



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

FAO + Japan

A growing
partnership towards
**sustainable
development**



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partnership towards
sustainable
development

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
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Acronyms

AR	Afforestation/Reforestation
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CARD	Coalition for African Rice Development
CCRF	Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
EMC-AH	Emergency Management Centre for Animal Health
FAD	Fish Aggregation Device
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAW	Fall Armyworm
FMD	Foot-and-Mouth-Disease
GIAHS	Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems
GLE	Guiding Legal Element
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
IFNA	Initiative on Food and Nutrition Security in Africa
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
ISPM	International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures
ITPGRFA	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KJWA	Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
NAAHM	National Alliances Against Hunger and Malnutrition
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PMS	Peace Medical Services
PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SSTC	South-South and Triangular Cooperation
TAD	Transboundary Animal Disease
TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
ULB	Urmia Lake Basin
ULRP	Urmia Lake Restoration Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Partnership at a glance

Japan has been among FAO's foremost partners since the country joined the Organization in 1951, working to build food security and promoting the sustainable use of natural resources. The country's financial contributions, expertise and human capital are vital to FAO's work on a broad range of topics, including international standard-setting, climate change mitigation and adaptation, response to transboundary plant and animal pests and diseases, nutrition, Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS), and emergency response and resilience-building.

The continued emphasis on food security and nutrition within Japan's Development Cooperation Charter serves as the foundation of this thriving partnership. Since 2017, the Japan-FAO Annual Strategic Consultations have been held in the mutual interest of further strengthening the collaboration, offering a forum for reviewing the progress of this relationship and exploring priorities for future cooperation. At the third annual consultation in 2019, Japan was praised for the significant increase in its voluntary contributions to FAO in recent years, which reflects the country's growing recognition of the importance of FAO's activities to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Moreover, the National Goodwill Ambassadors for Japan are actively engaged in enhancing the visibility of the Organization in the country, addressing food loss and waste issues, raising awareness of the importance of the SDGs and participating in major events such as World Food Day.

The year 2019 was of particular importance for the FAO-Japan partnership, with multiple big events taking place in the country, underscoring some of the key tenets of this joint work. At the G20 Agriculture Ministers' Meeting in Niigata, FAO reaffirmed its commitment to promoting healthy and sustainable food systems, while engaging the private sector and civil society in these efforts. FAO also played an important role at the 7th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD7) in Yokohama, which saw the launch of Phase II of the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD), with a renewed target of further doubling rice production in sub-Saharan Africa by 2030. Through South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) schemes, Japan's contributions to Phase I have enabled FAO to improve the capacity of CARD countries for timely collection and provision of reliable statistics, and strategy development on rice production. The event also shined a light on the Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA), a multistakeholder partnership platform spearheaded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and supported by FAO. IFNA has proven to be an important mechanism for FAO and its partners — including Japan — in their work to spur investments in agriculture, regulatory frameworks, public-private partnerships, technology and innovation.



Supporting global knowledge transfer in CARD countries

Japan has had a pioneering role in promoting and developing SSTC over the past two decades. Through FAO's SSTC scheme, in synergy with the Africa Rice Center, Japan has assisted CARD countries to tackle challenges in developing capacity on agricultural statistics, particularly regarding rice production data. The Japanese-funded SSTC project, which ran between 2013 and 2019 and worth more than USD 2 million, enabled CARD countries to improve the timely collection and provision of reliable statistics on rice planted areas and/or yield, drawing on the expertise and experience of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Africa Rice Center.

In particular, the project conducted training workshops and pilot surveys in nine target countries (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Nigeria, Senegal and Uganda), supported by both Asian and African experts. More than 600 officials and enumerators participated in the activities to strengthen their capacities. The project also organized regional workshops to exchange experiences and knowledge among project targeted countries and related organizations.

The initiative has had a positive impact on poverty reduction and food security through the use of more effective evidence-based agricultural and rural development policies and programmes. There has also been a positive impact at the institutional capacity development level. Through the project, five staff from each of the nine target countries were successfully trained in statistical methods regarding rice planted areas and/or yields. Once the project is completed, member countries should be able to continue improving their nation-wide rice production survey capacities on their own initiative.

Japan's steadfast support to FAO covers all geographical and thematic areas of work. Between 2018 and 2019¹, the country's voluntary contributions to FAO totalled USD 67.9 million: 46 percent were directed towards projects in Asia, followed by the Near East (27 percent) and Africa (16 percent). Japan's support during this period covered FAO's entire Strategic Framework, with the majority (53 percent) of resources supporting the Organization's work in resilience-building and crisis response, followed by efforts to make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable (38 percent). Its contributions also extended to providing FAO with highly qualified experts at

headquarters and in the field, channeled through the Associate Professional Officer Programme and numerous Japanese FAO staff around the world.

Going forward, FAO is eager to further explore those areas where Japan has proven itself a powerful ally. The Organization is fully committed to assisting the country in its preparations for the Tokyo Nutrition for Growth Summit 2020. In the years to come, the growing FAO–Japan partnership will be essential for finding new and innovative ways of working together towards a Zero Hunger world.

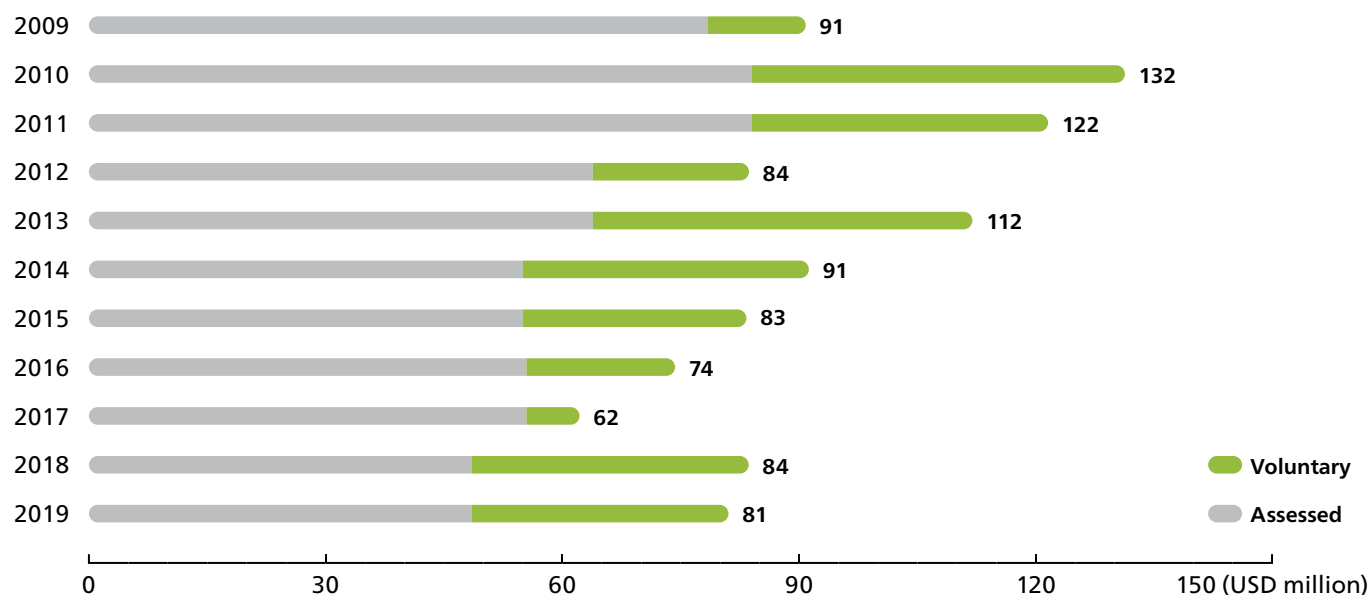
¹As of October 2019 preliminary closure.

In figures²

Total Japanese contributions to FAO (assessed and voluntary³) 2018–2019

USD 164 852 130

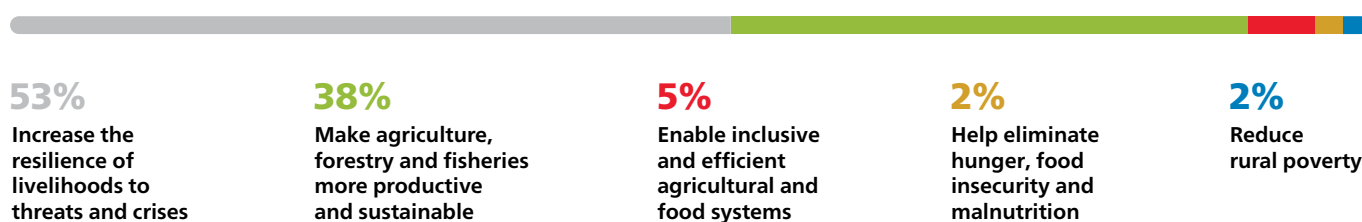
Trend of assessed and voluntary³ contributions 2009–2019



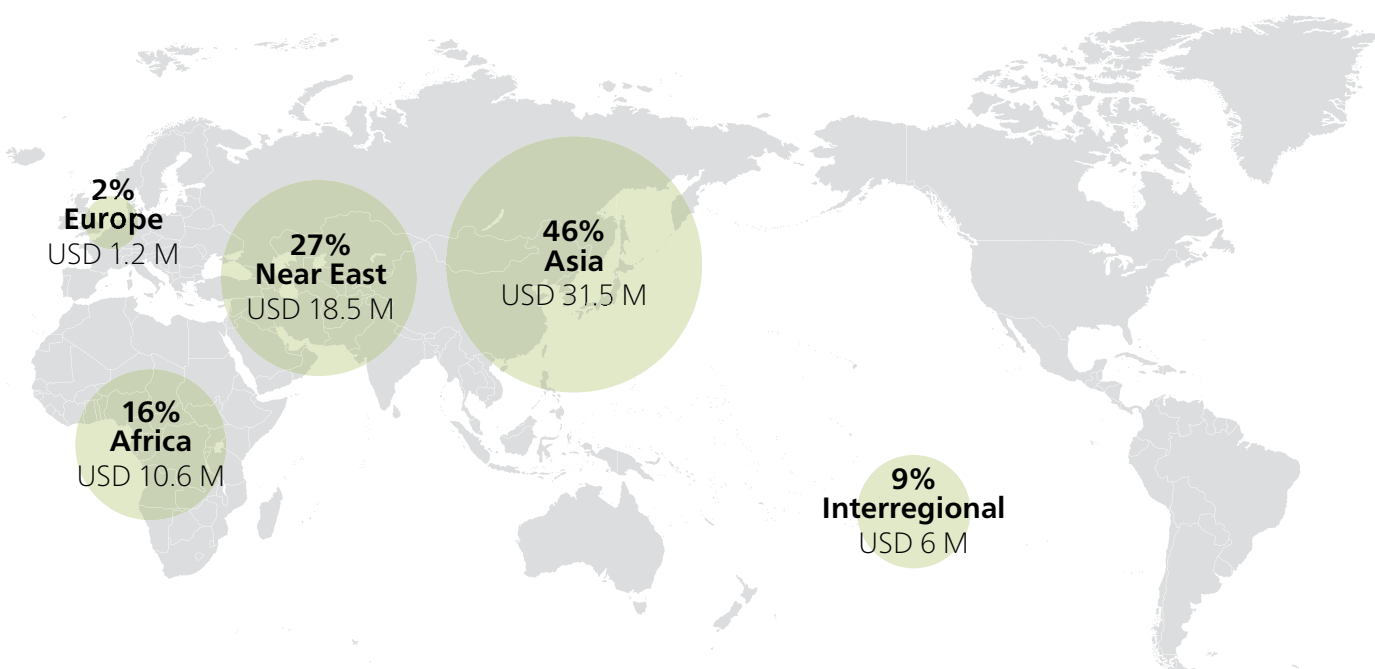
Japanese contributions by category (2018–2019)³



Japanese contributions to FAO's areas of work / Strategic Objectives (2018–2019)³



Japanese contributions by region (2018–2019)³



²As of October 2019 preliminary closure.

