Evaluation of the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme

Annex 1. Examples of Technical Cooperation Programmes with catalytic effect
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1. **Improvements in farming practices adopted by more farmers/smallholders**¹

1.1 **Low-income countries**

- In Eritrea, TCP/ERI/3705, to improve grain post-harvest handling and storage for smallholders, attracted the World Food Programme (WFP) to invest USD 1 million for a three-year project to scale-up to benefit 30,000 farmers. The date palm tissue culture project (TCP/ERI/3503) proved to be a success, which attracted the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to invest USD 2 million to scale-up in collaboration with the Government.

- In the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, seed multiplication and post-harvest management project (TCP/DRK/3502) has improved seed quality and increased seed rate. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provided complementary funding to scale-up to some extent. The project is also complementary to pasture seed multiplication (TCP/DRK/3403).

- In Haiti, TCP/HAI/3603 supported institutionalization and application of the farmer field school (FFS) and conservation agriculture techniques in the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Natural Resources and Ministry of Rural Development. The successful outcomes of the project have led to the Government supporting the FFS through the national budget.

- In Tajikistan, TCP/TAJ/3503 project on service-oriented management on irrigation for market-oriented agriculture was designed and implemented in synergy with a USD 29 million International Development Association (IDA) grant (the World Bank) for the Public Employment for Sustainable Agriculture and Water Resources Management Project II (PAMP II).

1.2 **Lower-middle-income countries**

- In the Republic of Moldova, support to the development of plant genetic resources (TCP/MOL/3504) and support for adaptation and implementation of integrated pest management (TCP/MOL/3503) have both led to national programmes funded by public funds (Government budget) for seven years.

- In Ghana, support for the safe disposal of obsolete pesticides (TCP/GHA/3503) led to the responsible use of pesticides and proper handling of containers, the establishment of a robust pesticide registration system and the development of pesticide disposal protocols. It was reported that it is being implemented nationally. The Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) was also reported to complement a European Union project.² Additionally, support to the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ)³ campaign (TCP/GHA/3607) triggered specific activities in PFJ, such as mechanization and food production through quality seeds and inputs. It was reported that training for farmers and seed producers/seed

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¹ This annex presents details of examples of TCP projects with catalytic effect presented in Section 3.4 of the main report. The examples were collected through review of documents, interviews, case studies, synthesis of findings from other evaluations and surveys.

² TCP evaluation Ghana case study (internal document) 2020.

³ PFJ is a national flagship programme in Ghana.
companies and farm demonstrations led to increased yields in rice (from 2.7 tonnes/ha to 4.3 tonnes/ha) and maize (from 1.7 tonnes/ha to 3.8 tonnes/ha) as compared to 2017. The Government stakeholders also reported that the training to seed producers/seed companies increased the supply of seeds to meet the demand created by extension services—“government alone could not have done it— to meet the demand for certified seeds.”

- In Kenya, support for the dissemination of pre- and post-harvest technologies for the management of aflatoxin contamination in the country (TCP/KEN/3402) reduced aflatoxin issues in maize. The capacities and techniques have been mainstreamed by the Government Plant Protection Department not only in maize but also in groundnut. It also provided indirect benefits on health and income.

- In the Sudan, TCP/SUD/3405 to develop a quality seed production system trained farmers to produce certified seeds. It has been taken by a larger number of farmers, who have become self-reliant.

- In Zimbabwe, TCP/ZIM/3403 assisted in the implementation of integrated pest management and forest management intervention to manage and prevent future pest incursions, especially on the eucalyptus tree pest control by biological means. It attracted European Union attention and funding for USD 4 million to scale-up. Furthermore, in Zimbabwe, TCP/ZIM/3402 support to crop post-harvest management included constructing metallic silos and the capacity development of the Ministry of Agriculture to provide services. This has been taken up by the Livelihoods and Food Security Programme (LFSP) with USD 2 million in funding from the Department for International Development (DFID). Further funding (USD 20 million) has been invested through Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (DFID/European Union) implemented by UNDP.

- In Cambodia, TCP/CMB/3506 promoted a school garden for better nutrition, a concept introduced in the country. The school garden manual developed has been endorsed by the Ministry of Education. The promotion of the school gardens is done by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment. The extent of ownership by three ministries and Technical Group coordinated by the Deputy Prime Minister has led to a recommendation for all schools to have a garden. Furthermore, in Cambodia, TCP/CMB/3504 on vegetable seed production not only led to a bigger project with large investments from the Government, but has also led to increased vegetable production and import substitution.

- Technical assistance to enhance urban horticulture production to improve food and nutrition security in Dhaka and Chittagong not only trained people and promoted the concept but also created linkage with nurseries (TCP/BGD/3503). The Government has ensured city-tax exemptions to the initiative. Additionally, the Ministry of Agriculture is funding (USD 1.5 million) to scale-up to all cities. Also, in Bangladesh, TCP/BGD/3407 conducted a study on the potential and developed low-cost technology for constructing dams to harvest rainwater in the hilly areas of Chittagong. While the project demonstrated by building ten dams, the Government, local foundations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have constructed 500-600 dams using the technology.

- In Lao People’s Democratic Republic, TCP/LAO/3503 provided assistance to home production for food security and better nutrition and commoditization with access to local and regional markets. IFAD’s Food and Nutrition Security project scaled it up. Also,
TCP/RAS/3307 introduced a new approach – assisted natural regeneration, as an alternative to conventional reforestation method, which led to expanding the pilot to other regions in Lao People’s Democratic Republic through a Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund.\(^4\)

- In India, TCPFs for the study enhancing and sustaining pulse production and improving the income of farmers (TCP/IND/3606/C4), and study on improving processing and enhancing awareness on nutritional benefits of millets (TCP/IND/3701/C1) to increase income for farmers, informed policy in the targeted states. The National Rainfed Area Authority is testing the models as an outreach to a large number of farmers. It was reported that the models are also replicable in other countries.

- In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, assistance for the integration of urban and peri-urban agriculture in the municipalities (TCP/BOL/3606) led to a ministerial decree for the establishment of the Technical Unit for and the development of municipal law on the regularization of the urban and peri-urban agriculture. The municipalities have institutionalized the initiative to ensure continued financing support through its budget, which have ensured it is scaled-up.

1.3 Upper-middle-income countries

- In Armenia, due to Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) technologies applied under pilot and best practices (TCP/ARM/3502 and TCP/ARM/3503), the Government has state-funded subsidizing programmes on drip irrigation and ant-hail network. Additionally, technical assistance for grape phylloxera-resistant planting material (TCP/ARM/3601) was new but has been well adopted. Farmers are able to buy graft material from the private sector and are able to graft by themselves. This has helped sustainable production and potential exports.

- In Georgia, TCP/RER/3604 (a regional TCP) designed and conducted a survey on the genetic material in five-pilot municipalities, which served as the basis for a five-year project implemented at a larger scale.\(^5\)

- In Azerbaijan, TCP/3302 supported the development of disease-free seed potato production, and this is now scaled-up and funded by the Government, and is contributing to increased production and import substitution.

- In China, TCP/CPR/3608 provided technical assistance to reduce food loss through improved ecology-based pest rodent management in one province, which was replicated in other provinces with Government budget.

