



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Smarter investments Up-scaled development

FAO Multipartner Programme
Support Mechanism (FMM)

Selected highlight of achievements and
success stories

Smarter investments Up-scaled development

**FAO Multipartner Programme
Support Mechanism (FMM)**

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success stories**

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Foreword

by Gustavo González

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has changed the development landscape, essentially tackling the world's many problems – from hunger to poverty to climate change – as vital, interdependent global challenges. Unfortunately, the way we fund development interventions has not kept up.

Earmarked funding continues to dominate the United Nations Development System, often leading to fragmentation and inefficiencies, as each actor pursues its own interests without considering the wider view. The FAO Multipartner Programme Support Mechanism (FMM) has shown it does not have to be this way. Over the last four years, the flexibility of pooled and unearmarked funding that the FMM afforded FAO has made it possible to allocate funds where they are most needed and contribute across the whole sustainable development agenda.

This report, which presents just some of the highlights of the mechanism, shows the FMM has delivered concrete and transformational results. Be it empowering women in agriculture across Africa, restoring local production in the Cook Islands, or helping farmers build resilience to climate change in the Dry Corridor of Central America, funds channeled through the FMM have brought notable impact.

We thank all of the FMM resource partners – Belgium, Flanders, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland – for their support down the years in making the successes highlighted in this report possible. To build on these successes, FAO has developed the Multi-Partner Facility for Accelerated SDGs (MPF). The MPF will build on the FMM's many strong points and address its flaws with a new, robust facility that will better manage, integrate and track projects for more collective impact.

As FAO plays a major role in delivering on the 2030 Agenda, unearmarked and lightly earmarked funding will be essential to tackle the pressing needs of member countries and priorities of resource partners. We hope we can count on the continued support of our existing resource partners and encourage other resource partners who are impressed by what they read in this report to join hands with us through the MPF towards our common goal of a peaceful world free of hunger.

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Acronyms and abbreviations

AG	Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department	LON	Liaison Office with the United Nations in New York
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance	LOW	Liaison Office for North America
AMU	Antimicrobial Usage	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
ATLASS	Assessment Tool for Laboratory and Antimicrobial Resistance	MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
BG	Blue Growth	MIS	Management Information System
CB	Climate, Biodiversity, Land and Water Department	MOSAICC	Modelling System for Agriculture Impacts of Climate Change
CD	Capacity Development	MPF	Multi-Partner Facility for Accelerated SDGs
CFS	Committee on World Food Security	MSME	Micro-, Small and Medium Enterprise
CPF	Country Programming Framework	MUCCRI	Makerere University Centre for Climate Change Research and Innovations
CSO	Civil Society Organization	NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
CWMFMC	Carood Watershed Model Forest Management Council	NAP	National Adaptation Plan
DDP	Office of the Deputy Director-General of Programmes	NAP-Ag	National Adaptation Plan for the Agriculture Sector
DPS	Partnerships and South-South Cooperation Division	OCC	Office for Corporate Communication
DRE	Decent Rural Employment	OCS	Office of Chief Statistician
ES	Economic and Social Development Department	ODG	Office of the Director-General
ESN	Nutrition and Food Systems Division	OHR	Office of Human Resources
ESP	Social Policies and Rural Institutions Division	OSD	Office of Support to Decentralized Offices
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	OSP	Office of Strategy, Planning and Resources Management
FFPO	Farm Producer Organization	PoU	Prevalence of Undernourishment
FFS	Farmer Field School	RAF	Regional Office for Africa
FI	Fisheries and Aquaculture Department	RAP	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale	REU	Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia
FLR	Forest and Landscape Restoration	RLC	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
FLRM	Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism	RNE	Regional Office for the Near East
FLW	Food Loss and Waste	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
FMM	FAO Multipartner Programme Support Mechanism	SIDS	Small Island Developing States
FO	Forestry Department	SO	Strategic Objective
FTT	Fish Processing Technique	SP	Strategic Programme
GAFSF	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	SRO	Subregional Office
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	TCE	Emergency and Rehabilitation Division
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	TCI	Investment Centre Division
ILM	Integrated Landscape Management	TCR	Resource Mobilization Division
IPC	International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty	ToT	Training of Trainers
JFFLS	Junior Farmer Field and Life School	UN	United Nations
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean	UNDS	UN Development System
LAP	Land Administration Project	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
LAS	Land Administration System	VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests
LDC	Least Developed Countries	VoH	Voices of the Hungry Project
LOB	Liaison Office with the European Union and Belgium	WTO	World Trade Organization
LOJ	Liaison Office in Japan		

Introduction



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The Multi-Partner Programme Support Mechanism (FMM) was conceived and created in 2010 to enable FAO's resource partners to allocate their contributions in direct support of the agency's Programme of Work and Budget. The flexibility of pooled and unearmarked FMM funding makes it possible for FAO to allocate funds where they are most needed, anywhere in the world.

Sweden and the Netherlands were the first FAO resource partners to provide funds to the FMM. In 2017, Switzerland joined as a new resource partner for the FMM. With Belgium, the Netherlands and Sweden renewed their commitment with generous contributions for 2016–2017, allowing for the implementation of 17 new projects.

As a result of the FMM, new strategic partnerships have emerged, and projects have stimulated cross-sectoral work, fostering synergies and new thinking, both within and outside FAO. The FMM has shown how flexible funding can promote integration across sectors, create new and powerful partnerships and deliver global change in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

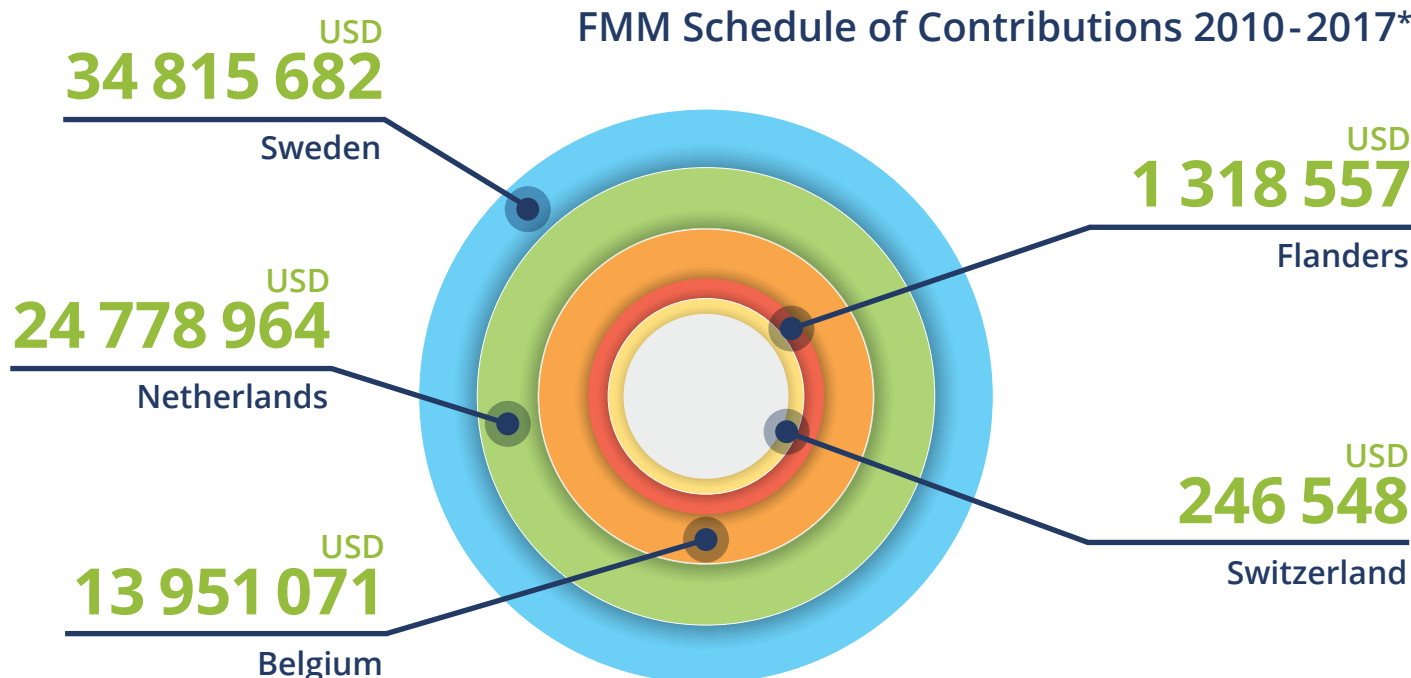
The Food Insecurity Experience Scale is a good example. After years of development, funded in part by the FMM, the scale is now the indicator for the Sustainable Development Goal target on food

insecurity, while the World Bank and USAID use it to track progress on their development projects. FAO's Dimitra clubs, which unite women, men and young people in collective action, have been just as successful. Almost 2 000 clubs have led to better lives for 1.5 million people. Other donors and agencies are now using the model to catalyse wider change.

Aside from making a direct contribution to FAO's strategic objectives, the FMM helped test innovative practices, served as a catalyst for wider projects and explored new areas. In Ethiopia, for example, 600 households learned to fatten small ruminants and run a business. The project's lessons-learned showed the employment potential along small ruminant value chains and are now the basis for a wider project in Burkina Faso and Ethiopia, with support from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

The FMM also provided the initial support to the development, implementation and dissemination of Climate-Smart Agriculture. Today, the practice is applied globally, while the FMM continued to support the generation of new knowledge and practices to tackle climate change. The dedicated efforts to improve communication and outreach activities have helped harness the strength of the FMM to catalyse new partnerships, develop new areas of work and design bigger and more impactful projects.

FMM Schedule of Contributions 2010-2017*



* The FMM also received a contribution from the Government of Spain of USD 1 576 to support the project FMM/GLO/003/MUL in this period

The importance of unearmarked pooled funding going forward

The FMM has shown the value that flexible funding can deliver. However, rapid growth in earmarked contributions has characterized the financing of the entire UN development system for the past 20 years. In 2013, non-core resources accounted for some 75 percent of total United Nations Development system (UNDS) resources, compared to 56 percent in 1998. This affects budgets, partnerships and projects.

The trend of a continuous reduction in core resources, increased earmarking, and unpredictable and short-term funding patterns needs to be reversed. More funding needs to flow into joint programming and other funding mechanisms, such as the FMM, that are outcome-based rather than project-based and foster collaboration rather than inefficient competition.

Well-designed and professionally managed pooled funds, like the FMM, are more effective and transparent. Pooled funding mechanisms have a strong track-record in strengthening coherence and coordination, broadening the resource partner base, improving risk management and leverage and providing better incentives for collaboration across pillars in relevant contexts.

The successor to the FMM

In response to the 2013 and 2015 evaluations, the FMM was further strengthened by incorporating recommendations and aligning reporting with the FAO's Results Framework, which has substantially improved upon the FMM contribution at both country and global levels, as well as by more closely involving decentralized offices.

Based on its experience with the FMM, and to encourage greater unearmarked and pooled funding, FAO is revamping the mechanism into the Multi-Partner Facility for Accelerated SDGs (MPF).

This report demonstrates clearly that the FMM has delivered results and value for money. The MPF will carry forward the many strengths that characterized the FMM. It will also improve upon weaknesses identified in the FMM's evaluations, resource allocation criteria, partnership strategy, visibility and reporting systems. The MPF will have an improved and streamlined governance arrangement, better prioritization of projects, coordinated delivery, monitoring and reporting, and greater visibility.

Channeling funding through the MPF will be an investment in the joined-up thinking and approach needed to deliver on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

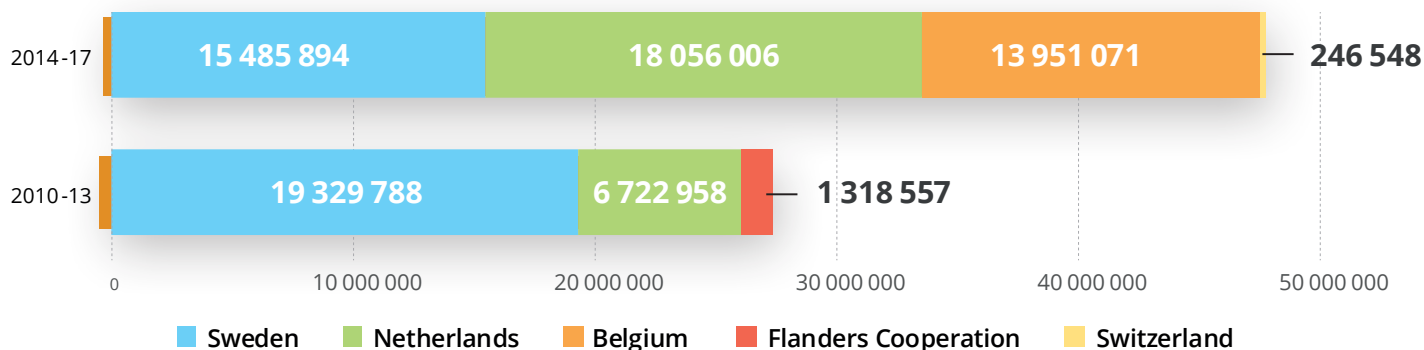
FAO Strategic Objectives framework and alignment to the SDGs

		SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5
		Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition	Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable	Reduce rural poverty	Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems	Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises
	No poverty					
	Zero Hunger					
	Good health and well-being					
	Quality education					
	Gender equality					
	Clean water and sanitation					
	Affordable and clean energy					
	Decent work and economic growth					
	Industry, innovation and infrastructure					
	Reduced inequalities					
	Sustainable cities and communities					
	Responsible consumption and production					
	Climate action					
	Life below water					
	Life on land					
	Peace, justice and strong institutions					
	Partnerships for the goals					