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



Partnering with Japanese non-state actors

FAO enjoys extensive collaboration with various Japanese non-state actors. Longstanding and recent partnerships with academia and research institutions — including **Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences**, **Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology**, **University of Tsukuba** and **Kyoto University** — have proven particularly fruitful. FAO draws on these institutions' expertise as frontrunners in the field of food loss and waste, sustainable agricultural mechanization, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and agricultural modelling, resulting in better food and nutrition security by collaboratively leveraging FAO's and Japan's innovation, technology and know-how.



Japanese students from Tokyo University attending a conference in FAO
©FAO/Giulio Napolitano

FAO also continues in its increased efforts to expand partnerships with the Japanese private sector. For example:

- **Pasona Group Inc.** and FAO signed a Letter of Intent in January 2018 concerning capacity development, advocacy and awareness-raising on sustainable food and agricultural development, particularly through a Pasona-sponsored global institute known as the Awaji Youth Federation.
- **Meiji Co., Ltd.** and FAO are collaborating on a project involving cocoa production with agroforestry in Ghana.
- **EUGLENA Co., Ltd.** and FAO's office in Bangladesh have been collaborating on projects that support school gardening and nutrition programmes.

FAO further engages with Japanese civil society organizations and national stakeholders, including **Soka Gakkai International** to raise awareness through an initiative called "Mapting" — a free tool that invites users to look for everyday actions that people can take to help achieve the SDGs; and the **Academy of Gastronomy Japan** for knowledge dissemination among young people on nutrition, climate change and hunger.

Improvements in food security and nutrition are the result of numerous policies and the contribution of multiple actors operating on a long-term basis. FAO supports parliamentarians in developing specific national laws, provides technical information and statistics, and creates fora for dialogue and exchange. A good example of this collaboration is the **FAO-Parliamentarian Friendship League in Japan (FAO League)**. In 2018, the FAO Liaison Office in Japan organized a series of seminars on food loss and waste, and on responsible investment in agriculture and food systems. These counted with the participation of the FAO League, private companies, universities, civil

society organizations, the media and the Government. Likewise, under the strong leadership of civil society organizations and through the collaboration between the FAO League and the Parliamentary Association for Improving the Nutrition of Mothers and Children, a symposium on nutrition was organized for parliamentarians. In addition, the FAO Liaison Office in Japan also promotes collaboration with the Parliamentary League for Food Loss Reduction Promotion, which allowed FAO to provide technical inputs on the draft law on food loss reduction that was unanimously passed in the National Diet (Japan's bicameral legislature) and put into force in 2019.



FAO's DG meeting the FAO - Parliamentarian Friendship League in Japan

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Timeline of relevant events

30 January 2018

Second Japan-FAO Annual Strategic Consultation held in Tokyo during a one-week visit of FAO's Deputy Director-General (Programmes) to Japan, who had a series of exchanges with state and non-state actors in the country.



09–13 April 2018

34th Session of the FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific held in Nadi, Fiji, with the participation of the Vice-Minister for International Affairs of Japan's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF).



22–29 June 2019

41st Session of the FAO Conference held in Rome, with the participation of the Vice-Minister for International Affairs of Japan's MAFF.



11–12 May 2019

G20 Agriculture Ministers' Meeting held under the Japanese G20 Presidency in Niigata, with the active participation of FAO's Director-General, who made an appeal to discuss investment priorities for sustainable agricultural development, while urging the G20 to ensure healthy diets through regulation.

28–30 August 2019

7th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD7) held in Yokohama, Japan, with the participation of FAO's Director-General, who met with the Japanese Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and the State Minister for Foreign Affairs.

14–18 October 2019

46th Session of the CFS held in Rome, during which Japan contributed to side events promoting nutrition improvement and sustainable food systems, in the run up to the Tokyo Nutrition for Growth Summit 2020.



19 April 2018

5th International Forum on GIAHS held in Rome, in which certificates were awarded to the three Japanese GIAHS sites designated in 2017 and 2018 (Osaki, Nishi-awa and Shizuoka).

25–29 June 2018

FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020 Regional Reporting Workshop hosted in Tokyo.



31 January 2019

Third Japan-FAO Annual Strategic Consultation held in Rome, where both parties reviewed the progress of the partnership and discussed common priorities and new humanitarian and development projects for the year ahead.



15–19 October 2018

45th Session of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) held in Rome during which FAO and JICA organized the side event “Aligning agriculture and food processing-related policies to enhance healthy sustainable diets”, together with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) Planning and Coordination Agency.



21 October 2019

FAO’s Director-General and the Vice-Minister for International Affairs of Japan’s MAFF discussed further collaboration on the introduction of digital and other new technologies in agriculture.

21 November 2019

International Symposium on Fisheries Sustainability held in Rome with participation of JICA and the Ocean Policy Research Institute — the Sasakawa Peace Foundation of Japan.



Supporting global food governance

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

Japan's assessed and voluntary contributions to FAO strengthen efforts to boost international standards/frameworks through three major vehicles: the Codex Alimentarius (Codex), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA). As host of the governing bodies of these three major covenants, FAO facilitates countries' participation in these intergovernmental mechanisms and lends its institutional resources and expertise to further their success.

Codex Alimentarius

Japan is a strong supporter of the Codex Alimentarius, which plays an important role in ensuring the safety, quality and fairness of international food trade. The country actively participates in the Codex Alimentarius Commission, which sets international standards, guidelines and codes of practice. The Codex's broad scope, covering areas such as contaminants, nutrition, food hygiene, additives, antimicrobial resistance, and pesticide and veterinary drug residues, makes it an essential part of achieving food security and zero hunger.

Public concern about food safety often places Codex at the centre of global debates. Japan is actively committed to achieving the Codex mission by having technical experts involved in Codex work, as well as by providing ASEAN countries with opportunities to implement Codex standards more efficiently, including through regional and national workshops. For instance, the regional training workshop on "Enhancing Effective Participation in Codex Activities: developing science-based national positions and contributing scientific data to the Codex standard-setting activities" was organized by Japan and FAO in Tokyo in 2018, with the purpose of validating the training manual on enhancing participation in Codex activities. A total of 36 officials from nine ASEAN countries' agencies mainly responsible for food safety control, food standard development, and international food standards participated in the three-day workshop, as well as staff from MAFF and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan. Through the activities conducted under this project, ASEAN countries have strengthened their capacities to contribute to the Codex standard-setting process as well as to implement adopted Codex standards. ASEAN countries have also significantly gained knowledge on food safety issues such as risk analysis and risk categorization.

Furthermore, Japan makes in-kind and financial contributions available through a seconded officer from MAFF, and directly through the Codex Trust Fund,



Training workshop on "Enhancing Effective Participation in Codex activities" in Tokyo, Japan

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supporting developing countries to better engage in Codex work. These contributions facilitate the standard-setting process and lead to an increased use of Codex standards internationally.

International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

Japan is a key partner for the IPPC, actively participating in the Convention's work and providing regular financial support to its activities, which aim to secure coordinated, effective actions to prevent and control the introduction and spread of pests that affect plants and plant products. The Convention, governed by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, covers cultivated plants and natural flora. It also extends to vehicles, aircrafts and vessels, containers, storage places, soil and other objects or materials that can harbour or spread pests. The IPPC encourages collaboration between various national and regional plant protection organizations to implement the rules set out in the agreement.

In particular, Japan has provided regular financial support to the implementation of the IPPC work plan. In recent years, this support has focused on the development of the Electronic Phytosanitary Certificates (ePhyto) solution. In 2017, Japan activated the project "Cooperation for development of the ePhyto Solution and implementation of the Convention and the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs)", which is being implemented through 2020. The country has also recently provided additional resources for the organization of an international symposium on Pest-free Areas and Surveillance that took place in Shizuoka in October 2019.

Moreover, a regional Asia and the Pacific project, "Improving capacities of phytosanitary inspection and integrated measures for international movement of seeds", was launched in 2016 by the Japanese Trust Fund. It aims



IPPC Secretary participating at the G20 Meeting of Agricultural Chief Scientists in Tokyo, Japan

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to strengthen the phytosanitary capacity of national plant protection organizations and technical supporting entities (e.g. universities) through, for example, the development of inspection manuals, the delivery of national/regional training courses for field inspection and laboratory testing methods, and the enhancement of public awareness on seed-borne/seed-transmitted diseases. The project is also supporting the implementation of an international standard "International Movement of Seeds (ISPM 38)" at the national level.

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

The ITPGRFA, also known as the International Plant Treaty, facilitates the conservation, sustainable use and continued open exchange of food crops and their genetic materials between countries. This helps

to ensure that farmers and researchers across the globe continue to have access to the world's most important food crops and can utilize their valuable genetic traits to transform the livelihoods of farming families, and contribute to more climate-resilient food production systems.

Japan is the second largest contributor to the Core Administrative Budget of the International Treaty and is an active participant in numerous Treaty policy processes and expert groups. The country held the position of Vice-Chair of the International Treaty's Governing Body, representing the Asia Region in the 2018–19 biennium.

In June 2018 and April 2019, at the invitation of the Government, the Treaty Secretary visited Japan to meet with relevant stakeholders from the Government, research institutions and the private sector to discuss a number of Treaty matters and further strengthen relationships.





Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

NATURAL INPUTS
ES AFFECTED

The United Nations
World Food Programme
and the Philippine Council on Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources

CERTIFICATE

Beneficiary: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Location: _____

Project: _____

FAO/UNEP/WHO

Beneficiary signing a certificate
of acceptance for his carabau
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Enhancing sustainable food value chains and nutrition

Eradicating hunger in all its forms — including hidden hunger, such as malnutrition — depends on our ability to ensure that our agricultural supply chains and the communities they serve are healthy, productive, sustainable and resilient. This means adopting production techniques that are smarter in the ways they use scarce natural resources and proactive about environmental threats and weather changes. Agrifood systems need to be reshaped into systems that are more productive, inclusive of poor and marginalized populations, environmentally sustainable and resilient, and able to deliver healthy and nutritious diets to all.

FAO's work on food systems aims to ensure agricultural development is people-centred and ultimately leads to improved access, availability and consumption of healthy foods for better nutrition. The Organization has a long history of developing principles and tools to help governments build robust policies that support rural producers with links to new markets.

Brokering new partnerships between farmers, governments and the private sector allows for more inclusive food systems that bring producer groups into information flows and policy discussions; contributing to national and global policymaking on food security; and improving consumer knowledge and awareness of healthy diets. Likewise, providing farmers with the capacity to process and add value to the food they produce helps to cut food waste, connect small-scale rural producers to city markets, and build the capacity of governments to shift nutrition behaviour at home.

FAO commends Japan's commitment to SDG 2: Zero Hunger, as reflected in its increasing international leadership on nutrition in the lead-up to hosting the Tokyo Nutrition for Growth Summit 2020. The latter will aim to acknowledge nutrition as an essential driver of sustainable development and to secure new and refreshed policy and financial commitments from governments, civil society, the private sector, donor agencies and the United Nations to act on malnutrition in all its forms.

Supporting the development of efficient and inclusive rice value chains in Africa



Contribution:
USD 556 070



Beneficiaries:
Smallholder rice farmers, public and private sector stakeholders, research institutions and NGOs



Location:
Kenya, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania



Duration:
2016–2019



Results:

Reforms of national rice sector strategies implemented

Methodology for producing food system policy guidance for small food manufacturers developed

Food system country analyses for small and medium-sized rice millers conducted in Kenya, Senegal and Tanzania

Cross-sectoral collaboration and private sector engagement fostered in strategy and policy-setting

Rice is a commodity of growing importance for food security in sub-Saharan Africa, with consumption increasing faster than any other major staple. However, local rice production in many African countries is unable to keep pace with increasing demand, forcing a reliance on imports. The 2007/2008 global food crisis led to the creation of CARD (an initiative of Japan), the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa and NEPAD. Likewise, numerous African heads of state and ministers of agriculture requested assistance to ensure that the increase in domestic and regional demand can benefit small farmers and enterprises, and contribute to national development goals.

With Japanese funding, a regional FAO project was developed to identify and address bottlenecks in the middle segments of the rice value chains — where rice millers add value — in three selected CARD countries: Kenya, Senegal and the United Republic of Tanzania. This was achieved through a series of food system analyses of milling operations, to identify constraints related to nutrition, employment generation, access to finance, farmer–miller market linkages, and food safety. A cross-sectoral regional conference was convened to share the findings with stakeholders, including AfricaRice, the CARD Secretariat, the Government of Japan, Ministries of Agriculture and Trade, and private sector actors, as well as stakeholders from research institutions, and NGOs from 11 African countries. The findings will support the reorientation of CARD inputs into National Rice Strategies, in order to sufficiently leverage the role of small and medium-sized millers in transforming rural food systems.

Ultimately, the initiative contributed to a more modern and profitable agriculture sector by supporting the development of efficient and inclusive rice value chains in CARD countries.

Contribution to the SDGs:



Enhancing sustainable food value chains in ASEAN countries



Contribution:
USD 1.3 million



Beneficiaries:
Producers and processors in selected value chains, and local government officials



Location:
Asia and the Pacific



Duration:
2016–2019



Results:

In-depth assessments of identified value chains conducted in selected countries

Producers in selected value chains trained in marketing, business management, and good manufacturing and agricultural practices

Model processing unit constructed for *ikan pindang* (boiled fish) in Indonesia

15 ginger demonstration farms established in the Philippines (used to train 60 farmer leaders who then trained 500 farmers)

Infection ratio of bacterial soft rot in ginger decreased by 50 percent in the Philippines

Smallholders in the ASEAN region often have limited knowledge of modern agriculture and animal husbandry methods and techniques, market requirements, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, and food safety issues. Performance of the different farmer organizations is generally weak, and high levels of post-harvest losses and poor-quality outputs reduce their competitiveness in markets. Since the global food crisis in 2007/2008, interest in the potential for value chains to develop agriculture and contribute to food security across the region has increased.

A regional project funded by Japan aimed to develop effective and inclusive food value chains in selected ASEAN Member States. A pilot value chain was selected in each targeted country, and in-depth assessments were conducted to identify constraints, challenges and opportunities facing each value chain, including recommendations of interventions to upgrade the chains. In Indonesia, producers in the *ikan pindang* (boiled fish) value chain learned and applied new information and technology that contributed towards an average monthly increase of 11 percent in sales and 16 percent in income.

A processing unit was designed and built in the North Lombok Regency, in cooperation with an association of women producers, with the purpose of becoming a model unit that Indonesian authorities could replicate in other locations. Satisfied with the results, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia committed to replicate the model fish processing unit in 15 other provinces in 2020, to be financed through domestic resources.

In the Philippines, farmers and local government officials were trained to control the spread of bacterial soft rot in the ginger value chain, and learned about good farming practices, manufacturing, marketing, product development and business management. As a result, beneficiary ginger farmers went from losing money (USD 99) each cropping season to earning an average of USD 725.

To sustainably incorporate the project's entrepreneurial elements, private sector actors were involved all along through marketing initiatives, study tours and other training events. Across the targeted countries, lessons learned through the project will guide future value chain activities implemented throughout the region. Stakeholders recognized the importance of focusing not only on improving productivity, but on building their marketing, finance and business management skills in order to enable producers to access attractive markets.

Contribution to the SDGs:



Strengthening capacities for nutrition-sensitive food systems through a multi-stakeholder approach



Contribution:
USD 1.5 million



Beneficiaries:
SMEs of the agrifood sector and university professors and students



Location:
Global, including Ghana, Kenya and Viet Nam



Duration:
2017–2021



Expected results:

Lectures, seminars, webinars and face-to-face trainings to SME beneficiaries delivered in collaboration with university professors, government representatives and Japanese private sector enterprises

FAO capacity development resources integrated by universities to train students on nutrition-sensitive food systems

E-learning module on nutrition-sensitive food systems designed for SMEs at global level

Eliminating malnutrition in all its forms is imperative to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty and to attain the SDGs by 2030. To ensure that food systems are conducive to healthy diets for better nutrition, it is crucial to strengthen the knowledge and capacities of key stakeholders, in particular small and medium enterprises (SMEs) of the agrifood sector and students, as agents of change.

With funding from Japan, a FAO project aims to develop the capacities of academic institutions and SMEs on nutrition-sensitive food systems in Ghana, Kenya and Viet Nam, ensuring the sustainable transmission of knowledge and skills to foster continuous innovation in the area of nutrition.

At the national level, the project collaborates with relevant universities to incorporate FAO material into their existing learning programmes, training professors and students and improving their access to technically validated resources. Likewise, the initiative is strengthening the capacities of Ghanaian, Kenyan and Vietnamese SMEs to adopt nutrition-sensitive work practices and approaches in their business models, through collaboration with stakeholders such as associations of SMEs, relevant international organizations, academia and the Japanese private sector.

Moreover, at the global level, the project is promoting the use of distance education techniques and associated communications technologies (e-learning) on nutrition-sensitive food systems designed by FAO, and ensuring the dissemination and uptake of the technical material through the organization of global webinars, seminars and national workshops.

These education channels, which help to overcome the constraints of conventional delivery mechanisms, are contributing substantially to awareness-raising and capacity development initiatives on integrating nutrition into food value chains.

Contribution to the SDGs:



EDEN TREE — A woman-led brand for nutritious food in Ghana

EDEN TREE is a leading enterprise producing and distributing high-end fresh vegetables, fruits and herbs in Lashibi, a small town in the Greater Accra Region in Ghana. The company is an example of a woman-led food business since its founder and manager is Catherine Krobo Edusei Benson, former Ghanaian agribusiness champion.

With over 22 years in the market, the EDEN TREE business is specialized in cleaning, cutting, packaging and distributing food products, such as ready-to-eat salad and ready-to-cook vegetables. The enterprise produces its own fresh products combined with an additional supply from nearly 100 small farmers located in the area.

Catherine is struggling to sensitize small local suppliers on food safety and nutrition issues in order to improve the quality of the enterprise's products.

The project is working closely with Catherine to identify capacity-building needs to assist in engaging and training SMEs on how their investments in food and agriculture can improve nutrition. The main areas she has selected include: food-processing techniques for waste management, cost-effective food safety measures, and food labelling.

To achieve this, the initiative is focusing on integrating existing training resources on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems in the curricula and training programmes of local education institutions and SMEs.



Women collecting and controlling the quality of onions at a production facility
©FAO/Giulio Napolitano

Reducing avoidable food waste in food processing enterprises and in retail outlets



Contribution:

USD 499 880



Beneficiaries:

MSMEs involved in food processing in Thailand and around the world



Location:

Global (Thailand)



Duration:

2017–2021



Expected results:

Causes of food waste generation in MSMEs identified

Manual on capacity-building to reduce avoidable food waste in MSMEs and in retail produced

MSME stakeholders trained to reduce food waste in their operations

Development of a national strategy for food waste reduction in Thailand facilitated

According to FAO, food waste refers to good-quality food that is fit for human consumption but is removed from the food supply chain and not consumed because it is discarded either before or after it spoils. Thus, food waste is the result of negligence or a conscious decision to throw food away. It occurs at all steps in the food supply chain and is prevalent in retail and at the consumption stage. Food loss and waste represent almost 60 percent of the food industry's environmental footprint, and much of this waste is entirely avoidable. However, for many micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and food retail outlets in developing countries, reducing food waste is not considered a high priority, as many MSMEs are unaware of the issues and their real impacts on the profitability of their businesses.

FAO, with a contribution from Japan, is helping to increase the technical and economic efficiency of MSME operations in Thailand by reducing avoidable food waste in five food-producing sectors: livestock, fisheries, dairy, rice and snack-food processing. The project is developing the capacity of MSMEs to identify critical waste points, and their underlying causes, and define ways to measure the food waste generated.