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• In Sri Lanka, TCP/SRL/3204 assistance to dairy cattle and buffalo improvement in the country convinced the Government to establish a systematic pedigree and performance recording scheme and commit to funding from the budget to expand on the project results.⁶

1.4 Other examples including high-income countries

• In Seychelles, TCP/SEY/3503 capacity development on soil and water development has led to terracing using mechanical means, which has increased planting area and tripled production. Earlier, the planting was done in slopes of a 15-degree gradient. Also, imparting knowledge and skills to build dams and move water from the low lands to high areas has enabled to salvage crops, intensify cultivation and increase production.

2. **Policy/legal/regulatory changes that facilitate development**

2.1 **Low-income countries**

- In Chad, TCP/CHD/3602 supported the development of the National Agriculture Mechanization Strategy. It has served as the guiding document for the Government for the modernization of agriculture. The Government has started putting resources (from the national budget) to bring machinery and tractors. Arab Bank is also referring to the document to potentially provide funding.

- The Rwanda Livestock Master Plan (LMP, first of its kind in the country) developed with the support of TCP/RWA/3605 guides the sector. It was also an input to the umbrella policy being developed by the World Bank for the sector. The quality of the plan has been appreciated and used by the Ministry of Agriculture to attract investments. FAO has a memorandum of understanding (MOU) for providing technical assistance for dairy development projects, as part of the Master Plan.

- In Afghanistan, the development of the five-year strategic programme for the Land Authority (TCP/AFG/3603/C2) to support the implementation of the recently approved land administration strategy is now seen as a reference point for the World Bank and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in developing their respective projects.

2.2 **Low-middle-income countries**

- In Sudan, TCP/3607/C5 reviewed the fisheries sector and developed a policy (first in the country for the sector) and a Fisheries Investment Plan, which has attracted investments. Currently, France is looking to invest.

- FAO played a key role (TCP/GHA/3605) in the preparation of Ghana’s Agricultural Investment Plan 2018-2021, now referred to as Investing for Food and Jobs (IFJ). As reported by stakeholders, the IFJ guides the agriculture sector in Ghana, as there is no specific strategic plan for the sector. The IFJ led to the development of the Planting for Food and Jobs, a national flagship programme in Ghana, which is funded by IFAD’s Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (GASIP) and the African Development Bank’s Savannah Zone Agricultural Productivity Improvement Project (SAPIP). The PFJ has an agricultural mechanization component, which is guided by the National Agricultural Engineering Policy and Strategy developed by TCP/GHA/3603. The World Bank’s Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project supports agricultural equipment and mechanization, among others.

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7 Estimated investment is about USD 55 million.
8 Estimated investment is about USD 100 million (2012-2020).
9 TCP evaluation Ghana case study (internal document) 2020.
• In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, to fulfil the mandate of Law 338, TCP/BOL/3403, at the request of the Government, prepared the official document of the National Programme for the Support of Sustainable Family Planning including the strategy for implementation, monitoring plan, as well as the regulations for the Bolivian social seal, thus ensuring that legal, programmatic and administrative mechanisms are in place. Through TCP/BOL/3503, FAO provided technical assistance to create an enabling environment for the implementation of aspects of policies for community-based sustainable family farming (Laws 144 and 338).

• In Egypt, support to reform the law governing the agricultural cooperatives (TCP/EGY/3503) allowed cooperatives to have a joint venture with the private sector and also with other cooperatives to make profits. It was reported this had been successfully implemented, and many business-oriented cooperatives have collaborated with the private sector.

• In Bhutan, TCP/BHU/3502 supported the development and adoption of a National Food and Nutrition Security Policy. The policy ensured significant positioning of food and nutrition security in the 12th Five-Year National Development Plan. The formulation of the Plan was facilitated by TCP/BHU/3605.

• In Cambodia, the development of standards and schemes for good agricultural practices (GAPs) implementation and certification based on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) GAP (TCP/CMB/3608) has been approved by the Government and has also equipped the institutions. The work was done along with New Zealand and Germany. It was reported that IFAD is likely to support the enforcement of GAP in the country.

• In Timor-Leste, support to the development of Agricultural Policy (TCP/TIM/3604/C3) led to further technical assistance on sustainable agricultural mechanization (TCP/TIM/3701). The work on these two TCPs and their synergy to European Union Food and Nutrition, Security, Impact, Resilience and Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST) global programme implemented in more than 30 countries, including Timor-Leste, led to the country office getting USD 1 million for policy advice.

• In Mongolia, the support to develop the National E-Agriculture Strategy (TCP/MON/3704/C2), coupled with work done on emergency assistance for the control of foot-and-mouth disease, triggered the World Bank to request FAO to implement a large part of a component of its USD 30 million project on livestock commercialization in the country.

2.3 Upper-middle-income countries

• In Guyana, TCP/GUY/3401 developed the National Livestock Development Policy and a five-year strategic plan for the sector. The development of a five-year plan has raised attention. It has prompted the national authorities to upgrade laboratory facilities, purchase

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10 Law 338 of Economic Organizations Peasant, Indigenous and Native and Community Economic Organizations for integration of sustainable family farming and food sovereignty.
11 ILO manual was reprinted and used to guide the cooperatives.
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more animals and roll-out a training programme (using training material developed by the TCP) to upscale with their budget.\textsuperscript{13}

- In Paraguay, technical assistance empowerment of rural women aimed to strengthen food and nutrition security (TCP/PAR/3501) led to support for the preparation of national policies for women – this included Gender Equality and Inter-cultural Policy in the agriculture sector (through TCP/PAR/3608) and Rural Women Policy (through TCP/PAR/3503). The latter involved five different Ministries in the development and gave FAO a lot of visibility. The work of TCPs also led to the creation of the Ministry of Women (it was only a Secretariat before).

- Furthermore, in Paraguay, to support the Ministry of Social Protection, TCP/PAR/3707 developed the National Plan for Poverty Reduction. This was building upon the earlier capacity development work for the country’s National Poverty Reduction Programme (TCP/PAR/3607/C4). The Government budget would support the Plan. FAO is also assisting in getting donor support.

- In North Macedonia, TCP/MCD/3403 supported the development of the National Strategy for Agricultural and Rural Development Strategy 2014-2020. This led to a large Government-funded programme with complementary funding from the European Union instrument for pre-accession assistance for rural development (IPARD).

- In Fiji, TCP/FIJ/3401 supported the development of the National Agriculture Sector Policy. This led to the development of the five-year strategic development plan through the FAO/European Union FIRST project. Furthermore, TCP/FIJ/3701 provided support for the development of the Agricultural Information Policy – (it was Phase II of TCP/FIJ/3503). This laid the foundation for the work on Agricultural Census in the country, for which technical assistance was provided subsequently (TCP/FIJ/3703). The Government invested USD 2 million for the implementation of the Agricultural Census.

- In Thailand, TCP/THA/3501 addressed illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in the country by drafting subsidiary legislation and formulating a national strategy and action plan for compliance with the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA). In 2019 the European Union delisted Thailand from the group of ‘warned countries’ as recognition of its achievements in tackling IUU fishing.\textsuperscript{14}

2.4 Other examples including high-income countries

- In Seychelles. TCP/SEY/3703/C1, reviewing and improving the Dogs Act led to controlling stray dogs on the street, which was affecting European tourist arrivals.


