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of the United Nations

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Partnering for
food security
and prosperity



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and prosperity**

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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Acronyms

AFD	French Development Agency
AMIS	Agricultural Market Information System
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
ASTF	Africa Solidarity Trust Fund
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CIRAD	French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development
CLCPRO	FAO Desert Locust Control Commission in the Western Region.
CPM	Commission on Phytosanitary Measures
CPMF	Collaborative Partnership for Mediterranean Forests
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
EMPRES	Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases
EuFMD	European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFEM	French Global Environment Facility
GI	Geographic Indications
HLPE	High Level Panel of Experts
INRA	French National Institute for Agricultural Research
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
ITPGRFA	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
NLCU	National Locust Control Units
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
ONCFS	National Office of Hunting and Wildlife
PMP	Progressive Management Pathway
REDD	Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Partnership at a glance

Since the creation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), France has been an active and generous partner, working closely with the Organization in support of shared food security and agricultural development goals. France's support is characterized by its financial contributions and the secondment of high-level French technical experts, and by its efforts to strengthen the place of agriculture and food issues amongst the priorities of the international community. Likewise, the country contributes to the creation of inclusive global governance that promotes the participation of all relevant actors at the global, regional and national levels.

The successive renewals of the Framework Agreements between France and FAO since 2005 (2005–2012, 2012–2017 and 2018–2021) illustrate France's commitment to FAO's mission and ambitious objectives. Dynamic collaboration, based on mutual trust, is reflected in the uninterrupted provision of financial and technical resources, including the secondment of experts and the strengthening of cooperation with high-level research institutes. Indeed, almost 60 highly qualified French experts have been mobilized in various fields since 2009, as well as nearly 15 Associate Professional Officers since 2005.

Over the years, the different Framework Agreements have focused on a variety of themes whose evolution reflects the increasing complexity of global issues and how FAO is evolving to respond effectively to them within its mandate and its missions. France has supported a wide range of projects, from the improvement of public policies and the competitiveness of the agricultural sector, to the implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change. The country has also backed the strengthening of global and sustainable food management systems and the promotion of agroecology, health security — as part of the "One World, One Health" approach — resilience, food safety, rural employment, responsible investments in agriculture, land governance and gender equality.

Since 2009, France has been one of FAO's top financial contributors with an average of EUR 26 million¹ (USD 29 million)² in assessed contributions per year until 2019. On top of its total EUR 285 million (USD 318.5 million) in assessed contributions between 2009 and 2019, France has provided an additional EUR 37 million (USD 41.3 million) in voluntary contributions. In recent years (2016–2019), the majority of its voluntary contributions (59 percent)

went towards FAO's work to increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises. During the same period, 59 percent of the contributions were dedicated to the African continent.

In 2015, France provided an annual voluntary contribution of EUR 4 million (USD 4.5 million), almost half of which was assigned to a project to promote resilience in Madagascar in response to a locust infestation. Likewise, in 2016, 38 percent of voluntary contributions [EUR 1.4 million (USD 1.6 million)] were allocated through the French Global Environment Facility (FFEM) to a project to support African-Eurasian migratory water bird conservation, followed by activities to promote resilience in the Niger and the Central African Republic. In 2017, France provided EUR 1.4 million (USD 1.6 million) in voluntary contributions, 40 percent of which were allocated to ongoing projects.

Most recently, in December 2018, the country channeled EUR 4 million (USD 4.5 million) in voluntary contributions to FAO to finance actions aimed at reducing inequalities and preserving food security in a context of climate change. FAO welcomed France's decision to earmark 75 percent of these contributions in support of FAO's pooled funding mechanisms, reflecting the country's support to the principles underlying the new financing pact created in response to the reform of the United Nations development system. In particular, EUR 1 million (USD 1.1 million) was provided to FAO's Flexible Multi-Partner Mechanism (FMM), and EUR 2 million (USD 2.2 million) were channeled to the innovative Africa Solidarity Trust Fund (ASTF) — making France the first non-African donor to contribute to the Fund. Also, EUR 1 million (USD 1.1 million) were allocated to issues related to the resilience of food systems to sanitary and phytosanitary risks. This includes a contribution to the fight against sheep and goat plague and foot-and-mouth disease through support to the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (EuFMD) and to the Crisis Management Centre for Animal Health.

France also substantially contributes to the European Union's (EU) budget (15.7 percent of its budget in 2017). The EU has been the first voluntary contributor to FAO with more than EUR 920 million (USD 1 billion) to projects and programmes implemented by FAO from 2012–2017. The EU-FAO partnership is strong and keeps growing, as evidenced by the increase in EU voluntary contributions in recent years.

¹Values in euros (EUR) in this report are based on the exchange rate as of April 25, 2019 (USD 1 = EUR 0.896).

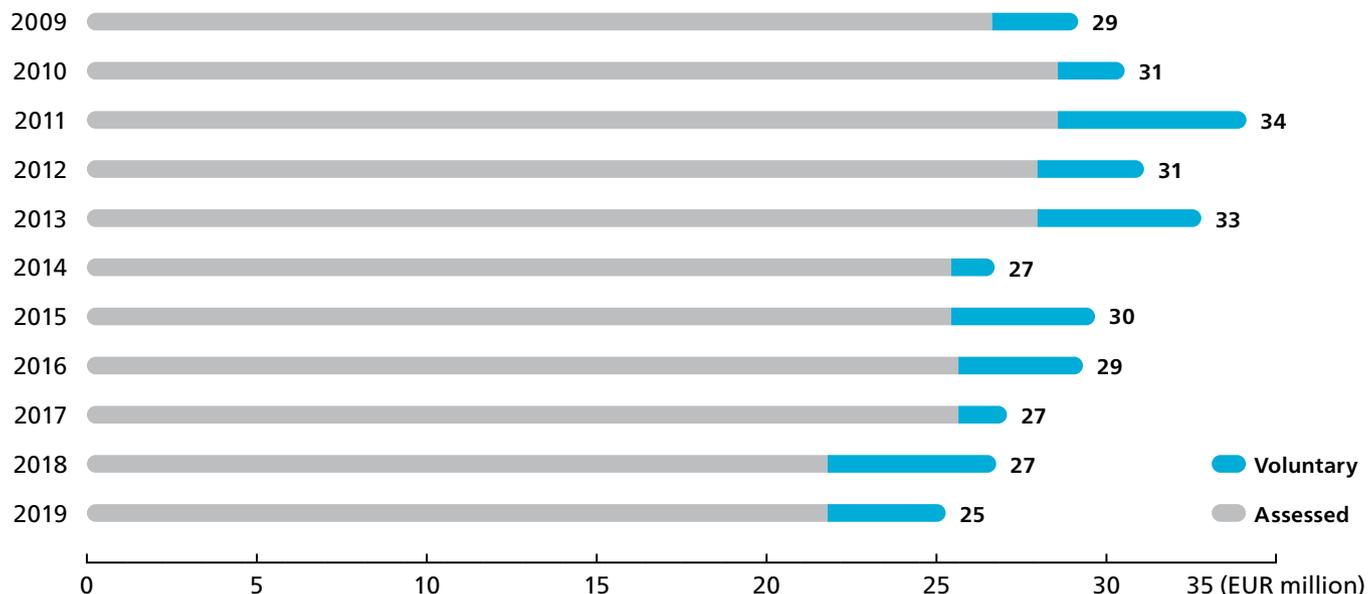
²As of November 2019 preliminary closure.