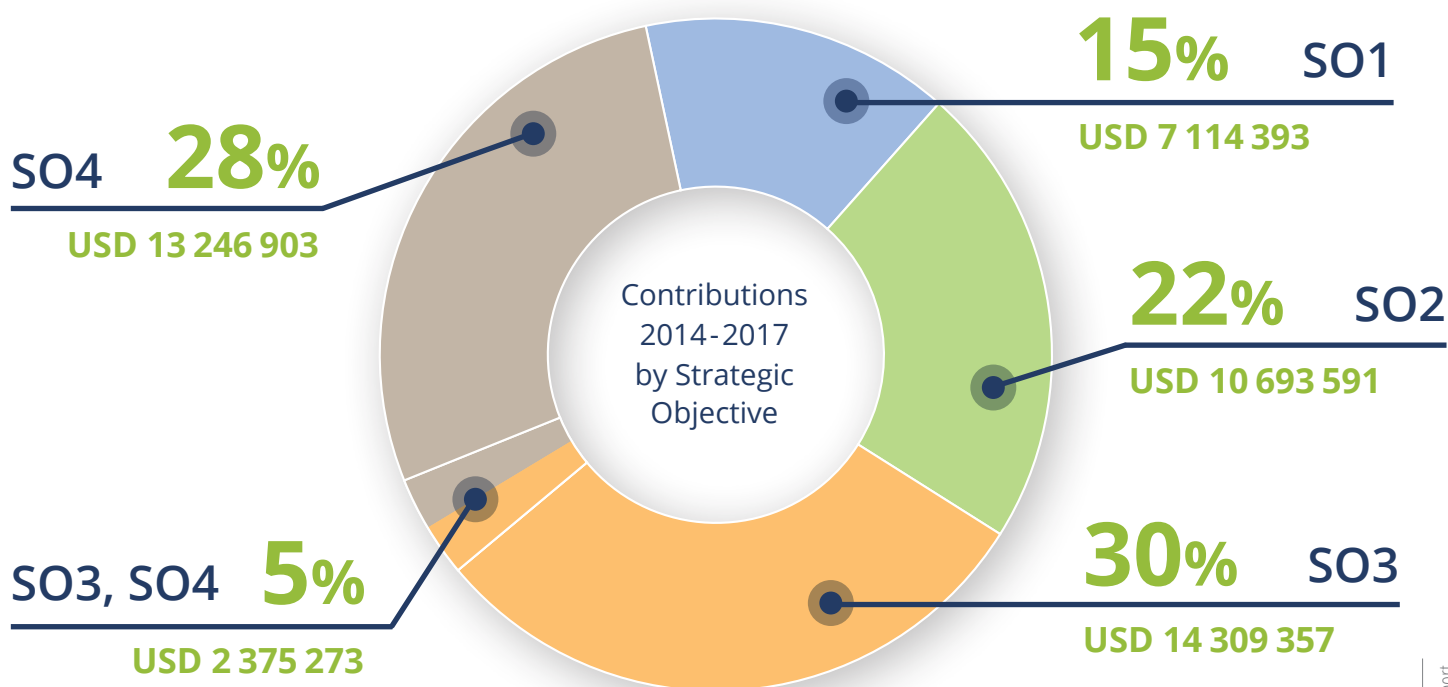
FMM key figures

Total FMM Schedule of Contributions 2014-2017: USD 47 739 518

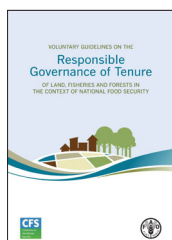
Contributions 2010-2013* and 2014-2017 (USD)



* The FMM also received a contribution from the Government of Spain of USD 1 576 to support the project FMM/GLO/003/MUL in the period 2010-2013

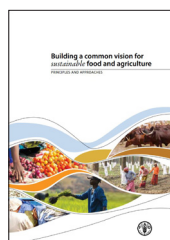


FMM contribution to select FAO global knowledge products



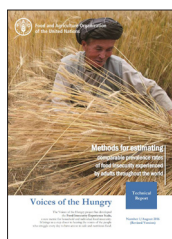
Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT)

The Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure promote secure tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests with respect to all forms of tenure: public, private, communal, indigenous, customary and informal. They are available in several languages.



Building a common vision for sustainable food and agriculture – Principles and approaches (SFA)

This report provides the vision, key principles and indications on the way forward to transition towards sustainable food and agriculture. It offers a common platform for a vision of the agriculture sector and inter-sectoral synergies that will eventually make agriculture more productive and sustainable.



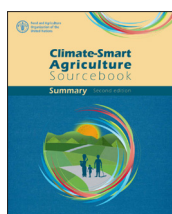
Methods for estimating comparable rates of food insecurity experienced by adults throughout the world (VoH)

The FAO initiative Voices of the Hungry measures food insecurity worldwide, using an experience-based food insecurity scale module called the Food Insecurity Experience scale (FIES), which will be used as a common metric for measuring food insecurity at several levels of severity, across different geographic areas and cultures.



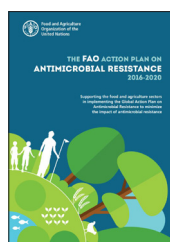
RuralInvest - Preparing Effective Investment Project Proposals (e-learning course)

This e-learning course explores key concepts present in the RuralInvest toolkit, such as the definition of what is an investment; why a participatory approach is important; the critical importance of sustainability and; the need to understand the priorities and capabilities of the beneficiaries.



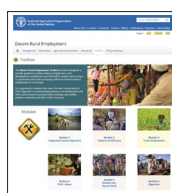
Climate-Smart Agriculture Sourcebook (CSA)

The Climate-Smart Agriculture Sourcebook comprises a wide range of knowledge and expertise on the concept of CSA to better guide stakeholders and practitioners to make the agricultural sectors more sustainable and productive, while responding to the challenges of climate change and food security.



The FAO Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2016-2020 (AMR)

This Action Plan supports the food and agriculture sectors in implementing the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance to minimize the impact of antimicrobial resistance (available also in French and Spanish).



Decent Rural Employment Toolbox (DRE)

The Decent Rural Employment Toolbox has been designed to provide guidance to policy makers and planners, rural development practitioners and FAO staff at country level on how to systematize and scale up ongoing efforts to promote decent employment in rural areas.



SAVE FOOD: Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction - Community of Practice on Food Loss Reduction (FLW)

The Community of Practice on food loss reduction serves as a global convener and an integrator of knowledge related to post-harvest loss reduction. It offers a platform to facilitate linkages and information sharing amongst stakeholders and relevant networks, projects and programmes on post-harvest management.

FMM INVESTMENTS 2014-2017

SO1 - Contribute to Eradicating Hunger, Food Insecurity and Malnutrition

Food security monitoring for SDGs*

Project Symbol: FMM/GLO/120/MUL
Donor: Multilateral
Budget: USD 1 497 250
SDGs: 2, 3

Supporting implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests

Project Symbol: FMM/GLO/111/MUL
Donor: Belgium; Multilateral
Budget: USD 2 805 259
SDGs: 2, 3

Voices of the Hungry*

Project Symbol: FMM/GLO/106/MUL
Donor: Belgium; Multilateral
Budget: USD 2 405 489
SDGs: 2, 3

National Adaptation Plans - Climate-Smart Agriculture*

Project Symbol: FMM/
GLO/110/MUL BABY01
MUL Donor: Belgium; Multilateral
Budget: USD 724 924
SDGs: 2, 6, 13, 14, 15

Sustainable food and agriculture

Project Symbol: FMM/
GLO/110/MUL BABY02
Donor: Belgium
Budget: USD 663 735
SDGs: 2, 6, 13, 14, 15

An integrated approach to sustainable intensification of agriculture through efficient use of resources - Strategic support to Country Programming Framework in Burundi and Niger*

Project Symbol: FMM/
GLO/112/MUL BABY01
Donor: Belgium; Multilateral
Budget: USD 1 099 861
SDGs: 2, 6, 13, 14, 15

Building the basis for scaling up Climate Smart Agriculture

Project Symbol: FMM/
GLO/112/MUL BABY02
Donor: Belgium; Multilateral
Budget: USD 1 966 963
SDGs: 2, 6, 13, 14, 15

SO2 - Increase Provision of Goods and Services from Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in a Sustainable Manner

Climate-smart agroforestry systems for the Dry Corridor of Central America

Project Symbol: FMM/GLO/112/MUL BABY03
Donor: Belgium; Multilateral
Budget: USD 473 967
SDGs: 2, 6, 13, 14, 15

Blue Growth Initiative in support of food nutrition security, poverty alleviation and healthy oceans*

Project Symbol: FMM/GLO/112/MUL BABY04
Donor: Belgium; Multilateral
Budget: USD 1 848 471
SDGs: 2, 6, 13, 14, 15

Restoration of degraded lands

Project Symbol: FMM/GLO/112/MUL BABY05
Donor: Multilateral
Budget: USD 3 000 000
SDGs: 2, 6, 13, 14, 15

Integrated landscape management to boost food and nutrition security in SIDS (Fiji and Samoa)

Project Symbol: FMM/GLO/112/MUL BABY06
Donor: Belgium; Multilateral
Budget: USD 244 000
SDGs: 2, 6, 13, 14, 15

Strengthening integrated farming approaches for food security, nutrition and biodiversity in Burkina Faso and Mali

Project Symbol: FMM/GLO/112/MUL BABY07
Donor: Belgium; Multilateral
Budget: USD 605 260
SDGs: 2, 6, 13, 14, 15

SO3 - Reduce Rural Poverty

The rural poor have greater opportunities to access decent farm and non-farm employment*

Project Symbol: FMM/GLO/100/MUL
Donor: Multilateral; Sweden: SIDA
Budget: USD 4 889 078
SDGs: 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 14

Rural poverty reduction through job creation in small ruminant value chains in Ethiopian Highlands*

Project Symbol: FMM/GLO/101/MUL
Donor: Multilateral
Budget: USD 1 400 000
SDGs: 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 14

Reduce rural poverty through information, participatory communication and social mobilization for rural women, men and youth*

Project Symbol: FMM/GLO/113/MUL
Donor: Belgium
Budget: USD 3 560 924
SDGs: 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 14

Strengthening Forest and Farm Producer Organizations (FFPOs) through Forest and Farm Facility

Project Symbol: FMM/GLO/114/MUL
Donor: Multilateral
Budget: USD 750 000
SDGs: 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 14

Productive investments to create decent rural youth employment in migration-prone areas in Senegal

Project Symbol: FMM/GLO/115/MUL
Donor: Multilateral
Budget: USD 718 340
SDGs: 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 14

Agricultural services and digital inclusion in Africa

Project Symbol: FMM/GLO/116/MUL
Donor: Belgium Netherlands Sweden
Budget: USD 699 897
SDGs: 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 14

Enabling rural youth aged 15-17 to access decent work

Project Symbol: FMM/GLO/119/MUL
Donor: Multilateral
Budget: USD 800 000
SDGs: 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 14

Expansion of social protection coverage to the rural poor

Project Symbol: FMM/INT/278/MUL
Donor: Multilateral
Budget: USD 1 447 684
SDGs: 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 14

Linking SDGs 1 and 2 through pro-poor inclusive value chain development in the context of SIDS

Project Symbol: FMM/INT/277/MUL
Donor: Multilateral
Budget: USD 1 000 000
SDGs: 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17

Accelerated agribusiness and agro-industry investment technical assistance initiative*

Project Symbol: FMM/GLO/102/MUL
Donor: Multilateral
Budget: USD 1 400 000
SDGs: 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17

Agribusinesses and agri-food chains that are more inclusive and efficient are developed and implemented by the public and private sectors*

Project Symbol: FMM/GLO/103/MUL
Donor: Multilateral; Sweden: SIDA
Budget: USD 6 545 459
SDGs: 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17

Capacity development for investment*

Project Symbol: FMM/GLO/104/MUL
Donor: Multilateral; Netherlands
Budget: USD 400 000
SDGs: 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17

SO4 - Enable Inclusive and Efficient Agricultural and Food Systems

Developing sustainable food systems for urban areas

Project Symbol: FMM/GLO/117/MUL
Donor: Multilateral
Budget: USD 1 000 001
SDGs: 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17

Global initiative on food loss and waste reduction

Project Symbol: FMM/GLO/118/MUL
Donor: Multilateral
Budget: USD 1 500 000
SDGs: 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17

Trade related capacity development in Eastern and Southern Africa

Project Symbol: FMM/RAF/507/MUL
Donor: Multilateral
Budget: USD 500 000
SDGs: 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17

Value chain development in support of sustainable intensification in Africa

Project Symbol: FMM/RAF/508/MUL
Donor: Multilateral
Budget: USD 1 355 918
SDGs: 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17

Strengthening capacities, policies and national action plans on aquatic AMR*

Project Symbol: FMM/RAS/298/MUL
Donor: Multilateral
Budget: USD 565 714
SDGs: 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17

Trade related capacity development in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Project Symbol: FMM/RER/056/MUL
Donor: Multilateral
Budget: USD 545 790
SDGs: 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17

Support to the development of National Action Plans on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) in Latin America and the Caribbean*

Project Symbol: FMM/RLA/215/MUL
Donor: Multilateral
Budget: USD 750 000
SDGs: 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17

Note: Project titles in colour with asterisk are featured in the project highlights section

Lessons learned and the way forward

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its goals define how FAO, its member countries and resource partners will work towards creating a better, more sustainable future. By 2021, FAO must significantly scale up its activities and partnership model to address 40 targets of 15 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), measured by 53 indicators. Meeting this global challenge will require expanded partnerships, cross-sector development solutions, innovation and high levels of financial predictability.

Yet today's financial aid architecture does not effectively support any of these requirements. In 2013, non-core resources accounted for 75 percent of total UNDS resources, compared to 56 percent in 1998. Around 91 percent of all non-core flows support single-entity projects. Only 6 percent goes through interagency pooled funds. In FAO's case, about 96 percent of extra-budgetary resources come from earmarked funds. This earmarked and fragmented funding leads to inefficiencies, competition among entities and increased transaction costs for governments.

For the UNDS to support the 2030 Agenda and uphold its neutrality and multilateral nature, the level and predictability of core funding must increase. The FMM has proven to be a flexible and strategically focused partnership platform for unearmarked or lightly earmarked funding that can form the basis for a new and improved means to accelerate delivery on the SDGs.

The FMM's successes and lessons

The two evaluation reports of the FMM, compiled in 2013 and 2016, highlighted the catalytic importance of this mechanism. The projects have delivered tangible results, as this report shows. The flexibility offered by pooled and unearmarked funding facilitated the alignment of resources to FAO's strategic priorities and work areas, and significantly contributed to implementation of the SDGs.

From field level grassroots development to institutional capacity development and upstream policy support, the FMM proved it could enable innovation, increase capacity and policy development, and promote the strategic facilitation of cross-sectoral integration and innovative partnerships.

However, the FMM was not without its challenges. The two evaluation reports recommended improvements in its governance arrangement and management system, resource allocation criteria, resource mobilization strategy, visibility, and reporting systems.

These will be addressed by:

- ▶ Reinforcing the governance framework to develop a more efficient prioritization mechanism, including strategic focus on resource allocation.
- ▶ Enhancing the involvement of decentralized offices to demonstrate stronger links between global, regional, and country-level priorities.
- ▶ Identifying unfunded priorities well before funding becomes available to optimize responsiveness.
- ▶ Enhancing the visibility of results, including developing a robust monitoring and reporting system.
- ▶ Improving resource partners' recognition for accountability purposes.
- ▶ Developing outreach and marketing campaigns to broaden the resource partner base.
- ▶ Strengthening the capacity of the Secretariat.

The Multi-Partner Facility has set an ambitious target of raising the total pooled unearmarked and softly earmarked resources from 4 percent to 10 percent by 2021, and 15 percent by 2025. This unearmarked funding is essential to tackle the most pressing needs of member countries and the common priorities of resource partners within FAO's strategic framework.

A new Multi-Partner Facility for the SDGs

Based on the lessons learned and recommendations from the FMM evaluations, as well as global experience in dealing with unearmarked funding, FAO is redesigning the FMM into the Multi-Partner Facility for Accelerated SDGs (MPF). Four strategic shifts underpin the new facility, as outlined below.

