAO to work with countries to ensure climate change adaptation and mitigation of its effects, improve disaster risk management for the agricultural sector (including fisheries), and develop innovative environmental policies for the socioeconomic inclusion of family farmers.

## Biodiversity, climate change and food security



» In 2018, FAO and the government of Mexico organized the High Level Regional Dialogue on the Integration of Biodiversity in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Sectors (DRANIBA). Delegates from the different productive sectors of countries of the region participated (Bahamas, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and Suriname), including representatives of international development organizations, civil society and academia. The results of this regional dialogue contributed to FAO's Biodiversity Strategy and to the COP-14.

COP-14, held in Egypt in 2018, recognized the contribution of the Latin American Technical Cooperation Network on National Parks, Other Protected Areas and Wildlife (*Redparques*, in Spanish), to the adoption of effective measures for the use and conservation of protected areas. FAO has acted as Technical Secretariat of *Redparques* since its creation in 1983 (Decision 14/81).«

## Agreement on Port state measures (PSMA)



» Fourteen countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (Bahamas, Barbados, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, Grenada, Guyana, Panama, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Uruguay) are parties to this groundbreaking agreement that combats illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. This agreement promotes the implementation of measures and procedures that prevent vessels that practice IUU fishing from using ports to unload their catch or access port services, discouraging the activity and contributing to the establishment of measures to guarantee the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources.

FAO provides ongoing technical assistance to countries through the creation and operation of the Network for the exchange of information and experiences to combat IUU fishing, which currently includes Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Panama and Costa Rica, as well as Spain and the United States.«

## Low emissions livestock production



» FAO prepared a roadmap of good practices titled Innovations in meat production with low carbon emissions: Experiences and challenges in Latin America and the Caribbean, highlighting efficient practices for monitoring and reducing carbon emissions by countries to comply with the Paris Agreement, the Kyoto Protocol and the decision of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture. «

## Distaster risk management in the Caribbean



» Hurricane Irma, the strongest recorded in the Atlantic, hit **Cuba** with unusual force in September 2017. The FAO response program, with the financial support of Belgium and the United Nations Central Emergency Fund, contributed to rehabilitate the local capacity for food production and guarantee the food security of more than 1 million people affected by the hurricane, through the production of locally produced eggs, pork and short-cycle vegetables. The program allowed the rehabilitation of 260 tunnel-type greenhouses, in addition to a total of 51 poultry and pig houses, corresponding to more than 230% of the initial goal. The reconstruction process was carried out with a view to reducing the risk of disasters in the future.

In **Dominica**, as a result of Hurricane Maria in September 2017, damages and losses in the agricultural sector reached USD 211 million. With the financial support of Belgium, Brazil, CERF and the United Kingdom, FAO provided technical assistance for the rehabilitation of crops, livestock and fish production and to guarantee food and nutrition to the most vulnerable population, benefiting close to 14,000 homes. At the same time, it supported the creation of capacities for data collection, analysis, evaluation and reporting on damages and losses caused by disasters in the agricultural sector.

In **Haiti**, FAO supported practices and technologies that are resilient to extreme climates that impact livelihoods, including drought tolerant seed varieties. Within the framework of the Action Against Desertification project, financed by the European Union, more than 30 nurseries were created, 2.3 million fruit trees and trees for timber, fodder, agroforestry and other uses were planted. As a result, 5,678 hectares of degraded land have been restored and over 8,000 temporary jobs were created in the process. «

## Impact of migration from Venezuela to Colombia

» In July 2018, FAO, WFP and UNICEF conducted a joint needs assessment to study the impact of migration in rural areas of the department of La Guajira, occupied mainly by the indigenous Wayúu people. The dynamics of migration in this area are characterized by the return of relatives with dual citizenship. The host communities in Colombia have seen the number of members per household increase by up to 200%, which has resulted in a marked deterioration of food security.

With resources from the Swedish and Brazilian international cooperation agencies, and from Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), FAO organized a response aimed at the rapid recovery of food production for 7,000 vulnerable people of the returned Wayúu migrant population. In less than six months, it was possible to reactivate diversified and resilient food production and rehabilitate the essential agricultural livelihoods of rural receiving communities. «



## Establishing a regional system for monitoring drought in Central America



» Through the Regional Committee of Hydraulic Resources (CRRH) of the Central American Integration System (SICA), FAO developed a system of agricultural drought monitoring for Central America. The system allows countries to monitor the behaviour of basic grains essential for food and nutritional security and for the local economy in Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. Using satellite information, the system detects agricultural areas where conditions of high probability of drought are present. The CRRH brings together the meteorological services of the countries of Central America that are part of SICA and, with the support of the World Meteorological Organization and FAO, generates data to raise alerts about risks that may affect crops which are essential for food security. The main focus of this system is the Central American Dry Corridor. «

## Climate financing

» In 2018, FAO advanced in the design of 18 projects for the different modalities of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) with a total value of approximately USD 845 million in 13 countries: Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Panama and Paraguay. Two of these projects were approved by the GCF during the year.