In figures

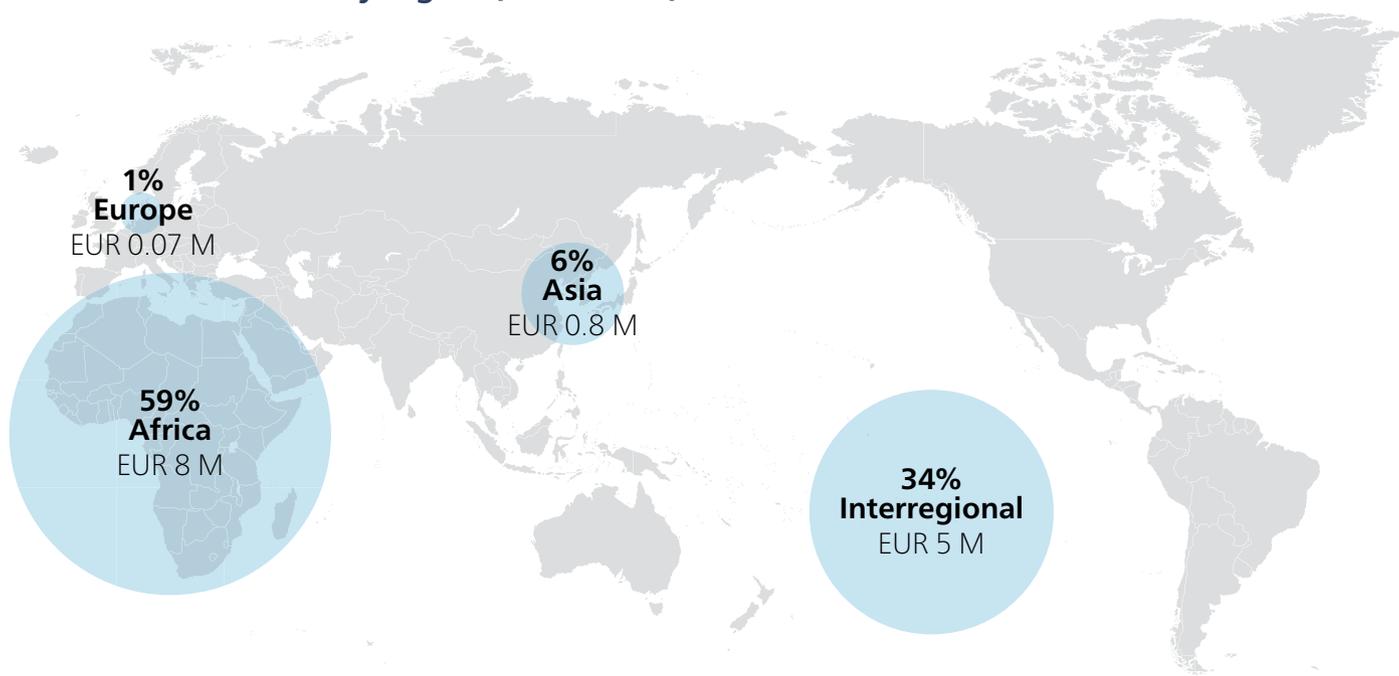
**Total French contributions² to FAO
(assessed and voluntary³) 2016–2019**

EUR 108.4 M (USD 121 M)

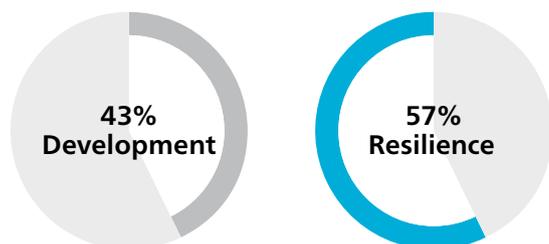
Trend of assessed and voluntary³ contributions (2009–2019)



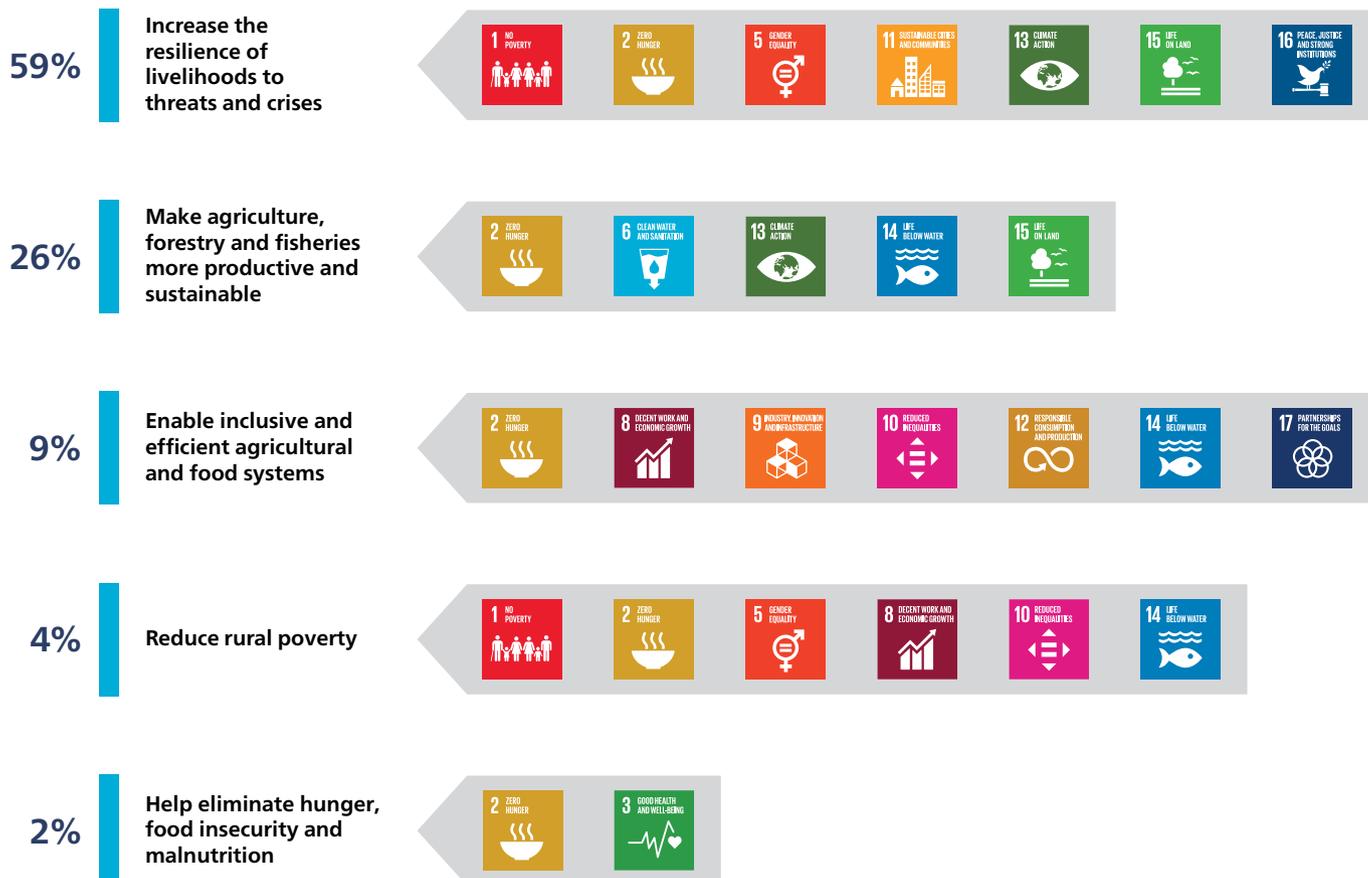
French contributions by region (2016–2019)³



French contributions by category (2016–2019)³



French contributions to FAO's areas of work/Strategic Objectives (2016–2019)³ aligned to the SDGs⁴



²As of November 2019 preliminary closure.

³Refers to voluntary contributions based on approvals, excluding those provided to Multilateral/Pooled Trust Funds.

⁴SDG targets and indicators included in the 2018–21 Strategic Objective results framework, as per FAO Director-General's Medium Term Plan (2018–21).



The priorities of the France–FAO Framework Agreement (2018–2021)

The 2018–2021 Framework Agreement, signed in Paris on 12 December 2017, places the fight against climate change, the performance of agriculture and the eradication of hunger at the heart of the collaboration between France and FAO for the coming years, in order to achieve the objectives of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement. Its implementation is based on the provision of frameworks, financing and regular high-level strategic dialogues. The Agreement lists five priority areas for action:

- 1) Improve the coherence of food security and nutrition policies and their effective implementation by States, in particular to encourage responsible investment, within the framework of strengthened global governance.
- 2) Strengthen the economic, social and environmental performance of food systems and territories, especially to contribute to rural employment and improve farmers' incomes.
- 3) Enhance biosecurity and sanitation in the context of food and animals, to contribute to the improvement of global health.
- 4) Strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations and improve crisis prevention and management.
- 5) Contribute to FAO's climate strategy for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.



Cooperation with French research institutions strengthened and renewed

On 16 February 2018, FAO and four high-level French research and education institutes agreed to pool their expertise through three framework agreements to develop innovative approaches to jointly address questions related to food security and the protection of the environment, thereby contributing to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

These research and higher education institutes are the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (Cirad), the French National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA), the Research Institute for Development (IRD), and the Agronomic, Veterinary and Forestry Institute of France (Agreenium).

This renewed partnership focuses on four major themes, particularly in developing countries: (i) sustainable and innovative agricultural production systems in a context of climate change — including agroecology and sustainable management of natural resources; (ii) healthy and sustainable food systems for food security — including nutrition, food safety, post-harvest losses and waste; (iii) health risks through the concept “One World, One Health”; and (iv) sustainable territorial development through rural employment and migration — including the roles of young people and women in local development, value chain approaches versus territorial approaches to sustainable development, spatial planning and land-use planning, structural change and coexistence of agricultural models, and the question of prospective.



Improving global food governance

Providing physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food for all is the cornerstone of FAO's mission and certainly one of the greatest challenges of our time. Despite progress, 821 million people are still hungry today, and experts predict that an additional 2 billion people will be undernourished by 2050. Conflict and security risks, climate change and the degradation of the planet's natural capital are all factors that increase the risk of food insecurity. Thus, while investing in agriculture is crucial for augmenting agricultural production capacity, the creation of international guidelines and governing bodies responsible for the production and trade of food is essential to effectively and sustainably reduce hunger. In this respect, France's commitment to FAO's normative work through its financial, technical and political support is fundamental.

