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of the United Nations

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Investing in a
sustainable and
food secure
future



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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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Foreword by the FAO Director-General

The year 2020 has been a time of great disruption for the world, compounded by an unprecedented global health crisis with severe economic and social impacts. At the same time, however, it is also a year of celebrations, marking the United Nations' 75th anniversary and the European Union's 70th anniversary. This is the time to emerge stronger and better equipped to work together. Everything we do during and after this crisis must be with a strong focus on building more equal, inclusive and sustainable economies and societies that are more resilient to pandemics, climate change and other global challenges. COVID-19 is a stark reminder of the need for cooperation across borders, sectors and generations. This is why I applaud the European Union's continuous support to multilateralism, to the United Nations system and to FAO in particular, acting as a reliable partner. Here, I would like to draw special attention and express my appreciation for our joint efforts to contain the Desert Locust upsurge in East Africa, despite the COVID-19 pandemic.

Today the European Union and FAO are engaged in a strategic dialogue with a strengthened focus on the shared goal of eradicating extreme poverty, hunger and malnutrition. With only ten years to go for achieving the 2030 Agenda, strong commitment to fulfil the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will be necessary. We must harness the power of digital technologies to pilot, accelerate and scale up innovative ideas with high potential for impact in food and agriculture, transforming digital solutions and services into global public goods. In line with this, FAO and the European Union are working to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs. FAO has launched the new *Hand-in-Hand* initiative, an innovative business model and a unique opportunity through which partners across the public, private and other sectors can work together to end poverty and hunger and build prosperity in developing countries. In addition, FAO members have endorsed the International Platform for Digital Food and Agriculture, which aims at providing an inclusive multi stakeholder forum for identifying and discussing the potential benefits and risks of digitalization of the food and agricultural sectors. It will drive the exchange of ideas and experiences to help harness the opportunities presented by digitalization.



Over the years, we have brought together our expertise to improve coordination and impact. I would like to highlight the European Union's continuous support and trust given to FAO as the lead knowledge Organization for food and agriculture. Together, we continue to strengthen efforts, among others, to boost international standards and frameworks through vehicles such as the Codex Alimentarius. The post-COVID-19 scenario requires us to transform our food systems to make them more resilient, sustainable and equitable. By bringing together FAO's longstanding experience and capacities in strengthening food safety systems and quality control with its technical support to countries in the areas of value chain development and investment, agroindustry and agribusiness enterprise development, we are well placed to integrate and extend food systems support to countries.

Our collaboration in building resilience and addressing the humanitarian-development nexus is also noteworthy. This includes, maximizing sustainable private and public investment in the agri-food system through projects such as i) *Agrintel*; scaling up collaboration to enable food systems to deliver healthy and nutritious diets through our *Food and Nutrition Security, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST)* initiative; ii) boosting sustainable resource management and climate change adaptation through initiatives such as the Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme; and iii) strengthening agricultural value chains with an emphasis on sustainability and ensuring that rural women and youth are to benefit the most through the Support to Rural Entrepreneurship, Investment and Trade in Papua New Guinea (STREIT) project.

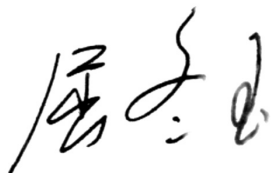
These commitments are excellent opportunities to establish joint analyses and responses, foster innovation, coordinate advocacy efforts, address pressing global challenges and ensure that no-one is left behind.

In the years to come, FAO will put an even greater emphasis on addressing the effects of climate change on agriculture and strengthening the bridge from biodiversity to food diversity and healthy diets. We stand ready to support the European Union, in the context of the European Green Deal, to further reinforce the sustainability and transformation of food systems.

To this end, FAO will support the transition from traditional agricultural practices to a digital green agriculture that is less environmentally polluting and water consuming. Likewise, the *Hand-in-Hand* initiative will make it possible for FAO to promote innovations in practices, technologies and institutions, so that agri-food systems transformation protects and promotes the sustainable use of biodiversity, natural resources and ecosystem services, and improves climate change adaptation, mitigation and resilience.

The European Union is the largest provider of voluntary contributions to FAO's budget, and the FAO-European Union partnership has been essential in bringing technical knowledge, public goods and convening power to support critical humanitarian and development actions throughout the world. I know that it is only by working together that we can step up efforts to support the fight against hunger in times of the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond.

We stand ready to continue our close partnership with the European Union, to ensure that FAO remains and further evolves as an efficient, effective and transparent organization that puts people first, thereby accelerating progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.



QU Dongyu

Foreword by the European Commissioner for International Partnerships

I am pleased to introduce to you the 2018–2020 European Union-FAO Partnership Report. This in-depth, insightful report shows how our longstanding collaboration continues to thrive and, in doing so, helps make for a more sustainable world and make a difference in the lives of millions of people across the globe.

We have much in common. Together, we support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with a special focus on SDG 2 (zero hunger). We cooperate to improve global standards and to provide guidance for sustainable farming systems and improved livelihoods. We share values — not least a deep-seated determination to make this world a better place for everyone everywhere, leaving no one behind.

In 2018, 2019 and 2020, the European Union and FAO worked together on building resilience and tackling food crises; creating agricultural livelihoods in conflict-related situations; fighting locusts and other pests; addressing climate change and sustainable natural resource management, starting with forestry and fisheries; agricultural investment and sustainable value chains; and on nutrition. These were just some of the many life-changing issues around which we joined forces to improve food systems and preserve biodiversity at local, national, regional and global levels.

Some of the fruits of our cooperation include work to develop early warning and response systems and to foster agricultural innovation. As ever, our cooperation has taken place primarily at country level and with local partners, with a focus on Africa. In the three years that this report covers, FAO implemented European Union programmes and the European Union supported FAO activities to the tune of nearly half a billion euros. You will find a selection in the report. The European Union was FAO's main funding partner in the period covered.



For me, three European Union-financed projects and programmes stand out:

- The Global Network against Food Crises. This network draws the world's attention to the devastating effects of climate change, conflicts and socio-economic crises on food security. It is a key initiative for better coordination, prevention and proactive interventions in areas facing recurrent food crises. The Network's Global Report on Food Crises has rightfully become the global science-based reference informing decisions during food crises;
- In the Sahel, we work with agropastoral communities and local and regional institutions on an early warning system. This means that pastoral and agropastoral crises can be dealt with early on; in turn, this can help alleviate conflicts between nomadic and sedentary communities over the use of resources;
- A seven-year project supports efforts by indigenous and rural communities to conserve and sustainably manage wildlife. The project's aims are such that it improves wildlife management and promotes sustainable livelihoods at the same time.

We have worked on this report while the COVID-19 pandemic has been wreaking havoc on people, communities and countries worldwide. The pandemic is a stark reminder — if we ever needed one — that we must do more to respect and protect our planet. We must make every effort to enhance biodiversity, be firm on food safety standards, work on pests and zoonotic diseases, and apply a One Health approach to prevent related outbreaks, so that no one is left behind and no one goes hungry.

Working with its Member States as Team Europe, the European Union has come together to tackle COVID-19 head-on. Accordingly, Team Europe has mobilized EUR 38.5 billion to address the impact of the pandemic in its partner countries. In line with its ambitious Green Deal, the European Union is now looking into recovery that is green, sustainable, just and inclusive. The Green Deal's aims are not only vital for the European Union; globally, too, they will play a key role in delivering the 2030 Agenda and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

The year 2020 saw us mark the 75th Anniversary of the UN, the 75th Anniversary of the FAO and the 70th Anniversary of the Schuman Declaration that sparked the creation of the European Union. The UN at large, the FAO and the European Union have in common the objective of addressing international challenges. In 2020, the nature of international challenges may have changed, but their urgency has not.

In 2021, it will be 30 years ago that the European Union joined FAO as a full member and hence the European Union and FAO will celebrate 30 years of partnership. This partnership has matured well with time and yields lasting results. Working together, the European Union and FAO can spearhead global efforts towards a green recovery that sees us truly build back better. To paraphrase Robert Schuman, *The world will change only with concrete actions and solidarity.*



Jutta Urpilainen

Acknowledgements

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AAD	Action Against Desertification	INSII	International Network of Soil Information Institutions
AMR	antimicrobial resistance	IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
APKJ	Wooden Furniture and Handicraft Producer Association of Jepara	IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
CDAIS	Capacity Development for Agricultural Innovation Systems	ITPGRFA	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
CFS	Committee on World Food Security	ITPS	Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils
EESC	European Economic and Social Committee	IUU	illegal, unreported and unregulated
ENPARD	European Neighbourhood Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development	JRC	Joint Research Centre (of the European Commission)
EuFMD	European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease	MADAD	EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syria Crisis
EULGP	European Union Land Governance Programme	MEP	Member of the European Parliament
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	MEPA	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture
FFS	farmer field school	MSME	micro, small and medium-sized enterprise
FIRST	Food and Nutrition security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation	PSMA	Port State Measures Agreement
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	RAP	Regional Agricultural Policy
FMD	foot-and-mouth disease	RBA	Rome-based agencies
FNSSA	food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture	SADC	Southern African Development Community
FSC	Food Security Cluster	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
FSN	food security and nutrition	SOFI	The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World
F&G	Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa	SSM	sustainable soil management
GFAR	Global Forum on Agricultural Research	SuTP	Syrians under Temporary Protection
GLOSIS	Global Soil Information System	SWM	sustainable wildlife management
GLOSOLAN	Global Soil Laboratory Network	TAP	Tropical Agriculture Platform
GSP	Global Soil Partnership	UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
GTA	gender transformative approach	VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests
HDP	humanitarian–development–peace	VGSSM	Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management
IAPA	Integration of Amazon Protected Areas	VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
IGETI	Improving Gender Equality in Territorial Issues	WFP	World Food Programme
INBS	International Network of Black Soils	WHO	World Health Organization
		WSD	World Soil Day

Partnership at a glance

In 1991, the European Union became the 161st Member of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), marking an institutional breakthrough: it was the first time that FAO welcomed a Member Organization. The European Union–FAO partnership has since been sound and growing, as evidenced by the upward trend of the European Union’s voluntary contributions¹ in recent years. This has enabled FAO to work extensively across the globe and in those regions where assistance is most needed.

The technical dialogue and cooperation with the European Union started in 2004 with a Memorandum of Understanding and culminated in the European Union–FAO Strategic Dialogue in 2017 with contributions from ten European Commission Directorates-General. The European Union and FAO agreed on four clusters of work for the 2018–2020 period: **Resilience and food crises; Climate change and natural resource management; Agricultural investments and value chains; and Nutrition and food systems.** Today, the European Union and FAO are engaged in a strategic dialogue with a strengthened focus on the shared goal of eradicating extreme poverty, hunger and malnutrition.

The European Union is a solid and leading resource partner for FAO. In 2018–2020, it contributed approximately USD 635 million (EUR 553 million)² to more than 250 projects around the world, supporting the Organization in providing policy guidance and technical advice, and in implementing programmes and projects in line with the Paris Agreement on climate action and the globally endorsed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Most of these contributions were directed towards increasing the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises (49 percent), followed by initiatives to make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable (25 percent) and to enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems (18 percent). Moreover, the majority of European Union-funded projects supported vulnerable populations in Africa (32 percent), across the world through interregional projects (32 percent) and in Asia and the Pacific (13 percent).

The European Union also supports FAO through a collaboration with the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission, which provides science and knowledge services, and works closely with experts from FAO and universities. More recently, JRC scientists have provided information and contributed to the 2018 UN report on “The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World” (SOFI) with research to establish

¹ Through European Union Commission services.

² FAO’s project accounting is in US Dollar (USD). Equivalent values in Euro (EUR) are presented throughout the report, based on the average exchange rate of the European Central Bank between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2019 (USD 1 = EUR 0.8705).

a link between climate variability, food security and nutrition, as well as to the 2019 report “The State of the World Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture” with a comprehensive assessment for soil biodiversity management. In addition, JRC and FAO envisage to jointly draft and publish, in 2021, the final second edition of “The State of the World’s Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture.”

Moreover, the European Union supports FAO through the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR) — an open forum and a movement for change. GFAR’s focus is to ensure that agricultural innovation systems, encompassing research, extension, education and enterprise, deliver the best development outcomes to resource-poor farmers and rural communities. Furthermore, the European Union’s Horizon 2020 programme — one of the largest integrated single research and innovation programmes of its kind in the world — has allowed FAO to implement projects in which researchers and stakeholders build stronger solutions together, sharing knowledge and producing results that are ready to be put into practice. Thanks to the programme, for example, a four-year research project to support small farms and food businesses was implemented to provide them with a better understanding of their current and potential contributions to sustainable food and nutrition security in Europe and Africa.

In order to facilitate informed discussion and decision-making in the areas of food and agriculture, the European Union regularly contributes to a series of FAO annual flagship reports, including the Global Report on Food Crises, the “State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World” (SOFI), the “State of Food and Agriculture” (SOFA), among others. These provide a comprehensive overview of the most pressing global issues and challenges affecting the world today.

Moreover, the European Union and FAO work together to foster private-sector investments in agri food systems, specifically through the “Support to Agri-food Investment decision-making” (AgrIntel) project, which serves to enhance the European Union’s analytical and decision-making capacities on agricultural investments, in particular with regard to economic, social and environmental sustainability.

In 2020, the European Union continued to provide large-scale support to FAO’s activities around the world, with a total funding of FAO programmes of over USD 109 million (EUR 95 million). This includes a contribution of USD 16 million (EUR 14 million) to resilient fisheries and livestock value chain for inclusive and sustainable growth in Somalia. FAO and the



Joint action on COVID-19: Boosting food security and safety for all

The COVID-19 pandemic is compounding existing global challenges, jeopardizing human health and disrupting the food systems that are the foundations of health. If we do not act, the world may face a global food emergency of a severity and scale unseen for more than half a century. FAO and its partners, including the European Union, have recently started working together on a speedy, decisive, coordinated and innovative response to the impacts of the pandemic on peoples' lives and livelihoods, global food trade, markets, food supply chains and livestock.

In the coming years, FAO's holistic COVID-19 response will focus on seven key priority areas:

1. data for decision-making;
2. economic inclusion and social protection to reduce poverty;
3. trade and food safety standards;
4. boosting smallholder resilience for recovery;
5. preventing the next zoonotic pandemic;
6. food systems transformation; and
7. global humanitarian response plan.

This comprehensive programme is being designed to proactively and sustainably address the socio economic impacts of the pandemic, while providing uninterrupted and long-term support to countries in the pursuit of the SDGs.

European Union are supporting the country's stability by extending state authority and services, promoting local reconciliation and peacebuilding, creating economic opportunities and protecting the most vulnerable. In Colombia, one of the most biodiverse countries on earth, European Union funding of USD 10 million (EUR 8 million) is enabling FAO and partners to advance a new integrated approach for the territorial governance of sustainable, productive and resilient landscapes, contributing to the sustainable use of the country's natural heritage. In addition, the European Union's USD 29 million (EUR 25 million) contribution to the Desert Locust upsurge response led by FAO is not only contributing to Desert-Locust control operations but also providing livelihood saving support as well as continued resilience investments to ensure food security and nutrition in Eastern Africa and beyond.

In the years to come, and particularly in the COVID-19 recovery, FAO and the European Union will continue to work around common priorities to address current and emerging global challenges, placing great importance on climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity and natural resources protection, sustainable food systems and food security, as well as digitalization with a strong focus on the European Green Deal and its key initiatives such as, the Farm to Fork Strategy, the Biodiversity Strategy, and the Circular Economy Action Plan. In line with this, FAO will support the European Union in making agricultural investments more sustainable and ensuring that global food systems are robust, resilient, sustainable and inclusive, as per the new European Union Farm to Fork Strategy, which explicitly mentions the UN's Food Systems Summit convened by the UN Secretary-General. Nutrition, food safety and gender-sensitive approaches will therefore remain amongst the partnership's top priorities.

Likewise, FAO and the European Union will continue to strive for youth and women employment, and entrepreneurship development in agriculture and agribusiness, strengthen social protection and invest in rural poverty reduction across the globe. At the same time, they will continue to accelerate actions to halt biodiversity loss by tackling desertification and fighting land and sea degradation, deforestation and forest degradation. These are key steps to reduce the impacts of climate change. They will be coupled with initiatives to promote the 'One Health Approach', sustainable wildlife management and blue growth in order to restore, protect and make the world's ecosystems resilient to future shocks, as per the European Union Biodiversity Strategy.

Moreover, FAO will work jointly with the European Union to strengthen and further promote a coalition of partners within the Global Network against Food Crises,

which supports the realization of the humanitarian–development nexus in countries affected by food crises. As a reflection of this, the European Union recently contributed USD 5 million (EUR 4 million) to a four-year project towards building sustainable livelihoods and skills development opportunities for Rohingya people and host communities in Bangladesh’s Cox’s Bazar district, promoting economic inclusion and strong multi-stakeholder engagement.

The European Union’s ongoing support for multilateralism and the UN system are as essential to achieving the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development as they are to addressing the immense challenges that biodiversity loss, climate change, forced migration, protracted conflict and crises, and transboundary pests and diseases continue to pose today. The European Union’s continued support will remain vital to step up efforts to support the fight against hunger in times of the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond, while realizing the SDGs.



FAO’s cooperation with European Union institutions: the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union

Experience has shown that parliamentarians across the globe are critical actors in the fight to eradicate poverty and malnutrition, given their legislative, budgetary and policy oversight roles. They also represent an important stakeholder in the development process. As such, parliamentarians play a significant role in establishing an enabling political and legislative environment to achieve food and nutrition security.

Constituted in April 2016, the European Parliamentary Alliance against Hunger and Malnutrition brings together more than 30 Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) from different nationalities, political groups and parliamentary committees. The Alliance provides a platform for policy dialogue and awareness raising. MEPs actively contribute to consolidate the political commitment to fight hunger and malnutrition at the European Union level. FAO and other partners have worked closely with the Alliance on a variety of recent initiatives under its five areas of work:

- the European Union Green Deal;
- sustainable value chains and responsible investment;
- nutrition for all and food systems transformation;
- the peace–humanitarian–development nexus; and
- addressing rural extreme poverty and inequality.

These priorities were laid out in December 2019 at the Alliance’s first constituent meeting since the parliamentary elections in May, setting the strategic direction for the new legislature.

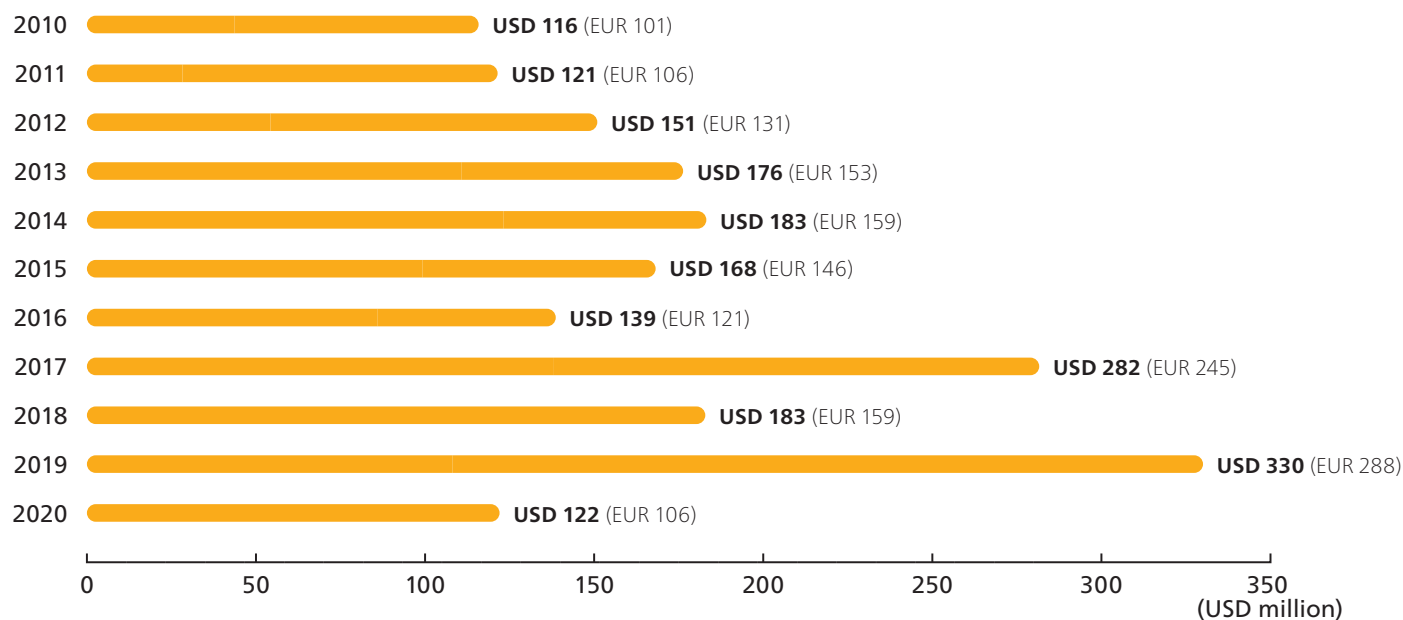
Moreover, FAO’s close collaboration with MEPs also yielded the First Global Parliamentary Summit on Hunger and Malnutrition in Madrid, organized in October 2018 by FAO, the Spanish Parliament and Senate, and the Latin America and the Caribbean Parliamentary Front against Hunger, with the participation of European Union representatives. Bringing together 150 parliamentarians from 80 countries, the Summit saw the adoption of a ‘Call for action to achieve Zero Hunger and ensure the right to adequate food for all’.