3. **Strengthened institutional capacities**

1. TCPs have also facilitated the strengthening of national coordination mechanisms and inter-ministerial collaborations. Examples (presented by country income categories) include:

3.1 **Low-income countries**

- The Technical Cooperation Programme Facility (TCPF) to strengthen the multi-sectoral coordination mechanism on nutrition sensitivity in the agriculture sector in Rwanda (TCP/RWA/3606/C4) has led to WFP, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and FAO working together. This is also linked to TCP/RWA/3602 supporting social protection (nutritional security). The work of both TCPs has led to a larger project funded by Switzerland for USD 7 million initially and USD 16 million subsequently. FAO is working on strengthening national institutions and new structure – national early childhood development programme (Ministry of Health and Ministry of Gender and Family). USAID and DFID support the village-level network of the programme with FAO providing capacity development.

- In Afghanistan, TCP/AFG/3703 has helped the country to enhance technical capacities and strengthen governance and coordination structures for the implementation of the Food Security and Nutrition Agenda. The apex body created works under the Vice-President of the country. The project has also enhanced FAO visibility and image.

3.2 **Low-middle-income countries**

- Interviews highlighted that the Support to Agri-SWaP Agenda in Ghana (TCP/GHA/3402) facilitated and brought order in terms of better coordination and efficiency in policy delivery and coherence in addition to improving implementation without duplication.

- In Bolivia, TCP/BOL/3404 helped develop a strategic food reserve (which did not exist before). The institutional strengthening of public food production and support company (EMAPA) ensured the creation of the strategic food reserve and maintaining it. It also contributed to the development of a methodology for establishing food prices. Based on this, a supreme decree on the level of the strategic reserve was issued.\(^\text{15}\)

- In Bangladesh, TCP/BGD/3705 facilitated to establish a national task force on fall armyworm (FAW) chaired by the Additional Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, comprising representatives from universities, donors and national NGOs. The task force was reported to be active. Similarly, in Eritrea, TCP/ERI/3610, as part of strengthening capacities, a national task force was created, which meets regularly and is funded through the Government budget. FAW National Task Forces have been created in many countries, which were facilitated by TCP (refer to the sub-section on timely meeting of critical gaps).

- TCP/BGD/3401 proposed a unified crop-cutting experiment methodology and introduced new instruments, which helped harmonize and disseminate unified agricultural production statistics by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and Department of Agricultural Extension. The training was done at all levels, including 1500 field staff in both government

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\(^{15}\) TCP evaluation Bolivia case study (internal document) 2020.
institutions, and this has ensured the institutionalization of knowledge and skills and collaboration in ongoing activities and reporting supported by the Government budget.\textsuperscript{16}

- In the Philippines, the results of TCP/PHI/3606/C2 of supporting aquaculture resources mapping and development planning through ICT-based solutions strengthened partnerships. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) signed a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Science and Technology–Advanced Science and Technology Institute (DOST-ASTI) and the Caraga State Institute with the former providing satellite images and the latter maintaining the website and the platform, and reporting. BFAR populates data from its regional offices.\textsuperscript{17}

### 3.3 Upper-middle-income countries

- TCP/LEB/3503 to strengthen the coordination of the National Afforestation and Reforestation Programme in Lebanon, including the creation of a coordination unit (FAO contribution) as part of the GEF project.

- In the Dominican Republic, TCP facilitated the creation of Food Security and Nutrition national governance structures (National Council of Sovereignty and Food and Nutrition Security, CONASSAN; and National System of Food and Nutrition Sovereignty and Security, SINASSAN) through a participatory process that led to the development of the Food Security and Nutrition Network that acts as a platform to support other projects and programmes, including family farming.\textsuperscript{18}

### 3.4 High-income country

- In Trinidad and Tobago, TCP/TRI/3401 support to national statistical capacity has improved technical collaboration among FAO and all national stakeholders in agricultural statistics, including the Ministry of Food Production, Central Statistical Office (CSO) and National Agricultural Marketing Development Corporation. The strategic alliance (especially with CSO) was appreciated, as it facilitated the Ministry of Agriculture’s work in designing of the strategic plan and monitoring of policy impact.\textsuperscript{19}

2. TCPs strengthened increased **national capacities in pest and disease control**. Examples (presented by country income category) include:

### 3.5 Low-income countries

- In Eritrea, assessment of pests on small ruminants (TCP/ERI/3604/C3) and subsequent TCP/ERI/3607 to strengthen capacities for the prevention of the pest on small ruminants included improved laboratory, surveillance and epidemiological capacities. These, along with strengthened capacities on the prevention of FAW (TCP/ERI/3610), attracted United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) projects.

\textsuperscript{16} TCP evaluation Bangladesh case study (internal document) 2020 and FAO 2017f.
\textsuperscript{17} TCP evaluation Philippines case study (internal document) 2020.
\textsuperscript{18} TCP evaluation Dominican Republic case study (internal document) 2020.
\textsuperscript{19} FAO. 2016. Evaluation of FAO’s Contribution in Trinidad and Tobago. Rome.
3.6 **Low-middle-income countries**

- In Sudan, TCP/SUD/3401 strengthened institutional capacities on surveillance and diagnosis of foot-and-mouth disease. The TCP also procured equipment and placed on strategic locations. It was reported that TCP activities led to a drastic reduction of prevalence.

- In Zimbabwe, TCP/ZIM/3403 not only strengthened capacities in the implementation of integrated pest management practices to protect forest resources, but also fostered relationships with the Tobacco Research Board (TRB) and private sector timber companies. The private sector funded the setting up of laboratories and the purchasing of equipment to help in the biological control of the pests. The Government department, through its agents, continues the work using biological control methods.\(^{20}\)

- In Kyrgyzstan, TCP/KYR/3305 substantially increased the capacity of technical staff in the state veterinary and phytosanitary institute. Timely support has improved working-level efficiency in the institute.\(^{21}\) In Georgia, TCP/GEO/3602 strengthened the capacity of the Laboratory at the Ministry of Agriculture in the diagnosis of diseases, which enabled the Laboratory to diagnose, for the first time, *Erwinia amylovora*. The timely diagnosis not only helped the survival of the state planted orchard but also prevented an outbreak.\(^{22}\)

3. TCPs have led to **strengthened information systems** that are being used in the country supported by national budget or donor funding. Examples included (presented by country income categories):

3.7 **Low-income countries**

- In Afghanistan, TCP/AFG/3601 established a soil information system (none before) and strengthened the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture in terms of conducting soil survey, collection of soil data and also on soil classification system. Since the project completion, Government staff have been able to do soil surveys and testing. The Government has invested USD 2 million for soil monitoring. Additionally, the TCPF to establish Geographical Information System (GIS) (TCP/AFG/3604/C3) has led to the European Union providing USD 0.55 million as initial support to strengthen the system and is committing further money as a next phase. The Government is also planning for the long-term sustainability of the system.

