



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

FAO

+

Ireland

Partnering for a
peaceful, equal and
sustainable world



FAO

+

Ireland

**Partnering for a
peaceful, equal and
sustainable world**

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Rome, 2021

Required citation:

FAO. 2021. *FAO + Ireland. Partnering for a peaceful, equal and sustainable world*. Rome.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by FAO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned.

The views expressed in this information product are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of FAO.

©FAO, 2021



Some rights reserved. This work is made available under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 IGO licence (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO; <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/igo/legalcode>).

Under the terms of this licence, this work may be copied, redistributed and adapted for non-commercial purposes, provided that the work is appropriately cited. In any use of this work, there should be no suggestion that FAO endorses any specific organization, products or services. The use of the FAO logo is not permitted. If the work is adapted, then it must be licensed under the same or equivalent Creative Commons license. If a translation of this work is created, it must include the following disclaimer along with the required citation: "This translation was not created by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). FAO is not responsible for the content or accuracy of this translation. The original [Language] edition shall be the authoritative edition.

Disputes arising under the licence that cannot be settled amicably will be resolved by mediation and arbitration as described in Article 8 of the licence except as otherwise provided herein. The applicable mediation rules will be the mediation rules of the World Intellectual Property Organization <http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/mediation/rules> and any arbitration will be in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).

Third-party materials. Users wishing to reuse material from this work that is attributed to a third party, such as tables, figures or images, are responsible for determining whether permission is needed for that reuse and for obtaining permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third-party-owned component in the work rests solely with the user.

Sales, rights and licensing. FAO information products are available on the FAO website (www.fao.org/publications) and can be purchased through publications-sales@fao.org. Requests for commercial use should be submitted via: www.fao.org/contact-us/licence-request. Queries regarding rights and licensing should be submitted to: copyright@fao.org.

This publication has been printed using selected products and processes so as to ensure minimal environmental impact and to promote sustainable forest management.

Cover photographs

©FAO

Contents

Foreword by FAO Director-General.....	iv
Foreword by Ireland’s Minister of Agriculture, Food and the Marine.....	v
Acknowledgements.....	vi
Abbreviations and acronyms	vii
Partnership at a glance.....	1
In figures	2
Partnering for food security and nutrition.....	5
Supporting sustainable agriculture and food systems.....	13
Promoting peace through resilience building	23
Protecting the environment through natural resource management and climate action.....	33
Strengthening global food governance	39
The way forward	45
Bilateral projects funded by Ireland (ongoing in 2014–2020)	46
Multilateral projects funded by Ireland (ongoing in 2014–2020)	50

Foreword by FAO Director-General

Ireland and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) have been partners for more than 70 years, working across common priorities to address the world's most pressing challenges related to food security and nutrition. Ireland's international development policy, A Better World, justly highlights how the country has stepped up its commitment in responding to the changing global context, including through its increased efforts in tackling climate change, gender inequality and improving humanitarian aid. This, together with the country's leading role in modern and scientific-based agriculture, food safety, traceability and environmental sustainability has allowed us to harness innovation and leverage our expertise through enhanced coordination. In particular, I applaud Ireland for its continuous and active engagement in creative knowledge-sharing platforms and partnerships that drive novel, sustainable and multi-partner solutions, which help to transform our food systems. Ireland's ongoing support for multilateralism and the United Nations system is as essential to achieving the 2030 development agenda as it is to addressing the immense challenges that crises, conflict and forced migration continue to pose today.

The current COVID-19 pandemic caused an unprecedented global health crisis with deep social and economic consequences. It has shown us how intrinsically connected our lives are and demonstrated the need to restore the balance between people and our planet. The fight against COVID-19 brings the importance of everything that FAO does as an organization into a much clearer focus. This is not only to ensure humanity's freedom from hunger, but also to build more resilient rural livelihoods, boost global food trade and domestic value chains, protect the environment, strengthen the bridge from biodiversity to food diversity, and lastly, support smallholder farmers to access and produce nutritious food for everyone.

Decisive, coordinated and innovative action is now needed to face the emerging threats to food security and nutrition, and to improve resilience. This is why FAO together with its Members, including Ireland, is planning to accelerate agricultural transformation and digitalization, and push sustainable rural development in the COVID-19 context and beyond, particularly for women and young people.



This report shows that the cooperation between FAO and Ireland expanded and grew considerably in the past six years. By sharing its own experience in overcoming some of the greatest challenges of our time (which include food insecurity, extreme poverty, conflict and migration), Ireland has shown its generosity towards the most vulnerable for many years now. I am happy to see that Ireland has placed the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the heart of its own development policy, which puts the country in an ideal position to leverage global efforts in tackling the root causes of hunger and malnutrition.

With a special focus on efficiency, inclusiveness and impact, and through its flagship Hand-in-Hand Initiative, the renewed FAO stands ready to strengthen this cooperation even further.

I strongly believe that this is the time to emerge stronger and better equipped for our work together. Now is the time for us to come together and advance assertively towards our mutual priorities as a human family.

With our goals closely aligned and with the new *Ireland-FAO Framework Agreement* in place, we are ready to take charge of our future, a future that will leave no one behind.

QU Dongyu

Foreword by Ireland's Minister of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

Ireland's unique history and experience in overcoming food insecurity, extreme poverty, migration and conflict has had a defining influence on our national values and our commitment to international development cooperation. Nowhere is this commitment to peace, equality and sustainability more evident than in Ireland's engagement at the United Nations.

In particular, Ireland played a leading role, as co-facilitator along with Kenya, in the development of United Nations Resolution 70/1, Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This historic agreement setting out a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aims to mobilise global efforts to end hunger and poverty, foster peace, safeguard the rights and dignity of all people, and protect our planet. As we enter the Decade of Action to deliver the SDGs, Ireland has demonstrated its continued commitment to achieving the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals by making them the overarching framework for our new international development policy, A Better World.

Food and agriculture, as the primary connection between people and planet, are uniquely placed to tackle the root causes of hunger and poverty, and help achieve multiple SDGs. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), as the United Nations' specialised agency for food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry, plays a leading role in achieving SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Global Partnerships). For this reason, Ireland and FAO are proud to join forces in the fight to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.

Responding to the challenge of rising hunger and malnutrition caused by man-made conflict and fragility, climate change, economic instability and sustained levels of inequality and extreme poverty, Ireland and FAO are finding new and better ways of working together to achieve inclusive sustainable growth, reaching the furthest behind first.

Through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, Ireland is going beyond financial support, increasing its role in technical cooperation and training, sharing vital knowledge and experience, supporting capacity building and facilitating technology transfer, to promote



sustainable agricultural and food production, enhance rural viability, and improve the economic status of smallholder farmers and their families around the world.

As part of this new way of working, Ireland and FAO have signed the first **Ireland–FAO Framework Agreement**. This new partnership agreement, framed by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and A Better World, focuses cooperation in six priority areas of intervention: i) sustainable food systems; ii) nutrition; iii) gender and youth; iv) climate action; v) building resilience and reducing humanitarian needs; and vi) global governance of food systems and nutrition. These priority areas of intervention seek to maximise the contribution of agriculture and food to delivering the 2030 Agenda, not just as a means of ending hunger and malnutrition, but as a catalyst for rural development, job creation, poverty reduction, and fair and sustainable development.

Ireland will remain a committed partner of FAO in the global fight against hunger and malnutrition. The examples contained in this report demonstrate the valuable contribution that Ireland's partnership with FAO is making to achieving the SDGs and realizing the 2030 Agenda.

Through the new Framework Agreement, Ireland and FAO will strengthen our shared commitment to building a more peaceful, equal and sustainable world free from hunger.

Charlie McConalogue
Charlie McConalogue TD

Acknowledgements

FAO would like to express its sincere gratitude and thanks to the Irish Government entities that contributed to this Partnership Report. Particular thanks to Paul Kiernan, Permanent Representation of Ireland to the UN; and Harry O’Crowley, Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, for their generous support and time in producing this document.

This report was produced under the overall patronage of the Deputy Director-General, Elizabeth Bechdol, the leadership of Alexander Jones, Director of the Resource Mobilization and Private Sector Partnerships Division, and the strategic guidance of Kazuki Kitaoka, Head of the Marketing, Outreach and Reporting Unit. The production of the report was coordinated by Irene Pirca Garcia and Lorenzo Gentile, Resource Mobilization Specialists, and written by Hayley Benjamin. Editorial support was provided by Alessandra Rantucci. Layout was provided by Heather Perreault.

The information presented is the result of contributions from across FAO. Particular appreciation goes to Vanja Bozic, Natalie Feistritz, Giorgi Kharshiladze and Simone Pagliaroli, for their invaluable guidance, support and inputs.

Abbreviations and acronyms

AUC	African Union Commission
CSA	climate-smart agriculture
DAFM	Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
ECA	European Commission on Agriculture
EuFMD	European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAW	fall armyworm
FFS	farmer field school
GACSA	Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture
GASL	Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock
IBM	inclusive business model
IDPs	internally displaced people
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
ISPM	International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures
ITPGRFA	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
LEAP	Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance Partnership
LPG	liquid petroleum gas
NEWS	National Early Warning System
NGO	non-governmental organization
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SFERA	Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities
SSTC	South-South and triangular cooperation
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WHO	World Health Organization



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

Name of Project : LPG for Nutrition and Enviro

Activities: Picture Drama on Awareness regarding Sa
of LPG, Key Messages on Nutrition & Environme



Partnership at a glance

Since becoming a member of FAO in 1946, Ireland has remained a steadfast and committed partner in the global fight against hunger and malnutrition. FAO is acutely aware that fighting food crises and famine, resolving conflicts, and ending poverty and forced migration holds a special meaning for the Irish people. This report demonstrates the valuable contribution that Ireland, through its partnership with FAO, has made to the lives and livelihoods of smallholder farmers and their families throughout the world.

Ireland is an agile and innovative force within FAO, supporting all Core Functions of the Organization to deliver results-focused outcomes that reach the furthest behind first. The largest share of funding during the 2014–2020 period went to the Organization's efforts to increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises (88 percent), followed by its work to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition (7 percent). In the same period, more than half of Ireland's voluntary contributions were directed to projects in Africa (70 percent), the Near East (14 percent) and Asia and the Pacific (13 percent).

During the 2014–2020 period, Ireland's support to FAO's resilience programme helped farming families in conflict-affected countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria and the Syrian Arab Republic bridge the humanitarian and development nexus to rebuild their lives and livelihoods, while creating the stable conditions necessary for lasting peace. In the fight to end hunger and malnutrition, Ireland's support created innovative digital solutions for pest detection and control in Ethiopia and Kenya, national early warning systems in the Central African Republic and Sierra Leone, and helped end food loss and waste in Malawi and Timor-Leste, while through the Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities (SFERA) it is allowing FAO to respond faster and more effectively to prevent and manage emerging crises. In addition, Ireland's most recent contribution of USD 1.2 million (EUR 1 million) will enable FAO to scale up support for food security and the resilience of rural communities affected by natural shocks and conflict in the Niger, as well as to provide targeted assistance toward improving surveillance and control of the desert locust invasion in Kenya.