Responsive governance for effective decision-making processes

The new MPF, managed as a multi-donor trust fund, will have an improved and streamlined governance arrangement: a lean, efficient and flexible three-tier structure comprising an Executive Board, Advisory Group and Secretariat coordinated by FAO's Resource Mobilization Division.

Strategic prioritization for catalytic funding allocation and value for money

FAO's Business Development Task Force will lead the development of investable, strategic portfolio programmes and sub-programmes based on Secretariat guidance. FAO will assess projects according to SDG impact, critical gaps, scalability of results and sustainability, cross-sectoral integrated work, and possibilities for partnership.

The MPF Board will review these priorities at the beginning of each funding cycle, based on consultation with the Advisory Group.

Seamless implementation modalities for country-based results

Strategic Programmes (SPs) will coordinate programme delivery, monitoring and reporting to ensure the programmes funded under the MPF are implemented in a seamless manner, not as discrete projects, as in the FMM. The six thematic areas identified above will constitute six umbrella programmes, led by

the relevant SPs as budget holder and programme manager, in collaboration with other SPs, technical divisions, regional initiatives and countries.

Integrated monitoring and reporting systems for enhanced visibility

An integrated monitoring and reporting system will allow timely corrections and adjustments in implementation. In addition, FAO will step up its resource mobilization. This will include marketing plans, pledging events, improved donor reporting, compelling communication to highlight impact, and better recognition of resource partners.

Priority thematic areas for the Biennium 2018-19
Zero Hunger and Nutrition
Climate Change
Decent rural employment
Migration
Resilient and Sustainable Food Systems
Oceans and Blue Growth

Selected highlights of FMM-funded projects 2014-2017

**The following success stories were selected
to represent the thematic and geographic
distribution of FMM-funded programmes**







30 Farmer Field Schools in Burundi held training on climate-change adaptation



Participants in a farmer field school in Burundi

Farmer Field Schools building resource-efficient, climate-smart agriculture in Burundi (FMM/GLO/112/MUL - BABY 01)

For agriculture to thrive when climate change is worsening the challenges farmers face – land degradation, competition for resources and water scarcity among them – education and training on how to sustainably intensify agriculture is essential.

Farmer Field Schools are a great way to reach farmers directly and improve their ability to adapt to climate change and increase production, as shown under an FAO project to ensure more efficient use of resources.

In Burundi's Mwaro province, the project supported 30 schools, with the participants quick to take up the practices introduced.

Four schools used maize as a cornerstone of their interventions. With its high concentration of starch and proteins, maize is widespread in traditional Burundian recipes. Not only that, maize byproducts can serve many other purposes.

In February 2015, trained farmers planted three hectares of an improved hybrid maize at Nyamitore. The project selected the hybrid cultivar for its short growing cycle of about 90 days, its adaptation to climates of average altitude, its ability to resist diseases, its high production and strong roots that resist winds – all of which make it a hardy crop to grow in a variable climate.

The farmers harvested nine tonnes of maize: a three-fold increase over the local Isega variety mainly grown in the region, which only produces 1 tonne per hectare.

CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE

The Vyizigiro and Twiyunge schools also collected corncobs for use in value-added products, cutting them into small pieces and using them as substrate to produce oyster mushrooms.

“The yield is very interesting, though slightly lower than the one from cotton, whose substrate is the most widely used for mushroom cultivation in Burundi,” said Isaiah Ndayirukiye of the Vyizigiro school.

The school members say that the mushroom products are delicious, nutritious and generate regular income – all from the waste of the maize plants.

In fact, farmers use every part of the maize plant. The harder stalks become stakes for climbing bean plants, which have contributed to the protection of the environment. Previously, stakes came from young eucalyptus trees. This contributed to deforestation, increased erosion and lower soil fertility.

After harvest, farmers mix climbing beans, stems, leaves and husks of corn with stalks, bean pods and other leaves to produce organic manure. With this technique of farming, everything is recycled – one of the core principles of sustainable development.

“The FFS approach has proven to be an innovative technique guaranteeing ecological and socio-economic development in our locality,” said Niyombanye Gloriose, Chair of the Biraturaba school.

According to Gloriose, the schools also helped communities learn about the negative effects of land degradation and climate change on agricultural production. Members are now aware of the importance of soil conservation and action against erosion and that they can take action to adapt to climate change.

Vegetable farming also increased household income, thanks to the commercialization of harvests. Selling crops for profit instead of subsistence can increase production on small areas of land in a short time.

These practices introduced through the schools have also started to spread to neighbouring communities, showing how relatively small interventions can bring positive change across wider regions.

PROJECT

An integrated approach to sustainable intensification of agriculture through efficient use of resources - Strategic support to Country Programming Framework in Burundi, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Niger

IMPLEMENTATION COUNTRIES

Burundi, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Niger

KEY IMPACTS

Integrated initiatives were developed in Burundi to improve livelihoods of people with limited land access and to improve nutrition of school children and

Local community capacities to intensify and diversify production systems and manage resources sustainably were strengthened

37 farming families in Lao DPR participated in an assessment of rice-fish farming strategies and

100 farming families in 5 provinces tested extension strategies for the wide-scale promotion of integrated rice-fish culture

Technical capacity of extension agents increased in Myanmar to support farmers in adopting practices of rice-fish farming

MAIN CONTRIBUTION TO SD2 and SDGs:



120 Youths shared experiences and innovative solutions on climate change at a conference in Kampala



Youth field visit to community-based farms tackling climate change adaptation in Mubende District, Uganda

Youth in Uganda take the lead on Community-Based Adaptation (FMM/GLO/110/MUL - BABY 01)

Even if the world succeeds in cutting greenhouse gas emissions under the Paris Agreement and in limiting climate change, some impacts on vulnerable communities are inevitable.

In Uganda, for example, agriculture accounts for 24 percent of gross domestic product. However, changes in temperatures are bringing more frequent and longer-lasting droughts, killing more cattle and hitting crop production. Uganda estimates the cost of climate change adaptation could reach USD 644 million by 2025. However, the cost of inaction will be around USD 3.1 to 5.9 billion by 2025, making it clear that climate change adaptation is crucial to secure a sound economic future.

FAO directly supports and implements adaptation actions on the ground in Uganda and other nations, but it also works at a policy and training level, through a global support programme to assist countries in making their agricultural sectors more resilient. This includes planning and budgeting of adaptation actions and ensuring that climate-smart agriculture is fully embedded in agricultural development and investment planning – including through training the next generation of change-makers.

“It is important for governments to recognize the need to involve young people in all decision-making processes that are aimed at mitigating the impacts of climate change as they can perpetuate and abate this global challenge,” said Okwi James, Director of Programs and Partnerships for Uganda’s Youth Go Green.

In June 2017, the project co-sponsored a youth conference as part of the 11th international conference

CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE

on Community-Based Adaptation in Kampala – in collaboration with Makerere University Centre for Climate Change Research and Innovations (MUCCRI), the Uganda Ministry of Water and Environment, the European Union and the International Institute for Environment and Development.

The conference attracted over 120 young people from Uganda and across the world, who learned skills on climate-smart agriculture and ecosystem resilience, water management, peer-to-peer experience sharing and innovative solutions for climate action. Field training in community areas in Mubende district, where FAO is supporting work on climate change adaptation, solidified the theories presented at the conference.

“The young people came back with a full appreciation of the real impact of climate change, the need to add value in the agricultural sectors and the dire need to get deeply involved in Community-Based Adaptation,” said Okwi James. Some of the participants are already putting the knowledge they gained into practice.

“With my background knowledge and exposure arising from the field visit ... I have been able to draw linkages between documented literature and what farmers are actually doing on the ground,” said Ms. Gift Namanya, a geography graduate and Makerere University Climate Champion Network Member.

“Today, some of the agricultural practices I am involved in are vegetable growing, poultry keeping, piggery and goat rearing. These activities are based on the skills and knowledge learnt during interactions with the farmers in Mubende district.” Namanya is passing on her skills, documenting the climate-smart practices she saw in the MUCCRI website and database as part of an internship she secured as a result of the event.

“Some of the most interesting and outstanding activities I have documented are about rainwater harvesting and climate smart agriculture,” she said. “By increasing access to water, given that much of the agricultural sector is rain-fed, the presence of some of the most predominant and devastating climate change impacts – like droughts and food insecurity – are offset.”

PROJECT

National Adaptation Plans – Climate-Smart Agriculture

IMPLEMENTATION COUNTRIES

Global, Malawi, Uganda

KEY IMPACTS

Agriculture is increasingly part of national processes **to develop National Adaptation Plans and the climate-smart approach is embedded** in this medium to long-term planning process

In Malawi, climate change adaptation was mainstreamed in the new **National Agriculture Policy** and in the **National Agriculture Investment Plan**

In Uganda **capacities were enhanced at institutional ministry level** and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries were **supported to finalise the National Adaptation Plan** for the Agriculture sector

Contributed to FAO's flagship work on integrating agriculture into National Adaptation Plans supporting 7 global and regional programmes, 10 national programmes, including 10 LDCs and 22 developing countries

MAIN CONTRIBUTION TO SD2 and SDGs:



25 reservoir tanks provided by FAO, each storing 8.5m³ of water



A water harvesting reservoir in Honduras

Smallholders in Central America weathering the storm with climate-smart agroforestry (FMM/GLO/112/MUL - BABY 03)

The Dry Corridor of Central America – particularly those areas in Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador – has become increasingly prone to extreme weather, damaging livelihoods and worsening poverty.

Prolonged droughts, exacerbated by El Niño from 2014-2016, led to **over 3.5 million people needing humanitarian assistance**. A UN inter-agency study in 2017 drew **a direct link between these extreme dry conditions and irregular migration**. Family members left behind face the burden of paying the debts of those who have migrated, while almost 50 percent of the families interviewed were food-insecure. The research highlighted the need for long-term

programmes to discourage people from emigrating and reduce the impact on the families left behind.

Santos Roberto Lagos, who lives in the corridor, is benefiting from one such programme to scale up sustainable natural resources management practices.

Lagos, 65, and his family have always worked as farmers in the community of Yuculimay Arriba, southern Honduras. Before they began working with FAO, they owned a 2.8 hectare plot where they sowed beans and corn, and a small garden for lemon grass, aloe, mangoes and lemons. The sale of fruit provided most of their income and helped supplement the maize and beans they grew, which were not enough to feed the family for the whole year.

The droughts badly hit production and his nine-member family; the soil on his farm was degraded and the surrounding forest was dwindling.

CLIMATE-SMART AGROFORESTRY

"This area has a lot of natural watersheds and we were not making the best use of those resources ... because we did not have a system of proper water distribution," Lagos says. "Some places had more water than others; this led to shortages and during the dry season we usually experienced drought."

He and his family received training on sustainable agriculture, with an emphasis on integrated crop management, orchard management, organic fertilizer, water harvesting reservoirs, irrigation systems, management of agroforestry systems and the protection of watersheds. The project also provided Lagos and his family with fruit trees, orchard seeds and a small irrigation system – a reservoir that stores 8.5 m³ of water.

"Since we received assistance from the project, we learned to make use of an efficient water distribution system that helps us have water all year long," Lagos says. "We also learned how to introduce varied crops throughout the year, which has increased our production and income."

His family have become leaders in their community with a 4.9 hectare agroforestry plot that combines mango and lemon trees with basic grains. They have established small plots of vegetables such as cassava, squash, sweet potato and beans, all of which they irrigate with water from the reservoir.

In 2018, Lagos expects to sell one million lemons, double his previous harvests, generating a profit of around 400 000 lempiras (USD 16 878). Now the whole community is copying the model. Their agroforestry systems improved their use of water and increased production for everyone.

The Lagos family is just one of almost a thousand benefiting from the project, which in 2018 is looking to expand operations and help more struggling smallholders to cope with drought. TV and radio spots, and training sessions organized with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Forest Conservation Institute, will let others know about the potential of climate-smart agroforestry.

PROJECT

Climate-Smart Agroforestry Systems for the Dry Corridor of Central America

IMPLEMENTATION COUNTRIES

Guatemala, Honduras

KEY IMPACTS

460 families in Guatemala
and
425 families in Honduras
supported

57 new hectares under
agroforestry management

25 water harvesting tanks
(8.5 m³ each) and
irrigation systems provided

250 smokeless and wood-saving
stoves provided

Training was provided on **sustainable agriculture** including integrated crop management, organic fertilizer, the protection of watersheds and more...

MAIN CONTRIBUTION TO SD2 and SDGs:





50
hectares of degraded
forest rehabilitated
in the Philippines

*Grass pressing for assisted
natural regeneration in
Bataan, the Philippines*

Good governance propels forest restoration in the Philippines (FMM/GLO/112/MUL - BABY 05)

Forests are integral to the provision of environmental, social and economic services to people in the Philippines. Alarming, forest cover declined from 16.9 million hectares in 1934 to 8.04 million hectares in 2015.

To address this problem, FAO, through its Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism (FLRM), is supporting the Government of the Philippines to achieve its national forest targets and address local demand.

Residents of the island province of Bohol have worked together to improve the flow of forest ecosystem services at the watershed level, with the support of the FMM. The watershed, with an area of 21 714 ha in

the southeast part of Bohol Province, comprises the municipalities of Alicia, Candijay, Guindulman, Mabini, Pilar, and Ubay. Adjacent municipality Anda later joined the group, impressed by its work and results.

The Carood Watershed Model Forest Management Council (CWMFMC) has, since 2003, helped to facilitate a partnership among the seven municipalities and involves the local university, non-governmental organizations, youth organizations and national agencies. Barangays (the basic unit of government in the Philippines) and its captains are also involved in the programmes as custodians or focal persons in their respective areas.

CWMFMC members expressed enthusiasm for continuing FLR activities and municipal mayors said that co-management of the watershed had forged stronger cooperation among local governments and stakeholders.

CLIMATE-SMART AGROFORESTRY

"Through this FAO project, farmers learned good practices to better manage our landscape and they earned additional income," said the chair of the CWMFMC, M. Marnilou S. Ayuban, during FAO's last field visit to Bohol. "As trees are growing better with the Assisted Natural Regeneration practices promoted by the project, our children will benefit from our efforts."

It is important to increase current FLR investments in the upcoming years, as more than 7 000 hectares could be restored with the same techniques in our seven municipalities."

Unlike conventional restoration approaches, FLRM aims to integrate forest restoration into broader environmental and socio-economic objectives within a landscape. Active participation of stakeholders at different levels is necessary to address competing land use interests and achieve both social and ecological objectives.

Addressing local people's needs is at the core of CWMFMC's initiatives. Rehabilitation of degraded lands from upstream to downstream ecosystems is a key priority of the council, which has exceeded its restoration targets through assisted natural regeneration in 50 hectares of degraded forestlands.

Around 20 hectares of fire lines have been established to help suppress forest fires. Additionally, *Agave sisalana*, which can generate income through fiber production, is planted along the firebreaks. The Council is also active in enterprise development through fruit wine production and assistance to communities in raising native poultry and swine. Coffee planting has started in some areas.