- TCP/CHD/3403 provided technical assistance to the development of Seed Policy in Chad, to increase quality and strengthen structures for certified seeds. Subsequent to the TCP, the Government has created a Plants and Seeds Division. The Government has continued to analyse and certify seeds since the TCP.

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\(^{20}\) TCP evaluation Zimbabwe case study (internal document) 2020.


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- In Ethiopia, TCP/ETH/3403 assistance to National Forest Assistance led to updated data, high involvement of the Government and helped in monitoring systems for measuring, reporting and verification (MRV).\(^{23}\)

- In Yemen, TCP/YEM/3402 created a Food Security Information System (FSIS), which is now supported through the USD 45 million European Union project on food security. The FSIS was reported to be a key source of information for all development partners working in the country.

### 3.8 Low-middle-income countries

- In Cambodia, TCP/CMB/3602 designed and developed a National Soil Information System working with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment. To strengthen and continue operations, an investment proposal was developed along with both ministries, which led to bilateral funding from the Russian Federation.

- In the Philippines, TCP/PHI/3602 assisted the development of Enhanced Production and Risk Management in Agriculture Integrated Decision Support System (EPRiMA). As part of the project, ICT tools and drones were introduced to make more effective and timely decisions. EPRiMA is now institutionalized and is still operational. IFAD has provided a grant to build on the lessons learned from EPRiMA TCP and other ICT projects in aquaculture (TCP/PHI/3606/C2) to provide solutions for IFAD projects.\(^{24}\) Additionally, the support to conduct Food Consumption Quantification Study (TCP/PHI/3601) to the Ministry of Agriculture included strengthening capacities in the development of the methodology and data analysis. The capacities and methodologies have been institutionalized to the extent they are able to analyse and report without external support. It was reported that the Ministry of Agriculture used the methodology in rapid assessment on the onset of COVID-19. It is also linked to EPRiMA.

- In El Salvador, TCP/ELS/3403 facilitated the strengthening of the National Agricultural System, which led to further funding support from Italy.

- In Sudan, TCP/SUD/3601 assisted in developing the soil information system and digital soil mapping. Strengthened capacities have led to the system to be operational and soil mapping to be institutionalized, and the outputs used in policy planning. It was reported that Government officials do work without being dependent on consultants.

### 3.9 Upper-middle-income countries

- In China, TCP/CPR/3303 to strengthen training centres to promote South–South Cooperation has helped the centre to do technology transfer on a continuous basis. The TCP was instrumental in the Government supporting the South-South centre with USD 50 million. China has also been producing (with a technical team from China Agricultural Science) regularly China Regional Monitoring Outlook since 2014 due to the

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\(^{23}\) “Ethiopia has made significant progress in MRV and several milestones have been achieved including the acceptance of the Forest Level Reference by UNFCCC and the compliance of National Forest Inventory” - [https://www.cifor.org/knowledge/publication/7153](https://www.cifor.org/knowledge/publication/7153)

\(^{24}\) FishCORAL to monitor illegal fishing using drones and chips to monitor boats allowed to operate in the designated areas and CHARM and Rapid Growth projects providing ICT solutions – TCP evaluation Philippines case study (internal document) 2020.
initial support technical guidance provided through TCP/CPR/3304. The technical team also contributes to FAO’s Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) Outlook.

- In Paraguay, capacity development for the National Food and Nutrition Survey (TCP/PAR/3607/C4) and including food and nutrition questions into the National Consumption Survey done by the Government contributed to the gathering of important data for the cash transfer programme in the country. This has enhanced the impact of the cash transfer programme.

### 3.10 Others (including regional TCPs)

- The regional TCP for Latin American countries to support the implementation of a common methodology for the systematic assessment of damage and losses due to disasters had an impact on institutional policy reform to establish systems in countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay) to account for damage and loss in agriculture (TCP/RLA/3707).

4. TCPs have **strengthened institutions beyond the Ministry of Agriculture**. Examples from different income categories include:

- In Kenya, TCP/KEN/3401 strengthened the technical capacities of the Ministry of Cooperative Development and Marketing to support the implementation of agricultural development flagship projects under Vision 2030. It was reported that the capacities have been institutionalized and have helped in continuing to function effectively. Furthermore, TCP/KEN/3503 supported the review and update of the Kenya Food Composition Tables, in addition to developing the Food-based Dietary Guidelines (TCP/KEN/3704) along with the Ministry of Health, which has now been implemented in 47 counties (adapting to differences in counties).

- In Rwanda, TCP/RWA/3404 strengthened the Food Control System and addressed the absence of harmonization and institutional coordination. The system continues to work under the oversight of the Rwanda Standards Board and is in the process of releasing Codex. The project also worked with the Ministry of Health to create a network. Moreover, a new policy and strategy have been developed.

- In Armenia, establishing land management instruments and institutional framework (TCP/ARM/3705) has led to the setting-up of a new Land Agency.

5. TCP **support to strengthen institutions has attracted further funding** and resource support from donors. Examples (presented by country income categories) include:

### 3.10.1 Low-income countries

- TCP/GUI/3403 enabled the Agricultural Research Institute of Guinea (IRAG) to establish a long-term strategic plan which guided decisions and budget for programming. Advocacy for resources has led to the West Africa Agriculture Productivity Programme, committing to 50 percent of the IRAG budget for activities.\(^{25}\)

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3.10.2 Low-middle-income countries

- TCP/LES/3701 assisted in establishing the Lesotho National Farmer Registry and Electronic Voucher Management System, which helped the Government to better target farmers better and the subsidy programme. The World Bank took notice of it and asked FAO to add the marketing component into the voucher system and has given USD 2 million from the Smallholder Agriculture Development Project (SADP).

- In Zimbabwe, TCP/ZIM/3701 supported and strengthened the Government in the formulation of national and gender-sensitive land policy guided by the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT) principles. This has attracted funding from the Netherlands (USD 1.5 million) and DFID (USD 2 million) – under negotiation.

- In the Philippines, TCP PHI/3606/C2 supported the aquaculture resource mapping and development of planning through ICT. It was reported to be institutionalized in the Ministry of Fisheries, evidenced by the fact that IFAD funded USD 0.5 million to adapt it to the loans given to the Government.

3.10.3 Upper-middle countries

- Technical support in Namibia for Land Reform/Tenure (TCP/NAM/3502) had a positive effect on strengthening relevant institutions. This has led the African Development Bank to look at providing funding to support land tenure governance with FAO providing technical assistance (under discussions).

- In Lebanon, TCP/LEB/3401 assisted Government in strengthening the National Codex Committee and provided with necessary knowledge concerning the application of risk analysis in the development of Codex standards. The Committee is active, and the Global Vice-President is from Lebanon. TCP/LEB/3603 strengthened producer organizations (cooperatives) to develop innovative organizational arrangements to overcome barriers. This led to Canada giving USD 5 million to work with women cooperatives.

- In Gabon, strengthening the entrepreneurial capacities of agricultural cooperatives (TCP/GAB/3403) led to USD 4 million in funding from FAO through the Africa Solidarity Fund. FAO’s contribution was appreciated. The technical assistance to the National Food Recommendations and Food Guide (TCP/GAB/3701) has led to the Government contributing additional money and looking to bring more partners.