In figures

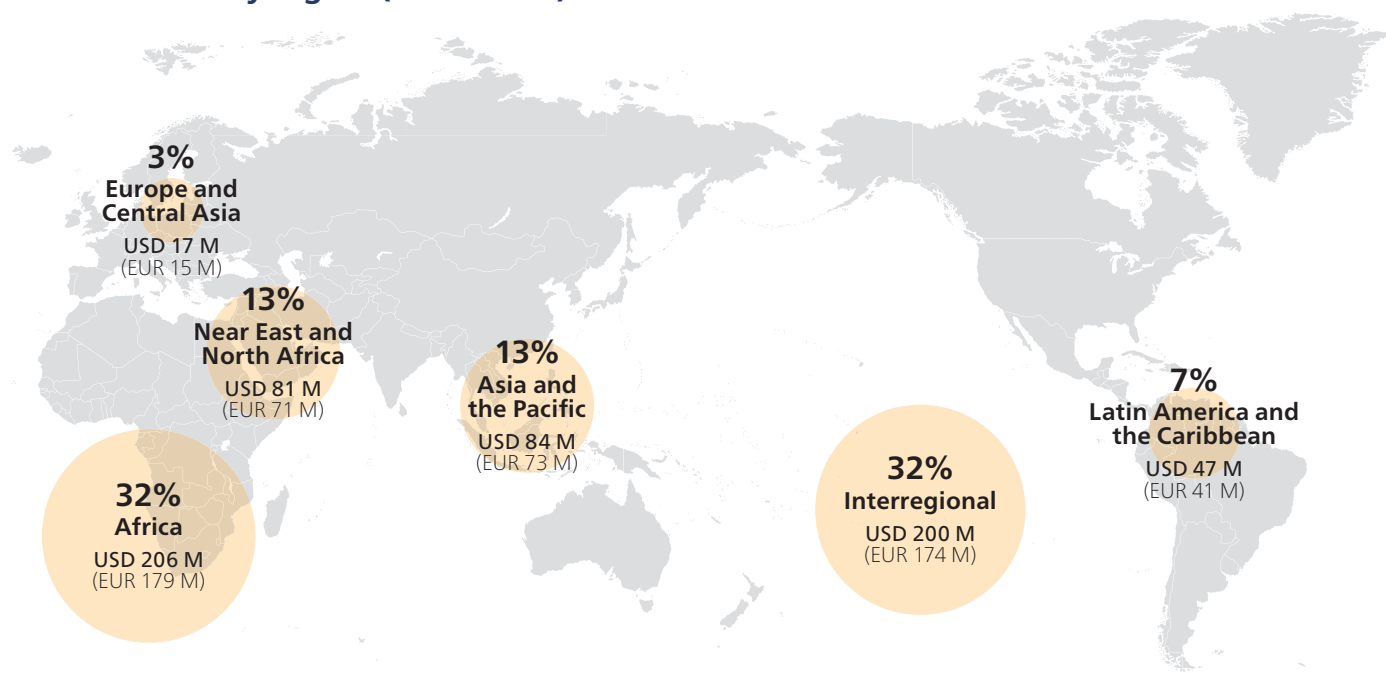
Total contributions¹ to FAO (2018–2020):

USD 635 M (EUR 553 M)²

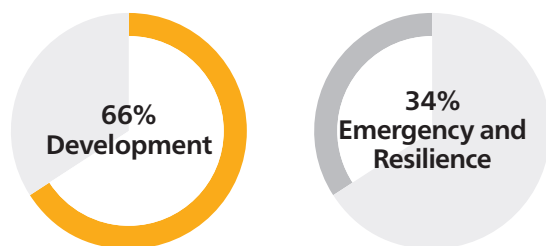
Trend of total contributions (2010–2020)



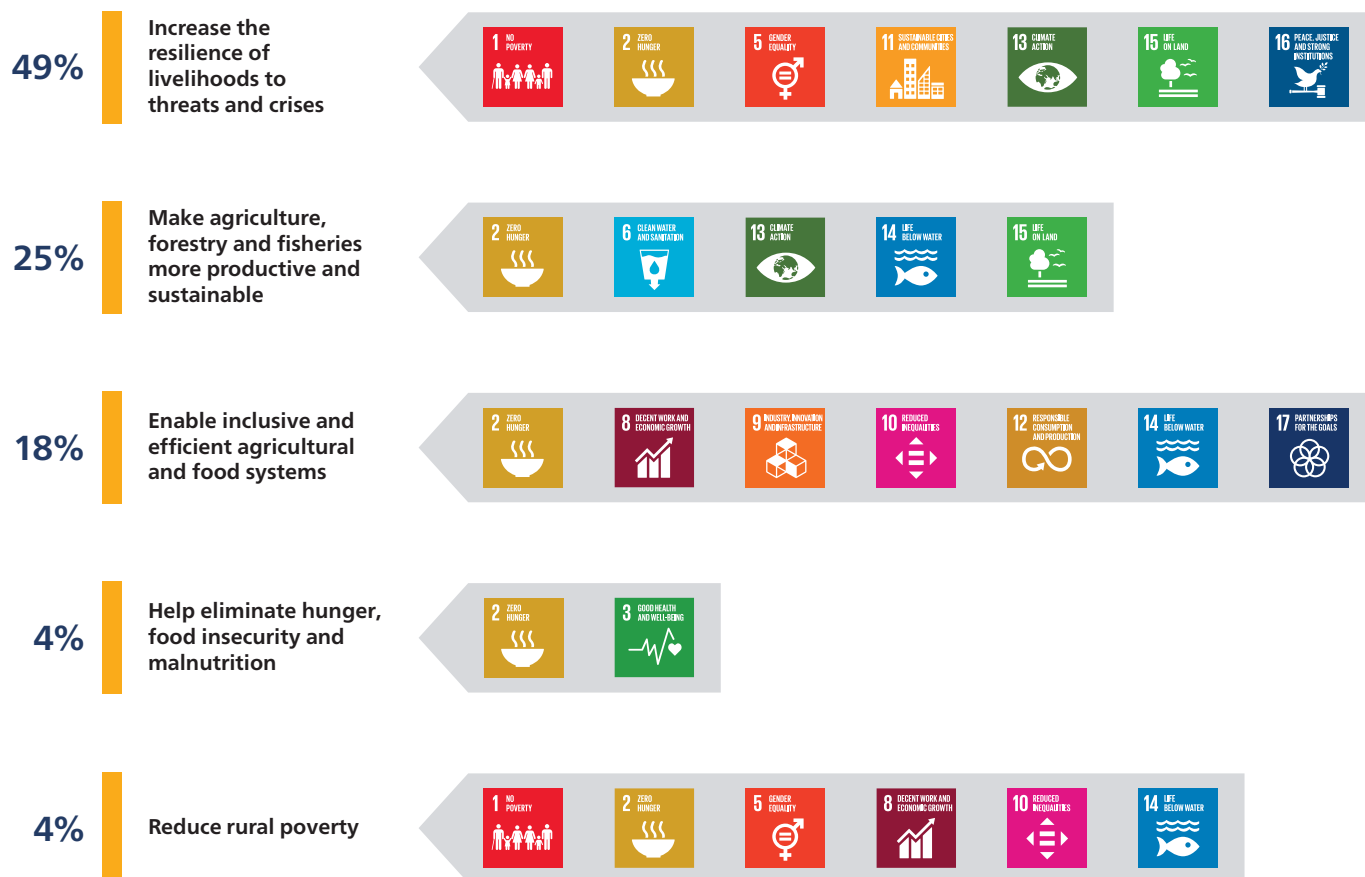
Contributions by region (2018–2020)



Contributions by category (2018–2020)



Contributions to FAO's areas of work (2018–2020) aligned to the SDGs³



¹ Refers to contributions based on approvals, excluding those provided to Multilateral/Pooled Trust Funds.

² FAO's project accounting is in US Dollar (USD). Equivalent values in Euro (EUR) are presented throughout the report, based on the average exchange rate of the European Central Bank between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2019 (USD 1 = EUR 0.8705).

³ SDG targets and indicators included in the 2018–21 Strategic Objective (SO) results framework, as per FAO Director-General's Medium-Term Plan (2018–21).

Timeline of recent major events

16 December 2019

On invitation from the Finnish Presidency of the Council of the European Union, the FAO Director-General took part in a lunch debate with the 28 Ministers for Agriculture and Fisheries, and the European Commissioners for International Partnerships and Agriculture. The lunch coincided with the adoption of the Council's Conclusions on Stepping up European Union Action to Protect and Restore the World's Forests.

11 December 2019

FAO's Assistant Director-General for Economic and Social Development, participated at the 5th edition of the European Union Agricultural Outlook Conference organized by the European Union, focusing on sustainability.

10 December 2019

Constituent meeting of the Members of the European Parliamentary Alliance against Hunger and Malnutrition held, with the support of FAO and partners, to set up its strategic direction for the new legislature.

18 November 2019

Underlining the importance of continued dialogue between FAO and the European Parliament, FAO reported to Members of three of its Committees on issues pertaining to agriculture and rural development, environment, public health and food safety, fisheries and development.

15 October 2019

High-level event 'Investing in Nutrition: Partnering for Action' was organized in Brussels by FAO in partnership with the European Union and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

16 October 2019

World Food Day celebrations took place in Brussels, including the FOOD 2030 event 'Nourishing people and nurturing the planet through sustainable healthy diets for all', organized by FAO, the European Commission, the European Economic and Social Committee and the European Committee of the Regions, to promote healthy eating and zero hunger as a way of life.

23 October 2019

At the Our Ocean 2019 Conference in Oslo, FAO, the European Union, and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States strengthened their cooperation through a five-year programme to boost the development of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture.

8 November 2019

FAO and the European Union's relevant Directorates-General, as well as the European External Action Service met to discuss the newly launched Hand-in-Hand Initiative, which aims to enable matchmaking to bring countries with the highest poverty and hunger rates together with developed countries, with a special emphasis on Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Least Developed Countries, Least Developed Small Island Developing States, as well as those affected by food crises.

15 October 2019

The European Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development and the FAO Director-General signed an agreement for an additional European Union contribution in support of FAO's work in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, specifically in promoting environmental sustainability and the sound use of biodiversity and natural resources.

21 June 2019

European Union-African Union Agri-Ministerial Conference was held in Rome, where both unions agreed to further strengthen their partnership in food and farming.

11–14 June 2019

European Development Days was organized by the European Union with FAO's active participation.

19 April 2019

FAO Assistant Director-General for Fisheries and Aquaculture participated in high-level conference on oceans and the future of the blue planet, organized by the European Parliament and the European Commission.

3 April 2019

FAO and the European Union organized, together with the World Food Programme (WFP), the first high-level event of the Global Network Against Food Crises in Brussels, which included the launch of the third edition of the Global Report on Food Crises, with the aim of promoting the commitment of the international community to progress on several agreed priorities to address food crises in a sustainable manner.

7 February 2019

European Parliament "High-level Conference on Forests at the Heart of Sustainable Development" was held in Brussels, with the participation of FAO Deputy Director-General for Climate and Natural Resources.

18 January 2019

The Global Forum for Food and Agriculture in Berlin, hosted by the European Union and FAO, saw representatives from governments, businesses, science and civil society share ideas and enhance understanding on smart solutions for farming. The FAO Director-General participated in roundtable discussions on the Task Force Rural Africa, whose priorities are closely linked to FAO's mandate.

29–30 October 2018

Global Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition held in Madrid, with the participation of senior figures and regional parliamentary representatives from the European Union, reaffirmed the political commitment to ensure that everybody has access to sufficient and high-quality food.

29–31 May 2018

Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on Biodiversity Mainstreaming across Agricultural Sectors held with the participation of the Deputy Director General for Environment. The event brought together experts and stakeholders from agriculture, forestry, fisheries and the environment sectors to identify areas of joint action in developing integrated approaches for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in support of the SDGs, while increasing production to meet the growing demand for food. The Dialogue was followed by a High-Level Segment.

26–29 June 2018

Seventh Capitalization Meeting of the FAO transversal project "Support to and capitalization on the European Union Land Governance Programme" (Phases I and II) held, which presented progress made and results achieved by the transversal project, the eight country-level projects co-funded by the European Union. It coordinated, supported and consolidated the implementation of the European Union Land Governance Programme in 18 African countries.

6–7 September 2018

The Global Conference on 'Partnering and investing for a Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) -free world' was held in Brussels with the participation of the European Commissioner of International Cooperation and Development and FAO's Director-General, to raise commitment and support from international stakeholders to globally eradicate PPR.

25 September 2018

The European Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development, and the FAO Director-General signed a partnership agreement on the side-lines of the UN General Assembly to scale up efforts to boost resilience to food crises.

3–5 April 2018

The second International Symposium on Agroecology: Scaling-up Agroecology to achieve the SDGs took place in FAO headquarters with the participation of the European Parliament.

27–28 March

European Soil Partnership Plenary Session held with the participation of JRC and supported by FAO.

20–22 February 2018

International conference "Working Across Sectors to Halt Deforestation and Increase Forest Area — from Aspiration to Action" was hosted in FAO and co-financed by the European Union.



Promoting global governance

The world's food and agricultural systems are essential to the health and well-being of every woman, man and child on Earth. As globalization has increased the trade in food and agricultural commodities, the task of keeping them safe has become more complicated. Food safety concerns everyone, including farmers, fishers, fish farmers, processors, retailers, consumers and governments. When consistently applied throughout the food chain, internationally harmonized standards based on sound science protect consumers.

FAO works toward setting these international standards in many areas connected with food and agriculture including fisheries and aquaculture, and sees this as essential to effectively and sustainably reduce hunger. It develops codes, norms and conventions and helps nations to implement them. It works with its international partners and members to ensure the safety and quality of food, facilitate trade, maintain plant and animal health; and provide for the future of precious natural resources. By negotiating international guidelines and hosting a myriad of commissions and governing bodies, FAO ensures that our food and food production remain sustainable into the future.

The European Union's contributions to FAO strengthen efforts to boost international

standards and frameworks through three major vehicles: the Codex Alimentarius (Codex), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA). As host of the governing bodies of these three major covenants, FAO facilitates countries' participation in these intergovernmental mechanisms and lends its institutional resources and expertise to further their success. Outside of these vehicles, FAO brokers international guidelines and agreements, as well as supports countries in building enabling environments for food and nutrition security, including in the area of land tenure rights, sustainable soil management, responsible and sustainable fisheries, and gender-sensitive and resilient food systems — all of which the European Union has supported with generous funding.

Moreover, through the new Hand-in-Hand initiative FAO will increase its support to countries in gaining access to scientific and technological advances that enhance food production and safety and facilitate sustainable and more equitable development. In addition, the Organization will adopt a geographical, market-oriented food systems approach to increase the quantity, quality, safety, diversity and accessibility of nutritious foods available in local, regional and national food markets.

International Plant Protection Convention

The IPPC aims to secure coordinated, effective action to prevent and control the introduction and spread of plant pests. The convention, which is governed by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, covers cultivated plants and natural flora alike. By supporting countries to participate in the Commission's work, the European Union provides a valuable contribution to technical and scientific engagement. It also provides financial support that assists developing and least developed countries to fully contribute to developing international phytosanitary standards and recommendations.

Through national and regional training workshops, the European Union's financial support has also built the capacity of countries to comply with these international standards that facilitate the safe trade of plant products. This, in turn, supports food security and development by preventing the loss of ecosystems and species diversity. The European Union has also supported the IPPC's Implementation Review and Support System as a useful tool to improve the capacity of the IPPC's contracting parties to implement the Convention, including its standards and recommendations. The continued European Union partnership has been instrumental in maintaining a global perspective as the plant protection community developed a strategic framework for 2020 to 2030. The European Union's contribution of USD 1 million (EUR 900 000) will support three specific development agenda points of the strategic framework, notably: the development of the ePhyto solution, the establishment of a Pest Outbreak and Response System, and the development and adoption of specific commodity and pathways international standards for phytosanitary measures. Such contribution will allow preventing pest introduction and spread, and minimizing the impact of pests on food security, trade and the environment. Furthermore, the European Union was also an active supporter of the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH 2020).

International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Commission for Genetic Resources for food and agriculture

The European Union promotes the sound management and sustainable use of natural resources through

its financial support to the ITPGRFA and its regular participation in Treaty processes. The ITPGRFA, commonly known as the International Plant Treaty, facilitates the conservation, sustainable use and continued open exchange of food crops and their genetic materials between countries. This ensures that farmers and researchers across the world continue to have access to the earth's most important crops and can utilize the valuable genetic traits found therein to strengthen food production. It also includes making production systems more resistant to a changing climate.

The European Union has been an important contributor to the Treaty's Benefit-Sharing Fund. A recent Open Source Seed Systems project in East Africa, for example, has increased farmers' access to a wider range of agricultural biodiversity to help them better manage climate risks and biotic stresses such as pests and diseases, while securing an important source of resilient genetic resources for future generations. Nearly a million people around the world, mostly smallholder farmers, have benefited from projects supported through the Benefit Sharing Fund since 2009, of which the European Union has been a significant supporter. Farmers and scientists, including young scientists, have been trained on how to conserve, manage and use plant genetic diversity, while also benefiting from new technology that helps them discover and breed for crop traits.

Codex Alimentarius

The Codex Alimentarius, or Codex, is a collection of standards, guidelines and codes of practice established by FAO and the World Health Organization (WHO) through the Codex Alimentarius Commission, encompassing consumer health and fair practices in food trade.

World trade in agricultural, fishery and forestry products amounts to over USD 550 billion annually. Increasing trade in agricultural products, meanwhile, is an essential component of most countries' development strategies. Trade is difficult to imagine without food standards, which give confidence to traders as well as consumers about the safety, quality and authenticity of what they eat. Through the joint FAO-WHO scientific work that underlies Codex standards, members agree on a common approach to addressing risks, such as those related to food contamination or nutritional content. Harmonizing food standards contributes to the protection of consumer health and facilitates trade.

Among other areas, the European Union has been an important partner in addressing the alarming trend of increasing antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

The European Union has actively contributed to FAO's normative work and that of Codex to develop frameworks, norms, standards and guidelines to limit AMR. FAO addressed members of the European Parliament's Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety in June 2017 regarding AMR in food and agriculture. The same month, the European Union Commission adopted a new European Union Action Plan on AMR, fully in line with the WHO Global Action Plan on AMR and the FAO Action Plan on AMR 2016–2020, which focuses specifically on tackling the problem within food chains. All three plans foresee a One Health Approach, which seeks to improve health and wellbeing by preventing risks and mitigating the effects of crises that originate at the interface between humans, animals and their environments. It seeks to involve actors from various disciplines, including human and veterinary medicine and is part of the Global Action Plan, supported by FAO.

As the development of global food safety and quality standards can only be reached through meaningful participation of developing countries, the European Union contributes to the Codex Trust Fund. These indirect but important and substantial contributions

to Codex, both financial and in-kind, support countries in building robust and sustainable national capacities to engage in Codex activities and have helped improve assessment for exposure to chemical and biological agents in food in the Association of Southeast Asia Nations countries, for example.

The European Union continues to commit substantial resources towards Codex work by co-chairing numerous electronic working groups that take place between the technical committee sessions of the Codex subsidiary bodies. The European Union also makes a significant contribution to Codex by providing experts who attend the scientific committees such as the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives, which are instrumental for the development of safety standards in Codex.

At the 2019 session of the FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for Europe held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, the European Union was instrumental in facilitating discussions and making resources available to the Codex membership to discuss the issue of food fraud — one of the regional priorities for the Committee under the new Strategic Plan 2020–2025.