Evidence-based interventions or measures to reduce food waste will be identified, pilot-tested with MSMEs, refined and adopted for sustained reduction of food waste in the identified sectors. The participation of target stakeholders will form the basis for the development of a national strategy for food waste reduction in MSMEs in Thailand, while a manual — “Capacity-building to reduce avoidable food waste in micro-, small and medium food processing enterprises and in retail” — will be produced, validated and disseminated at the local, regional and global levels to serve as a reference and guide to encourage global initiatives to reduce food waste in MSMEs.

Contribution to the SDGs:





Fishers belonging to a small local
enterprise fishing in ponds and canals
©FAO/Jim Holmes



Combating climate change

The impacts of climate change negatively affect soils, water and biodiversity in sustaining the world's rising food demands. Therefore, food security, natural resource benefits and services, and climate change are interlinked and need to be addressed simultaneously. Priority fields of work include enhancing the capacity of governments to assess risks, vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change in their country and to build adequate action plans. It also means introducing producers and governments to new approaches in farming and managing the rural environment as a whole.

Agriculture is a major producer of greenhouse gases and is therefore an important sector in which to develop interventions that reduce emissions. At the same time, agriculture is also the cradle of solutions to some of the most pressing climate-change-related challenges. Moving away from fossil fuels, towards a green economy that harnesses the potential of bioenergy, is but one example of this.

Forestry, integrated with agriculture, can also play a significant role in mitigating climate change. Forests and trees are important terrestrial sinks and reservoirs of carbon. Actions to reduce greenhouse gas emission levels from deforestation and forest degradation and to enhance forest carbon sinks through sustainable forest management are therefore essential.

In 2018, Japan hosted the International Symposium on the Promotion of Deforestation-Free Global Supply Chains to Contribute to Halting Deforestation, in cooperation with FAO and the International Tropical Timber Organization.

Japan has long been investing in supporting the fight against climate change — in line with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol and more recently the Paris Agreement — contributing to a virtuous cycle of environment and growth. In 2019, the country hosted the 49th session of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, highlighting its commitment to global decarbonization efforts. Also in 2019, it organized the international symposium “Agriculture is the solution! for climate change”, supported by FAO; as well as the Global Landscape Forum, focusing on sustainable landscapes as a critical part of the climate solution.

Agriculture and forestry, in short, are where the fights against climate change and hunger meet the quest for sustainable development. This makes agriculture a fertile ground for finding new approaches that increase productivity, limit agriculture's environmental footprint and help farmers adapt to a changing climate.



Advancing climate change action in the agriculture sector

At the 23rd session of the Conference of the Parties in 2017, a decision was reached on the next steps for agriculture within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The resulting Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) acknowledges the unique role of agriculture in helping countries to deliver on climate goals and achieve food security. The KJWA has a crucial role to play in rallying international commitment to act, sharing proven solutions and creating an enabling environment to help raise ambition and scale up action.

Japanese resources, amounting to USD 352 000, are supporting the KJWA roadmap, with the goal of enhancing capacities and knowledge-sharing opportunities of countries and other relevant stakeholders with regard to climate action in the agricultural sector. The project responds to countries' demands for the sharing of technical knowledge and national experiences relevant to the thematic areas of the KJWA, such as adaptation, resilience, soils, nutrient use, livestock and socio-economic aspects — to complement multiple global in-session workshops and informal expert dialogues. At the conclusion of the project, countries will be better placed to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, making the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors more productive and sustainable.

An expert of the Scientific Advisory Group
of the FAO GIAHS Programme

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“Healthy Soil” management for combating climate change in Southeast Asia



Contribution:

USD 158 353



Beneficiaries:

Members of government, research institutes, development organizations and the private sector



Location:

Asia and the Pacific



Duration:

2017–2019



Results:

Understanding of available technologies to reduce emissions and enhance resilience to impacts of climate change increased

Current needs and gaps in knowledge to strengthen research initiatives on climate-smart agricultural production technologies identified

Strategies to scale up climate-smart production technologies in support of national goals and targets under the Paris Agreement developed

The agricultural sector is facing the dual challenge of increasing food production to meet consumer demands and trying to adapt to a changing climate. Rapidly fluctuating global temperatures, uncertainties in precipitation patterns, and increasing intensity and frequency of natural disasters are major threats to food systems that are likely to constrain productivity and disrupt the stability of food systems. At the same time, agriculture and food systems are a key source of greenhouse gas emissions. Addressing these challenges requires consideration of sector- and crop-specific opportunities and trade-offs.

Resources from Japan have enabled FAO to strengthen the capacity of Southeast Asian countries to support climate change mitigation measures — including monitoring, reporting and verification systems — to estimate greenhouse gas emissions and removals through sustainable soil management, while also delivering additional benefits in terms of improved resilience, agricultural productivity and farmers' incomes.

Using country-specific knowledge and best practices, the project facilitated the integration of monitoring, reporting and verification systems and sustainable soil management practices into national programmes and policies, while directly contributing to achieving Nationally Determined Contribution goals and targets under the Paris Agreement.

Contribution to the SDGs:



Strengthening policy makers' knowledge of sustainable management of agricultural soils

Through the Japan-supported project, two key knowledge-sharing events were facilitated. The first was a regional workshop on "Action on Emission of Greenhouse Gases for Integrated Sustainability" held in Bangkok, Thailand in March 2018. Experts from the region participated in the workshop, which provided an opportunity to build partnerships to support the implementation of future knowledge-sharing activities under the project.

In October 2018 FAO, together with several partners, organized a regional workshop on "Rice Landscapes and Climate Change: Options for greenhouse gas emission reductions from rice agro-ecosystems and climate-smart rice cultivation technologies in Asia", also held in Bangkok. The purpose of the workshop was to strengthen capacities of countries in the region to identify viable options for mitigation and adaptation in rice landscapes, and develop strategies to scale up climate-smart rice cultivation technologies in support of Nationally Determined Contribution goals and targets under the Paris Agreement.

In total, 117 participants representing ministries of agriculture and the environment, agricultural research agencies, NGOs, research organizations, educational institutes and international development organizations attended the workshop.



Mitigation potential of global actions to enhance forest carbon stocks



Contribution:
USD 2 million



Beneficiaries:
Ministries of selected countries engaged in AR efforts, as well as relevant public and private sector entities and civil society stakeholders



Location:
Global



Duration:
2017–2021



Expected results:

Global study of the mitigation potential of AR ambitions completed, published and disseminated

Target countries for enhancement interventions in Asia-Pacific, Africa and other regions identified

Technical and capacity barriers for enhancement interventions in target countries overcome

Measurement and reporting on AR efforts in target countries supported

Stakeholders consulted in the appropriate platforms to enable knowledge-sharing

Enhancing forest carbon sinks is one of the most cost-effective measures to tackle climate change. Forests play a significant role in the removal of greenhouse gases from the global atmospheric carbon pool, and afforestation/reforestation (AR) efforts need to be widely promoted and quantified as a strategic and practical climate change solution. To do so will require estimating the global mitigation potential of forest carbon stock enhancement efforts across varied ecosystems, as well as identifying and prioritizing areas with high probability of success of AR interventions.

With the growing momentum for ecosystem restoration, backed by global and regional initiatives such as the Bonn Challenge, which aims to restore the world's 350 million hectares of deforested and degraded lands, there is still potential to elevate the role of forest carbon stock enhancement and make meaningful progress on Nationally Determined Contributions within the Paris Agreement by scaling up AR around the world.

An ongoing Japanese-funded project is helping to improve the formulation and implementation of AR efforts globally and in selected target countries. The project's first phase involves a global study of the mitigation potential achievable through AR efforts, using the best available scenarios of carbon removals from forests and considering the global goal of balancing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of the century.

The project's second phase will support developing countries in identifying and prioritizing locations for maximal AR benefits including carbon stock enhancement and the integration of its results into national or local land-use planning. Likewise, the initiative aims to support national agencies and local implementers in ensuring that intervention sites are monitored with high-quality data and are maintained as forests in the long term for their carbon, ecological and societal benefits. This work will be tailored to national circumstances and implemented in close collaboration with institutions responsible for national AR efforts.

Contribution to the SDGs:



A new map can help improve forest restoration to fight climate change

A new open-source map developed by a team of scientists from ETH (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology) Zurich and FAO experts shows where degraded lands and forests could be restored to help fight climate change, but only if countries act quickly and develop realistic targets. A recent report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change suggests that increasing the world's forest cover by one billion hectares will be necessary to help limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius by 2050.

The map of global biophysical potential for restoration is based partly on reference data collected using Collect Earth, developed under the FAO Forestry Department Open Foris platform — a set of free and open-source software tools that facilitate flexible and efficient data collection, analysis and reporting. The map serves as a global, multidimensional snapshot of tree cover, which has helped researchers to locate 0.9 billion hectares of land that could be restored. The results suggest that the Panel's target is achievable, but they also underscore the need for urgent action, due to continued loss of forest cover and the negative impacts of climate change.

The map also provides a scientific evaluation of country-level targets for restoration. Currently, about 10 percent of countries have committed to restoring more land than is actually available for restoration within their territories, while more than 43 percent of the countries have committed to restoring less than half of the area that could be restored. FAO works with governments and researchers to bridge the gap between academia and policymakers and makes scientific methodologies easily accessible through platforms such as Open Foris and SEPAL. The latter provides comprehensive image-processing capabilities and enables the detection of small-scale changes in forests. The new openly accessible map is being integrated into these platforms and can serve as a benchmark to help countries adjust their restoration targets to leverage the great potential that global forest restoration holds to combat climate change.

The Japan-funded project is supporting FAO, in collaboration with ETH Zurich (leading this research), in bringing the results of this study to the countries. The algorithm for the tree restoration potential will be integrated into SEPAL with user guides for country-level application, and will be piloted in Cambodia, Kenya, Myanmar and Uganda. Work is also underway on a forestry working paper (Global Forest Restoration Potential) in partnership with the lead authors of the study from ETH Zurich to show how the research can assist countries in their restoration efforts.





A worker supported by FAO cutting timber from
certified sources at a wood manufacturing factory
© FAO/Joan Manuel Baliellas

Enhancing knowledge and capacity around forest-related legislation and timber legality



Contribution:
USD 883 133



Beneficiaries:
Heads of forestry departments, law enforcement officers, private sector producers and traders in timber, civil society organizations, NGOs



Location:
Global



Duration:
2018–2020



Expected results:

Availability of forest- and timber-related legislation enhanced in 50 countries

Understanding of the contribution of timber legality to sustainable forest management increased

Countries' capacities to develop legal frameworks consistent with international standards and best practices strengthened

Illegal logging undermines efforts towards sustainable forest management and negatively affects a country's ability to achieve broader sustainable development objectives such as poverty alleviation, food security and climate change mitigation. As more timber-producing and timber-consuming countries enact requirements related to the legal production and/or trade of timber, and seek more information on best practices, it will be important to facilitate access to accurate, up-to-date and user-friendly legal information that can greatly contribute to demonstrating legality.