FAO also recognizes Ireland's strong agricultural heritage, and the successful transformation of Ireland's food system into a leading example of inclusive and sustainable food production. Through SSTC, Ireland and FAO have been partnering with the African Union Commission (AUC) on sustainable food system projects in sub-Saharan Africa. Ireland is sharing its knowledge and expertise in sustainable food systems to help

transform agriculture and food production in Angola, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.

Ireland is also a strong supporter of FAO's normative and standard-setting work, such as: the safeguarding of the legitimate rights of people to own, use and access land, forests and fisheries under the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT); the preservation of valuable agricultural resources through the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA); and the protection of consumer health and the promotion of fair practices in international food trade through the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the Codex Alimentarius.

FAO is also grateful for Ireland's leadership of its European institutions, and for chairing the Executive Committees of both the European Commission on Agriculture (ECA) and the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (EuFMD) during the 2019–2021 period.

FAO looks forward to continuing its strong relationship with Ireland, guided by a new Framework Agreement, in the areas of sustainable food systems, nutrition, gender and youth, climate action, resilience building and reducing humanitarian needs, and global governance of food systems and nutrition. FAO is proud to partner with Ireland to deliver on the commitments of A Better World and our shared vision for a more peaceful, equal and sustainable world free from hunger.

Joint action on COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic is compounding existing global challenges, jeopardizing human health and disrupting the food systems that are the foundations of health.

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

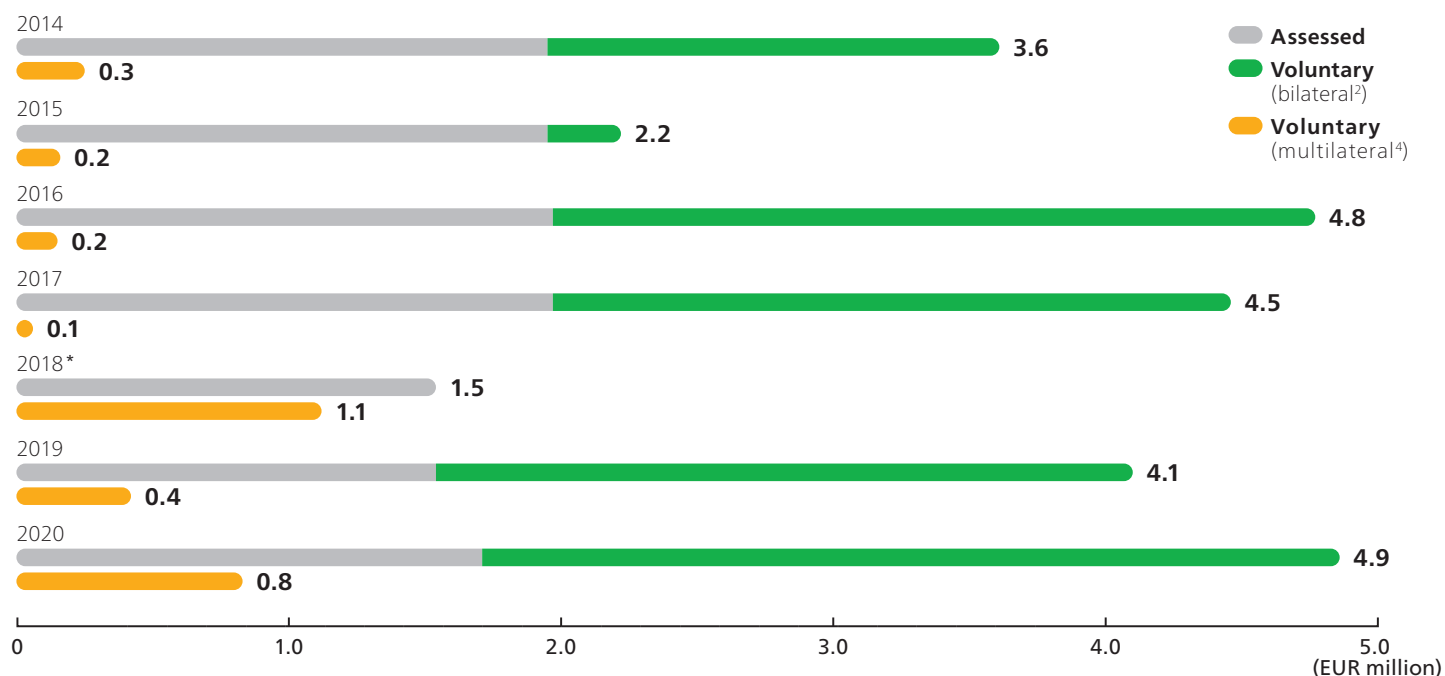
1. data for decision-making;
2. economic inclusion and social protection to reduce poverty;
3. trade and food safety standards;
4. boosting smallholder resilience for recovery;
5. preventing the next zoonotic pandemic;
6. food systems transformation; and
7. global humanitarian response plan.

In figures

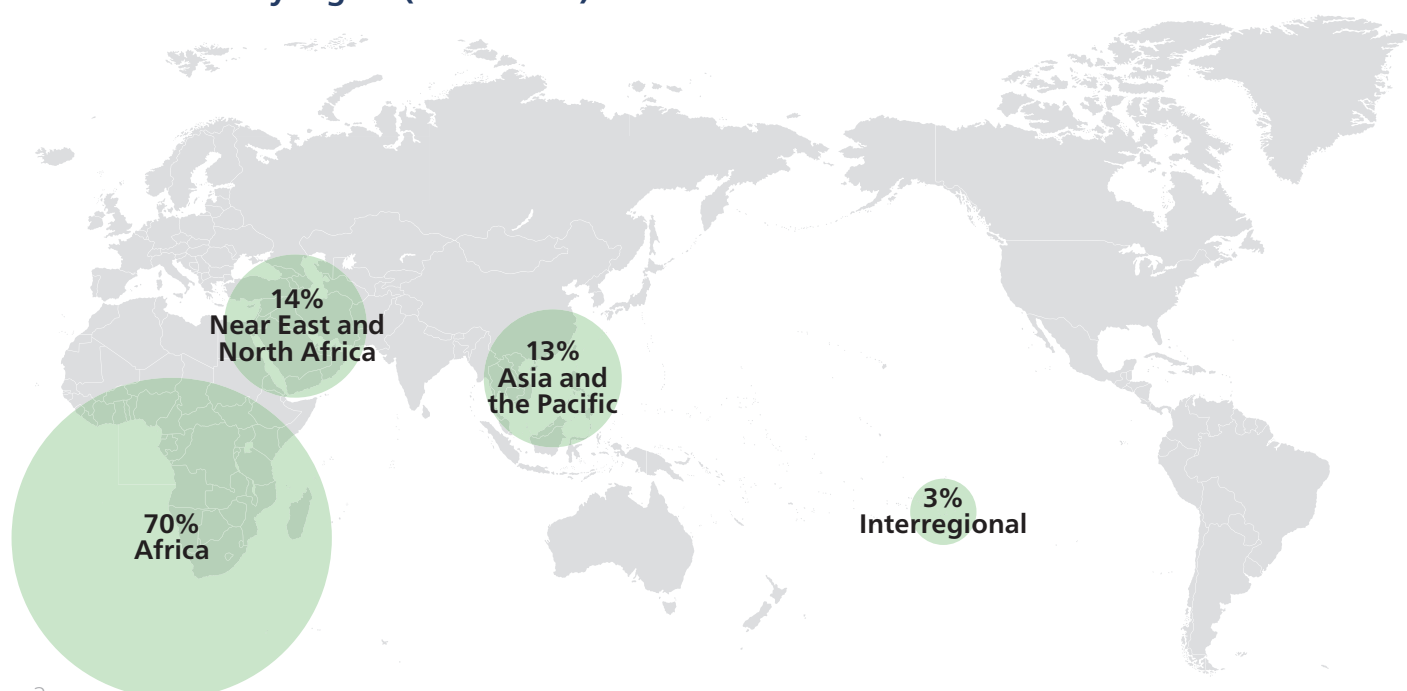
Total contributions¹ to FAO (assessed and voluntary²) 2014–2020³:

EUR 26 M
(USD 28 M)

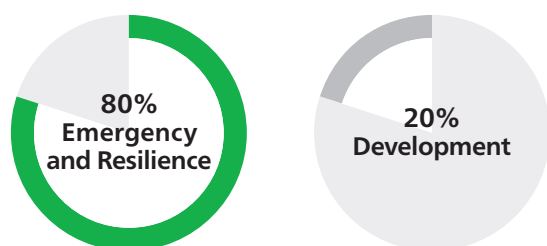
Trend of total contributions (2014–2020)



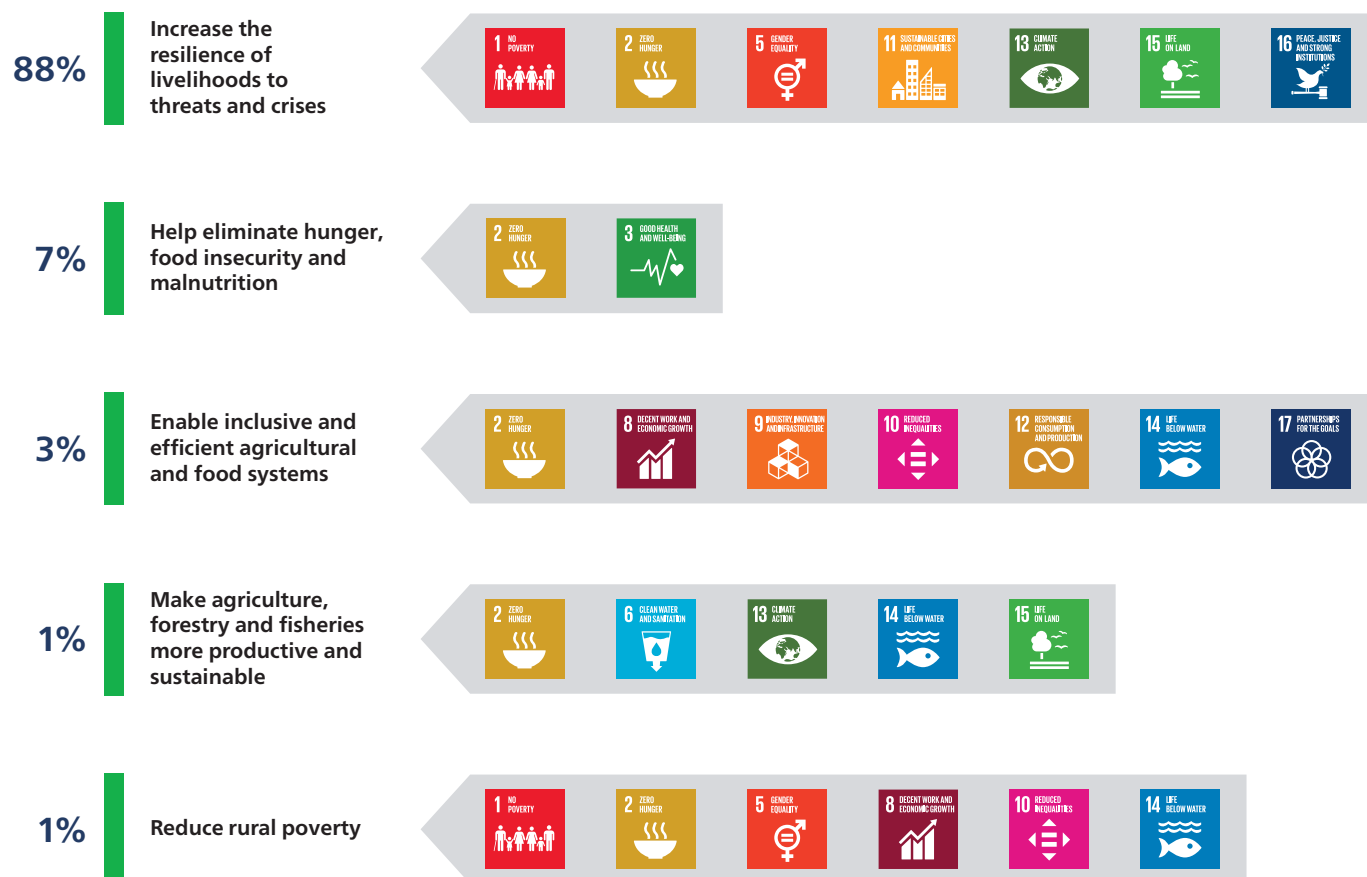
Contributions by region (2014–2020)²



Contributions by category (2014–2020)²



Contributions to FAO's areas of work (2014–2020)² aligned to the SDGs⁵



*Contributions provided by Ireland in December 2018 to bilateral trust fund projects were approved by FAO in early 2019.