European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease



Contribution:
USD 9 million (EUR 8 million)



Beneficiaries:
EuFMD Member States and neighbouring countries



Location:
Inter-Regional



Duration:
2015–2019



Results:

52 e-learning courses and 46 face-to-face trainings delivered for over 2 300 trainees;

in-country simulation exercises, laboratory training and proficiency testing conducted to improve emergency preparedness nationally;

regional diagnostic bank established for emergency supplies in the Balkans;

FMD risk reduction programme implemented in 14 European Union neighbourhood countries;

international FMD reference laboratories supported to increase their contributions to regional epidemio-surveillance networks.

Contribution to the SDGs:



Emergency preparedness for foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) remains a core issue for European Veterinary Services, as entry of FMD continues to be a risk for the region with consequences that could be devastating. The European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (EuFMD) works with member nations on their preparedness, and with European neighbours to put in place sustainable control programmes, and to support and promote the progressive control of FMD in all regions under the Global FMD Control Strategy of FAO and the World Organisation for Animal Health.

Phase IV of the EuFMD programme was conducted between 2015 and 2019 with innovative outreach and training tools for rapid engagement of animal health workers in low resource settings. During this time, extensive FMD training programmes (composed of e-learning courses and face-to-face trainings) assisted to improve emergency preparedness, early detection, investigation, and control by vaccination. In some instances, such as one in **the Balkans**, the training programme was reinforced with simulation exercises, laboratory training and proficiency testing, as well as with the establishment of a regional diagnostic bank for emergency supplies, which ensures daily availability of the means to confirm FMD. These activities served to improve emergency preparedness at the national level as well as throughout the region. Elsewhere in the European Union neighbourhood, the project helped to improve the monitoring and evaluation of countries' FMD control programmes, through trainings and the establishment of agreements to coordinate monitoring and reporting of vaccination programmes and outbreaks. In North Africa, animal movement data was captured to develop risk maps for the entry and spread of FMD, in order to optimize the veterinary service resources deployed in the field. At the global level, the project improved capacity, methods and guidelines for the application of the Progressive Control Pathway for FMD through the development and use of extensive training resources. Support was also given to international FMD reference laboratories to increase their contribution to regional epidemic-surveillance networks.

Activities during Phase IV were widely successful: during the project period, there were no FMD cases in European Union Member States, and the expenditure from veterinary emergency funds on FMD in 2015–2019 was reduced, compared to the previous 15-year average. This achievement was particularly significant given the serious breakdown of FMD control in North Africa and the Near East during the same period, and the interregional spread in regions presenting a source of risk to Europe.

Committee on World Food Security

The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) has been central to global governance in food and nutrition security since 2010 and is a crucial element of the cooperation among the Rome-based agencies. The CFS aims at eliminating hunger and malnutrition through improved policy convergence and coherence at the global level, which leads to strengthened actions at the national and regional levels.

The European Union is the main voluntary contributor to the CFS. The ongoing project “Strengthening governance of food security and nutrition through the CFS” (2019–2022) is supporting the work and activities of three CFS bodies: the CFS Secretariat, the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition, and the Civil Society Mechanism. The project mirrors the structure of the CFS component within a previous European Commission-funded programme (“Improved global governance for hunger reduction”), by supporting the three key elements that contribute to the legitimacy of the CFS (as the foremost inclusive international, intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder UN platform on food security and nutrition in the world): i) its multi-stakeholder institutional structure, which fosters dialogue, joint ownership and shared responsibility; ii) the regular inclusion of structured food security and nutrition-related expertise, which contributes to building a common understanding of the different causes of food insecurity among the different stakeholders; and iii) the development of concrete, relevant policy guidance tools.

As two of the key areas of work supported by European Union funding in 2020, the CFS will lead to the development of *Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition and Policy Recommendations on Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches for Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems that Enhance Food Security and Nutrition*. Additional policy guidance instruments will be developed in 2021–2022 on the following thematic areas: gender equality and women’s empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition; promoting youth engagement and employment in agriculture and food systems; reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition; and data collection and analysis tools. As an evidence of the growing interest of the CFS activities in Brussels, the Secretariat of the Natural Resources Section of the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) requested FAO to provide regular updates on CFS activities and processes, following the participation of a delegation from the EESC in the 46th session of the CFS, in October 2019.

Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests

Since their endorsement in 2012 by the CFS, the Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT) have been a source of inspiration to protect the rights of millions of small-scale farmers worldwide, achieve food security for all and ensure development is sustainable. The European Union is a preeminent supporter of responsible land governance and attributes great significance to the VGGT as a tool to tackle some of the structural problems that drive food insecurity, acknowledging that the eradication of hunger and poverty and the sustainable use of the environment depend in large measure on how people, communities and others gain access to natural resources such as land, fisheries and forests.

Since 2014, the European Union has provided financial support to the implementation of the VGGT and the Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa (F&G) through the European Union Land Governance Programme (EULGP). At the country level, the EULGP supports 18 projects using the VGGT and F&G to improve the governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests, thereby contributing to hunger and poverty eradication, sustainable development and the sustainable use of the environment. Each project deals with specific country-based challenges within the framework of the VGGT and F&G and is implemented by different service providers, including FAO.

At the transversal level, FAO coordinates, supports and consolidates the implementation of the EULGP. This is achieved through support to all the in-country projects in the area of capacity development, by providing platforms for exchanging experiences and lessons learned, documentation of lessons learned and promising practices, as well as for monitoring and evaluation. Transversal support is also provided in key thematic areas such as: policy and legal reforms; institutional frameworks and development; tenure governance and land administration; capacity development; use of enabling technologies; conflict resolution; gender equity/women’s land rights; improving governance of pastoral lands; responsible agricultural investments; and sustainable fisheries and aquaculture management.



Advancing the adoption of the VGGT at country level

In **Colombia**, the EULGP aims to increase responsible governance in national protected areas and their areas of influence to reduce conflicts related to land tenure and use, and to promote the understanding and use of the VGGT among local communities living in these areas. The main strategy is to work closely with each county, the national government and other stakeholders to directly implement the proposed activities, establish programme field offices in each participating county and provide direct support to the communities. In 2019, the project supported the production of a document for the identification of typologies of socio-environmental conflicts in the Parque Natural Nacional Catatumbo - Barí and its area of influence, and the identification of the development activities needed in the region.

In **Pakistan**, the FAO Improving Land Tenancy in Sindh project, funded by the European Union and in partnership with the Government of Sindh, is enhancing the food and nutrition security of poor, agriculture-dependent communities by improving their land access, security and knowledge of farming. The project works to facilitate tenure governance arrangements for landless farmers (also known as 'haris'), and move towards secure and clear customary agreements in terms of responsibilities and rights, aiming to eventually bring tenancy agreements in line with the VGGT. A major part of the project is the farmer field schools (FFS), with 232 established so far (half of them for women), which teaches farmers to adopt sustainable, resilient, economically-viable agricultural practices. The idea is that this will improve productivity and income, encouraging landlords to sign stronger written informal agreements with haris.

In **Kenya**, the overall objective is to improve food security through equitable and secure access to and management of land, for better livelihoods and socioeconomic development, in all counties as per Vision 2030. The EULGP seeks to establish community land registry at county level and conduct a training on its use, develop information and awareness raising materials, conduct trainings on land governance and land administration for county land management boards and county officials, enable women and youth to participate in the land planning process, strengthen civil society and non-governmental organizations' knowledge of land issues and approaches, using tools such as Improving Gender Equality in Territorial Issues (IGETI) and the principles of the VGGT. The main strategy adopted is to work closely with each county, national government and other stakeholders to directly implement the proposed activities, establish programme field offices in each participating county and provide direct support to the communities.

In **Eswatini**, FAO supported the Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration Commission to develop capacities of 53 community leaders (43 percent women) in land dispute resolution through mediation to reduce land related disputes and conflicts and improve security of tenure for improved food production.





Port State Measures Agreement

Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing remains one of the greatest threats to marine ecosystems due to its potent ability to undermine national and regional efforts to manage fisheries sustainably. SDG Target 14.4 — which aims to end IUU fishing and restore fish stocks to healthy and productive levels by 2020 — has been the driver for action against IUU fishing by governments, regional fisheries management organizations, intergovernmental and Non-government Organizations worldwide for the past five years.

The European Union has been a pioneer in this regard, making a clear commitment to combat IUU fishing in 2008 through the adoption of the European Union IUU Regulation, and implementing this regulation widely and actively since its entry into force in 2010, while promoting a zero-tolerance approach to IUU fishing. FAO, together with other UN agencies, has been driving the development of a framework of powerful binding and voluntary international instruments to combat IUU

fishing, the most pertinent being the 2009 FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) to deter, prevent and eliminate IUU fishing.

The PSMA entered into force on 5 June 2016. As of April 2020, there are 66 Parties to the Agreement, including the European Union as one Party representing its Member States. In 2017, FAO established its “Global Programme to support the implementation of the PSMA and complementary international instruments”, which provides capacity development support to States to comply with their flag, port, coastal and market responsibilities to combat IUU fishing through promoting the adoption and implementation of international instruments, guidelines and tools. The Programme additionally supports the development of global information systems in support of the implementation of the PSMA, and assists concerned States with travel costs to participate in the meetings of the Parties to the PSMA and related working groups, and in the meetings of the Working Groups of the Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels (Global Record).

The European Union is an important funder of FAO's Global Programme, currently contributing more than 20 percent of the USD 16 million (EUR 14 million) available to the Programme. During the 2018–2019 biennium, funding from the European Union directly contributed to: (i) capacity development support to Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama and Peru; (ii) development of online PSMA applications for States to upload their designated ports and national contact points, which were endorsed by the Parties at their second meeting in June 2019 held in Chile; (iii) progress in the development of a capacity development portal which will, once completed, aim to streamline capacity development initiatives worldwide by collating and disseminating information on such initiatives transparently; (iv) ensuring the continued operability of the Global Record Information System and the development of new functionalities and improvements, including through the convening of the Global Record Informal Open-Ended Technical and Advisory Working Groups.

Besides its funding contributions, the European Union has also been an important and active Party to the PSMA, attending both the first and second meetings of the Parties, as well as all related technical working groups. The European Union will be the host of the third meeting of the Parties to the PSMA — to be held in May 2021 in Brussels, Belgium — which will be the first review meeting of the Agreement.

Global Soil Partnership

Improved income, food security and nutrition, as well as a broad basis of environmental and human well-being, depend on the sustainable management of soil resources. The Global Soil Partnership (GSP)'s ultimate objective is to position soils on the Global Agenda through collective action and to advocate for and implement concrete actions for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the world's soil natural capital through the efficient and sustainable use of soil resources to protect citizens from environmental pressures and related risks to health and welfare. The improvement of soil governance also ensures healthy and productive soils that support the provision of essential ecosystem services for food security and improved nutrition, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and sustainable development.

Advances in sustainable soil management (SSM), soil governance, awareness raising, capacity building and the development of sound scientific and technical knowledge for informed decision-making are crucial to the GSP agenda, which FAO supports by hosting the Partnership Secretariat.

The GSP assists governments, local communities, farmers and civil society in the promotion of sustainable soil management through the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management (VGSSM) at national, regional and global levels. Through the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils (ITPS) and in close collaboration with other relevant UN organizations and panels, the GSP works to improve knowledge of the state of the world's soil resource and soil information. To this end, the GSP relies on several global products such as the Global Soil Information System (GLOSIS) and technical networks such as the International Network of Soil Information Institutions (INSII), the International Network of Black Soils (INBS), the International Network of Salt-Affected Soils and the Global Soil Laboratory Network (GLOSOLAN).

The financial support from the European Union, as main donor, allowed the implementation of three essential components of the GSP agenda in 2018–2019:

1. The dissemination and continued implementation of the VGSSM since its endorsement in 2017, including the organization of gatherings for its main components and governing bodies, the contribution to the improvement of soil knowledge through the GSP technical networks and the establishment and consolidation of GLOSIS (a federation of national soil information systems).
2. The annual World Soil Day (WSD) campaigns, which saw a substantial increase in global events with more than 500 celebrations in 100 countries for WSD 2019.
3. The participation of relevant stakeholders and partners from developing regions in the GSP Plenary Assembly — the GSP decision-making body — to report on the progress of their activities.

In addition, the European Union contributed to the development of a soil legal framework. To this end, collaboration with other UN organizations, conventions and mechanisms was strengthened on the occasion of the Global Symposium on Soil Pollution (May 2018), the Global Symposium on Soil Erosion (May 2019) and the forthcoming symposium on Soil Biodiversity (2021). The European Union also provided technical and financial support for the preparation of an updated version of the Global Soil Organic Carbon Map, and is currently facilitating capacity development activities, through the preparation of technical manuals and country specifications for the preparation of the Global Map of Soil Salinity, the Global Map of Soil Organic Carbon Sequestration Potential, and the Global Map of Soil Erosion. Moreover, the JRC is chairing the International Network of Soil Information Institutions (INSII) that is the main provider of all data and information to the GSP for the delivery of the various maps and thematic databases.

Supporting an enabling environment for food and nutrition security: The Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation programme



Contribution:
USD 52 million (EUR 45 million)



Beneficiaries:
National institutions



Location:
Inter-Regional



Duration:
2015–2022



Results:

38 national sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, strategies, framework laws and investment programmes for FNSSA formulated in 19 countries;

13 countries actively supported with the implementation of FNSSA relevant policies;

35+ organizations in 27 countries improved capacities related to understanding the specific role of sectors in improving food security and nutrition (FSN), policy formulation, monitoring/evaluating, and budget expenditure tracking;

28 countries enhanced coordination across sectors/stakeholders and inclusive policy dialogue by strengthening existing government coordination mechanisms or setting up new mechanisms.

Contribution to the SDGs:



Since 2015, the Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST) Programme has been working hand-in-hand with governments of over 30 countries, development partners and other change agents on their way towards sustainable and resilient agriculture and food systems.

With expert policy officers embedded in the relevant ministries or government bodies, the FIRST network supports governments in the review, planning, update assessment of their interventions towards ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition through sustainable and resilient food systems.

FIRST functions as a learning network in which policy officers, government staff, development partners, the academia, civil society and the private sector get together and cogenerate new knowledge. Through this support to policy design and implementation, the Partnership adds value to the decisions, investments and actions of others in the food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture (FNSSA) and food systems domains from Chad to Fiji and from Pakistan to Guatemala. For example, the work of FIRST adds to the European Union's budget support to countries like Guatemala or into the European Union's PESCAO programme for improved fisheries governance in West Africa.

In the last two years, FIRST has taken stock of the lessons learnt and assessed the food security and nutrition situation and policy environment in 23 countries, one territory and one regional organization. These policy effectiveness assessments have fed into a broader exercise of analysis and consultation aiming at identifying bottlenecks and priorities for action at the national, regional and global level.

As a result, in 2019, FIRST readjusted the emphasis of the scope of its work from policy development towards strengthening policy implementation capacities, extending the focus to resilient and sustainable food systems and the necessary social transformations.

Strengthening the humanitarian–development–peace nexus in the West Bank and Gaza Strip

Restrictions on the movement of people and goods, repeated violent confrontations and full-blown conflict; the situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip demonstrates well the concept of protracted humanitarian and food crises. In situations of protracted crisis, the sense of urgency can overshadow medium and long-term development needs. Linking both short- and long-term interventions through the establishment of a Humanitarian–Development–Peacebuilding (HDP) nexus presents a way to help address urgent needs whilst attacking the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition.

In the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the FIRST programme has focused on improving survey tools and building capacities to carry out analyses in order to strengthen the HDP nexus and steer responses towards a long-term vision. FIRST has supported the establishment of an SDG2 Working Group to strengthen the coordination of all national efforts towards achieving the SDG2 targets and to ensure that all relevant development and humanitarian stakeholders take part in the process. The programme has also facilitated policy dialogue and consultations within the working group to shape the first National Food and Nutrition Security Policy in Palestine and a National Investment Plan.



Boosting gender-sensitive policy frameworks for food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture



Contribution:
USD 6 million (EUR 5 million)



Beneficiaries:
Women and their households, communities and organizations in targeted countries, governments, development partners, Rome-based Agency staff



Location:
Global



Duration:
2019–2022



Results:

GTAs embedded in the policies, policy dialogue and programmes of all RBAs;

number of projects integrating GTAs increased as a result of improved awareness, enhanced knowledge, and change in attitudes and practices of RBA employees;

effectiveness to deliver on SDG2 through better collaboration and synergies among the RBAs increased;

changes in institutional mind-set and working modalities created as to enable an environment conducive to a gender equitable organizational culture in RBAs.

Contribution to the SDGs:



Persisting inequalities between women and men are a major obstacle to food security, improved nutrition, sustainable agriculture and rural development. Gender-sensitive methodologies that only treat the symptoms of gender inequalities such as unequal access to resources, have often failed to address the underlying gender-based causes of food insecurity and malnutrition. This has called for the need to use and scale up innovative, Gender Transformative Approaches (GTAs), which actively seek to understand, challenge and change unequal power dynamics and social structures, as well as discriminatory social norms and the gender-blind legislative and policy frameworks that are at the root of and perpetuate gender inequalities.

With funding from the European Union, the three RBAs — FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and WFP — have joined forces to launch a joint programme to scale up GTAs in order to enhance food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. In alignment with the gender equality policies of the three agencies as well as the European Union’s Gender Action Plan 2016–2020, the programme will amplify existing work and offer opportunities for institutional culture shifts within the RBAs towards the essential contribution of gender equality and women’s empowerment to the achievement of SDG2.

The joint programme will develop a theory of change for GTAs in food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture, and a set of monitoring indicators. Field testing will then help to explore the different ways in which GTAs may be taken to scale in different contexts, in turn informing the RBAs’ guidance and training materials and tools. The field component will also serve to try out modalities of the RBAs working together at country level by finding and enhancing synergies and complementarities for greater impacts around gender equality and women’s empowerment for SDG2. Capacity strengthening activities will improve the RBAs’ abilities to integrate GTAs in policy engagement and programme/project design, implementation and monitoring.

A key aspect of the programme will be to stimulate evidence-based dialogue with senior management and RBA employees, as well as with decision- and policy- makers to increase understanding about, and appreciation for, the relevance and benefits of GTAs for the achievement of SDG2. Activities such as peer-to-peer learning will help contribute towards an institutional mind-set shift within in each RBA regarding their engagement with GTAs.





Tackling food crises, supporting livelihoods and enhancing resilience

FAO provides humanitarian livelihoods assistance, focusing on agriculture-based and rural communities, which contributes to strengthening resilience, reducing dependence on external assistance in the longer term and reinforcing the dignity and autonomy of people affected by crises. Efforts to boost the resilience of vulnerable rural communities not only safeguard livelihoods, but also save lives by enhancing people's capacity to withstand such shocks in the future. Interventions thus include the provision of drought-tolerant seeds, animal health campaigns and livestock feed distributions, increasing access to credit, reinforcing early warning and food security information systems to inform anticipatory action and preempt a deterioration, as well as opportunities to learn improved production practices.

The European Union is a crucial supporter of FAO's work in humanitarian contexts, from investment in information and analysis, to anticipatory action and rapid response, to resilience building. In recent years, the European Union and FAO have supported the most vulnerable populations around the world.

This includes, for example, the European Union's contribution of USD 17 million (EUR 15 million) — within the programming

framework of the UN's Recovery and Resilience Programme — to rebuild Iraq's agriculture sector after prolonged conflict that has had a devastating impact on the country, including displacement, disruption of value chains, and the loss of assets, crops, livestock and food supplies. Most recently, the European Union has also contributed to step up FAO's efforts to fight the Desert Locust upsurge, which has spread from East Africa to the Persian Gulf.

Maintaining food production and rebuilding the agriculture sector are fundamental to preventing loss of life from hunger and providing a pathway towards resilience, amidst humanitarian crises and beyond. The European Union's support to bolstering collaboration and programming across the humanitarian–development–peace nexus is directly contributing to breaking the cycle of vulnerability in rural areas that is a key obstacle on the road to Zero Hunger.

As the COVID-19 pandemic is having devastating short- and long-term impacts FAO and its partners, including the European Union, will boost smallholder resilience by protecting the most vulnerable populations, promoting economic recovery and enhancing risk management capacities.



Promoting evidence, innovations and policy change for lasting solutions to food crises

The European Union, FAO and WFP founded the **Global Network Against Food Crises** at the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit to step up joint efforts to address food crises along the humanitarian–development–peace nexus and continue to raise global awareness and commitment from all relevant actors. The Global Network offers a coherent coordination framework to promote collective efforts in analysis and strategic programming for a more efficient use of resources to prevent, prepare for and respond to food crises and, ultimately, support collective outcomes related to SDG 2 for lasting solutions to food crises. Through its work, the Global Network is facilitating a fundamental transformation in the way international and local actors interact to holistically address food crises worldwide.

