



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

FAO

+

European Union

A report on
partnership

2016-2017



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Foreword by FAO Director – General

Since 1991, the European Union (EU) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) have collaborated through countless programmes in Africa, Asia, Europe, the Near East and Latin America, and our joint achievements have been significant.

The EU's ongoing support for multilateralism and the United Nations (UN) system are as essential to achieving the 2030 development agenda as they are to addressing the immense challenges that forced migration, conflict and crises continue to pose today.

Since 2012, FAO has been adopting a clear strategic framework to sharpen its focus as it works towards ending hunger and making agriculture, fisheries and forestry more sustainable. I have supported this ongoing transformation to guarantee the Organization remains "fit for purpose" and provides value for money. In the process, we have enhanced transparency and efficiency and increased command and resources at the field level.

By working together and merging our expertise, I am convinced the EU and FAO can rise to many of today's most pressing challenges. Here, let me highlight the EU's support for the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT), which is unmatched and has secured the livelihoods of many smallholder farmers. The Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme we launched together last year, meanwhile, marks a major step in reconciling wildlife conservation and food security, reducing unsustainable hunting practices and wild meat consumption, and boosting livestock production and consumption.

I would like to draw special attention to the eradication of rinderpest in 2011, which would not have been possible without the generous support of the EU. We also improved global governance through the reform of the Committee on World Food Security and made significant strides towards a healthier and hunger-free world through the Food and Nutrition Security, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST); and the Information for Nutrition Food Security and Resilience for Decision-Making (INFORMED) programmes.

We also made strides on food loss and waste, antimicrobial resistance and the continued care for ocean resources – underlined at the Our Ocean Conference in Malta, where the European



Commission and FAO announced new commitments to curb pollution, protect ecosystems and support the Blue Economy.

We recognize that poverty eradication remains a central tenet of the EU's development policy, and with it the promotion of peace and prosperity. My recent visit to Colombia with Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development, Neven Mimica, shows we can partner for peace, bringing together our strengths in ways that go beyond financial collaborations.

But ongoing instability and chronic challenges continue to trigger food crises around the world and threaten valuable development progress. That is why it is so important that the European Commission and FAO continue to improve the ways we share and analyse data and respond to food crises with an innovative mix of development and humanitarian assistance.

With our interests this closely aligned, it is my hope and deep belief that we will see our partnership grow even stronger, working hand in hand to achieve Zero Hunger and the 2030 Agenda – by boosting food security, reducing farmers' vulnerability to shocks, and keeping our agriculture and ecosystems sustainable.

José Graziano da Silva

Foreword by European Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development

I am delighted to introduce the 2016-2017 EU-FAO Partnership Report. It showcases the achievements of the European Union's (EU) strengthened partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) over the last two years. Ours is a comprehensive partnership, built on mutual trust, and framed by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Climate Change Agreement.

Together we are working towards a better future for all, through the sustainable use of resources, tackling climate change, and protecting biodiversity. Our cooperation spans a range of issues, from food safety and security, sustainable agriculture, and disease and pest control, to land tenure, soil management, and the fight against illegal fisheries, desertification and deforestation. In 2017, we sharpened our focus on resilience and food crises, climate change and natural resource management, agricultural investment and sustainable value chains, and nutrition and food systems.

We join forces at the global level, for example, to develop early warning and response systems, or to foster agricultural innovation. A large part of our cooperation takes place at the country level and with local partners on the ground, especially in Africa. The EU continues to be FAO's main resource partner, funding on average one project week in 2017 alone, for a total of well over EUR 230 million. In 2016 and 2017 we supported more than 200 ongoing FAO activities. This report can only touch on some of them. I would like to highlight in particular four important milestones.

Firstly, the Global Report on Food Crises has become the global reference point for joint analysis and response. Starting as an EU-FAO-World Food Programme (WFP) initiative, it has grown into a multi-agency effort, drawing the world's attention to the devastating effects of conflicts and protracted crises on food security.

Secondly, the joint EU-FAO 'Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation' (FIRST) programme became operational - an important and innovative initiative, which is helping 32 countries around the world to improve policies and investment in agriculture, food security and nutrition.



Thirdly, we signed a EUR 45 million project on sustainable wildlife management and food security – a first for our partnership in addressing wildlife management and people's sustainable livelihoods at the same time.

And finally, alongside the FAO, WFP and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) we organised a high-level event calling for global partners to "step it up together with rural women to end hunger and poverty," a personal priority of mine.

As you will read in the following pages, we have achieved a lot together. And by building on global partnerships like this, we can still do much more and better. I look forward to our continued cooperation with the FAO, and to strengthening our global frameworks, policymaking and impact. Together we can create a more sustainable future, which respects our planet, and ensures no one is hungry or left behind.

Neven Mimica

Acknowledgements

FAO would like to express its sincere gratitude and thanks to the European Commission entities that contributed to this Partnership Report. Particular thanks to the Directorate-General for International Cooperation and the European Union Delegation to the United Nations in Rome for their generous support and time in producing this document.

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Abbreviations

ACP: African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States

ADD: Action Against Desertification

AMR: Antimicrobial resistance

AU: African Union

CA: Conservation agriculture

CCAP: Coastal Communities Against Piracy

CFS: Committee on World Food Security

DEVCO: International Cooperation and Development

ECHO: Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations

ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States

ENPAR: European Neighbourhood Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development

EU: European Union

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

EWEA: Early Warning Early Action

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization

FFS: Farmer field school

FIRST: Food and Nutrition Security, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation

FLEGT: Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade

FMD: Foot-and-mouth disease

FNSSA: Food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture

FORBIO: Fostering Sustainable Feedstock Production for Advanced Biofuels on Underutilized Land

GSP: Global Soil Partnership

HCES: Household consumption and expenditure survey

IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development

INFORMED: Information for Nutrition Food Security and Resilience for Decision-Making

IPC: Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

IPPC: International Plant Protection Convention

ITPGRFA: International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

ITPS: Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils

IUU: Illegal, unreported and unregulated

KORE: Knowledge Sharing Platform on Resilience

OIE: World Organisation for Animal Health

PSMA: Port State Measures Agreement

RIMA: Resilience Index for Measurement and Analysis

SDG: Sustainable Development Goal

SSM: Sustainable soil management

UN: United Nations

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

VGGT: Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests

VPA: Voluntary Partnership Agreements

WFP: World Food Programme

WHO: World Health Organization

ZIAMIS: Integrated Agricultural Management Information System

Partnership at a glance

The EU-FAO partnership is an alliance that is driven by a common call to fight poverty, hunger and malnutrition on the planet. The partnership is based on common vision, goals and interests, which are fed by innovative approaches, tools and products, to the benefit of the global community, and it serves as an important agent of change to the benefit of millions of people in developing, emerging and developed countries, including in the European Union¹. This is evident in the EU's involvement in nearly all of FAO's areas of work, which has allowed the Organization to take on global concerns, through 217 ongoing EU-funded projects² in 2016 and 2017.

The EU's development policy, which is set out in the 2016 EU Global Strategy and the European Consensus on Development (renewed in June 2017), and FAO's overarching goals have remarkable similarities. The EU's commitment to strengthen the interconnections among development, peace and humanitarian aid, as well as among cross-cutting elements such as youth, gender and migration, is also a major pillar of FAO's approach to sustainable development. FAO is in sync with the Consensus' determination to combine traditional development aid with other financial resources, including private sector investment, domestic resources and development banks, aiming to pave the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) road from funding to financing development. FAO's role in mobilizing governments, the private sector and civil society offers a myriad of opportunities for EU development assistance, enterprises and investors to accelerate the economic transformation of rural communities and increase their resilience. FAO also recognizes the major role that the EU plays in providing technical and financial support for the implementation of nutrition initiatives, prioritized in its 2014 Action Plan for Nutrition.

All in all, the EU has established itself as a solid and leading resource partner for FAO. Over the past five years (from 2012 to 2017), the EU contributed more than EUR 920 million (USD 1 billion)³ to projects and programmes implemented by FAO. The EU-FAO partnership is sound and growing, evidenced by an upward trend of EU's voluntary contributions in recent years, which in 2016 amounted to EUR 118 million (USD 139 million), and in 2017 reached an outstanding EUR 239 million (USD 281 million). This enabled FAO to work extensively across the globe and in particular in those regions where assistance was most needed. Between 2014 and 2017, almost half of the contributions were

directed to Africa, with provisions also targeting Europe, Latin America, the Near East and Asia. During the same period, FAO's work on food crises and resilience was the most financed by the EU, with 42 percent of total contributions, while funds provided to ensure sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries reached their highest mark in 2017.

We are grateful that 2017 saw the approval of several significant EU-funded projects, such as the Sustainable Wildlife Management programme for EUR 42 million (USD 50 million), the FAO Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Programme for EUR 32 million (USD 37 million), the KULIMA project in Malawi for EUR 26 million (USD 30 million), and the AFIKEPO Nutritional programme also in Malawi for EUR 23 million (USD 27 million), among others. The EU was further active in supporting resilience and crisis response in South Sudan, through a EUR 25 million (USD 29 million) project to strengthen the livelihood resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities, as well as famine prevention and drought response in Somalia for EUR 13 million (USD 15 million).

Going forward, the EU and FAO agreed on four priority areas of work for 2018 to 2020: **resilience and food crises; climate change and natural resource management; agricultural investments and value chains; and nutrition and food systems.**

With an increase in food crises due to famine, conflict and climate shocks, the EU's continued support will remain as vital as ever to tackle common global concerns and bring about prosperity and peace, underlined by our shared responsibilities and values. The EU has showed great willingness to work with and through FAO, and strengthening our cooperation will certainly bring us closer to realizing the 2030 Agenda and a world free from hunger.

¹ Sarfatti P., Laanouni F & Spinelli A. (2018). Study on highlights of FAO-EU cooperation 2007-2017. European Union

² Contributions provided to the Multilateral/Pooled Trust Funds are not included in this list.

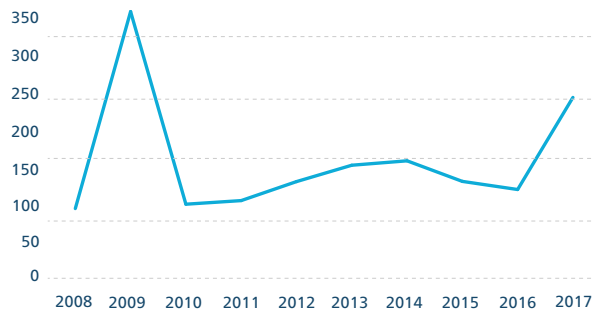
³ Values in euros (EUR) in this report are based on the exchange rate as of July 11, 2018 (USD 1 = EUR 0.85)

In figures

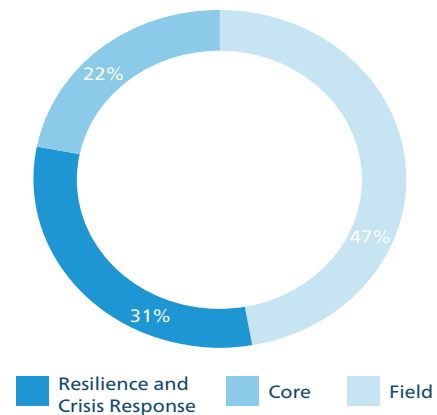
Total contributions of the EU to FAO 2016 – 2017

EUR 357 163 124

Trend of voluntary contributions (EUR million), 2008 – 2017



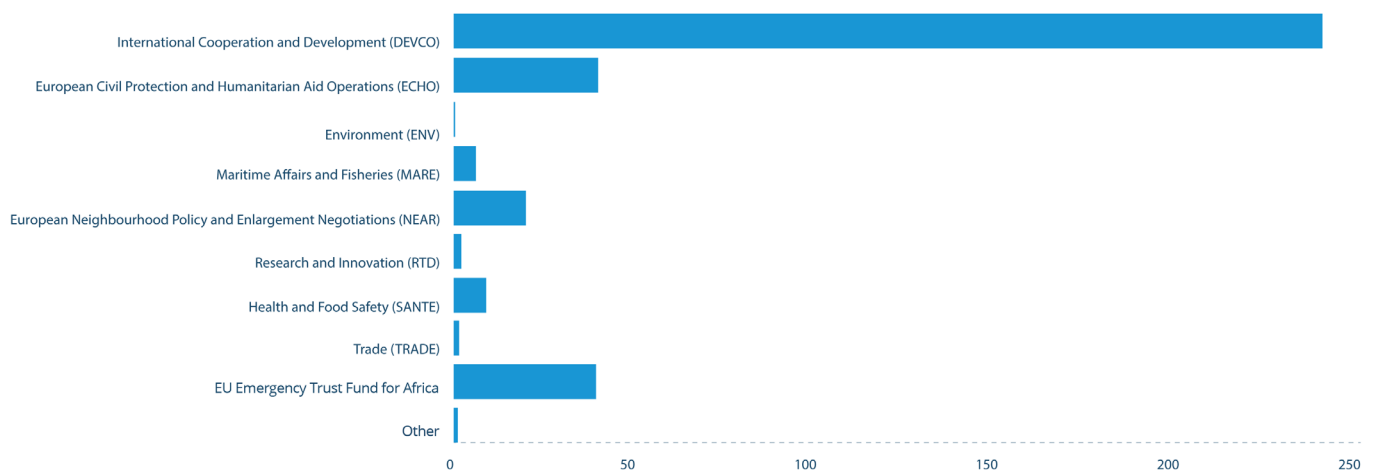
Category distribution 2016 – 2017



Regional distribution 2016 – 2017



Contributions by European Commission's Directorate General (EUR million), 2016 – 2017



Significant events during 2016-2017 reflect a strengthened partnership between the EU and FAO



+ 2017 May
FAO Director-General meets EU Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO) in Brussels
 During the meeting, both leaders highlighted the strong partnership that exists between the two organizations.

+ 2017 May
FAO Director-General addresses the European Parliament on food security
 FAO Director-General addressed members of the European Parliament's Agriculture Committee, where he stressed the need to transform current agriculture and food systems to achieve sustainable development.

+ 2017 September
FAO hosts the 13th annual meeting of the working group of the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement between the European Union and the United Nations
 The high-level meeting was an opportunity to discuss ways to make cooperation between the two organizations more efficient and results-focused, permitting faster start-up of activities and ensuring administrative consistency across operations.

+ 2017 September
EU and FAO sign a letter of intent to collaborate further on food waste, food safety and antimicrobial resistance (AMR)
 FAO and the EU pledged to work closely together to halve per-capita food waste by 2030, and committed to tackling the spread of AMR on farms and in food systems.

+ 2017 September
Strategic dialogue meeting between FAO and DEVCO
 During the one-day policy talks FAO Deputy Director-General for Programmes, EU Commissioner for DEVCO, as well as other EU/FAO officials, outlined the partnership's joint priorities and deliverables for the coming two years (2018-2020).

+ 2017 October
FAO and EU celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT) in Rome
 FAO and EU co-hosted a high-level forum on the achievements of the VGGT over the years.

+ 2017 October
Our Ocean Conference in Malta
 The EU hosted the Our Ocean conference for the first time in Europe to stress the importance of bringing together different stakeholders to come up with innovative solutions that can safeguard our oceans for future generations, including FAO's Port State Measures Agreement to tackle illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.