¹ Values in Euros (EUR) are estimated based on the UN operational exchange rate as of May 1 2020 (USD 1 = EUR 0.921).

² Voluntary contributions channeled through bilateral trust funds, based on approvals. According to the FAO official methodology determined by the Governing Bodies, voluntary contributions (approvals) are counted at the time the programmes/projects are declared operationally active.

³ Throughout the report, figures for 2020 refer to preliminary closure as of December 2020.

⁴ Voluntary contributions provided to multilateral/pooled trust funds, based on disbursements.

⁵ SDG targets and indicators included in the 2018–21 Strategic Objective results framework, as per FAO Director-General's Medium-Term Plan (2018–21).



Partnering for food security and nutrition

Ensuring physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food for a growing population has become one of the greatest challenges of our time. Up to 80 percent of those at risk of severe hunger and malnutrition live in rural areas and rely on crop production, livestock, fishing and forests as their main source of food and income. These rural communities often bear the worst impacts of crises caused by man-made conflicts, increasing water and land scarcity, degrading natural resources, and ever-more frequent and severe weather events. In addition, a country's development prospects are directly influenced by the nutritional status of its population. Increasing the productivity and incomes of agricultural producers is, therefore, essential to achieve food and nutrition security in rural areas and sustainable economic growth.

Our ability to eradicate hunger depends on ensuring that the whole agricultural supply chain, food systems and the communities they serve are healthy,

productive, sustainable and resilient. This means adopting production techniques that are smarter in the ways they use scarce natural resources and proactive about environmental threats and weather changes.

Through A Better World, Ireland is maintaining its development focus on reaching the furthest behind first. Combating rising global hunger and malnutrition among the world's poorest populations is a key component of this approach. Together, Ireland and FAO are working to achieve food and nutrition security among the most vulnerable populations through the support of smallholder farmers, including women and youth, and the promotion of sustainable rural livelihoods. In particular, Ireland is supporting FAO through targeted investments in food systems that ensure agricultural development is people-centred, leading to improved access, availability and consumption of food for better nutrition.

Tackling the fall armyworm to safeguard food security in Africa



Contribution:

EUR 921 000 (USD 1 million)



Beneficiaries:

Smallholder farmers



Location:

Ethiopia and Kenya



Duration:

2017–2020



Results so far:

farmer field schools (FFSs) and community outreach mechanisms on FAW created and strengthened;

monitoring and early warning systems established to generate knowledge on FAW.

The fall armyworm (FAW) is a transboundary pest that feeds on a wide variety of plant species, including many staple food crops. FAW is a significant threat to the food security and livelihoods of smallholder farmers across sub-Saharan Africa, the Near East and Asia. Since its detection in West and Central Africa in early 2016, FAW has spread rapidly to over 30 African countries causing widespread damage to food crops. In addition to the impact on crop yields, FAW's status as a quarantine pest also threatens regional and international trade. Investing in the prevention and sustainable management of FAW, therefore, is critically important for food and nutrition security, as well as rural livelihoods and economic development.

Since 2017, Ireland and FAO have been working together to implement an emergency response programme in Kenya and Ethiopia to strengthen the sustainable management of FAW. The project, which is funded under SFERA, was designed to establish and test a system of FAW mechanical control that is sustainable, cost-effective and sufficiently generic and scalable to ensure effectiveness across a range of diverse country contexts.

In Embu County, Kenya, the project piloted mechanical controls to manage FAW in 300 farms. Smallholder farmers were selected from among the farming community to participate in the project to demonstrate the effectiveness of on-farm mechanical control techniques. "Field scouts" were trained to perform and teach control techniques to volunteer farmers as a means of building the capacity of the farming community to detect and manage FAW infestations in their crops. During the project, field scouts visited volunteer farmers twice per week for six weeks to conduct mechanical controls on their crops and collect valuable data on FAW infestation. At the end of the project cycle, over 93 percent of participants were successfully carrying out regular mechanical controls on their crops. In addition, farmers in the pilot project told on average six community members about mechanical controls. Selecting simple, cost-effective control techniques that can be shared within the community through peer-to-peer knowledge exchange has effectively built the capacity of smallholder farmers in Kenya and Ethiopia to protect their crops, ensure their food and nutrition security, and enhance the resilience of their livelihoods.

Contribution to the SDGs:



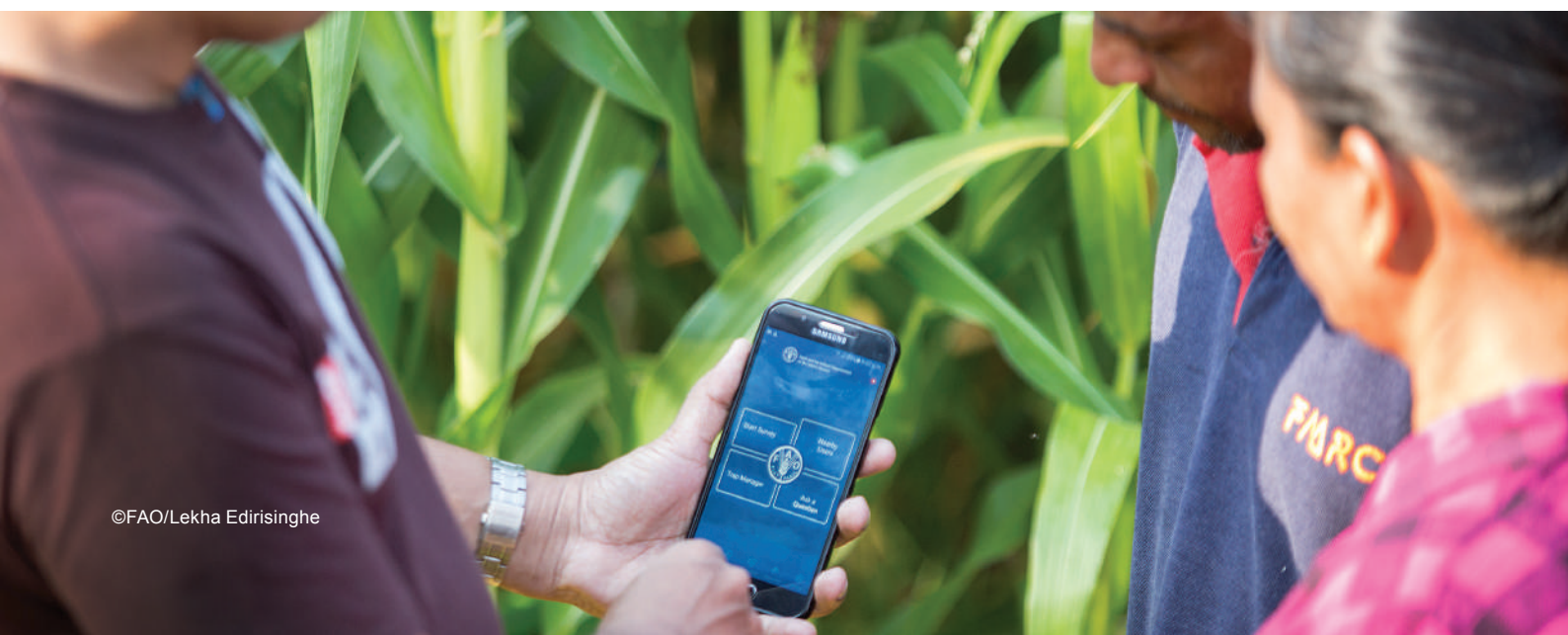


Supporting innovative digital technologies for food security

Supported by funding from Ireland, a five year, USD 87 million programme was launched by FAO and Pennsylvania State University to develop a new technology helping smallholder farmers manage FAW infestations in their crops. The project has developed an innovative application for mobile phones which can identify the presence of FAW by diagnosing the damage caused to the plant. Farmers simply use the app on their mobile phones to scan the damaged part of the plant, and the app immediately confirms if the damage has been caused by FAW.

The app – called *Nuru* – has been incorporated in FAO's recently launched Fall Armyworm Monitoring and Early Warning System mobile app, which builds knowledge on how and where the pest spreads, and provides advice to farmers on appropriate management techniques to mitigate crop damage and yield loss.

The app is part of a global web-based platform that analyses data from across Africa to provide "real-time" situation overviews of FAW infestations and up-to-date advice on measures that are most effective in sustainably managing the pest. Thanks to the support of Ireland and like-minded partners, innovative digital tools such as *Nuru* are increasingly becoming integral components of FAO's systems of identification, monitoring, training, and decision-making concerning globally important crop pests and diseases that affect food and nutrition security in vulnerable communities.



Supporting national early warning systems for food and nutrition security in Sierra Leone



Contribution:

EUR 803 456 (USD 872 374)



Beneficiaries:

District statisticians and smallholder farmers



Location:

13 rural districts; Sierra Leone



Duration:

2014–2017



Results:

143 district teams (comprised of 20% women) trained on data collection, interpretation, reporting and dissemination;

50 smartphones procured to enable comprehensive data collection;

39 district statisticians trained in data analysis;

local knowledge and understanding of food insecurity and malnutrition integrated in the NEWS;

national and subnational mechanism for utilization of information in decision-making supported.

Agriculture in Sierra Leone is predominantly small-scale, subsistence family-farming characterised by low levels of mechanisation and productivity. The sector's structure and over-reliance on "rainfed" agriculture make it particularly vulnerable to environmental and economic shocks, resulting in recurring local and national food security and nutrition challenges.

In recent years, the production and productivity of staple crops such as maize has suffered as a consequence of prolonged droughts and periodic flooding, pest infestations and diseases, and post-harvest losses. Sierra Leone was unable to predict and prevent food insecurity effectively because of the absence of a national early warning system capable of monitoring and responding to declines in food availability and accessibility.