Communities and families are incentivized through the cultivation of crops in the firebreaks and contracts to conduct assisted natural regeneration activities by locating new seedlings and pressing *Imperata cylindrica* grass to facilitate their growth.

PROJECT

Restoration of Degraded Lands

IMPLEMENTATION COUNTRIES

Cambodia, Guatemala, Lebanon, Peru, Philippines and Rwanda, with added regional and global actions

KEY IMPACTS

100 hectares restored in San Marcos in Guatemala
and

300 hectares restored in Southeast Petén in Guatemala through partnership with Balam Association and others

50 hectares of degraded forest rehabilitated, and **60 000 m² of firebreaks created** in Carood Watershed, the Philippines

37 Farmer Field School facilitators and **14 local government staff trained** on technologies and good practices in Rwanda

In Lebanon, abandoned terraces restored: **405 km²** in the Shouf Biosphere Reserve, **27 km²** in the Qadisha Valley, and **4 km²** in the municipality of El Maidthe

MAIN CONTRIBUTION TO SDG and SDGs:





41

tonnes of seaweed were sold by a self-help group supported by the FMM

A coastal community in Kenya uses drying racks for seaweed and oysters

Reducing poverty in Kenya's coastal communities (FMM/GLO/112/MUL - BABY 04)

Tima Mwalimu Jasho, from Kenya's coastal Kwale County, struggled financially for years, oblivious that the key to a better life was washing around her toes in the surf of the Indian Ocean: seaweed.

Now, Tima is taking full advantage of this natural bounty, which is in high demand in other countries. She is part of a self-help group supported by an FMM-funded project to reap the benefits of seaweed farming. "We'd been living in poverty, unaware that we were sitting on something that could help us," says Tima, 52.

FAO's training in business management and value addition enhanced the ability of 140 people to produce

and process seaweed. FAO also provided drying racks and sheds, guidance to reduce post-harvest waste and assistance to develop links with markets.

In addition, the County Government of Kwale constructed a warehouse for the Kibuyuni Seaweed SHG group to ensure proper storage of seaweed.

Farmers have reduced post-harvest losses by about 80 percent from the start of the project, and the quality of the seaweed has increased tremendously.

"We have been supported to sell 41 tonnes of seaweed, which gave us more than 1.3 million Kenyan shillings (USD 13 000)," says Tima.

Kenya's coastal communities badly need such income diversification. Many of them are dependent on fishing and they are among the poorest in the country.

BLUE GROWTH

Data from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics shows that Kwale County, which sits just south of the main coastal town of Mombasa, has a poverty gap (which shows the depth and incidence of poverty) of 41.8 percent, compared to a national average of 12.2 percent.

The group supplies seaweed in its raw form and earns additional income from value addition for products such as soaps, juices, salads and cosmetics. With its high fibre and mineral content, the seaweed can also be used as a soil conditioner and fertilizer. The group exports largely to America and Asia, where demand has been rising.

These activities have improved the living standards of the communities. The beneficiaries, mainly women, have put food on the table, built new houses, educated their children and purchased better building materials for their homes.

Tima herself used part of her earnings to build a small house as an additional stream of income.

Two grinders were purchased to compact the seaweed, which reduces transport costs and fetch a higher price per kilo (USD 0.50, up from USD 0.30).

The project is also boosting mangrove forests – which can increase fish stocks by providing better breeding grounds – and diversifying incomes in other ways in Kwale and the neighbouring Tana River County.

Hundreds of thousands of mangrove seedlings have been planted, while six supported groups harvested a total of 458.5 kg of shrimp, 850 kg milkfish and 280 kg of crabs, bringing in KES 465 000 (USD 4 518).

PROJECT

Blue Growth Initiative in Support of Food Nutrition Security, Poverty Alleviation and Healthy Oceans

IMPLEMENTATION COUNTRIES

Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Grenada, Kenya, Kiribati, Madagascar, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam

KEY IMPACTS

52 Kenyan coastal dwellers diversifying income through seaweed farming

570 crab-fattening cages supporting over 8 groups in Kenya

140 beneficiaries trained on seaweed production processing and marketing

67 trained on best management practices of milkfish production

over **268 000** mangrove seedlings planted

KES 1.7 million overall initial income boost

MAIN CONTRIBUTION TO SD2 and SDGs:





700 000
deaths are globally
attributable to
antimicrobial
resistant bacteria

*Hands-on training of
Antimicrobial Susceptibility
Testing in Thailand*

Fighting the rise of superbugs in Asian aquaculture (FMM/RAS/298/MUL)

Antibiotics are a marvel of human ingenuity. Since Anne Sheaf Miller posted a miraculous recovery from a deadly infection in 1942 following the administering of the then-experimental drug penicillin, antibiotics have saved countless lives.

But we can have too much of a good thing. With human antibiotic use up 36 percent this century, and use in livestock set to grow 67 percent by 2030, we are facing a looming food safety crisis. Residues of these drugs are seeping into the environment and creating microorganisms that have evolved antimicrobial resistance. These deadly superbugs are causing concern, and with good reason. **Globally, 700 000 deaths are attributable to antimicrobe-resistant bacteria.**

“The inappropriate use of antimicrobials in food and agriculture is a problem contributing to the antimicrobial resistance crisis because every time we use these medicines, we risk blunting their effectiveness for the future,” said Dr. Juan Lubroth, FAO’s Chief Veterinarian.

This is as much of a problem in water as it is on land. UN Environment research says that up to 75 percent of antibiotics used in aquaculture may be lost into the environment. FAO is responding to this challenge, including through a project to strengthen the ability of governments to reduce aquatic antimicrobial resistance.

Asia dominates global aquaculture production, making action in the region a priority. Regional workshops and training events on aquaculture biosecurity – held in India, Malaysia and Singapore, with the participation of officials from Bangladesh, China, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam – sought to help governments cut down antimicrobial resistance in the sector.

BLUE GROWTH

These activities provided guidance to competent authorities in the development of the aquaculture component of National Action Plans on antimicrobial resistance; best practices on biosecurity and responsible use of antimicrobials; and design of antimicrobial susceptibility testing. The Malaysian National Action Plan was launched by the Minister of Health and the Minister of Agriculture and Agro-based Industries on 27th February 2018. Dr Aihua Li, from the Institute of Hydrobiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, said that the workshop gave him valuable information on how to minimize antimicrobial resistance in aquaculture.

The project also supported competent authorities in the inspection and monitoring of fish food, building the necessary capacity in national laboratories for antimicrobial detection in fish products and promoting the inclusion of antimicrobial resistance in inspection systems and sampling plans for fishery and aquaculture products. Other post-harvest activities included the promotion of fish silage processing technology to provide guidance on good practices for fish waste management.

New partnerships on aquaculture biosecurity were also developed, including with the Croatia Veterinary Institute and India's Nitte University. These new partnerships provide access to new resources and amplify impact, including through the development of a practical guide, *Responsible Management of Bacterial Diseases in Aquaculture*.

“FAO has given our writing consortium full support to use our expertise and experience on bacterial diseases in aquaculture to produce a practical book for aquaculture professionals at a global scale,” said Dr Olga Haenen, of Wageningen Bioveterinary Research. “In this way, FAO supports the healthy production of fish: the protein of the future.”

The efforts in Asia are an integrated part of FAO's wider work on antimicrobial resistance with other partners across the globe, such as the ATLASS tool, which allows countries to conduct a strength test of their national laboratories and epidemiological systems.

PROJECT

Strengthening capacities, policies and national action plans on aquatic AMR

IMPLEMENTATION COUNTRIES

Aquaculture biosecurity: China, Malaysia, Philippines, Viet Nam

Food safety and quality: Bangladesh, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam

KEY IMPACTS

Aquaculture biosecurity

95 officials from China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam received guidance on how to develop plans and policies

and

China, Malaysia, Philippines and Viet Nam have developed the aquaculture component of their **National Action Plans on antimicrobial resistance**

Food safety and quality

69 officials from Bangladesh, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam received training on antimicrobial residues monitoring and analysis

MAIN CONTRIBUTION TO SO4 and SDGs:





38 000

women's and girls' leadership skills have been enhanced

Rougui Ba, a young Dimitra Club leader in Senegal

Dimitra: Reducing rural poverty through participatory community mobilization (FMM/GLO/113/MUL)

FAO's Dimitra project has been running in Africa for over 20 years. It has become a label of quality for improving gender equality and women's visibility as agricultural producers and agents of change. The Dimitra Clubs' approach, developed in the last ten years, is a signature approach that unites women, men and young people in collective action to create better lives.

By the end of 2017, an estimated 57 000 people, two-thirds of them women, were taking part in 1 900 clubs, which meet regularly to decide how to face key challenges, positively impacting an estimated 1.5 million people who benefit from the clubs' activities.

In northeast Democratic Republic of Congo's Tshopo Province, for example, the traditional Great Chief of the Chiefdom of Kombe sees the positive effects the clubs have had on gender and women's leadership.

"Young people are taking part in the clubs and women are involved in decision-making. Women are now keen to stand as candidates for local council elections, which illustrates how female leadership has developed," he said. "For household tasks, a shift has started to emerge in the division of labour ... Men are beginning to play a greater role, alleviating the burden of women's daily list of chores."

This has also led to a widely reported reduction in gender-based violence.

"It's rare now to see things like beating or verbal abuses happening in the village," said one midwife from Kwadarawa, Niger. "Moreover, women are more

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

in business than men; they spend all their time on income-generating activities."

Similar changes are taking place across Africa, helping communities to engage in new social dynamics that have made them more resilient to climate change and food insecurity.

In Saré Boubou in Senegal, for example, club members discussed climate-smart agriculture techniques and took soil protection measures. Overall, 30 percent of clubs have set up communal agriculture fields, with products consumed or sold in local markets.

Positive changes are coming in other areas, such as infrastructure, education, health and the reduction of harmful cultural practices such as child marriage.

"Every woman can now express herself, we are able to do it, but also the rest of the village listens to us and values our proposals and ideas," said Rougui Ba, a young Dimitra Club leader in Senegal. "It's great to be able to take part in community decisions and actions."

A dramatic increase in clubs is expected in 2018, as other agencies and donors have selected the Dimitra approach as an empowerment and community mobilization tool. At least 1 200 new clubs are planned for 2018.

PROJECT

Reduce rural poverty through information, participatory communication and social mobilization for rural women, men and youth

IMPLEMENTATION COUNTRIES

Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Senegal

KEY IMPACTS

1900 Dimitra Clubs (existing)
with
57 000 members
are transforming their environment, positively impacting more than **1.5 million people**

38 000 women and girls' leadership skills have been enhanced

133 Dimitra Clubs with almost **4 000 members** were created in **100 isolated and poor villages** in DR Congo under an EU-funded FAO-UNICEF joint project

30% of Clubs have set up communal agriculture fields

1 500 new Dimitra Clubs are expected in 2018

MAIN CONTRIBUTION TO SDG3 and SDGs:





4 000

women benefited from improved food processing techniques and agribusiness training

Women in Côte d'Ivoire using improved fish smoking technology

Transforming women's lives in Côte d'Ivoire through adapted fish smoking technology (FMM/GLO/103/MUL)

Smoked fish is a vital source of food security, nutrition and income for many African coastal communities. In Côte d'Ivoire, the foodstuff is hugely popular and widely sold in markets.

However, the traditional smoking method requires large amounts of wood, letting off choking clouds of smoke. Research showed that over 60 percent of the women who smoked fish suffered symptoms related to their work, including respiratory and eye problems. Their children also suffered health consequences, as they were often present as the women worked, either bundled up in wraps on their backs or playing by their sides.

"If you have kids, and you don't do this, how will you feed them or send them to school?" said Tia Florence, a fish smoker in Guessabo. "This is hell."

Realizing the women often have no other options for better working conditions, FAO – as part of a wider project to improve food security and empower women across Africa – teamed up with the Government in 2014 to create a better and safer fish smoking process.

Working in four pilot communities, the project laid the foundation for sustainability of good practices with women's cooperatives adopting user-friendly and clean technology, known as FTT-Thiaroye ovens. For each kilo of smoked fish produced, the covered ovens use only 0.8 kg of wood, instead of 5 kg with the traditional smoking method, allowing the women to cook better quality fish in less time, with a much-reduced health risk.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

"Here, once you put your fish in, you can rest until the fish is cooked and then you can go sell it in the market," said Blé Odile, who started smoking fish at the pilot site in Guessabo.

The improved quality and taste of the fish brought in higher selling prices, increasing the women's income. It allowed them to save and get bank IDs, and also to pay for schooling for their children, ensuring the benefits passed down the generations.

Many of the women at the pilot sites also used the extra time for literacy and maths classes, which allowed them to better calculate their profits.

"We are organized women aware of our impact on the national economy," said Micheline Dion, President of the Cooperative for Fishery Products, Traders and Processors in Abobodoume, in Abidjan. "Thanks to the scale of our activities, we contribute to job creation and food security at the national level."

Women from other districts in Côte d'Ivoire, and even from neighbouring countries, have since come to learn about the group dynamics and operation of the techniques so they can use them too. The project has empowered women across the continent in similar ways, enhancing the technical and operational capacity of 85 women's cooperatives, associations, small and medium enterprises. A total of around 4 000 individuals participated in training and benefited from access to equipment, facilities and finance.

PROJECT

Enable women to benefit more equally from agri-food value chains

IMPLEMENTATION COUNTRIES

Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tunisia, Ghana

KEY IMPACTS

85 women's cooperatives and small enterprises reached in Africa, with around **4 000** women benefiting from managerial and small-scale business skills; food safety and hygiene; technical skills and facilitated access to time and labour-saving technologies

700 women trained in Tunisia on value addition, management, marketing and other areas that boost women's empowerment

40 associations of women cassava processors in Côte d'Ivoire were trained in improved food processing techniques and in origin-linked labelling

40 startups of which 35 women-led dairy processors in Kenya were trained in value addition and business-oriented farming

Policy reforms have been fostered, which allow women to benefit from value chain and enterprise development AND decision-makers and public/private practitioners were supported in capacity building for planning and implementing value-chain interventions, to benefit both men and women

MAIN CONTRIBUTION TO SO4 and SDGs:



18

agribusinesses were created in the Cook Islands

A family farmer in Rarotonga, Cook Islands, tends to her vegetables and fruits

Keeping it local: Agribusiness investments boost production on Cook Islands

(FMM/GLO/102/MUL)

Farming has provided a source of sustenance, income and cultural meaning for centuries in the Cook Islands.

In recent decades, though, production has declined as the local economy focuses on other activities, such as tourism or trade.

Local media quote the Ministry of Agriculture as saying the country now cannot meet its target of growing 20 percent of its food locally, and is spending over USD 7 million on importing fruit and vegetables and almost USD 9 million on importing meat.

The local agribusiness sector could meet market demand, because conditions are perfect for growing most of the costly imported fruit and vegetables.

Enabling local smallholders to meet this demand would revamp agriculture and create employment for the approximately 17 000 people spread over 15 islands. To do this, however, small agribusinesses need targeted assistance to access financial resources.