With a contribution from Japan, an ongoing FAO project is working to foster improved understanding and capacity to develop and enforce national legal frameworks that reflect international best practices to ensure legality in forest management, and in the production and trade of timber.

A set of guiding legal elements (GLEs) for legal timber are being developed, based on the current understanding of best practices in forestry legal frameworks, and a legal database is being established to increase access to and understanding of national legal frameworks governing forest management, and timber production and trade.

A technical working group was established to support the development of the set of GLEs. The group held a meeting in May 2019 to discuss and provide feedback on a preliminary set of GLEs identified by FAO. Comments and proposals emerged during the workshop discussions and, based on the feedback received from the working group, FAO produced a revised version of the GLEs that was shared and discussed with the broader community in a public online consultation.

Moreover, capacity-building initiatives will increase stakeholder knowledge of best practices related to legal timber production and trade. Through these activities, the project seeks to reduce the incidence of illegal logging and contribute towards sustainable forest management.

Contribution to the SDGs:





Japanese expert providing training on
climate-resilient rice production in Asia

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Promoting natural resource management

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

The world's population is expected to grow to 9.7 billion by 2050. It is therefore essential to promote integrated natural resource management systems that reduce the ecological footprint of our growing population.

As the source of all life, water — and fresh water in particular — is at the centre of global concerns about the sustainable use of resources. These concerns are mounting as climate change adds extra challenges to the existing ones that result from population growth and changing lifestyles. While there are no magic-wand solutions to

water scarcity, there are smart approaches for managing limited resources. FAO, with the backing of partners like Japan, has been increasing its efforts to support countries in finding the right strategies and technologies for specific local realities.

By working together, FAO and Japan are promoting a more sustainable and efficient use of resources, benefiting both productivity and food security. Within its support to the Organization, Japan places a special focus on the management of fisheries — a key sector that provides more than 820 million people with food, nutrition and income, but that often suffers the consequences of over-exploitation. Japan also assists the Organization in the fight against illegal resource extraction, together with environmental recovery; the promotion of sustainable food production; the enhancement of sustainable water management; and the promotion of better stewardship of traditional agricultural systems — GIAHS.



Recognizing the role of agricultural heritage systems in sustainable agriculture and rural development

For centuries, farmers, herders, fishers and foresters have developed diverse and locally adapted agricultural systems managed with time-tested, ingenious techniques. GIAHS sites are outstanding landscapes of aesthetic beauty that combine agricultural biodiversity, resilient ecosystems and a valuable cultural heritage. Located in specific sites around the world, they sustainably provide multiple goods and services, food and livelihood security for millions of small-scale farmers. Unfortunately, these systems are threatened by climate change and the increased competition for natural resources. They are also dealing with migration due to low economic viability, resulting in traditional farming practices being abandoned and endemic species and breeds being lost.

Japan has been an active, longstanding partner of FAO's GIAHS Programme. Through several projects, the country's resources have facilitated the successful transition of GIAHS from a project type of activity to an FAO corporate programme, while assisting its implementation worldwide. One of these projects — "Support to the Implementation of the FAO GIAHS Programme" (2013–2019) — contributed to an increase in the number of GIAHS sites around the world and to strengthening existing ones. This was done, for example, by supporting the GIAHS Scientific Advisory Group meetings and through the organization of capacity-building workshops at national and regional levels targeting governments and communities.

The project also contributed towards efforts to enhance visibility and external collaborations surrounding GIAHS at the international and national levels. In September 2018, the GIAHS Secretariat exhibited agricultural products from GIAHS sites at "Salone del Gusto" held by Slow Food in Torino, Italy. Furthermore, the Secretariat participated in the seminar on "Forestry Coffee" held in Ethiopia in March 2019 towards the conservation of valuable coffee genetic resources. Likewise, in May 2019, it was invited to a side event of the G20 Agriculture Ministers' Meeting held in Niigata, Japan — a unique occasion for visibility in which the GIAHS Coordinator was able to present the programme to ministers.

Through another Japan-funded project "Promoting the GIAHS Programme in Developing Countries", trainings were conducted in Japan for participants from countries such as Brazil, Ethiopia and Uganda, enabling them to gain first-hand knowledge of the lessons and experiences of Japan's own GIAHS sites. The dissemination of this knowledge back in participants' home countries — and elsewhere around the world — is contributing towards the enhanced recognition of GIAHS and an increase in the number of sites globally.

Advancing sustainable water resources management in the Urmia Lake Basin



Contribution:
USD 3.8 million



Beneficiaries:
Government, university, farmers, producer cooperatives, livestock groups, women's groups and water user associations



Location:
Iran



Duration:
2016–2020



Expected results:

Remote sensing and tools to monitor water consumption for different land-use categories used

Vulnerability and impact assessment conducted for systematic drought mitigation/adaptation, including a pilot Combined Drought Index

ULB land cover map updated and crop map developed

Biophysical, agronomic and socio-economic measures applied for improved watershed management

The revival of the Urmia Lake Basin (ULB) is a top national priority for the Government of Iran which, in 2013, formed a cross-sectoral, high-level committee — the Urmia Lake Restoration National Committee — to define and implement interventions through the Urmia Lake Restoration Programme (ULRP), which aimed to restore the lake's ecological conditions.

As part of efforts to mobilize global experiences to support national restoration efforts, FAO and ULRP developed a multi-year project with financial support from the Government of Japan. The project aims to boost efforts to halt and reverse the desiccation process of the lake, by reaching a target of 40 percent reduction in agricultural water consumption in the basin. Likewise, the initiative identifies a set of practical interventions to restore the lake through systematic field surveys and assessments, acquisition of powerful monitoring and diagnostic tools and advanced monitoring methods, and the strengthening of local capacities. It is envisaged that radical changes in economic activities, land ownership and water governance in the lake basin are needed in order to make the restoration process successful and long-lasting.

The project's various components seek to provide viable and sustainable income-generating activities, while simultaneously accounting for drought and climate change, social acceptability and coherence in governance. These components include monitoring water use, drought management, value addition and sustainable alternative income generation, watershed management and capacity development.

Contribution to the SDGs:





Enhancing livelihoods and food security in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) through increased resilience

Fish is a vital source of food, income and cultural identity for Pacific Island nations. Yet increased fishing pressure and the impacts of climate change are taking a toll on fish resources in these SIDS. In order to maintain current consumption levels, Pacific Island nations need to improve fisheries management of nearshore resources, as well as utilize adaptive responses to fill the gap in marine resources that will emerge in the coming years. With USD 4.5 million from Japan, FAO is working in seven Pacific Island states to strengthen and develop community nearshore fish aggregation devices (FADs); conduct programmes to reduce fishing efforts on reefs and improve access to pelagic species; strengthen fishers' associations and cooperatives; develop value addition and alternative livelihoods to diversify income sources; and improve safety at sea for fishers using nearshore FADs. The project, which runs from 2019–2022, is part of Japan's solid commitment to supporting SIDS, and will be bolstered by the involvement of Japanese institutions that play a key role in the development of the fisheries sector in the Pacific.

Japan has also contributed USD 4.4 million to a new project that will help to improve coral reef fisheries production for food security in multiple African coastal countries of the Indian Ocean, by restoring fragile ecosystems and assisting fishing communities to better manage their coral reef fisheries. SIDS and coastal developing countries that are home to extensive coral reefs are set to have their states' coastal reef fisheries activities severely affected by climate change and excess of fishing capacity. The three-year project will target hundreds of small-scale fishers and other fisheries professionals, totaling 30 000 beneficiaries. By rendering the fish and crustacean value chains more efficient, the project will contribute to the rational and sustainable utilization of coral reefs in the project areas, establishing various Marine Protected Areas and diversifying certain fisheries operations. In doing so, it will ultimately improve food security, reduce poverty and contribute to more resilient fishing communities.

Japanese expert providing practical training on marine fish production
©FAO



Improving fisheries management for sustainable use of marine living resources



Contribution:
USD 3.3 million



Beneficiaries:
National fishery administrations,
fishers and consumers



Location:
Interregional



Duration:
2014–2021



Expected results:

Knowledge of sustainable deep-sea fisheries in the high seas, and management and conservation of sharks enhanced based on an ecosystem approach to fisheries

Awareness of the impacts of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture increased

Measures and initiatives taken by regional fisheries bodies reviewed for their enhancement

National/regional data management and communication capacity on fleets, operations and landings enhanced

The status of fisheries has been a major concern to the international community for more than two decades, with a significant proportion of fisheries showing signs of over-exploitation, environmental degradation and reduced socio-economic benefits.

While progress has been made in some areas, FAO and its partners around the world have acknowledged that considerable efforts are still required to improve the situation of fisheries. This includes supporting the implementation of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF), in order to guide the fishery sector towards sustainability.

Japan has contributed for more than 20 years towards a series of projects aimed at strengthening the implementation of the CCRF at the international, regional and national levels and supporting the development of relevant knowledge and tools to cope with threats related to climate change.

The ongoing project has ten components that seek to advance sustainable fisheries in various aspects. The current achievements of the initiative include, among others: a contribution to the Convention on Biological Diversity process to develop criteria for assessing area-based management measures; support for the provision of scientific advice to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora concerning commercially exploited aquatic species; the organization of a global conference on climate change adaptation for fisheries and aquaculture “FishAdapt”; the strengthening of exchanges among Regional Fisheries Bodies through the Regional Fisheries Bodies Secretariats’ Network; the development of a software framework for fisheries data collection and its pilot implementation in Trinidad and Tobago, and the Sultanate of Oman (ongoing); and the organization of regional workshops in Asia and Africa on seafood traceability to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

Contribution to the SDGs:



Promoting sustainable production intensification in Africa through enhanced partnerships



Contribution:
USD 841 251



Beneficiaries:
Government organizations, academic and research institutes, NGOs, private sector, smallholder farmers



Location:
Interregional



Duration:
2013–2019



Results:

Exchange programmes organized in Japan for members of NAAHM from Benin, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya and Mali

Field visits (Brazil and Ghana) conducted to follow up on progress of agroforestry activities

Agroforestry-related project proposal funded by Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2019–2020)

Several seminars, workshops and symposiums held, including events for World Food Day

Sustainable rural development, capacity-building and self-reliant agriculture will be key to achieving a world without hunger. The National Alliances Against Hunger and Malnutrition (NAAHM) operate as frameworks of collaboration and function to catalyse and mainstream food and nutrition security programmes and policies.