Global food governance

The world's food and agricultural systems are essential to the health and well-being of every woman, man and child on Earth. Ensuring that everyone has access to adequate nutrition, and that food systems grow and develop in ways that can meet the needs of all people is a fundamental responsibility of human societies. This can best be accomplished through well-developed cooperation that includes trade, innovation and investment as well as shared rules for safety and fairness in all aspects of production, distribution and consumption.

Safeguarding the world's food and agriculture also means paying attention to the sustainability and climate footprint of all activities related to food and agriculture. FAO enables all forms of cooperation by providing data and analyses of emerging trends, facilitating the development of norms and standards to guide action by governments and their partners, and supporting and sustaining technically sophisticated platforms at global, regional and national levels for policy dialogue among governments, farmers, civil society, businesses and consumers.

One of the most tangible ways in which FAO contributes to the daily lives of people around the world is in developing and promoting international standards around the production and trade of food. From food labelling to the management of fish stocks and the preservation of valuable genetic heritage of plants and livestock, FAO brokers international guidelines and hosts a myriad of commissions and governing bodies that keep our food safe and our food production sustainable into the future. Facilitating trade, keeping plants and animals healthy and ensuring that benefits are shared by all, are essential parts of FAO's mission to strengthen national institutions and global food governance.

This ensures EU countries can continue to reap the benefits of stable commerce and development, while protecting and promoting the sustainable use of natural resources.

The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

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 EU provides a valuable contribution to technical and scientific engagement. It also provides financial support that assists developing countries and least developed countries to fully contribute to developing international phytosanitary standards and recommendations.

Through national and regional training workshops, the EU'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. Better standards also frequently have economic impact. The development of an international standard on solid wood packaging material, for example, realized a saving of almost USD 2.5 billion in North America alone. Continued EU partnership is instrumental in maintaining a global perspective as the plant protection community develops a strategic framework for 2020 to 2030. It also allows progress on a number of critical issues facing the world's plant resources, while facilitating economic and trade development towards sustained prosperity, solidarity and security in Europe and around the globe.



The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)

The EU promotes the sound management and sustainable use of natural resources through its financial support for ITPGRFA. Commonly known as the International Seed Treaty, it 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 EU has been an important contributor to the Treaty's Benefit-Sharing Fund. At the community level, nearly a million people around the world, mostly smallholder farmers, have so far benefited from projects supported through the Fund since 2009. Farmers and scientists of all genders, including young scientists, have been trained on how to conserve, manage and use plant genetic diversity. They also benefited from new technology that helps them discover and breed for crop traits.



Burkina Faso - Nursery to promote sustainable land management
©FAO/Giulio Napolitano

Codex Alimentarius

Codex Alimentarius, or simply 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, fisheries and forestry products amounts to over EUR 467 (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 many areas, the EU has been an important partner in addressing the alarming trend of increasing antimicrobial resistance (AMR). The EU has actively contributed to FAO's normative work and that of the 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 EU Commission adopted a new EU 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 in a One Health Approach, which seeks to improve health and well-being 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 a meaningful participation of developing countries, the EU contributes to the Codex Trust Fund. These contributions, financial and in-kind, support countries in building robust and sustainable national capacities to engage in the Codex and have helped improve assessment for exposure to chemical and biological agents in food in the Association of SouthEast Asia Nations (ASEAN) countries, for example.



Somalia— Girl drinking milk at a camp for IDPs who lost their livelihoods due to the drought
©FAO/Karel Prinsloo

One health

Among many areas, the EU has been an important partner in addressing the alarming trend of increasing antimicrobial resistance (AMR). The EU has actively contributed to FAO's normative work and that of the 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. In the same month, the EU Commission adopted a new EU Action Plan on AMR, building on the WHO Global Action Plan

on AMR and the FAO Action Plan on AMR 2016–2020. It aims at making the EU a best practice region in tackling AMR. All three plans adopt the One Health approach, which seeks to improve health and well-being 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.

The Committee on World Food Security (CFS)

The CFS has been central to global governance in food and nutrition security since 2010 and is a crucial element of the cooperation between the Rome-based agencies. The EU is the main voluntary contributor to the CFS, which is a foremost international platform for governments and other stakeholders to initiate processes to eliminate hunger and address food challenges. In 2016 and 2017, the EU and its Member States supported the CFS to the tune of EUR 1.7 million (USD 2 million).

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

The VGGT represent a historic breakthrough in the global effort to safeguard the legitimate rights of people to own, use and access land, forests and fisheries. Since 2012, when they were endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security, these first-ever global tenure guidelines 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 EU has been a champion of responsible land governance and attaches great significance to the VGGT as a tool to tackle some of the structural problems that drive food insecurity. The eradication of hunger and poverty and the sustainable use of the environment, after all, depend in large measure on how people, communities and others gain access to natural resources such as land, fisheries and forests

For this reason, the EU has been supporting land governance projects in 40 countries. In 18 of these countries – many of them in sub-Saharan Africa – it collaborates closely with FAO to ensure the application of the Voluntary Guidelines, adherence to which is now at the core of EU support to value chain development. Through this partnership, FAO provides Transversal Support to targeted countries, bringing international expertise in areas such as tenure rights, gender inclusivity, agriculture investments, emergencies and capacity development, funded by the EU.

The close collaboration between the EU and FAO in the development and implementation of the VGGT supports inclusive policy dialogue and land reform, as well as participation in tenure governance processes for women, vulnerable populations and marginalized groups. This helps people to claim, secure and restore their legitimate tenure rights, while boosting agricultural growth and inclusive rural transformation. The aim of the Guidelines is to achieve food security for all and support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food.

Food security monitoring

The collaboration between the EU and FAO to improve food security monitoring is longstanding. As a result, FAO's Food Security and Nutrition Statistics Team has been working closely with the Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development. In the last five years, EU contributions supported 90 percent of all team-related activities for the analysis of food consumption data collected through national household consumption and expenditure surveys (HCES). HCES are an inexpensive way to fill an important information gap, since reliable data on consumption patterns and nutrition intake is often limited. These surveys help governments enact national policies and identify communities where nutrition interventions are needed.

EU funding also contributed to building the capacity of governments to apply these household surveys and to improve food security indicators at national and subnational levels. The ADePT Food Security Model has been a valuable tool in this effort. It is a user-friendly, stand-alone software developed by the FAO Statistics Division and the World Bank under the EU-funded Improved Global Governance for Hunger Reduction Programme. EU support helped develop methodologies that improve the estimates of undernourishment incidents through access to datasets of worldwide surveys.



Pakistan – A woman farmer sifting wheat seeds to separate them from the chaff using a traditional method
©FAO/Asim Hafeez



Resilience and food crisis

On average, between 60 and 80 percent of people hit by crises are rural families who rely on agriculture-based livelihoods for their survival. With levels of acute and chronic hunger rising across the world and humanitarian funding requirements growing at an unsustainable rate, a radical new approach is required to tackle the root causes of vulnerability while simultaneously meeting the immediate needs of crisis-hit populations.

The Global Report on Food Crises 2018, in which the EU is a critical driver and partner, highlights conflict and insecurity as one of the major drivers of acute hunger – accounting for 60 percent of the 124 million people who faced acute hunger in 2017. Climate disasters – mainly drought – were also major triggers of food crises in 23 countries, with over 39 million food-insecure people in need of urgent assistance.

FAO plays a critical role at the humanitarian–development–peace nexus, particularly through its resilience programme, leveraging the Organization’s technical knowledge and extensive experience on the ground in developing countries to ensure that humanitarian interventions have longer-term impacts, as much as possible. It is not just cost-effective and feasible to invest in resilience in humanitarian contexts, it is

essential if we are to successfully tackle the growing number of people on the verge of catastrophe.

The EU, through both the Directorate-General for Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) and the Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO), has been a crucial partner for FAO in building resilience among the most vulnerable communities, with ongoing projects worth EUR 62.8 million. For example, the EU provides substantial support to strengthen food security information and analysis – the foundation of rapid, needs-based response. The EU has also enabled FAO to provide critically needed emergency assistance to some of the most vulnerable, crisis-hit people across three continents, including responding to the El Niño phenomenon of 2016, in Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Colombia, Somalia, Haiti, Vietnam and Dominican Republic, and in 2017 averting a famine in Somalia, Nigeria and Yemen.

In contexts of displacement, EU support is providing displaced people and their hosts with opportunities to rebuild their lives and move to self-reliance. For example, under the Madad programme, Syrian refugees and host communities are receiving vital livelihoods support through cash and shock-responsive social protection in Lebanon and Jordan.

Empowering decision-makers in food crises through focused analysis

Food security information systems and tools are central in providing decision-makers with data on which to base policies, resource allocations and emergency interventions when communities are faced with threats and crises. Through their longstanding alliance to promote food security information systems, the EU and FAO work together to develop, promote and harmonize these tools and systems.

By better understanding the underlying factors that drive families' vulnerability to food security shocks, FAO and the EU work together to enhance rural communities' ability to anticipate, absorb, accommodate and recover from disasters and crises in a timely, efficient and sustainable way. Building more resilient livelihoods is recognized as a powerful means to mitigate – and in the best-case scenario prevent – food security crises. FAO continues to measure people's capacity for resilience to food insecurity and poor nutrition, and the effectiveness of interventions that strengthen resilience.

Information for nutrition food security and resilience for decision-making programme

Groups experiencing repeated crises often face a myriad of challenges related to chronic hunger and poverty that require resilience-building responses to break cycles of vulnerability in rural communities. A focus on integrating emergency and longer-term development initiatives has led to the development of the **Information for Nutrition Food Security and Resilience for Decision-Making (INFORMED)**, a programme that provides technical, analytical and capacity-development support to regional institutions and national governments. INFORMED focuses on food and nutrition security, and resilience analysis for policy and programme design.

Knowledge sharing platform on resilience

With the support of INFORMED, FAO launched the **Knowledge Sharing Platform on Resilience (KORE)** in early 2017. It provides a knowledge-sharing platform for the community of practitioners involved in resilience-related initiatives. The aim of the platform is to strengthen communication, collaboration and sharing of best practices among the broader resilience community, including practitioners at country level. Although FAO drove the initial rollout, plans to collaborate with a broader range of partners are ongoing. Seventeen webinars on resilience-specific topics were organised and a number of resilience good practice fact sheets were developed by KORE as a knowledge sharing mechanism to contribute to the improvement of resilience programming.

What is INFORMED?

INFORMED works in close collaboration with regional and national partners to support the development of technical and institutional capacities to improve analysis, information sharing and monitoring of food and nutrition security so that actors involved are better prepared to withstand potential food crises and thus increase the resilience of vulnerable populations.

The programme has three main components:

- +

Increase the availability and access to quality data on food security, nutrition and resilience information in order to limit the effects of forthcoming hazards and crises, especially by better linking early warning activities with early warning actions developed on the basis of this analysis.
- +

Improve the quality and the country level application of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, which is used as the standard tool for informing food security and nutrition policy decisions. This is done through the support to revise procedures, training and direct technical guidance in a number of countries on the application of the IPC.
- +

Help governments and regional institutions to better include food and nutrition security and resilience objectives (based on the evidence available) into their policies through the promotion of knowledge-sharing and lesson-learning mechanisms.

Integrated food security phase classification

Through the EU's ongoing support, investment in robust and timely food security analysis such as the **IPC**, continues to successfully inform governments as well as the humanitarian and development community interventions in nearly 30 countries.

By using the IPC classification and analytical approach, governments, UN agencies, NGOs, civil society and other relevant actors work together to determine the severity and magnitude of acute and chronic food insecurity, and acute malnutrition situations according to internationally-recognized scientific standards.

In practice, analysts use various methods of data collection and analysis and, with the IPC, they can describe their conclusions using the same, consistent language and standards. The IPC approach is particularly useful in comparing situations across countries and regions, and monitoring the changing of food insecure situations over time.

IPC alerts are life-saving, especially in countries where conflicts, failed crops or food shortages can leave communities at extreme levels of food insecurity. Furthermore, the availability of timely and reliable food insecurity and malnutrition analyses helps early responders target appropriate interventions and save lives and livelihoods.

So far, the IPC has ensured good coordination and targeting of humanitarian assistance as well as a joint monitoring of the situation in several cases such as: famine declaration and emergency food crisis in South Sudan in 2017 and 2015, respectively; emergency food crisis in Yemen (2017, 2016), Somalia (2017) and Central Africa Republic (2014); and famine declaration in Somalia (2011).

Support to evidence-based resilience programming

Resilience measurement and analysis are critical for formulating evidence-based policy, programmes and investments for humanitarian and long-term development initiatives that aim to build food secure and resilient livelihoods. With the support of INFORMED, FAO has:

- + Promoted a consensus-based process of harmonization, a standard definition and the technical development of resilience measurement tools through the multi-stakeholder Global Resilience Measurement Technical Working Group;
- + Promoted the use of resilience analysis, by using the **Resilience Index for Measurement and Analysis (RIMA)** complemented by other tools, for informing programming and policymaking processes; impact assessment initiatives; social protection and gender analyses to increase resilience capacity; and exploring the key determinants of resilience for coexistent refugee and host communities; and
- + Promoted the institutionalization of resilience analysis efforts at country at regional level.

Global network against food crises

A joint EU-FAO-WFP Initiative was launched in Istanbul at the World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016 as the "Global Network for Food Insecurity, Risk Reduction and Food Crises Response". The Network seeks to create a forum for global dialogue aimed at reaching a common understanding of the structural drivers of food crises and related policy and programming implications.

Within this initiative, there are three broad work streams: the Global Report on Food Crises, the Network, and advocacy for political buy-in. Supported by the EU, FAO coordinates with major humanitarian and development partners to produce the annual **Global Report on Food Crises**, which is based on IPC and CH analyses. The Report provides neutral, transparent and consensus-based food security analysis to inform annual planning and resource allocation decisions. This analysis aims to generate global consensus around the severity and magnitude of food crises, and promote coordination in shaping higher-level policy process along the humanitarian–development–peace nexus.



Ethiopia - UN agency heads monitoring progress of RBA projects
©FAO/IFAD/WFP/Michael Tewelde

Early warning early action

The frequency of natural disasters has increased nearly fivefold compared to 40 years ago. This incurs great costs to local economies, livelihoods and lives. Expanding needs, competing priorities and scarce resources globally mean that new tools are required to ensure smart, effective investments help lessen the impact of disasters before they occur. FAO's **Early Warning Early Action (EWEA)** system translates warnings into anticipatory actions to reduce the impact of specific disaster events. Acting early before a disaster happens or reaches its peak is critical: it can save lives and protect livelihoods from immediate shocks, while protecting longer-term development gains by increasing the resilience of local communities over time. Acting early to protect livelihoods also represents considerable cost-savings as opposed to full-blown crisis responses, which frees up valuable funds for other interventions.

Protecting livestock assets and building resilience through early action in Kenya

Mlongo Mwanyasi is a farmer whose animals are critical for her economic stability. With young children to support, Mlongo buys and sells cows so she can send her family to school.

In Kenya, three seasons of back-to-back failed rains placed 2.6 million people in a precarious situation. Signs of severe drought were detected through a range of indicators and prompted FAO to release USD 400 000 from its Early Action Fund to protect livestock among vulnerable communities. "We experienced drought in the past, but it never lasted this long," said Mlongo at the time of the intervention. "This one is severe."