Recognising this critical need, the Government of Ireland partnered with FAO to support the design and implementation of an evidence-based National Early Warning System (NEWS) for food and nutrition security in Sierra Leone. NEWS has enabled the Government of Sierra Leone to detect emerging food crises through data collection, analysis and reporting using key indicators, and to provide relief to affected areas and populations in a timely manner to avoid the escalation of hunger and malnutrition.

Data collected under NEWS is also used in Sierra Leone's *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis (Harmonized framework of analysis in West Africa to classify countries according to their food and nutrition security patterns). NEWS has been further adapted to integrate traditional knowledge and local understanding of food insecurity and malnutrition patterns in Sierra Leone to improve data generation, as well as the design, implementation and effectiveness of food and nutrition security policies and interventions produced using these data.

Contribution to the SDGs:





Strengthening the food security, nutrition and livelihoods of crisis-affected vulnerable populations in the Central African Republic



Contribution:

EUR 460 500 (USD 500 000)



Beneficiaries:

3 200 households



Location:

Ombella-Mpoko and Lobaye prefectures;
Central African Republic



Duration:

Jan 2018–Dec 2018



Results:

2 200 vulnerable households assisted with direct seed distribution for the first food crop cycle (distribution of 68.2 tonnes of seeds and 9 600 hoes);

1 000 households supported with agricultural tools and vouchers to buy seeds through four seed fairs;

an average of 0.5 ha of land cultivated by each household, to produce 450 kg of food;

training and awareness raising sessions organized on crop management benefiting 20 technicians from 10 NGOs and 223 field facilitators.

Despite the return to constitutional order in February 2016, violence in the Central African Republic persisted and the vulnerability of the country's population increased. Widespread displacement of people caused by rising instability forced more than 1 million people, almost 30 percent of the population, into severe food insecurity (IPC analysis, February 2017).

In a country where 75 percent of the population relies on agriculture as their main source of food and income, rehabilitating agricultural and food systems was the most effective way of addressing food insecurity and malnutrition, and restoring stability and peace in the country.

In 2018, the Government of Ireland and FAO partnered in a food security and nutrition project targeting crisis-affected communities in the prefectures of Ombella-Mpoko and Lobaye. The project provided hungry families with seeds and tools, and empowered them with technical and practical training to produce food for their families from their limited resources. The project facilitated the cultivation of 1 600 ha of land and the production of 1 330 tonnes of food – equating to 450 kg of food per household from an average farm size of just 0.5 ha of land. The production generated from the project allowed each beneficiary to meet their food needs for an average of three months, while the surplus food could either be sold or used to establish seed stocks for the following season.

In addition to the contribution to food security and nutrition, the project also promoted peace and stability through social reintegration among crisis-affected communities. The project also established an early warning system for food security as an additional measure against hunger and malnutrition.

Contribution to the SDGs:



A second chance

Ms Elodie Massemboko is a smallholder farmer and single mother of four from the village of Mongongolo, located on the Ndolobo-Bagandou axis in the sub-prefecture of Mbaïki. Elodie and her children were forced to flee their home to survive violence and the atrocities perpetrated in the region by the Seleka militia groups. After losing her home and land, Elodie and her children worked on local farms in order to meet their daily food needs.

To restore her independence and improve the lives of her children, Elodie brought her family to Sakabo village in the sub-prefecture of Mongoumba, where the authorities provided her with a home and a plot of land. The income Elodie earned from working on local farms, however, was just enough to feed her family, and there was never any money left to buy agricultural inputs and tools to start farming her land and produce her own food. Thanks to Ireland's generous support to the project, Elodie was able to purchase seeds through the seed voucher programme and cultivate her land using hoes distributed by FAO. With a little help, Elodie was able to produce 140 kg of groundnut, 270 kg of maize and 54 kg of white squash in her small farm.

With the support of Ireland and FAO, Elodie is now able to meet the food and nutrition needs of her family, conserve seed for the next planting season, and pay for her children's healthcare and education at the local school. Critical support such as this is restoring hope for the future to crisis-affected families, rebuilding communities by restoring livelihoods and resilience, and contributing to lasting peace in crisis-affected countries.







Supporting sustainable agriculture and food systems

Increasingly complex social, economic and environmental challenges posed by food production are demanding systemic responses that are more productive, environmentally sustainable and resilient, inclusive of poor and marginalised populations, and capable of delivering healthy and nutritious diets for all.

Small-scale producers provide more than 70 percent of the world's food, while agribusinesses are important generators of employment and income in rural communities worldwide. Unsustainable agricultural practices, however, are contributing to environmental degradation and climate change. Building sustainable food systems, therefore, requires the integration of small-scale producers and agribusinesses into global value chains that improve food security and nutrition, reduce the environmental impact of food production and help break the cycle of rural poverty.

To be truly sustainable, agriculture and food systems must address three broad challenges. The first challenge is to provide

safe and nutritious food to consumers, in sufficient quantities and at prices people can afford. The second challenge is to preserve natural resources while addressing the causes of climate change and protecting biodiversity. The third challenge is to improve and sustain the livelihoods of all actors in the food system, including women and youth, and promote rural development.

Through SSTC, Ireland is sharing its own experience and expertise in food systems transformation, using strategic multi-stakeholder partnerships involving farmers, governments and the private sector, to assist developing countries in sustainably enhancing their agricultural production capacities, productivity and food security. Ireland and FAO are partnering to support a sustainable food systems approach that will increase availability and access to safe and nutritious foods, improve economic viability, and enhance environmental sustainability and resilience to climate change and natural disasters. In this way, Ireland and FAO are ensuring that agriculture and food production contribute to achieving Agenda 2030 and the SDGs.



Promoting economic growth through sustainable food systems

Since 2017, Ireland, FAO and AUC have been collaborating on the topic of **Building Sustainable Food Systems** in support of Agenda 2030 and the SDGs. Through SSTC, Ireland is sharing its unique experience and expertise in sustainable food systems transformation to help developing countries invest in agriculture as a pathway to poverty reduction and sustainable economic growth.

In February 2018, the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM) of Ireland hosted the **“Africa–Ireland Building Inclusive and Sustainable Food Value Chains”** workshop in Dublin. This workshop was organized by FAO, in collaboration with the AUC and DAFM, to exchange experiences and share expertise on building sustainable agrifood value chains that are gender, youth and nutrition-sensitive. This high-level policy workshop, which was attended by public and private sector agrifood representatives from ten African countries, focused on mainstreaming sustainability into agriculture value chains through: developing sustainable broad-based strategy processes; integrating research, development and education programmes; engaging the private sector in environmental sustainability; placing value addition at the core of the food industry’s transformation; and attracting young people and female talents to the sector. Sharing the Irish experience on sustainable transformation also generated important findings for the AUC’s regional agribusiness and national agricultural growth strategies, and FAO’s Strategic Programme on Food Systems.

Building on the success of the Dublin workshop, Ireland, the AUC and FAO held a follow-on high-level executive coaching workshop on **“Engaging the Private Sector in Sustainable Food Systems”** in Kigali, Rwanda, in July 2019. The regional workshop provided an opportunity for policy-makers and private sector representatives from Angola, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda to learn new strategic processes and tools for multisectoral collaboration to drive competitive advantage, human capital and talent development, education and knowledge transfer, scenario thinking and risk management, and consumer-led innovation and R&D.

Ireland and FAO have continued to support the development of sustainable food systems at national level. Following a request for support from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) of Uganda, Ireland and FAO delivered a tailored **“Executive Coaching for Leaders in the Public Sector and Food Industry in Support of the National Agriculture Strategic Plan for Sustainable Food Systems in Uganda”**, which adapted the lessons learned in the Regional workshop in Rwanda to the specific conditions experienced in Uganda. The executive coaching workshop, which took place in December 2019 in Entebbe, Uganda, has led to improved private and public sector engagement for sustainable agrifood sector development through the country’s National Agriculture Investment Plan and Agriculture Sector Strategy Plan (2020–2025).



Addressing the sustainability of Africa's private sector through inclusive business models



Contribution:

EUR 173 677 (USD 188 574)



Beneficiaries:

Farmers' organizations, small and medium-sized agrifood enterprises, field practitioners, policy-makers



Location:

Africa



Duration:

2016–2018



Results:

knowledge and experience exchanges on agrifood sector development facilitated among private sector and the farming community;

collaboration between the Irish and African private sector and policy-makers strengthened.

The transformation of Africa's agrifood sector from commodity-based to added-value agriculture is essential to economic and rural development. Accelerating inclusive and sustainable economic growth in the agrifood sector, however, requires targeted public and private sector investments in value chain development that support smallholder farmers, including women and youth, to take on activities such as processing, preservation, packaging and labelling of food. Supporting smallholders to move up the food value chain through incentivizing and supporting added-value activities can help communities tackle poverty, reduce food and nutrition security and enhance the resilience of rural livelihoods.

To attract responsible domestic and international private-sector investments, small and medium-sized agriculture and food enterprises need to demonstrate that they have sound and sustainable business models. Between 2016 and 2018, an Irish-funded project supported the implementation of FAO's Inclusive Business Model (IBM) approach, designed to enhance the sustainable development of agrifood value chains through the inclusion of smallholder farmers. Ireland and FAO worked with farmers' organisations, traders, agrifood processors and large buyers to integrate and strengthen the role of smallholder farmers in business models leading to the formation of more sustainable and resilient agricultural value chains.

The IBM project used a training programme for field practitioners in many countries in Africa (Benin, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Rwanda, Senegal, etc.) to assist the design and implementation of sustainable business models that integrate smallholders and link small and medium-sized agrifood enterprises to markets. The project was supported by a high-level workshop held in Dublin in February 2018. The workshop, which was attended by senior policy-makers and agri-industry representatives from Ireland and Africa, facilitated the sharing of knowledge and expertise in agribusiness strategy formation, talent development and the mainstreaming of sustainability into agriculture and food value chains.

Under the multi-year IBM project, Ireland partnered with FAO to design and implement a training programme for Rwandan agrifood companies to support the development of a bioenergy industry using waste cooking oil and potato peels from crisp processors. The project successfully increased the sustainability of the value chain by creating employment and income opportunities while simultaneously reducing food waste.

Contribution to the SDGs:







Seeking an end to food loss and waste along the supply chain

Today, across the globe, significant quantities of food are either lost and/or wasted. This loss and waste represents a serious depletion of technical, financial and natural resources invested in land preparation, food production, harvesting, handling, processing and packaging. Reducing loss and waste from farm to factory to fork is one of the largest challenges facing modern food production and consumption, while simultaneously representing one of the greatest opportunities to enhance food and nutrition security and increase the sustainability of our food systems.

The causes of food loss and waste in low-income countries are mainly linked to financial, managerial and technical limitations in harvesting techniques, storage and cooling facilities in difficult climatic conditions, infrastructure, packaging and marketing systems. Measures for reducing food loss and waste, therefore, must address the efficiency of the food supply chain while contributing to food and nutrition security and enhancing environmental sustainability.

In 2013, with support from Ireland and other member countries, FAO launched the Global SAVE FOOD Initiative to raise awareness on food loss and waste, and to identify solutions for achieving more inclusive and efficient agrifood supply chains. In particular, Ireland supported the United Nations joint project on food loss and waste reduction under the SAVE FOOD Initiative. The latter was designed to carry out food loss and waste assessments using the FAO food loss methodology, and provide technical support to countries in the development of post-harvest policies, strategy frameworks and interventions to reduce food loss and waste, and enhance the sustainability of the food supply chain.