Paraguay's PROEZA project *Poverty, reforestation, energy and climate change*, designed by FAO, was approved by the GCF for a total of USD 90 million, of which USD 25 million will be donated by the GCF and USD 65 million by the government of Paraguay. The objective of the project is to reduce the adverse effects of climate change in the country, while reducing rural poverty, deforestation and mitigating greenhouse gas emissions. It will also support the transition to sustainable forest management to reduce the loss of the country's forest cover and improve the quality of life of some 17,000 vulnerable families, in 64 municipal districts located in eight departments of eastern Paraguay. Many of the beneficiaries are part of indigenous communities.

The RECLIMA proposal of El Salvador, also designed by FAO, was approved by the GCF for a total of USD 127.7 million: USD 35.9 million financed by the Fund and USD 91.8 million by the government of El Salvador. Its objective is to improve the climatic resilience of agricultural systems in the Dry Corridor of El Salvador. The project will work with the population most vulnerable to climate change, benefiting 225,000 people, 20,000 of whom belong to indigenous communities. RECLIMA will work with family farmers to transform their productive practices, promoting an important change in their food systems.

In 2018, FAO participated in the execution of 29 GEF projects in 25 countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Granada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, Dominican Republic, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela. A marine-coastal project was also approved in Chile, as were project documents for Mexico and the Dominican Republic, and two projects of the Capacity Building for Transparency Initiative (CBIT) in Cuba and Nicaragua. «





# Communication

In 2018, the work of FAO's Communicators Network –deployed in 22 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean with a coordinated communications strategy– helped to strongly increase awareness about FAO's work with the governments of Member States and other partners.

During the year, the main media outlets of the region produced more than 4,000 columns, articles, features and radio and television reports about FAO's activities. Digital communications, which are increasingly important for public opinion, also had important results: FAO's Americas

website received a total of 421,170 visitors, who clicked on 755,000 pages.

For its part, FAO's regional Twitter account exceeded the threshold of 70,000 followers and its Tweets reached almost 5.5 million views. These statistics at the regional level do not include visits to web pages and views of Tweets from each of the countries in the region.

In the editorial area, FAO published 76 books, thus contributing to the generation and dissemination of specialized knowledge on issues related to the Organization's mandate.



## The Week of agriculture and food

**T**he Week of Agriculture and Food was an international meeting organized by the Secretariat of Agribusiness of the government of