The European Union is providing a critical contribution to the implementation the Global Network Against Food Crises, a joint facility that is enabling FAO to provide technical, analytical and capacity development support to regional and national government institutions in strengthening the quality and frequency of analysis to inform prevention, response mechanisms and resilience interventions based on actual needs. Through the Programme, FAO is also coordinating the implementation of resilience interventions in 12 countries (Cuba, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Myanmar, Sahel - Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso) hit by food crises to enable a process of learning of the most effective intervention typologies for specific contexts, and ensure replication and scalability in a coordinated manner. To this end, the monitoring, evaluation and learning framework is a vital aspect of the programme as it serves to mainstream standards for monitoring resilience interventions as well as capture experiences and evidence-based learning from country-level activities for possible replication and/or scale-up to other areas.

By strengthening the Global Network, the European Union–FAO Partnership Programme is also bolstering stronger alliances and ensuring continued advocacy at the highest levels to address rising hunger through effective resilience interventions based on sound analysis. The Partnership Programme takes forward the significant work already started under previous European Union–FAO programmes, including action-oriented learning and improved information and analysis, which remain key pillars of the new Programme.



Strengthening livelihood resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in South Sudan's cross-border areas



Contribution:
USD 30 million (EUR 26 million)



Beneficiaries:
Conflict-affected or marginalized rural pastoralists and agro-pastoralists and line ministries



Location:
South Sudan



Duration:
2017–2021



Results:

skills of 120 food security and nutrition practitioners upgraded;

support provided to the National Livestock Development Policy and the UN strategy to mitigate cattle raiding conflict;

3 933 households provided with seeds and tools for vegetable production;

7 608 households provided with inputs for poultry breeding, vegetable production and milk handling;

7 476 agro-pastoralist households learned alternative livelihood activities;

agropastoral field schools benefiting 4 803 households established.

Contribution to the SDGs:



South Sudan's cross-border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda are characterized by huge population displacements either internally or as refugees. The majority of inhabitants of these cross-border regions are pastoralist and agro-pastoral communities who are the most affected by natural shocks or political instability compared to the population depending on other livelihood systems. Persistent conflict, disruption of livelihoods, economic turbulence and challenges faced in the delivery of humanitarian assistance have pushed millions of South Sudanese into crisis and worse levels of acute food insecurity. The protracted violence has also forced millions from their homes in search of food and safety.

With contributions from the European Union, FAO is working to mitigate natural resource-based conflict and reduce forced displacement and irregular migration in cross-border areas between South Sudan and neighbouring countries. The project's results include strengthening agriculture and food security policy in South Sudan by increasing the availability of quality and timely information; establishing livestock disease surveillance and control services in border areas; supporting the productive capacity of local households; providing viable alternative livelihoods; promoting trade and marketing of livestock products; and enhancing natural resource management in border areas through community-based management and participatory planning, supported by strategic interventions to enhance access to water, pasture, forests and crop land. In addition, eight tree nurseries were established benefiting more than 150 households and 31 natural resource management committees were trained.

Regular and ad hoc analyses and data collection activities have greatly strengthened South Sudan's food security information systems, contributing to effective humanitarian response and resilience programming. Food security and nutrition assessments and multiple Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analyses were conducted, workshops and trainings on local livelihood monitoring and county crop monitoring were held, and extensive data was collected through the Crop and Livestock Market Information System (CLIMIS) thanks to a 60 percent increase in the number of enumerators. The knowledge generated informed new and existing policies, strategies, plans and programmes.

In addition to an extensive vaccination and treatment campaign reaching more than 1.8 million animals, the project has reinforced national capacity for livestock production and animal health management. This has included strengthening of the solar vaccine cold chain network across the country, establishing vaccine cold chain facilities in eight new locations and strengthening those in 14 existing locations. The project also supported capacity building on veterinary laboratory diagnostics techniques, sample collection and participatory epidemiology.

Introducing animal traction among South Sudanese agropastoralists

The use of animal traction in agriculture — primarily through ox ploughs — among communities in Ikwoto, South Sudan, has typically been resisted. This is mostly due to local beliefs that engaging animals in these activities puts their health at risk, which is problematic given the central role of livestock in a number of cultural practices and in gaining and maintaining societal status: animals are used for marriage, dispute resolution, and as assets to exchange in case of emergency.

Under the European Union-funded project, FAO engaged the Non-governmental Organization AVSI to develop behavior change strategies on the use of oxen in farming, including through participatory meetings, engagement of local authorities, relying on model farmers to set an example for other communities, and additional tools integrated into the project's other activities.

Bertino, a member of an Agropastoral Field School established under the project in Ikwoto Payam, is one of the many farmers exposed to the benefits of integrating livestock holding with agricultural production. After bearing witness to the amount of work that can be achieved with the help of their oxen, Bertino and others in his community began to welcome the technology. Under the project, they received training and ox ploughs that have enabled them to make use of their bulls to till their fields.

"Agriculture is the backbone of South Sudan; let us embark on agriculture through practicing the modern methods for better production," Bertino said. "We should not allow our families to flee to refugee camps just for humanitarian relief; instead, let us cultivate our fertile land to be food secure!".



Drought response in Somalia



Contributions:

two projects for USD 15 million (EUR 13 million) and USD 11 million (EUR 9 million)



Beneficiaries:

64 628 households



Location:

Somalia



Duration:

2017–2018 / 2018–2020



Results:

unconditional cash transfers delivered to 29 928 households;

unconditional cash transfers and agricultural inputs provided to 24 700 households;

agricultural inputs provided to almost 10 000 households;

large-scale veterinary support campaign reinforced to vaccinate 43.5 million animals and provide supportive treatment to 21.7 million animals, benefitting 1.45 million agropastoral households;

coordination with partners in the FSC to avoid duplication of services improved, as well as FSC's coordination with other clusters to promote more integrated famine response across Somalia.

Contribution to the SDGs:



Between 2016 and 2019, six out of seven rainy seasons in Somalia have been poor. Consecutive dry seasons, coupled with poor governance, conflict and long-term environmental degradation brought Somalia to the brink of famine in 2017, requiring immediate and large-scale action to help Somalis purchase and produce food and protect their remaining livelihood assets.

In 2017–2018, funds from the European Union enabled FAO to provide unconditional cash transfers to 29 928 households across Somalia, allowing them to meet their basic needs, including food needs, and rebuild some of their lost assets, including productive livestock. While prolonged drought conditions continued to stretch households' coping abilities during the project period, the support contributed toward staving off a full-blown famine in 2017. Also under the project, the Food Security Cluster (FSC), co-led by FAO, implemented activities designed to strengthen partners' culture of accountability towards affected populations. FAO improved coordination with FSC partners through stronger support for regular coordination meetings and a series of trainings that bolstered partners' capacity to plan for and respond to emerging food crises. The FSC drafted harmonized rapid emergency food security assessment tools for its partners to address a gap in knowledge and skills, as well as a cash transfer guidance note. Furthermore, the FSC also improved coordination with other clusters to promote a more integrated famine response across Somalia, including by drafting a joint plan for Somalia and streamlining protocols for integrated emergency responses.

As drought persisted into 2018, a separate European Union-funded project enabled FAO to continue providing life- and livelihood-saving support across Somalia. A total of 24 700 households received unconditional cash transfers paired with emergency agricultural inputs to provide a vital safety net and enable households to secure a decent harvest. In addition, close to 10 000 households received farming inputs along with technical support. European Union funds also contributed towards FAO's large-scale veterinary support campaign in 2018–19, which vaccinated 43.5 million animals against devastating livestock diseases and provided supportive treatment to 21.7 million animals. Keeping these animals alive protected the main source of food and income of 1.45 million agropastoral households.

Enhancing the resilience of Syrian refugees and their host communities



Contributions:

USD 11 million (EUR 9 million)/
USD 11 million (EUR 9 million)



Beneficiaries:

SuTP in Turkey and Turkish host communities; Syrian refugees in Lebanon and Jordan and their host communities



Location:

Jordan, Lebanon / Turkey



Duration:

2019–2021 / 2019–2022



Expected results:

improve agri-food vocational skills of 3 000 vulnerable SuTP and unemployed Turkish host communities;

improve climate-smart agricultural knowledge, and skills of 1 500 vulnerable Turkish smallholder producers;

enhance formal employability of 1 400 SuTP and Turkish host communities, and create short-term jobs for 1 500 SuTP seasonal workers;

provide livelihood support packages to micro- and small-scale agri-food entrepreneurs to boost productive capacity in Jordan and Lebanon.

Contribution to the SDGs:



Since its establishment in 2014, the European Union’s Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syria Crisis (MADAD), has reinforced the European Union’s humanitarian response by addressing longer-term educational, economic and social needs of Syrian refugees and overstretched host communities in neighbouring countries. Through two ongoing MADAD-funded projects, FAO is creating agriculture-related employment opportunities for displaced Syrians and host communities in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.

Turkey currently hosts more than 3.5 million Syrian refugees under temporary protection (SuTP), making it the host country with the largest refugee population in the world. With European Union MADAD funding, FAO is enhancing agri-food vocational skills and access to regular or seasonal employment under decent working conditions, helping to reduce skilled and semi-skilled labour shortages in key agri-food subsectors. This is being done through, for example, vocational training and FFSs, assistance in the process of obtaining work permits for SuTP, provision of agricultural inputs, organisation of job fairs, and Cash For Work interventions — combining cash grants and inputs with work on labour-based construction works. In addition, the initiative will also target beneficiaries of the Emergency Social Safety Net programme, funded by the European Union, improving their livelihoods and job opportunities in the long-term.

Similarly, MADAD funding in Jordan and Lebanon is supporting local agricultural development of host communities, and temporary job creation for host communities and Syrian refugees through a joint RBA initiative. To build up adequate agriculture support systems, both countries will develop farmers’ registries to consolidate baseline agricultural, farm and socio-economic data, and identify the most vulnerable farmers for participation in safety net systems. Safety net support in the form of cash-based transfers is in turn being provided to improve farmers’ productivity and build resilience to shocks of both refugees and host communities.

In addition, the project is working to rehabilitate agricultural extension centres in both countries and improve their curriculum so that they may better support vulnerable farmers. FFSs are used to share best practices and new technologies with host and refugee farmers. New employment and income opportunities are being created through short-term construction work (i.e. retaining walls and water reservoirs), seasonal employment for agricultural workers, higher productivity and production for farmers, and creation of small family agrifood enterprises. Short-term employment will also extend to activities promoting the sustainable management of natural resources, benefitting both refugees and host communities, including reforestation, community-based forest and range management, and water management.

Yemen's Enhancement of Food Security and Resilient Livelihoods Programme



Contribution:
USD 13 million (EUR 11 million)



Beneficiaries:
27 000 households
(189 000 people)



Location:
Yemen



Duration:
2017–2020



Results:

rural livelihoods enhanced for over 20 000 households through the provision of agricultural inputs and trainings;

communities empowered through the establishment 39 FFSSs, and the creation of 224 Village Producer Groups for crops and beekeeping;

sustainability strengthened through the provision of equipment and training for Yemen's Food Security Information System;

first multi-hazard early warning system supported (Early Warning Working Group set up, 50 automatic weather stations and 1 off-shore marine weather station rehabilitated/established).

In Yemen, FAO and the European Union have worked together to increase the resilience of rural livelihoods, which have been severely compromised by years of natural resource degradation and protracted conflict. With funding from the European Union, FAO assisted households to diversify their livelihoods, enhance water resource management and improve key value chains, while strengthening the country's food security information system and the government's capacity to prioritize and formulate food security policies and strategies.

Under the programme's livelihoods component, inputs and training were provided to enhance rural livelihoods along four selected value chains: crop production, small ruminant fattening and dairy processing, beekeeping and poultry production; which also included the vaccination of 899 626 small ruminants. Beneficiaries were also supported through capacity building activities for improved water management. In addition, 47 water catchment channels were rehabilitated, 5 Water User Associations were activated and 30 Water User Groups were established. Water access and usage was further improved through the installation of 42 photovoltaic solar water pumps and the procurement of 640 drip irrigation units for backyard gardens.

Food security and nutrition data collection was successfully expanded from six to 13 governorates following increased demand for the programme's information products, such as monthly market price monitoring bulletins, food security updates, and numerous ad hoc products. To facilitate food security analysis and reporting, and to better understand the growing seasons and rain patterns, the programme updated seasonal calendars for each of Yemen's seven agro-ecological zones. Four consultation workshops gathered 179 participants (including farmers, researchers, extension workers, livestock surveillance specialists and fisheries specialists) to produce the calendars, which are helpful in understanding the seasonality of livelihood activities, when hazards are likely to strike during the year and how people can be helped to cope.

Finally, FAO also worked to build the technical and institutional capacity of government ministries and partners responsible for developing and implementing food security and nutrition policies. This was done through the convening of multiple dialogue meetings and workshops to examine policy gaps in areas related to food security.

Contribution to the SDGs:



Solar-powered water pumps offer lifeline for Yemeni farmers

Rashed Abdullah, a 37-year-old farmer in southwest Yemen, is one of many Yemenis whose lives have changed thanks to FAO's programme, funded by the European Union. Rashed now has access to a solar-powered well that has allowed him to continue farming vegetables, even in the face of fuel crises and water scarcity that have impacted thousands of Yemeni farmers that rely on fuel-operated pumps for irrigation.

"In the past, we relied on water from the neighbouring village," says Rashed. "When the conflict escalated four years ago, fuel prices rose sharply and significantly pushed up the cost of irrigation. At first, we sold off some of our animals to buy water, but the price just kept getting higher leaving us with less money for food and medicine. Eventually, we could no longer afford it."

With the help of the European Union–FAO project, Rashed and his neighbors excavated a well, laid out a network of pipes to 40 farms, and installed a solar-powered water pump to power the entire system. Through the project, 42 similar pumps have been established in various districts across Yemen. The project has also helped boost the capacity of Water User Associations by providing training on best practices in water resource management, as well as on installation and maintenance of drip irrigation and solar-powered systems.

Rashed recounts how his family's situation has since changed. "Thanks to the project, we have now multiplied the size of my garden four-fold. In a good month, Saleh — my eldest son — helps me to sell our surplus vegetables at the market, and we make up to USD 500 in profits. In the end, we still have plenty left over for household consumption and my children can enjoy their favorite meal of fresh greens, chicken and *Asida* — a popular staple made of cooked wheat flour."

By prioritizing livelihood programmes that strengthen a community's resilience, increase food production and diversify income sources, FAO is equipping Yemeni families with the tools they need to earn a living even in the face of the conflict-induced crisis. Rashed's story is proof that even in conflict-affected countries, restoring agricultural livelihoods can be people's greatest defense against hunger and malnutrition.





Combating climate change and enhancing natural resource management

Our well-being and that of our planet depends in no small way on healthy forests, soils, streams and oceans, and the genetic diversity these ecosystems provide. Ensuring the food security and prosperity of future generations is simply impossible without safeguarding and restoring these natural resources that enable food production and, by extension, create rural jobs.

The impact of climate change continually reduces the capacity of land and marine ecosystems to sustain the world's rising food demands. The interlinking of food security and climate change needs to be addressed simultaneously; increasing resource efficiency in agriculture and building resilience to climate risks are key actions straddling both realms. Agriculture is a major producer of greenhouse gasses and an important sector in which to develop reduced emission interventions. It is where the fights against climate change and hunger meet the quest for sustainable development.

With the European Union's support and strong partnership, FAO can address climate change and sustainable resource management, enabling the Organization to find new approaches to ensure food security, limit agriculture's environmental footprint, and help rural populations adapt to a changing climate.

Moreover, by working towards a green agriculture, FAO will support the transformation of the agricultural sector in a way that enables access for everyone to nutritious food and, at the same time, ensures the conservation of crucial natural resources. In addition, through the Hand-in-Hand initiative the Organization will promote innovations in practices, technologies and institutions, so that agrifood systems transformation protects and promotes the sustainable use of biodiversity, natural resources and ecosystem services, and improves climate change adaptation, mitigation and resilience, with a special emphasis on Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States.



Enhancing the management and sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture

For more than two decades, the European Union has remained a committed partner in FAO's work towards improving the management and sustainability of fisheries around the world.

In the **Mediterranean**, with support from the European Union and other donors, FAO has established a series of regional projects designed to foster cooperation among countries and sub-regions, supporting their efforts to improve the sustainability of their fisheries. The impact of these projects — known as AdriaMed, CopeMed, EastMed and MedSudMed — can be seen in the ongoing collaboration among participating countries, whose scientists and research institutions now exchange fish-related data, results and methodologies. The projects have been influential in developing a regional attitude toward fisheries management among countries that share the region's fisheries resources — a novel approach essential to the functioning of the regional fisheries management organization (GFCM) also established by FAO. In permanent regional working groups established by these FAO Projects, fisheries managers and researchers from across the region work together to set priorities and undertake coordinated research to support fisheries management at national and sub-regional levels, thus contributing to the sustainable use of shared resources.

Moreover, in 2019 the European Union and other resource partners supported the International Symposium on Fisheries Sustainability, which aimed to identify pathways to strengthen the science and policy interplay in fisheries production, management and trade, based on solid sustainability principles for improved global outcomes on the ground. Ultimately, the debates and conclusions of the symposium will pave the way for the development of a new vision on how we perceive and use capture fisheries, outlining how the sector can respond to the complex and rapidly changing challenges facing society, and support the planning process of the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021–2030).

Also in 2020, a new European Union-funded project will begin working to boost sustainable fisheries and aquaculture in **Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific**. The five-year initiative — "FISH4ACP", with USD 44 million (EUR 38 million) from the European Union — will invest in value chains to stimulate inclusive growth, bolster food security and minimize impacts on the marine environment. Through the programme, FAO will work with ten value chains in ten countries aiming to maximise their economic returns and social benefits, while minimizing the detrimental effects on natural habitats and marine wildlife. It will pay special attention to small-scale fisheries because of their potential to deliver economic and social benefits, particularly for women.



FAO-European Union Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Programme



Contribution:
USD 35 million (EUR 30 million)



Beneficiaries:
Governmental entities, MSMEs, civil society and forest-dependent communities, including indigenous peoples



Location:
Africa, Asia and Latin America



Duration:
2016–2021



Results:

194 partners in tropical timber producing countries engaged, with USD 27 million committed to projects (phase III) to date;

6 VPA countries developed or strengthened national timber legality assurance systems, whilst 6 non-VPA countries are developing systems for timber tracking, monitoring and control;

cooperation and dialogue between governments, private sector and civil society fostered.

Contribution to the SDGs:



Illegal logging takes a heavy toll on the development potential of countries: deforestation, forest degradation and climate change encroach on human and wildlife habitats and create loss of revenue throughout the value chain. The Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan, issued in 2003, is the European Union's response to combating illegal logging and related trade. To implement the European Union's FLEGT Action plan, in 2008 the European Union partnered with FAO to roll out a dedicated FAO-European Union FLEGT Programme to support tropical timber-producing countries across the globe in improving forest governance and promoting sustainable forest management practices. Among the key elements of the Action Plan are the Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs), which are bilateral trade agreements between a timber exporting country and the European Union. Under a VPA, countries must ensure that timber exports are legal and traceable to be able to trade with the European Union. To date, seven countries have ratified a VPA, and two further countries have initialled a VPA.

In 2016, the Programme entered phase III, which runs through 2021. With additional contributions from the United Kingdom and Sweden, FAO has supported 25 tropical timber-producing countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America through over 280 projects.

According to the latest available estimates in *The State of the World's Forests 2020* report, 80 million people are directly employed in the forest sector, formally or informally, with the number of micro, small and medium-sized forest enterprises (MSMEs) estimated at 45 million, which constitute about 80–90 percent of enterprises in the sector. A core part of the work of the Programme in phase III has been an incremental support to the private sector, with a particular focus on MSMEs and timber-producing communities. The share of the Programme's portfolio dedicated to private sector support has increased from seven to 39 percent in phase III, enabling the Programme to deliver assistance through some 70 projects in 17 countries. These projects have helped artisans, smallholder tree growers, members of community forests, household processors, furniture manufacturers, cooperatives and associations to contribute to the legal production and sale of timber.

Through its multi-stakeholder participatory approach, the Programme has also fostered dialogue and cooperation between governments, private sector and civil society, to promote increased transparency in the review and application of nationally developed forest sector laws. In this context, 50 percent of all VPA and non-VPA countries supported have undergone national policy and legislative reviews, resulting in 11 legal instruments developed or revised. Moreover, 60 private sector associations at country level were directly strengthened through grant support, resulting in 21 associations becoming newly formalized in eight countries.