FAO, as part of the global Accelerated Agribusiness and Agro-industry Investment Technical Assistance Initiative, is helping bring the required investment.

In partnership with the Chamber of Commerce of the Cook Islands, FAO established a programme to provide grants that match recipients' financial contribution, along with technical assistance, coaching and mentoring.

INVESTMENTS IN AGRIBUSINESS

Tini Jack and her husband Gelling were among those who benefited. They gave up comfortable government jobs with guaranteed salaries to plant staples, in the traditional way, because they knew they could get funding and technical support.

They are now planting pawpaw, maniotia, pineapples, taro, sweetsop and bananas. They have an orange plot with 200 trees. They have planted 100 coconut trees. When everything comes into production, they estimate an income of USD 15 000-20 000 a year.

Part of the Jacks' success comes from the technical knowledge and skills gained through the project. They understand how to match market demand – for example, they found out yellow maniotia was popular, they invested in it. They can determine which of their plots of land are best suited to which crops. With FAO support, they bought a “ride-on” mower, which means that weed control that once took a week can now be done in a day.

With greater volumes of production and increased trade, they plan to attract more investment for their business and have their daughters join in, creating further employment for other youth in the island.

PROJECT

Accelerated Agribusiness and Agro-industry Investment Technical Assistance Initiative

IMPLEMENTATION COUNTRIES

Cook Islands, Ethiopia, Samoa, East African Community Partner States

KEY IMPACTS

11 agribusinesses (tropical orchards, processing centres, organic farms, greenhouses) **were created** in the Cook Islands

and
7 agribusinesses (**4 nurseries and 3 orchards**) were created in the Cook Islands

55 government officials and private sector participants in Sudan were **trained on agribusiness investment promotion**

89 participants from financial institutions were trained in **value chain finance and agriculture loan analysis** through a partnership with the African Rural and Agricultural Credit Association

MAIN CONTRIBUTION TO SO4 and SDGs:





34
countries are using
FAO's RuralInvest
toolkit for income
generation

*A small-scale farmer in Burundi
shows her cabbage harvest*

Boosting community and small-scale investment in agriculture (FMM/GLO/104/MUL)

For rural communities to develop sustainably, they need both investment and ownership of their investments. However, communities and officials in developing countries can lack the skills to put forward investment proposals that sell their plans to donors and international agencies.

This is where FAO's RuralInvest comes in. **RuralInvest is a free multilingual methodology and toolkit for preparing sustainable agricultural and rural investment proposals or business plans.** Available in nine languages, the tool empowers communities and officials to access funding and prove the worth of their investments in 34 countries in Latin America, Africa, Central Asia, Asia and North Africa.

"We have developed 950 project proposals using RuralInvest and trained over 700 farmer groups," said Jane Ndeti from Kenya Forest Service.

Designed for use with communities, entrepreneurs, government field technicians, project staff and local financing institutions, the toolkit is participatory, interactive and bottom-up. It is suited for income-generating investments in agriculture and other sectors, as well as non-income-generating (or social) investments to improve living standards in rural areas. The FMM funded the development of on-line training modules for RuralInvest.

Any organization or project managing funds or mobilizing resources for small- and medium-scale agricultural and rural investment can apply RuralInvest.

In 2016, the International Labour Organization and Tanzania's National Economic Empowerment Council

INVESTMENTS IN AGRIBUSINESS

named Gilbert Tarimo as one of the winners of best start-up proposal. Gilbert is one of many Tanzanian technical officers trained on RuralInvest with the support of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). "I developed a commercial rabbit farm business plan using RuralInvest and with this won a USD 70 000 entrepreneurs prize," Gilbert said.

Since 2013, the Brazilian state government of Acre has used RuralInvest to analyse possible investments in the Amazon as part of a World-Bank funded project. The first phase, for USD 3 million, included 17 investment projects that reached 3 234 families. The remaining USD 8 million will be disbursed in the second phase. "Everyone knows what they should do and when they should do it," said Felipe Guedes, economist at the Acre State government and team leader for investment project analysis. "Analysis is much easier. Data and final outcome predictions are much more reliable."

The Mongolian University of Life Sciences' School of Economic and Business adopted the tool in 2013. Over 30 trainees are using RuralInvest in their work, including managing large-scale FAO and World Bank rural development projects. "We have included a module on RuralInvest in our university curriculum and have established a club to share experiences using the tool," said Tumur Erdenechuluun, Senior Researcher-Lecturer in the university's Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics.

Securing land tenure is often a pre-condition for enabling agriculture and rural investment and poor land administration is often a bottleneck. The FMM also enabled FAO to develop a tool for designing, monitoring and evaluating land administration programmes, in particular in Latin America.

It is used by national institutions, subnational entities, civil society organizations and experts seeking to modernize their Land Administration Systems (LAS). The web-based land toolkit is consulted by an average of 1 000 users per month across many countries.

As the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development gains momentum, RuralInvest and the land tool will become more important as ways for communities to access the resources they need to transform their lives through better investment.

PROJECT

Enhancing capacity for investing in rural development and more sustainable food and agriculture systems

IMPLEMENTATION COUNTRIES

Global

KEY IMPACTS

34 countries use RuralInvest, the free multilingual methodology and toolkit for preparing sustainable agricultural and rural investment proposals **with**

560 ^{over} people trained worldwide to support communities

1 280 investment proposals or business plans were prepared using the RuralInvest toolkit

The **Mongolian University of Life Sciences'** School of Economic and Business **adopted the tool** in 2013

The **Brazilian state government** of Acre has used RuralInvest to **analyse investment ideas in the Amazon**

MAIN CONTRIBUTION TO SD4 and SDGs:



610

households developed
small ruminant
fattening businesses



A young shepherd herding small ruminants in Ethiopia

Reducing poverty among rural youth and women in Ethiopia (FMM/GLO/101/MUL)

For many poor Ethiopian youth, Saudi Arabia was the promised land. They set off on a perilous journey, paying traffickers to ferry them across the water to Yemen, where they took their chances in a war zone to reach the Saudi border.

Kiflom, 24, was one of many who left in search of a better life. He set off in 2013, hoping to return with the start-up capital to set up a small business in his home town of Atsbi-Wenberta, around 100km from Mekele, the capital city of Tigray.

He found work as a shepherd in Saudi Arabia, but his dream came crashing down around his ears when the Gulf state began cracking down on illegal migrants.

In six months in 2017 alone, the Saudi authorities deported an estimated 70 000 Ethiopians.

"It was a traumatising experience, as I had to leave all of my belongings behind," he said. "I needed to rebuild my life from scratch.

Kiflom's prospects improved, however, when he got involved in a pilot project that helps landless youth and women begin small ruminant fattening businesses.

The project saw an opportunity for change in the strong correlation between poverty in Ethiopia and the lack of livestock ownership. Agriculture accounts for around 37 percent of Ethiopia's Gross Domestic Product, according to the World Bank, with the livestock sector contributing approximately one-third of this.

RURAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

The project combined training in productivity improvements with the strengthening of producers' organizations and improved access to financial services, allowing people to set up sheep and goat fattening businesses.

Through rural savings and credit cooperatives, the project loaned each youth ETB 10 000 (around USD 500), which was enough for them to buy eight sheep, supplemented feed, drugs and services.

Kiflom started out with ten sheep. After fattening, he sold four of his sheep at a profit. He then purchased a further four to fatten for Ethiopian Easter. He plans to acquire more. He also diversified his business into chicken rearing, which supplements his income.

In total, the pilot project reached 610 rural households, who gained technical knowledge on how to fatten and run small ruminant fattening businesses and accessed credit facilities to start commercial activity. More importantly, local service providers in both Amhara and Tigray were trained to support this kind of initiative on a larger scale.

As the know-how and access to credit and markets is in place, other households can follow the same path.

Now Kiflom wants to spread his good fortune, believing he can change the lives of the youth in his village by influencing them to engage in similar business.

"More than the money I am making, I am happy to be working on my own small livestock business which I can develop into something big," he said.

PROJECT

Rural poverty reduction through job creation in small ruminant value chains in Ethiopian Highlands

IMPLEMENTATION COUNTRIES

Ethiopia

KEY IMPACTS

68 professionals and extensionists trained in fattening techniques and entrepreneurial development in Tigray and Amhara
and

610 households developed small ruminant fattening businesses, improving livelihoods

12 rural savings and credit cooperatives trained in financial management and savings mobilization

A reference **document** was produced for decision makers: "Employment creation potential in small ruminant value chains in the Ethiopian Highlands"

The **project indirectly informed** the implementation of the Ethiopia Livestock Master Plan (2016); and **projects funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation** (2016); and the **World Bank** (2018) for Ethiopia.

MAIN CONTRIBUTION TO SO3 and SDGs:



700

rural youth increased their business skills

A young entrepreneur in Guatemala showcasing some local products



The entrepreneurship factory: harnessing the talent of rural youth in Guatemala (FMM/GLO/100/MUL)

In Guatemala, rural youth often hold precarious jobs in the informal economy, earning half of the minimum wage. Increasingly, they are trying to migrate to urban areas or abroad, as a last resort.

To address this challenge, FAO implemented coordinated initiatives in migration-prone areas of the country. One of these is the *Factoria del emprendimiento y la Mipyme*, a training and incubation lab helping youth start up community-centred agri-entrepreneurial activities.

The initiative provided a three-month training on entrepreneurial skills and local development to

60 rural youth. In parallel, the initiative supported youth in assessing local markets and formulating financially viable project proposals.

“In my community there are often tough decisions to be taken, such as sending children or even babies abroad,” said María Chum Pastor, 26, one of the youth involved in La Factoria. “Everyone migrates: young boys and girls, young women and even entire families.”

Thanks to this initiative, she and her community – Climentoro, in the Municipality of Aguacatán – have designed a multi-sectorial business project that focuses on cattle rearing, production and commercialization of cheese, potatoes and green vegetables and the elaboration of organic fertilizers.

“Agriculture is part of our culture; it is a gift from our predecessors,” she said. “So we need to preserve it by making it more sustainable. The project is generating

RURAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

a change in my life and in the life of my community, of which I now feel proud."

Meanwhile, Manuel Antonio Figueroa Pérez, 20, from the Municipality of Tacaná, is establishing an eco-tourism centre called Linda Vista, which will involve the entire community by commercializing local products such as mushrooms, fruits, medicinal plants and coffee. "Thanks to the training offered by la Factoría, I am able to see that there are endless resources that have never been put to use and from which it is now possible to benefit," he said. "I believe that in five years I will be part of an enterprise or an ecotourism complex that is productive and generates decent job opportunities."

Manuel and Maria are two of the 60 "Rural Youth Champions", trained from March to August 2017, to become agents of rural development within their communities.

Around 50 of these champions are actively collaborating with public and private institutions, including local authorities, to give visibility to their projects. Many of them have already mobilized financial resources (microcredits) and support (including technical assistance and land access granted by Municipalities in more than 10 cases) to initiate the implementation of their business ideas. Around 20 community groups are formalizing cooperatives, which will be crucial to access available public incentives and market opportunities, such as the renewed school feeding programme. The cooperative established by Manuel was the first one to be formally registered (in April 2018).

FAO also collaborated with the ministries of Agriculture, Labour and Economy, development partners and non-governmental organizations, to launch the web-platform www.Chisparurural.gt. This site will further increase the visibility of these and future initiatives. It will also facilitate youth access to crowdfunding and other forms of investment, including diaspora funding and remittances.

FAO is now working with public and private stakeholders to identify innovative solutions for the youth to leverage investment capital and formalize their businesses.

PROJECT

Improving access to decent farm and off-farm employment for the rural poor

IMPLEMENTATION COUNTRIES

Guatemala, Malawi, Niger, Senegal, Uganda

KEY IMPACTS

700 rural young women and men increased their skills, connected to networks, and accessed land, finance and employment services

36 youths trained by la Factoría in Guatemala had established solid processes in their communities **and**

498 started a business or obtained paid work through employment services piloted with the Ministry of Labour (The VUMerural)

60 youth were trained in agri-entrepreneurship in Senegal **and**

90 were trained in agricultural production techniques through the MIJA platforms* approach

* The 6 MIJA platforms in Senegal are expected to generate **1500** rural jobs, with a median income of **USD 3550** for youths

MAIN CONTRIBUTION TO SO3 and SDGs:



140

**countries underwent
data collection for
food insecurity**

Farmers having a meal in San Lorenzo, Southern Mexico

Better information for better policies: setting the global standard to measure food insecurity

(FMM/GLO/106-120/MUL)

Measuring food insecurity worldwide is crucial to assess progress towards hunger eradication, to understand the drivers and consequences of food insecurity, and to form and evaluate policies and programs that move us closer to a world without hunger.

FAO, through the Voices of the Hungry Project (VoH), is striving to improve the way in which household and individual food insecurity is measured.

With the support of the UK and Belgian governments, VoH led to the establishment of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). The FIES, based on a survey

module that asks eight simple yes/no questions, measures people's inability to access food. When included in large-scale, multi-topic household surveys, the FIES can reveal the sociodemographic and geographic characteristics of food insecure people.

In March 2016, the UN Statistical Commission selected the *Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the FIES* as one of the indicators to be used to monitor SDG Target 2.1. The SDG monitoring framework was officially adopted by the UN General Assembly on 6 July, 2017.

Thanks to resources made available by its partners, FAO has collected FIES data in over 140 countries every year since 2014 through the Gallup World Poll, an annual survey of adult individuals. Results from the analysis of these data were featured for the first time in the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2017 Report, which assesses progress towards the food

MEASURING GLOBAL FOOD INSECURITY

security and nutrition targets set by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Consistent with the strong call for country ownership of food security data and assessments in the context of the SDGs, FAO is working to ensure that more countries can generate and analyse FIES data and report on the SDG target. FAO has reached out to more than 60 countries and six regional institutions to promote the use of the FIES, and developed free online materials, including an e-learning course and software package.

Among the countries that benefited from direct FAO technical support is Indonesia. Mr Gantjang Amannullah, Director of People Welfare Statistics in Indonesia, and his team took part in a training session alongside the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Health, academia, civil society organizations, businesses, donors and UN agencies. According to him, the FIES brings “relevance to policy making by government to overcome insufficient food security in certain regions.”

Twenty-nine countries have included the FIES survey module in their national surveys, and fifteen more plan to do so. Ten countries are already using their own national experience-based food security scale. By the end of 2019, about one-third of UN member countries could be using the FIES (or a compatible tool).

The usefulness of the FIES goes beyond SDG monitoring. The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) – a multilateral mechanism assisting in the implementation of pledges made by the G20 to improve incomes and food and nutrition security in low-income countries – has identified the FIES as a key tool for monitoring and evaluation. USAID's Office of Food for Peace now requires all development projects it supports to include the FIES as an indicator for monitoring progress.

In 2018, the project will reach out to several more countries to further transfer ownership of the FIES methods, allowing them to better track, and therefore respond to, food insecurity.