FAO vaccinated and treated livestock and distributed feed to keep animals healthy and productive ahead of the peak of the drought. It also ensured local markets were better managed and ran more smoothly so people could more easily sell and purchase the products and livestock they needed.

For every dollar spent on this intervention, beneficiary households benefitted USD 3.50.

Mlongo received 70 kg of livestock feed and 15 multi-nutrient blocks to support her breeding stock. As a result, she was able to save a key breeding animal – who produced a live calf. "Because of eating the feed and getting sufficient energy, she survived. FAO has helped a lot. I am very grateful because had it not been for this food, this valuable cow may have died."



Kenya- Ms Mwanyasi tending to some of her remaining cattle that managed to survive thanks to a collaborative drought intervention programme led by FAO
©FAO/Tony Karumba



Integrating humanitarian and development interventions

Promoting the resilience of vulnerable communities and livelihoods is the most effective way to break the cycle of vulnerability and achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2, “Zero hunger”. People with resilient livelihoods are better prepared for and can better cope with shocks – whether recurrent, protracted or unexpected. They have greater and more diverse sources of income, and their families are better fed and nourished.

For these reasons, FAO, with considerable support from the EU, is actively applying a complementary approach that bridges humanitarian and development objectives, essentially operationalizing the new way of working and framing the work within the humanitarian–development–peace nexus. This entails significantly strengthened efforts in sharing data relating to vulnerability; undertaking joint assessments and analysis of needs, response and future risks; and collaborating on planning and programming, backed up by appropriate financing modalities and stronger leadership in support of collective outcomes.

FAO is looking at how to do things differently and be innovative. As part of this effort, FAO is cooperating with development partners – such as the EU and local partners – to meet immediate food needs while sustainably increasing food security and strengthening the resilience of food insecure households, in order to help mitigate the damaging effects of recurrent crises and address the root causes of persistent vulnerabilities and food insecurity.

A good example of this is the “Conceptual Framework for Collaboration and Partnering among the Rome-based Agencies: Strengthening resilience for food security and nutrition”. This involves greater collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and WFP to achieve collective food security and resilience outcomes on the ground through improved quality, effectiveness, scale and impact of the work of the three agencies. The Conceptual Framework is based on four main areas of collaboration: policy dialogue, analysis and planning, joint programming and implementation, and measuring impact and resilience.

Ultimately, the EU’s ongoing support to FAO’s emergency and resilience-building interventions has allowed FAO to promote a paradigm that involves the transition, recovery and development phases, with a special emphasis on the role agriculture can play in facilitating the transition from conflict and crisis to sustainable peace.

Embracing flexible aid and technology in emergencies — the case for cash transfers in Vietnam

Vietnam suffered its worst drought in 90 years in 2015 and 2016. The El Niño-induced dry spell left one million people in need of food assistance and 1.75 million lost all or part of their livelihoods.

Embracing new tools and processes to tailor recovery to local needs, ECHO and FAO, in partnership with Action Aid Vietnam, used a cash transfer and agricultural voucher scheme to target the most vulnerable families, including female-headed households, the elderly, people with disabilities, chronically ill and landless people. The project's success hinged on flexibility. Each family received a voucher divided into three coupons to ensure maximum flexibility on the date and amount of the purchase, or a cash transfer divided into two tranches to cover the two lean seasons during the project's implementation.

The distribution of cash and agricultural vouchers allowed drought-impacted families to restart their livelihoods. As a result, they did not have to resort to negative coping mechanisms, such as contracting loans, selling assets or reducing the number and portions of their meals each day.

The project supported 5 469 households across three provinces, where 3 077 households received an unconditional cash transfer during two lean seasons (November 2016 and March 2017), and 2 392 households received agricultural input vouchers. The voucher beneficiaries also received post-harvest equipment to protect crops in the event of floods and/or pest infestation. Women's unions organized trainings of trainers for female union staff on gender and climate change, community-based disaster management, and how to effectively communicate to bring about behavioural change.

The project used the Kobo Toolbox system, which allows anyone in a given project to collect field data using mobile devices, such as cell phones and tablets, and to instantly validate and rapidly analyse the data gathered. For this project, open-ended questionnaires were tailored to identify the impacts of the intervention on the livelihoods and food security of households, and to better understand how they experienced the distribution process, including waiting times at distribution sites and difficulty in reaching distribution points. FAO's implementing partners on the field – Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), local authorities and extension workers – carried out monitoring activities throughout the project and received training on data collection with the Kobo Toolbox.

"Seeing a field of dead crops from drought is every farmer's nightmare. Sadly, it was my reality," said Ms. Dinh Thi Cam, when drought severely damaged her chili crop in Gia Lai. Her family received vouchers for farming materials, essential in restoring farming activities. "We are now fully equipped with seeds and materials for the next agricultural season without looking for additional loans," she said.

Vietnam - Distributing cash transfers, agricultural vouchers and post-harvest equipment to drought-affected communities
©FAO



Restoring resilience in the Syrian Arab Republic

The third largest governorate in Syria, Homs is home to some of the most fertile lands in the country. Traditionally, agriculture played a major role in the Syrian economy, accounting for about 20-25 percent of the country's gross domestic product, and was a main source of employment for nearly half of the Syrian population. However, the Syrian conflict, now in its seventh year, combined with lack of rain and adverse weather conditions since 2009, have had a devastating impact on the country's economy and the agricultural sector.

Against this backdrop, FAO, with the EU's support of EUR 5.6 million (USD 6.5 million), is implementing a comprehensive resilience project to address the root causes of agricultural underperformance and food insecurity in the country. One of the key intervention lines of the two-year project, which began in March 2016, focuses on sustainable natural resources and small-scale farmers' access to water in order to strengthen local food production as well as provide local farmers with alternative sources of income.

Under the "Whole of Syria" approach, FAO works closely with WFP, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Organization for Migration and other partner institutions, reaching 73 052 households (438 312 people) across Syria up to January 2018.



Syrian refugees and host communities benefitting from FAO's agricultural trainings
© FAO/Carly Learson

Improving access to water to boost crop production

Hassan Al-Hassan, a Syrian farmer known to locals as Abu Hasan, remembers how difficult it had been in the past few years in the village of al-Rabea in the southern governorate of Homs. "Due to lack of water, we could hardly produce anything," he said. Homs is also home to some of the most fertile lands in the country. Traditionally, agriculture had a major role in the Syrian economy. But the Syrian conflict, now in its seventh year, combined with lack of rain and adverse weather conditions since 2009, have had a devastating impact on the agriculture sector.

The irrigated lands along the Homs-Hama canals were some of the main agricultural casualties in the past few years. This was in part owing to damage and destruction to the irrigation canals and mechanisms that control water distribution.

With EU support, FAO has been implementing a two-year resilience-building programme that strengthens local institutions to improve drought early warning management capacities for better food security and nutrition. As part of this, FAO is helping to restore access to water for over 40 000 families – about 240 000 people – including 4 000 families in Abu Hasan's community.

"It is the best thing we could have dreamed of. This year's production is four-times higher than the last three years," he said. Such projects have helped farmers remain on their land, feed their families and even produce vegetables and fruits to meet the needs of residents in al-Rabea and the surrounding villages, as well as a significant portion of people living in Homs city.

Building rural livelihoods in Somalia - from cash transfers to youth employment opportunities

Ensuring the resilience of agricultural communities worldwide goes hand in hand with eliminating the rural poverty that is keeping farming families trapped in vicious cycles of dependence. In Somalia, the EU has invested in two projects that together address the immediate needs of families along with some of the root causes that drive their vulnerability to shocks, including limited employment opportunities.

Boat designing and building offers new prospects for Somalia's coastal youth

Somalia's youth unemployment rate is among the highest in the world, at a startling 67 percent. While stability remains fragile, it is important for the country's recovery and peace-building process to create short and long-term employment opportunities for Somalis, 70

percent of whom are under the age of 30. Furthermore, young people are extremely vulnerable to radicalization and while the radicalizing factors of youth can vary, they are nonetheless also rooted in socio-economic stimuli or lack of them. To prevent youth radicalization and negative coping mechanisms while increasing young people's employment opportunities, the UN and the Somali Government launched a Joint Programme on Youth Employment in 2015 that specifically focuses on providing youth between the ages of 15 and 34 with vocational education and enterprise training. It also aims to rehabilitate infrastructure in high-potential sectors of the economy. Next to – and in support of – this programme, FAO has been partnering with the EU on the project No piracy: Alternatives for youth living in coastal communities of Puntland, Galmudug and Mogadishu – also known as the Coastal Communities Against Piracy (CCAP) project. As the name suggests, the EUR 5 million (USD 6 million) project, which was launched in 2016 in close collaboration with the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, reaches out to youth living along the coast to support them in building livelihoods in the fisheries sector and not fall into piracy.



Somalia – Lead fishermen training in vertical drop lining method targeting large tuna
©FAO

Promoting decent rural employment

Beyond the emergency context, FAO is partnering with numerous EU Member States – including Italy and Sweden – to invest in rural infrastructure, agriculture development and social entrepreneurship to create new opportunities for a growing demographic of young people across Africa and Latin America. Through policy support and capacity development, FAO applies an **Integrated Country Approach for promoting decent rural employment** by helping rural territories identify existing business opportunities and establish a public-private support system for rural youth. These types of investments are essential to connecting new generations to the land and allowing them to see a stable future free from poverty in the rural areas in which they grow up. Without job opportunities and services in these agricultural areas, many young people will see no other option but to migrate to urban centres or risk dangerous journeys in search of a better life beyond their borders.

Somalia has one of the longest coastlines in Africa, and the fisheries sector is considered to have the largest potential to create new full-time jobs – between 28 000 and 40 000 in total. But the sector lacks key equipment such as fishing boats and knowledge in how to design and build safe boats. Through the CCAP project, young people -- including women – have been engaged in long-term apprenticeships to design, build and repair safe boats. The success of the sea trials for these boats built according to FAO safety specifications has generated significant interest in the new vessels, and private sector companies are showing interest in purchasing boats directly from the Somali boatyards partnering with the project. Lead young fishers were trained and received fishing kits, while others were trained as crew and fishers aboard vessels. A mixed group of youth have learned new ways to add value to

their fish products through processing by drying fish. In an effort to reduce waste in the sector, fishmeal is also expected to be produced in the future as another by-product. A number of households have also received solar fridges, which allows them to keep their fish fresh for longer periods and makes them less dependent on selling their products on the same day, at the whim of the highest bidder. Fisheries cooperatives and fishing companies also took part in consultations and participatory analysis of fisheries cooperatives' capacity.

By expanding employment opportunities for young men and women in rural areas, together FAO and the EU are supporting rural youth and harnessing their potential as drivers of positive change in their communities.



Cash transfers secure productive assets at critical junctures

The challenging security environment in Somalia, combined with a severe drought in 2017, placed an immense burden on farmers. Increasing numbers of families without access to food and water left areas of the country teetering on the verge of famine. Many farmers rely on livestock and small farming activities to survive the harsh climate and poor land conditions, and the 2017 drought left few resources to sustain families.

Building resilience for affected communities was crucial and, through EU support, FAO was able to provide families with unconditional cash transfers, which they could use to purchase food and water. More than EUR 2.1 million (USD 2.5 million) in EU funding allowed FAO to meet the immediate food needs of communities at a critical time when many farmers and herders were unable to produce their own food. This limited families' recourse to negative coping strategies – such as selling off livestock and other productive assets they still

had – and reduced urban migration. With vulnerable rural families in a better position to withstand drought through timely, targeted support, poor households were no longer consumed by struggling for mere survival but could engage in other productive activities, enabling them to build resilience to future natural shocks. EU support allowed FAO to assist 16 679 households – more than 100 000 people, half of whom were women – in southern and central areas of Somalia.

Supporting the livelihoods of farmers in Southern Somalia

Mumino Aden, a mother of ten children, is head of the family and a resident of Biliile Village in Dinsoor district. With a disability that leaves her struggling to walk, livelihood opportunities are minimal for her. Drought, meanwhile, has driven up household expenses. “I get about USD 50 per month from relatives,” she said. Mumino's only other source of income was the five goats she was rearing on 0.5 hectares of land.

In a good year, Mumimo's harvest averages 250 kg of maize, 300 kg of sorghum and 100 kg of beans – less than half of what she would need to feed her family for the year. The Jilaal – Somalia's dry season that runs from January to March – was drier and hotter in 2017 than normal, which badly affected pasture and water resources. To make things worse, the Gu – the country's rainy season that usually runs from April to June –

started two weeks late and tapered off early, leaving little hope for Mumino and other families to access sufficient food for the year.

“As a result of the drought, there was nothing on the farm. The goats could not be sold to buy food, they were in such bad condition. I was feeling hopeless and increasingly desperate,” she said. Support from relatives also diminished, as they, too, were affected by the prolonged severe drought.

With financial support from the EU, through DG DEVCO, FAO's implementing partner TAADO teamed up with the Dinsoor District Drought Committee to select vulnerable families for unconditional cash transfers. “I am very grateful to TAADO and FAO for coming to the rescue. I received USD 232 and was able to buy food for the family, medicine and also repay some debts,” said Mumimo.



Somalia- A woman farmer cleaning seeds
©FAO/Giulio Napolitano



Climate change and natural resource management

Climate change is one of the biggest challenges of our time, bringing with it myriad challenges for many vulnerable rural communities struggling to eke out a living from the land and the sea and put food on the table. It also increasingly poses challenges for the management of our forests, fisheries and lands, which are so crucial to our continued food security and prosperity. Ocean warming is one example of the ways climate change adds to the many human pressures on our blue world, including illegal, irregular and unreported (IUU) fishing.

Rising temperatures, land use practices, extreme weather events and population pressure limit the amount of fertile land available for food production. Forests, too, are under stress – but they also play an increasing role in strategies to mitigate climate change by reducing some of the harmful emissions in our atmosphere. The EU and FAO are working in partnership to protect and better manage these and other resources, to ensure the health of communities, food systems and our planet.

Fighting desertification and land degradation in Africa and beyond

Desertification and land degradation are serious challenges that lead to resource scarcity, hunger and poverty – and by extension, conflict and crisis migration. Simply put, when land fails to provide sustenance, people are more likely to fight over productive resources or look elsewhere for a better life. However, the recent successes of FAO's large-scale restoration initiatives show that these problems are not insurmountable. Bold action and investments in sustainable land management and restoration can boost food security, improve livelihoods and help people adapt to climate change.

Action Against Desertification (ADD) is an initiative of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) to restore dry lands and degraded lands in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, aimed at tackling the detrimental social, economic and environmental impact of land degradation and desertification. It is implemented by FAO and its partners, with funding from the EU, under the framework of the tenth European Development Fund.

The programme builds on the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative, which was established in 2007, and has become Africa's flagship initiative to combat the effects of climate change and desertification, and brings together more than 20 African countries, international organizations, research institutes, civil society and grassroots organizations.

The EU and FAO are partnering with the UN Convention to Combat Desertification to support local communities, governments and civil society in six African countries – Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal – as well as Fiji and Haiti, in improving the condition and productivity of dry lands and fragile ecosystems affected by desertification, land degradation and drought.

This support to sustain productivity is critical in these regions, where poverty remains high, and land and water resources are a major source of food and livelihoods for people – about two-thirds of the rural population in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia live in extreme poverty.