Empowering furniture producers in Indonesia to access global markets

Timber prices in domestic markets are negatively affected by illegal and unsustainable forestry practices, reducing the suppliers' motivation to comply with the rules and regulations set out to curb illegal timber trade. By providing a source of legal, domestic timber MSMEs play a critical role in meeting the growing demand for forest products worldwide, which can help combat illegal logging, while contributing to climate change mitigation and sustainable forest management. However, MSMEs often lack the knowledge on legality requirements and VPA processes, jeopardizing tropical timber producing countries' access to markets, which rely mostly on MSMEs for most of their timber production.

Under the FAO-European Union FLEGT Programme, support to MSMEs focuses on increasing their capacity to comply with legality requirements foreseen within the VPAs, by delivering targeted trainings which include business management support. Without these trainings and the skills to comply with international legality requirements, MSMEs risk being left out of markets because of regulations in consumer countries. Support is channelled through associations representing MSMEs, which increases the reach of the activities and builds the capacity of associations to support their members over the long-term.

In Indonesia, the Programme has partnered with the Wooden Furniture and Handicraft Producer Association of Jepara (APKJ) to assist micro and small enterprises in Jepara and Pasuruan Regencies in the Central Java Province to comply with the legality requirements set out in the national timber legality assurance system, or Sistem Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu (SVLK). The SVLK verifies that all wood products have been produced in compliance with national laws. The project aims to leverage the capacity of small and medium scale furniture enterprises in the targeted areas to access global markets. APKJ is surveying 120 furniture SMEs to establish the level of compliance with SVLK requirements, whilst an additional 100 SMEs are being identified in the Pasuruan Regency. APKJ will deliver trainings to equip the enterprises with knowledge of SVLK standards and certification system, together with good practices in business management. It is expected that sharing lessons learnt and successes from Jepara and Pasuruan will inspire furniture makers in other parts of the country to pursue SVLK certification.



Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme

Contribution:
USD 50 million (EUR 44 million)

Beneficiaries:
Indigenous peoples, local communities and governments

Location:
Global

Duration:
2017–2024

Results:

institutional and legal frameworks relating to the use of meat from wildlife strengthened and implementation supported;

sustainable management of wildlife that is resilient to hunting, as well as the protection of endangered species improved;

supply of protein from domestic animals increased;

sustainable wild meat consumption ensured through awareness raising, data collection and capacity building activities;

knowledge generated to support public policies that reconcile conservation issues and food and nutrition security.

Millions of people depend on wild meat for food and income. Wild meat is an important source of protein, fat and micronutrients, particularly for indigenous peoples and rural communities in tropical and subtropical regions of Latin America, Africa and Asia. A failure to manage hunting for wild meat at sustainable levels, however, will cause wildlife populations to decline and rural communities to suffer increased food insecurity. The situation is becoming more critical as the demand for wild meat grows, particularly in urban areas. Recent studies estimate that 285 mammal species are threatened with extinction due to hunting for wild meat. FAO and its partners, including the European Union, have recognized the urgent need to implement solutions that achieve both human development goals and wildlife conservation.

The Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme sets out to develop sustainable solutions to tackle these challenges. With contributions from the European Union, the SWM Programme is developing innovative, collaborative and scalable models which conserve wildlife and protect ecosystems, while at the same time improving the living conditions and food security of the people who depend on these resources. FAO and a consortium of experienced partners are implementing field projects in a number of African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, collectively aimed at improving how wildlife hunting is regulated, increasing the supply of sustainably produced meat products and farmed fish, strengthening the management capacities of indigenous and rural communities, and reducing demand for wild meat, particularly in towns and cities.

The SWM Programme is testing innovative approaches to achieve these goals, generating a wealth of valuable data, knowledge and experiences from its field projects. Activities conducted in 2019 included, for example, value chain analyses (**Republic of the Congo** and the Sahelian Wetlands), socio-economic and consumption surveys (**Democratic Republic of the Congo**), poultry and fish farming support (**Madagascar**), establishment of hunting management committees (**Gabon**), and awareness raising on fisheries management and poultry production (**Guyana**).

Contribution to the SDGs:



Achieving sustainable levels of hunting and fishing in Guyana

“There used to be a lot of wildlife in my father’s and grandfather’s time: deer, tapir, capybara and peccaries,” explains Asaph, a traditional hunter from Wapishana indigenous tribe in the Rupununi region of Guyana. “there are still some animals in the Kanuku Mountains, but they are harder to find.”

According to Asaph, hunting levels were sustainable in the past. There was a balance between the number of animals hunted for food and natural wildlife reproduction rates. The equilibrium is now under threat, he argues, due to uncontrolled fires, expanding village populations, the construction of new roads and commercial hunting. To help boost wildlife populations, Asaph is now the vice president of his local conservation group and a wildlife ranger. “We are trying to conserve this area so that the wildlife will come back.” This will allow him to carry on hunting and feeding his children. “We are trying to educate the youth about conservation,” he emphasises, “so that they know what is good for the environment and the community.”

In Guyana, the SWM Programme is working closely with Asaph and other indigenous hunters and conservationists. The aim is to build upon existing community-led projects to maintain healthy fish and mammal populations. After only a year, the programme in the Rupununi region of Guyana had revised a regional fisheries management plan, completed part of an ongoing wildlife census using camera traps, prepared an ecotourism work plan and supported activities with the regional tourism agency, and assessed the potential for livestock development. The hope is that these examples will be replicated elsewhere in Guyana and abroad.

“I would like to see the deer coming back and populating this region again, as they did many years ago,” says Asaph. “Conservation is the key,” he emphasizes.



Action Against Desertification



Contribution:
USD 22 million (EUR 19 million)



Beneficiaries:
708 000 people



Location:
Inter-Regional



Duration:
2014–2020



Results:

Africa:

40 000 ha restored in 2015–19;
4.5 million seedlings planted and
90 tonnes of restoration seeds used;
700 000 people reached;

Caribbean:

10 500 ha restored in 2015–19;
3 million seedlings planted and
36 restoration Farmer Field Schools
established; 4 000 people reached;

Pacific:

500 ha restored in 2018–19,
including 100 ha of mangroves;
250 000 seedlings planted;
4 000 people reached.

Under the ever-increasing threat of climate change and biodiversity loss, desertification calls for a response of unprecedented urgency. Desertification and land degradation lead to hunger and poverty, drive unemployment, forced migration and conflict, while increasing the risk of extreme weather related to climate change. But recent achievements in restoration and sustainable land management show that these problems are not insurmountable. Bold action and investments can boost food security, improve livelihoods and help people adapt to a changing climate. Action Against Desertification (AAD)'s successful approach has paved the way for large-scale restoration in support of small-scale farming.

AAD is an initiative of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States to restore drylands and degraded lands in these countries to tackle the detrimental social, economic and environmental impact of land degradation and desertification. Launched in 2014 with contributions from the European Union, AAD has been using a combination of activities to achieve its objectives across eight countries. This has included land restoration, the development of value chains of non-timber forest products to support economic growth while protecting the environment, strengthening technical capacities in sustainable land management and restoration, generating and sharing information on the causes of and solutions to land degradation and desertification, and sharing lessons learned from the Great Green Wall initiative through South-South cooperation.

Specifically, AAD has helped **Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, the Gambia, the Niger, Nigeria and Senegal** in the sustainable management and restoration of their dryland forests and rangelands, building on a harmonized regional strategy for the Great Green Wall initiative and on action plans for each individual country. In **Haiti and Fiji**, AAD has supported National Action Programmes for the implementation of the UN's Convention to Combat Desertification.

Contribution to the SDGs:



Empowering women in Burkina Faso through land restoration in village communities

The establishment of Community Management Committees — tasked with overseeing and mobilizing communities for planting, sowing and maintaining restoration sites — has been an important element of the AAD strategy. Women have been particularly encouraged to participate in the committees, giving them an opportunity to step forward and have their say in their communities' restoration activities.

Mariam Bamogo from Bandiédaga Gourmantché, a village of 300 inhabitants in the rural Burkina Faso commune of Seytenga, is one of these women. Bandiédaga Gourmantché, like many of the surrounding villages, has been subject to recurrent droughts, continuous land degradation, and declining crop yields and livestock. Prior to the start of AAD activities in her community, Mariam — a housewife and mother of three children — was unable to assist her husband, a farmer, in generating additional income to help feed the family.

"When the AAD project started, with community consultation and information sessions, it was clear that men and women have to work together to address the challenges of land degradation. This was beneficial for the women of the village and a clear opportunity, especially for me", explained Mariam. "I was able to convince my husband to let me join the Management Committee as the village women's representative. As such, I contribute and stand at assemblies at the same level as men, I speak on behalf of women to express their concerns and ensure that they are taken into account. As a result, I have acquired a status of leader in my community, which has more respect for me" she says.

From a 1 ha plot that restored under the project, Mariam produced USD 60 worth of groundnuts — equivalent to $\frac{3}{4}$ of Burkina Faso's monthly minimum wage. From the production of sesame seeds, she generated an additional USD 70 for her family. Thanks to the AAD project, women like Mariam have become empowered in the fight to restore soil to improve agricultural production, generate additional income to support their families and achieve food security in their communities. AAD has restored 26 hectares of degraded lands in Mariam's village and over 15,000 hectares in 412 other villages in the Burkina Faso Sahel.



Supporting local communities and the preservation of ecosystem services in the Amazon region



Contribution:
USD 6 million (EUR 5 million)



Beneficiaries:
Protected areas staff, indigenous people and local communities, regional organizations and authorities



Location:
Latin America



Duration:
2014–2020



Results:

capacity of 90+ officials of the National Protected Areas Systems and other stakeholders built;

vulnerability and climate risk analysis of the Amazon biome conducted;

protocol for evaluating effectiveness in protected area management in 62 Amazon protected areas developed and applied;

project portfolio of 6 thematic priorities for achieving REDPARQUES conservation goals developed;

40+ good practices in Amazonian protected areas from 7 countries identified.

Contribution to the SDGs:



Climate change threatens not only the Amazon’s natural resources, but the lives and livelihoods of the people who call it their home. Given the vast expanse of the Amazon biome and the array of stakeholders with an interest in its preservation, strong regional, national and local partnerships must lie at the heart of conservation efforts. Protected Areas are considered one of the best ways to conserve biodiversity and to help naturally tackle climate change, as forests reduce greenhouse gases. They conserve ecosystems while maintaining the cultural values of their inhabitants and promoting their traditional ways of managing natural resources.

The FAO-led Integration of Amazon Protected Areas (IAPA) project, funded by the European Union, is supporting the Latin American Technical Cooperation Network of National Parks, other Protected Areas and Wildlife (REDPARQUES) and fostering the effective and collaborative oversight of these areas. By strengthening the governance process, the IAPA project is helping to protect local and indigenous communities and their livelihoods, preserving the biodiversity of the Amazon biome and supporting the management of one of the most important ecosystems in the world. In this context, face-to-face trainings on governance and conflict resolution were conducted for 104 Protected Areas rangers, community representatives and local government officials. Also, two cross-sectoral dialogues on strengthening work on protected areas and sustainable production systems were undertaken, and three shared management agreements between protected areas and local communities for hydrobiological resources were signed. In doing so, the project is helping to minimize the impact of climate change on the Amazon biome and to increase the resilience of peoples’ livelihoods to these environmental changes. By ensuring a regional, cross-border approach to the Amazon, the project better protects its biodiversity and safeguards the communities and local economies that depend on the Amazon for food and livelihoods. This unique regional approach sets a great example for other regions and involves a variety of key regional and national stakeholders.

In its final year, the project delivered tremendous results towards maintaining the provision of environmental goods and services benefitting biodiversity, local communities and economies across **Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela**, which together make up the Amazon biome.





Boosting agricultural investment and value chain development

Small-scale producers provide over 70 percent of the world's food needs. Improving value chains can benefit millions of poor households in developing countries in addition to ensuring access to nutritious and safe food for all. The agribusiness sector is a major generator of employment and income worldwide and contributes to food security and nutrition. Agrifood systems are currently undergoing a rapid transformation driven by urbanization, globalization, diet diversification, and expansion of food markets and trade, among other underlying trends.

FAO and the European Union join forces to allow smallholders to tap into innovative and sustainable global value chains that are more stable and that allow small producers to earn enough money to ensure a decent life for themselves and their families. For example, the European Union recently provided USD 54 million (EUR 47 million) for the world's largest FAO-led, European Union-funded, UN multi-partner project, in a single country — Papua New Guinea — that will support and strengthen sustainable agricultural value chains with an emphasis on benefitting rural women and youth in the country.

The inclusion of women and youth in food system labour markets is also paramount to achieving food security and better

nutrition for all, as well as to strengthen social cohesion and stability. In 2019, FAO, the European Union and the International Labour Organization (ILO) organized the global conference "United to End Child Labour in Agriculture" to urge nations to pay greater attention and allocate more financial resources to the fight against child labour in all situations.

Over the years FAO and the European Union have advanced principles and tools that support governments in building stronger linkages between rural producers and markets. Moreover, they have developed the capacities of governments in working with the private sector on inclusive business models, institutional procurement, public-private partnerships, responsible contract farming and territorial planning for agro-industrial development.

In the years to come, and in response to the current COVID-19 pandemic, FAO will seek to transform our food systems to make them more resilient, sustainable, and equitable. It will maintain and support the continuous functioning of local food markets, value chains and systems, focusing on vulnerable smallholder farmers and food workers, as well as areas that are critical to the food supply for vulnerable urban areas.

Working together to promote responsible investments and sustainable value chains

The European Union and FAO share a deep commitment to both protecting and strengthening value chains, as means to provide wider economic and food and nutrition security. In 2019, FAO and the European Union launched PROMOVE — a new programme utilizing a value-chain approach to improve rural competitiveness through enhanced agricultural production and productivity as well as improved market access in **Mozambique**. FAO is supporting the development of market-oriented sustainable production systems, fostering agricultural policy dialogue and building capacity at the institutional and community levels. Through the programme's activities, production will be increased in close coordination with the promotion and development of market linkages, based on improved and transparent value chain information sharing and structures that enable the equitable participation of smallholders (particularly women) in agricultural trade.

In **Tunisia**, another European Union-funded project is showcasing the European Union and FAO's joint desire to safeguard vital value chains by improving performance and governance of official control services for animal and plant products. As part of the Export Competitiveness Support Programme, the project "Support for Official Control Services for Animal and Plant Products in Tunisia" aims to increase the integration of the Tunisian economy in European and global space by helping to fight and prevent animal and plant diseases and pests and improve the sanitary quality of food. This is being achieved through the implementation of a strategic sanitary and phytosanitary action plan, which will facilitate the registration of Primary Production Units within the framework of a national information system for traceability of products. In addition, accreditation of official laboratories will strengthen technical and material capacities of the veterinary and phytosanitary services. The national network supported by the project with the equipment necessary will include border control posts, quarantine stations and inspection posts.



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Strengthening regional integration to facilitate trade

Trade is fundamental to the economic development of a region. The **Southern African Development Community (SADC)** in 1992 signed a Declaration, Treaty and Protocol, with an aim to provide a market through which member states could trade freely in order to promote economic development and food security. As a follow up, an overarching framework for the region's agriculture sector — the **Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP)** — was developed, and approved in 2013 by the SADC Council of Ministers. Through the RAP, the SADC has made important progress towards achievement of that goal, by removing barriers to trade through convergence and harmonization of macro-economic and sectoral policies to ensure accelerated shared growth and regional economic integration.

The three-year long STOSAR project [USD 7 million (EUR 6 million)] is financed by the European Union's 11th Economic Development Fund Programme (EDF 11). Through the project, FAO is developing the long-term capacities of SADC member states by strengthening the management of agricultural information systems and the control of five emerging transboundary plant pests and diseases; *Tuta absoluta*, Fall armyworm, Fruit fly, Maize lethal Necrotic disease, and Banana Fusarium wilt, and three high-impact transboundary animal diseases; Foot and Mouth Disease, *Peste des Petits Ruminants* and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza. Overall, the project aims to strengthen regional integration, promote sustainable agricultural and socio-economic growth, improve access to market, facilitate trade and enhance food and nutrition security within the SADC region.

In order to enhance regional coordination and collaboration, strengthen partnerships, and ensure the sustainability of the project's results, FAO has engaged five centres of excellence in the SADC region to provide technical assistance. The implementing entities include; Cirad, the Universities of Pretoria and Stellenbosch in South Africa, the Agricultural Research Council of South Africa, and Eduardo Mondlane University in Mozambique.

European Neighbourhood Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (ENPARD)



Contribution:
USD 21 million (EUR 18 million)



Beneficiaries:
Farmers, SMEs and
Ministry staff



Location:
Armenia and Georgia



Duration:
2013–2022



Results:

Armenia:
seed production and certification
regulation supported;
extension and advisory service
staff trained;
first agricultural census conducted;
agricultural insurance schemes for
farmers supported.

Georgia:
capacities of MEPA enhanced
through a training programme;
relevant and strategic legal
frameworks improved;
300 beneficiaries trained through
demonstration plots and FFS;
value chains development
supported through assessments
and matching grants.

Contribution to the SDGs:



ENPARD is a policy initiative that is part of the European Union's commitment to inclusive growth and stability in its neighbourhood countries, recognizing the importance of agriculture in terms of food security, sustainable production and rural employment. The Programme was launched in Armenia and Georgia in 2012, and later replaced in Armenia by other European Union initiatives with similar objectives.

During the implementation of the FAO ENPARD project in Armenia (2015–2018), FAO actively worked with the Ministry of Agriculture on various topics related to agricultural policy formulation and execution in the areas of agricultural cooperation, extension, statistics, institutional capacity building, and sustainable plant production and protection practices. A number of national regulations, programmes and strategies were elaborated during the project implementation phase, including a cooperatives law, National Programmes on Plant Protection, Conservation and Sustainable use of Plant Genetic Resources, seed production and certification regulation, and a concept note for the introduction and establishment of a land consolidation instrument and programme in Armenia.

Starting in 2013, five projects have been implemented under the ENPARD Programme in Georgia, two of which in the Abkhazia region. FAO is supporting Georgia's Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA) in strategic planning in areas such as extension, cooperatives, rural development, quality schemes, aquaculture, climate-smart agriculture and statistics. The main focus of FAO's work in the first two phases of ENPARD was to support the reform of MEPA's agriculture policies in view of the Association Agreement and Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area Agreement signed between Georgia and the European Union. FAO is also engaged in developing tools for MEPA such as protocols as well as software and systems, including the Market Information System, the Monitoring and Evaluation System and the Seed Certification System.

Under the current phase of the Programme (ENPARD III), FAO is directly supporting farmers, cooperatives and SMEs in Georgia amid the COVID-19 crisis, through 50 matching grants awarded for a total of USD 6.2 million, covering the costs of equipment, machinery and facilities. In addition, an ambitious extension component is ongoing since 2018, which has already established 19 demonstration plots and one FFS (with four more being developed) to support the production of vegetable crops and conservation agriculture techniques for cereal production.

Finally, one of the main goals of the FAO work under ENPARD Georgia is to regularly facilitate the policy dialogue between MEPA and the European Union through the ENPARD Steering Committee, as well as to support the coordination of the different ENPARD stakeholders through the ENPARD Stakeholder Committee.

Reinvigorating food production and security in Georgia amid the COVID-19 crisis

Vachagan Tsormutyan, a 31-year-old farmer from Azavreti Village in Akhalkalaki Municipality, was the first grantee under the ENPARD III project. For 15 years, he has been cultivating potatoes and wheat on 5 hectares of land, and selling his production to farmers, distributors and sometimes directly to consumers. In order to increase his yields, Vachagan participated in various agricultural exhibitions focused on food production, processing and packaging technologies.

Eventually, he decided that he was ready to invest in additional equipment. Through the European Union-funded project, Vachagan received USD 3 000 to purchase a small-sized tractor. This new equipment will greatly ease his operations in the field and reduce the time needed to prepare his land and reap the rewards of his crops. The equipment will also benefit other farmers in the community, as Vachagan will be able to provide services to his neighbours.

“Together with FAO, we are actively working to help Georgian farmers and producers to develop their farming activities. This is a particularly important initiative in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic as the country needs to increase its food security and resilience capacities”. European Union Ambassador to Georgia.



Capacity Development for Agricultural Innovation Systems (CDAIS)



Contributions:
USD 5 million (EUR 4 million)



Beneficiaries:
Farmers, agro-food enterprises and consumers; agricultural research and innovation organizations



Location:
Global



Duration:
2015–2019



Results:

TAP global mechanism enhanced to promote, coordinate and evaluate capacity development approaches for strengthening agricultural innovation systems;

the knowledge-sharing platform, TAPipedia, developed and launched, with over 2 000 resources from 74 organizations;

5 fact sheets on stages of capacity development cycle, as well as 12 tools and training manuals, developed and widely promoted;

capacities of 34 selected innovation niche partnerships strengthened to engage in policy and strategic processes.