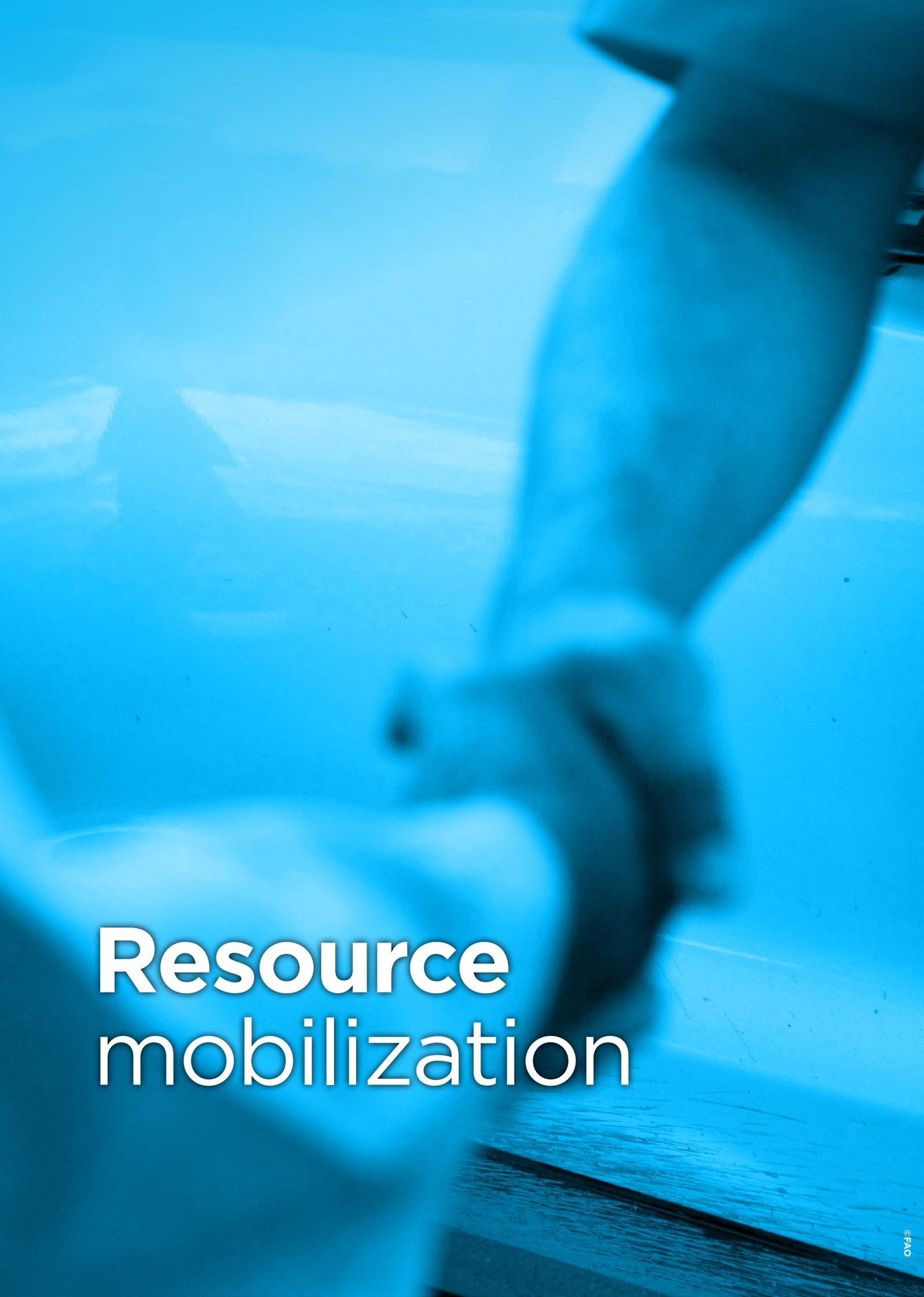
Argentina and FAO, with the support of 34 co-organizing entities from different sectors linked to the agri-food and rural world from throughout the region. The Week was aimed at presenting and discussing experiences and proposals to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs in rural areas of Latin America and the Caribbean.

This first edition of The Week, held on November 20-23, was attended by 861 people from 34 countries. There were more than 100 hours of dialogue during which a hundred experts spoke on topics as diverse as school feeding, public food supply and marketing systems. The attendants also debated the contributions of agroecology to the sustainability of rural territories, the impact of the technological revolution on rural development, the need for a new economic approach to address climate change, disaster risk management, the carbon cycle and sustainable gastronomy.

Energy crops, food losses and waste and the contributions of the traditional food systems of indigenous peoples were also analyzed and discussed, as was the access and governance of natural resources.

Authorities attended the meeting from governments of the region, leaders of civil society organizations, members of indigenous peoples and family farming organizations, consumers, businesspeople, lawmakers, academics, managers and experts from multilateral organizations. In addition, there were about 3,500 virtual assistants via streaming, 10,000 people visited the Week's website and the Twitter account reached 50 million views.





# Resource mobilization

The 35th Session of the Regional Conference mandated FAO to prepare and implement a resource mobilization strategy to support its ambitious goals and targets for the biennium. The strategy established a regional goal of mobilizing f USD 236.4 million for the 2018-2019 period.

## Projects launched or expanded in 2018



» During 2018, USD 123.7 million dolares were mobilized, which represents an increase of 38% compared to the previous year and is equivalent to 52.3% of the goal of the biennium. «