In the target countries in the Sahel, desertification adds to the already limited opportunities people – especially a growing population of youth – find in rural areas. The link between this lack of prospects on the one hand, and migration and armed conflict in parts of the region on the other, makes investing in the Sahel all the more urgent. With reasonable prospects to build a dignified life in their own communities, vulnerable groups are far less likely to be lured by armed groups or risk their lives in pursuit of better opportunities across borders.



Protecting Fiji's mangroves

In Fiji deforestation, intensive sloping, flat farming and reclamation of mangrove swamps for farming are the main drivers of land degradation. The country is losing 50 tons of soil per hectare each year, owing it to run-off, which is four times the average in tropical areas. Rising sea levels as a result of climate change also affect Fiji's aspirations for sustainable development.

The Action Against Desertification (AAD) programme is assisting land restoration for small scale farming on 2 000 hectares in 64 village communities. It is also supporting 2 000 farmers in generating income, and building the technical capacity in sustainable land management of 240 farmers and 540 members of 64 communities.

Expanding Africa's great green wall

Moctar Sacande worked as a scientific researcher at the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew in the UK when he stumbled across FAO's ADD Programme to restore Africa's Great Green Wall. Moctar, a native of Burkina Faso, realized the opportunities that could be created with a green wall across Africa's dry lands from the Atlantic to the Red Sea. Pursuing this dream, Moctar applied to work with FAO, resigning from his research post. "In 2012, I became interested in the Great Green Wall initiative," he remembers. "We started putting it into practice in ten villages in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger... Very quickly, around 325 villages got involved in restoration activities. Some 70 000 farmers were involved, half of them women," he says. "Together, they planted some 12 000 hectares of degraded land with native species to initiate their restoration."

Moctar believes that land degradation in the Great Green Wall area is not yet irreversible, but time is running out and swift action is needed. "We should not lose time, because natural resources are under pressure and climate is changing. And you have population growth too. It's a combination of factors," he commented.

By improving soil productivity and investing in rural areas, the project, with support from the EU, aims to improve the living conditions of some of the poorest communities. Many villages in these parts of the world currently live without electricity or the Internet, and many women living here have little control over resources. This makes it difficult to entice young people to remain in rural areas where they have so few employment opportunities.

As a plant scientist, Moctar knows the situation in the region all too well. He drove the restoration model when he worked at the Royal Botanic Gardens in Kew. "The solution is in the plants," he added. "Working together, governments, the international community, civil society and grassroots organizations have a real opportunity to improve the living conditions of countless people."



Niger - Women at work to prepare the field for the next rainy season by excavating mid-moon dams to save water.
©FAO/Giulio Napolitano

FAO-EU Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) programme

Illegal logging contributes to the degradation of millions of hectares of forests each year. By extension, it places pressure on valuable ecosystems that provide shelter and sustenance to wildlife and people alike, and that frequently offer livelihoods to surrounding communities. Equally worrying are its negative contributions to climate change, as forest degradation diminishes nature's innate ability to absorb CO₂. Illegal logging is also a drain on countries' development potential, with governments losing an estimated USD 5 billion in unpaid taxes each year, while also shouldering the burden of environmental damage – resources which are key to achieving broader sustainable development objectives.

In an effort to counteract widespread illegal logging, the European Commission's Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Action Plan promotes legal production and consumption of tropical timber. To this end, the EU has signed Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPA) with several tropical timber-exporting countries. Under the VPA, the country develops systems to verify that its timber exports are legal and traceable, and the EU then agrees to accept only licensed imports from that country. Over a dozen countries are in the process of negotiating or implementing such bilateral trade agreements, which eventually give them easier access to the EU market and build trust with consumers.

The FAO-EU FLEGT programme was created in 2008 to support the implementation of the FLEGT Action Plan. Through a multi-donor trust fund, the FAO-EU FLEGT programme finances projects proposed and implemented by governments, civil society and private sector organizations in Latin America, Africa and Asia. During the project design and implementation phases, the programme also provides targeted technical and operational assistance to ensure the most impactful results. Over the last ten years, the programme has provided technical support and resources to more than 200 projects in some 40 countries across the three regions. Thanks to its success, in 2016 the programme was extended for a third phase until 2020, in cooperation with the UK Department for International Development and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency.



Vietnam- Wood manufacturing
©FAO/Joan Manuel Baliellas

The ultimate beneficiaries of the FLEGT Action plan and the FAO-EU programme are poorer communities in target countries, whose livelihoods are negatively affected by illegal and unsustainable forestry activities.

Governments, too, benefit from improved planning, increased and sustainable revenues, improved governance and rule of law, while the private sector has the advantage of a corruption-free environment conducive to competitive prices and secure rights to resources. On a global level, decreasing illegal logging contributes to the SDGs by alleviating poverty, ensuring food security, mitigating climate change, and managing forests sustainably.

EU importers welcome FLEGT-licensed timber

Importing timber into the EU requires due diligence on the part of the buyer to ensure that the timber is sourced legally. A FLEGT license is a guarantee of that. Safeguarding that logging and all other steps in the timber supply chain are done legally is crucially important when sourcing from countries with some of the world's most valuable forest resources. Indonesia, home to the third largest forest area in the world, was first to reach the Voluntary Partnership Agreement goal of exporting traceable timber in 2016. This has led to the facilitation of trade in legal timber from Indonesia. In 2017 around 40 000 shipments to the EU alone, worth over EUR 1.2 billion, were verified under the FLEGT licensing scheme.

The availability of FLEGT-licensed timber will reduce the time and resources that European companies need to spend on ensuring that timber comes from legal sources, satisfying European ecologically-conscious consumers.

Tackling illegal fishing on multiple fronts

Around 10 percent of the world's population relies on fisheries and aquaculture for livelihoods, providing a valuable source of animal protein to millions of people worldwide. Protecting these sources enables continued reliance on the sector through addressing issues around illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. The EU is a key partner in developing international instruments to combat IUU fishing and efforts to strengthen global fisheries governance.

Increasing transparency and traceability of fishing vessels and illegal activities convinced FAO and the EU to collaborate in helping address these challenges worldwide.

The **Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA)**, which entered into force in June 2016, is the culmination of years of global efforts to combat IUU fishing by setting harmonized standards and robust measures for port states. With EU support at the highest political level in negotiating its adoption, the PSMA is the first legally binding international instrument to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing, a challenge critical to safeguarding the ocean environment. As of May 2018, there were 54 parties to the Agreement, including the EU and its Member States.

The EU was also instrumental in negotiations leading to the adoption of the **Voluntary Guidelines on Catch Documentation Schemes**, endorsed by the members of the FAO Committee on Fisheries in 2017. The Guidelines aim to prevent illegally caught fish from being imported into States or regions.

Also, the EU, through the Directorate-General for Fisheries and Maritime Affairs (DG MARE), contributed financially to the development of the **FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels** (Global Record) and took part in the technical discussions on this important tool. The first operational version of the Global Record, released in 2017, aims to provide a single access point for information on vessels used for fishing and fishing-related activities, with the primary objective of tackling IUU fishing. Furthermore, it has contributed financially to FAO's Global Capacity Development Umbrella Programme in support of the implementation of the PSMA, complementary instruments and tools.

Through these various instruments, tools and funding, FAO and the EU are playing a leading role in pursuing a core target of SDG 14, which calls for ending IUU fishing by 2020.





Increasing responsible investment and sustainable soil management

Preserving the soil and ensuring it has adequate nutrients to support crop growth is a crucial component to achieving global nutrition and food security targets, including those set out in the SDGs. In 2012, the EU and FAO teamed up to promote inclusive soil governance and regional cooperation for healthy soils through the **Global Soil Partnership (GSP)**.

The Partnership supports local communities, governments and civil society in the management and restoration of dry lands and fragile ecosystems affected by desertification, land degradation and drought. From the beginning, the EU has provided financial and technical support to the GSP, including through the EU Joint Research Centre. In 2013 the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils (ITPS) was established at the first Plenary Assembly of the GSP, composed of 27 top soil experts representing all the regions of the world. The main function of the ITPS is to provide scientific and technical advice, as well as guidance on global soil issues

to the GSP primarily, and to specific requests submitted by global or regional institutions. The ITPS advocates for addressing sustainable soil management (SSM) in the different sustainable development agendas. One of the flagship publications of the ITPS is the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management. These were developed through an inclusive process within the framework of the GSP. They aim to be a reference providing general technical and policy recommendations on SSM.

Moreover, the GSP is complemented by the regional soil partnerships. Building on existing soil networks, the **European Soil Partnership** aims at collaboration, empowers regional and national institutions by strengthening their capacities to manage soils, and provides soil data and information to support decision-making.

Balancing conservation and food security concerns

Wild meat plays an important role in food security in many tropical and sub-tropical regions of the world, particularly in Central and West Africa. In some communities up to 80 percent of protein intake is derived from wildlife. At the same time, recent studies have estimated that 285 mammal species are now threatened with extinction due to hunting for wild meat.

The **Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme** was launched in 2017 in an effort to reconcile wildlife conservation and the food security of indigenous and rural communities in ACP countries. This EUR 42 million (USD 50 million) seven-year ACP initiative is funded by the 11th European Development Fund and is being implemented by a consortium of partners that is led by FAO and includes the Centre for International Forestry Research, the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development and the Wild Conservation Society.

The Programme aims to reduce unsustainable hunting practices and bring wild meat consumption down to sustainable levels at projects in 12 pilot countries. At the same time, the initiative will work closely with national authorities and the private sector to, provide rural communities with affordable alternative protein

sources such as chicken, livestock or farmed fish. Doing so will help discourage hunting of endangered species and reduce food safety risks associated with the consumption of wild meat.

Many countries are already facing serious wild meat challenges. It is estimated that in the Congo Basin, for example, some 4.6 million tonnes of wild meat are consumed annually, an equivalent of approximately half of the beef produced in the European Union. If hunting wildlife for food is not reduced to sustainable levels, not only will we lose biodiversity, but also countless families will suffer soaring levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. Based on the results from the pilot projects, the Programme will support the development of national policies and legal frameworks to reduce wild meat consumption to sustainable levels. The initiative will also create jobs in the farming sector, empower women, and help secure the rights of indigenous people to access the natural resources upon which their livelihoods and cultures depend.

The Programme has an important role to play in supporting countries as they work to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It will directly contribute to SDG 2 on Zero Hunger, SDG 12 on Responsible Consumption and Production, as well as SDG 15 on Life on Land.





Swaziland - A food factory worker grinding hot pepper for the preparation of various chili products
©FAO/Giulio Napolitano

Agricultural investments and sustainable value chains

Nearly 80 percent of the world's poor live in rural areas where people depend on agriculture, fisheries or forestry as their main source of income and food. Tackling poverty and hunger requires recognizing that food and nutrition security are intrinsically linked to rural livelihoods. As greater numbers of people tend to migrate to cities in search of a better life, it is increasingly important that investments in the agricultural sector provide rural communities with sufficient incentives to remain on the land with the opportunity to meet their livelihood needs and live a life of dignity. This is particularly relevant in post-conflict situations, which are by nature volatile. More than a third of the countries that have experienced conflict fall back into it within a decade – often because the root causes of instability were not addressed. Convincing rebel groups to lay down arms for good has all too often proven futile when the rural areas they return to provide no opportunity for them to make a living.

To tackle rural vulnerabilities and create new market opportunities, farmers need to be coordinated in value-added

activities. In this effort to move up the value chain, beyond producing raw agricultural materials only, they need support to take on activities such as processing, preservation, packaging and labelling, to name but a few. The idea is that such value-added goods are then sold in a profitable manner that provides broad-based benefits for communities without permanently depleting natural resources.

To this end, FAO and the EU have been partnering on programmes and projects that support farmers by improving value chains and addressing some of the external constraints that are preventing them from getting the most out of their production, such as a lack of access to information and extension services. In addition, the EU and FAO both believe that ensuring land tenure rights is a vital means to end hunger, allowing smallholder farmers to secure their livelihoods, while increasing their production and incomes. Investing in rural areas and value chains is therefore not only key to food security, but also a valuable tool to break the vicious cycle of poverty and insecurity.

Supporting the European Neighbourhood Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (ENPARD) in the eastern partnership

In 2011, the European Commission launched ENPARD, an EU initiative to reinvigorate the agriculture and rural sector of the Eastern Partnership countries⁴. It applies best practices and experiences in cooperation with governments and rural communities. It is part of the EU's commitment to fostering inclusive growth and stability in its neighbourhood and recognizes the importance of agriculture in the context of national food security, sustainable production and rural employment.

Giving Georgia's farmers access to timely information and services

Georgia, where agriculture is one of the main economic activities, was the first Eastern Partnership country to launch the ENPARD programme. It will run until 2022 through three consecutive phases, the first of which was completed in 2017. FAO has been providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) of Georgia under ENPARD since 2013 and will continue throughout all phases with EU funding of EUR 15 million (USD 18 million).

The main focus of ENPARD Georgia is to build capacity and support government institutions in the reform of the agriculture and rural development sector to improve employment and the living conditions of rural populations, and to promote diversified social and economic opportunities in those areas, particularly for women and youth. FAO has been building the Ministry of Agriculture's capacity – as well as that of its policy-implementing agencies – to effectively develop the country's Strategy for Agriculture Development 2015–2020 and to streamline the process of bringing Georgia closer to the EU institutions. In particular, FAO has helped facilitate the Ministry's donor coordination in the agriculture sector and develop its agricultural cooperation and extension services.

FAO has also boosted the Ministry's statistical and analytical capacities, along with its ability to develop value-chains and promote climate-smart agriculture across the country. With support from FAO, Georgia is bringing relevant policies in line with those of the EU and establishing a policy unit within the MoA that

allows the government to collect data and produce research, analyse information, and prepare policy recommendations.

- + **Upgrading the national extension systems** will ensure farmers receive timely information, training, advice and counselling to reach their maximum potential in production. With more knowledge and capacity, they are able to produce greater yields, with higher quality and greater efficiency.
- + **Greater access to statistics and information**, meanwhile, allows for better analysis and dissemination of agriculture-related data to diverse stakeholders. FAO, in close collaboration with the Ministry, built an online platform for statistics. Having access to more accurate data allows the Ministry to implement policies and helps farmers, entrepreneurs and exporters enhance their competitiveness.
- + **Seed certification** was initiated by FAO and led to higher production in the grain sector. With demand for certified seed increasing, some farmers reported a 40 percent increase in income as a result.
- + The practice of working through **cooperatives** was new in Georgia. But, through EU investment and FAO support, farmers now come together, pooling resources and knowledge to produce more efficiently and effectively.

⁴ Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.



Georgia – Local farmers learning modern strawberry growing methods
© FAO

New territories of peace in Colombia

The Government of Colombia signed a final peace accord with FARC rebels in November 2016, ending half a century of conflict and paving the way for a new era of peace and prosperity. FAO and the EU – along with UNDP and Vía Campesina – are the international bodies designated to accompany the country in the implementation of the first article of the peace agreement, which focuses on a comprehensive rural reform.

Overhauling the Colombian countryside is essential to build lasting peace in the country. For one, as the conflict mostly took place in rural areas, development in those parts has lagged behind and Colombians who live there today have far fewer opportunities than those living in cities. A second consideration is that unequal access to land is one of the root causes of the original conflict – thus further warranting structural reforms. With thousands of rebels laying down their arms, the government is working hard with partners to ensure that former fighters have the opportunity to build alternative livelihoods and stable lives in these rural areas, and that agricultural communities receive the support they need to unleash their productive potential. These interventions build on an increasingly common understanding: that no peace will last where food security is lacking.