France and FAO are working hand-in-hand to facilitate the development of technically sophisticated platforms for policy dialogue and cooperation, which foster a common understanding of global food security issues and challenges among all stakeholders (governments, international organizations, civil society, private sector, academic and research institutions, producers, among others). The development and promotion of international standards for the production and marketing of safe food products is one of the most tangible examples of FAO's contribution to the daily lives of people around the world. Facilitating trade, countering excessive price volatility, preserving plant genetic resources and ensuring their good health, as well as safeguarding equitable access to agricultural land, are all aspects of FAO's commitment to strengthen the effectiveness, fairness and safety of the global food system.

Development of international standards and guidelines

Improving the global governance of food and agriculture is one of the priorities of France's food security policy. As such, the country actively participates in the development and promotion of international standards, which seek to enable the transition to safe and sustainable farming and food systems. In particular, France has been involved in seven initiatives, including the Codex Alimentarius (Codex), the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT), and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems. In addition, during its presidency of the G20, France promoted the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) initiative to fight against the volatility of agricultural prices.

Codex Alimentarius

France is a proponent of the Codex, a joint programme of FAO and the World Health Organization (WHO) that plays an important role in ensuring the safety, quality and fairness of international food trade. In addition to its financial contributions, France actively participates in the Codex Commission that sets international standards, guidelines and codes of practice. The broad scope of Codex, covering areas such as contaminants, nutrition, food hygiene, additives, antimicrobial resistance and biotechnology, makes it an essential part of achieving food security and Zero Hunger. Public concern about food safety, meanwhile, often places Codex at the centre of global debates. As Chair of the Codex Committee on General Principles since its establishment in 1965, France will host the Committee's 31st session in Bordeaux in 2019.

Moreover, France provides in-kind contributions (facilities, office automation, logistics, hospitality, chairmanship and secretariat of the Committee) that enable FAO and all its members to effectively participate in the international standardization of food safety.



Scientists analyzing blood samples to detect animal diseases
© FAO/Jekesai Njikizana



Global action plan against antimicrobial resistance (AMR)

AMR and the spread of antimicrobial resistant organisms are a global threat to the interface of the human and animal ecosystem with implications at the local, national and global levels. Member States of the 68th World Health Assembly — including France — adopted a global action plan against antimicrobial resistance, with the support of WHO, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and FAO in May and June 2015. The aim of the action plan is to ensure the continuity of the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases with medicines whose quality, access and responsible use are assured. Member countries, including France, have committed to developing National Adaptation Plans on AMR.

On 21 September 2016, the UN General Assembly approved a declaration calling for joint action to counter the problem of AMR. Heads of State are committed to addressing this challenge in a coordinated manner in a number of sectors, including those of human and animal health, agricultural and food production, and the environment.

In order to help countries meet international expectations, relevant FAO technical divisions have created a progressive tool, approved by the FAO Council, called the Progressive Management Pathway (PMP). This tool provides guidelines to facilitate collaboration between the public and private sectors, and communication with stakeholders, including the collection, analysis and sharing of relevant information.

The PMP tool also allows countries to assess the availability of national data on their AMR status and antimicrobial use. In addition, it analyses the conditions of production and importation of both aquatic and terrestrial animal and agricultural products. Finally, it makes it possible to evaluate the surveillance systems and the good production practices put in place, as well as the level of professional education available.

The process of developing this tool, through its participatory nature, required the validation of multiple international stakeholders before its final launch. Thanks to the financial support of France, an online consultation and a specialized consultation meeting at FAO headquarters were organized to ensure the tool is applicable in all countries and that all aspects are in line with the “One World, One Health” approach.

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

The ITPGRFA facilitates the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, and the fair and equitable distribution of crops and their genetic material between countries. By enabling continuous access to a variety of crops, farmers and researchers around the world can use their genetic makeup to improve subsistence farming while contributing to a food production system that is more resilient to climate change. By the end of 2017, more than 4 million samples representing unique genetic diversity had been exchanged via this system for research and plant breeding.

France has actively participated in the development of the Treaty and has made important financial contributions. In 2015 and 2016, the country provided EUR 179 200 (USD 200 000) to the administrative management budget of the Treaty, and in 2017 the French Interprofessional Organization for Seeds and Plants announced an annual contribution of EUR 175 000 (USD 195 312) to the Benefit-Sharing Fund of the Treaty. The French Government also announced its decision to add plant genetic material to the Multilateral System of the Treaty, which makes more than 1.5 million seed material samples available to farmers, researchers and breeders worldwide.

Currently, the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (Cirad) and the Treaty Secretariat have joined forces to safeguard the international coconut collection in Côte d'Ivoire, through technical assistance missions to the country.

International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

France is a contracting party to the IPPC. Created in 1992, the Convention aims to ensure coordinated and effective action to prevent and control the introduction and spread of plant pests and diseases. The IPPC, administered by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM), seeks to protect both crops and natural flora. Its mission extends to the control of vehicles, planes, boats, containers, warehouses, and other objects or materials that can shelter and spread harmful organisms. Moreover, the Convention encourages collaboration between the various plant protection organizations at the regional and national levels that can put in place the rules provided for in the Treaty agreement.

France has been a constant supporter of the IPPC, notably through the secondment of national technical staff to the Convention Secretariat and through the funding of working groups, for example on the Glossary. For instance, for the last CPM (April 2019), France announced a financial contribution of EUR 250 000 (USD 279 000) for the activities of the Technical Group on the Glossary and for the International Year of Plant Health.



FAO supports emergency
nutrition and food security
interventions for people
affected by refugee crises
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A scientist from a research center collects samples of yellow tomato rusado virus in a plantation
©FAO/Ezequiel Becerra

The AMIS initiative

In the context of the French presidency in 2011, G20 agriculture ministers decided to launch AMIS to combat the excessive volatility of agricultural prices.

The objective of AMIS is to improve the production and exchange of data on agricultural markets worldwide to avoid the repetition of episodes of instability. AMIS covers wheat, maize, rice and soybeans — major products in world markets that are essential for food security. Twenty-seven countries and the European Union are taking part in the initiative. The AMIS Secretariat is hosted by FAO, and is made up of 11 international organizations, including the World Bank, OECD, WTO, FAO and the International Grains Council.

Since its launch, AMIS has been supported by France through the secondment of an expert to the Secretariat. The country has also made voluntary contributions to support the functioning of the AMIS Secretariat.

Committee on World Food Security (CFS)

The CFS has been at the heart of global governance for food security and nutrition since 2010 and is an essential element of cooperation between the United Nations Rome-based Agencies. France actively contributes to the work of the CFS by participating throughout the year in working groups on different

themes and preparing the 10 plenary sessions in October. Since the reform of the CFS in 2009, France contributes financial resources each year, directly and indirectly, to the activities of the Committee. In particular, it provides support to the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) through the secondment of qualified staff, including a French senior expert who manages the HLPE Secretariat. The country also contributed to the HLPE trust fund to the tune of EUR 627 200 (USD 700 000) from 2010 to 2018, averaging EUR 62 720 (USD 70 000) per year.

Moreover, France supports the functioning of the Civil Society Mechanism by funding the participation of its representatives in CFS meetings. From 2014 to 2018, the country provided EUR 222 926 (USD 248 802) to finance the participation of representatives of civil society organizations (CSOs) in several events: i) In 2014, CSOs, coming mainly from Africa, participated in a working group on the principles of responsible investment in agriculture and food systems under the CFS; ii) In 2015, CSOs participated in the HLPE to discuss the inclusion of smallholders in the agricultural market, and the participation of CSOs at the 42nd Session of the CFS; (iii) In 2016, CSOs participated in the CFS negotiations on the inclusion of smallholders in the market, and (iv) In 2018, CSOs participated in the CFS office, and internal meetings held on the themes of agriculture and evaluation.

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

France provides significant support to the implementation of the VGGT, through the action of French expert Mr Jean-Maurice Durand, who coordinates VGGT activities in about 12 countries (mostly in Francophone Africa).

The country has also provided the necessary resources to organize six working meetings at national level in Benin, Madagascar, the Niger, Senegal and Tunisia. Additional financial support has enabled the consolidation of a land policy in Madagascar, including the organization of a national forum held in Antananarivo. Thanks to funds mobilized locally, France is also currently supporting the process of preparing a national land policy in the Niger, a process also supported by FAO and several other partners.

Moreover, concrete results have already been achieved, such as the inclusion of VGGT principles in local land management pilot operations in Senegal, conducted in partnership with national NGOs; in the preparation of a new law on agricultural lands in Mali; and in the new Land and Forest Code recently adopted in Togo.

The VGGT has been the foundation of the success of the General State of Rural Land in the Niger in 2018 and now underpins the process of a land policy preparation. It is also one of the basic references for the land reform undertaken in Mauritania. In Tunisia, it served as a backdrop to the preparation and implementation of a capacity building programme for staff of the Agricultural Land Agency (AFA). The latter, will be able to put this new knowledge into practice in the context of the French Development Agency's (AFD's) Climate Change Adaptation Programme of the Rural Territories of Tunisia project, with which AFA signed an agreement, thanks to contacts established through FAO.