Beginning in July 2015 in Timor-Leste, the project successfully identified the critical loss points and the underlying causes of food loss and waste, and provided sustainable solutions to successfully reduce overall losses and waste through scientific research, awareness raising and collaboration with private and public partners. After successfully reducing food loss and waste in Timor-Leste, the project was expanded to include the assessment of maize and teff value chains in Ethiopia and maize and groundnut value chains in Malawi.



Boosting sustainable agricultural systems in Chad



Contribution:

EUR 524 973 (USD 570 003)



Beneficiaries:

4 200 people (70% women)



Location:

Kanem region; Chad



Duration:

2019–2020



Results so far:

agriculture production increased and diversified for agropastoral vulnerable households;

irrigation water management improved, especially through solar pumping;

food and nutrition practices enhanced through training and food preparation demonstrations.

The Kanem region of Chad is affected by high levels of chronic hunger and malnutrition. The changing climate is having a dramatic impact on the food production capacity of the Lake Chad ecosystem, while the security crises caused by the Boko Haram insurgency are further adding to the instability and vulnerability of farming communities in the region.

Agriculture, particularly livestock farming, is the main source of food and income for the rural population in Kanem. However, a lack of quality inputs and equipment, climatic shocks and the limited capacity of producers to cope with pests and diseases mean yields are low and production uncertain.

The impact of climate has meant that agriculture and food production have become increasingly concentrated in Kanem's irrigated oasis areas. To maximise the considerable production potential of these areas and support the development of resilient, self-sufficient smallholder farmers, the Government of Ireland and FAO are working together on a number of projects in the region designed to increase access to inputs, equipment and technical knowledge that will intensify and diversify production for improved food and nutrition security, and resilient livelihoods.


One such project funded by Ireland is aiming to increase food availability for 700 households through improved water management for irrigation. To achieve this goal, FAO supplied solar kits for irrigation, trained local technicians on the maintenance of oasis irrigation systems and conducted agropastoral field schools for 15 community groups across three oasis sites, with an emphasis on women's participation. Through the implementation of Participatory Community Plans, the project supported community groups to set up date palm nurseries, access agricultural inputs equipment to produce date palm and other high-value nutritious crops, and benefit from technical support in good agricultural, food and nutrition practices. The project helped smallholder farmers in Kanem to be more self-sufficient, while improving their resilience to conflict and climate shocks.

Contribution to the SDGs:









Promoting peace through resilience building

Man-made conflict is a leading cause of hunger and malnutrition in the world today. Food insecurity and limited access to vital natural resources are both a cause and a consequence of conflict and fragility. Ireland, through its support to the nexus of humanitarian intervention, development cooperation and peacebuilding, is helping to break the cycle of violence and vulnerability to achieve lasting peace and Zero Hunger in fragile contexts.

Smallholder farmers and their families who depend on agriculture for their livelihoods often bear the worst impacts of conflict. Maintaining food production and rebuilding the agriculture sector are fundamental to restoring food security, creating lasting stability and ending protracted conflicts. Recognising the complex relationship between agriculture-based livelihoods, long-term development and peace, Ireland's support to humanitarian interventions and resilience-building in the agriculture sector is helping to tackle the root causes of conflict to support sustainable peacebuilding.

Ireland has long been a vital partner to FAO's work in emergencies and protracted crises, and the country is an important and effective contributor to FAO's SFERA. Ireland's support of SFERA has not only contributed to saving lives and preserving the dignity of vulnerable communities caught up in crises, but also strengthening their livelihoods so that they can better withstand future shocks. This timely investment made to safeguard agriculture-based livelihoods and build resilient food systems has reduced humanitarian needs and costs, and allowed for a more targeted allocation of limited humanitarian resources.

Through the resilience programme, FAO and Ireland combine the strengths of humanitarian assistance and development actions to support countries to effectively prevent and cope with threats and disasters that affect agriculture, food security and nutrition. By supporting humanitarian interventions and resilience-building activities as priority areas in its contributions to FAO, Ireland is helping to improve the lives and livelihoods of farmers and their families immediately affected by conflict and fragility, and support the long-term security that comes from lasting peace.

Supporting vulnerable smallholder farmers and their families affected by the Syrian crisis



Contribution:

EUR 1.1 million (USD 1.2 million)



Beneficiaries:

12 350 vulnerable households (Syrian Arab Republic) and 1 000 returnee households (Lebanon)



Location:

Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey



Duration:

2016–2017



Results:

vegetable production, dietary diversity and income increased through the provision of winter, spring and summer vegetable seed packages;

skills on good agricultural practices strengthened on backyard vegetable production and marketing, especially for women;

safety and quality of food handling and processing improved through the provision of food processing and preservation kits.

The Syrian conflict, which began in 2011, has had a devastating impact on the country's economy and the agricultural sector. Before the outbreak of violence, agriculture was the main source of employment for nearly half of the Syrian population and accounted for between 20 and 25 percent of the country's gross domestic product. The scale and intensity of the conflict, however, has forced almost half of the Syrian population to abandon their homes and livelihoods, making it the largest displacement crisis globally. Many of those displaced by the violence have sought refuge outside of the Syrian Arab Republic in neighbouring Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. The massive influx of refugees in neighbouring countries, many of whom live outside of refugee camps, has disrupted food markets, inflated food prices, and placed unsustainable pressure on already fragile food systems.

The loss of production capacity in the Syrian Arab Republic and the increased demand for food and resources in countries hosting large refugee populations is causing a food security and nutrition crisis in the region. Refugees and host communities alike struggle to obtain the assets they need – such as land, agricultural inputs and veterinary supplies – to produce enough food to feed their families and generate an income.

Responding to the crisis, Ireland supported FAO to carry out a multi-disciplinary scoping mission to Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey to assess the impacts of the Syrian refugee crisis on agricultural livelihoods and natural resources, and to identify ways to strengthen institutional capacities to improve support to vulnerable households.

The findings of the scoping mission informed the establishment of food security and nutrition-focused projects in which vulnerable households in Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic were provided with winter, spring and summer vegetable seed planting packages, as well as training in good agricultural practices for backyard vegetable production and marketing. In addition, families received kits for bread making and food preservation (e.g. jam, dried fruit, pickles) to imbed resilience and increase income potential through value addition. The initiative strengthened the food security and nutrition status of vulnerable households through increased production capacity, improved dietary diversity and income generation, while protecting and restoring the resilience of agriculture-based livelihoods in areas affected by the Syrian conflict.

Contribution to the SDGs:



Giving hope to smallholder farmers

Dima Noufal, a married mother of two, owns a 400 m² garden with her family. Dima received an elementary education and is now a full-time carer for her two children, one of whom is disabled. As a result of the Syrian conflict, Dima struggles to find food to feed her family and earn enough money to afford the vital medicine for her ten-year-old disabled boy.

Under this project, Ireland partnered with FAO to support Dima and her family through the provision of winter vegetable kits, the strengthening of capacity skills and monitoring of crop production. "When I started to see my vegetables grow, I felt very happy that I can now make my family different kinds of food. I want to make sure that my children are eating a variety of foods to grow up healthy," Dima says. "Thanks to this project, sometimes I share the surplus of vegetables with my neighbours, who also are in need of food. It is a hard situation we are all facing here in the Syrian Arab Republic, and we need to support each other whenever we can," she adds.

Ireland and FAO are supporting Dima and other smallholder farmers in the Syrian Arab Republic affected by conflict to produce enough food to feed their families and generate much-needed income from surplus production to afford vital medicines.



Saving the lives and livelihoods of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host families through a cost-effective response



Contribution:

**EUR 1 million (USD 1.1 million) – phase I;
EUR 460 500 (USD 500 000) – phase II**



Beneficiaries:

21 100 vulnerable households



Location:

Nigeria



Duration:

**2016–2017 (phase I);
Jan 2018–Dec 2018 (phase II)**



Results:

household production increased by 40% thanks to the provision of agricultural inputs, enabling beneficiary families to cover their cereal needs for six months and vegetable needs for four months;

animal health improved and beneficiaries' livelihoods strengthened as a result of the provision of livestock (goats) and vaccination treatment (cattle).

Since 2013, the extreme violence caused by Boko Haram insurgents in north-eastern Nigeria has forced over 1.7 million civilians to flee their homes and lose their livelihoods. The widespread destruction caused by the protracted conflict has been particularly detrimental to agriculture and food production in the region. The conflict has caused significant livestock losses, reduced access to fishing grounds, destroyed farming facilities and led to the collapse of vital supports and services.

The lack of agricultural inputs is a major constraint for many communities that continue to rely on prolonged and expensive humanitarian assistance to meet their daily food needs. In response, between 2016 and 2018 Ireland funded two projects aimed at restoring the productive assets of internally displaced people (IDPs), returnees and vulnerable host families in the region. The funding enabled FAO to distribute crop production and livestock inputs to re-establish food security, improve nutrition, restore livelihoods and prevent long-term reliance on humanitarian aid.

Together, both projects provided over 21 100 households with agricultural inputs – such as vegetable, cereal and pulse seeds – to support smallholder farmers to produce their own food during the rainy and dry seasons. The projects resulted in the cumulative production of more than 27 000 tonnes of food. Under the projects' livestock components, goats were distributed to 1 200 households and 5 000 households had their cattle (approximately 50 000 animals) vaccinated. The resulting milk production is helping to diversify the diets of beneficiary families, particularly young children who are otherwise dependent on cereal-based food aid. The income generated from livestock farming, meanwhile, is helping to rebuild resilient and prosperous agricultural livelihoods and create the stable conditions necessary to bring to an end the conflict in the region.

Contribution to the SDGs:



Providing agricultural inputs to IDPs

Boli is a young mother of three who fled her village near Wasaram, in Borno State, after a violent attack from Boko Haram. "They burnt my house, I fled my hometown and now I have to start all over again," she recalls with sadness. She settled in the Kukareta informal IDP camp two years ago in Yobe State, where more than 10 000 displaced families currently live.

Boli has had no income except the little money she earned from selling wood she collected in the area. Even with the support of some villagers who shared food in the most trying times, she hardly managed to prepare more than one meal per day for her family. "My husband left us only six months after we came here. He couldn't stand staying just doing nothing, and see us hungry. I am now alone with my three children."

Boli and her family were among the most vulnerable households that received emergency agricultural support from FAO during the rainy season. This was the first time that Boli had the chance to engage in farming activities since she arrived at the camp. "The village had allowed me to cultivate 1 ha of land, within a ten-minute walk from the camp. I was so happy when I prepared the field!" she recalls. Boli received 18 kg of improved varieties of sorghum and cowpea seeds and fertilizers. The harvest will start at the end of September, and is expected to cover the family's food needs for up to six months.

"Cowpea is a locally adapted and highly nutritious pulse, densely packed with proteins. It is an excellent complementary food for infants and young children," explained Amadou Diop, FAO Emergency Response Officer. "It is also in high demand on local markets and farmers will even be able to sell part of what they grow to earn some money, buy other food items and diversify their diets."

As Boli returns from the field at the end of the day, she shares her thoughts about what the future holds: "I got some news from my village. Fighting is still ongoing. But when the situation improves, I want to go back there and restart my life. I am back at work, I feel stronger now."