With financial support from the EU of more than EUR 3 million (USD 4 million), FAO managed two projects under the header of the EU's **New Territories of Peace** programme from 2014 to 2017. The overarching goal of the initiative was to support Colombia in building strategies to improve food security and resilience in rural areas that experienced armed conflict and natural disasters.

Under New Territories of Peace, FAO has been working with the government, civil society organizations and farmers. On the one hand, it is providing technical support to the government in building sound policies and institutional structures. On the other, it is building the capacity of farmers and farmers' organizations to improve their production and marketing skills to increase their economic prospects.

The latter part of the initiative reached 4 166 direct beneficiaries across 12 municipalities in Colombia, with interventions that fostered peaceful co-existence through agricultural and leadership training, input



Colombia - FAO Director-General and EU Commissioner for DG DEVCO attend a meeting with members of the new peace territories project
©FAO/Raul Arboleda

and equipment supply, and financial support that built inclusive and sustainable value chains. For example, interventions in Guaviare, Bolívar and Atlántico departments, improved market links for more than 1000 families in key production lines, including corn, beans, banana, sugar cane, pineapple, chicken, and rubber.

In addition to – and in support of – the New Territories of Peace programme, FAO and the EU have also worked together to advance comprehensive land reform and stable tenure through the implementation of the VGGT. With EU support, FAO assists Colombia in implementing the Guidelines to address post-conflict land-related issues and promote rural transformation through improved governance of tenure.

Going forward, FAO and the EU have agreed to continue their work to support the Government of Colombia in implementing the peace agreement – this time through the Food and Nutrition Security, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST) programme (see programme on page 42). In addition to providing technical support to the government, FAO and the EU will seek to strengthen Colombian peasant

associations, identifying relevant cooperative practices elsewhere, managing rural savings and credit funds, and setting up collective funds and solidarity incentives. This will allow the peasant associations to generate income and distribute their profits to improve the quality of life in rural areas.



Colombia – Farmers' cooperative prepares silage for cattle
©FAO

Nurturing new leaders for territorial development

Robinson Yance de la Hoz farmed from a very young age in Colombia's Municipio de Candelaria and is the founder of the Association of Agricultural and Livestock Producers (ASOPRAGAN). At a point when ASOPRAGAN was in need of support to grow, the EU together with FAO, provided the necessary funding, technical assistance and training.

To address issues of land scarcity, Robinson focused on creating businesses where farmers could come together and work in one large productive unit, rather than each farmer's working on one small plot. They worked to develop confined livestock production and designated small land holdings for pasture and reforestation.

Robinson believes that participating in the New Territories of Peace project changed many things for the better – particularly as a result of the leadership course he and his associates took at the University of Córdoba, organized in association with FAO and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture. "Thanks to all our efforts and the support we received, our quality of life has improved. I have seen how the lives of our ASOPRAGAN associates changed. We were able to create eight direct and some 20 seasonal jobs," he said.

"We learned many things such as financial management, the management of logistics, and how to add value to what we produce. We also learned how to assume ownership of the processes without affecting other sectors. We learned to care for nature, environmental management, management of flora and fauna. I am grateful to FAO that provided us with the opportunity to become social leaders."

Inclusive agriculture systems through competitive bioenergy value chains

European policy-makers introduced goals to be reached by the year 2020 in a number of different sectors, including the energy sector. The goals known as the 20-20-20 Targets are based on three pillars – security of supply, competitive markets and sustainability. To achieve these goals, the **Fostering Sustainable Feedstock Production for Advanced Biofuels on Underutilized Land in Europe (FORBIO)** project, supported by the Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, was set up with 12 partners including eight from EU Member States and one partner from Ukraine.

FAO, a partner of FORBIO, is working on feasibility studies to access sustainable bioenergy production potential on available under-utilized land in three target European countries – Germany, Italy and Ukraine. In outreach countries – Ireland, United Kingdom, Belgium, Poland, Hungary and Romania – the project provides for knowledge transfer and capacity-building activities.

FORBIO serves as a way to identify social, economic, environmental and governance-related opportunities. It also helps evaluate agronomic and techno-economic potential and assess the environmental and social sustainability of value chains. Finally, its goal is to encourage European farmers to produce non-food bioenergy carriers.

The FORBIO project aims to boost the green economy and create jobs at the local level through assessing the potential of under-utilized land, defining the necessary legal and administrative settings, and helping develop advanced competitive bioenergy value chains.

For many years, FAO has been at the forefront in developing effective concepts and measures to ensure truly sustainable bioenergy production in Europe and worldwide, notably through its lead in the development of the internationally-recognized Global Bioenergy Partnership set of sustainability indicators. Through its mandate to move towards global food security, FAO strongly supports the cultivation of bioenergy feedstock on land that is not suitable for food production – and thus not leading to potential food-feed conflicts.

Thanks to decades' worth of experience with projects of this kind, FAO has gained relevant expertise in assessing what is needed to build and sustain effective and inclusive agricultural systems. In the case of FORBIO, FAO is applying its expertise to support an accurate and thorough sustainability assessment of value chains – specifically of all environmental, social and techno-economic aspects. Based on these analyses, the Organization works to make the planning process as inclusive as possible, leading multi-stakeholder discussions that take into account private investment interests, sector policies, and the interests of land owners and farmers who want to develop their livelihoods. This approach will lead to the production of a roadmap with agreed roles and defined responsibilities for the potential future developments of the bioenergy value chains in the case-study areas.



Germany - View of the Schwarze Pumpe Lignite power plant
©FAO

In **Germany**, 15 000 hectares' worth of lignite mining sites were identified in the Brandenburg and Saxonian lowlands for bioenergy production. In addition, former sewage-irrigated fields were identified in Brandenburg, Berlin and Saxony as target areas, providing another 10 000 hectares. Bioenergy production will establish and promote post-mining land-use to generate income and restore lands through the use of energy crops and rehabilitation practices.

Coordinated actions to contain the threat of foot-and-mouth disease in the European neighborhood

Ensuring the safety of traded food commodities across the globe means implementing technical requirements and high national standards of animal health in exporting countries. Countries affected by epizootic diseases pose major risks to the international system for animal health, which is why the system requires constant monitoring to ensure there is no threat to the health of livestock in importing countries or its consumers. To this end, the EU has supported FAO to the amount of almost EUR 8 million (USD 9 million) to build the long-term capacities of partner countries in animal health and livestock services, particularly strengthening veterinary services and improving disease surveillance capabilities.

The control of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) remains crucial in ensuring that exports move freely and food remains safe for consumers. With the nature of FMD, it is widely acknowledged that any gap in the prevention system can lead to an outbreak, which can have grave consequences for human health and be economically catastrophic for European agriculture. Reducing this risk requires actions within the affected countries, alongside measures relating to risks associated with movements of people and animal products. To this end, since 1954, FAO and the EU have been working together through the **European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (EuFMD)**, one of FAO's oldest commissions to coordinate common action against FMD.

Today, the Commission is working harder than ever to support its Member States at a time when the infection circulates in the European neighbourhood and in more than 70 countries in Africa, the Middle-East, and large parts of Eurasia. This includes working with member countries on their preparedness, 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 (OIE). In the past three years, with the EU's financial support, an extensive online training programme has been developed that now has over 7000 animal health officer trainees who have taken modules from over 60 countries, including all 28 EU Member States. This programme is acknowledged to be a global leading example in the animal health world, and modules have been widely translated for cascade training at national level.

EuFMD developed the Progressive Control Pathway for FMD, which is now the main tool used by FAO and OIE for FMD prevention actions across the world. It also operates a Fund for Applied Research that supports small projects on areas of strong applied importance to Member States. Its training programmes, meanwhile, are increasingly requested to assist countries with similar needs. It maintains an emergency response capacity, which has been called upon almost every year as epidemics approach the Member States. Through close partnership with the EU (through the Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety), FAO's Commission ensures a coordinated response to the changing threats. In the process, it has built countries' capacities in FMD emergency preparation and field investigation, contingency planning, vaccination, and bio-risk management, among other areas. To ensure risk communication with Member States, it also provides a monthly report on FMD movements across the globe to better inform risk managers, and maintains an FMD Knowledge Bank.

In 2017 and 2018 in the European neighbourhood, EuFMD specifically focused on enhancing the capacity of Turkey, Georgia and the neighbouring countries of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Jordan and Egypt to control FMD with technical guidance and support. This involved FAO providing hands-on training in developing or implementing risk-based control programmes, as well as online training to over 300 veterinarians in Russian and the first online animal health course to be tutored and



provided in Arabic for 150 trainees from 10 Near Eastern and North African countries. Under FAO, the EuFMD has brought together countries in areas such as the Trans-Caucasus to agree upon common actions, which is contributing to peacebuilding in a region with a history of conflict.

In its work on animal health and disease control, FAO draws on the past successes and lessons learned from the eradication of rinderpest in 2011 to develop and strengthen capacities for handling other potentially detrimental livestock diseases, such as peste des petits ruminants.

Cooperation between the EU and FAO on rinderpest was central in building the capacities of national, regional and sub-regional institutions, and bringing

about a coordinated, sustained and harmonized approach to eradicate transboundary diseases. The partnership also developed a Pan-African Programme for the control of epizootics, strengthening national surveillance and control capacity, and contributed to changing governments' vision on the roles of the public and private sectors in providing technical services. Cooperation in areas related to food safety, including FMD and avian flu, benefits consumers and producers, and protects international trade.

Women farmers taking the lead in Zambia

In Zambia, where the majority of the population relies on agriculture for a living, ensuring food self-sufficiency is a stepping-stone for poor communities to develop and lift families out of the poverty trap. With EU support of more than EUR 12 million (USD 14 million), FAO worked alongside the Ministry of Agriculture in Zambia to launch the Conservation Agriculture Scaling Up Project in 2013. It set out to increase productivity and production of crops in 31 districts across Zambia. The project benefited more than 229 000 Zambian farmers – 40 percent of them women. In addition, it specifically zoomed in on productivity loss connected to soil degradation, high inputs prices, poor produce markets and poor farming practices. The overarching goal was to reduce hunger and to improve families' food security and nutrition along with their incomes – all the while promoting the sustainable use of natural resources through conservation agriculture (CA).

As is the case in many parts of the world, Zambian women work in agriculture with little reward or income in return for their labour. They traditionally have less access than men to productive resources, services and opportunities, including land, financial services and education. Recognizing this, the project ensured the participation of rural women, who received support and education that helped them improve their yields, increasing their food security and that of their families.

In addition to teaching CA techniques, the project employed Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) solutions to modernize service delivery. Most notably, the project developed an e-voucher system, called the Farmer Input Management Voucher System, to facilitate farmers' access to quality inputs and services. The system monitors farmer activities and allows them to redeem inputs in real time. The system also facilitates payments to agro-dealers and suppliers, and helps the government improve extension

services. The success of the e-voucher model led the government to adopt the system as the backbone for the implementation of its national agricultural subsidy programme, the Farmer Input Support Programme.

In 2017, the government rolled out its own comprehensive system, the Zambia Integrated Agricultural Management Information System (ZIAMIS), which serves 90 suppliers, 1 500 agro-dealers, and more than 1 500 000 farmers, along with a number of banks and mobile payment companies that use ZIAMIS for real-time management of payments and monitoring of transactions. ZIAMIS has further enhanced the use of ICT within Zambia's Ministry of Agriculture, as it collects and manages databases such as the National Farmer Register and the national catalogue of agricultural inputs. It also facilitates mass SMS communication to farmers and other stakeholders, along with routine market, nutrition and food security monitoring across the country.

Working with Zambia's Ministry of Agriculture ensured sustainability, also thanks to the more than 820 agricultural extension service staff the government has committed at all levels of the Ministry to participate and contribute to the success of the project.

Scaling up impact in Lusaka province

When Margaret Chisangano acquired almost five hectares of land, she began rearing goats. Margaret allocated one hectare to grow maize, a staple food for most Zambians. But declining soil fertility and erratic rains led to a poor harvest and, as the years went by, the land increasingly dried up to such an extent that even in the years with good rain there was a reduced yield.

Margaret had difficulty supporting her five dependent children with her seasonal income. Having a year-round income meant the difference between bare survival and providing a decent life for the family. The benefits were almost immediate once she adopted conservation agriculture practices. "Once I started CA, my yields improved," she said. "From one hectare, I started producing 120 bags [of maize] where previously I was producing just ten bags."

Handling prolonged drought as a result of climate change is a major challenge in Zambia, but the farmers involved in the scheme prepare the land and plant early. This means there is minimal soil disturbance with greater water infiltration and retention in the soil. This results in increased production, which allows farmers to make good profits and reinvest in their land.

The EU-FAO collaboration has long-term effects on the people in Chongwe district. Margaret moved the family into a five-room house with modern facilities from a thatched grass-roof hut. Her days of vulnerability are long gone. "Today I have a house and I bought a vehicle from the profits I made through CA – I believe CA opened opportunities for me that would otherwise be unavailable."





Nutrition and food systems

FAO coordinates work on nutrition to protect, promote and improve nutrition-sensitive food systems. Our ability to eradicate hunger depends in no small way on ensuring that the whole agricultural supply chain, food systems and the communities they serve are healthy, productive, sustainable and resilient. This means adopting production techniques that are smarter in the ways they use scarce natural resources and proactive about environmental threats and weather changes. It means involving national institutions in policies and actions that stimulate both the production and consumption of nutritious food, and in ensuring the safety of products for human consumption.

With a focus on the relationship between agriculture and nutrition, FAO works to ensure agricultural development is people-centred, leading to improved access, availability and consumption of food for better nutrition. The aim of FAO is to support the generation and dissemination of evidence about food systems, assist decision-makers in governments to develop policies, and improve consumer knowledge and awareness of healthy diets.

The Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation programme

The sustainable eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition requires that governments, non-state actors and development partners work in a more coordinated and focused manner to address the root causes that keep the hungry, food insecure and malnourished trapped in a vicious cycle of chronic deprivation.

The **Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST)** programme contributes to this objective by supporting governments with strengthening the enabling policy and institutional environment to improve food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture (FNSSA) through raising political commitment and developing capacities at country level.

The Programme provides policy assistance and capacity development support through a network of policy officers and technical experts who focus their work on:

- + Developing and implementing coherent sectoral and cross-sectoral policy and programme frameworks and related instruments;

- + Strengthening human and organizational capacities for policy and institutional change;
- + Supporting inclusive and evidence-based governance and stakeholder coordination across sectors and policy domains.

Since its launch in 2015, the Programme has created a network of policy officers and technical experts working in 30 countries, one territory (West Bank and Gaza Strip) and one sub-regional organization (the Economic Community of West African States - ECOWAS) across five regions. This network is FIRST's mechanism for bridging between the EU and FAO in providing policy assistance and capacity development services to partner governments in order to support them in achieving development objectives related to SDG 2, as well as SDGs 1 and 3.

FIRST has reinforced the partnership between FAO and the EU around shared strategic priorities, both at global and country level.

This partnership has led to changes in the way in which the two organizations work together. It is expected that these changes will last beyond the duration of the Programme. In particular, the partnership is allowing FAO and the EU to pull together their respective strengths to address complex challenges that would be hard to tackle for each organization on its own.