6. TCPs have been instrumental in strengthening the national agricultural extension system in several countries. Examples (all low-middle-income countries) include:

- In Ghana, support to PFJ (TCP/GHA/3607) has strengthened and improved agricultural extension in the country. It also strengthened six government agencies and two non-state actors (Council for Scientific and Industry Research, and Grains and Legumes Development Board). Agricultural extension officers and farmer organizations are able to apply participatory extension approaches for conservation agriculture and integrated pest management (IPM) adoption due to TCP/GHA/3701.26

26 TCP evaluation Ghana case study (internal document) 2020.
• In the Philippines, TCP/PHI/3402 introduced farm business schools and strengthened institutional capacities at the central and field-level offices for the Department of Agriculture–Agricultural Training Institute and the Department of Agrarian Reform, in addition to the local government units on the effective delivery of agricultural extension services, especially related entrepreneurship and the Agricultural Training Institute, and rolled out in all regions funded by Government budget (USD 2.1 million). Since the conclusion of TCP, 27 351 graduates have been trained (80 percent of them are farmers) with the support of the Government budget.

• In Tunisia, TCP/TUN/3704 (an extension of TCP/TUN/3302), promoting public-private-partnership in agriculture extension was recognized as social innovation and led to the Social Innovation in Marginalised Rural Areas (SIMRA), a European Union-funded project which involved 25 institutions.

7. TCPs have also enhanced ministerial capacities on diverse aspects, as noted by the following examples in low-income and low-middle-income countries.

• In Bangladesh, strengthening of institutional planning capacities (designing, implementing, monitoring and coordination) to facilitate Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) implementation in the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (TCP/BDG/3703/C1) led to USD 4 million funding from USAID.

• In Burkina Faso, TCP/BKF/3301 supported the Ministry of Agriculture to review the reorganization and made it more compatible with new institutional and economic context, which proved to be critical to the political orientation of the new Government.

• In Niger, TCP/NER/3601 helped raise awareness on the issue of child labour through lobbying and advocacy and led to the issue to be better integrated into policy and strategy instruments.

8. Strengthening the statistical capacity of a country in conducting Agricultural Census has been one of the key areas of technical assistance through TCPs. Over the last four biennia (2012-13 to 2018-19), 50 TCPs (including TCPFs) were approved (USD 10.14 million) to support Agricultural Censuses in countries across all regions – 74 percent of them have been for low-income and low-middle-income countries.

9. In many countries, TCP support to Agriculture Census has attracted donors to support the data collection phase and complement Government funding. Examples from all income categories include:

• In Cote d’Ivoire, TCP/IVC/3403 served as a preparatory phase for the Census of Farmers and Agricultural Operations (REEA), and this helped in getting involved in the main phase with the European Union funding of USD 13 million.

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27 Social Innovation in Marginalized Rural Areas.
28 TCP evaluation Bangladesh case study (internal document) 2020.
31 Recensement des Exploitants et des Exploitations Agricoles (REEA)
• In Madagascar, TCP/MAG/3607/CE supported preparation for the Agricultural Census, which led to firm commitments of funding from the World Bank, European Union and IFAD towards the USD 12 million budget.33

• In Tunisia, TCP/TUN/3503 supported the Directorate of Statistics and Economic Conjuncture in putting in place an institutional mechanism with a critical mass of trained staff with technical knowledge and experience in agricultural statistics, including designing and implementing censuses and surveys, in addition to the use of Geographical Information System, remote sensing and digital map library.34 This subsequently led to the World Bank’s support of USD 9.8 million for the Agricultural Census.

• In Paraguay, TCP/PAR/3608 supported the country to get prepared to implement the Agricultural Census. The Government is implementing the census with a USD 12 million loan from Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

• In Cambodia, TCP/CMB/3401 assisted National Census on Agriculture in preparatory activities, and TCP/3703 provided technical. The TCPs helped mobilize resources from USAID (USD 1 million) and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (USD 1 million) with the rest of the amount coming from the Government budget.

• In Fiji, TCP/FIJ/3703 provided technical assistance to the National Agricultural Census. The Government contributed USD 1.9 million to carry out the census.

• In Guatemala, TCP/GUA/3505 was considered an important FAO contribution to the strengthening of national statistical system/institutional capacities, especially in preparing an analysis of statistics for decision-making, with a high-level of ownership of relevant institutions. The price system developed by the TCP continued to be used by the international trade department, crop-monitoring panel, the media, producers and farmers.35

• In Bhutan, TCP/BHU/3604, a statistical capacity building project, integrated the Renewable Natural Resources (RNR) system into the national statistical system and developed a strategic plan for strengthening production and dissemination of RNR statistics, which was jointly supported by the Ministry of Agriculture and National Statistics Bureau. It further influenced the mainstreaming of RNR statistics into the National Sustainable Development Strategies (NSDS) and alignment to Five-Year Plans and relevant SDG targets and indicators.36

10. TCPs have facilitated (in low-income and low-middle-income countries) revising existing and/or introducing a new curriculum, which has been adopted. Examples include:

• Strengthened veterinary education to improve communication with farmers in Tajikistan through the revised curriculum, teaching methods, new textbooks (prepared and published) and teaching aids for faculty, and a ten-year road map (TCP/TAJ/3402), and is

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33 Regional Synthesis Report – RAP 2019. FAO.
34 TCP evaluation Tunisia case study (internal document) 2020.
currently implemented by Tajik Agrarian University and Tajik Veterinary Association with their respective budget.

- In Bangladesh, TCP/BGD/3604 provided technical assistance in developing a new curriculum for the Agricultural Diploma Education, which is approved by the Government and now being adopted in all 185 Agricultural Technical Institutes (Government and self-funded private sector) that train 12,000 students per year.\(^\text{37}\)

- In Cambodia, TCP/CMB/3505 was an instrumental curriculum development of the new Faculty of Veterinary Medicine. It was considered necessary because of the new Animal Policy due to the Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Disease Operations (ECTAD), the rebirth of the Technical Working Group on Animal Health and as part of the large commitment to animal health in the country.

\(^{37}\) TCP evaluation Bangladesh case study (internal document) 2020.
4. Improve market efficiency and/or access to markets

4.1 Low-income country

- In Burundi, TCP/BDI/3601 on livestock feeding was carried out in synergy and a complementary manner with an IFAD project on the milk supply chain.\(^{38}\)

- In Chad, capacity development of stakeholders in the camel meat and dairy value chain (TCP/CHD/3603) has led to the popularization of the meat and milk and is now integrated into the mainstream. This has led to a potential investment of about USD 30-40 million for scaling-up on meat processing from the African Development Bank. Moreover, the competitiveness strategy for the meat value chain in Chad developed by TCP/CHD/3706/C2 is expected to be the foundation for the potential investment by the African Development Bank.

- In Guinea, TCP/GUI/3503 supported the increased productivity of the beekeeping sector in targeted areas, and the quality of local honey was significantly improved through assistance on modern equipment and techniques, and the introduction of good practices. With the focus on the entire value chain, multiple innovative platforms and methods were structured around village-based honey houses. This, to a certain extent, ensured the sustainability and long-lasting contribution of the project. A larger-scale project was successfully developed to revive the sector further. The TCP greatly improved the visibility of the beekeeping sector at the national level. The project enabled the Ministry of Livestock to set up a partnership with the Ministry of Commerce facilitated the involvement of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and UNDP.\(^{39}\)

- In Rwanda, support to the development of commercial aquaculture (TCP/RWA/3502) was a success story and is being scaled-up with European Union funding of USD 5.4 million.