In addition, France recently contributed EUR 44 800 (USD 50 000) to organize a forum on Responsible Agricultural Investments and Principles in West Africa, which was conducted in coordination with partners working in the Senegal River basin region.

FAO and France (AFD, Land Development Committee) are also studying the possible synergies to improve land governance in Guinea.



A trader at a rural market
©FAO/Heba Khamis



FAO promotes sustainable
land management
©Benedicte Kurzen/NOOR for FAO

Ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources

The world's population is expected to grow to 9.6 billion by 2050. At this rate, the equivalent of nearly three planets would be needed to provide the resources necessary to maintain our current lifestyles. It is therefore essential to promote integrated natural resource management systems that reduce the ecological footprint of our growing population.

The increased pressure on natural resources has dramatic consequences for the condition of the world's ecosystems, having an impact on — among other things — the conservation of biodiversity in general and on migratory animals and their habitats in particular. For example, the conservation of the Mediterranean and Sahelian ecosystems in particular has become fundamental in order to combat the effects of climate change, desertification and the depletion of natural resources. Through rational management of this natural heritage, local people are strengthening their resilience to climate hazards and their food security by protecting their livelihoods.

It is in this context that France's FFEM has committed itself, alongside FAO, to finance the implementation of three major ecosystem restoration projects in the Mediterranean area and in Africa. For 23 years, the FFEM has been working to

reconcile environmental preservation and sustainable development in developing and emerging countries. Its commitment to sustainable economic and social development while respecting our environment makes it a strategic partner for FAO, whose mandate covers the establishment of food and agricultural systems that are more resilient to the effects of climate change, and adaptation and mitigation measures against climate risks. Together, the FFEM and FAO are contributing to the development of the Great Green Wall in Africa, which fights desertification and landscape erosion, and supports local communities in the management and sustainable use of their resources.

In addition, through the mobilization of funding, seconded experts and French research organizations, the country supports a number of initiatives that promote dialogue and exchange with the aim of improving the sustainability of agricultural and food systems. Examples include the creation of a Global Sustainable Livestock Platform, the Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance Partnership initiative, and various symposia and regional agroecology conferences. France has also supported the sustainable management of marine resources through a contribution to the "deep-sea fishing" programme.

Promoting agroecological approaches for food security and nutrition



Contribution:

EUR 302 000 (USD 337 000)



Beneficiaries:

policy makers, researchers,
farmers, private sector



Location:

Global



Duration:

2014–2019



Results:

2 international symposia organized

5 regional symposia and national workshops conducted

A dedicated knowledge platform, including relevant documents and training tools, established

France and FAO began their collaboration for the promotion of agroecology by organizing the first international symposium on agroecology for food security and nutrition in September 2014. This symposium brought together more than 350 participants, including researchers, farmers, NGOs and policy makers from more than 30 countries. As proof of France's commitment to the promotion of this approach, the French Minister of Agriculture participated in the political roundtable that closed this event.

During the event, FAO's Director-General launched a three-year plan that included the organization of regional symposia: Brazil, Senegal and Thailand in 2015 and Hungary in 2016. These seminars were the subject of reports and generated a body of valuable recommendations. In addition, a knowledge platform on agroecology was set up, which still links more than 1 500 international actors through a dedicated website and a monthly newsletter.

Moreover, in April 2018 an international symposium on "Agroecology for the Sustainable Development Goals: Scaling Up" in Rome gathered more than 700 participants (researchers, farmers, NGOs, public decision makers, etc.). Around 72 governments, and 350 institutions and organizations (including six UN organizations) were represented, and the French Minister of Agriculture spoke in person about the commitment of France to promote agroecology.

All these actions also benefited from the financial and technical support of the French Government. The French Ministry of Agriculture provided a technical expert to the project and offered a financial contribution of EUR 302 000 (USD 337 000). The expert also provided support to the HLPE of the Committee on World Food Security for the report on agroecology. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs further contributed to the project by supporting the participation of the civil society in the International Forum on Agroecology in Dakar. What is more, French research institutions (namely INRA and Cirad) mobilized experts who participated actively in the steering committee and in training sessions.

Finally, a group of "friends of agroecology" — bringing together ambassadors and Permanent Representatives of FAO Member countries involved in the project — was set up thanks to the action of the Permanent Representation of France. In 2019, this "group of friends" gathered 13 countries including France.



FAO supports training programmes
and provides sustainable employment
opportunities to local farmers
©Robin Hammond/NOOR for FAO

Optimizing production of goods and services in Mediterranean woodland ecosystems in a context of climate change



Contribution:
EUR 1.8 million
(USD 2 million)



Beneficiaries:
forest managers and
policy makers



Location:
Algeria, Lebanon, Morocco,
Tunisia and Turkey



Duration:
2012–2016



Results:

Maps on forest ecosystem
vulnerability to climate change
designed in 5 pilot sites

Deforestation and forest
degradation factors identified in
5 pilot sites

Carbon finance mobilization outlook
(REDD+, NAMA) prepared

The Mediterranean countries of North Africa are facing growing problems of deforestation and forest degradation, due in particular to human activities (overgrazing, collection of firewood, fires, agricultural conversions, etc.) and the effects of climate change. These problems are all the more worrying because the populations of these countries are largely dependent on these forest ecosystems for their livelihoods. Moreover, forest administrations and managers are limited in their actions by technical and financial difficulties, which hinder the implementation of sustainable management plans for these forests.

France, through the FFEM, provided financial and technical support to five countries in North Africa (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia) and the Near East (Lebanon and Turkey) between 2012 and 2016, to promote the sustainable management of forest ecosystems by optimizing the production of goods and services associated with them. This project was part of the Collaborative Partnership for Mediterranean Forests (CPMF), launched in 2010 to strengthen the capacity of member countries of the Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Issues — *Silva Mediterranea* — in terms of sustainable forest management.

The French Ministry of Food and Agriculture made three experts available to FAO, particularly in support of the *Silva Mediterranea* Secretariat, to develop the project with the FFEM and subsequently to assist in the implementation of its components, particularly in support of Plan Bleu coordination.

The project has successfully met a number of objectives. A thorough inventory produced data on the vulnerability of forest ecosystems, including a bibliographic database listing over 200 publications, maps showing the repartition of 24 key Mediterranean species, and a summary document for managers. Decision support tools were developed, including multi-factorial spatial modeling based on a common methodology for regional analyses, as well as ecosystem vulnerability predictions for different future horizons (2010–2045), based on the climate scenarios of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Efforts to optimize the environmental goods and services provided by Mediterranean forests and their ability to mitigate climate change — notably carbon storage — have been highly valued at the international, national and local levels. The objectives formulated in this regard in the Roadmap titled “REDD + and Carbon Finance in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector for 2014 and 2015” were achieved, with the implementation of national mitigation strategies and the participation of beneficiary countries in comprehensive negotiations.

Finally, regional workshops, and regional and international meetings (Steering Committees of the CPMF, Mediterranean Forest Weeks), as well as the dissemination of communication materials at various international events (World Forestry Congress, Conference of Parties in Paris [COP 21] of UNFCCC, etc.) facilitated cooperation and the exchange of information between the different actors of the project. These actions have contributed to strengthening a network of skills at the Mediterranean level, and maintaining a strong regional dynamic in the context of the optimization of goods and services by Mediterranean woodland ecosystems.



The French Global Environment Facility (FFEM)

The FFEM is a public fund created in 1994 by the French Government following the first Earth Summit. It funds innovative projects for the environment in developing countries and supports initiatives that generate local environmental, social and economic benefits.

The projects supported by the FFEM aim to preserve biodiversity, international waters, land and the environment in general against chemical pollution. The FFEM draws lessons from these pilot projects so that the most effective solutions can be scaled up and deployed in additional locations.

The FFEM and FAO have been working together since 2012 on three projects (2012–2016, 2017–2020, 2018–2021), drawing upon FFEM contributions of over EUR 5.5 million (USD 6 million). These projects focus on issues related to the fight against land degradation and biodiversity.

Advancing forest and landscape restoration, and sustainable land management in the Sahel



Project budget:

EUR 6.5 million
(USD 7.3 million)

FFEM Contribution:

EUR 1.8 million
(USD 2 million)



Beneficiaries:

municipal councils,
decentralized agencies,
ministries of the environment
of both countries



Location:

Burkina Faso and the Niger



Duration:

2018–2021



Results:

3 000 ha restored or under improved management

in the 6 target communes
(500 ha in each commune)

500 000 tonnes of CO2 sequestered
in the 6 target communes

1 000 beneficiary
households reached

6 5-year Communal Development
Plans, integrating options for
FLR and SLM, prepared

12 technical days organized in
each country on the technical
issues of FLR and SLM

In the Sahel, the increasing degradation of forests and landscapes is a threat to local populations whose livelihoods depend heavily on the resources they generate. The latter, are subject to strong biophysical constraints (low and irregular rainfall, high temperatures, high aridity and often poor and easily degradable soils), which are increased by anthropic pressures (population increases, climate change, deterioration of security, weak governance). In this context, Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) aims to transform degraded or barren lands into healthy and fertile landscapes where communities, ecosystems and other stakeholders can coexist within a Sustainable Land Management (SLM) framework.