PROJECT

Food Security Monitoring for SDGs: The Food Insecurity Experience Scale (Voices of the Hungry Project) and the Prevalence of Undernourishment

IMPLEMENTATION COUNTRIES

Global

KEY IMPACTS

140 countries since 2014 have data collected annually on food insecurity
and
24 countries are seeking FAO support on to improve food insecurity monitoring

37 countries in Africa, **25** in Asia and **30** in Western Asia and the Near East benefitted from **regional trainings and workshops**

Over **60 countries** and **6 regional institutions** are benefitting from **technical advice and training, to support food insecurity monitoring**

MAIN CONTRIBUTION TO SO1 and SDGs:





Annex

FMM-funded Projects 2014-2017

List of FMM-funded projects

Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget (USD)	Start date	End date
FMM/GLO/100/MUL	The rural poor have greater opportunities to access decent farm and non-farm employment	4 889 078	2013-05-01	2018-05-31
FMM/GLO/101/MUL	Rural poverty reduction through job creation in small ruminant value chains in Ethiopian Highlands	1 400 000	2013-07-18	2016-08-31
FMM/GLO/102/MUL	Accelerated Agribusiness and Agro-industry Investment Technical Assistance Initiative	1 400 000	2013-08-01	2016-08-31
FMM/GLO/103/MUL	Agribusinesses and agri-food chains that are more inclusive and efficient are developed and implemented by the public and private sectors	6 545 459	2013-08-01	2018-05-31
FMM/GLO/106/MUL	Voices of the Hungry	2 405 489	2013-11-01	2018-05-31
FMM/GLO/110/MUL BABY01	National Adaptation Plans - Climate Smart Agriculture	724 924	2014-08-01	2018-05-31
FMM/GLO/110/MUL BABY02	Sustainable Food and Agriculture	663 735	2014-08-01	2017-12-31
FMM/GLO/111/MUL	Increase the use of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT) among CSOs and grassroots organizations	2 805 258	2014-08-01	2018-05-31
FMM/GLO/112/MUL BABY01	An integrated approach to sustainable intensification of agriculture through efficient use of resources - Strategic support to Country Programming Framework in Burundi and Niger	1 099 865	2014-07-01	2018-05-31
FMM/GLO/112/MUL BABY02	Building the basis for scaling up Climate Smart Agriculture	1 966 963	2014-12-01	2018-05-31
FMM/GLO/112/MUL BABY03	Climate-Smart Agroforestry Systems for the Dry Corridor of Central America	473 967	2014-12-01	2018-05-31
FMM/GLO/112/MUL BABY04	Blue Growth Initiative in Support of Food Nutrition Security, Poverty Alleviation and Healthy Oceans	1 848 470	2014-07-01	2018-05-31
FMM/GLO/112/MUL BABY05	Restoration of Degraded Lands	3 000 000	2015-04-01	2018-05-31
FMM/GLO/112/MUL BABY06	Integrated landscape management to boost food and nutrition security in SIDS (Fiji and Samoa)	244 000	2015-09-29	2018-05-31
FMM/GLO/112/MUL BABY07	Strengthening Integrated Farming Approaches for Food Security, Nutrition and Biodiversity in Burkina Faso and Mali	605 260	2015-09-15	2018-05-31
FMM/GLO/113/MUL	Reduce Rural Poverty through information, participatory communication and social mobilization for rural women, men and youth	3 566 682	2014-07-01	2018-05-31
FMM/GLO/114/MUL	Strengthening Forest and Farm Producer Organizations (FFPOs) through Forest and Farm Facility	758 853	2017-01-01	2018-05-31
FMM/GLO/115/MUL	Productive investments to create decent rural youth employment in migration-prone areas in Senegal	718 340	2016-12-13	2018-05-31
FMM/GLO/116/MUL	Agricultural Services and Digital Inclusion in Africa	699 897	2016-12-12	2018-05-30
FMM/GLO/117/MUL	Developing Sustainable Food Systems for Urban Areas	1 000 001	2016-12-06	2018-05-31
FMM/GLO/118/MUL	Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction	1 500 000	2016-12-06	2018-05-31
FMM/GLO/119/MUL	Enabling rural youth aged 15-17 to access decent work	800 000	2016-11-16	2018-05-31
FMM/GLO/120/MUL	Food Security Monitoring for SDGs	1 497 250	2017-01-02	2018-05-31
FMM/INT/277/MUL	Linking SDGs 1 and 2 through pro-poor inclusive value chain development in the context of SIDS	1 000 000	2016-11-30	2018-05-31
FMM/INT/278/MUL	Expansion of social protection coverage to the rural poor	1 447 684	2017-01-01	2018-05-31
FMM/RAF/507/MUL	Trade related capacity development in Eastern and Southern Africa	500 000	2017-01-01	2018-05-31
FMM/RAF/508/MUL	Value chain development in support of sustainable intensification in Africa	1 355 918	2016-11-23	2018-05-31
FMM/RAS/298/MUL	Strengthening capacities, policies and national action plans on aquatic AMR	565 714	2017-01-17	2018-05-31
FMM/RER/056/MUL	Trade Related Capacity Development in Eastern Europe and Central Asia	550 274	2017-01-01	2018-05-31
FMM/RLA/215/MUL	Support to the development of National Action Plans on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) in Latin America and the Caribbean	750 000	2016-12-05	2018-05-31
FMM/GLO/104/MUL	Capacity Development for Investment	400 000	2013-07-10	2015-12-31

The rural poor have greater opportunities to access decent farm and non-farm employment

Objective

To strengthen the capacities of agricultural stakeholders to effectively and sustainably prevent and reduce child labour in agriculture in Malawi and the Niger.

To enhance the employment content and youth focus of policies and programmes for agricultural and rural development in Senegal, Uganda and Guatemala.

Major results

- ▶ Developed youth specific policies and strategies, which are expected to canalize future government commitments and expenditures
- ▶ Increased FAO's capacity to support countries on DRE, particularly in regional and sub-regional offices in LAC and RAF.
- ▶ Established partnerships and youth-inclusive technical working groups, which FAO contributed to empower.
- ▶ Designed and tested multiple highly replicable models for youth engagement in the agricultural sector at a programmatic level, such as models for proximity agri-business support, employment services, training youth as rural development agents, promoting youth peer-to-peer support.
- ▶ Raised awareness through participation in specific trainings and through peer support, and around 150 young agripreneurs were directly supported to enhance their businesses as part of the pilot models implemented at field level.
- ▶ Facilitated FAO DRE capacity development (CD) package, piloting different CD modalities (face-to-face workshops, tutored e-learning, mix of face-to-face and e-learning, direct peer-to-peer and technical support).

Contributes to SO3 and SDGs:

1 2 5 8 10 14



Project code

FMM/GLO/100/MUL



Contribution

USD 4 889 078



Countries/region

Global; Guatemala; Malawi; Niger; Senegal; Uganda



Duration

01 May 2013 to
31 May 2018

Rural poverty reduction through job creation in small ruminant value chains in Ethiopian Highlands

Objective

To experiment with a new integrated approach to livestock sector development that improves livestock productivity and farmer livelihoods and ensures that decent employment opportunities are generated upstream and downstream along the value chain.

Major results

- ▶ Established a Highland Smallholder Farmer Livestock Discussion Forum/technical working group and facilitated preparatory meetings for its establishment.
- ▶ Assessed the market for sheep and goats (meat, live animals) starting from four selected woredas of Ethiopia highlands.
- ▶ Assessed sheep and goat production systems in Ethiopia highlands.
- ▶ Mapped past and ongoing relevant programmes for small ruminant value chain development in Ethiopia highlands.
- ▶ Identified three value chain case studies (i) one local value chain, targeting the local meat markets; (ii) one national value chain, which targets urban markets; (iii) one export-oriented value chain, which targets live animals for export.
- ▶ Designed, tested and administered questionnaire and analysed data collected.
- ▶ Simulated the impact of interventions undertaken at production level on the level of employment along the value chain, including on-farm and off-farm employment.
- ▶ Conducted workshop to validate findings, identify policy gaps and identify capacity needs to foster rural employment creation opportunities.
- ▶ Developed capacity for women and youth groups in four selected woredas.

Contributes to SO3 and SDGs:

1 2 5 8 10 14



Project code

FMM/GLO/101/MUL



Contribution

USD 1 400 000



Countries/region

Global



Duration

18 July 2013 to
31 August 2016

Accelerated Agribusiness and Agro-industry Investment Technical Assistance Initiative

Objective

To experiment with a new integrated approach to livestock sector development, which improves livestock productivity and farmer livelihoods and ensures that decent employment opportunities are generated upstream and downstream along the value chain.

Major results

- ▶ Facilitated preparatory meetings.
- ▶ Co-chaired the Highland Smallholder Farmer Livestock Discussion Forum.
- ▶ Assessed the market for sheep and goats (meat, live animals) originating from Ethiopia highlands.
- ▶ Assessed sheep and goat production systems in Ethiopia highlands (focus on role of women and youth).
- ▶ Mapped past and ongoing relevant programmes for small ruminant value chain development in Ethiopia highlands.
- ▶ Held workshop to validate findings, identify policy gaps and identify capacity needs to foster rural employment creation opportunities.
- ▶ Prepared a FAO report identifying issues and options for job creation in small ruminant value chains in Ethiopia highlands.
- ▶ Developed Feedipedia datasheets on feedstuffs available for small ruminant fattening in highlands of Ethiopia.
- ▶ Adapted Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools (JFFLS) methodologies/packages to sheep and goat fattening value chains in Ethiopia.

Contributes to SO4 and SDGs:

2 8 9 10 12 14 17



Project code

FMM/GLO/102/MUL



Contribution

USD 1 400 000



Countries/region

Global; Regional Africa; Asia SAP - Sub regional Office for the Pacific Islands



Duration

18 July 2013 to
31 December 2014

Agribusinesses and agri-food chains that are more inclusive and efficient are developed and implemented by the public and private sectors

Objective

To improve food security through efficient agri-food systems that provide rural men and women equal opportunities in food value chains.

Major results

Component 1

- ▶ Created a database and catalogue of information and knowledge sources on food losses, which were analysed and disseminated to members of the global food loss network.
- ▶ Established an interactive global platform, including Communities of Practice, information sharing and coordination activities on food loss reduction.
- ▶ Created partnerships and collaboration of global and regional initiatives on food loss reduction involving public and private organizations and companies.
- ▶ Identified critical points for food loss reduction and viable solutions formulated.
- ▶ Strengthened capacity of multi-stakeholders to implement food loss reduction.

Component 2

- ▶ Output 1: Women's active involvement in value chains and access to and control of resources is strengthened through technical support.
- ▶ Output 2: Institutions and producer organizations are strengthened to increase women's active participation in agri-food systems.
- ▶ Output 3: Gender equality issues are systematically integrated in technical approaches to business.

Contributes to SO4 and SDGs:

2 8 9 10 12 14 17



Project code

FMM/GLO/103/MUL



Contribution

USD 6 545 459



Countries/region

Global



Duration

01 August 2013 to
31 May 2018

Capacity Development for Investment

Objective

To Improve public and private sector organizations' capacity to plan, implement and enhance the sustainability of food and agriculture, and rural development investment operations.

Major results

- ▶ Developed toolkit for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) investments in Land Administration Projects (LAP) in Latin America destined to practitioners (in countries and in partner agencies) involved in investment project related to land tenure.
- ▶ Created "Promoting Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems guide to assess national regulatory frameworks affecting large scale private investments" to help countries in applying the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems endorsed in October 2014 by the Committee on World Food Security.
- ▶ Prepared note on "Establishing and Utilizing Management Information Systems (MIS) for M&E of Agricultural and Rural Development Investment Project and Programme", presenting the latest development in computerized management information systems to strengthen M&E of investment projects. It is aimed as a practical tool for practitioners involved in developing M&E systems in the context of investment projects in agriculture, food security and nutrition.
- ▶ Increased online availability and accessibility to selected targeted high quality investment guidance material.
- ▶ Enabled selected relevant investment stakeholders in China to incorporate climate change considerations into agricultural investment projects.

Contributes to SO4 and SDGs:

2 8 9 10 12 14 17



Project code

FMM/GLO/104/MUL



Contribution

USD 400 000



Countries/region

China; Malawi;
Regional Latin America



Duration

10 July 2013 to
31 December 2015

Voices of the Hungry

Objective

To improve policy and programme response to global hunger through an improved monitoring of food insecurity.

Major results

- ▶ Supported testing, validating and applying the FAO FIES in several countries in Sub Saharan Africa, starting with the four focus countries of the Renewed Partnership for Ending Hunger in Africa by 2015.
- ▶ Validated the use of the FIES applied on an annual global basis as a universal metric for the severity of food insecurity.
- ▶ Produced culturally and linguistically adapted versions of the FIES questionnaire in local languages of targeted countries that can be used in virtually any food insecurity monitoring framework where timely and reliable information is of essence
- ▶ Designed and produced software needed to process the data and compute the indicators.
- ▶ Promoted the inclusion of the FIES module in nationally and sub nationally representative household surveys conducted by a national institution in the target country to produce disaggregated data on the food security situation of different population groups.
- ▶ Produced and published indicators of the prevalence of food insecurity at different severity levels in a number of sub-Saharan countries
- ▶ Developed the capacities of national institutions involved in the collection and use of food security information.

Contributes to SO1 and SDGs:

2 3



Project code

FMM/GLO/106/MUL



Contribution

USD 2 405 489



Countries/region

Global



Duration

01 November 2013 to
31 May 2018

National Adaptation Plans - Climate Smart Agriculture

Objective

To initiate the development of a global support programme to assist countries in developing preparedness for climate change, as outlined in the CPFs, in particular through countries' medium- to long-term perspective of agriculture sector planning and budgeting on adaptation actions and ensure that the climate-smart agriculture approach is fully embedded in agricultural development and investment planning.

Major results

- ▶ Coordinated development of a globally applicable approach and methodology for an agricultural component to National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).
- ▶ Contributed to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiations.
- ▶ Revived debate on climate change in the Committee on World Food Security (CFS).
- ▶ Strengthened FAO's visibility globally, regionally and nationally as an agency that provides countries with technical and financial support to formulate and implement NAPs as an instrument to implement the Nationally Determined Contributions.
- ▶ Supported FAO regional climate change officers to provide technical support and link country efforts in regional initiative.
- ▶ Provided country support to Malawi; initial support activities were initiated in Uganda.
- ▶ Two workshops held to advance the technical capacities of 15 Malawian experts representing various ministries and universities in climate and crop sciences to apply FAO's Modelling System for Agriculture Impacts of Climate Change (MOSAICC).
- ▶ Provided technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) to finalise the National Adaptation Plan for the Agriculture sector (NAP-Ag).

Contributes to SO2 and SDGs:

2 6 13 14 15



Project code

FMM/GLO/110/MUL
Baby 01



Contribution

USD 724 924



Countries/region

Global; Malawi; Rwanda;
Uganda



Duration

01 July 2014 to
31 May 2018

Sustainable Food and Agriculture

Objective

To strengthen capacities of stakeholders in target countries and put governance processes in place to make progress in transitioning towards more sustainable agricultural sector production systems, compile related experience and knowledge and make it available to be shared globally.