## Projects executed during 2018



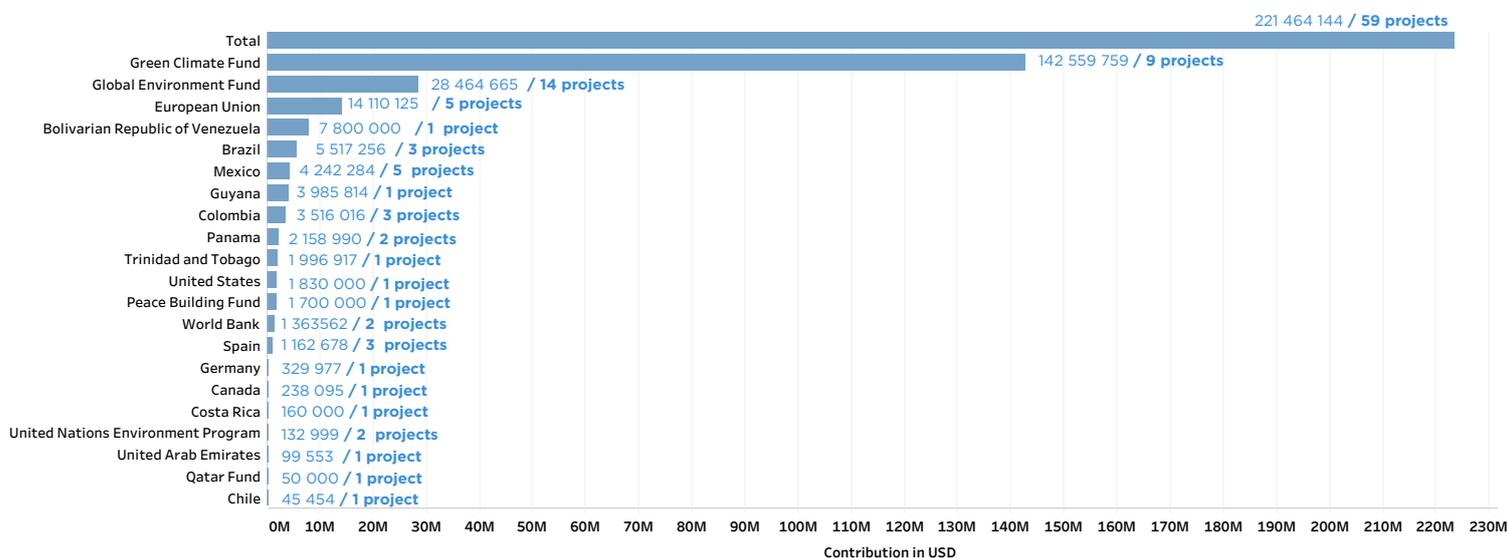
» In 2018, FAO executed 350 projects, of which 158 were financed by 33 strategic partners and 192 through the Technical Cooperation Program (PCT). «

Donor	Nº	Total Contribution (USD)	Amount executed 2018 (USD)
Germany	1	1 383 031	1 029 855
Argentina	1	5 488 975	4 392 558
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	1	1 536 500	39 736
Caribbean Development Bank	1	1 200 000	269 377
World Bank	1	1 949 220	1 866 496
Belgium	3	3 679 482	3 228 159
Brazil	17	91 479 263	52 677 765
Canada	1	5 204 095	65 554
Colombia	19	50 914 408	17 995 644
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	1	375 600	6 285
Spain	2	11 241 192	11 022 205
United States	1	900 000	205 147
Peace Building Fund	3	1 763 639	317 455
Investment Fund Guyana Redd	1	14 792 277	1 064 144
IBSA Fund	1	1 253 495	1 071 541
International Fund for Agricultural Development	1	1 800 000	1 382 772
Global Environment Fund	38	112 754 433	47 735 528
Green Climate Fund	1	633 803	2 589
Kielsen Foundation	1	276 753	263 081
Italy	4	4 964 435	1 315 870
Mexico	10	25 299 666	10 580 167
Multilateral	4	3 145 955	2 890 148
United Nations Office for Project Services	1	1 352 400	168 188
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	2	1 656 712	969 885
Organization of the CGIAR system	1	543 937	458 647
United Nations Environment Program	3	573 310	434 300
Joint United Nations Project	14	12 572 670	5 676 233
Republic of Korea	1	5 000 000	-
Sweden	4	12 604 120	7 063 888
Switzerland	1	152 773	145 406
European Union	15	45 216 208	14 106 883
Uruguay	1	400 000	72 523
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	2	3 191 996	2 900 690
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>425 300 348</b>	<b>191 418 719</b>
Technical Cooperation Program	192	28 685 974	12 428 819
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>453 986 322</b>	<b>203 847 538</b>

## Projects in final stages of negotiation



»As of December 31, 2018, the region had 59 projects in the final stages of design and negotiation with strategic partners, for a total amount of USD 221 million.«



## Projection for the 2018-2019 biennium

» Considering the results in 2018 and the level of progress of the projects in the final stages of design and negotiation, we project that in 2018-2019 we should be able to mobilize a total of USD 306 million. This would be equivalent to an increase of 60% compared to the 2016-2017 biennium, a result that reflects the growing confidence of Member States and donor partners in the capacity of FAO in Latin America and the Caribbean to make a significant contribution to achieving the 2030 Agenda and the strategic objectives of the Organization.«



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