Over a period of four years, the project — funded mainly by the FFEM — will help implement several restoration actions in six rural communities (three in Burkina Faso and three in the Niger) with the cooperation of key local, regional and national institutions.

A team of researchers will also be in charge of analysing and quantifying changes in biodiversity by developing comparative analyses on selected sites. The team will then be able to estimate the biophysical and socio-economic impacts of these changes (food availability, carbon sequestration, control of soil erosion, etc.) and identify the economic opportunities that are created.

Regional, national and global support will be provided to the project, in particular for the monitoring and evaluation component, as well as the dissemination of lessons learned from case studies, and policy capacity building activities in FLR.

Decentralized services and national entities such as the Great Green Wall Initiative for the Sahel and the Sahara, the environmental ministries of both countries, as well as regional institutions and FAO will provide technical support to the project. In agreement with the representatives of the beneficiary countries, some immediate actions have already been put in place focusing on the preparation of restoration plans and the creation of income-generating activities at the municipal level. The work plan for the period June 2019 to June 2020 was approved in both countries by the Steering Committee to guide the implementation of the project.



A girl pouring water into a tree
in the village of Ndiama Peulh

©FAO/Eduardo Soteras

Strengthening expertise in Sub-Saharan Africa on birds and their rational use for communities and their environment (RESSOURCE)



Project budget:

EUR 5 million
(USD 5.6 million)

Contribution:

FFEM EUR 1.5 million
(USD 1.7 million)

ONCFS EUR 500 000 in-kind
(USD 600 000)

CIRAD EUR 80 000 in-kind
(USD 89 000)



Beneficiaries:

local communities, local NGOs, administrations responsible for the management of wetlands and fauna (national or local), private operators in the sector of ecotourism and hunting tourism



Location:

Chad, Egypt, Mali, Senegal and Sudan



Duration:

2017–2020



Results:

Understanding of spatio-temporal dynamics of waterfowl populations strengthened

Conservation status of waterfowl populations improved

Capacity of local actors in the monitoring and management of waterfowl populations increased

Legal and institutional frameworks for the enhanced waterfowl resource established

Waterfowl — both migratory and resident — have traditionally been an important source of food and income for rural Sahelian wetland populations. Since the mid-1960s, however, wetlands in the Sahel have gradually lost ground because of the combined effect of declining rainfall and the construction of dikes, water reservoirs and irrigation systems. These changes and the increasing pressure of non-sustainable hunting methods have had a significant impact on Sahelian waterfowl populations. Their numbers are estimated to have dropped by 40 percent between 1960 and 2000.

In this context, the RESSOURCE project will focus on several objectives: 1) improve knowledge of waterfowl in the Sahel — by building national capacities to monitor population numbers and study waterfowl utilization patterns in the major Sahelian wetlands; 2) ensure the sustainability of the ecosystem services provided by the major Sahelian wetlands from which local people derive many benefits — particularly in terms of food security and local development; 3) promote rational and sustainable management and exploitation of waterfowl populations; and 4) strengthen national legal and institutional frameworks for the waterfowl resource. It is therefore a pilot project that seeks to develop, test and disseminate innovative and sustainable solutions to achieve both human development goals, and the conservation of wildlife and natural habitats.

Through these objectives of rational exploitation of the Sahelian wetlands' natural resources, the RESSOURCE project is also intended to contribute to meeting the targets of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterfowl and the Ramsar Convention, whose secretariats are stakeholders in the project.

Funded by the FFEM and the Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme — an initiative of the ACP Group supported by the European Union through the 11th European Development Fund — the RESSOURCE project is coordinated by FAO and implemented in cooperation with the Governments of Chad, Egypt, Mali, Senegal and Sudan, and with key technical partners recognized for their expertise, including Cirad, the National Office of Hunting and Wildlife (ONCFS), the European Institute for the Management of Wild Birds and their Habitats, Wetlands International Africa, Birdlife International, and the Research Institute of Tour du Valat.



Water birds are essential to ensure the sustainability of the ecosystem
©FAO/Bruno Portier

A woman carrying a sack of seeds home from an FAO distribution center
©FAO/Issouf Sanogo



Strengthening the resilience of livelihoods

In recent years, conflicts, climate change and economic disruptions have worsened food and nutrition insecurity and continued to erode livelihoods and damage lives, threatening years of development progress. People whose livelihoods directly depend on agriculture are some of the worst affected by such hazards, which greatly reduce or destroy production and crops or cause families to abandon their fields and farms. FAO strives to strengthen the resilience of these people and their livelihoods against these threats and in crisis situations.

Through its resilience programme, the Organization combines the strengths of humanitarian assistance and development actions to support countries to effectively prevent and cope with threats and disasters that affect agriculture, food security and nutrition. FAO's approach is proactive — by addressing the root causes of risks and crises and focusing on risk prevention, real progress can be made in achieving a world free from hunger.

France's support has been crucial in this context. Its financial and technical contributions to programmes fighting locust infestations in Madagascar and other African countries have helped to stem this scourge and protect millions of people from a serious food crisis. Similarly, coordinated France—FAO actions to develop the agricultural sector and rebuild the autonomy of populations in the Central African Republic and the Niger have, respectively, allowed 4 000 and 32 600 households (about 183 000 people) affected by the crises related to insecurity and climatic changes to recover and rebuild their productivity.

France's ongoing support has enhanced FAO's capacity to harness the complex relationship between agriculture-based livelihoods, long-term development and peace. Agriculture remains the backbone of rural livelihoods, providing food and incomes and, by extension, contributing to stability. As such, it simply cannot be an afterthought when addressing the needs of those affected by crisis.

Emergency response to improve the food security and nutrition of displaced persons, returnees and host communities



Contribution:
EUR 500 000 (USD 600 000)



Beneficiaries:
4 000 displaced, returnee
and host households
(20 000 people)



Location:
Central African Republic



Duration:
2015–2016



Results:

362 m² of vegetable crops sowed,
and 493.5 kg of vegetables
produced for a value of
EUR 246 per household

Beneficiaries trained in poultry
farming to increase their
technical breeding skills

Availability of food (market garden
produce and farm chickens) for
households increased

Technical capacities and resilience
of beneficiaries strengthened

Reconstitution of the means
of production of beneficiaries,
allowing them to produce food to
feed their families and supplement
their income

Livestock activities by beneficiary
groups recovered

In 2013, violence and recurring armed conflict in the Central African Republic resulted in a serious humanitarian crisis. Loss of life, looting of public and private property, kidnapping and human rights violations, as well as massive displacement of people, contributed to the deterioration of the food and nutrition security of vulnerable populations.

Thanks to a contribution from the French Government, FAO was able to implement emergency response activities that improved the food security and nutrition of affected communities of internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and host families.

In total, 4 000 households (20 000 people) affected by the crisis benefited from the project, especially women (70 percent of households, including female heads of household) and families affected by HIV/AIDS. The project improved vulnerable populations' access to agricultural inputs (market garden produce and small livestock) to rehabilitate their livelihoods. The outsourced training also helped to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations and, in some cases, encouraged the reintroduction of young people into active life in the agriculture sector.

Emergency support for the 2014–2015 locust campaign in Madagascar



Contribution:
EUR 2 million
(USD 2.2 million)



Beneficiaries:
rural populations living in affected areas (especially the most vulnerable) and the NLC



Location:
Madagascar



Duration:
2015–2018



Results:

Locust populations under control on more than 2.3 million ha

Quasi-remission situation at the end of the programme

Crop and pasture protection contributing to better food security

In April 2012, a locust invasion broke out in Madagascar, threatening the food security of 13 million people (60 percent of the population). To address the crisis, FAO — in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture of Madagascar, and thanks to the financial contribution of France's AFD — set up a three-year Emergency Response Programme.

Three successive campaigns, from September 2013 to July 2016, were needed to stop the invasion and thus preserve the food security of Madagascar's most vulnerable rural communities. Large-scale air operations were conducted to monitor the dynamics of locust populations, identify contaminated and infested areas, and treat them. Additionally, air bases were deployed for aircraft operations, supported by ground crews responsible for the management of locust operations. More than 749 survey flight hours and 609 treatment flight hours took place.

An international spraying expert also provided the National Locust Center (NLC) response teams with in situ training in aerial and ground spraying techniques, and in biopesticide preparation and application. Likewise, logistical operations — such as importing, receiving and distributing equipment at different delivery points — were provided by an FAO team of national logistics experts with the support of an international logistician.