- In Rwanda, TCP/RWA/3601/C1 facilitating the organization of youth among themselves under the Rwanda Youth in Agribusiness Forum (RYAF)\(^{40}\) and their interaction with key stakeholders (agri-business companies, financial institutions and key government programmes) led to a partnership with Equity Bank, which resulted in concessory loans and support to youth-serving groups.\(^{41}\) The RYAF alliance with local governments and the private sector has been fundamental to its success. The project won FAO’s Edouard Saouma Award in 2019.

- In Rwanda, with a TCPF, FAO promoted beekeeping as an alternate forest product to create income and employment for rural households through capacity development providing equipment (TCP/RWA/3603/C2). The project has been scaling-up, and FAO is supporting the Government to scale-up further. It has contributed to honey now being exported to Dubai and neighbouring countries (e.g., Equatorial Guinea). The African Development Bank is about to fund a project on honey production and quality improvement.

- In Sierra Leone, TCP/SIL/3503 promoted the establishment and engagement of women’s cooperatives in agri-business. The model has proven to be successful, as all the


\(^{40}\) It is now a legally recognized entity.

\(^{41}\) TCP evaluation Rwanda case study (internal document) 2020.
cooperatives established are functional, and some have expanded their business. Some of them are supplying grains to WFP for their Purchase for Progress (P4P) and school feeding programmes. Oxfam used cooperatives to promote growing Irish potatoes. While the Government has not supported replicating the model, GIZ and CIS have replicated the model in their respective project areas.

- In Haiti, assistance to dairy sector transformation (TCP/HAI/3502) has led to diversified dairy products and an increase in milk centres. Funding from Brazil (USD 2.5 million) and Haiti Reconstruction Fund (USD 1.3 million) will help in sustainability and scaling-up.

4.2 Low-middle-income country

- TCP/BGD/3607 supported the Department of Livestock Services to address feed shortages through the exploration of unconventional feed resources for accelerated livestock development in Bangladesh. The TCP was able to train and develop local and small-scale feed producers, which reduced costs and increased availability for smallholder dairy farmers. It also strengthened laboratories to test feed. The support has led to increased production and better animal health. The Government is scaling up.

- In the Philippines, the private sector benefitted from TCP PHI/3404, improving feeding and feed management efficiency in aquaculture production. Several feed millers in the country were reported to have adopted the feed formulation in their businesses, resulting in lower prices of feed, which has benefitted small aquaculture farmers. In Egypt, date palm value chain development (TCP/EGY/3604) has helped the country to increase exports from 40,000 tonnes to 160,000 tonnes. New markets have been developed – China, Indonesia and Morocco. The project trained 7,445 farmers, traders and extension workers (target 2,000) on pest management, marketing and processing, certified five factories on ISO 22000, eco-certified 260 farms and created a gene bank (with 63 varieties). Currently, the Government is funding a national project to increase date palms to 2.5 million in the country. FAO Egypt, along with Khalifa Foundation, has started a Date Palm Festival organized every year. FAO’s reputation was enhanced due to this TCP.

- In Kyrgyzstan, TCP/KYR/3404 introduced and developed an animal identification and traceability system. It was initially supported by the Russian Federation with USD 2.2 million and subsequently with USD 7.5 million for the training provided by UNDP and then scaled up for the whole country with funding from the World Bank. Kyrgyzstan was the first country in Central Asia to introduce the system.

4.3 Upper-middle-income countries

- In China, TCP/CPR/3403, promoting olive industry development in Sichuan Province has led to private sector investment, especially in processing to meet international standards. TCP also led to a partnership with the private sector and local producers, which has established linkages with Greek producers. Additionally, TCP/CPR/3401 on improving

42 TCP evaluation Philippines case study (internal document) 2020.
43 The amount of UNDP and the World Bank was not known.
44 During interviews with CO it was noted that olive was first introduced to China in the 1970s by FAO and the industry has been growing since that time.
production and post-harvest processing of honeysuckle flowers, in addition to increasing yields and reducing post-harvest losses, attracted private sector investment in processing facilities to produce juice and other products.

- In Guatemala, linked to the USD 200 million Government school feeding programme, the school gardens project (TCP/GUA/3402) and the strengthening of public procurement from the family farm (TCP/GUA/3709/C8) has led to the national Act. The National School Feeding Law (2017) increased the national budgetary allocation from USD 0.15 to USD 0.40 per child per school day. The Law is closely linked to the CELAC Plan for Food Security, Nutrition and Hunger Eradication 2025, which indicates school feeding as one of the primary mechanisms. The CELAC is supported by several regional TCPs, including TCP/RLA/3508.

- In Guyana, TCP/GUY/3402 contributed to innovations on the market information system by supporting the implementation of a country-level strategy and establishing a web-based online system to collect and disseminate price data (especially of non-traditional crops) to the broader public. It facilitated greater access to the national markets and improved decision-making for consumers, producers, agro-processors and exporters. The Government appreciated the TCP as it corresponds to the country’s priority work on boosting rural incomes and expanding local and international markets.\(^{45}\)

- In Armenia, TCP/ARM/3504 on alternative utilization of water resources in the field of fish production has been taken up by the private sector. Processed fish is now being exported to Canada.

- TCP/GAB/3504 promoted small-scale animal husbandry through better access to animal feed in Gabon. It helped the private sector and cooperative to bring partners together. This helped in locally produced feed accessible and affordable for smallholders (in contrast to the feed industry monopolized by one big feed producer before the TCP).

- Market analysis and development methodology tested in Tunisia (TCP/TUN/3304) for the valorization of non-wood forest products were transferred to Algeria within an ongoing TCP/ALG/3701 for the development of forest micro-enterprises on certain non-wood forest products. It led to a GEF project in Algeria.

### 4.4 Others including high-income countries

- In Seychelles, TCP/SEY/3502 provided technical assistance to develop appropriate agroforestry systems, including growing fruits sought after by tourists. The extension agents have been promoting the concept, and this has helped in diversification, import substitution. It was reported that contracts with five-star hotels to supply fruits had been facilitated.

- The subregional TCP/SLC/3704 on advancing disaster risk reduction and mitigation measures against natural disasters in Grenada, Haiti and Saint Lucia, led to Grenada working with a private insurance company (Novel Insurance) to develop an agriculture insurance product which was distributed during the hurricane.

5. **Resource mobilization and bigger initiatives**

11. Examples of TCP projects that have co-funded or leveraged European Union projects (presented by country income category) include:

### 5.1 Low-income countries

- In Afghanistan, harmonization and finalization of land cover mapping and approaches and development of land cover atlas (TCP/AFG/3501) led to a USD 2.7 million European Union-funded project. The Ministry of Agriculture, the World Bank and others are using the atlas as a reference or for designing their respective projects. Additionally, the formulation of project documents for the development of agricultural monitoring systems, including the National Agro-Ecological Zoning (NAEZ) with geo-spatial technology, led to USD 2.65 million from the European Union. FAO is implementing the project.