To feed a growing population and meet the challenge of climate change, agricultural production must intensify in a sustainable way. Innovation is key to make that happen. A sustainable intensification of agriculture is particularly needed in the tropics, where FAO is involved in the Tropical Agriculture Platform (TAP). Initiated by the G20 and generously supported by the European Union, TAP focuses on the development of national capacities for agricultural innovation in the tropics, where most of the developing countries are located and the capacity gap is especially wide. By helping to bridge this gap, TAP aims to pave the way for agricultural innovations that meet the demands of small farmers, small and medium-sized agribusinesses and consumers.

Through the CDAIS project, funded by the European Union, FAO and its partner Agrinatura supported TAP in the development of a global-level Common Framework on capacity development for agricultural innovation systems. The adoption of the framework early in the project led to its implementation in eight pilot countries: **Angola, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Lao People’s Democratic Republic and Rwanda.** In all eight countries, a shared vision for CDAIS was shaped among project stakeholders and national partners. Capacity gaps and needs were assessed and addressed for selected innovation niche partnerships across the eight countries.

Through marketplace events, project stakeholders not only identified new opportunities for collaboration on capacity development for innovation, but also promoted the TAP Common Framework approach at the national level, boosted policy dialogue to strengthen capacities of individual actors to connect with and influence policymakers, and gave visibility to the innovation partnerships.

In June 2019, the European Union and FAO signed an agreement for the implementation of a new five-year European Union-funded project, “Developing capacities in agricultural innovation systems: scaling up the Tropical Agriculture Platform Framework”, with a budget of USD 6 million (EUR 5 million). Drawing on lessons learned from the CDAIS project, this new initiative will improve, update and expand the use of the TAP Common Framework. The second TAP Action Plan (2018–21), supported through the project, has a strong focus on improving TAP governance, expanding the political mandate of TAP at international, regional and national levels; increasing involvement and commitment of TAP partners in all aspects of implementation; and promoting financial sustainability and country ownership of the agricultural innovation agenda.

Contribution to the SDGs:



AGRINTEL — Support to agri-food investment decision-making



Contribution:
USD 5 million (EUR 4 million)



Beneficiaries:
Staff of the European Commission, the Agrinatura network of European Union universities and research centres and development financial institutions



Location:
Global



Duration:
2018–2022



Results:

European Union positioning and dialogue on blended finance investments supported, including on the additionality and development impact of 50 investment proposals submitted by European Union-supported funds and facilities financing private agrifood sector entities;

working paper on “What role for blended finance in the future of European Union cooperation and development policy in the agriculture sector?” prepared;

report on “Food systems at risk: new trends and challenges” published;

study on the breakdown of value addition at different stages of the cocoa value chain facilitated.

Contribution to the SDGs:



Through its External Investment Plan and other blending instruments, the European Union aims at leveraging private investment in various key sectors, including agrifood systems, for growth and job creation by de-risking the investment operations of recipient financial institutions. In the context of their 2017 Strategic Dialogue, the European Union and FAO agreed to expand their collaboration in the area of investment support with a view to enable private investments in agrifood systems that are sustainable and have a strong development impact.

The AgrIntel project is aimed at supporting the European Commission’s analytical and decision-making capacity on agricultural investments through blended finance initiatives, including value chain analysis and investment support services. With funding from the European Union, FAO’s Investment Centre is working to improve the European Union’s ability to make sound decisions in relation to the economic, social and environmental sustainability of European Union (co)-financed agrifood investment operations and European Union-led policy dialogue on agrifood systems.

In 2019 — the project’s first full year of implementation — a team of highly skilled advisors was set up at FAO’s Investment Centre to support the European Union positioning and dialogue on projects submitted to the investment committees of three blended funds and facilities where the European Union has invested: the Africa Agriculture and Trade Investment Fund, the Agri-Business Capital Fund and the Agriculture Financing Initiative (AgriFi). In 2019, 50 investment proposals were submitted to the investment committees, for cumulative investments of USD 336 million.

The project is also supporting the European Union through the provision of analytical services and methodological inputs on topics such as value chains, risks to food systems, and potential models for promoting private investment in agriculture. Working papers and studies prepared and disseminated under the project are making a valuable contribution to the overall knowledge generated and associated dialogue on agrifood value chains and blended finance.



Working towards better nutrition and sustainable food systems

By 2050, feeding a global population of almost 10 billion will require a radical transformation in how food is produced, processed, traded and consumed. A range of pressures including rapid population growth, urbanization, growing wealth and consequent changes in consumption patterns are challenging our food systems' ability to provide nutritious food, and to contribute to enhanced livelihood opportunities in an environmentally sustainable way. Likewise, our food systems are contributing to, and affected by, extreme weather events associated with climate change, land degradation and biodiversity loss. Responding to these challenges requires a systems-based approach that addresses the range and complexities in a holistic and sustainable manner.

The European Union's and FAO's work on food systems aims to ensure agricultural development is inclusive, gender-sensitive,

environment- and people-centred. In addition, by strengthening the bridge between biodiversity and food diversity FAO and the European Union work towards improved access, availability and consumption of healthy foods for better nutrition. Brokering new partnerships between farmers, governments and the private sector allows for more inclusive food systems that bring producer groups into information flows and policy discussions, contributing to national and global policy making on food security and improving consumer knowledge, and awareness of healthy diets.

FAO is partnering with the European Union on food loss and waste within the European Union Platform on Food Loss and Waste and has contributed with its expertise to the European Union guidelines on food donation (2017) and the European Union guidelines for feed use of food no longer intended for human consumption.



Educating future generations for more sustainable production and consumption

As the consumers, citizens and decision-makers of the future, young people have a vital role to play in ensuring a vision for sustainable production and consumption patterns in our food systems, including the reduction of food waste. FAO and the European Union have jointly acknowledged the importance of investing in the education of future generations to reduce food waste, helping to create a culture of change toward sustainably stemming the problem.

In February 2019, representatives from the European Commission, European Union Member States, international organizations, civil society and the private sector came together in a roundtable discussion on the topic, featuring a presentation of FAO's package of education materials. Entitled "Do Good: Save Food!", the programme — consisting of a series of teaching manuals developed by FAO and the International Food Waste Coalition to influence the behaviour of school-aged children and their families — is being launched in 2020, initially with a focus on Belgium, France and the United Kingdom. The guide seeks to promote awareness of the economic, social and environmental consequences of wasting food and the advantages of preventing food waste, actions that children can take to reduce food waste, and good habits that they can develop and introduce to their friends, families and communities to reduce food waste.



Afikepo – Nutrition Programme in Malawi



Contribution:
USD 44 million (EUR 38 million)



Beneficiaries:
675 000 households



Location:
Malawi



Duration:
2017–2022



Results:

2 million people reached, particularly by reducing the risk of malnutrition for 213 195 pregnant and lactating women, 343 303 children below 5 years and 181 074 adolescent girls;

392 000 households empowered with skills on diversified and sustainable food production at household level;

households increasingly engaged in the establishment of homestead backyard gardens, rearing small stocks, using bio-fortified crops and learning techniques for food processing and value addition;

2 546 plots established to facilitate hands-on training on different agriculture production techniques and innovations.

Afikepo, which means “let them” the Children grow, is a five-year European Union-funded programme seeking to address chronic malnutrition in Malawi. As part of the programme, a Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture project is jointly implemented by FAO and UNICEF, in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, District Level Authorities, and under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Health and its Nutrition Department.

The project’s activities are contributing towards increasing and diversifying women’s and children’s intake of safe and nutritious foods, while strengthening nutrition governance by supporting improved data collection, analysis and strategic use of nutrition and agriculture information at the community and district levels.

The project created and revamped 4 953 Care Groups, 96 Area Nutrition Coordination Committees and 795 Village Nutrition Coordination Committees – structures that are critical to ensure that community outreach is well articulated, harmonised and functional to implement the National Nutrition Multi-sectorial policy and the Food and Nutrition Security Strategy of the Ministry of Agriculture in Malawi. In addition, Communication for Development has been anchored as a key strategy in promoting the adoption of nutrition-sensitive agriculture practices, and community dialogues have led to an understanding of the drivers, barriers and influencers to the adoption of healthy behaviours.

The project’s focus is to instil behavioural change and the systematic adoption of good feeding practices through a multi-pronged approach that reduces the risk of malnutrition. With the technical support of UNICEF and through the empowerment and training of 1 984 field level workers and 40 000 community-based nutrition promoters and leaders, the project has been instrumental in facilitating awareness and counselling in maternal, infant and young children nutrition. A special effort has been made to improve food diversity and utilization as well as to reduce the risk of malnutrition for children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls.

To improve accountability and decision-making processes at community and territorial level, the project has supported a massive effort to collect data on relevant indicators at community level that will inform multi-sectorial programming and assist stakeholders to prioritize investments and actions towards reduced stunting in a more coherent manner. This will ultimately facilitate accountability and better strategic alignment with national policies and development objectives.

Contribution to the SDGs:



Empowering communities for improved nutrition in Malawi

Mariam Chiwanda of the Chilubuno village, Nkhotakota district in Malawi, is a beneficiary of the Afikepo Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture project, and says that since learning about diversified farming, nutrition, hygiene and sanitation, she has seen changes in her own household. "We are now using improved agricultural technologies which are helping us to increase food production and productivity. We are also producing a diverse range of foods like soya, groundnuts, yellow maize, sweet potato and green leafy vegetables. We used to think that only those in urban areas could have access to the six food groups, but now we know that everything starts with the farm, and the farm is right here in Chilubuno," says Mariam.

Beyond enhanced production, community members are learning how to better utilize available produce, with the introduction of a wide range of recipes suitable for different age groups through cooking demonstrations and displays. Additionally, processing and preservation of foods using solar driers is being encouraged. "As a pregnant woman, I am using the different recipes which I have learned through Afikepo, that are suitable for my current condition, where I must cater not only for myself but also for the little person that I am carrying," Mariam adds.

Under Afikepo project, nutrition information and lessons on sanitation, hygiene and nutrition are being provided to households through Care Groups, which have an average membership of 10 cluster leaders. Each care group is headed by a care promoter, who leads on information sharing, whereas the cluster leaders are subsequently responsible for passing nutrition information to households.

Moreover, given the need for tracking the nutrition status of under-five children, care group members are being empowered with screening skills to support early detection of malnutrition. These are helping communities to take control of health issues, where previous deficiencies in children could go undetected. Depending on the severity, children diagnosed with severe forms of malnutrition are referred to hospitals for treatment.

According to Mariam, what has been learned through the project has been internalized and the changes are therefore sustainable. "The lessons learnt will be very difficult to erase and these are what are helping us to change our behaviour. I am confident that by the time the project closes, we will still be able to continue with what we have learnt. I want for others, both men and women, to also be reached with the same knowledge."



Agriculture for economic growth and food security to mitigate migration flows



Contribution:
USD 15 million (EUR 13 million)



Beneficiaries:
660 000 households



Location:
Gambia



Duration:
2017–2021



Results:

first National Agriculture Extension Policy supported;

seed value chain strengthened by enhancing local technical and entrepreneurial capacities and opening up market opportunities through seed fairs and local procurement;

Gambia's food safety control system strengthened through a sensitization campaign, including addressing aflatoxin contamination in staple crops;

web-based platform developed to support real-time market information system for crops and livestock.

Contribution to the SDGs:



High levels of chronic food insecurity and malnutrition, climate change impacts and youth migration remain key sustainable development challenges for the Gambia. Despite potential for inclusive growth, improved food security and poverty reduction, the country's agriculture sector, which remains the mainstay of the economy and the largest employer, is affected by numerous constraints.

The European Union is supporting a joint FAO–WFP project aimed at advancing sustainable growth in the agriculture sector and reducing food insecurity and malnutrition to mitigate migration flows. Under the project, FAO is working to increase the diversity and productivity of agricultural activities, as well as increasing vulnerable smallholders' participation in value chains. Support to enhance information systems, as well as crisis management and prevention, has also been a key element of the project.

As a means of strengthening the Gambia's extension services and the capacities of its farmers, the project has greatly enhanced existing FFS while also establishing new ones, expanding their curriculum to include topics such as savings and internal lending, Fall Armyworm control, and adult literacy and numeracy. In this context, 12 youth FFS facilitators have been trained by the project and recruited by the Ministry of Agriculture to serve as extension agents.

To achieve its goal of greater diversification and productivity of Gambian agriculture, the project is working extensively to strengthen national crop breeding capacity. To do so, FAO helped the Gambia's National Agricultural Research Institute to sustainably produce and maintain breeder seeds, and to develop and disseminate improved crop varieties. In 2019, the Gambia's first National Crop Catalogue was developed which included 18 new varieties of major food crops. This year also saw the launch of a National Seed Plan, laying out actionable priorities to further bolster seed production. In support of the Gambia's cooperative movement, FAO contributed towards the country's first National Cooperative Policy, which provides a guide to build and expand diversified and innovative cooperatives in the agriculture sector. Smallholders' market access has been greatly improved through the construction of new feeder roads, value chain assessments, increased access to financial services (especially credit), and new public private partnerships. In light of this, contract farming agreement between 200 farmers, private commercial rice firms, and a microfinance institution was facilitated; and vegetable value chain was supported by facilitating agreement between the National Women Farmers Association and a private vegetable export company, and by rehabilitating nine community vegetables gardens.

Finally, in response to poor rainfall and a Fall Armyworm infestation in late 2019, the project acted quickly to provide more than 12 000 farmers with quality seeds and fertilizers either through direct distribution or seed fairs.

Improving youth participation in agriculture

Mustapha Jaiteh, a 31-year-old from Njaba Kunda village in the Gambia's North Bank Region, is among the prominent members of the network of 500 Farmer Field Schools currently being supported by the European Union-funded project. Mustapha was initially trained as a Farmer Field School facilitator focused on horticultural production, then as a master trainer on crops and livestock. He is also a champion youth farmer; when introduced to quality seed production through the project, he seized the opportunity to get involved. During the 2019 seed fair in Farafenni, Mustapha sold early maturing and high yielding cowpea varieties to earn approximately GMD 350 000.

Mustapha says that he is grateful to FAO and the European Union-funded project for changing his life. With his new livelihood, he no longer feels pressure to migrate to Europe. In addition, Mustapha's success in farming has influenced one returnee and many other youths in both Njaba Kunda and Busura villages of the same district to shun the idea of migrating in search of a better livelihood.



Bilateral projects funded by the European Union (ongoing in 2018–2020)*

Project symbol	Project title	Budget EUR**	Budget USD***	Start date	End date	Location
GCP/ECU/101/EC	Paisajes Andinos: Promoviendo el manejo integrado de paisaje para el fomento de medios de vida sostenibles en los Andes Ecuatorianos (ENV/2020/416-658)	4 874 020	5 599 104	01/10/20	30/09/25	Ecuador
GCP/GLO/082/EC	Sustainable Plant Protection Transition: A Global Health Approach (SPRINT) – Horizon 2020	255 675	293 711	01/09/20	31/08/25	Global
GCP/GLO/068/EC	INCREASE: Intelligent Collections of Food-Legume Genetic Resources for European Agrofood Systems	36 974	42 475	02/05/20	01/05/25	Global
GCP/CUB/024/EC	Apoyo estratégico a la seguridad alimentaria sostenible en Cuba	5 596 071	6 428 571	13/09/19	12/03/25	Cuba
GCP/GLO/028/EC	FISH4ACP: Sustainable Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture Value Chains in ACP Countries	38 546 941	44 281 380	01/01/20	31/12/24	Global
UNJP/PNG/010/EC	Support to Rural Entrepreneurship, Investment and Trade in Papua New Guinea (STREIT PNG)	47 028 389	54 024 571	01/12/19	30/11/24	Papua New Guinea
UNJP/ARM/011/EC	Local Empowerment of Actors for Development (LEAD) Programme	1 635 567	1 878 883	16/11/20	30/09/24	Armenia
OSRO/SOM/006/EC	Resilient Fisheries and Livestock Value Chain for Inclusive and Sustainable growth in Somalia (RAAISE)	14 096 459	16 193 520	01/10/20	30/09/24	Somalia
GCP/SOM/061/EC	Down 2 Earth	306 873	352 526	01/09/20	31/08/24	Somalia
GCP/CMB/043/EC	FAO Complementary Support to the Cambodia Programme for Sustainable and Inclusive Growth in the Fisheries Sector: Capture component (CAPFISH Capture)	17 361 346	19 944 109	01/09/19	31/08/24	Cambodia
GCP/INT/430/EC	Urban Nature CONEXUS: co-producing regeneration ecosystems nexus for urban sustainability	280 433	322 152	01/09/20	30/08/24	Global
GCP/GLO/017/EC	Developing capacities in agricultural innovation systems: scaling up the Tropical Agriculture Platform Framework	4 946 018	5 681 813	01/08/19	31/07/24	Global
GCP/GLO/682/EC	Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme (SWM)	43 767 434	50 278 500	09/06/17	08/06/24	Global
GCP/GLO/006/EC	Capacity Building Related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements in ACP Countries – Phase III	8 674 358	9 964 800	15/10/19	14/04/24	Global
GCP/MOZ/127/EC	PROMOVE Agribiz	28 147 648	32 335 036	01/03/19	29/02/24	Mozambique

Project symbol	Project title	Budget EUR**	Budget USD***	Start date	End date	Location
GCP/GLO/047/EC	Re-Connecting the world: The GFAR Partnership transforming agri-food research and innovation	4 789 926	5 502 500	01/02/20	31/01/24	Global
GCP/ZAM/080/EC	Sustainable Intensification of Smallholder Farming Systems in Zambia (SIFAZ)	11 886 714	13 655 042	01/07/19	31/12/23	Zambia
GCP/UGA/054/EC	Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)+Scaling up Agriculture Adaptation to Climate Change in Uganda	7 929 906	9 109 600	11/12/18	10/12/23	Uganda
GCP/RAF/519/EC	EU-EAC True Fish Farming Story in Lake Victoria Basin (TRUE-FISH)	6 269 730	7 202 447	04/09/19	03/12/23	Regional Africa
GCP/ANG/063/EC	FFS/APFS Practices and Methodology Dissemination (EU FRESAN Project Result 1.1)	5 317 275	6 108 300	01/01/20	01/12/23	Angola
GCP/GLO/026/EC	EU funded activities (2019–2023) by the European Commission for the control of Foot and Mouth Disease	10 666 959	12 253 830	01/10/19	30/09/23	Global
GCP/GLO/065/EC	BIKE – Biofuels production at low-iLUC risk for European sustainable bioeconomy	241 803	277 775	01/09/20	31/08/23	Global
GCP/TUN/042/EC	Appui aux services de contrôle officiel des produits animaux et végétaux en Tunisie	5 845 581	6 715 200	01/08/19	31/07/23	Tunisia
GCP/GLO/040/EC	Support to the IPPC Strategic Framework: Commodity and pathways standards, Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems, and e-Phyto	896 605	1 029 989	01/07/20	30/06/23	Global
GCP/RAF/521/EC	Accelerated improvement of the regional management of the fisheries in Lake Tanganyika	1 913 186	2 197 802	03/02/20	02/02/23	Regional Africa
GCP/GLO/025/EC	Implementation of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)	918 861	1 055 556	01/01/20	31/12/22	Global
GCP/UGA/058/EC	FAO AgrInvest initiative in support to the Uganda Development Bank (UDB)	2 126 923	2 443 336	01/01/20	31/12/22	Uganda
UNJP/GLO/058/EC	Stepping up the engagement of the Global Network Against Food Crises	15 037 097	17 274 092	01/01/20	31/12/22	Global