Kenya – FIRST Africa Regional conference
©FAO/Luis Tato



Main achievements



FIRST supports the **ECOWAS** Commission in developing a Regional Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy that incorporates food security and nutrition concerns, and guides the design of national fisheries and aquaculture programmes and investment plans in the member countries.



In **Honduras**, FIRST contributed to strengthening the capacities of six sub-national Food Security and Nutrition Committees on the regulatory framework, local planning, cross-cutting coordination and decentralization as part of the updating process of the National Food Security and Nutrition Policy and Strategy.



In **West Bank and Gaza Strip**, FIRST has promoted an inclusive policy dialogue and ensured the engagement of the ministries of agriculture, health and social development to jointly contribute to the formulation of the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy.



In **Timor-Leste**, FIRST has supported the government in drafting the statutes of KONSSANTIL - the highest-level coordination body established to guide the national multi-sectoral response to food and nutrition insecurity.



With the support of FIRST, the 2nd generation of National Agricultural Investment Plans, integrating food and nutrition security, have been formulated in **Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia** and resources mobilized for their implementation in **Chad and Côte d'Ivoire**.



In several countries, including **Burkina Faso, Guatemala, Honduras and Niger**, FIRST also supports ongoing EU budget support/sector reform contracts in the field of FNSSA. By making this link between policy development and investment planning, FIRST is helping ensure that resources are available for turning policy frameworks into action.

Moving forward

FIRST has made good progress in terms of supporting policy formulation, mainstreaming food security and nutrition in sector-specific policies, strengthening institutional capacity for policy analysis and implementation and supporting inclusive policy dialogue.

This work is being consolidated and strengthened by deepening the analysis that ought to underpin resource allocation, investment and capacity development decisions by governments, EU and other stakeholders in support of a more realistic and impactful policy and programme implementation.

Concretely, this involves carrying-out country-level policy effectiveness analysis during 2018 - 19 to identify FNSSA-related policy and institutional binding constraints, investment options and related bottlenecks that hamper policy implementation and impact.

There is also a need to maintain FIRST's relevance to the evolving context and strategic priorities of the EU and FAO, which requires that FIRST links with issues related to migration, youth employment, climate change and stability, while continuing to ensure political support for the FNSSA agenda.

Creating increased food welfare in Honduras

Central America's Dry Corridor region is home to more than one million families affected by extreme natural hazards. The recurring droughts, excessive rains and severe flooding, force many families to rely on subsistence farming. High levels of food insecurity are common and result in above-average levels of chronic malnutrition in children under the age of five.

To address these persistent challenges, the Government of Honduras and the EU launched the project Food Security, Nutrition and Resilience in the Dry Corridor, also known as EUROSAN-Occidente. The EUR 28 million (USD 33 million) initiative seeks to implement Honduras' National Food and Nutrition Security Strategy in ten associations of municipalities (mancomunidades) in the western departments of Copán, Ocotepeque, Lempira and Santa Bárbara. Its goal is to improve the food and nutritional security of 15 000 rural households through the creation of sustainable agricultural systems that increase food production, while also providing support to education and nutrition, and strengthening national and local institutions in target communities.

Within the framework of EUROSAN-Occidente, the EU provided funding close to EUR 5.3 million (USD 6.2 million) to FAO, working alongside the Organization to develop the capacities of mancomunidades,

municipalities, schools, grassroots organizations and service providers to implement locally managed extension systems in agriculture, health and nutrition. This contributes to building more resilient food systems at the local level, with cascading effects for the food security and health of the country as a whole.

With a special emphasis on women, rural youth, children under the age of five, and the indigenous population, the project that started in 2016 strives for substantial gains in food and nutrition security in the selected communities within five years.

Even in the short time since the project began, results have been tangible. Close to 6 000 pupils from 516 pre- and elementary schools are benefitting from food grown and promoted through the project. Building suitable facilities for 42 educational centres will improve the processing of food from family farming, while 180 health centres and 680 technicians from various service providers are now able to offer better advice and services that support families' food production, health and nutrition.

FAO and the EU promote agriculture to enhance nutrition outcomes. A Framework for Joint Action was designed to guide future advocacy, research and capacity – building efforts under their strategic partnership.



Enhancing diet and nutritional practices in Mozambique

In Mozambique, almost one in every two children under the age of five suffers from chronic undernutrition, and an estimated 45 percent of deaths in this age group are linked to malnutrition. For those children who do not succumb to undernutrition, its effects are nevertheless far-reaching. A malnourished child is less likely to perform well at school and more susceptible to infections. As adults, too, they are more likely to suffer from chronic diseases and are less productive. This not only affects individuals' quality of life and ability to fulfil their ambitions, but also limits the economic and development prospects of countries.

With the main diet in Mozambique consisting of cassava and maize – starchy staples with low protein – the supply of micronutrient-rich food such as fruit, legumes, milk and animal protein is significantly below recommended levels. These types of chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies require investment in sustainable food-based strategies, in addition to short-term interventions such as supplements.

With EU funding of over EUR 23 million (USD 27 million), FAO has been working on a five-year programme, running from 2013 to 2018, to address the underlying causes of malnutrition. This involves providing good quality seed, access to inputs, empowerment and capacity development of farmer organizations, improved storage at household level, and access to vaccinations against poultry disease. The assistance FAO has been providing has also shown farmers how to grow more diverse foods and increased their knowledge of nutrition practices.

Using farmer field schools (FFSs), FAO has been providing training on agriculture, livestock and climate change, all linked to nutrition in the country context. Community-based programmes have ensured that local farmers participate in and feel ownership over the project. What is more, this way of building the capacity of people at a community level also ensures the sustainability of activities on the ground long after the project ends.

Through the project, eight new varieties of hybrid maize were released, 286 new FFSs were established and more than 8 000 people were trained on post-harvest handling techniques.



Ensuring healthy rural communities

Fina Alfonso is a young mother with a three-year-old daughter who was showing signs of respiratory difficulties and did not appear to be growing well. She was treating her daughter with traditional medicine and when she showed no sign of improvement, Fina brought her sick child to one of the nutrition education and behaviour change communication sessions. The group leader, Julieta Domingos, Care Group Mother "Mãe Cuidadora", and also a member of the farmer field school in her area since 2015, convinced Fina to take the child to the medical clinic where they diagnosed and treated her for asthma.

Taking Fina under her wing, Julieta also taught her how to prepare enriched porridge using locally produced food and showed her feeding practices learned at the project. After four months, Fina's daughter showed signs of improvement and one year later the child is well recovered and growing.

"The community members now respect me and come to me for advice on nutrition and child health," Julieta said. "Thanks to the support of FAO and the EU, we see a lot of difference in the knowledge and capacity of women in rural communities and an improvement in their health."

List of projects funded by the EU (ongoing over the 2016-2017 period)

Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget*	Start date	End date	Current status**
OSRO/CHD/308/EC	Protection et mise en ?uvre participative des cuvettes oasiennes du Kanem (FED/2013/323-90)	634,243	2014-02-01	2016-01-31	Closed
GCP /MAU/034/EC	« Amélioration durable des conditions de vie des populations les plus affectées par la crise alimentaire et nutritionnelle 2012 (phase de relèvement) »	1,960,735	2013-06-27	2016-02-26	Closed
OSRO/KEN/102/EC	Improved Community Drought Response and Resilience (ICDRR)	6,646,333	2011-08-02	2016-02-29	Closed
GCP /MAU/034/EC	« Amélioration durable des conditions de vie des populations les plus affectées par la crise alimentaire et nutritionnelle 2012 (phase de relèvement) »	1,960,735	2013-06-27	2016-02-26	Closed
OSRO/KEN/102/EC	Improved Community Drought Response and Resilience (ICDRR)	6,646,333	2011-08-02	2016-02-29	Closed
GCP /DOM/018/EC	Asistencia técnica para apoyar las actividades del VIII Censo Nacional Agropecuario de la República Dominicana	586,571	2015-02-01	2016-02-29	Closed
OSRO/CAF/508/EC	Réponse d'urgence en appui aux populations Rurales en République centrafricaine	1,083,423	2015-03-01	2016-02-29	Closed
GCP /SLC/006/EC	An independent cost-benefit assessment of the options for strategic re-orientation of Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC).	101,699	2015-03-02	2016-02-29	Closed
OSRO/NIR/501/EC	Support to Food Insecurity Vulnerability Analysis and Monitoring in Northern Nigeria	600,003	2015-02-01	2016-03-31	Closed
OSRO/CHD/404/EC	Projet de relance des activités socio-économiques et de renforcement de la résilience des populations retournées de Libye et des communautés d'accueil du Kanem	1,921,300	2014-05-14	2016-05-13	Closed
OSRO/SRB/401/EC	Agricultural and Food Security Emergency assistance to flood affected small-scale farmers in Serbia	10,180,781	2014-08-23	2016-05-22	Closed
OSRO/MLW/503/EC	Strengthening the Agriculture and Food Security Response to the 2015 Flood Victims in Malawi	197,811	2015-06-01	2016-05-31	Closed
GCP /ZIM/024/EC	Support to the roll out and implementation of the Food and Nutrition Policy through the strengthening of the Food and Nutrition Council (FNC)	623,106	2013-12-12	2016-06-11	Closed

* In USD, subject to change for ongoing projects

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Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget*	Start date	End date	Current status**
OSRO/UGA/501/EC	Improving food, nutrition and income security and asset based of vulnerable households in refugee settlements in northern and Western Uganda	441,989	2015-06-14	2016-06-13	Closed
GCP /SSD/009/EC	Improved Food Security and Income for Rural Smallholders in South Sudan	15,384,333	2015-02-01	2016-06-21	Closed
OSRO/GAZ/201/EC	Support to livestock based livelihoods of vulnerable population in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (The institutional level component of the Food Security Thematic Programme [FSTP])	4,163,615	2013-02-01	2016-06-30	Closed
OSRO/CHD/502/EC	Amélioration de l' impact des interventions humanitaires en sécurité alimentaire au Tchad par unecoordination efficace du groupe sectoriel et le renforcement des capacités d' action des membres.	230,000	2015-08-01	2016-06-30	Closed
GCP /KEN/077/EC	Support for Responsible Land and Natural Resource Governance in Communal Lands of Kenya	3,034,226	2014-01-15	2016-07-30	Closed
GCP /GLO/402/EC	FUSIONS Optimising food use for social innovation	96,280	2012-08-01	2016-07-31	Closed
OSRO/COL/503/EC	Rapid recovery of food security of vulnerable communities affected by the conflict and extreme climatic events, and Strengthening institutional capacities, as a mechanism for the contruction of peace and resilience.	503,357	2015-08-01	2016-07-31	Closed
OSRO/CHD/501/EC	Appui à la réinsertion des retournés de République Centrafricaine (RCA) et soutien aux communautés hôtes au Tchad-VOLET FAO	749,502	2015-02-28	2016-08-27	Closed
GCP /GLO/622/EC	Marine Investment for the Blue Economy - MARIBE	221,671	2015-03-01	2016-08-31	Closed
OSRO/PAK/501/EC	Strengthening the Food Security Situation in Pakistan through Improved Coordination, Information Management, Response Framework and Integrated Phase Classification.	821,286	2015-05-01	2016-08-31	Closed
GCP /INT/249/EC	Assessment and Monitoring of the Fishery Resources and the Ecosystems in the Straits of Sicily (MEDSUDMED EC Y4)	404,619	2015-09-01	2016-08-31	Closed
GCP /RER/051/EC	Scientific Cooperation to Support Responsible Fisheriesin the Adriatic Sea - AdriaMed EC Year 7	405,083	2015-09-01	2016-08-31	Closed
GCP /INT/255/EC	Mediterranean Dialogues Congress: request for funding from European Union DG NEAR- Milan Expo	101,237	2015-09-01	2016-09-01	Closed
OSRO/CAF/514/EC	La résilience de la population centrafricaine en matière de sécurité alimentaire	1,880,530	2015-03-15	2016-09-15	Closed
GCP /GLO/404/EC	FIGARO Flexible and Precise irrigation Platform to improve Farm scale Water Productivity	273,266	2012-10-01	2016-09-30	Closed

List of projects funded by the EU (ongoing over the 2016-2017 period)

Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget*	Start date	End date	Current status**
GCP /INT/250/EC	EastMed Year 6 - Scientific and Institutional Cooperation to Support Responsible Fisheries in the Eastern Mediterranean	303,768	2015-10-15	2016-10-14	Closed
GCP /INT/252/EC	Coordination to Support Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Mediterranean - CopeMed Phase II (EC Year 7)	200,445	2015-10-15	2016-10-14	Closed
GCP /GLO/395/EC	EU FAO FLEGT Programme ? Phase II (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade)	12,480,466	2012-05-01	2016-10-30	Closed
GCP /GLO/401/EC	STARTREE	204,873	2012-11-14	2016-10-31	Closed
GCP /GLO/487/EC	Linking Epidemiology and Laboratory Research on Transboundary Animal Diseases and zoonoses in China and EU - LinKTads	258,718	2013-11-01	2016-10-31	Closed
GCP /SUD/038/EC	Food Security Policy and Strategy Capacity Building Programme	10,455,088	2012-11-07	2016-11-06	Closed
GCP /INT/242/EC	Support to the organisation of the twenty first session of the Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF)	140,000	2015-05-15	2016-11-14	Closed
GCP /GLO/485/EC	Emerging viral vector borne diseases - VMERGE	385,135	2013-12-01	2016-11-30	Closed
GCP /GLO/311/EC	Facilitating developing country attendance at IPPC meetings	819,282	2014-07-01	2016-11-30	Closed
OSRO/SOM/411/EC	SUPPORT TO SOMALI FARMERS: ACHIEVING QUALITY FARM PRODUCE FOR BETTER MARKET ACCESS	3,708,168	2014-08-01	2016-11-30	Closed
GCP /INT/257/EC	20th Session of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (S20)	255,322	2015-12-22	2016-12-21	Closed
OSRO/RAF/220/EC	Supporting smallholder farmers in southern Africa to better manage climate-related risks to crop production and post harvest handling	2,840,021	2012-12-22	2016-12-30	Closed
GCP /INT/234/EC	Technical Assistance to Developing Countries to improve implementation of at ? sea observer scheme and data collection, IOTC Conservation and Management Measures	155,704	2015-01-01	2016-12-30	Closed
GCP /SSD/003/EC	Agriculture and Food Information System (AFIS) for decision support in South Sudan	11,878,246	2013-01-01	2016-12-31	Closed