Improving the livelihoods of households affected by conflict and Ebola in the Democratic Republic of the Congo



Contribution:

EUR 500 000 (USD 542 888)



Beneficiaries:

4 500 households
(160 production groups)



Location:

Democratic Republic of
the Congo



Duration:

2019–2020



Results so far:

production and livelihoods
increased and improved;

access to inclusive financing
through VSLA provided;

local governance and capacities
on social issues strengthened,
including nutrition, gender, social
cohesion and peaceful cohabitation.

Since December 2017, the Ituri province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo has suffered from intercommunal conflicts and military operations causing widespread tensions and instability. The outbreak of the Ebola virus in August 2018 further compounded the difficult security conditions experienced by rural communities in the region.

As a result of the large-scale population displacement caused by security and health concerns, food insecurity and malnutrition have dramatically increased in the region. Farming activity has ceased, farm holdings have been abandoned, incomes have been lost and entire agricultural production seasons missed. Banning wild animal hunting in an effort to control the spread of Ebola has had a devastating impact on the livelihoods of low-income indigenous populations.

Thanks to Irish funding, FAO is working to increase food availability and rebuild the livelihoods of IDPs, returnees, host families and families affected by Ebola in the Ituri province. Through the holistic *Caisses de résiliences* approach, FAO is promoting the application of good agricultural practices to increase nutrition-sensitive agricultural production, improve rural finance management and reduce community tensions and stigmatisation by fostering social cohesion, thus strengthening the resilience of local communities.

With the support of Ireland, FAO is providing seeds, tools, processing units and small livestock – together with technical support and knowledge sharing through Farmer Field Schools – to help build farmers' capacity to increase food production. FAO is also promoting savings and credit schemes at community level through Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs). This will allow members to save regularly as well as access finance to increase investment and production, diversify sources of income and build lasting resilience into their farm businesses. The project is using already established VSLAs and production group networks to create "listening spaces" where families and communities can raise awareness of conflict management and violence prevention, gender issues, nutrition education, hygiene, social cohesion, and build solidarity within groups and across neighbouring communities.

Contribution to the SDGs:







Flexible funds for rapid action: SFERA

In the world, most of the families suffering from extreme poverty, hunger and malnutrition depend on renewable natural resources for their livelihoods. These natural resource-based livelihoods are most vulnerable to climate and socio-economic shocks, conflict and protracted crises, and transboundary pests and diseases. Where families and communities are unable to respond quickly and effectively to restore their livelihoods, they fall into a cycle of repeated losses, forcing them deeper into poverty and increasing their reliance on external aid.

During a crisis, many productive assets such as seeds, livestock and fishing gear are lost. FAO's first priority is to help affected farming families produce their own food and rebuild their lives and livelihoods as quickly as possible while strengthening their resilience.

SFERA was established in 2004 to enhance FAO's capacity to respond quickly to emerging crises. Through strategic resource partner funding, SFERA provides FAO with the financial means and flexibility to react promptly to emerging humanitarian crises. FAO uses early warning systems based on food security indicators to monitor the vulnerability of agricultural communities.

Ireland provides critical emergency funding to SFERA to support the work of the FAO country teams to rapidly and effectively respond in times of crisis. SFERA allows quick and effective support to help agricultural communities to produce their own food, rebuild their livelihoods and restore and strengthen resilience during emergencies. The ability to intervene early in an emerging crisis, which SFERA provides, is critically important to crisis prevention and containment, the alleviation of suffering and the protection of lives and livelihoods, and to the overall cost-effectiveness of the response efforts.

Ireland's support to SFERA enables:

- Rapid and effective agricultural assistance thanks to the quick release of funding to address identified needs;
- Strategic programme support to formulate resilience-building response;
- Quick capacity recovery of crisis-affected populations through rapid agricultural input delivery to restore food production and stabilize livelihoods;
- Increased cost-effectiveness by reducing time and transaction costs for all stakeholders.







Protecting the environment through natural resource management and climate action

Our well-being and that of our planet depends on a healthy natural environment. Healthy ecosystems clean our water, purify our air, maintain our soil, regulate the climate, recycle nutrients, produce raw materials and resources for medicines and other purposes, and provide us with food. These ecosystem “goods and services” are vital for the survival and prosperity of current and future generations. Biodiversity is the key indicator of the health of our planet’s ecosystem.

Agricultural and food production accounts for a large portion of the planet’s land and freshwater use and is, therefore, inherently linked to the natural environment. The way in which our food is produced, however, is having a considerable impact on the environment, in the form of climate change, pollution, over-exploitation of natural resources and loss of biodiversity. Unsustainable agricultural practices are reducing the capacity of soils and biodiversity to produce food and sustain rural livelihoods. Climate change is also having a dramatic effect on food production. Changes in annual temperatures and

rainfall patterns, combined with an increased frequency of extreme weather events, are impacting crop yields and livestock productivity as well as fisheries and agroforestry, in areas already vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition.

Ireland is partnering with FAO to promote a food systems approach that supports effective natural resource management and climate action for sustainable food production and rural livelihoods. Ireland understands the interlinkages that connect agriculture, climate and the environment and the importance of inclusive policy dialogue to address complex sustainability challenges. Transforming our food systems requires a systemic, cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach capable of assessing risks and creating sustainable, integrated solutions for agricultural communities. Changing the way in which we produce and consume food can not only reduce the impact of agriculture and the environment, but also increase the sector’s contribution to biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Tackling deforestation and health issues through alternative cooking fuel for Rohingya refugees



Contribution:

EUR 460 500 (USD 500 000)



Beneficiaries:

3 000 households,
including high-impacted
and vulnerable host
community households



Location:

Bangladesh



Duration:

2017–2018



Results:

household expenditure on
woodfuel reduced for newly
arrived refugees;

nutrition awareness and cooking
behaviors improved;

over-exploitation of local forests
and reserves reduced;

distribution mechanism for
LPG cooking systems established.

The arrival and settlement of Rohingya refugees in the expansion area of the Kutupalong camp in Ukha, Bangladesh, created complex social, economic and environmental challenges and resulted in escalated tensions between the host community and the refugee population. The speed and scale of the refugee influx rapidly increased competition for scarce natural resources, intensified environmental degradation, reduced employment opportunities and inflated food prices.

The increased demand for firewood to cook food was having a particularly negative impact on the environment and social cohesion amongst local and refugee communities. Local forest resources were quickly becoming overexploited, reducing the availability of firewood and leading to widespread soil erosion and ecosystem destabilization. Limited access to alternative fuels was forcing refugees to venture onto private lands or travel very long distances to gather firewood. Leaving the relative safety of the refugee camp was contributing to an increased incidence of sexual violence against women and young girls. Meanwhile, refugee families were forced to adopt negative coping strategies in response to limited fuel resources, including undercooking food, eating less food per meal, regularly skipping meals, or selling food rations.

With support from Ireland through the SFERA mechanism, FAO provided liquid petroleum gas (LPG) cooking sets to refugees and heavily impacted host community populations to address the challenges associated with limited fuel availability. LPG is a highly efficient, clean fuel source with a much lower health risk compared to woodfuel. The energy content of LPG is three times greater and the heating efficiency five times higher than that of woodfuel. The pilot project provided vulnerable households with an LPG cooking set and five months' worth of refill vouchers. Communities also received training on the safe use of the LPG sets, as well as nutrition, cooking techniques and good hygiene practices.

The LPG project had an immediate impact on household incomes and food security, while reducing the environmental impact of the refugee community, the risk of sexual violence against women and young girls, and tensions between refugees and the host community. Ireland is now supporting the scaling up of the pilot project through "SAFE Plus" (Safe Approaches to Fuel and Energy Plus Landscape Restoration and Livelihoods) to reach approximately 125 000 households through an inter-agency partnership involving FAO, the International Organization for Migration and the World Food Programme.

Contribution to the SDGs:





Fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships to address global challenges

Throughout its evolving partnership with FAO, Ireland has maintained its commitment to global initiatives that support cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder cooperation to address large-scale challenges in the agricultural and food sector. Ireland supports the sharing of knowledge and expertise through creative and inclusive partnerships to drive innovative, sustainable solutions to help transform our food systems.

The Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance Partnership (FAO LEAP)

The FAO LEAP Partnership is a cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder partnership, involving governments, the private sector, NGOs, Civil Society Organizations, academia and research, which provides a coordinated approach to environmental performance assessment based on international best practices. The Partnership, through its inclusivity, helps to build global consensus on science-based methodologies, indicators and databases for understanding the environmental performance of livestock supply chains. The guidelines produced by the Partnership help to shape evidence-based policy measures and inform business strategies for improved environmental sustainability across the livestock sector.

Ireland is proud to be a founding member of the FAO LEAP Partnership. With support from Ireland, FAO hosts the LEAP Secretariat, which coordinates and facilitates the work of the Technical Advisory Groups (TAGs), contributes to the development of scientific and technical advice and guidelines, and ensures coherence across projects and activities. Ireland remains actively engaged in the work of the Partnership, including leading the TAG on biodiversity between 2012 and 2015 and chairing the Partnership in 2015. Ireland also provides significant in-kind contributions to the FAO LEAP Partnership through the active engagement of Irish experts. These experts participate in the Partnership's numerous working groups tasked with developing scientific and technical advice, and practical tools that are essential to address the environmental impact of the feed and livestock sectors, while improving the efficiency and profitability of livestock supply chains.

The FAO LEAP partnership is helping farmers in Ireland to improve the sustainability of livestock production. Dairy farmers participating in the Carbery Greener Dairy Farms Initiative are using FAO LEAP Guidelines

to enhance the environmental sustainability of their farms, while improving the efficiency and profitability of production. The innovative dairy efficiency programme, which is supported by Teagasc and involves farmers from all four Carbery Co-ops (Barryroe, Bandon, Drinagh and Lisavaird), is designed to measure, monitor and optimise on-farm resource allocation and best practices in sustainability. Farmers participating in the scheme are using a creative "digital storytelling" approach to share their stories and enable "peer-to-peer" knowledge exchange and learning, thus helping to promote environmental sustainability across the dairy industry in Ireland. In this way, Ireland's support to the FAO LEAP partnership is helping the Irish dairy industry respond to the challenge of environmental sustainability in a positive, innovative and effective way through improved methods, metrics and data, that drive on-farm efficiency and profitability.

The Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (GACSA)

Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) is aimed at enhancing the capacity of agricultural systems to support food security by incorporating climate change adaptation and the potential for mitigation into sustainable agriculture development strategies. The CSA approach promotes the triple objectives of: improving agricultural productivity and incomes in a sustainable way; building resilience to extreme weather and climate change; and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, when possible. Through the development of integrated approaches that take into account country-specific contexts and capacities, CSA is supporting the transformation and reorientation of agriculture and food systems through increased access to better information, aligned policies, coordinated institutional arrangements and flexible incentives and financial mechanisms.

The Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (GACSA) is an inclusive, voluntary, action-oriented multi-stakeholder platform involving governments, international and regional organisations, institutions, civil society, farmers' organisations and businesses. GACSA is committed to the incorporation of CSA approaches within agriculture and food systems through dialogue and debate, knowledge exchange and learning, and the creation of transformational partnerships to drive action across the three pillars of CSA – productivity, adaptation and mitigation. It builds on the diversity of resources, knowledge, information and expertise of its members to stimulate concrete initiatives at all levels.