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Project symbol	Project title	Budget EUR**	Budget USD***	Start date	End date	Location
UNJP/GLO/944/EC	Strengthening global governance of food security and nutrition through the CFS	784 601	901 323	01/01/19	31/12/22	Global
GCP/GLO/951/EC	Global Network Against Food Crises Partnership Programme — Management and cross-cutting support	20 083 626	23 071 369	28/07/18	27/12/22	Global
GCP/GLO/953/EC	Global Network Against Food Crises Partnership Programme — Resilience Analysis (RIMA)	4 183 909	4 806 329	28/07/18	27/12/22	Global
GCP/GLO/954/EC	Global Network Against Food Crises Partnership Programme — Risk Analysis (EWEA)	3 117 953	3 581 796	28/07/18	27/12/22	Global
GCP/GLO/955/EC	Global Network Against Food Crises Partnership Programme — Coordinated Country Responses (gFSC)	2 050 305	2 355 319	28/07/18	27/12/22	Global
GCP/GLO/956/EC	Global Network Against Food Crises Partnership Programme — IPC	10 446 000	12 000 001	28/07/18	27/12/22	Global
GCP/GLO/957/EC	Global Network Against Food Crises Partnership Programme — Global Network (GNAFC)	1 080 503	1 241 245	28/07/18	27/12/22	Global
GCP/INT/244/EC	Food and Nutrition security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST)	36 539 819	41 975 669	12/06/15	11/12/22	Inter Regional
GCP/GEO/011/EC	FAO support to technical assistance of MoA and delivery of agriculture services under ENPARD III	12 354 483	14 192 399	01/01/18	30/11/22	Georgia
GCP/LIR/027/EC	Linking Research to extension in Liberia	1 903 783	2 187 000	01/12/19	30/11/22	Liberia
GCP/GLO/027/EC	Blue Cloud	391 545	449 794	01/10/19	30/09/22	Global
GCP/GLO/948/EC	AgrIntel — Support to agrifood investment decision-making	3 956 818	4 545 455	01/10/18	30/09/22	Global
GCP/SUD/084/EC	Greater Stability in Eastern Sudan through better and more informed decision-making in food security	6 488 198	7 453 416	24/07/18	23/07/22	Sudan
UNJP/MLW/071/EC	Afikepo — Nutrition Programme in Malawi	23 719 369	27 247 983	01/07/17	30/06/22	Malawi

Project symbol	Project title	Budget EUR**	Budget USD***	Start date	End date	Location
GCP/MLW/072/EC	KULIMA – Revitalising Agricultural Clusters and Ulimi wa Mdandanda through FFS in Malawi	27 256 408	31 311 210	01/06/17	31/05/22	Malawi
OSRO/TUR/901/EC	Building Resilience of Syrians under Temporary Protection and Host Communities in Turkey through Supporting Socio-Economic Integration and Creating Livelihood Opportunities (COVID-19)	9 524 069	10 940 919	01/11/19	30/04/22	Turkey
GCP/ZIM/030/EC	Zimbabwe Agricultural growth programme – Transforming Zimbabwe’s animal health and Food Safety Systems	3 474 051	3 990 869	01/02/19	30/04/22	Zimbabwe
OSRO/SSD/801/EC	South Sudan Rural Development: Strengthening smallholders’ resilience in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal	1 982 302	2 277 200	15/04/19	14/04/22	South Sudan
OSRO/IRQ/902/EC	Support to agricultural livelihoods of rural and peri-urban returnees and communities in Ninevah Governorate, Iraq	14 647 977	16 827 085	01/06/19	31/03/22	Iraq
GCP/CUB/022/EC	Global Network Against Food Crises Partnership Programme – Country Investment Cuba	2 102 657	2 415 459	15/03/19	15/03/22	Cuba
OSRO/CAF/003/EC	Assistance d'urgence pour le renforcement des capacités de la production alimentaire, de la résilience et de la prévention de la malnutrition	4 124 192	4 737 728	15/03/20	14/03/22	Central African Republic
GCP/GLO/043/EC	Strengthening Food Security Statistics at country level to achieve Target 2.1 of the 2030 Agenda	2 324 450	2 670 247	01/03/20	28/02/22	Global
OSRO/SOM/819/EC	Resilient, Inclusive and Competitive Agriculture Value Chain Development in Southern and Central Regions of Somalia	6 938 668	7 970 900	01/02/19	31/01/22	Somalia
GCP/AZE/018/EC	Strengthening of agricultural advisory services	1 547 555	1 777 778	01/11/19	31/01/22	Azerbaijan
GCP/DJI/034/EC	Renforcement de la Productivité des Productions Végétales et Animales à Djibouti (Re.Pro.VA).	5 971 076	6 859 364	01/02/18	31/01/22	Djibouti
GCP/GLO/053/EC	Support to the IOTC Scientific Committee Program of Work - aspects of the biology of IOTC species	277 677	318 986	01/01/20	31/12/21	Global
GCP/SYR/023/EC	Multi-donor Smallholder Support Programme	11 883 956	13 651 874	01/01/19	31/12/21	Syrian Arab Republic

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GCP/GLO/397/EC	FAO Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Programme phase III	30 457 785	34 988 840	01/01/16	31/12/21	Global
GCP/SOM/059/EC	Integrated Land and Water Resources Management (ILWRM) project for Somaliland and Puntland	3 167 784	3 639 040	01/01/19	31/12/21	Somalia
GCP/RAF/513/EC	Improved Regional Governance of Marine Resources in the CECAF area	1 364 088	1 567 017	13/12/18	12/12/21	Regional Africa
GCP/RLA/229/EC	La Visión Amazónica de la REDPARQUES: una contribución regional al cumplimiento de las metas del Plan Estratégico del CDB 2010-2020 y al marco global de biodiversidad Post 2020	985 307	1 131 887	01/07/20	30/11/21	Regional Latin America
GCP/AZE/014/EC	Development of sustainable and inclusive local food systems in north-west region of Azerbaijan	1 149 174	1 320 132	01/12/19	30/11/21	Azerbaijan
GCP/GLO/034/EC	FAO Globefish — EC component	59 352	68 182	26/11/19	25/11/21	Global
GCP/SLC/020/EC	Support to the activities of the transversal WECAFC, CRFM, OSPESCA, IFREMER and CFMC Fisheries Data	154 684	177 696	15/11/19	14/11/21	the Caribbean
GCP/GLO/904/EC	BIOPLAT-EU	404 160	464 285	01/11/18	31/10/21	Global
GCP/NER/066/EC	Assistance technique pour la coordination du pôle de transformation du monde rural	434 336	498 951	01/12/19	31/10/21	Niger
GCP/GLO/993/EC	Support to FAO for the implementation of the Global Soil Partnership Phase III Period 2019–2020	963 817	1 107 200	03/10/19	02/10/21	Global
OSRO/CHD/805/EC	Appui à la Coordination du Cluster Sécurité Alimentaire au Tchad et à l'amélioration de l'état nutritionnel des populations victimes de la crise pastorale actuelle dans la Région du Wadi Fira	1 256 500	1 443 424	01/10/18	30/09/21	Chad
GCP/KEN/085/EC	Support to the attainment of Vision 2030 through Devolved Land Reforms in Community Lands of Kenya	9 874 551	11 343 540	29/09/16	30/09/21	Kenya
GCP/SUR/003/EC	Suriname Agriculture Market Access Project (SAMAP)	13 178 116	15 138 560	01/01/18	30/09/21	Suriname
UNJP/RNE/011/EC	Enhancing resilient livelihoods and food security of host communities and Syrian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon through the promotion of sustainable agricultural development	9 459 382	10 866 608	01/10/19	30/09/21	Regional Near East

Project symbol	Project title	Budget EUR**	Budget USD***	Start date	End date	Location
GCP/GBS/035/EC	N'Tene Terra — Pour une Gouvernance foncière responsable: Appui à la mise en œuvre de la loi foncière en Guinée-Bissau	3 003 225	3 450 000	01/12/16	31/08/21	Guinea-Bissau
GCP/SFS/004/EC	Support Towards the Operationalization of the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP)	6 137 582	7 050 640	01/12/18	31/08/21	Southern Africa
UNJP/BDI/044/EC	Renforcement de la résilience des communautés rurales à la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle	3 832 546	4 402 696	25/08/18	24/08/21	Burundi
OSRO/LES/001/EC	Agriculture and Food Security support to Vulnerable Communities impacted by COVID19 in Lesotho	1 443 958	1 658 769	01/08/20	31/07/21	Lesotho
GCP/GAM/040/EC	Agriculture for Economic Growth and Food Security/Nutrition to mitigate migration flows	12 925 456	14 848 313	01/08/17	31/07/21	Gambia
OSRO/SSD/703/EC	Strengthening the Livelihoods Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in South Sudan cross-border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda	25 540 841	29 340 427	01/08/17	31/07/21	South Sudan
GCP/UGA/047/EC	Sawlog Production Grant Scheme Phase 3	14 738 624	16 931 217	24/12/15	23/07/21	Uganda
GCP/SSD/011/EC	Global Network Against Food Crises Partnership Programme — Country Investment South Sudan	3 153 985	3 623 188	01/10/18	30/06/21	South Sudan
GCP/CVI/046/EC	Building Adaptive Capacity and Resilience of the Forestry Sector in Cabo Verde	4 757 043	5 464 726	15/07/17	14/06/21	Cabo Verde, the Republic of
OSRO/SOM/009/EC	Protecting lives and livelihoods impacted by Desert Locust in rural Somalia	3 277 176	3 764 706	01/06/20	31/05/21	Somalia
OSRO/SOM/820/EC	Integrated Development of Food Security, Nutrition, Water and Land Analysis and Capacity for Somalia (IDACS)	1 867 130	2 144 894	20/11/19	19/05/21	Somalia
OSRO/SSD/008/EC	Emergency Livelihood Response to the Desert Locust infestation in South Sudan	945 168	1 085 776	01/05/20	30/04/21	South Sudan
GCP/IRQ/071/EC	Restoring the Water Supply for Food Production and Livelihoods in post conflict areas.	6 424 807	7 380 595	01/05/18	30/04/21	Iraq

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OSRO/CMR/903/EC	Amélioration du système d'information et d'analyse de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle	973 947	1 118 837	01/03/19	30/04/21	Cameroon
OSRO/RAS/901/EC	Scaling up FbF/EWEA and SRSP for disaster resilience in ASEAN	1 913 187	2 197 803	01/05/19	30/04/21	Regional Asia and the Pacific
OSRO/RLA/901/EC	Strengthening of comprehensive and multisectoral risk management to reduce livelihoods vulnerability of indigenous communities exposed to multiple threats and hidden risks in the Bolivian Altiplano and Colombia	3 233 478	3 714 507	01/04/19	30/10/21	Regional Latin America
GCP/COL/097/EC	Amazonia Joven — Corredores amazónicos sostenibles para la paz liderados por jóvenes	2 762 669	3 173 658	01/06/18	30/04/21	Colombia
GCP/INT/356/EC	Support FAO's PSMA Global Capacity Development Programme	717 679	824 445	01/02/19	30/04/21	Inter Regional
GCP/MYA/028/EC	Global Network Against Food Crises Partnership Programme — Country Investment Myanmar	4 205 314	4 830 919	01/10/18	30/04/21	Myanmar
GCP/INT/273/EC	Mediterranean Aquaculture Integrated Development — MedAID	275 030	315 946	01/06/17	27/04/21	Inter Regional
GCP/HON/046/EC	Sistema de Extensión Agrícola y Nutricional de las Mancomunidades de EUROSAN-Occidente	5 838 466	6 707 026	08/06/16	01/04/21	Honduras
OSRO/SUD/007/EC	Emergency Response to Mitigate the Impact of Desert Locust Infestation on Food Security and Livelihoods in Sudan	855 294	982 533	01/05/20	31/03/21	Sudan
OSRO/NIR/003/EC	Restoring livelihood of IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host families in NE Nigeria, and strengthening FS coordination and analysis	1 588 867	1 825 235	01/04/20	31/03/21	Nigeria
GCP/INT/322/EC	Support to the implementation of Indian Ocean Tuna Commission — IOTC — Regional Observer Scheme	740 518	850 682	01/10/18	31/03/21	Inter Regional
GCP/SFW/516/EC	Global Network Against Food Crises Partnership Programme — Country Investment Sahel	9 461 957	10 869 566	01/10/18	31/03/21	Regional Africa
GCP/YEM/040/EC	Global Network Against Food Crises Partnership Programme — Country Investment Yemen	5 256 642	6 038 647	01/10/18	31/03/21	Yemen

Project symbol	Project title	Budget EUR**	Budget USD***	Start date	End date	Location
GCP/INT/321/EC	Follow-up action to the 32nd FAO Committee on Fisheries and Aquaculture: project to support the global capacity development umbrella programme to implement the PSMA and Complementary MCS Operations, Measures and Tools, including the Global Record	1 570 048	1 803 617	13/03/18	12/03/21	Inter Regional
OSRO/VIE/003/EC	Restoring food security of vulnerable households affected by floods in Central provinces of Vietnam	513 722	590 146	02/11/20	01/03/21	Viet Nam
GCP/GAM/038/EC	Improving Food Security and Nutrition in the Gambia through Food Fortification	4 484 060	5 151 132	01/03/17	28/02/21	Gambia
GCP/PAK/137/EC	Improved Land Tenancy in Sindh Province	3 984 466	4 577 216	01/03/17	28/02/22	Pakistan
GCP/INT/413/EC	Third PSMA Global Capacity Development Programme Support Project	948 405	1 089 495	01/02/20	31/01/21	Global
GCP/GLO/877/EC	Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS) of the IPPC (third cycle)	646 716	742 925	01/02/18	31/01/21	Global
OSRO/YEM/902/EC	Strengthening Food Security Information and Early Warning System	5 882 717	6 757 860	01/02/19	31/01/21	Yemen
UNJP/NIR/068/EC	Restoring and promoting sustainable agriculture based livelihoods for food security, employment, and nutrition improvement in Borno State	12 071 764	13 867 621	01/02/18	31/01/21	Nigeria
GCP/MON/014/EC	Support to employment creation in Mongolia (SECiM) Component 2: Piloting quality private sector work in selected livestock and vegetable value chains	4 064 274	4 668 897	01/02/16	31/01/21	Mongolia
GCP/BGD/063/EC	Meeting the Undernutrition Challenge (MUCH): Strengthening the enabling environment for food security and nutrition	7 392 781	8 492 569	01/01/17	31/12/20	Bangladesh
GCP/GLO/888/EC	IOMC Toolbox for decision making in chemicals management – Phase III: From design to action	312 300	358 760	01/01/18	31/12/20	Global
OSRO/CHD/505/EC	Production locale d'aliments de complément pour les enfants de 6 à 24 mois (PRO-ACT)	9 553 58	1 097 482	01/01/16	31/12/20	Chad

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GCP/AFG/087/EC	Strengthening Afghanistan institutions capacity for the assessment of agriculture production and scenario development	2 382 020	2 736 382	01/01/17	31/12/20	Afghanistan
GCP/CMR/041/EC	Appui à la mise en œuvre du recensement général de l'agriculture et de l'élevage au Cameroun	2 101 387	2 414 000	01/07/18	31/12/20	Cameroon
GCP/GLO/407/EC	Leading the field — The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	4 931 610	5 665 262	01/01/12	31/12/20	Global
GCP/INT/305/EC	Support to the IOTC Scientific Committee Program of Work	627 764	721 154	01/01/18	31/12/20	Global
GCP/TAJ/013/EC	Strengthening Institutions and Capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and State Veterinary Inspection Service for Policy Formulation	4 973 127	5 712 955	01/01/16	31/12/20	Tajikistan
GCP/URT/148/EC	Improve the competitiveness and increase postharvest value chain of small holder farmers	1 488 558	1 710 004	15/07/17	31/12/20	Tanzania, United Republic of
GCP/VEN/017/EC	Global Network Against Food Crises Partnership Programme — Country Investment Venezuela	3 071 750	3 528 720	01/05/19	31/08/21	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of
GCP/GLO/665/EC	Improving global forest management through improved global forest information	3 340 734	3 837 719	23/12/15	22/12/20	Global
GCP/RAF/517/EC	Improvement of data quality and development of assessment models for the CECAF Working Groups	198 065	227 531	17/12/18	17/12/20	Regional Africa
GCP/INT/696/EC	Support to and Capitalization on the EU Land Governance Programme (Phase II)	2 429 846	2 791 323	16/12/16	15/12/20	Inter Regional
UNJP/SUD/080/EC	Improved nutritional status of vulnerable and deprived communities in Sudan through large scale food fortification, home fortification, and the introduction of bio-fortified crops in rural communities	983 933	1 130 308	16/12/16	15/12/20	Sudan
GCP/MLW/067/EC	Strengthening Community Resilience to Climate Change in Blantyre, Zomba, Neno and Phalombe Districts	5 319 606	6 110 978	05/06/15	04/12/20	Malawi
GCP/RNE/005/EC	Development and application of integrated technological and management solutions for wastewater treatment and efficient reuse in agriculture tailored to the needs of Mediterranean African countries (MADFORWATER)	74 140	85 170	01/06/16	30/11/20	Regional Near East

Project symbol	Project title	Budget EUR**	Budget USD***	Start date	End date	Location
GCP/SUD/074/EC	Promote the provision for legitimate land tenure rights using VGGT to conflict displaced communities including small scale rural farmers, pastoralist, and IDPs in Darfur region	2 896 804	3 327 748	07/05/16	06/11/20	Sudan
OSRO/DRC/703/EC	Actions de Sécurité Alimentaire, Information, Nutrition et Environnement au Sankuru-Actions SAINES	3 285 179	3 773 900	04/11/17	03/11/20	Congo, Democratic Republic of
OSRO/FIJ/701/EC	Pro-Resilient Fiji — Strengthening climate resilience of communities for food and nutrition security	2 841 290	3 263 975	01/01/18	31/10/20	Fiji
GCP/ETH/102/EC	Global Network Against Food Crises Partnership Programme — Country Investment Ethiopia	4 205 314	4 830 918	01/10/18	31/10/20	Ethiopia
GCP/MAG/089/EC	Global Network Against Food Crises Partnership Programme — Country Investment Madagascar	3 153 986	3 623 189	01/10/18	31/10/20	Madagascar
GCP/GLO/842/EC	Bringing Organizations and Network Development to higher levels in farming sector in Europe (BOND)	369 542	424 517	01/11/17	30/10/20	Global
GCP/GAZ/016/EC	Global Network Against Food Crises Partnership Programme — Country Investment Palestine	3 071 750	3 528 720	01/10/18	30/06/21	West Bank — Gaza Strip
GCP/SOM/060/EC	Global Network Against Food Crises Partnership Programme — Country Investment Somalia	4 205 314	4 830 918	01/10/18	30/09/20	Somalia
GCP/ETH/083/EC	Pursuing Pastoral Resilience (PPR) through improved animal health service delivery in pastoral areas of Ethiopia	10 012 820	11 502 378	26/07/14	25/09/20	Ethiopia
OSRO/RLA/902/EC	Strengthening local capacities to build resilience through emergency assistance for livelihoods, food security, nutrition, water and protection, with vulnerable population groups in Colombia and Venezuela	1 752 683	2 013 422	01/06/19	31/08/20	Regional Latin America
GCP/GLO/679/EC	SPONGES-Deep-sea Sponge Grounds Ecosystems of the North Atlantic	360 810	414 486	01/03/16	31/08/20	Global
GCP/INT/157/EC	Action Against Desertification (A Component)	15 086 756	17 331 139	28/07/14	31/08/20	Inter Regional
GCP/INT/157/EC	Action Against Desertification: in support of the implementation of the UNCCD national action plans in Fiji and Haiti and South-South cooperation in ACP countries	4 313 479	4 955 175	28/07/14	31/08/20	Inter Regional

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GCP/MCD/002/EC	Mainstreaming of the National Land Consolidation Programme	2 432 372	2 794 225	01/03/17	31/08/20	North Macedonia
GCP/SLC/016/EC	Support to implementation of the Regional Plan of Action to deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in the Western Central Atlantic	137 560	158 025	01/08/18	30/08/20	the Caribbean
UNJP/PRC/015/EC	Appui aux petits producteurs de haricots des Districts de Boko-Songho et Loudima	381 360	438 094	19/08/16	18/08/20	Congo
OSRO/GLO/005/EC	Emergency response to safeguard livelihoods from Desert Locust infestation	959 757	1 102 536	10/02/20	09/08/20	Global
GCP/COL/091/EC	Implementación de Acciones para la Estabilización Económica y Social del Municipio de Puerto Guzmán	2 141 604	2 460 200	01/05/18	31/07/20	Colombia
GCP/GLO/683/EC	Small farms, small food businesses and sustainable food security (Salsa)	318 524	365 910	01/04/16	31/07/20	Global
OSRO/SOM/609/EC	No piracy: alternatives for youth living in coastal communities of Puntland, Galmudug and Mogadishu	5 204 045	5 978 226	28/09/16	27/07/20	Somalia
GCP/COL/101/EC	Procesos de integración socioeconómica y colectiva como estrategia de dinamización comunitaria y construcción de paz en territorios afectados por el conflicto	2 158 491	2 479 600	19/05/18	18/07/20	Colombia
GCP/INT/233/EC	Population structure of IOTC species in the Indian Ocean: Estimation with next generation sequencing technologies and Otolith micro-chemistry	1 331 418	1 529 487	01/03/15	30/06/20	Inter Regional
GCP/JOR/017/EC	Improving rural livelihoods, environment & green jobs opportunities in Mafraq Governorate in Jordan	2 871 100	3 298 220	01/01/16	30/06/20	Jordan
OSRO/ETH/902/EC	Emergency Livestock Response to Drought Affected Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in Ethiopia	1 940 914	2 229 655	01/07/19	30/06/20	Ethiopia
OSRO/RLA/801/EC	Capacity building to increase food security and drought resilience in the Hispaniola Island	1 007 523	1 157 408	01/07/18	30/06/20	Regional Latin America
GCP/GLO/983/EC	Support to the IOTC Scientific Committee Program of Work — Ecosystems and MSE	341 354	392 136	01/01/19	30/06/20	Global
GCP/INT/304/EC	Technical Assistance to Developing Countries to improve compliance with IOTC Conservation and Management Measures	188 329	216 346	01/01/18	30/06/20	Global