Major results

- ▶ Conducted cross-sectoral multi-stakeholder consultative process to identify and address priority issues of sustainability in agriculture and natural resources management in Rwanda and Bangladesh.
- ▶ Supported and built capacity of national institutions to analyse evidence and trends in identified priority issues of sustainability in Bangladesh, Morocco and Rwanda.
- ▶ Supported and built capacity of national government and knowledge institutions to identify synergies, tradeoffs, and adjustment needs and options in support to more sustainable agricultural practices and to analyse related issues in programmes in Bangladesh, Morocco and Rwanda.
- ▶ Supported the identification of innovative practices to address selected key cross-sectoral sustainability issues and ways to promote their dissemination in Bangladesh, Morocco and Rwanda.
- ▶ Held international/regional workshops to share experiences and lessons on working towards integrated sustainability at policy and practice levels and interim results.
- ▶ Compiled series of (peer-reviewed) articles on related key topics, contributing technical background knowledge to FAO.

Contributes to SO2 and SDGs:

2 6 13 14 15



Project code

FMM/GLO/110/MUL
Baby 02



Contribution

USD 663 735



Countries/region

Global



Duration

01 December 2014 to
31 May 2018

Increase the use of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT) among CSOs and grassroots organizations

Objective

To increase understanding on VGGT use among CSOs and grassroots organizations, to strengthen partnerships for wider application and implementation of the VGGT at all levels and to raise awareness of, and train CSOs on, materials complementary to the VGGT, so to achieve a critical mass of agents of change required for successful implementation.

Major results

- ▶ Published the learning guide in partnership with the International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC) and development of its adaptation to the VGGT.
- ▶ Developed the e-Learning on the learning guide and its use and accessible from different device.
- ▶ Developed other support material for dissemination, including: a handout summarizing the key elements of the learning guide and its use.
- ▶ Developed an online repository of these materials, along with additional videos and PowerPoint presentations, hosted by FAO's main website.
- ▶ Produced promotional material to accompany the learning guide.
- ▶ Disseminated learning guide and tools in workshops to international, regional and national CSOs, and for workshop participants to share their experiences in implementing the VGGT.

Contributes to SO1 and SDGs:

2 3



Project code

FMM/GLO/111/MUL



Contribution

USD 2 805 259



Countries/region

Global; Guatemala; Malawi; Myanmar; Nepal; Niger; Senegal; South Africa



Duration

01 August 2014 to
31 May 2018

An integrated approach to sustainable intensification of agriculture through efficient use of resources - Strategic support to Country Programming Framework in Burundi and Niger

Objective

To mainstream resource use efficiency into national policies and processes, in line with documented country programming needs as well as in harmony with expressed targets of selected Initiatives of the Organization for the Africa Region.

Major results

- ▶ Developed farmer recommendations, promotion tools and communication materials on rice-fish culture targeting new entrants to aquaculture, which were appropriate for inclusion into local-level action plans aimed at improving the nutrition security of poor communities in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.
- ▶ Improved adoption of Rice Fish practices and increased capacity of extension agents for technical know-how to support farmers in adopting innovative practices of rice fish farming under various ongoing projects in Myanmar, and tested wide-scale promotion of integrated rice fish culture with 100 families in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, including communication materials, extension staff guidelines and arrangements for the use of social media and internet-based knowledge sharing platforms.
- ▶ Strengthened local community capacities to intensify and diversify production systems and manage resources, including time, developed and promoted initiatives to reduce the impact of environmental degradation leading to food insecurity and improve livelihoods of people with limited land access and to improve nutrition of school children in Burundi.

Contributes to SO2 and SDGs:

2 6 13 14 15



Project code

FMM/GLO/112/MUL
Baby 01



Contribution

USD 1 099 861



Countries/region

Global; Burundi; Niger



Duration

01 July 2014 to
31 May 2018

Building the basis for scaling up Climate-Smart Agriculture

Objective

To increase food security for smallholder producers in southern Africa and Viet Nam via greater stability of agricultural production and incomes, while reducing emissions growth vis-à-vis following a conventional growth strategy.

Major results

- ▶ Analysed and validated climate variability in Malawi, Zambia and Viet Nam.
- ▶ Downscaled climate projections and assessments of climate change impacts on crop yields in Malawi and Zambia based on the MOSAICC approach.
- ▶ Screened availability and suitability of leguminous cover crops and forages to the Malawian and Zambian farming systems and agro-climate for an efficient adoption or up scaling of conservation agriculture.
- ▶ Screened availability and suitability of trees and shrubs in the context of conservation agriculture for Malawi, Viet Nam and Zambia.
- ▶ Collected baseline data for country specific input parameters of the Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model and assessed emission profiles and potential to improve productivity, resilience and mitigation for livestock production intensification options.
- ▶ Designed and implemented baselines for impact assessment of the adoption and/or up-scaling of conservation agriculture in Malawi and Zambia, including collection of detailed baseline data through appropriate sampling strategy.
- ▶ Worked with national partners to develop national adaptation plans (NAPs) to deliver relevant inputs on crop, fishery and livestock sustainable intensification strategies suitable to the national adaptation plan.

Contributes to SO2 and SDGs:

2 6 13 14 15



Project code

FMM/GLO/112/MUL
Baby 02



Contribution

USD 1 966 963



Countries/region

Interregional



Duration

01 December 2014 to
31 May 2018

Climate-Smart Agroforestry Systems for the Dry Corridor of Central America

Objective

To contribute to increasing and improving provision of goods and services from agriculture and forestry in a sustainable manner.

Major results

- ▶ Disseminated good experiences on climate-smart agroforestry systems and technologies.
- ▶ Issued and disseminate publication.
- ▶ Implemented and adapted agroforestry systems according to socio-economic and agro-ecological conditions of the areas of intervention.
- ▶ Held workshops in March and April, in four municipalities located in the southern area of Honduras in coordination with municipalities, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Forest Conservation Institute.

Contributes to SO2 and SDGs:

2 6 13 14 15



Project code

FMM/GLO/112/MUL
Baby 03



Contribution

USD 473 967



Countries/region

Global; Guatemala;
Honduras



Duration

01 December 2014 to
31 May 2018

Blue Growth Initiative in Support of Food Nutrition Security, Poverty Alleviation and Healthy Oceans

Objective

To integrate Blue Growth (BG) activities and concepts in Cabo Verde, Madagascar and Seychelles into fisheries policy and governance processes aimed at sustainable aquatic resource development, management and conservation.

Major results

- ▶ Enhanced biosecurity governance and building national capacities for reducing disease related losses in aquaculture.
- ▶ Improved environmental performance of aquaculture through implementing appropriate interventions towards reducing carbon emission and improving renewable energy use, where appropriate.
- ▶ Enhanced social performance of aquaculture through identifying improvements into the value chain, improving market access for the small-producers and supporting local and international trade
- ▶ Set up blue growth intelligence/strategy unit in Cabo Verde and Madagascar and strengthened in Seychelles, to assess, monitor and provide policy advice on the management of activities impacting oceans health and its eco-system services.
- ▶ Carried out sector assessments and value chain analysis to identify issues, constraints and opportunities on seaweed value chain based on success stories and lessons learnt from failures.
- ▶ Implemented training and capacity building activities to strengthen seaweed value chain, on better management and conducting seaweed farming as a business.
- ▶ Supported and developed capacity of national stakeholders to identify, formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate innovative investment strategies, in particular with respect to fisheries, river basin management and ecosystem services.

Contributes to SO2 and SDGs:

2 6 13 14 15



Project code

FMM/GLO/112/MUL
Baby 04



Contribution

USD 1 848 471



Countries/region

Interregional



Duration

01 July 2014 to
31 May 2018

Restoration of Degraded Lands

Objective

To support activities to launch dynamics both at national and landscape levels for implementation of Forest and Landscape Restoration initiatives and as catalyst to leverage additional funds from both bilateral and multilateral donors.

Major results

- ▶ Facilitated a multi stakeholder's process to define needs and opportunities for Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) and carry out institutional mapping of key FLR players.
- ▶ Prepared and implemented national FLR action plan or large-scale programmes after an integrated land-use planning exercise in selected pilot areas.
- ▶ Identified FLR pilot projects in selected pilot areas with relevant national stakeholders in each country.
- ▶ Compiled, reviewed and organized information about past and ongoing FLR programmes
- ▶ Established and operated a platform for knowledge sharing on the FLR programmes
- ▶ Promoted network, supported partnerships and enhanced governance for FLR efforts
- ▶ Supported capacity development of relevant stakeholders with special attention on gender balance.
- ▶ Supported the monitoring of FLR efforts contributing to national and international obligations, commitments and processes
- ▶ Supported development and/or adaptation of tools and guidelines to analyse, evaluate and track results/efforts on FLR.

Contributes to SO2 and SDGs:

2 6 13 14 15



Project code

FMM/GLO/112/MUL
Baby 05



Contribution

USD 3 000 000



Countries/region

Interregional



Duration

01 April 2015 to
31 May 2018

Integrated landscape management to boost food and nutrition security in SIDS

Objective

To support integrated landscape management to boost food and nutrition security in Fiji and Samoa.

Major results

- ▶ Held national stakeholder consultation on mechanisms to incorporate Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) approaches into National Regulatory Framework.
- ▶ Held expert consultation on mechanisms to incorporate ILM approaches into national regulatory framework.
- ▶ Developed training curriculum and materials and conducted training activities.
- ▶ Identified suitable sites and communities to implement agro-forestry and agriculture-aquaculture strategies.
- ▶ Disseminated technology to local communities and farmers through participatory approaches considering traditional ecological and agricultural knowledge.
- ▶ Conducted cross-sectoral assessment of main users of limited natural resources through spatial planning.
- ▶ Provided policy options for ILM of all agriculture sectors, industry and tourism.

Contributes to SO2 and SDGs:

2 6 13 14 15



Project code

FMM/GLO/112/MUL
Baby 06



Contribution

USD 244 000



Countries/region

Fiji; Samoa



Duration

29 September 2015 to
31 May 2018

Strengthening Integrated Farming Approaches for Food Security, Nutrition and Biodiversity in Burkina Faso and Mali

Objective

To contribute to building the foundation for the adoption of small-scale agroecological farming systems in Burkina Faso and Mali through capacity strengthening of farmers and policy support to create an enabling environment for the adoption of relevant practices.

Major results

- ▶ Drafted report on biodiversity and nutrition in Burkina Faso.
- ▶ Integrated nutrition into agroecological approaches of farmers' organizations in Mali.
- ▶ Established national platform on agroecology and adoption of agroecology "manifesto" in Mali.
- ▶ Carried out national training on agroecology for policy makers in Mali.
- ▶ Integrated agroecological approaches into FAO/ESN work plan (2018-2019).

Contributes to SO2 and SDGs:

2 6 13 14 15



Project code

FMM/GLO/112/MUL
Baby 07



Contribution

USD 605 260



Countries/region

Burkina Faso; Mali



Duration

15 September 2015 to
31 May 2018

Reduce Rural Poverty through information, participatory communication and social mobilization for rural women, men and youth

Objective

To enhance opportunities for the poorest to improve their access to information, products, services and income generating activities and contribute to increasing the visibility of rural women as agricultural producers, their access to information and their economic and social empowerment.

Major results

- ▶ Provided advocacy and support on the adaptation/use of gender-sensitive and participatory communication approaches to facilitate social mobilization and local governance, with a particular focus on women's leadership, empowerment of rural communities and improved representation and voice.
- ▶ Produced and disseminated gender-sensitive information materials and guidance tools on participatory communication approaches, social mobilization and rural people's empowerment and information on the UN Joint Program on Accelerating Rural Women's Economic Empowerment.
- ▶ Supported global, regional and country-level capacity development on the use of participatory communication and rural people's empowerment approaches to create/strengthen informal/formal organizations.
- ▶ Carried out studies, collected best practices and generated knowledge on the impact of social mobilization, community governance and participatory communication approaches on poverty reduction and gender equality.
- ▶ Strengthened Dimitra youth networks at national level, including by using ICTs.
- ▶ Supported the renewed partnership to end hunger in Africa through the I3N Initiative in the Niger to facilitate networking through participatory communication, social mobilization and local governance aspects.

Contributes to SO3 and SDGs:

1 2 5 8 10 14



Project code

FMM/GLO/113/MUL



Contribution

USD 3 560 924



Countries/region

Burkina Faso; Burundi;
Congo; Ghana; Niger;
Senegal



Duration

01 July 2014 to
31 May 2018

Strengthening Forest and Farm Producer Organizations (FFPOs) through Forest and Farm Facility

Objective

To strengthen smallholder, women, community and Indigenous Peoples' producer organizations for business/livelihoods and policy engagement.

Major results

- ▶ Strengthened FFPOs for business and policy engagement.
- ▶ Catalysed multi-sectoral policy platforms with which they engage.
- ▶ Linked voices nationally, regionally and in the global arena.
- ▶ Conducted training programmes around market analyses and development, organizational assessment, gender, governance and inclusion, financial management and other packages.

Contributes to SO3 and SDGs:

1 2 5 8 10 14



Project code

FMM/GLO/114/MUL



Contribution

USD 750 000



Countries/region

Global



Duration

01 January 2017 to
31 May 2018

Productive investments to create decent rural youth employment in migration-prone areas in Senegal

Objective

To promote investments in agriculture and rural development in migration-prone areas, in order to address rural out-migration in Senegal and harness the potential of migration for rural development.

Major results

- Analysed migration dynamics in the context of rural transformation processes in sub-Saharan Africa and a case-study of migration dynamics in rural Senegal.
- Analysed potential of the rural economy to generate decent employment opportunities for young people in migration-prone areas, with a focus on Senegal.
- Analysed impact of domestic and international remittances, including diaspora funds, on productive investments in rural farm and non-farm activities and on employment dynamics and labour allocation in Senegal.
- Carried out livelihood profiling of beneficiaries of the Programme National in migration-prone areas, and rural households receiving remittances to increase productive investments in rural farm and non-farm activities and foster complementarities.
- Raised awareness and increased capacities of key stakeholders on how to foster productive investments to create decent farm and non-farm jobs for rural youth in migration-prone areas in Senegal.
- Organized stakeholder consultations and developed a road map to support innovative financing mechanisms.
- Mobilized diaspora funds, remittances and cash transfers to increase productive investments in rural farm and non-farm activities.

Contributes to SO3 and SDGs:

1 2 5 8 10 14



Project code
FMM/GLO/115/MUL



Contribution
USD 718 340



Countries/region
Global; Senegal



Duration
13 December 2016 to
31 April 2018

Agricultural Services and Digital Inclusion in Africa

Objective

To reduce rural poverty and malnutrition in Rwanda and Senegal and provide the rural poor with better and more equitable access to information, productive resources, services, and markets.