- In Tajikistan, improving the capacity and monitoring system of genetically modified organism (GMOs) (TCP/TAJ/3702/C2) was part of a larger USD 5 million European Union project as co-finance by FAO. The European Union project is implemented by FAO and is expected to lead a new project to develop a strategy for food safety.

- In Ethiopia, support to strategic analysis and business plan preparation for prioritized agricultural commodities in the Agro-Commodities Procurement Zones of the four pilots Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks (TCP/ETH/3703/C2) was initially viewed with apprehension by many. However, we demonstrated capacity development. Now the European Union and the Government want to scale-up as part of the Transformation Agenda. The European Union is preparing a project with USD 0.4 million of its funds, which will help the Government prepare a proposal (with the help of FAO) to attract investment from international financial institutions (IFIs) and the private sector. The Italian Government has given USD 4 million to FAO and USD 2 million as a soft loan to the Government in this regard.\(^\text{46}\)

- In Mozambique, TCP/MOZ/3403 was developed to comply with the requirement for co-funding a five-year Trust fund project financed by the European Union (USD 32 million).\(^\text{47}\) Also, in Mozambique, TCP/MOZ/3704, for the development of food-based dietary guidelines and strengthening of extensions services for improved food and nutrition security contributed to the European Union-funded USD 32.3 million PROMOVE project.

### 5.2 Low-middle-income countries

- In Cabo Verde, TCP/CVI/3702 was used for co-financing a USD 5 million European Union project to strengthen the adaptive capacity and resilience of the forest sector.

- In Kenya, support to community land governance for improved tenure security through enhancing institutional capacity at the national and county levels (TCP/KEN/3705) was a co-finance to a USD 12 million European Union project on land governance.\(^\text{48}\)

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\(^{46}\) FAO’s Investment Centre is working on it to attract investments


• In Zimbabwe, TCP/ZIM/3502 assistance for capacity development of the Ministry of Agriculture and farmers for the control of animal diseases to attain commercialization of integrated smallholder livestock in the sector in two districts attracted USD 9.2 million funding from the European Union for a larger project.\(^{49}\) TCP/ZIM/3704 strengthening animal health system is co-funding a USD 4 million European Union project.

• In Tunisia, TCP/TUN/3702/C1 provided support for phytosanitary and veterinary control service and has led to an extra-budgetary USD 6.7 million European Union project,\(^{50}\) currently implemented by FAO.\(^{51}\)

• In Cambodia, FAO has strategically positioned itself as a key player for technical assistance to Government. It used a TCP/CMB/3606/C3 to prepare the USD 130 million European Union-funded Cambodia Programme for Sustainable and Inclusive Growth in the Fisheries Sector: Capture component (CaPFish). This led to USD 20 million (out of the total) come to FAO and UNIDO for technical assistance and support in implementation.

• In Myanmar, TCP/MYA/3401 promoting market access for fish and fishery products succeeded in mobilizing USD 12.5 million European Union project implement through GIZ.\(^{52}\) Additionally, TCP/MYA/3705 provided technical support to develop strategic tools for planning agriculture diversification and dietary improvement. This has leveraged to Enhancing Rural Nutrition Project in Myanmar with USD 12 million European Union funding (currently in the final stages of project document).

• In Honduras, TCP/HON/3606 on family farming and an earlier TCP on school feeding led to a USD 1.6 million European Union funding. It is likely to be funded further by the World Bank.

5.3 Upper-middle-income countries

• In North Macedonia, support to the formulation and implementation of a national land consolidation programme (TCP/MCD/3502) led to a USD 2.5 million European Union-funded project implemented by FAO and co-funded through TCP/MCD/3603/C2. The larger project is also built on results and work of earlier TCPs in family farming and community development.

• TCP/CUB/3703/C3 enabled Cuba to access USD 6.8 million from the European Union, for the first time in the history of FAO assistance to the country. In Suriname, TCP, with the help of the FAO Investment Centre, was able to mobilize USD 15 million from the European Union. The project is implemented by FAO.

12. TCPs have been instrumental in providing proof concept of complementary to bigger initiatives and investments funded by the World Bank and/or IFAD. In some cases, they have provided the initial assessment, and in others, FAO has continued to provide technical assistance during the implementation of the bigger initiatives. Examples by country income categories are presented below.

\(^{49}\) Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanization and Irrigation Development (MAMID).

\(^{50}\) Support for official control of services for animal and plant products.

\(^{51}\) TCP evaluation Tunisia case study (internal document) 2020.

5.4 **Low-income countries**

- TCP/AFG/3302 linked to TCP/AFG/3102 led to the Afghanistan Strategic Grain Reserve Project funded by the World Bank (USD 30 million).

- In Chad, assistance to integrate women refugees in the Sudanese region (TCP/CHD/3502) led to USD 11 million unilateral trust fund (UTF) from the World Bank loan to the Government. The successes of this TCP and the UTF along with TCP/CHD/3503 to strengthen the resilience of women in the Sahelian zone has boosted the image of FAO as a key humanitarian organization in the country.

- TCP/DRC/3704, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which provided technical assistance to the Food and Nutrition Programme in Agriculture, formed the basis for formulating a larger project along with the Ministry of Agriculture on nutrition-sensitive agriculture for USD 13 million funding by the World Bank.

- In Eritrea, TCP/ERI/3603/C2 leveraged IFAD's Fishery Resource Management Programme USD 37.7 million (funded by IFAD (USD 15 million) and co-funded by GEF (USD 7.9 million) and Germany (USD 11.5 million) among others). It also led to complementary TCPs on capacity development for the management of small-pelagic fisheries (TCP/ERI/3606) and upgrading and strengthening capacity of the Government Fish Quality Control Laboratory (TCP/ERI/3703).

- In Ethiopia, TCP/ETH/3603 provided technical assistance to transform the livelihoods of Tekeze Reservoir fishing communities through value addition and co-management interventions. Now it is being scaled up by the Government through a World Bank loan of USD 170 million for the Livestock and Fisheries Sector Development Project. FAO has been requested to support technical assistance, and hence through a UTF. TCP/ETH/3701/C1 was prepared to provide technical services during project implementation is defined in the project.

- In Rwanda, support to enhance small-scale irrigation technologies (TCP/RWA/3504) paved the way for the country to develop an Irrigation Master Plan in 2015 and subsequently to policy and established services for small-scale services. This has led to the World Bank funding the USD 40 million the Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Food Security Project (SAIP) (30 percent by the Ministry of Agriculture and 70-percent by the World Bank). FAO will provide technical assistance with a UTF of USD 1.5 million. Moreover, in Rwanda, the development of the Livestock Master Plan (TCP/RWA/3605) has led to IFAD funding USD 60 million for dairy development/industry and USD 36 million for small ruminants.

- In Tajikistan, the formulation of an investment proposal for improved agriculture mechanization (TCP/TAJ/3602/C2) has attracted interest from Japan. IFAD is investing USD 27 million, and FAO will either support with a TCP or get USD 1-2 million to support the implementation.