Project symbol	Project title	Budget EUR**	Budget USD***	Start date	End date	Location
OSRO/COL/801/EC	Respuesta rápida a emergencias que afectan la producción agropecuaria y la seguridad alimentaria	1 242 861	1 427 756	01/05/18	31/05/20	Colombia
GCP/GLO/014/EC-F	International Symposium on Fisheries Sustainability	33 837	38 871	18/11/19	17/05/20	Global
GCP/INT/362/EC	Coordination to support fisheries management in the Western and Central Mediterranean — CopeMed ECY10	974 610	1 119 599	15/01/19	30/04/20	Inter Regional
GCP/INT/363/EC	Scientific and Institutional Cooperation to Support responsible fisheries — EastMed ECY9	974 611	1 119 600	15/01/19	30/04/20	Inter Regional
OSRO/BDI/605/EC	Appui élargi à l'amélioration des capacités de résilience des populations vulnérables les plus affectées par les effets de la crise multifactorielle au Burundi (phase 2)	4 787 750	5 500 000	21/12/16	31/03/20	Burundi
OSRO/SOM/807/EC	Sustained drought response in rural areas of Somalia	9 308 391	10 693 155	16/03/18	31/03/20	Somalia
GCP/SNE/004/EC	Social Innovation in Marginalized Rural Areas (SIMRA)	90 031	103 425	01/04/16	31/03/20	North Africa
OSRO/NIR/804/EC	Restoring livelihood of IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host families in North East Nigeria and strengthening food security coordination and analysis	3 700 045	4 250 483	01/04/18	31/03/20	Nigeria
GCP/INT/262/EC	ClimeFish — Co-creating a decision support framework to ensure sustainable fish production in Europe	104 058	119 539	01/04/16	31/03/20	Inter Regional
GCP/RLA/202/EC	Support to the implementation of the Amazon Ecosystem-based Conservation Vision to the benefit of local communities and the preservation of ecosystem services in the Amazon region	5 127 381	5 890 157	03/02/14	31/03/20	Regional Latin America
GCP/COL/069/EC	Gobernanza de la tierra con las comunidades locales habitantes de áreas protegidas	3 158 276	3 628 118	27/05/16	26/03/20	Colombia
GCP/SLC/017/EC	Support to the implementation of the Regional Plan for the Management and Conservation of Queen conch in the WECAFC area	116 024	133 285	19/09/18	18/03/20	the Caribbean
OSRO/CAF/801/EC	Assistance d'urgence au renforcement des moyens d'existence et de la sécuritaire alimentaire et nutritionnelle	3 521 321	4 045 171	15/03/18	14/03/20	Central African Republic

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GCP/INT/361/EC	Scientific Cooperation to Support Responsible Fisheries in the Adriatic Sea – AdriaMed EC Y10	495 619	569 350	15/03/19	14/03/20	Inter Regional
GCP/INT/364/EC	Assessment and Monitoring of the Fishery Resources and the Ecosystems in the Straits of Sicily MSMY7	495 619	569 350	15/03/19	14/03/20	Inter Regional
GCP/EGY/026/EC	Water harvesting and Good Agriculture Practices for Improved Livelihood and Increased and Sustained Production in Matrouh Rain-fed Agricultural areas	836 129	960 516	15/03/17	29/02/20	Egypt
GCP/EGY/027/EC	Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) for sustainable improvement of quality and quantity of horticultural production of small-scale farmers in Fayoum	650 307	747 050	15/03/17	29/02/20	Egypt
GCP/GLO/680/EC	IMAGE – Innovative Management of Animal Genetic Resources	151 690	174 257	01/03/16	28/02/20	Global
UNJP/SOM/056/EC	Programme for Sustainable Reduction of Charcoal and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL)	1 247 372	1 432 938	25/02/17	24/02/20	Somalia
OSRO/YEM/606/EC	Enhancing Yemen Food Security Information Systems and Rural Livelihoods Programme (EFRP)	11 047 655	12 691 161	01/02/17	31/01/20	Yemen
GCP/INT/358/EC	Post COFI-33 related follow-up actions: VGMFG and Transshipment	296 979	341 160	01/02/19	31/01/20	Inter Regional
GCP/HAI/031/EC	Assistance technique et institutionnelle au Programme d'appui à la Gouvernance de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle	1 549 108	1 779 562	09/04/14	08/01/20	Haiti
GCP/GLO/539/EC	Support to and capitalization on the EU Land Governance Programme in Africa	2 068 691	2 376 440	14/05/14	31/12/19	Global
GCP/GLO/725/EC	Implementation of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) to facilitate safe trade and dispute avoidance – 2017–2019	860 934	989 011	01/01/17	31/12/19	Global
UNJP/GAM/039/EC	Post-Crisis Response to Food and Nutrition Insecurity in The Gambia	3 986 892	4 580 003	01/02/17	31/12/19	Gambia
GCP/RAF/518/EC	CECAF-Support to the organization of the twenty-second session of Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic	123 790	142 206	17/12/18	17/12/19	Regional Africa
GCP/INT/245/EC	Information on Nutrition, Food Security and Resilience for Decision Making (INFORMED)	19 258 849	22 123 894	01/05/15	16/12/19	Inter Regional

Project symbol	Project title	Budget EUR**	Budget USD***	Start date	End date	Location
OSRO/GLO/709/EC	Integrated inter-sector needs analysis for efficient and effective joint response planning	438 343	503 554	15/01/18	15/12/19	Global
GCP/INT/320/EC	Assessment and Monitoring of the Fishery Resources and the Ecosystems in the Straits of Sicily MSM 6	505 412	580 600	15/02/18	14/12/19	Inter Regional
GCP/GLO/486/EC	Ensuring the Integrity of the European food chain: FOODINTEGRITY	111 895	128 542	01/01/14	01/12/19	Global
GCP/SEN/068/EC	Renforcement de la gouvernance de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition au Sénégal	1 908 990	2 192 982	18/12/15	30/11/19	Senegal
GCP/TIM/008/EC	Pro-Resilience Timor-Leste – Strengthening Resilience in Communities Most Affected by Drought	1 902 739	2 185 801	01/06/17	30/11/19	Timor-Leste, Democratic Republic of
OSRO/SOM/516/EC	Improving the genetic quality of seeds in Somalia	2 735 925	3 142 936	18/12/15	17/11/19	Somalia
GCP/GBS/034/EC	Appui aux producteurs pour l'amélioration de la productivité et la qualité de production de cajou en Guinée-Bissau	345 045	396 376	01/05/16	31/10/19	Guinea-Bissau
GCP/GLO/676/EC	GROW	89 903	103 278	01/11/16	31/10/19	Global
GCP/RAF/509/EC	CECAF-independent cost-benefit assessment of the options for strategic reorientation of the Fishery Committee	167 153	192 020	01/10/17	31/10/19	Regional Africa
UNJP/KEN/086/EC	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Kenya: Support to the Kalobeyei Development Programme	2 198 488	2 525 547	21/07/16	31/10/19	Kenya
GCP/MOZ/120/EC	Enhancement of cassava value chain in Gaza province	486 608	558 999	01/07/16	30/09/19	Mozambique
GCP/PNG/006/EC	Technical support to the Papua New Guinea Forest Authority to implement a multi-purpose National Forest Inventory	5 880 129	6 754 887	21/12/14	30/09/19	Papua New Guinea
MTF/INT/003/EEC	EU Funded Activities (Phase IV: 2015–2019) carried out by the FAO European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (EUFMD)	7 789 690	8 948 524	01/10/15	30/09/19	Inter Regional

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GCP/DJI/004/EC	Supporting Horn of Africa's Resilience – Projet de Sécurisation des Systèmes Pastoraux (PSSP) à Djibouti	5 790 061	6 651 420	26/06/14	25/09/19	Djibouti
GCP/ETH/101/EC	Comprehensive development frameworks and investment plans for the ACPZs of the four pilot IAIPs	304 370	349 650	12/11/18	12/09/19	Ethiopia
GCP/GLO/626/EC	Capacity Development for Agricultural Innovation Systems (CDAIS)	4 189 551	4 812 810	01/01/15	31/08/19	Global
GCP/SLC/015/EC	Support to the establishment of a regional fisheries management organization for the WECAFC area	97 480	111 982	01/09/17	30/08/19	the Caribbean
GCP/GLO/940/EC	FAO Globefish – EC component (2018)	30 396	34 919	19/07/18	18/07/19	Global
OSRO/BDI/502/EC	Appui à l'amélioration des capacités de résilience des populations vulnérables les plus affectées par les effets de la crise multifactorielle au Burundi	4 880 967	5 607 085	01/01/16	30/06/19	Burundi
GCP/MOZ/111/EC	National Programme on Food security – (EU-MDG Initiative – Agriculture, food security, rural development and natural resource management)	24 712 288	28 388 614	05/06/13	29/06/19	Mozambique
GCP/BDI/031/EC	Appui à la mise en valeur agricole, la valorisation des produits agricoles et l'accès aux marchés dans les provinces de Makamba et Rutana	2 435 385	2 797 686	15/03/14	22/06/19	Burundi
GCP/ETH/089/EC	Strengthening Institutionalized Subnational Coordination Structures and Harmonization Mechanisms	2 484 523	2 854 134	20/12/14	19/06/19	Ethiopia
GCP/INT/319/EC	Scientific Cooperation to Support Responsible Fisheries – AdriaMed EC Year 9	505 412	580 600	15/02/18	14/06/19	Inter Regional
GCP/KEN/079/EC	Increased productivity and profitability of small holder farmers through promotion and upscaling of GAP and CA in productive semi-arid areas of Kenya (IPP-GAP)	10 022 595	11 513 608	13/06/14	12/06/19	Kenya
GCP/GLO/984/EC-F	Travel costs for FAO Expert Advisory Panel for the proposal to amend CITES appendices	29 737	34 161	03/12/18	02/06/19	Global
OSRO/SOM/515/EC	Reviving Spate irrigation in Somaliland	1 944 791	2 234 108	15/12/15	14/05/19	Somalia
GCP/KEN/076/EC	Reviving ASAL Economies through Livestock Opportunities and Coordination	6 167 778	7 085 329	25/09/14	24/04/19	Kenya

Project symbol	Project title	Budget EUR**	Budget USD***	Start date	End date	Location
GCP/INT/318/EC	Scientific and Institutional Cooperation to Support Responsible Fisheries — EastMed ECY8	505 412	580 600	15/01/18	14/04/19	Inter Regional
GCP/INT/317/EC	Coordination to Support Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Mediterranean — CopeMed ECY9	505 412	580 600	15/01/18	14/04/19	Inter Regional
GCP/ZIM/026/EC	Smallholder Irrigation Support Programme	6 032 309	6 929 706	12/12/13	11/04/19	Zimbabwe
GCP/RAF/448/EC	Strengthening linkages between small actors and buyers in the Roots and Tubers sector in Africa	4 951 652	5 688 285	09/10/14	08/04/19	Regional Africa
OSRO/RAS/701/EC	Strengthen capacity of AMS to develop social protection systems for resilience	718 156	824 993	01/05/17	31/03/19	Regional Asia and the Pacific
OSRO/VIE/702/EC	Drought Forecast Based Financing for Food security, livelihoods and WASH in Vietnam	787 735	904 923	01/04/17	31/03/19	Viet Nam
GCP/GLO/663/EC	Support to the implementation of the Global Soil Partnership of FAO — Phase II	1 431 743	1 644 737	23/12/15	22/03/19	Global
GCP/GEO/010/EC	ENPARDII Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia	1 468 549	1 687 018	01/03/17	16/03/19	Georgia
OSRO/YEM/504/EC	Enhanced Rural Resilience in Yemen (ERRY) 2016–2019	7 431 628	8 537 195	01/01/16	28/02/19	Yemen
GCP/GLO/623/EC	Strategies for the gradual elimination of discards in European fisheries (DiscardLess — Horizon 2020)	80 196	92 127	01/03/15	28/02/19	Global
GCP/SLC/014/EC	Support to the creation of a Regional Database and associated transversal WECAFC, CRFM, OSPESCA, IFR	75 613	86 862	01/08/17	31/01/19	the Caribbean
GCP/SSD/008/EC	Enhanced Knowledge and Education for Resilient Pastoral Livelihoods in South Sudan	5 053 296	5 805 050	13/12/14	02/01/19	South Sudan
GCP/GLO/658/EC	Fostering Sustainable Feedstock Production for Advanced Biofuels on underutilised land in Europe (FORBIO)	382 709	439 643	01/01/16	31/12/18	Global

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OSRO/RLA/701/EC	Strengthening of resiliency in communities, municipalities and institutions in Bolivia and Colombia, based on participatory validated strategies to reduce the vulnerability and levels of risk in livelihoods.	1 134 201	1 302 931	01/05/17	31/12/18	Regional Latin America
OSRO/SUD/803/EC	Integrated response to drought affected communities in Kassala for improving the nutrition status through restoring and sustaining food and nutrition security.	540 682	621 117	01/01/18	31/12/18	Sudan
GCP/GLO/889/EC	FAO Globefish — EC Component	30 330	34 843	01/01/17	31/12/18	Global
OSRO/SUD/708/EC	Provision of livelihood interventions to the South Sudanese Refugees and vulnerable resident communities in Allait Locality in North Darfur State	561 942	645 540	01/08/17	31/12/18	Sudan
GCP/GLO/590/EC	BINGO — Breeding Invertebrates for Next Generation Biocontrol Training Network	260 967	299 790	01/01/15	31/12/18	Global
GCP/TUR/063/EC	Agricultural Implications for Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EBA) to Climate Change in Steppe Ecosystem	3 069 131	3 525 711	01/01/16	21/12/18	Turkey
GCP/ZIM/020/EC	Forests Forces — Forests Sustainably Managed for Communities, Environment and Shocks Resilience	3 725 825	4 280 098	17/12/13	16/12/18	Zimbabwe
GCP/ARM/006/EC	ENPARD Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture of Armenia	1 916 686	2 201 823	30/12/14	23/11/18	Armenia
GCP/RWA/019/EC	Support to the Government of Rwanda in the development of PSTA-IV and ASIP III	434 379	499 000	01/06/17	31/10/18	Rwanda
OSRO/CHD/705/EC	Appui à la Coordination du Cluster Sécurité Alimentaire pour un Impact Accru des Interventions Humanitaires des Membres de ce Groupe au Tchad	205 709	236 312	01/07/17	30/09/18	Chad
OSRO/SYR/601/EC	Strengthening the resilience to food insecurity of crisis-affected households and communities	5 708 739	6 558 001	03/03/16	02/09/18	Syrian Arab Republic
OSRO/CHD/704/EC	Appui à la sécurité alimentaire pour l'amélioration de l'état nutritionnel des populations hôtes, retournées et déplacées victimes de la crise de Boko-Haram dans les régions du Lac et Kanem	616 851	708 617	01/05/17	31/08/18	Chad
GCP/NAM/018/EC	Strengthening the capacity of farmers to manage climate-related risks in Northern Namibia	965 081	1 108 652	01/03/15	31/08/18	Namibia

Project symbol	Project title	Budget EUR**	Budget USD***	Start date	End date	Location
OSRO/MLI/502/EC	Appui à la résilience des populations vulnérables au nord du Mali: volet agricole	4 868 568	5 592 841	21/07/15	19/07/18	Mali
GCP/GLO/675/EC	FAO-Support an Effective Global Record Programme to combat IUU Fishing (Phase II)	216 662	248 894	23/06/16	22/06/18	Global
OSRO/LEB/502/EC	Enhancing food security and livelihoods of small farmers through semi intensive egg production	2 901 665	3 333 332	10/12/15	09/06/18	Lebanon
GCP/CHD/038/EC	Appui à la mise en place d'un Système d'Information durable sur la sécurité alimentaire et d'alerte précoce (SISAAP)	4 203 620	4 828 973	08/03/13	09/06/18	Chad
GCP/ZIM/022/EC	Increased household food, income and nutrition security through commercialization of an integrated and sustainable smallholder livestock sector in Zimbabwe	7 345 434	8 438 179	04/12/13	03/06/18	Zimbabwe
GCP/SRL/062/EC	"European Union — Support to District Development Programme" (EU-SDDP)	13 110 977	15 061 433	01/07/12	31/05/18	Sri Lanka
OSRO/GLO/603/EC	Sustainable energy technologies for food security in humanitarian contexts (SET4food) phase II	49 608	56 988	21/09/16	30/04/18	Global
OSRO/HAI/701/EC	Réhabilitation et renforcement des moyens d'existence des ménages affectés par l'ouragan Matthew	2 443 311	2 806 791	10/03/17	30/04/18	Haiti
GCP/INT/258/EC	Support to the IOTC Scientific Committee Program of Work	552 656	634 872	01/06/16	30/04/18	Inter Regional
OSRO/NIR/705/EC	Enhanced food security coordination and analysis and improved food security in Northeast Nigeria	3 951 276	4 539 089	01/04/17	31/03/18	Nigeria
GCP/INT/272/EC	Strengthening the Demersal Working Group of the Fisheries Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic	192 163	220 751	15/11/16	31/03/18	Inter Regional
GCP/SLC/012/EC	Workshop on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing in the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission.	85 100	97 760	01/11/16	31/03/18	the Caribbean
GCP/GLO/681/EC	AUTHENT-NET — Food Authenticity Research Network	14 538	16 701	01/04/16	31/03/18	Global

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GCP/CUB/019/EC	Apoyo al debate técnico sobre Agroecología y Agricultura de Conservación con Decisores, Expertos y	76 575	87 967	24/07/17	23/03/18	Cuba
GCP/INT/153/EC	Capacity-Building Related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements in ACP Countries — Phase 2	3 945 357	4 532 289	23/05/13	21/03/18	Inter Regional
OSRO/CAF/702/EC	Réponse d'urgence au renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire et des moyens d'existence des populations rurales affectées par la crise dans les zones les plus vulnérables en République Centrafricaine	1 454 631	1 671 030	15/03/17	14/03/18	Central African Republic
OSRO/SOM/712/EC	Famine prevention and drought response in Somalia	12 919 675	14 841 672	16/01/17	14/03/18	Somalia
GCP/GLO/646/EC	Blue BRIDGE — Building Research Environments for fostering Innovation, Decision-making, Governance and Education to support Blue Growth	793 951	912 064	01/09/15	28/02/18	Global
GCP/GLO/621/EC	Ecosystem Approach to making Space for Aquaculture — Aquaspace	177 092	203 438	01/03/15	28/02/18	Global
GCP/INT/268/EC	Scientific Cooperation to Support Responsible Fisheries in the Adriatic Sea — AdriaMed EC Y8	466 383	535 765	15/10/16	14/02/18	Inter Regional
GCP/INT/269/EC	MedSudMed Year 5 Assessment and Monitoring of the Fishery Resources and the Ecosystems in the Straits of Sicily	466 081	535 418	15/10/16	14/02/18	Inter Regional
OSRO/COL/604/EC	Recuperación rápida de la producción agropecuaria afectada por el periodo de lluvias 2016 en Chocó	188 678	216 747	01/02/17	31/01/18	Colombia
GCP/GLO/609/EC	Big Data Europe	67 566	77 618	01/01/15	31/01/18	Global
GCP/SLC/011/EC	Improving the governance of fisheries in the Western Central Atlantic	135 339	155 473	01/11/16	31/01/18	the Caribbean
GCP/INT/270/EC	Coordination to Support Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Mediterranean — CopeMed ECY8	465 412	534 650	15/10/16	14/01/18	Inter Regional
GCP/INT/271/EC	Scientific and Institutional Cooperation to Support Responsible Fisheries in the Eastern Mediterranean (EC Y7)	459 560	527 927	15/10/16	14/01/18	Inter Regional

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Partnerships and Outreach
PSR-Director@fao.org
www.fao.org

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Rome, Italy