Ireland was one of the first nations to pledge its support to the GACSA at the one-day UN Climate Summit in

New York on 23 September 2014. Ireland formally joined the Alliance in February 2015, and continues to support GACSA both as a financial contributor and a member of the Strategic Committee. The Strategic Committee is the representative body of Alliance members and the decision-making authority responsible for approving the annual Programme of Work and the budget for the Facilitation Unit. The Facilitation Unit serves as the Secretariat of the Alliance, and supports the work of the Strategic Committee. The Facilitation Unit is hosted by FAO, with support from Ireland and other resource partners.

Through GACSA, Ireland and FAO are helping farmers to find new approaches to increase productivity, limit agriculture's environmental footprint, and help farmers adapt to a changing climate.

The Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL)

The livestock sector is vital to global food security and health and performs critical development functions through its contribution to rural livelihoods, poverty reduction and economic growth. However, in order to protect the planet and meet the commitments of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, livestock systems must be sustainable and efficient.

The Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL) is a multi-stakeholder partnership created to address this need for sustainability. GASL brings together stakeholders from all parts of the livestock sector and society at large to facilitate dialogue, assemble and communicate evidence, and advocate practice and policy change. Founded in 2011, GASL seeks to enhance livestock holders' commitment and investment in support of the SDGs, especially in the areas of food and nutritional security, natural resources and climate change, animal health and animal welfare, and livelihoods and economic growth.

Through continued support from resource partners such as Ireland, FAO hosts the GASL secretariat which facilitates the Global Agenda's activities, organizes meetings and disseminates information. The partnership consists of over 100 members including governments, farmers, members from the private sector and civil society, NGOs, academia and research institutions, resource partners and intergovernmental and multilateral organizations.

GASL's added value is the strengthening of regional stakeholder inclusion and representation, ensuring a comprehensive discussion across a diverse range of experiences and expertise. The Action Networks of the Global Agenda collect regional and worldwide experiences to produce globally discussed and locally tested scientific evidence to support practice and policy change in favour of sustainable livestock around the world.



Supporting inclusive dialogue in Europe and Central Asia

Established by FAO in 1949, the **European Commission on Agriculture (ECA)** assists Member Governments of the Europe and Central Asia region to cooperate on agricultural matters including sustainable development, nutrition, trade, research, education and extension. It also supports the technical work of FAO in the region, in particular through coordination, planning and the identification of priorities, and serves as the preparatory body for the technical discussions and decision-making at the Regional Conference for Europe – FAO's highest governing body for the region.

Membership of ECA is open to all Member Countries in the FAO Europe and Central Asia region, and currently comprises 54 Member Countries and one Member Organization (the European Union). At the 41st Session of the Commission held in October 2019, Ireland was appointed to chair ECA for the 2019–2021 biennium, including presiding over the Executive Committee which acts as the governing body of the Commission during the inter-sessional period. Ireland is playing a leading role in facilitating and supporting inclusive dialogue on agricultural matters in the region.



Strengthening global food governance

Global governance of food security refers to the mechanisms that facilitate debate, convergence of views and coordination of actions to improve food and nutrition security at global, regional and national levels. Governance work is problem-driven, context-specific and people-centric. Strong global governance of food and agriculture is essential to achieving a world without hunger and poverty by 2030. FAO and Ireland are working together to promote governance mechanisms that help to clarify the nature of the problem, identify the primary issue(s) and involve all relevant stakeholders to implement effective collective action to end hunger and malnutrition and eradicate poverty.

Keeping plants and animals healthy, facilitating trade, and ensuring that the benefits of safe and sustainable food systems are shared equally by all are central to FAO and Ireland's shared vision for global food governance. With Ireland's support, FAO develops and promotes international

standards, guidelines and agreements that strengthen food governance across the food system by ensuring that food is safe, sustainably produced, and fairly and equitably traded.

The world's food and agricultural systems are essential to the health and well-being of every woman, man, girl and boy on earth. Ensuring that everyone has access to safe, sustainable food for healthy diets is one of the most fundamental responsibilities of human societies. Improving the global governance of food and agriculture is one of the priorities of Ireland's food security policy. Through its partnership with FAO, Ireland is developing and enhancing global food governance that addresses the underlying causes of hunger and poverty, and facilitates substantial and rapid progress towards global food and nutrition security by 2030.

Codex Alimentarius

The Codex Alimentarius, or “Food Code”, is a collection of standards, guidelines and codes of practice established by FAO and the World Health Organization (WHO) to protect consumer health and promote fair practices in international food trade. FAO and WHO, operating through the Codex Alimentarius Commission, facilitate the development of science-based, common approaches to address human health and trade-related risks.

The Codex system is a unique global governance mechanism facilitating the involvement of all countries in formulating and harmonizing food standards and ensuring their effective global implementation. The broad scope of Codex, 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. Codex has become the global food standards reference point for consumers, food producers, processors and traders, and national food control agencies.

Ireland has been an active member of the Codex Alimentarius since its foundation in 1963. The country continues to support the open, transparent and inclusive evolution of Codex to meet the challenges of ensuring safety, quality and fairness in international food trade. In 2017, Ireland provided EUR 500 000 (USD 542 888) to the FAO/WHO Codex Trust Fund, which supports developing countries to build robust and sustainable national capacities to fully and effectively engage in Codex. The Trust Fund is particularly important to the inclusive work of Codex, as the development of global food safety and quality standards can only be achieved with the meaningful participation of developing countries. In addition to financial support, Ireland maintains an active role in the technical work of Codex. In 2018, Ireland chaired the Working Group on “Nutrient Reference Values for older infants and young children” of the Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses.





Coordinated actions to contain the threat of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Europe

The control of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) is critical to ensuring food chains function efficiently and that regional and international trade moves freely. Reducing the risk FMD poses to animal health requires coordinated, common actions across diverse food supply chains. To achieve this, FAO and Ireland have been working together through the **European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (EuFMD)** to build the long-term capacities of partner countries in animal health and livestock services, particularly strengthening veterinary services and improving disease surveillance capabilities.

As part of its long-term capacity strengthening approach, EuFMD developed the Progressive Control Pathway for FMD, which has become the main tool used by FAO and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) for FMD prevention actions across the world. EuFMD provides additional support to member countries, including operating a Fund for Applied Research, provides an extensive set of in-person and online training resources and programmes, and maintains an emergency response capacity which has been called upon almost every year since its formation. To ensure risk communication with Members, EuFMD also provides a quarterly report on FMD movements across the globe to better inform risk managers, and maintains an FMD Knowledge Bank.

The EuFMD, with the support of the Irish Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, has established an early warning and community resilience pilot project aimed at developing guidance on how veterinary services may apply phone-based communication tools to improve reporting and reduce the impact of epidemic animal diseases. The project uses a simple SMS technology that gives users options on reporting and provides free advice on disease control.

Established in 1954, EuFMD is one of FAO's oldest commissions. Ireland was a founding member of the Commission, and at its inaugural meeting, J.C. Nagle from Ireland was elected as its first chairperson. In the intervening years, Ireland has maintained a very close relationship with the EuFMD, including through the assignment of associate professional officers. The leveraging of the work developed and undertaken by the Commission for its member countries to collaboratively work with OIE and FAO in delivering on their global animal health objectives has brought significant added value to these efforts, especially in developing countries. Ireland is proud to continue its active role in EuFMD by chairing the Commission/Executive Committee for the 2019–2021 period.

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

The conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture is fundamental to achieving food and nutrition security and for a progressive realization of the right to food. 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 among countries. This helps to ensure that farmers and researchers across the globe have access to the world's most important food crops and can utilize the valuable genetic traits found within this resource bank to improve food production, enhance the climate resilience of food systems, and transform the lives and livelihoods of farming families.

The Treaty has enabled scientists of all genders and ages to receive training in the conservation, management and use of plant genetic diversity, and facilitated access to new technologies that have helped them to discover and breed crop traits important for food security and climate adaptation in their region. Since 2009, nearly one million people in developing countries, mostly smallholder farmers, have benefited from projects supported by the Treaty. By the end of 2019, more than five million samples of genetic diversity had been exchanged under the Treaty.

In 2018, Ireland provided EUR 437 475 (USD 475 000) to help developing countries to participate in Treaty processes. In addition, Ireland contributed EUR 150 000 (USD 162 866) to support the enhancement of the Multilateral System and preparations for the Eighth Session of the Governing Body.

Ireland supports FAO's role as a leading forum for countries to address the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for food and agriculture, including both plant and livestock genetics. This includes FAO's roles as host of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, which provided the forum for the negotiation of ITPGRFA. The Commission also publishes a number of flagship reports on the state of both plant and animal genetic diversity worldwide, which are among the most comprehensive reference tools for policy-makers and practitioners alike.

International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

The IPPC is an intergovernmental treaty which provides a common and harmonized framework aimed at preventing the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products, and promoting appropriate measures for their control. The IPPC extends beyond agricultural plants to include the protection of forests and wild flora through the control of vehicles, aircraft and vessels, containers, storage facilities, soil and other objects or materials that can harbour or spread pests. The IPPC allows countries to analyse risks to their national plant resources and use science-based measures to safeguard their cultivated and wild plants.

The IPPC's core activities include: governance, standard setting, implementation and capacity development, and trade facilitation. The IPPC Secretariat is based at the FAO headquarters in Rome since 1992, and is responsible for coordinating the core activities of the Convention, including the development of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). ISPMs are recognized by the World Trade Organization as the global standards for managing pest risks associated with trade.

Ireland is one of over 180 countries that have signed up as Contracting Party to the IPPC. Ireland supports coordinated, effective action to prevent and control the introduction and spread of plant pests through its contribution to the work of the Convention, as well as annual financial support. In particular, Ireland has been a leading advocate for the Electronic Phytosanitary Certification (ePhyto) – a system of electronic phytosanitary certification that can be easily exchanged among national plant protection organizations.

Climate change, trade globalization, and international travel is placing plant health under increasing pressure. In December 2018, the United Nations General Assembly declared 2020 as the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH). Ireland has been a strong supporter of the IYPH as an opportunity to highlight the importance of plant health to ending global hunger, reducing poverty, protecting the environment, and boosting economic development.

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

The VGGT represent a historic breakthrough in the global effort to safeguard the legitimate rights of people to own, use and access land. These first-ever global tenure guidelines are protecting the rights of millions of smallholder farmers worldwide, and promoting agricultural investment and productivity which leads to stability and peace, poverty eradication, food and nutrition security, and sustainable development.

In September 2017, the Government of Ireland signed an agreement to support the implementation of the VGGT in Sierra Leone. The project, entitled “Protecting women’s customary land rights in Sierra Leone”, focused on advancing women’s land rights through two interdependent components. The first component of the project focused on conducting a context analysis of the critical aspects influencing and hindering women’s

land rights in three ethnically diverse customary tenure communities – Temne, Limba and Mende. The second component focused on building the capacity of women and men to act as community land rights advocates to help women negotiate and secure equal rights to land in their communities.