Moreover, a central storage facility for pesticides, with a capacity of 112 000 litres, was built in an industrial and artisanal area near the city of Tulear and its airport, to regroup in one secured place all activities related to the storage, rinsing and compacting of pesticide barrels. In order to effectively manage pesticide stocks and to ensure their traceability from their reception to the correct disposal, an international expert trained a new team of NLC staff on the rational use of the Pesticide Stock Management System (PSMS) database. During its mission, the inventory of all existing stores and the PSMS data were updated.

Following the three anti-locust campaigns, the environmental specifications were revised and submitted for approval to the National Office for the Environment. These specifications, which had originally been designed for preventive control only, were revised so that they could also be used in times of recrudescence and locust invasion. The final assessment of the effectiveness of the locust campaigns was positive, with a situation of virtual remission and national locust management capacities having been considerably strengthened.

Strengthening community resilience to food and nutrition insecurity in the Niger



Contribution:
EUR 900 000 (USD 1 million)



Beneficiaries:
32 600 households in
30 communes
(228 200 people)



Location:
The Niger



Duration:
2016–2018



Results:

33 072 tonnes of cereals (including 14 518 tonnes of millet and 12 835 tonnes of cowpea) and 45 339 tonnes of vegetables produced

Number of months of food consumption increased from two to three months

Access to food improved and income sources diversified

The food security and nutrition situation in the Niger has been weakened by the recurrence of climatic hazards and conflicts. Erratic rainfall patterns sometimes lead to droughts or floods. In addition, the insecurity linked to the conflict in Mali and the actions of Boko Haram limit sources of food and income. These challenges increase the cost of food and further undermine the resilience of communities.

With the financial support of the French Government, FAO engaged with the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to implement an integrated multisectoral approach to help communities sustainably tackle food insecurity and malnutrition in the Niger. This project was in line with the joint interventions financed by France in the Niger, which have helped to restore and develop degraded lands, thus leading to an increase in agricultural production and income, and contributing to a reduction in poverty and the building of resilience.

In collaboration with local NGO partners, FAO distributed 398 tonnes of rainfed seeds (millet and cowpea), 43 tonnes of quality market garden seeds with high levels of productivity, drought resistance and a suitable growing cycle, as well as 1 200 farming tool kits. Beneficiaries were also trained in cropping practices for both rainfed and vegetable crops, such as the recovery of degraded land by zaï technique, or the sustainable management technique 'in half-moon' for pastoral land.

Convinced of the quality of the seeds, the beneficiaries have acquired the habit of using part of their crops to stock them. Several farmers have organized themselves into groups to pool their reserves. Crops from irrigated fields have been able to feed beneficiary households directly, but also to generate a new source of income through their sale in rural and urban markets. In general, this increase in crop yields and financial returns has improved the nutritional status of beneficiaries.

Reducing the risk of Desert Locust invasion in West and Northeast Africa – the EMPRES Programme



Contribution:
EUR 1.5 million
(USD 1.7 million)



Beneficiaries:
National Locust Control
Units (NLCU) and Ministries
in charge of locust control



Location:
Algeria, Burkina Faso,
Chad, Libya, Mali, Morocco,
Mauritania, the Niger,
Senegal and Tunisia



Duration:
2014– 2019



Results:

Declaration of Algiers signed

Regional Fund for Locust Risk
Management established

Western Region Response
Force established

4 year business planning
diagram prepared

Regional trainings on locust
information management and
crisis communication conducted

Use of the Score-card mastered
in evaluating the implementation
of the ES

Recommendations provided on
improving the tools used in health
and environmental monitoring

Level of competence of locust
control officers improved

Skills of NLCUs strengthened in
assessing and managing applicator
exposure to pesticides

While the Desert Locust is harmless in its solitary state, it can be devastating when it moves in a swarm. In a single day, it can consume the weight equivalent to 2 500 people or ten elephants. Moreover, a single swarm can vary in size from one square km to several hundred and can travel more than 100 km per day, or 3 500 km in one month. The Desert Locust is therefore a serious threat to food security in affected countries.

FAO, with the support of France's AFD, has contributed to the establishment of a strategy for the control and prevention of this transboundary pest, which reduces the risk of Desert Locust invasions. The Western Region Component (RO) of this programme focuses on West and Northeast African countries organized in an FAO Desert Locust Control Commission in the Western Region (CLCPRO).

During the first phase of the project, set up from 2006 to 2010 in the so-called "front-line" countries (Chad, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger), autonomous National Locust Control Units (NLCUs) were created. Their capacities were strengthened through the training of human resources, the supply of equipment and the improvement of working tools to conduct field activities. Emphasis was also placed on the importance of collecting and sharing information on the locust situation.

Given the seriousness of the threat, the Phase 1 evaluation recommended that efforts be maintained, and that a second phase be implemented in order to consolidate the achievements of the first, while sustaining the monitoring and control mechanisms in the targeted countries.

The AFD therefore renewed its financial support to provide technical assistance for the project until the end of Phase 2 of the EMPRES-RO programme in 2019, and to contribute to the implementation of programme components. Thanks to this second phase, the actions of the CLCPRO could be strengthened and perpetuated. To date, significant progress has been made in the environmental management of Desert Locust preventive control, in particular through the development of environmental specifications (ES), standard operating procedures on the use and management of pesticide stocks, and the establishment of the pesticide triangulation system among RO countries. Finally, communication actions have raised the awareness of member countries' governments and development partners, as well as the general public and the media on the importance of control and prevention efforts that reduce the risk of Desert Locust invasions.

Supporting humanitarian and development goals in the province of South-Ubangi in the Democratic Republic of the Congo



Contribution:

EUR 246 000 (USD 274 307)



Beneficiaries:

2 230 refugee and host households (13 380 people)



Location:

Democratic Republic of the Congo



Duration:

2016–2018



Results:

Average vegetable production increased to 200 kg of vegetables per family

Average catch increased to 264 kg of fish per household, (compared to 120 kg with traditional nets)

3 self-managed input shops established by farmer organizations

Productivity of 600 smallholders increased using the no-tillage and incineration-free system (38% for maize, 11% for rice and 19% for peanut crops; average increase of 23% for all crops combined)

In the South-Ubangi province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a large portion of the population is affected by alarming levels of food insecurity, aggravated by the arrival of 90 000 refugees from the Central African Republic in 2011. In response, the French Government funded a joint FAO–WFP programme to support food security and nutrition for refugees and local communities.

The project enabled the distribution of seeds and tools for farming and fishing, helping to meet the extensive needs of subsistence farmers and fishers in the affected communities, as well as the organization of numerous training courses in conservation agriculture, income-generating activities, good practices for sustainable agriculture, and varietal maintenance. Ultimately, the project benefited 2 230 refugee and host families, of whom 60 percent were female-headed households.

“We had to flee the conflict that affected the Central African Republic and take refuge in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. There we received FAO fishing nets, which allowed us to improve our production. Now, with my husband we can take care of our children. We were also able to build a house and leave our host family. Without these fishing nets, I do not know how we could have survived.”

Sese Mologbama, project beneficiary

Emergency agricultural support to protect the livelihoods and resilience of internally displaced people in Northeastern Nigeria



Contribution:

EUR 382 252 (USD 426 621)



Beneficiaries:

4 500 households
(36 000 people)



Location:

Nigeria



Duration:

May 2017–November 2017



Results:

5 745 ha planted, with an estimated production of 2 250 tonnes of maize, 656 tonnes of cowpeas and 206 tonnes of vegetables

Beneficiaries earned EUR 69 (USD 77) by selling their produce

Farmers' productivity and agricultural production increased

Food security indicators and nutrition levels enhanced among beneficiaries

The armed conflict in Northeastern Nigeria displaced approximately 1.7 million people, devastating agricultural production, infrastructure and related services.

Through a financial contribution from France, FAO helped 4 500 vulnerable households and strengthened the nutritional situation of 11 600 children. The project provided quality seeds and fertilizers during the 2017 rainy season, allowing beneficiaries to cultivate 5 745 ha of land and produce more than 3 000 tonnes of food. Households were able to meet their food and other immediate needs and generate income.

“We have received food assistance from the Government and other organizations, but that cannot last forever. Instead of giving food, FAO has supported us and trained us on how to produce our own food, and I think it is better.”

Moses Kafari, an internally displaced person who fled the violence in Madigali

FAO is providing agricultural
and zoo-technical inputs to
vulnerable households
©FAO/Giulio Napolitano



Promoting inclusive and sustainable rural development

Nearly 80 percent of the world's poor live in rural areas where people depend on agriculture, fisheries or forestry as their main source of income and food. Tackling poverty and hunger requires recognizing that food and nutrition security are intrinsically linked to rural livelihoods. As greater numbers of people tend to migrate to cities in search of a better life, it is increasingly important that investments in the agricultural sector provide rural communities with sufficient incentives to remain on the land with the opportunity to meet their livelihood needs and live a life of dignity. Smart injections in agricultural development are a great way to address both food insecurity and poverty and to drive wider progress in rural areas.