Major results

- Organized the best content in open and accessible repositories using the best and most suitable technologies.
- Ensured FAO resources are available, timely, consistent, accurate, scalable and interoperable.
- Developed, implemented and improved advisory and transactional services in and for the field.
- Delivered knowledge, training and support to the extension teams (the last mile agents) or directly to the family farmers.
- Enhanced outreach, dissemination and engagement for services in each country.
- Developed online platforms and a media strategy, also tools which are able to engage farmers and extension agents in digital communities, in addition to promoting the mobile solutions in dissemination channels, like app stores.

Contributes to SO3 and SDGs:

1 2 5 8 10 14



Project code
FMM/GLO/116/MUL



Contribution
USD 699 897



Countries/region
Global



Duration
12 December 2016 to
31 May 2018

Developing Sustainable Food Systems for Urban Areas

Objective

To develop and test, in a range of distinct urban settings, a process and set of tools to assist the responsible authorities in urban areas to address the food system issues, leading towards comprehensive and sustainable food system development plans.

Major results

- ▶ Developed a methodology for a rapid assessment of food systems for cities and a methodology enabling an appropriate environment for establishing a multi-stakeholder social network/platform that may serve as basis for a food policy advisory council
- ▶ Established an evidence base and capacity building programme with targets across sectors and government levels.
- ▶ Developed tool based on previously developed instruments to analyse food systems.
- ▶ Collected data-collection through various approaches, including survey of consumers, traders, service providers, key informants, secondary data and statistics, direct observation.
- ▶ Categorized information and developed a food asset mapping.
- ▶ Disseminated information through a network tailored to members of the local food system network.
- ▶ Implemented food system analysis methodology in selected food supply chains and geographic areas and validate presence of dysfunctional points not contributing to equal, safe and nutritious food for all
- ▶ Organized multi-stakeholder workshops for validation and endorsement of reports.
- ▶ Formed partnerships with existing field programmes and local organizations.

Contributes to SO4 and SDGs:

2 8 9 10 12 14 17



Project code

FMM/GLO/117/MUL



Contribution

USD 1 000 001



Countries/region

Global



Duration

06 December 2016 to
31 May 2018

Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction

Objective

To identify and promote cost-effective solutions and strategies to reduce FLW, build human and institutional capacity to implement them, coordinate food loss reduction initiatives, foster partnership and promote collaboration, with a view towards avoiding duplication, developing synergies and using resources efficiently.

Major results

- ▶ Built evidence base to support policy and strategy development.
- ▶ Reviewed existing strategic, policy and regulatory frameworks and their provisions for FLW reduction.
- ▶ Formulated strategies for FLW reduction and incorporated FLW reduction considerations in policy processes.
- ▶ Integrated good practice options for food loss reduction into strategic and policy level interventions.
- ▶ Prepared and validated training materials.
- ▶ Organized workshops, training and demonstration sessions for chain actors and public sector officials.
- ▶ Convened fora to demonstrate and promote viable options/models for loss reduction.
- ▶ Updated Save Food Initiative information platforms and portals at global and regional levels.
- ▶ Moderated FLW Communities of Practice.
- ▶ Analysed and disseminated information to network members, including through a monthly newsletter and the Save Food website.

Contributes to SO4 and SDGs:

2 8 9 10 12 14 17



Project code

FMM/GLO/118/MUL



Contribution

USD 1 500 000



Countries/region

Global



Duration

01 July 2014 to
31 May 2018

Enabling rural youth aged 15-17 to access decent work

Objective

To implement promising practices in Cambodia, Lebanon, Mali and Uganda to support and develop the capacities of country level stakeholders and support national policy dialogue for improved skills development, school-to-work transition and employment options for rural youth aged 15-17 in agriculture and the rural economy.

Major results

- ▶ Published case studies filling in identified knowledge gaps related to the rural youth aged 15-17 in Mali.
- ▶ Developed and adapted capacity development materials on the different challenges faced by 15 to 17 year-olds, tailored to different value chains or contexts in Uganda.
- ▶ Produced a series of briefs, guidance and knowledge products focusing on the main areas of concerns flagged during the expert meeting, and issues of special relevance.
- ▶ Provided strategic technical assistance to support the implementation of the 'Policy and Strategic Framework on Childhood Development and Protection in the Agriculture Sector 2016 - 2020 in Cambodia.
- ▶ Developed training material on Occupational Safety and Health in agricultural settings integrating climate-smart and environment sensitive advice for agriculture technical schools teaching rural youth aged 15-17 in Lebanon.
- ▶ Delivered sessions at local level and training of trainers for pilot use of the Arabic version of the visual guide "Protect children from Pesticides" to kick-start the institutionalization of the guide among agricultural stakeholders in Lebanon and Mali.
- ▶ Capacity development workshop implemented to support the transformation of hazardous child labour into decent youth employment in rural areas in Uganda.

Contributes to SO3 and SDGs:

1 2 5 8 10 14



Project code
FMM/GLO/119/MUL



Contribution
USD 800 000



Countries/region
Global



Duration
16 November 2016 to
31 May 2018

Food Security Monitoring for SDGs

Objective

To support the monitoring of Food Security under SDG 2.1 (by 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round) through indicators 2.1.1 – the Prevalence of Undernourishment and 2.1.2 – the Prevalence of Food Insecurity based on the FIES (Food Insecurity Experience Scale).

Major results

- ▶ Systematized methods to compute the Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU) at subnational level from data on national food balances.
- ▶ Published a dedicated webpage as the main access point for resources on the FAO method to estimate the Prevalence of Undernourishment at national and subnational level.
- ▶ Completed and expanded the existing Voices of the Hungry webpage in English, Spanish and French.
- ▶ Conducted national training workshops and regional seminars on the theory and practice of food security measurement and the use of food security indicators to guide policy-making and monitor and evaluate food security and nutrition programs and policies.
- ▶ Prepared a user guide and e-learning course on the use of household survey data to inform the estimation of the PoU at national and subnational level.
- ▶ Provided technical assistance to prepare specific reports on the results of the analysis of food security data and information.

Contributes to SO1 and SDGs:

2 3



Project code
FMM/GLO/120/MUL



Contribution
USD 1 497 250



Countries/region
Global; Regional Asia and the Pacific; Regional Europe and Central Asia; Regional Africa; Regional Near East and North Africa; Regional Latin America and the Caribbean



Duration
02 January 2017 to
31 May 2018

Linking SDGs 1 and 2 through pro-poor inclusive value chain development in the context of Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

Objective

To establish an enabling environment for the development of pro-poor inclusive food systems in Pacific SIDS through knowledge and evidence generation and dissemination, and capacity development for inclusive and efficient nutrition-sensitive value chains.

Major results

- ▶ Reviewed existing data and studies on poverty, food security and nutrition vulnerabilities in Pacific SIDS.
- ▶ Designed and implemented tools to support improved vulnerability assessments through trials in selected areas.
- ▶ Co-organized one regional workshop to discuss findings and agree on national level vulnerability assessment methodology to support and way forward monitoring progress towards SDGs 1 and 2 in Pacific SIDS.
- ▶ Reviewed and analysed data and studies on food system/value chain development in Pacific SIDS.
- ▶ Identified and further analysed specific farm to fork value chains that are employment intensive, environmentally sustainable, that contribute to healthier diets.
- ▶ Identified and analysed policies and strategies to support the economic development and food security and nutrition of vulnerable groups.
- ▶ Provided technical assistance to government for evidence-based policy development and cross-country, exchange to exchange lessons learned.
- ▶ Completed market intelligence reports on selected business opportunities.
- ▶ Supported participation of representatives from all SIDS sub-regions in key regional meetings, such as the Global Breadfruit Summit, 2017.

Contributes to SO4 and SDGs:

2 8 9 10 12 14 17



Project code

FMM/INT/277/MUL



Contribution

USD 1 000 000



Countries/region

Interregional; Apia Sub-regional Office for the Pacific Islands (SAP)



Duration

30 November 2016 to 31 May 2018

Expansion of social protection coverage to the rural poor

Objective

To expand social protection coverage to the rural poor in Lebanon, Mali, Lesotho and Zambia.

Major results

- ▶ Designed a Registry of Farmers, including information on livelihoods, households social and economic in Lebanon.
- ▶ Designed options for expanding in gender-responsive way social insurance to rural farmers and farm workers in Mali.
- ▶ Designed scenarios for expanding social insurance to rural farmers and farm workers in Mali.
- ▶ Assessed the Food Security Package in Zambia, with the objective of identifying ways to improve its operational implementation and create linkages with other livelihood enhancing interventions.
- ▶ Generated evidence on the added welfare and productive impacts of combined social protection and agricultural interventions for the rural poor in Lesotho and Zambia.

Contributes to SO3 and SDGs:

1 2 5 8 10 14



Project code

FMM/INT/278/MUL



Contribution

USD 1 447 684



Countries/region

Interregional; Africa: Lesotho, Mali, Zambia; Near East: Lebanon



Duration

01 January 2017 to 31 May 2018

Trade related capacity development in Eastern and Southern Africa

Objective

To increase capacity of the East and Southern African Region to effectively design sub regional and national strategies that provide adequate solutions to trade related issues.

To support Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia for evidence-based policy-making and enhanced cross-sectoral coordination in the design and implementation of agricultural trade policies, strategies and agreements.

Major results

- ▶ Organized e-learning courses on Trade Rules for Agriculture and the relationship between trade policy and food security and nutrition.
- ▶ Organized two public dialogues at the sub-regional level as a first step to create a network of relevant stakeholders.
- ▶ Analysed implications of identified issues at the national level to determine possible options for each country to address them.
- ▶ Organized national dialogues with government stakeholders, private sector, and non-state actors to discuss the possible solutions to the common issue identified to be presented at the second sub-regional workshop.
- ▶ Assisted the ministries of agriculture and trade to develop project proposals and mobilize resources to support value chain/s of interest.

Contributes to SO4 and SDGs:

2 8 9 10 12 14 17



Project code
FMM/RAF/507/MUL



Contribution
USD 500 000



Countries/region
Regional Africa



Duration
01 January 2017 to
31 May 2018

Value chain development in support of sustainable intensification in Africa

Objective

To develop value chains in support of sustainable intensification in Africa.

Major results

- ▶ Trained farmers in business entrepreneurship and agricultural marketing at Songhai Centre of excellence in Benin.
- ▶ Organized one regional workshop to train FIRST officers and other officers at RAF/ SROs in integrated sustainable intensification and value chain development approach.
- ▶ Organized five country level information events during annual national agricultural fairs to present the opportunities and requirements of selected value chain/s of interest.
- ▶ Conducted a comparative assessment of the national strategic frameworks related to agriculture and trade development.
- ▶ Organized two sub-regional consultations with national and regional stakeholders to discuss opportunities for synergies and regional complementarities on specific value chains, taking into consideration their potential for job creation, particularly for youth and women.
- ▶ Provided assistance to countries to develop project proposals to support the value chain/s of interest, with particular attention to their effectiveness in promoting youth and women employment and entrepreneurship.

Contributes to SO4 and SDGs:

2 8 9 10 12 14 17



Project code
FMM/RAF/508/MUL



Contribution
USD 1 355 918



Countries/region
Regional Africa; Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Zambia



Duration
23 November 2016 to
31 May 2018

Strengthening capacities, policies and national action plans on aquatic AMR

Objective

To strengthen capacities, policies and national action plans on prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials in fisheries, and develop and/or enhance the knowledge, skills and capacity, as well as development and implementation of policies and national action plans, on prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials of Competent Authorities on Fisheries and Aquaculture.

Major results

- ▶ Developed and pilot tested module on good aquaculture and biosecurity practices and ToT.
- ▶ Held training workshop on conducting survey on AMU in aquaculture and ToT on good aquaculture and biosecurity practices.
- ▶ Analysed AMU survey and developed aquaculture component of NAP on AMR.
- ▶ Conducted four national workshops.
- ▶ Developed relevant extension materials and other publications.
- ▶ Upgraded existing laboratories for antimicrobials detection in fish products.
- ▶ Revised inspection systems to cover antimicrobials in their sampling plans for fish products.
- ▶ Assessed fish products waste management.

Contributes to SO4 and SDGs:

2 8 9 10 12 14 17



Project code
FMM/RAS/298/MUL



Contribution
USD 565 714



Countries/region
Bangladesh; China;
Malaysia; the Philippines;
Thailand; Viet Nam



Duration
17 January 2017 to
31 May 2018

Trade Related Capacity Development in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Objective

To strengthen the enabling environment for the implementation of multilateral trade agreements and to support export development in Eastern Europe and Central Asia countries, in line with the FAO Regional Initiative for Improving Agri-food Trade and Market Integration in Europe and Central Asia.

Major results

- ▶ Drafted and published guidelines for agribusiness on using WTO instruments.
- ▶ Prepared and published annual publication on agricultural trade policy developments 2016-17.
- ▶ Conducted one regional workshop on resolving agricultural trade issues and training on implementation of WTO agreements conducted.
- ▶ Provided technical support to, and facilitation of, Agri-food Trade Expert Network in Europe and Central Asia.
- ▶ Supported development and implementation of national export promotion strategies.
- ▶ Analysed selected markets for organic products and their requirements and capacity development for exporters.

Contributes to SO4 and SDGs:

2 8 9 10 12 14 17



Project code
FMM/RER/056/MUL



Contribution
USD 545 790



Countries/region
Regional Europe



Duration
01 January 2017 to
31 May 2018

Support to the development of National Action Plans on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) in Latin America and the Caribbean

Objective

To strengthen the enabling environment for the implementation of multilateral trade agreements and to support export development in Eastern Europe and Central Asia countries, in line with the FAO Regional Initiative for Improving Agri-food Trade and Market Integration in Europe and Central Asia.

Major results

- ▶ Identified institutional structures that support risk management of AMR in the food and agriculture sector.
- ▶ Characterized communication capacities of institutions that support the food and agriculture sector in each country.
- ▶ Linked communication units of FAO Representations in beneficiary countries as a means to sustain and expand awareness raising and advocacy.
- ▶ Promoted an awareness and advocacy strategy designed to encourage risk communication for AMR in the food and agriculture sector in the countries which will include engagement stakeholder meetings and diverse fora, including a high level regional meeting.
- ▶ Developed and/or adapted graphic, audiovisual and electronic communication resources, to support outreach activities in different audiences and settings, including farmers, food producers and consumer groups.
- ▶ Characterized institutional capacities and governance for containment of AMR in the food and agriculture sector under the One Health approach.
- ▶ Ranked technical training needs in the different subject areas.

Contributes to SO4 and SDGs:

2 8 9 10 12 14 17



Project code
FMM/RLA/215/MUL



Contribution
USD 750 000



Countries/region
Regional Latin America;
Bolivia; Cuba; Dominican
Republic; Ecuador; El
Salvador; Honduras



Duration
05 December 2016 to
31 May 2018

For queries on the content of this report,
please contact reporting@fao.org

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome, Italy
Tel: (+39) 06 57051 | www.fao.org

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