5.5 **Lower-middle-income countries**

- The technical support to marine resources stock assessment (TCP/BDG/3601) in Bangladesh laid the foundation for and is synergistic to the World Bank, loan of USD 220 million for the Bangladesh Sustainable Coastal and Marine Fisheries Project.
Annex 1. Examples of Technical Cooperation Programmes with catalytic effect

(SCMFP). The TCP on reducing food loss in the capture fisheries supply chain (TCP/BGD/3702) is also linked with the SCMFP project and is complementary to the aquaculture projects of the World Bank. Moreover, the World Bank is supporting the National Agricultural Technology Programme (NATP). Phase I is over, and Phase II is starting. This is focused on inland agriculture. The enhancing aquaculture production for food security and rural development project (TCP/BGD/3501) is synergistic and is also partly instrumental in getting the World Bank project. The NATP II (total budget of USD 220 million)\textsuperscript{53} is co-financed by the World Bank (USD 176 million) and IFAD (USD 23.8 million) and complemented with support (grant) from USAID (USD 7.4 million) with components including extension, livelihoods and fisheries. The NATP II is the largest project of the Department of Agricultural Extension in Bangladesh.

- Additionally, the project addressing feed shortages through the exploration of unconventional feed resources for accelerated livestock development in Bangladesh (TCP/BGD/3607) was an input leading to the World Bank loan for the Livestock and Dairy Development Project for USD 500 million in Bangladesh. The World Bank also used expertise through the FAO Investment Centre in the development of the project.

- In Bangladesh, based on the Master Plan for Southern Bangladesh developed by FAO (TCP/BGD/3402), IFAD invested USD 65 million in the USD 110 million Smallholder Agricultural Competitiveness Project (SACP). The design was done jointly by IFAD, FAO and the Government. The FAO Investment Centre was involved in the design. The project is with the Ministry of Agriculture but implemented by four Directorates. The Government and IFAD have brought FAO in with a UTF to provide technical assistance, especially to breakdown silos in the ministry and increase coordination.\textsuperscript{54}

- The farmer field school methodology/approach used in TCP/IND/3501 and other TCPs in Mizoram State in India led to a large investment (Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming Systems – FOCUS project) by IFAD in Mizoram State (USD 35 million) and Nagaland State (USD 45 million). The total project cost is USD 168 million. Funding to the project is also provided by the National Government (USD 28 million). At the same time, the project is expected to use a modified FFS methodology, with FAO technical assistance to the project through a USD 1 million UTF. TCP/IND/3703 (Mizoram) and TCP/IND/3704 (Nagaland) support the FOCUS project through technical assistance for the development of sustainable agriculture value chains and also to test the Rural Invest in these two states.

- The investment forum to promote agricultural investment in Egypt (TCP/EGY/3605) attracted 300 participants, including IFIs, the private sector and five ministries. The outcome includes a USD 91 million loan from IFAD, ongoing negotiation with the World Bank for USD 500 million, Government investment of USD 1.5 million to encourage new agricultural and agri–industry projects and investments from the private sector.

- In Ghana, IFAD is investing USD 46 million (USD 36 million as a loan to the Government and USD 10 million as UTF to FAO, which is a grant) under the Investing for Food and Jobs (Ghana’s NAIP. The funding covers agricultural mechanization under Planting for Food and

\textsuperscript{53} This includes Government contribution in addition to loans and grants.

\textsuperscript{54} TCP evaluation Bangladesh case study (internal document) 2020.
Jobs (refer to discussions on National Agricultural Engineering Policy and Strategy). FAO also supported PFJ and IFJ through TCPs (see earlier discussions).  

- In Kenya, TCP/KEN/3703 contributed to the USD 143 million Aquaculture Business Development Programme (co-funded by IFAD (USD 67 million); and the rest by the Government and the beneficiaries). FAO will provide technical assistance to the project for eight years with a UTF of USD 8 million.  

- In Lesotho, TCP/LES/3305 informed the design of the USD 30 million Smallholder Agriculture Development Project co-funded by the World Bank and IFAD. SADP is also going to have a second Phase with USD 57 million funding.  

- In Nicaragua, TCP/NIC/3706/C5, as part of support to the integral development of fishing and aquaculture, conducted an assessment which was for pre-agreement for USD 42 million funding from IFAD.  

5.6 Upper-middle-income countries  

- In Gabon, support to the development of agricultural statistics (TCP/GAB/3603) attracted USD 2.1 million from World Bank funding. In Sao Tome and Principe, lessons from multiple TCPs, including institutional reform of the Ministry of Agriculture (TCP/STP3601/C3), led to a USD 3 million IFAD project, of which USD 1 million was by FAO for the implementation support of three components.

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55 TCP evaluation Ghana case study (internal document) 2020.  
6. **Timely meeting of critical gaps (in emergency response)**

13. Several emergency assistance TCPs have attracted donor funding. Examples include:

- In Kenya, emergency assistance to drought-affected pastoral households (TCP/KEN/3605) and emergency livelihood assistance for flood-affected households (TCP/KEN/3701) attracted donor funding support to the Government.

- In Ethiopia, desert locust emergency was technical, and donors were taking time to support. So, the Government asked FAO to help based on the successful experience with FAW emergency assistance (TCP/ETH/3604). The emergency assistance (TCP/ETH/3706) for desert locust was timely. Although it has become a regional crisis, it has mobilized USD 41 million for Ethiopia from USAID, European Union, DFID, and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

- In Lesotho, emergency assistance for El Niño (TCP/LES/3601) led to a UTF for USD 1.1 million. In Zimbabwe, timely emergency support (TCP/ZIM/3703) to households affected by Cyclone Idai attracted USD 10.5 million from the World Bank.

- Some countries in West Africa have been able to tap USD 1 million each from the African Development Bank emergency funds due to their respective TCPs on FAW – for example, Cabo Verde (TCP/CVI/3704/C3), Guinea (TCP/GUI/3603), Guinea-Bissau (TCP/GBS/3605), and Togo (TCP/TOG/3607/C4).

- National TCPs on FAW in Botswana (TCP/3703) and South Sudan (TCP/SSD/3603) was complemented by Japan funding of USD 0.5 million and USD 1 million in the respective countries.

- Emergency support efforts to mitigate the impact of drought and floods on agriculture in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (TCP/DRK/3705) led to USD 1 million from the Swedish Embassy in the country to support climate-smart agriculture.

- In Haiti, emergency assistance for livelihood rehabilitation of rural populations affected by drought (TCP/HAI/3703) was timely, and a signal for other donors. FAO has published a USD 95 million appeal. So far, it has mobilized USD 4 million (USD 2 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and USD 2 million from the SFERA facility). Another USD 4 million is on the pipeline (USD 2 million from IFAD and USD 2 million from the European Union).

- In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, emergency support for the rehabilitation of indigenous and farming communities affected by drought and fire (TCP/BOL/3711) has attracted other donors to the country and two extra-budgetary projects for FAO with USD 4.6 million funding from Italy and another project with USD 0.4 million funding from Sweden.\(^57\)

- In Colombia, emergency assistance to the rural livelihood of host communities and migrant populations (TCP/COL/3704) leveraged USD 1.5 million from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO, European Union funds).

\(^57\) TCP evaluation Bolivia case study (internal document) 2020.