France has been a key supporter of FAO in its efforts to open up new markets for small local farmers and develop innovative approaches that can help young people

to flourish in the agricultural sector in rural areas. Moreover, France shares FAO's belief that enabling the production and sale of value-added goods can have broad-based benefits for communities and initiate virtuous cycles of development. This can be seen, for example, through France's financial and human resource contributions over the years to the development of specific food quality policies related to geographical indications (GIs). The latter, represent just one of many tools for territorial development, making it possible to value local products by guaranteeing their origin, thereby giving them access to new market opportunities. France has also engaged in expert discussions on approaches to promoting rural youth's access to decent work, particularly in Africa. FAO is grateful to share this commitment with France: a commitment to ensuring a decent life for rural populations and breaking cycles of rural poverty.

Promoting rural development through the improvement of Geographical Indications at regional level in Asia



Contribution:
EUR 1.6 million
(USD 1.8 million)



Beneficiaries:
smallholders



Location:
Cambodia, Lao People's
Democratic Republic,
Thailand and Viet Nam



Duration:
2013–2017



Results:

Legal instruments and procedures related to GIs established in the 4 target countries

National and foreign GIs registered by IP officers, according to international standards

Awareness of GIs in general increased and specific GI products supported by the project

Exchanges and inter-regional cooperation, awareness raising, and the interest

of public and private stakeholders to join the GI network at national, regional and international levels increased

In April 2012, FAO and France's AFD launched an initiative to develop GIs for the local agricultural products of Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand and Viet Nam to increase the incomes of small-scale farmers and producers. A GI is an intellectual property right protecting products whose specificities are linked to their geographical origin.

Through the traceability of origins and production processes, these indications represent a guarantee for the consumer of the high quality of the traditional products. GIs are also important for local producers, helping them to value the quality of their products rather than the quantity of production, offering them opportunities to access new markets and add value.

GIs are therefore important marketing tools in the national and international promotion of Asian products.

The project team worked in collaboration with the Intellectual Property (IP) offices of each country, contributing to the establishment and strengthening of producer associations, as well as coordination with other institutional stakeholders at the central and provincial levels in the preparation, evaluation, protection, control and promotion of GIs.

By collaborating with all national institutions responsible for GI development, the project team was able to harmonize the working methods between the four countries, as well as the intra-regional and international protection of the GIs supported by the initiative. This has laid the foundations for future harmonization of these GIs at the regional level, a network of skills between countries, and effective private-public collaboration between countries.

The analysis of nine value-added GI value chains defined at the outset as a priority, made it possible to define good practices in terms of management of issues related to the control of GIs, their marketing promotion and their protection as intellectual property. The positive impacts from an economic, social and environmental point of view have largely inspired other countries of the region and beyond (Afghanistan, Bhutan, Indonesia, Japan, Mongolia, Myanmar and Sri Lanka) to join the ad hoc project and learn from its developments.



A farmer herding cattle
through a rice field
©FAO/Hoang Dinh Nam

Expert consultation: “ Feeding the Future: Addressing the challenges faced by rural youth aged 15 to 17 in preparing for and accessing decent work”



Contribution:
EUR 54 000 (USD 60 000)



Beneficiaries:
youth aged 15 to 17



Location:
Global



Duration:
25–28 October 2016



Results:

21 working sessions and 3 days of meetings conducted

45+ experts participated 30 countries represented

200+ recommendations and 50 problem statements presented

Young people in rural areas represent a vital workforce because of their demographic importance and their transformative potential. However, throughout their life, many factors can hinder their socio-economic development, including the lack of access to education, or the engagement in work that disrupts their mental/physical development and has a lasting impact on their ability to generate income. In addition, many of those who are able to go to school do not have the skills to get a job or to access the resources needed to start a farm or another business. This is because rural youth in the agricultural sector struggle to gain access to knowledge, information and education; land; finance; decent jobs (including green jobs); markets; and participation in political dialogue and rural organizations.

Considerable work has been undertaken to understand the challenges that young people in rural areas face. More specifically, special attention has been given to young people under 18 who have reached the minimum age of employment. This stage of life is generally crucial for the transition of young people from school to work and for the probability of getting out of poverty. Young people under the age of 18 also face specific obstacles and vulnerabilities — they can easily find themselves in a situation of exploitative, underage labour in which they cannot learn, and which puts their health and safety in danger. Likewise, they may also face additional challenges in accessing decent employment opportunities, resources and productive services. With such obstacles, many young people leave the rural economy.

With the support of France, an expert meeting was organized in FAO offices to discuss the most effective approaches to the challenges of offering decent work for young people aged 15 to 17 in rural areas. In October 2016, 21 working groups were organized over three days with the participation of 45 experts from more than 30 countries. The experts worked together in plenary sessions and side events to discuss the three themes of the agenda: 1) Decent work preparation through education and skills development; 2) Evaluation of decent work opportunities in the rural economy; and 3) Factors enabling youth to access decent work in agriculture. At the end of the three days, a series of recommendations aimed at breaking down the barriers to rural youth's access to decent work were compiled with support from FAO.

These recommendations focused on issues of youth access to knowledge, information and education to facilitate the transition from school to work. The main message was the need to promote, engage and advocate for better opportunities through increased human capital, to enable young people in rural areas to make the most of their capacities, taking into account the local context and conditions. The other main recommendation highlighted the analysis of the resources allocated to rural youth aged 15 to 17, to enable them to have access to the same opportunities as other young people, including education.



FAO provides training to youth
to help them have better
employment opportunities
©FAO/Giulio Napolitano

List of projects funded by France (ongoing over the 2014–2019 period)*

Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget (USD)**	Start date	End date	Status***
OSRO/BKF/901/FRA	Assistance aux ménages vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et aux ménages victimes de conflits communautaires dans la Région du Centre Nord – Burkina Faso	516 037	1/5/19	30/04/20	Ongoing
OSRO/CAF/902/FRA	Assistance d'urgence au renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle ainsi que des moyes	561 167	1/4/19	31/03/20	Ongoing
OSRO/CHD/902/FRA	Assistance aux ménages vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans la Province du Wadi Fira	222 965	1/8/19	30/04/20	Ongoing
OSRO/DJI/801/FRA	Assistance aux populations vulnérables pour un accès à la terre, à l'eau, aux pratiques de conservation et gestion des ressources naturelles dans les zones rurales à Djibouti.	111 121	1/3/19	29/02/20	Ongoing
OSRO/DJI/902/FRA	Mise en place des jardins scolaires et de cultures hydroponiques en appui aux écoles rurales à Djibou	93 012	1/5/19	30/04/20	Ongoing
OSRO/SOM/904/FRA	Addressing acute food insecurity and building resilience in rural Somalia	568 828	1/7/19	30/06/20	Ongoing
GCP/COI/004/FRA	Renforcement des capacités des CRDE pour l'entrepreneuriat et la résilience agricoles	1 155 005	1/9/19	31/07/21	Ongoing

Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget (USD)**	Start date	End date	Status***
GCP/GLO/832/FRA	RESTAURATION DES FORÊTS ET DES PAYSAGES ET GESTION DURABLE DES TERRES AU SAHEL	2 082 353	1/10/17	30/09/21	Ongoing
GCP/GLO/840/FRA	Peste des Petits Ruminants Global Eradication Programme (PPR-GEP)	330 891	25/04/17	31/12/20	Ongoing
GCP/INT/022/FRA	Appui au renforcement des politiques de qualité spécifique des aliments	780 803	1/2/07	31/08/20	Ongoing
GCP/INT/266/FRA	RESSOURCE Project (Migratory birds)	1 645 999	1/1/17	31/12/20	Ongoing
GCP/INT/399/FRA-F	Travel and expenses for Inter Regional Knowledge Sharing & Capacity Development Workshop	60 386	15/07/19	30/06/20	Ongoing
GCP/RAF/510/FRA	Bilans fourragers régionaux pour la résilience en zone pastorale	105 263	18/10/18	30/10/20	Ongoing
GDCP/INT/002/FRA	Projet de renforcement des politiques de sécurité alimentaire via un dialogue accru avec les collectivités territoriales, la promotion de l'approche territoriale et la mise en place de financements innovants pour l'agriculture	67 225	1/8/12	31/08/18	Closed

*Refers to voluntary contributions based on approvals.