* In USD, subject to change for ongoing projects

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Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget*	Start date	End date	Current status**
GCP /GLO/484/EC	Impact of Research on EU Agriculture - IMPRESA	268,323	2013-11-01	2016-12-31	Closed
GCP /GLO/483/EC	MODelling vegetation response to EXTREMe Events - MODEXTREME	214,535	2014-01-07	2016-12-31	Closed
OSRO/COL/502/EC	Strengthening the Resilience of the Agricultural Sector in Colombia, by implementing a strategy of Agro-climatic Risk Management and its potential application in different territorial levels.	541,712	2015-04-01	2016-12-31	Closed
OSRO/RAS/501/EC	Enhanced national and local capacity for integrating disaster risk reduction (DRR) in agriculture in national services and community practices in high-risk Pacific Island Countries (PICs)	650,056	2015-04-10	2016-12-31	Closed
GCP /SLC/007/EC	Strengthening national data collection and regional data sharing through FIRMS to support priority regional strategy fishery management plans in the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC) area	120,936	2015-04-28	2016-12-31	Closed
OSRO/BOL/502/EC	Increasing preparedness and resilience of prioritized vulnerable indigenous communities and organizations, with a multi-sectoral approach at local, subnational and national levels in Mamore and Beni watersheds	2,004,340	2015-05-01	2016-12-31	Closed
OSRO/BGD/502/EC	Continue strengthening the Food Security Cluster in Bangladesh through capacity building and institutionalizing best practices in humanitarian responses with a view to fostering future sustainability	381,059	2015-08-01	2016-12-31	Closed
GCP /GLO/625/EC	FAO Globefish - EC component	32,310	2016-01-01	2016-12-31	Closed
GCP /UGA/041/EC	Global Climate Change Alliance: Agricultural Adaptation to Climate Change in Uganda (Government managed component)	4,975,124	2012-07-26	2017-01-18	Closed
GCP /BKF/055/EC	Programme de Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle au Burkina Faso (PSANBF) composante 1: " Amélioration des disponibilités et de l`accessibilité alimentaire et monétaire"	19,134,846	2013-08-02	2017-01-22	Closed
GCP /GLO/380/EC	LIBERATION Managing semi-natural habitats and on-farm biodiversity to optimize ecological services	291,849	2013-02-01	2017-01-31	Closed
OSRO/HAI/601/EC	Emergency agricultural assistance to drought-affected areas of the South Department	544,069	2016-02-01	2017-01-31	Closed
OSRO/CAF/603/EC	Réponse d'urgence en appui aux populations Rurales en République centrafricaine	3,000,000	2016-02-19	2017-02-19	Closed

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Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget*	Start date	End date	Current status**
GCP /GEO/001/EC	Capacity building/support to the MoA of ENPARD Georgia project	2,670,302	2013-05-24	2017-02-23	Closed
GCP /SOM/054/EC	Rebuilding confidence on land issues in Somalia	2,541,588	2014-05-19	2017-03-17	Closed
GCP /GLO/391/EC	Funding support for the IPPC - Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS)	694,245	2014-04-01	2017-03-31	Closed
OSRO/COL/601/EC	Fortalecimiento de la resiliencia de comunidades Wayuu afectadas por El Niño en La Guajira	1,014,352	2016-03-01	2017-03-31	Closed
OSRO/NIR/602/EC	Strengthening Humanitarian response by improving Coordination of the Food Sector and Cadre Harmonise	1,115,573	2016-04-01	2017-03-31	Closed
GCP /MAG/081/EC	Actions Intégrées en Nutrition et Alimentation	14,560,931	2013-05-06	2017-04-06	Closed
GCP /RAF/466/EC	?Implementation of a regional strategy for the Eastern and Southern Africa and Indian Ocean region? Phase II?	4,159,754	2014-05-09	2017-05-08	Closed
OSRO/SRB/501/EC	Agricultural and Food Security Emergency assistance to flood affected small-scale farmers in Serbia	1,639,344	2015-11-11	2017-05-10	Closed
GCP /RAF/482/EC	Supporting competitiveness and sustainable intensification of African cotton sectors through capacity development on Integrated Production and Pest Management	3,315,650	2012-10-25	2017-05-31	Closed
OSRO/KEN/501/EC	Strengthening linkages between refugee and host communities in Kakuma to improve incomes and nutrition	433,370	2015-06-01	2017-05-31	Closed
OSRO/CAF/511/EC	Transhumance	904,739	2015-12-01	2017-05-31	Closed
OSRO/VIE/602/EC	Emergency assistance to drought affected communities in Vietnam	891,861	2016-08-01	2017-05-31	Closed
GCP /COL/060/EC	Fortalecimiento de capacidades institucionales, organizativas y comunitarias - Nuevos Territorios de Paz, Canal del Dique	2,007,609	2014-09-24	2017-06-24	Closed
GCP /COL/059/EC	Fortalecimiento de capacidades técnicas, empresariales, institucionales y organizativas para el desarrollo de modelos productivos, generadores de ingresos y de ambientes propicios para la construcción participativa de la paz.	2,032,813	2014-09-27	2017-06-27	Closed
GCP /LEB/023/EC	Support to the MoA in strengthening and modernizing the Agricultural Statistics System	870,329	2014-02-03	2017-06-30	Closed

* In USD, subject to change for ongoing projects

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Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget*	Start date	End date	Current status**
GCP /SSD/012/EC	Improving livelihoods, social peace and stability in the Abyei Area	1,202,719	2015-07-01	2017-06-30	Closed
OSRO/SOM/610/EC	El Niño 2016: reducing immediate impacts and future humanitarian needs through smart preparedness and risk reduction, effective early response and strengthened resilience in flood and drought affected communities in Somalia	3,061,224	2016-05-16	2017-06-30	Closed
OSRO/CHD/602/EC	Appui à la coordination du cluster sécurité alimentaire pour un impact accru des interventions humanitaires des membres de ce groupe au Tchad et pour une meilleure allocation des ressources disponibles	253,661	2016-07-01	2017-06-30	Closed
GCP /YEM/035/EC	Food Security Information System in Yemen	7,822,799	2013-10-14	2017-07-13	Closed
OSRO/RAF/118/EC	Reinforcing Veterinary Governance in Africa	1,697,624	2012-01-01	2017-07-31	Closed
GCP /GLO/449/EC	SIGMA: 'Stimulating Innovation for Global Monitoring of Agriculture and its Impact on the Environment in support of GEOGLAM'	861,040	2013-11-01	2017-07-31	Closed
OSRO/COL/602/EC	Incremento de la resiliencia y recuperación del tejido social en Nariño y Putumayo	514,295	2016-08-01	2017-07-31	Closed
OSRO/RAF/606/EC	Analyse des dispositifs locaux de Réduction de risques de catastrophe (RRC) pour la promotion et la mise à l'échelle d'initiatives locales innovantes en faveur de la résilience des communautés vulnérables au Sahel	410,299	2016-09-01	2017-07-31	Closed
GCP /GAM/026/EC	Improving food security through crop production intensification and school feeding program	4,966,501	2013-04-03	2017-08-02	Closed
OSRO/ZIM/601/EC	Improved food & livelihoods security & resilience of women & men s/h farmers through livestock	1,840,760	2016-02-03	2017-08-02	Closed
GCP /IVC/033/EC	Services d'assistance technique de la FAO pour l'appui à la mise en œuvre des activités, le traitement informatique, l'analyse et la diffusion des résultats du Recensement des Exploitants et Exploitations Agricoles (REEA)	6,916,113	2014-05-06	2017-08-05	Closed
GCP /HAI/030/EC	Programme OMD d'amélioration de la sécurité alimentaire dans le département du Nord-Est	4,674,457	2012-11-23	2017-08-22	Closed
GCP /INT/239/EC	Awareness building and pilot application of FAO technical guidelines on aquaculture certification and its conformity assessment framework among selected FAO Members and sector stakeholders.	157,127	2015-03-26	2017-08-31	Closed
OSRO/LES/601/EC	FAO Emergency response to El Nino Drought in Lesotho (2016)	1,650,000	2016-03-01	2017-08-31	Closed

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Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget*	Start date	End date	Current status**
OSRO/PAK/602/EC	Enhancing the Food Security Situation in Pakistan through Efficient Coordination, Situation Analysis, Response Planning and Integrated Phase Classification	496,690	2016-09-01	2017-08-31	Closed
GCP /BZE/001/EC	Promoting Agribusiness Development in Northern Belize	1,001,300	2015-01-01	2017-09-30	Closed
GCP /GLO/620/EC	EGI-Engage	53,674	2015-03-01	2017-09-30	Closed
GCP /GLO/498/EC	IOMC Toolbox for decision making in chemicals management - Phase II: Modification, Expansion and Promotion	464,124	2013-11-01	2017-10-31	Closed
OSRO/DOM/601/EC	"Resiliencia y aseguramiento de una respuesta oportuna a la SAN ante riesgo sequia en la R.D."	796,631	2016-03-01	2017-10-31	Closed
OSRO/SOM/304/EC	Sustainable Peri-urban Dairy and Economic Development of the Milk Value Chain in Somaliland	2,379,231	2013-08-18	2017-12-16	Closed
GCP /ZAM/074/EC	Conservation Agriculture Scaling Up (CASU) in Zambia	14,349,991	2013-06-19	2017-12-19	Closed
GCP /BDI/031/EC	APPUIS A LA MISE EN VALEUR AGRICOLE, LA VALORISATION DES PRODUITS AGRICOLES ET L'ACCES AU MARCHÉ DANS LES PROVINCES DE MAKAMBA ET RUTANA (FAO)	2,797,686	2014-03-15	2017-12-22	Closed
GCP /ARM/006/EC	ENPARD Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture of Armenia	2,199,432	2014-12-30	2017-12-29	Closed
GCP /RER/040/EC	Improving capacities to eliminate and prevent recurrence of obsolete pesticides as a model for tackling unused hazardous chemicals in the former Soviet Union	8,000,001	2012-01-01	2017-12-31	Closed
GCP /GLO/595/EC	GLOBAL RECORD PROGRAMME TO COMBAT IUU FISHING	259,485	2015-01-01	2017-12-31	Closed
GCP /INT/256/EC	IOTC-Assistance to Foster Compliance-Technical Assistance to Developing Countries to improve Implementation of at-sea Observer Scheme and Data Collection and Processing, IOTC Convention and Management Measures	161,008	2015-12-22	2017-12-31	Closed
OSRO/BGD/601/EC	Achieving resilience in food security and nutrition in remote areas of the Chittagong Hill Tracts	668,896	2016-01-01	2017-12-31	Closed
GCP /GEO/007/EC	Gender sensitive socio-economic empowerment of vulnerable IDPs through co-funding of their livelihoods opportunities and promotion of their social mobilization	1,540,914	2016-01-01	2017-12-31	Closed

* In USD, subject to change for ongoing projects

** As of 1 January 2018

Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget*	Start date	End date	Current status**
GCP /INT/270/EC	Coordination to Support Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Mediterranean - CopeMed ECY8	534,650	2016-10-15	2018-01-14	Ongoing
GCP /INT/271/EC	Scientific and Institutional Cooperation to Support Responsible Fisheries in the Eastern Mediterranean (EC Y7)	527,927	2016-10-15	2018-01-14	Ongoing
GCP /GLO/609/EC	Big Data Europe	77,618	2015-01-01	2018-01-31	Ongoing
GCP /SLC/011/EC	Improving the governance of fisheries in the Western Central Atlantic	155,473	2016-11-01	2018-01-31	Ongoing
OSRO/COL/604/EC	Recuperación rápida de la producción agropecuaria afectada por el periodo de lluvias 2016 en Chocó	212,315	2017-02-01	2018-01-31	Ongoing
GCP /INT/268/EC	Scientific Cooperation to Support Responsible Fisheries in the Adriatic Sea - AdriaMed EC Y8	535,765	2016-10-15	2018-02-14	Ongoing
GCP /INT/269/EC	MedSudMed Year 5 Assessment and Monitoring of the Fishery Resources and the Ecosystems in the Straits of Sicily	535,418	2016-10-15	2018-02-14	Ongoing
GCP /GLO/621/EC	Ecosystem Approach to making Space for Aquaculture - Aquaspace	203,438	2015-03-01	2018-02-28	Ongoing
GCP /NAM/018/EC	Strengthening the capacity of farmers to manage climate-related risks in Northern Namibia	1,133,786	2015-03-01	2018-02-28	Ongoing
GCP /GLO/646/EC	BlueBRIDGE - Building Research Environments for fostering Innovation, Decision-making, Governance and Education to support Blue Growth	912,064	2015-09-01	2018-02-28	Ongoing
GCP /MOZ/120/EC	Enhancement of cassava value chain in Gaza province	558,999	2016-06-01	2018-02-28	Ongoing
OSRO/SYR/601/EC	Strengthening the resilience to food insecurity of crisis-affected households and communities	6,558,001	2016-03-03	2018-03-02	Ongoing
OSRO/SOM/712/EC	Famine prevention and drought response in Somalia	14,841,672	2017-01-16	2018-03-14	Ongoing
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 (RCA).	1,628,664	2017-03-15	2018-03-14	Ongoing
GCP /INT/153/EC	Capacity-Building Related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements in ACP Countries - Phase 2 ("ACP/MEAs 2")	4,532,289	2013-05-23	2018-03-21	Ongoing
GCP /CUB/019/EC	Apoyo al debate técnico sobre Agroecología y Agricultura de Conservación con Decisores y Expertos	87,967	2017-07-24	2018-03-23	Ongoing

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Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget*	Start date	End date	Current status**
GCP /GLO/681/EC	AUTHENT-NET - Food Authenticity Research Network (Grant Agreement Number 696371)	16,701	2016-04-01	2018-03-31	Ongoing
GCP /SLC/012/EC	Workshop on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing in the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission.	97,760	2016-11-01	2018-03-31	Ongoing
GCP /INT/272/EC	Strengthening the Demersal Working Group of the Fisheries Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic	220,751	2016-11-15	2018-03-31	Ongoing
OSRO/NIR/705/EC	Enhanced food security coordination and analysis and improved food security in Northeast Nigeria	4,398,454	2017-04-01	2018-03-31	Ongoing
GCP /INT/258/EC	Support to the IOTC Scientific Committee Program of Work	634,872	2016-06-01	2018-04-30	Ongoing
OSRO/GLO/603/EC	Sustainable energy technologies for food security in humanitarian contexts (SET4food) phase II	55,077	2016-09-21	2018-04-30	Ongoing
OSRO/HAI/701/EC	Réhabilitation et renforcement des moyens d'existence des ménages affectés par l'ouragan Matthew	2,721,450	2017-03-10	2018-04-30	Ongoing
OSRO/CHD/704/EC	Appui à la sécurité alimentaire pour l'amélioration de l'état nutritionnel des populations hôtes, r	708,617	2017-05-01	2018-04-30	Ongoing
GCP /SRL/062/EC	"European Union - Support to District Development Programme" (EU-SDDP)	15,061,433	2012-07-01	2018-05-31	Ongoing
GCP /RWA/019/EC	Support to the Government of Rwanda in the development of PSTA-IV and ASIP III	499,000	2017-06-01	2018-05-31	Ongoing
GCP /ZIM/022/EC	Increased household food, income and nutrition security through commercialization of an integrated and sustainable smallholder livestock sector in Zimbabwe	8,438,179	2013-12-04	2018-06-03	Ongoing
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)	4,828,973	2013-03-08	2018-06-09	Ongoing
OSRO/LEB/502/EC	Enhancing food security and livelihoods of small farmers through semi intensive egg production	3,333,332	2015-12-10	2018-06-09	Ongoing
GCP /KEN/079/EC	Increased productivity and profitability of small holder farmers through promotion and up ? scaling of GAP & CA in productive Semi-Arid areas of Kenya (IPP-GAP)	11,513,608	2014-06-13	2018-06-12	Ongoing
GCP /SSD/008/EC	Enhanced Knowledge and Education for Resilient Pastoral Livelihoods in South Sudan	5,805,050	2014-12-13	2018-06-12	Ongoing