Thanks to a contribution from Japan, an interregional FAO project was developed to strengthen NAAHM partnerships between Japan and African countries, as a means of promoting the implementation of sustainable production intensification in Africa. Through seminars, workshops, symposia, and field and factory visits in Japan, participants from NAAHM countries in Africa learned about sustainable agriculture and supply chain management practices and technologies from Japanese local farmers, researchers and factory staff, providing a valuable platform for sharing knowledge and know-how.

Also, as part of the project, FAO supported the piloting of a successional cocoa-based agroforestry system — developed and practiced in Brazil — as a means of improving climate resilience of cocoa production in Ghana and West Africa. An exchange programme was held between Brazil and Ghana to evaluate the potential of adapting the technology in the West Africa context.

Contribution to the SDGs:



Knowledge exchanges to address food security and nutrition

Under the Japan-funded project, the fourth exchange programme took place in August 2018 in Japan, with participants from Ghana and Kenya. The five-day programme consisted in an open seminar on sustainable agriculture and cocoa production held at the United Nations University in Tokyo; field visits to sites designated as GIAHS in Niigata and Shizuoka prefectures; a visit to the Meiji Co., Ltd. factory in

Saitama prefecture; and a seminar in which participants exchanged information and ideas, while discussing challenges and potential solutions towards achieving food security and zero hunger.

Some of the lessons learned included traditional knowledge and technologies for sustainable production intensification; farmers' empowerment in research activities and decision-making processes; and multi-sectoral approaches on sustainable agriculture and supply chain management. The knowledge exchanged will be useful in developing a sectoral programme to address food security and nutrition, involving the local communities.



Recovering the livelihoods of smallholders affected by illegal mining through improved climate resilience and sustainable cocoa production in Ghana



Contribution:
USD 800 000



Beneficiaries:
1 000 cocoa farmers, with a focus on youth and women



Location:
Ghana



Duration:
2019–2020



Expected results:

Landscape restoration and soil fertility management of selected farms conducted, including replanting/rehabilitation of ageing and abandoned cocoa farms

Demonstration farms established to build capacity of farmers in cocoa-based climate-resilient agroforestry

Farmers trained in drying, packaging, storage and marketing of cocoa

Exchange programme organized for cocoa-producing communities for technology transfer and knowledge-sharing between Ghana and Brazil

Ghana, together with Côte d'Ivoire, produces 70 percent of the world's cocoa. The approximately 800 000 farming families employed by the industry rely on this work for more than half of their income, and therefore depend on it for their food security. However, illegal small-scale mining in cocoa-producing areas has caused many farmers to lose their land to degradation and environmental pollution.

Moreover, cocoa productivity has been decreasing over the past years due to poor farming practices, ageing cocoa trees and low soil fertility, among other factors. In addition, it is predicted that the average annual temperature in Ghana will rise by up to 2°C by 2050, reducing the area suited for cocoa production to almost one-fifth of the current planted area.

The challenges affecting cocoa farmers and the sector as a whole can be tackled using improved cocoa-based agroforestry, such as the "Sistema Agroflorestal de Tomé-Açu" or "Tomé-Açu Agroforestry System", initiated by Japanese and Brazilian farmers in the Amazon. This successional system begins with annual crops mixed with perennial wood species and has proven to be productive and sustainable. It develops over decades, with cocoa plantations growing under multipurpose tall trees providing shed for cocoa.

The current project funded by the Japanese Government is supporting the restoration of degraded cocoa farms rendered unproductive through illegal mining in selected districts of Ghana. The initiative aims to: restore or improve at least 25 hectares of mining-affected or mining-prone cocoa farms and support around 1 000 farmers; increase cocoa productivity in mined and mining-prone areas; enhance access to information and improve marketing for cocoa farming households; and contribute to improved public-private partnerships for sustainable cocoa value chain management, technology transfer and knowledge-sharing.

Contribution to the SDGs:



Beneficiary of a Japanese-
supported project harvesting
cocoa in her plantation
©FAO







Fostering the humanitarian-development-peace nexus

The world's 2.5 billion people who depend on agriculture for their livelihoods often bear the worst impact of conflicts, natural disasters, food-chain crises and other emergencies. By supporting both humanitarian interventions and resilience-building activities as priority areas in its contributions to FAO, Japan has not only shown its commitment to helping those immediately affected by crises but also to advancing the complex relationship between agriculture-based livelihoods, long-term development and peace.

Together, FAO and Japan are enhancing agricultural production by improving irrigation and building resilience of livestock-keepers in Afghanistan. They are also supporting livestock sector policy development in South Sudan, and protecting livelihoods from transboundary pests and diseases in Zimbabwe. What is more, Japan and FAO are working to

increase livelihood opportunities in the agrifood sector for Syrian refugees and host communities, and are boosting food security and nutrition for the most vulnerable in Yemen. In addition, they are supporting livelihoods and resilience of conflict-affected farmers in Iraq and enhancing the control of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) in Pakistan.

Maintaining food production and rebuilding the agriculture sector are fundamental to preventing loss of life from severe hunger and providing a pathway towards resilience, not just in the midst of humanitarian crises but also beyond. Japan's support to bolstering the nexus of humanitarian intervention, development and peace-building is directly contributing to breaking the cycle of vulnerability in rural areas that is a key obstacle on the road to Zero Hunger.

Building resilience and self-reliance of livestock-keepers through improved control of transboundary animal diseases



Contribution:
USD 16.7 million



Beneficiaries:
Ministry and extension
service staff, and
livestock holders



Location:
Afghanistan



Duration:
2014–2018



Results:

Vaccine bank established and
equipped with cold rooms to store
10 million doses of vaccines/drugs

12.5 million sheep and goats
vaccinated against *peste des petits
ruminants* (PPR) and 900 000 cattle
against FMD

Risk-based strategic plan for FMD
and PPR developed

8 live animal markets in 4 regions
established

Agriculture and livestock-related activities are the backbone of Afghanistan's economy. Yet, in the landlocked country, livestock are particularly vulnerable to endemic transboundary animal diseases (TADs) that affect cattle, sheep and goats. The absence of extension services and lack of coordination among stakeholders have hindered both smooth and efficient animal health services and general agricultural extension services.

With a significant contribution from Japan, FAO helped to strengthen food security and improve the resilience of livestock farmers in Afghanistan, by curtailing losses caused by animal diseases and by strengthening disease awareness, surveillance, prevention and control. This was achieved through surveillance training, provision of diagnostic equipment to central and regional laboratories, vaccination of animals through newly established mechanisms and procedures, and awareness-raising campaigns.

Furthermore, good coordination between Afghanistan and neighbouring countries was established for the control of TADs. In order to meet international standards that facilitate trade, the project also supported Afghanistan's progress to stage two of the Progressive Control Plan for Foot and Mouth Disease, under the framework created by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).

Contribution to the SDGs:



Ensuring animal health in Afghanistan

“My sheep and goats are my only source of income for my family. We consume their milk and meat and sell what’s left in the market to buy essential household and school items,” says Agha Ma, a female pastoralist in Balkh, Afghanistan. “We used to lose a lot of animals to disease every year, but thanks to FAO, we are better herders, and are giving our children and grandchildren better educations than we ever had.”

Agha Ma is speaking of the Transboundary Animal Disease Project, supported financially by the Government of Japan, which worked to protect Afghanistan’s livestock against two deadly endemic diseases: PPR and FMD.

Nearly 30 percent of households in Afghanistan own goats and sheep. Families use their animals as a source of food as well as income. Any threats to these animals can devastate farming families and threaten the food security of pastoral-dependent communities.

A creative approach

Combating disease is not an easy task in a country with often inaccessible mountainous terrain, porous international borders and a largely illiterate rural population. FAO staff and over 1 000 community-based animal health workers carried out routine checkups and

vaccinations, and raised awareness about the prevention of contagious animal diseases through early treatment — and through the setting-up of outreach booths at local animal markets across the country, and the publication of pictorial brochures for farmers unable to read.

The farmers were also given information on when and where they could source medicines — and during the process their animals were vaccinated against PPR and FMD. Animal health workers also issued vaccination cards for each animal, detailing inoculation history.

Samira, 23, a paravet who has been working with FAO for 18 months and who was trained by Government epidemiology staff, travels daily from village to village to vaccinate animals and teach communities about animal diseases. “At first, it was difficult because communities didn’t understand or trust vaccinations. Now that they’ve seen the impressive positive results, they happily and readily bring their animals for vaccination,” she says.

FAO also restored and equipped the central livestock diagnostic laboratory in Afghanistan’s capital Kabul with state-of-the-art equipment, a teaching laboratory, storage capacity for 10 million doses of vaccines, and a team of professionals that can swiftly diagnose disease. These professionals train new veterinary students and government epidemiology staff on animal disease surveillance throughout Afghanistan.



Smallholder farmer feeding his goats after a routine FAO-supported checkup and vaccination
©FAO/Marco Longari

Enhancing agricultural production by improving irrigation systems and strengthening institutional capacity



Contribution:
USD 13 million



Beneficiaries:
224 200 households
(1.6 million people)



Location:
Afghanistan



Duration:
2016–2019



Results:

Rice production in the targeted rice-growing Kunduz, Baghlan and Takhar provinces increased by rehabilitating 42 rice-based irrigation systems covering 19 298 hectares

+240 Government officials trained in the PMS irrigation approach

+200 community members familiarized with the PMS methodology through the construction of a training centre and the development of training curriculum and materials

Functional tissue culture laboratory established and 10 staff trained on virus-free potato seed production

A multiyear project funded by Japan focused on improving irrigation in Afghanistan to increase agricultural production and productivity. It aimed to do so by rehabilitating 9 000 hectares of irrigation system coverage in rice-growing areas, evaluating the Peace Medical Services (PMS) irrigation method, incorporating and disseminating validated methods as good practices, training government staff and farmers, and establishing basic mechanisms and capacities for high-quality, virus-free potato seed production.

The project directly benefited farming families through increased rice production in the targeted provinces. It also contributed towards increasing the country's potato production by establishing a functional laboratory and training staff on virus-free potato seed production. Moreover, not only has the new irrigation infrastructure been developed, but its sustainability has also been assured by registering the irrigation associations and enhancing their capacity to operate and maintain their respective irrigation systems. Additionally, a core team has been developed in Afghanistan on water-accounting, capable of providing decision support to the higher authorities in the water sector.