The project strengthened the capacity of rural women in Sierra Leone to understand their land rights and to self-advocate for the elimination of discriminatory customary barriers preventing access to land. The project also provided long-term protection of their customary land rights through improved land rights administration reforms. The success of this Irish-funded project led to a second follow-up project from the UN Secretary-General’s Peacebuilding Fund entitled “Creating peaceful societies through women’s improved access to management of natural resources, land tenure rights and economic empowerment in Sierra Leone”.

Ireland’s support of the VGGT is ensuring inclusive policy dialogue and land reform, as well as participation in tenure governance processes for women, vulnerable populations and marginalized groups. This helps people to claim, secure and restore their legitimate tenure rights, while boosting agricultural growth and inclusive rural transformation.





The way forward

Ireland played a leading role, as co-facilitator along with Kenya, in shaping the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs. The 2030 Agenda sets the world on an ambitious pathway to inclusive prosperity through transformative action, embracing the principles of sustainability and tackling the root causes of poverty and hunger to leave no one behind. As we enter the Decade of Action to deliver the SDGs, Ireland has renewed its commitment to achieving the 2030 Agenda by making the SDGs the overarching framework for its new international development policy, A Better World.

This renewed commitment is needed now more than ever. We start the Decade of Action at risk of failing to reach SDG 2: Zero Hunger. The year 2020 has been a time of great disruption, with conflict and climate change increasing the number of people in the world suffering from hunger to an estimated 690 million. This is compounded by the unprecedented human health, economic and social impacts of the global COVID-19 pandemic.

If we are to deliver on the goals of the 2030 Agenda, we must intensify our efforts towards ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture. Responding to this challenge, Ireland and FAO are creating new and better ways of working together to build inclusive enabling environments that ensure all of society can share in the benefits of sustainable development.

Through the first Ireland–FAO Framework Agreement, Ireland and FAO have re-forged their partnership to focus on six priority areas of intervention: sustainable food systems; nutrition; gender and youth; climate action; building resilience and reducing humanitarian need; and global governance of food systems and nutrition.

Ireland remains a committed partner of FAO in the global fight against hunger and malnutrition. Through the new Framework Agreement, Ireland and FAO have strengthened their shared commitment to realizing the 2030 Agenda and delivering a world free from hunger – for people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships.

Bilateral projects funded by Ireland (ongoing in 2014–2020)*

Project symbol	Project title	Total budget (USD)**	Start date	End date	Location
OSRO/NER/007/IRE	Improving food security, nutrition and resilience of Diffa communities affected by natural shocks, climate change and the Lake Chad Basin conflict	597 372	22/01/2021	21/01/2022	Niger
OSRO/KEN/003/IRE	Emergency support to improve surveillance and control of Desert Locust invasion	597 371	22/01/2021	21/01/2022	Kenya
GCP/GLO/489/IRE	Protecting the diets of the most vulnerable people as part of COVID-19 response and recovery program	500 000	18/01/2021	18/01/2022	Global
GCP/GLO/448/IRE	Migration and climate change: Tackling climate-migration challenges and fostering climate adaptation	182 139	01/01/2021	31/12/2022	Global
GCP/GLO/480/IRE	Integrating Social Protection and Agricultural Interventions to Enable the Adoption of Climate Smart	308 224	14/12/2020	29/12/2023	Global
GCP/GLO/481/IRE	Technical and operational support to Action: Track 1	597 372	03/12/2020	31/12/2021	Global
GCP/GLO/436/IRE	Climate Action to achieve the SDGs	188 000	01/01/2020	31/12/2021	Global
GCP/GLO/437/IRE	Achieving the SDGs in Africa through Climate Smart Agriculture and other sustainable interventions	184 000	01/01/2020	31/03/2022	Global
OSRO/CHD/806/IRE	Sustainable Revitalization of Agricultural Systems in Kanem Oases	570 003	08/01/2019	07/01/2020	Chad
OSRO/CMR/803/IRE	Supporting household resilience of Lake Chad Basin communities affected by the Boko Haram insurgency	569 998	08/01/2019	07/01/2020	Cameroon

Project symbol	Project title	Total budget (USD)**	Start date	End date	Location
OSRO/DRC/807/IRE	Amélioration de la résilience de 4 500 ménages affectés par les conflits interethnique et ceux se trouvant dans les zones de santé affectées par la maladie d'Ebola	568 828	08/01/2019	07/01/2020	Democratic Republic of the Congo
OSRO/RAF/803/IRE	Emergency support to improve surveillance and control of ASF in West and Central Africa	341 297	08/01/2019	07/01/2020	Regional Africa
OSRO/RAF/804/IRE	Mitigating the Risk of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) Emergence and Impacts in East Africa	228 310	08/01/2019	07/01/2020	Regional Africa
OSRO/SFE/802/IRE	Fast Tracking Fall Armyworm Management and Response	505 909	08/01/2019	07/01/2020	Eastern Africa
OSRO/CAF/707/IRE	Strengthening food security, nutrition and livelihoods of vulnerable populations affected by the crisis in the Central African Republic	500 000	01/01/2018	31/12/2018	Central African Republic
OSRO/NIR/712/IRE	Emergency agricultural and livestock assistance to returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host families affected	500 000	01/01/2018	31/12/2018	Nigeria
OSRO/SFE/703/IRE	Sustainable Management of Fall Armyworm in Africa / Emergency	500 000	01/01/2018	31/12/2018	Eastern Africa
OSRO/BGD/705/IRE	Piloting of Alternative Cooking Fuel for Highly Vulnerable, Newly-Arrived Rohingya Refugees in Jamtoli Camp	500 000	20/12/2017	31/12/2018	Bangladesh
GCP/SIL/049/IRE	Protecting women's customary land rights in Sierra Leone	580 725	01/10/2017	30/11/2018	Sierra Leone

*Voluntary contributions provided to the Multilateral/Pooled Trust Funds are not included in this list.

**Subject to change for ongoing projects.

Project symbol	Project title	Total budget (USD)**	Start date	End date	Location
OSRO/GLO/604/IRE	Support to FAO's One Health initiative: Rift Valley Fever Preparedness in West Africa	79 618	05/12/2016	31/12/2018	Global
OSRO/NIR/606/IRE	Restoring agricultural livelihood productive assets of IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host families in North-East Nigeria	1 121 076	27/06/2016	31/12/2017	Nigeria
OSRO/ETH/607/IRE	Emergency response to restore the rural livelihoods of farmers affected by <i>El Niño</i> in Ethiopia	112 740	31/05/2016	31/12/2016	Ethiopia
GCP/URT/145/IRE	Support to the Implementation of ASSP: Improving district-level data using Small Area Estimates	273 517	18/02/2016	30/04/2018	Tanzania
GCP/RAF/501/IRE	Adapting the Inclusive Business Models approach to address sustainability challenges	188 574	01/01/2016	31/12/2018	Regional Africa
OSRO/RAB/501/IRE	Support to vulnerable households affected by the Syria crisis in Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey	1 185 425	01/01/2016	31/08/2017	Regional Near East
OSRO/LEB/401/IRE	Relieving the Suffering of Lebanese returnees and Host Communities through the Recovery of Smallholder Agricultural Production	297 398	01/01/2015	31/07/2015	Lebanon
OSRO/PHI/411/IRE	Support for the Recovery of Coconut-Based Livelihoods and Establishment of Integrated Pest Management Systems to Protect Vulnerable Coconut Stands in Panay Island	927 573	25/09/2014	31/12/2015	Philippines
GCP/SIL/045/IRE	Support to the Operationalization of a National Early Warning System on Food and Nutrition Security in Sierra Leone (NEWS)	872 374	27/01/2014	15/06/2017	Sierra Leone
OSRO/PHI/301/IRE	Emergency response to restore the rural livelihoods of farmers affected by Typhoon Haiyan in Regions VI, VII and VIII	670 241	05/12/2013	04/08/2014	Philippines

Project symbol	Project title	Total budget (USD)**	Start date	End date	Location
GCP/GLO/402/IRE	Global initiative on food loss and waste reduction	606 139	15/10/2013	31/12/2017	Global
GCP/GLO/455/IRE	Guidance on strengthening smallholder market linkages and sustainable value chain development	394 557	20/06/2013	30/12/2014	Global
OSRO/GLO/104/IRE	Support to FAO's One Health initiative	1 174 007	01/05/2012	31/12/2015	Global
UNJP/INT/088/IRE	Development of a Joint FAO/WFP Household Income and Food Consumption Simulation Model for Food Security Monitoring and Needs Assessment in Selected Countries — Phase I (ESTG Component)	279 166	15/07/2009	30/06/2014	Interregional
UNJP/INT/088/IRE	Development of a Joint FAO/WFP Household Income and Food Consumption Simulation Model for Food Security Monitoring and Needs Assessment in Selected Countries — Phase I (ESTG Component)	322 355	15/07/2009	30/06/2014	Interregional

*Voluntary contributions provided to the Multilateral/Pooled Trust Funds are not included in this list.

**Subject to change for ongoing projects.

Multilateral projects funded by Ireland (ongoing in 2014–2020)*

Project symbol	Project title	Funds received (USD)							
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
GCP/GLO/369/MUL	Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance (LEAP) Partnership	101 253	49 451	47 771	53 764	53 764	51 595	154 169	511 767
GCP/GLO/893/MUL	Codex Trust Fund 2A					597 372			597 372
MTF/GLO/122/MUL	Special International Plant Protection Convention Trust Fund		27 353				113 766	170 937	312 056
MTF/INT/018/MUL	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food & Agriculture (IT-PGRFA) — Developing Countries Participation					475 744			475 744
MTF/INT/017/MUL	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food & Agriculture (IT-PGRFA) — Core Administrative Budget		32 750			24 282		28 407	85 439
MTF/GLO/244/MUL	Appui à la création et au fonctionnement du panel d'experts de haut niveau en matière de sécurité alimentaire et du nutrition (HLPE)	127 065		53 079					180 144
GCP/GLO/360/MUL* Financially Closed October 2018	Building a Global Agenda of Action in Support of Sustainable Livestock Sector Development			47 771					47 771
GCP/GLO/586/MUL	Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (GACSA) Facilitation Unit		47 771			53 764	51 195	49 505	202 235
MTF/INT/011/MUL	European Commission for Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease	38 383	12 786	15 650	15 650	15 650	15 650	16 354	130 123
MTF/GLO/787/MUL	Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL)						51 195	29 869	81 064
MTF/INT/019/MUL	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IT-PGRFA) — Special Fund						170 649		170 649
GINC/GLO/975/MUL Baby 11	Flexible Multi-Partner Mechanism (FMM) 2018–2021 Contributions							456 546	456 546
	Subprogramme: Gender equality and women's empowerment in food and agriculture <i>(including Rural Women's Economic Empowerment Facility — Dimitra)</i>							170 517	170 517
	Subprogramme: Feeding urbanization — building prosperous small cities and towns <i>(including Agri-Food Innovation — Towns)</i>							170 517	170 517
	Subprogramme: Sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems development <i>(including Executive Coaching on the design and execution of National Agriculture Investment Plans in Uganda; and Wageningen University Food Systems project)</i>							115 512	115 512

*Voluntary contributions provided to multilateral/pooled trust funds, based on disbursements.

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

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Rome, Italy



CB0455EN/103.21