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Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget*	Start date	End date	Current status**
GCP /GLO/675/EC	FAO -Support an Effective Global Record Programme to combat IUU Fishing (Phase II)	246,171	2016-06-23	2018-06-22	Ongoing
GCP /DJI/004/EC	Supporting Horn of Africa`s Resilience - Projet de Sécurisation des Systèmes Pastoraux (PSSP) à Djibouti	6,623,679	2014-06-26	2018-06-25	Ongoing
OSRO/MLI/502/EC	Appui à la résilience des populations vulnérables au nord du Mali: volet agricole.	5,592,841	2015-07-21	2018-06-30	Ongoing
OSRO/CHD/705/EC	Appui à la Coordination du Cluster Sécurité Alimentaire pour un Impact Accru des Intervention Humanitaires des Membres de ce Groupe au Tchad	236,312	2017-07-01	2018-06-30	Ongoing
GCP /KEN/076/EC	Reviving ASAL Economies through Livestock Opportunities and Coordination	7,085,329	2014-09-25	2018-09-24	Ongoing
GCP /GBS/034/EC	Appui aux producteurs pour l'amélioration de la productivité et la qualité de production de cajou en Guinée-Bissau	396,376	2016-04-01	2018-09-30	Ongoing
OSRO/VIE/702/EC	Drought Forecast Based Financing for Food security, livelihoods and WASH in Vietnam	904,923	2017-04-01	2018-09-30	Ongoing
GCP /RAF/448/EC	Strengthening linkages between small actors and buyers in the Roots and Tubers sector in Africa	5,688,285	2014-10-09	2018-10-08	Ongoing
GCP /TUR/063/EC	Agricultural Implications for Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EBA) to Climate Change in Steppe Ecosystem	3,164,021	2016-01-01	2018-10-31	Ongoing
OSRO/RAS/701/EC	Strengthen capacity of AMS to develop social protection systems for resilience	824,993	2017-05-01	2018-10-31	Ongoing
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.	1,302,931	2017-05-01	2018-10-31	Ongoing
GCP /SLC/014/EC	Support to the creation of a Regional Database and associated transversal WECAFC, CRFM, OSPESCA, IFR	86,862	2017-05-01	2018-10-31	Ongoing
GCP /ETH/089/EC	Strengthening Institutionalized Subnational Coordination Structures and Harmonization Mechanisms	2,857,284	2014-12-20	2018-11-19	Ongoing
GCP /ETH/083/EC	Pursuing Pastoral Resilience (PPR) through improved animal health service delivery in pastoral areas of Ethiopia	10,938,959	2014-07-26	2018-11-25	Ongoing
GCP /MOZ/111/EC	National Programme on Food security - (EU-MDG Initiative - Agriculture, food security, rural development and natural resource management)	27,392,755	2013-06-05	2018-11-30	Ongoing

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Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget*	Start date	End date	Current status**
GCP /ZIM/026/EC	Smallholder Irrigation Support Programme	6,929,706	2013-12-01	2018-11-30	Ongoing
OSRO/SOM/515/EC	Reviving Spate irrigation in Somaliland	2,197,801	2015-12-15	2018-12-14	Ongoing
GCP /ZIM/020/EC	FORESTS FORCES - Forests Sustainably Managed for Communities, Environment and Shocks Resilience	4,280,098	2013-12-17	2018-12-16	Ongoing
OSRO/SOM/516/EC	Improving the genetic quality of seeds in Somalia	2,747,253	2015-12-18	2018-12-17	Ongoing
GCP /SEN/068/EC	Renforcement de la gouvernance de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition au Sénégal	2,192,982	2015-12-18	2018-12-17	Ongoing
GCP /GLO/590/EC	BINGO - Breeding Invertebrates for Next Generation BioControl Training Network	299,790	2015-01-01	2018-12-31	Ongoing
GCP /GLO/626/EC	Capacity Development for Agricultural Innovation Systems (CDAIS)	4,812,810	2015-01-01	2018-12-31	Ongoing
GCP /GLO/658/EC	Fostering Sustainable Feedstock Production for Advanced Biofuels on underutilised land in Europe (FORBIO)	439,643	2016-01-01	2018-12-31	Ongoing
GCP /JOR/017/EC	Improving rural livelihoods, environment & green jobs opportunities in Mafrq Governorate in Jordan	3,287,809	2016-01-01	2018-12-31	Ongoing
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	5,291,005	2016-01-01	2018-12-31	Ongoing
GCP /GLO/720/EC	TooLGENSSF: Enhancing small-scale fisheries through gender mainstreaming in CCA processes	169,638	2017-01-01	2018-12-31	Ongoing
GCP /GLO/889/EC	FAO Globefish - EC Component	34,843	2017-01-01	2018-12-31	Ongoing
OSRO/SUD/708/EC	Provision of livelihood interventions to the South Sudanese Refugees and vulnerable resident communities in Allait Locality in North Darfur State, Sudan	645,540	2017-08-01	2018-12-31	Ongoing
GCP /RAF/509/EC	SSC and independent cost-benefit assessment of the options for strategic reorientation of the CECAF	192,020	2017-10-01	2018-12-31	Ongoing
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	6,784,262	2014-02-03	2019-01-31	Ongoing
OSRO/YEM/606/EC	Enhancing Yemen Food Security Information Systems and Rural Livelihoods Programme (EFRP)	12,691,161	2017-02-01	2019-01-31	Ongoing
GCP /INT/157/EC	Action Against Desertification (A Component)	17,331,147	2014-07-28	2019-02-27	Ongoing

* In USD, subject to change for ongoing projects

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Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget*	Start date	End date	Current status**
GCP /GLO/623/EC	Strategies for the gradual elimination of discards in European fisheries (DiscardLess - Horizon 2020)	99,508	2015-03-01	2019-02-28	Ongoing
GCP /GEO/010/EC	ENPARDII Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia	1,590,668	2017-03-01	2019-03-16	Ongoing
GCP /GLO/663/EC	Support to the implementation of the Global Soil Partnership of FAO - Phase II	1,644,737	2015-12-23	2019-03-22	Ongoing
OSRO/SOM/609/EC	No piracy: alternatives for youth living in coastal communities of Puntland, Galmudug and Mogadishu.	6,009,069	2016-09-28	2019-03-27	Ongoing
GCP /PNG/006/EC	Technical support to the Papua New Guinea Forest Authority to implement a multi-purpose National Forest Inventory.	6,823,528	2014-12-21	2019-03-31	Ongoing
GCP /HAI/031/EC	Assistance technique et institutionnelle au Programme d'appui à la Gouvernance de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle en Haïti	1,088,000	2014-04-08	2019-04-08	Ongoing
GCP /INT/245/EC	Information on Nutrition, Food Security and Resilience for Decision Making (INFORMED)	22,123,894	2015-05-01	2019-04-30	Ongoing
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	3,401,360	2016-05-07	2019-05-06	Ongoing
GCP /INT/244/EC	Food and Nutrition security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST)	33,185,841	2015-06-12	2019-06-11	Ongoing
UNJP/GAM/039/EC	Post-Crisis Response to Food and Nutrition Insecurity in The Gambia	4,283,182	2017-02-01	2019-06-30	Ongoing
UNJP/KEN/086/EC	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Kenya: Support to the Kalobeyei Development Programme	2,682,148	2016-07-21	2019-07-20	Ongoing
GCP /SLC/015/EC	Support to the establishment of a regional fisheries management organization for the WECAFC area	111,982	2017-09-01	2019-08-30	Ongoing
GCP /EGY/026/EC	Water harvesting and Good Agriculture Practices for Improved Livelihood and Increased and Sustained Production in Matrouh Rain-fed Agricultural areas	960,516	2017-03-15	2019-09-14	Ongoing
GCP /EGY/027/EC	Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) for sustainable improvement of quality and quantity of horticultural production of small-scale farmers in Fayoum	747,050	2017-03-15	2019-09-14	Ongoing
GCP /INT/233/EC	Population structure of IOTC species in the Indian Ocean: Estimation with next generation sequencing technologies and Otolith micro-chemistry	1,529,487	2015-03-01	2019-09-30	Ongoing

List of projects funded by the EU (ongoing over the 2016-2017 period)

Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget*	Start date	End date	Current status**
GCP /COL/069/EC	Gobernanza de la tierra con las comunidades locales habitantes de áreas protegidas	3,628,118	2016-05-27	2019-10-26	Ongoing
GCP /GLO/676/EC	GROW	103,278	2016-11-01	2019-10-31	Ongoing
UNJP/PRC/015/EC	Appui aux petits producteurs de haricots des Districts de Boko-Songho et Loudima	438,094	2016-11-30	2019-11-30	Ongoing
GCP /TIM/008/EC	Pro-Resilience Timor-Leste - Strengthening Resilience in Communities Most Affected by Drought	2,185,801	2017-06-01	2019-11-30	Ongoing
GCP /GLO/486/EC	Ensuring the Integrity of the European food chain: FOODINTEGRITY	128,542	2014-01-01	2019-12-01	Ongoing
GCP /MLW/067/EC	Strengthening Community Resilience to Climate Change in Blantyre, Zomba, Neno and Phalombe Districts	6,084,071	2015-06-05	2019-12-04	Ongoing
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)	5,500,000	2016-12-21	2019-12-20	Ongoing
GCP /TAJ/013/EC	Strengthening Institutions and Capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture & State Veterinary Inspection Service for Policy Formulation	5,550,000	2016-01-01	2019-12-31	Ongoing
OSRO/YEM/504/EC	Enhanced Rural Resilience in Yemen (ERRY) 2016-2019	8,537,195	2016-01-01	2019-12-31	Ongoing
OSRO/CHD/505/EC	Production locale d'aliments de complément pour les enfants de 6 à 24 mois (PRO-ACT)	1,097,482	2016-02-01	2019-12-31	Ongoing
GCP /AFG/087/EC	Strengthening Afghanistan Institutions capacity for the assessment of agriculture production and scenario development	2,653,928	2017-01-01	2019-12-31	Ongoing
GCP /GLO/725/EC	Implementation of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) to facilitate safe trade and dispute avoidance - 2017-2019	989,011	2017-01-01	2019-12-31	Ongoing
GCP /SNE/004/EC	Social Innovation in Marginalized Rural Areas (SIMRA)	103,425	2016-01-18	2020-01-17	Ongoing
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	4,560,438	2016-02-01	2020-01-31	Ongoing

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** As of 1 January 2018

Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget*	Start date	End date	Current status**
UNJP/SOM/056/EC	Programme for Sustainable Reduction of Charcoal and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL) EU	1,676,807	2017-02-25	2020-02-24	Ongoing
GCP /GLO/680/EC	IMAGE - Innovative Management of Animal Genetic Resources	174,257	2016-03-01	2020-02-28	Ongoing
GCP /GLO/679/EC	SPONGES-Deep-sea Sponge Grounds Ecosystems of the North Atlantic	414,486	2016-03-01	2020-02-29	Ongoing
GCP /GLO/683/EC	Small farms, small food businesses and sustainable food security (Salsa)	365,578	2016-04-01	2020-03-31	Ongoing
GCP /INT/262/EC	ClimeFish - Co-creating a decision support framework to ensure sustainable fish production in Europe under CC	119,539	2016-04-01	2020-03-31	Ongoing
GCP /RNE/005/EC	DevelopMent AnD application of integrated technological andmanagement solutions FOR wasteWATER treatment and efficientreuse in agriculture tailored to the needs of Mediterranean AfricanCountries (MADFORWATER)	85,169	2016-06-01	2020-05-31	Ongoing
GCP /URT/148/EC	Improve the competitiveness and increase postharvest value chain of small holder farmers	1,770,956	2017-06-01	2020-05-31	Ongoing
GCP /HON/046/EC	Sistema de Extensión Agrícola y Nutricional de las Mancomunidades de EUROSAN-Occidente	6,707,026	2016-06-08	2020-06-07	Ongoing
GCP /GLO/407/EC	Leading the field - The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	5,665,262	2012-01-01	2020-06-21	Ongoing
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	29,340,427	2017-08-01	2020-07-31	Ongoing
GCP /GBS/035/EC	N' Tene Terra - Pour une Gouvernance foncière responsable: Appui à la mise en oeuvre de la loi foncière en Guinée-Bissau	3,450,000	2016-10-01	2020-08-31	Ongoing
GCP /MCD/002/EC	Mainstreaming of the National Land Consolidation Programme	2,653,928	2017-03-01	2020-08-31	Ongoing
UNJP/NIR/068/EC	Restoring and promoting sustainable agriculture based livelihoods for food security, employment, and nutrition improvement in Borno State	13,867,621	2017-10-01	2020-09-30	Ongoing
GCP /GLO/842/EC	Bringing Organisations and Network Development to higher levels in farming sector in Europe (BOND)	424,517	2017-10-04	2020-10-03	Ongoing
OSRO/DRC/703/EC	Actions de Sécurité Alimentaire, Information, Nutrition et Environnement au Sankuru-Actions SAINES	3,773,900	2017-11-04	2020-11-03	Ongoing

List of projects funded by the EU (ongoing over the 2016-2017 period)

Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget*	Start date	End date	Current status**
GCP /INT/696/EC	Support to and Capitalization on the EU Land Governance Programme (Phase II).	2,787,069	2016-12-16	2020-12-15	Ongoing
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	1,130,308	2016-12-16	2020-12-15	Ongoing
GCP /GLO/665/EC	Improving global forest management through improved global forest information	3,837,719	2015-12-23	2020-12-22	Ongoing
GCP /GLO/397/EC	FAO Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Programme phase III -	36,882,353	2016-01-01	2020-12-31	Ongoing
GCP /BGD/063/EC	Meeting the Undernutrition Challenge (MUCH):Strengthening the enabling environment for food security and nutrition	8,492,569	2017-01-01	2020-12-31	Ongoing
GCP /GAM/038/EC	Improving Food Security and Nutrition in the Gambia through Food Fortification	4,484,304	2017-03-01	2021-02-28	Ongoing
GCP /PAK/137/EC	Improved Land Tenancy in Sindh Province	4,246,280	2017-03-01	2021-02-28	Ongoing
GCP /INT/273/EC	Mediterranean Aquaculture Integrated Development - MedAID	315,946	2017-06-01	2021-04-27	Ongoing
GCP /CVI/046/EC	BUILDING ADAPTIVE CAPACITY AND RESILIENCE OF THE FORESTRY SECTOR IN CABO VERDE	5,464,726	2017-07-15	2021-06-14	Ongoing
GCP /KEN/085/EC	Support to the attainment of Vision 2030 through Devolved Land Reforms in Community Lands of Kenya	11,167,800	2016-08-01	2021-07-31	Ongoing
GCP /GAM/040/EC	Agriculture for Economic Growth and Food Security/Nutrition to mitigate migration flows	14,848,313	2017-08-01	2021-07-31	Ongoing
GCP /MLW/072/EC	KULIMA - Revitalising Agricultural Clusters and Ulimi wa Mdandanda through FFS in Malawi	30,401,738	2017-06-01	2022-05-31	Ongoing
UNJP/MLW/071/EC	Afikepo - Nutrition Programme in Malawi	27,247,983	2017-07-01	2022-06-30	Ongoing
GCP /GLO/682/EC	Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme (SWM)	50,278,500	2017-06-09	2024-06-08	Ongoing

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** As of 1 January 2018



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