When considering the secondary benefits of the project, it also increased employment in the agricultural sector and enhanced business opportunities for farm inputs and post-harvest activities. Likewise, it established a system of regular production of virus-free potato seed and its distribution through Seed Producer Farmers' Associations. Moreover, by rehabilitating rice-based irrigation systems, the project further reinforced the work carried out by another ongoing Japan-funded rice-based project in Afghanistan. The introduction of tissue culture technology for potato seed production and PMS methods for sustainable irrigation will have a long-term and continuous ripple effect in both the local and regional economies.

Contribution to the SDGs:



Emergency support for smallholder farmers affected by highly pathogenic avian influenza and fall armyworm



Contribution:
USD 500 000



Beneficiaries:
292 000 smallholders
and 2 120 technical and
extension staff



Location:
Zimbabwe



Duration:
2018–2019



Results:

380 veterinary staff and extension workers trained on HPAI surveillance and diagnosis methods

18 000 smallholders trained to prepare for and manage large-scale disease outbreaks

HPAI risk map, displaying disease hotspots, produced

2 real-time polymerase chain reaction machines for rapid HPAI detection and identification provided

FAW monitoring, surveillance and early warning system built

274 000 smallholders trained by extension staff in FAW management

In 2017, outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) and fall armyworm (FAW) in Zimbabwe had devastating effects on poultry and cereal value chains. Both HPAI and FAW were new to the country and not many farmers or value chain stakeholders knew how to effectively manage the outbreaks. These resulted in increased vulnerability, and reduced the resilience and coping capacities of affected households and communities.

Thanks to Japan's financial support, FAO worked to enhance surveillance systems for HPAI, build the capacity of smallholder farmers in participatory surveillance of HPAI in poultry production, and build capacity for effective control and prevention of FAW. A total of 380 Government veterinary staff and extension workers were trained on HPAI surveillance and diagnosis methods, learning disease prevention and control measures. The nationwide HPAI surveillance system was further strengthened through the training of 18 000 smallholders in preparing for and managing large-scale disease outbreaks to prevent rapid disease transmission and protect poultry value chains and livelihoods. A risk map for HPAI was produced, clearly displaying possible hotspots for the disease.

Moreover, the project built a monitoring and surveillance system for FAW to protect cereal crops, and a FAW Early Warning System was established. In addition, 1 700 extension staff were trained on various FAW management practices; and they subsequently trained 274 000 smallholder farmers on these practices. The project also implemented a public awareness campaign, producing and distributing information, education and communication materials to raise awareness on FAW identification and control measures.

Contribution to the SDGs:



Supporting livestock sector policy development and livestock disease surveillance system in South Sudan



Contribution:
USD 500 000



Beneficiaries:
Ministry of Livestock
and Fisheries



Location:
South Sudan



Duration:
2018–2019



Results:

CVDL constructed and equipped

Capacity of Ministry to improve livestock disease control, surveillance and the early warning system network strengthened

Surveillance guidelines, regulations and procedures developed

71 technical/laboratory staff trained in livestock epidemio-surveillance

18 staff trained in laboratory diagnostic and sample collection techniques

15 staff trained in sampling and diagnostic techniques for FMD

Since gaining independence in 2011, South Sudan has lacked properly functioning veterinary services, including an adequate number of trained staff, supportive legislation, infrastructure and the financial ability to deliver these services. Multiple livestock disease outbreaks in 2017 highlighted the need to improve the weak national surveillance system — a byproduct of dysfunctional communication facilities and the displacement of veterinary workers due to insecurity. A specific constraint was found to be the absence of a fully functioning veterinary diagnostic laboratory at the national level.

In line with this, Japan's contributions supported an FAO project designed to improve response to livestock diseases in a timely, evidence-based and coordinated manner by constructing a new Central Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (CVDL) as part of South Sudan's Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, thereby improving animal health in the country. The response included establishing a reliable internet connection and installing a solar back-up system for the sustainability of laboratory operations, specifically to support a functioning database and reporting system.

Laboratory diagnostic test kits were procured, and 18 technical and laboratory staff were trained in diagnostic and sample collection techniques. Likewise, 15 additional staff were trained in sampling and diagnostic techniques for FMD, and 71 in livestock epidemio-surveillance. The project's achievements greatly contributed to service delivery and protection of livestock-based livelihoods across South Sudan.

Contribution to the SDGs:



Decreasing the risk of disease outbreaks in South Sudan

Since South Sudan's independence, the country has lacked a properly functioning veterinary service. Although the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries in Juba had substantial equipment and trained technical staff, the available facilities lacked laboratory components and diagnostic test kits. With an estimated 52 million livestock comprising cattle, goats and sheep in the country, samples of suspected outbreaks of disease such as Rift Valley fever had to be sent abroad for testing.

Robert Dumo, Head of the CVDL, said, "Thanks to FAO and the generosity of the Government of Japan, we no longer need to send samples to Kampala or Nairobi."

South Sudan has its own laboratory now, which will significantly improve the national surveillance system on livestock disease outbreaks and contribute to timely response and planning for disease control. The newly constructed laboratory has provided a good working environment for testing samples of suspected outbreaks and livestock diseases.

"The sustainable, solar-powered energy system makes it easy for surveillance and delivery of laboratory results on time. The laboratory is well equipped with genetic, bacterial and parasitic laboratory sections," said Robert. The facility enables diagnosis, quick response to disease outbreaks and improved animal health through testing and treatment of diseases.



Veterinary from the CVDL collecting blood samples from a cattle camp
©FAO/Albert Gonzalez Farran

Strengthening international responses to transboundary animal diseases



Contribution:
USD 1.9 million



Beneficiaries:
Stakeholders benefiting from improved surveillance of and responses to TADs



Location:
Global



Duration:
2015–2020



Expected results:

Rapid response missions for TADs and zoonosis conducted in Africa and South East Asia

Emergency meeting organized to address Rift Valley Fever in Kenya, Rwanda and South Sudan

Rapid mission to Iraq to address a large-scale aquaculture fish kill deployed

Post-rinderpest eradication efforts supported

Partnerships with OIE, WHO and other agencies strengthened

Financial contributions, including from Japan, enable FAO to continue supporting countries at risk or affected by animal disease emergencies through preparedness and/or response.

Through a five-year project, Japan has provided extensive support to the Emergency Management Centre for Animal Health (EMC-AH). The initiative has contributed to strengthening FAO's role in responding to animal disease emergencies. Likewise, it has been instrumental in supporting global assistance to countries in preventing, responding to, controlling and eradicating TADs and zoonosis.

The EMC-AH has carried out missions in Africa and South East Asia, in response to various animal disease outbreaks including FMD, anthrax, Rift Valley Fever, PPR, HPAI, African swine fever and equine diseases.

Thanks to Japan's support, an emergency meeting was organized for East Africa to address the reoccurrence of the Rift Valley Fever in Kenya, Rwanda and South Sudan, while assessing the risk in neighboring countries. In addition, a rapid mission to investigate and assist Iraq in containing a massive aquaculture fish kill was also conducted.

Post-rinderpest eradication activities are also an important component of the project, which contributes to maintaining global freedom from rinderpest through increased awareness and strengthened capacities for rapid response and containment. The FAO-OIE Rinderpest Secretariat continues to advocate compliance for rinderpest virus destruction and sequestration for countries in Asia. Ongoing efforts by the Secretariat have yielded visible results, and a number of countries have destroyed or relocated their virus stocks into Rinderpest Holding Facilities. Furthermore, there has been a significant reduction in countries storing Rinderpest virus-containing material — from 36 countries in 2011 to nine in 2019. Likewise, FAO signed a Letter of Agreement with Japan's National Institute of Animal Health/National Agriculture and Food Research Organization for the production of quality rinderpest vaccine and bulk stocks of antigen as part of the global reserve.

Contribution to the SDGs:



Training helps combat FAW in Zimbabwe

Gilbert Gwatsvaira is one of the more than 1.8 million small-scale farmers in Zimbabwe. He resides in Ward 18 of Gweru in the Midlands Province. He was trained at a farmer field school by Plant Protection Research Institute staff, together with other farmers who gathered at a local irrigation scheme. Gilbert also received training from a local AGRITEX extension worker.

Prior to the launch of the Japan-funded project, Gilbert had no knowledge of how to identify and manage the FAW pest that was ravaging his maize crop. The training helped him to do so. Above all, Gilbert appreciates the

knowledge on affordable and environmentally friendly management techniques that he acquired, as they help him with the ever-rising cost of agricultural inputs in Zimbabwe.

During an interview at his home, he said, "Regular scouting of my maize crop helped me identify and crush FAW eggs before they hatched, which saved me money that I would have spent buying pesticides." Many other farmers besides Gilbert said that cultural means (clean cultivation and weeding) and mechanical means (crushing of eggs and larvae) were helpful in combating FAW. This integrated pest management approach, coupled with the use of synthetic pesticides, is helping improve food security.



Farmer installing a pheromone trap as an early warning mechanism that informs on the presence of FAW

©FAO/Edward Ogolla

List of bilateral projects funded by Japan (ongoing in 2018–2019)*

Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget (USD)**	Start date	End date	Status***
GCP/GLO/712/JPN	Strengthening capacities for nutrition-sensitive food systems through a multi-stakeholder approach (involving private sector, civil society organizations and academia)	1 523 696	12/1/16	11/30/21	Ongoing
GCP/GLO/809/JPN	Capacity Building to Reduce Avoidable Food Waste in Micro-, Small and Medium Food Processing Enterprises and in Retail	499 880	12/1/17	11/30/21	Ongoing
GCP/RAS/297/JPN	Improving capacities of phytosanitary inspection and integrated measures for international movement of seeds	1 158 821	3/1/16	2/28/21	Ongoing
GCP/ZIM/032/JPN	Sustainable management of human wildlife conflict and promotion of appropriate agricultural practices among vulnerable, food and nutrition insecure communities	300 000	3/20/19	3/19/20	Ongoing
OSRO/ALG/901/JPN	Technical assistance for forest fire management in Algeria	178 571	3/31/19	3/30/20	Ongoing
OSRO/ANG/901/JPN	Rapid Humanitarian assistance to ensure sustainability in food security for the Congolese refugees	300 000	3/31/19	3/30/20	Ongoing
OSRO/BGD/901/JPN	Strengthening of FAO and Government of Japan's Actions to Mitigate the Environmental Impact of Refugee Crisis	803 571	3/31/19	3/30/20	Ongoing
OSRO/BOT/901/JPN	Emergency response to improving food and nutrition security caused by poor rains and Fall armyworm	500 000	3/31/19	3/30/20	Ongoing

Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget (USD)**	Start date	End date	Status***
OSRO/GAZ/901/JPN	Promoting economic growth and social stability in vulnerable agricultural communities in the Tubas governorate.	586 607	3/31/19	3/30/20	Ongoing
OSRO/GLO/502/JPN	Strengthening International Responses to Transboundary Animal Diseases	1 884 786	12/22/15	11/30/20	Ongoing
OSRO/IRQ/901/JPN	Support to the rehabilitation of solar ground water irrigation pumping systems in the regained areas	625 000	3/31/19	3/30/20	Ongoing
OSRO/LAO/901/JPN	Increasing resilience to food and nutrition insecurity through building back better flood-affected agriculture livelihoods in Lao PDR	882 500	4/1/19	3/31/20	Ongoing
OSRO/MLW/902/JPN	Strengthening Monitoring and Early Warning Systems for Migratory Pests of Major Food Crops: FAW	300 000	3/31/19	3/30/20	Ongoing
OSRO/PAK/801/JPN	The Project for Enhancement of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control in Pakistan	2 648 276	2/27/18	2/26/21	Ongoing
OSRO/PAK/802/JCA	The Restoration of livelihoods in Federally Administered Tribal Areas	4 999 995	2/27/18	3/31/21	Ongoing
OSRO/PHI/901/JPN	The Project for Agricultural Training for the Establishment of Peace in Mindanao	1 765 069	3/6/19	3/5/20	Ongoing

*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***
OSRO/SYR/902/JPN	Building human capacity for the future generations in Syria	625 000	3/31/19	3/30/20	Ongoing
OSRO/SYR/903/JPN	My School My Community	625 000	3/31/19	3/30/20	Ongoing
OSRO/SYR/904/JPN	Strengthening Resilience of Vulnerable Crisis Affected Households through Women Empowerment and Livelihoods	357 143	3/31/19	3/30/20	Ongoing
OSRO/SYR/905/JPN	FAO and WFP partnership to strengthen resilience through restoring irrigation infrastructure	535 714	3/31/19	3/30/20	Ongoing
OSRO/TUR/902/JPN	Promoting self-reliant livelihoods of Syrian under Temporary Protection (SuTP) and host communities through provision of skills trainings and productive assets	714 286	3/31/19	3/30/20	Ongoing
OSRO/YEM/806/JPN	Agricultural Livelihoods Support for Households with Severe Food Insecurity in Yemen	7 963 936	12/1/18	11/30/20	Ongoing
OSRO/YEM/901/JPN	Emergency agriculture-based livelihoods support to reduce acute food insecurity and malnutrition	892 857	3/31/19	3/30/20	Ongoing
GCP/AFG/096/JCA	The Project for Enhancing Rural Livelihoods through Improved Irrigation Facilities in Bamyan, Kabul and Kapisa Provinces	9 916 870	12/1/18	11/30/21	Ongoing

Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget (USD)**	Start date	End date	Status***
GCP/AFG/097/JPN	Project for Improving Economic Growth in the Western Region of Afghanistan through Community Irrigation and Livelihood Enhancement	5 000 000	9/1/18	8/31/21	Ongoing
GCP/ERI/019/JPN	Improving food and nutrition security of vulnerable women through net making and traditional small fishing activities in Eritrea	500 000	3/18/19	3/17/20	Ongoing
GCP/GHA/031/JPN	Recovery of environment and livelihoods of smallholder farmers affected by illegal mining and improvement of climate resilience and food security through sustainable cocoa production with successional and diversified agroforestry in Ghana	800 000	3/25/19	3/25/20	Ongoing
GCP/GLO/649/JPN	Support for the Development and Management of International Food Standards and Related Texts by the Codex Alimentarius Commission	1 021 983	11/1/15	10/31/20	Ongoing
GCP/GLO/814/JPN	Mitigation potential of global actions to enhance forest carbon stocks	2 000 000	11/1/17	11/1/21	Ongoing
GCP/GLO/816/JPN	Promoting GIAHS Programme in Developing Countries	443 000	9/1/17	8/31/20	Ongoing
GCP/GLO/827/JPN	Cooperation for development of the ePhyto Solution and implementation of the Convention and ISPMs	754 388	9/4/17	11/14/20	Ongoing
GCP/GLO/938/JPN	Enhancing knowledge and capacity around forest-related legislation and timber legality	883 133	11/1/18	10/31/20	Ongoing

*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***
GCP/GLO/943/JPN	Supporting Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2.1 Monitoring by Strengthening Food Security and Nutrition Information in Africa	899 258	3/1/19	2/28/22	Ongoing
GCP/GLO/992/JPN	Supporting the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture: Enhanced capacities and knowledge sharing opportunities of developing countries on agricultural solutions to address climate change (KJWA-Plus)	352 000	8/1/19	5/31/22	Ongoing
GCP/INT/228/JPN	Improved fisheries management for sustainable use of marine living resources in the face of changing systems	3 310 769	10/1/14	9/30/21	Ongoing
GCP/INT/395/JPN	Efficient Agricultural Water Use and Management Enhancement in Paddy Fields	225 028	9/1/19	8/31/22	Ongoing
GCP/IRA/066/JPN	Integrated Programme for Sustainable Water Resources Management in the Lake Urmia Basin	3 833 438	6/15/16	6/15/20	Ongoing
GCP/LIR/029/JPN	Integrated sustainable rice system development	500 000	3/1/19	3/31/20	Ongoing
GCP/RAF/520/JPN	Project for Enhancing Livelihoods, Food Security and Maritime Safety through Increased Resilience of Fishing Communities Dependent on Coral Reef Fisheries in the African Coastal Countries of the Indian Ocean	4 400 001	11/1/19	10/31/22	Ongoing
GCP/RAS/295/JPN	Support for Capacity Building for International Food Safety Standard Development and Implementation in ASEAN Countries	2 260 700	2/1/16	1/31/21	Ongoing

Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget (USD)**	Start date	End date	Status***
GCP/SAP/002/JPN	Project for Enhancing Livelihoods and Food Security through Fisheries with Nearshore Fish Aggregating Devices in the Pacific Ocean	4 500 000	4/1/19	4/30/22	Ongoing
GCP/SFW/001/JPN	Support to implementation of the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures and the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries for sustainable fisheries and maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea	500 000	4/1/19	3/31/20	Ongoing
GCP/RAS/300/JPN	"Healthy Soil" management for combating climate change in South East Asia	158 353	8/1/17	8/1/19	Closed
OSRO/AFG/402/JPN	Building resilience and self-reliance of livestock keepers by improving control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) and other Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs)	16 754 787	11/19/14	11/30/18	Closed
OSRO/AFG/502/JCA	Enhancing Agriculture Production through Irrigation Improvement and Strengthening of Institutional Capacity	13 094 348	1/1/16	12/31/19	Closed
OSRO/AFG/901/JPN	Integrated emergency livestock assistance to drought affected farming families	625 000	3/31/19	9/30/19	Closed
OSRO/GUI/801/JPN	Strengthening the livelihood of populations affected by natural disasters in Guinea	500 000	3/2/18	3/1/19	Closed
OSRO/IRQ/801/JPN	Improving rural livelihoods, nutrition and food security for returnee and remaining households in newly regained areas and areas most affected by the recent crisis	1 499 994	3/2/18	3/1/19	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***
OSRO/JOR/801/JPN	Social Stability and Resilient Livelihoods for Syrian Refugees and Poor Jordanian Farm Families	1 000 000	4/1/18	3/31/19	Closed
OSRO/MYA/805/JPN	Improvement of Agricultural Livelihoods and Resilience for Conflict Affected Communities in Ethnic Minorities	430 166	10/16/18	6/30/19	Closed
OSRO/SOM/803/JPN	Create conditions for early IDP returns and rapid recovery from drought in rural Somalia	500 000	3/2/18	3/1/19	Closed
OSRO/SSD/714/JPN	Support for surveillance, monitoring and control of the fall armyworm	1 000 000	11/22/17	5/31/18	Closed
OSRO/SSD/802/JPN	Support to livestock sector policy development and livestock disease surveillance system in S. Sudan	500 000	3/2/18	6/1/19	Closed
OSRO/SYR/805/JPN	Education for All - Phase II Promoting Quality Learning, Skills Development and Participation	594 000	3/31/18	3/31/19	Closed
OSRO/SYR/806/JPN	Technical Cooperation for Long-Term Capacity Building for Syrian Experts' Training for All	600 000	3/31/18	10/31/19	Closed
OSRO/SYR/807/JPN	Strengthening Resilience of Vulnerable Crisis Affected Households through Women Empowerment and Livelihoods	500 000	3/31/18	3/31/19	Closed

Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget (USD)**	Start date	End date	Status***
OSRO/SYR/808/JPN	Food for All: An integrated approach to enhance value chain to strengthen food and nutrition security	1 000 000	3/31/18	3/31/19	Closed
OSRO/TUR/801/JPN	Resilience Building via Increased Livelihoods Opportunities and Strengthened Social Cohesion for Syrian Refugees and Host Communities	500 000	3/2/18	3/31/19	Closed
OSRO/UGA/802/JPN	Strengthening the Resilience of Refugee and host-community Livelihood Systems	500 000	3/2/18	3/31/19	Closed
OSRO/YEM/801/JPN	Yemen Cholera Response Mechanism	1 000 000	3/2/18	6/15/19	Closed
OSRO/ZIM/801/JPN	Emergency support to the protection of livelihoods of smallholder farmers affected by HP Avian Influenza and Fall Army Worm	500 000	3/2/18	3/24/19	Closed
GCP/GLO/705/JPN	Support to the Implementation of the FAO GIAHS Programme	377 154	9/19/16	9/18/19	Closed
GCP/INT/161/JPN	Strengthening Agricultural Statistics and Food Security Information in CARD Countries through South-South Cooperation	2 042 873	12/1/13	11/30/19	Closed
GCP/INT/162/JPN	Promoting Sustainable Production Intensification through Enhancing Partnerships of National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition between Japan and African Countries	841 251	12/1/13	3/31/19	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***
GCP/INT/226/JPN	Analysis and Mapping of Impacts under Climate Change for Adaptation and Food Security through South-South Cooperation (AMICAF-SSC)	1 243 126	10/1/14	2/28/18	Closed
GCP/INT/238/JPN	Project for Improvement of Locust Management	4 883 214	12/3/15	6/2/19	Closed
GCP/RAF/500/JPN	Advisory and analytical work towards the development of efficient & inclusive rice value chains	556 070	2/2/16	6/30/19	Closed
GCP/RAS/296/JPN	Development of effective and inclusive food value chains in ASEAN Member States	1 294 124	3/1/16	8/31/19	Closed

*Refers to voluntary contributions based on approvals.

**Subject to change for ongoing projects.

***As of 31 December 2019.

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