**Subject to change for ongoing projects.

***As of 31 December 2019.

Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget (USD)**	Start date	End date	Status***
MTF/GLO/359/FRA	Appui à la gestion opérationnelle des projets conduits par la FAO dans le cadre du programme AMIS	155 000	21/06/12	30/06/17	Closed
OSRO/AFG/807/FRA	Emergency livelihoods assistance to vulnerable farmers affected by drought in Badakkshan and Kandahar	677 609	1/11/18	31/10/19	Closed
OSRO/BDI/604/FRA	Soutien à la sécurité alimentaire par le renforcement de la résilience des ménages dans Cankuzo.	280 269	21/11/16	30/07/17	Closed
OSRO/BDI/802/FRA	Soutien aux ménages en insécurité alimentaire sévère dans la province de Cankuzo	234 192	3/9/18	2/6/19	Closed
OSRO/CAF/513/FRA	Réponse d'urgence pour l'amélioration de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle des ménages déplacés, retournés et communautés hôtes	561 167	6/11/15	6/11/16	Closed
OSRO/CAF/517/FRA	Prévention des conflits et renforcement de la cohésion sociale par la gestion concertée de l'espace agro pastoral	54 825	20/10/15	19/12/16	Closed
OSRO/CAF/802/FRA	Appui en urgence au renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle et des moyens de subsistance des ménages vulnérables touchés par la crise dans la Nana-Gribizi et la Kémo, en République centrafricaine	483 092	7/5/18	6/5/19	Closed

Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget (USD)**	Start date	End date	Status***
OSRO/CHD/306/FRA	Assistance aux ménages vulnérables victimes des déplacements de population dans la région de Tissi (Sila)	265 279	1/8/13	31/07/14	Closed
OSRO/CHD/407/FRA	Appui à la production maraîchère au profit des réfugiés et retournés de la République Centrafricaine au Sud du Tchad	585 673	16/10/14	30/06/15	Closed
OSRO/DRC/502/FRA	Appui aux chaînes de valeur des petits producteurs et au développement des marchés agricoles dans les territoires de Bikoro et Ingende en province de l'Equateur	165 929	1/5/15	30/04/16	Closed
OSRO/DRC/602/FRA	Appui aux objectifs humanitaires et de développement dans l'ex province de l'Equateur	275 802	19/09/16	18/09/18	Closed
OSRO/DRC/805/FRA	Assistance et production alimentaire et amélioration de la résilience des ménages déplacés/retournés, familles d'enfants malnutris et familles hôtes victimes des conflits armés et intercommunautaires du Grand Kasai	241 546	10/7/18	9/1/19	Closed
OSRO/DRC/806/FRA	Appui à la production alimentaire et amélioration des moyens d'existence des réfugiés centrafricains et familles hôtes dans le Bas Uélé	526 932	3/9/18	1/12/19	Closed
OSRO/LAO/802/FRA	Restoring Food and Nutrition Security of Flood Affected Vulnerable Population in Attapeu Province	227 273	16/01/19	30/11/19	Closed

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**Subject to change for ongoing projects.

***As of 31 December 2019.

Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget (USD)**	Start date	End date	Status***
OSRO/MAG/308/FRA	Emergency Support to the Locust Campaign 2013/2014 in response to the locust plague in Madagascar.	663 130	1/8/13	31/07/14	Closed
OSRO/MAG/311/FRA	Emergency Support to the Locust Campaign 2013/2014 in response to the locust plague in Madagascar.	678 426	31/08/13	30/06/16	Closed
OSRO/MAG/502/FRA	Emergency Support to the Locust Campaign 2014/2015 in response to the locust plague in Madagascar	2 244 668	1/4/15	31/12/18	Closed
OSRO/MLI/806/FRA	Aide alimentaire d'urgence aux populations vulnérables de Ségou et Mopti	56 818	12/12/18	30/06/19	Closed
OSRO/MYA/402/FRA	Enhance of Food Security and Resilience for conflict affected communities in Northern Rakhine State, Myanmar	200 534	1/1/15	31/12/15	Closed
OSRO/NER/306/FRA	Renforcement de la Résilience Communautaire	312 000	9/7/13	8/7/14	Closed
OSRO/NER/401/FRA	Renforcement de la Résilience des populations vulnérables au Niger	328 317	1/3/14	28/02/15	Closed

Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget (USD)**	Start date	End date	Status***
OSRO/NER/406/FRA	Renforcement de la Résilience	187 165	6/9/14	31/07/15	Closed
OSRO/NER/501/FRA	Renforcement de la résilience	325 353	3/8/15	2/8/16	Closed
OSRO/NER/505/FRA	Renforcement de la Résilience	291 246	18/01/16	17/01/17	Closed
OSRO/NER/601/FRA	Renforcement de la résilience des communautés face à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle au Niger (programme conjoint FAO PAM UNICEF 2016_1&2)	993 962	19/09/16	30/04/18	Closed
OSRO/NER/802/FRA	Appui à l'amélioration de la résilience des éleveurs et agropasteurs dans la zone de Tillabéry	486 087	10/7/18	30/04/19	Closed
OSRO/NIR/708/FRA	Emergency agriculture and livelihoods support to protect livelihoods and build resilience of IDP	426 621	1/5/17	30/11/17	Closed
OSRO/NIR/711/FRA	Restoring and diversifying conflict affected populations agricultural based livelihoods in Nigeria	232 288	29/11/17	31/01/19	Closed

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***As of 31 December 2019.

Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget (USD)**	Start date	End date	Status***
OSRO/NIR/807/FRA	Improving access to nutritious food and income for vulnerable people in Borno State, Nigeria	351 288	3/9/18	2/12/19	Closed
OSRO/UKR/602/FRA	Distribution of donated seeds in the conflict affected areas of eastern Ukraine	78 212	17/05/17	31/12/17	Closed
GCP/GLO/309/FRA	Développement d'une banque de données sur les écosystèmes marins vulnérables en haute mer	400 000	25/05/11	31/12/15	Closed
GCP/GLO/333/FRA	Support to Civil Society participation in the Committee on World Food Security	149 173	1/1/14	30/04/18	Closed
GCP/GLO/346/FRA	Appui à la coordination de la lutte anti-acridienne et au développement de la lutte préventive (Madagascar)	670 540	26/07/11	25/07/14	Closed
GCP/GLO/440/FRA	Optimiser la production de biens et services par les écosystèmes boisés méditerranéens dans un contexte de changements globaux	1 142 513	18/07/12	31/12/16	Closed
GCP/GLO/458/FRA	Optimiser la production de biens et services par les écosystèmes boisés méditerranéens dans un contexte de changements globaux	843 933	1/7/13	31/12/16	Closed

Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget (USD)**	Start date	End date	Status***
GCP/GLO/476/FRA	Participation active de la FAO à la construction de la Plateforme intergouvernementale scientifique et politique sur la biodiversité et les services écosystémiques (IPBES) et à son fonctionnement	23 088	1/8/13	31/08/17	Closed
GCP/GLO/618/FRA	Support for Civil Society Participation in the International Forum on Peasant Agroecology	45 350	20/02/15	30/04/15	Closed
GCP/GLO/728/FRA	Expert Meeting — Youth. Feeding the Future 15–17 age group	60 000	22/10/16	31/12/16	Closed
GCP/GLO/780/FRA	Support to the FAO work of the Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR)	50 000	1/1/18	31/12/18	Closed
GCP/GLO/804/FRA	Support to the organization of a specialist consultation meeting on FAO Progressive Management Pathway (PMP) on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)	91 273	1/5/17	30/04/19	Closed
GCP/INT/074/FRA	Enhance support to the regional dialogue on sustainable management of forests in the Mediterranean	182 736	1/11/12	31/12/19	Closed
GCP/INT/232/FRA	Projet d'appui à la mise en oeuvre de la Phase II du programme EMPRES (Criquet pèlerin) en Région occidentale	1 699 112	1/7/14	31/12/19	Closed

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***As of 31 December 2019.

Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget (USD)**	Start date	End date	Status***
GCP/PRC/018/FRA	Atelier sur les politiques alimentaires urbaines en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre	60 386	10/5/18	31/07/18	Closed
GCP/RAF/430/FRA	Projet régional des pêches du Sud-Ouest de l'océan Indien (South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project – SWIOFP)	1 230 007	1/5/09	30/04/14	Closed
GCP/RAS/281/FRA	Promotion of rural development through development of Geographical indications at regional level in Asia	1 780 830	5/2/13	30/06/17	Closed
GCP/RLA/199/FRA	Manejo de las Áreas marino Costeras Protegidas (AMCP) como Herramienta para Garantizar Medios de Vida Sustentables y la Seguridad Alimentaria	6 746	16/12/13	14/08/14	Closed
GCP/RLA/212/FRA	Organización del Seminario: Las áreas protegidas en el contexto del desarrollo territorial	5 481	1/9/15	1/9/16	Closed
GCP/SEN/070/FRA	Sécurité alimentaire et résilience aux changements climatiques au Sahel et en Afrique de l'Ouest	54 289	20/04/17	31/12/17	Closed
GCP/SNE/001/FRA	Renforcement des capacités des pays pour la mise en place d'un dispositif de prévention et de lutte contre la fièvre de la Vallée du Rift dans la zone de la Méditerranée occidentale	75 000	1/11/12	31/12/14	Closed

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FAO Business Development and Resource Mobilization Division
Programme Support and Technical Cooperation Department
PSR-Director@fao.org
www.fao.org/partnerships/resource-partners

FAO Emergency and Resilience Division
Programme Support and Technical Cooperation Department
Relief-Operations@fao.org
www.fao.org/emergencies

FAO Investment Centre Division
Programme Support and Technical Cooperation Department
Investment-Centre@fao.org
www.fao.org/technical-cooperation/investment-centre

FAO Partnerships Division
Programme Support and Technical Cooperation Department
FAO-Partnerships@fao.org
www.fao.org/partnerships

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

