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SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL CAPACITIES FOR CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE UTILIZATION OF PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

April 2020

SDGs:



Countries: Angola, Eswatini, Namibia and Zimbabwe

Project Codes: TCP/SFS/3601

FAO Contribution: USD 340 000

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Implementing Partners

The Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Beneficiaries

The SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre (SPGRC), national plant genetic resources centres (NPGRCs) and their supervising government ministries, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), farmers organizations and the resource-poor farmers of Southern Africa.

Country Programming Framework (CPF) Outputs

Regional Initiative 2 (Sustainable production intensification and value chain development in Sub-Saharan Africa).



BACKGROUND

Food and nutrition insecurity remain major barriers to the development of Southern Africa. The primary challenge being faced concerns the sustainable production of greater quantities of high quality and diversified foods. Yet, rural farming communities still rely heavily on local crops despite the wide range of crops being farmed in the region. The use of integrated agro-ecological farming, which draws upon crop and livestock production methods, as well as fishery and forestry practices, among other techniques, has the potential to address food and nutrition security concerns in the region. However, there is a need to raise community awareness and develop farmers' understanding of sustainable integrated farming practices.

Plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA) are crucial for sustainable production, forming a biological foundation for food security and supporting the livelihoods of many population groups. Moreover, they are the most important raw material to plant breeders and the most essential input to farmers seeking to improve the quality and quantity of their produce. In the SADC, there is an urgent need to make better use of the genetic diversity conserved in gene banks throughout the region. This can be achieved by pre-breeding for specific traits and strengthening human capacity in hands-on plant breeding. The interface between gene banks and breeders has not been adequately addressed in the region and is therefore the focus of this project.

The SADC Plant Genetic Resources Network has established gene banks that contain materials for threatened crops, the wild relatives of crops and other useful wild plants. The characterization and multiplication of seed samples has not been sufficiently carried out to achieve adequate quantities of preserved materials. As such, there is a gap between the materials conserved at national gene banks and those conserved in the base collections at the regional gene bank. This gap must be closed to better safeguard plant genetic resources.

National and regional strategies for the management of PGRFA in Southern Africa need to be implemented both for the benefit of farmers and for supporting sustainable production. More specifically, in order for Southern Africa to properly conserve its plant genetic resources, strategies should clearly define priority activities and time frames for the conservation and use of PGRFA that have been harmonized with national policies and priorities, as well as international treaties, conventions and initiatives, including the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of PGRFA. Moreover, linkages between gene bank managers, plant breeders and farmers need to be strengthened to support the production of climate smart crop varieties and technicians need to be trained on molecular characterization and pre-breeding techniques to improve the utilization of conserved materials. Importantly, governments in Southern Africa have recognized the potential of plant genetic resources to enhance food and nutrition security.

IMPACT

The implementation of this project has seen national strategies for PGRFA developed, with countries left in a better position to ensure the improved utilization of conserved material. The gains made under the project, which include stronger linkages between private and public sector stakeholders, the development of local expertise and both the higher capacity of, and greater ownership by, local stakeholders (particularly smallholder farmers), will ensure the sustainability of project results. This will ultimately support agriculture sector strategies and interventions designed to reduced poverty and improve food and nutrition security in Southern Africa.



ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS

The project was implemented by the SPGRC and its existing network of NPGRCs/gene banks, which received support from FAO consultants at both the subregional and national levels. Project activities were primarily focused on:

- The development of PGRFA strategies at the national level that can be implemented for the benefit of farmers. More specifically, effective national strategies that clearly define priority activities and timeframes for the conservation and use of PGRFA, which are in harmony with national policies and the priorities of international treaties, were formulated.
- Connecting conservation and sustainable use in the target SADC countries through the establishment of linkages between seed delivery systems and extension services in order to provide farmers with the crop varieties they require.
- Facilitating the intensification of agro-ecological farming systems to increase productivity and nutrition security, as well as to cope with the challenges presented by climate change.
- Minimizing the existing PGRFA gap between the active collections conserved by countries and the base collections at regional level through the characterization and multiplication of seed samples in order to achieve adequate quantities.

The development of national strategies brought together multiple stakeholders, including both the public and private sectors, civil society/NGOs and farmers. Project workshops served as a platform for creating awareness on issues related to plant genetic resources, particularly their conservation and sustainability. In all four target countries, namely Angola, Eswatini, Namibia and Zimbabwe, a National Strategy and Action Plan (NSAP) for food and agriculture was completed and in the process of being approved by the responsible secretaries and ministers. Importantly, the project also strengthened linkages between gene banks and seed delivery organizations, an effort which aimed to promote the use of climate smart crop varieties. Additionally, regular meetings, consultations and the joint planning of activities between gene banks, breeders and seed delivery services were organized throughout the project.

The project also sought to build capacity and promote the involvement of farmers in on-farm conservation at the community and local levels. Baseline studies were conducted and both target sites and hot spots were identified. In Eswatini, diversity hotspots were identified in Shiselweni and Lubombo, while ongoing assessments were being conducted in the Manzini and Hhohho areas.

Eswatini hosted two local seed fairs at agricultural shows and three farmers groups were formed in the country. Representatives from Zimbabwe attended two seed fairs in Chimanimani, where a diversity of seeds was on display. In addition, 447 farmers were trained on conservation in Zimbabwe. In Angola, a site was identified for the construction of a community seed bank. By the end of the project, efforts were being undertaken to set up the seed bank in the Kapingo Cabilongo village. In Namibia, nine farmers meetings (nine separate constituencies) were conducted and 23 groups of farmers, along with 30 crop varieties of interest, were identified. Four farmers groups were established to facilitate on-farm conservation in the Kavango East and Kavango West regions of Namibia. Finally, Namibia also hosted two of the main project meetings.

Some germplasm samples were successfully duplicated for the base collection at the SPGRC. All NPGRCs in Southern Africa managed to multiply seed accessions with about a 20 percent success rate. Many accessions did not germinate and some of the accessions that germinated were affected by the drought, which influenced their ability to reach maturity. All NPGRCs are expected to perform ongoing multiplication efforts in the upcoming season (beyond the project).

Building capacity in the conservation and utilization of PGRFA was achieved through data collection and the training of personnel in relevant areas in order to upgrade national and regional conservation and communication facilities so that they met international standards. Training was then extended to farming communities so that local farm-based producers of high-quality planting materials could improve their seed systems and productivity. A multidisciplinary approach that aimed at promoting linkages between conservation and the use of PGRFA was employed. This approach brought together conservationists, breeders, farmers and other key stakeholders.



IMPLEMENTATION OF WORK PLAN

The project was primarily implemented at the country level through NPGRCs, which were buttressed by the SPGRC, an institution under the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Directorate of the SADC. The SPGRC Regional Project Coordinator (RPC) worked part-time, acting as a liaison officer with the FAO Subregional Office for Southern Africa (SFS). Each participating country assigned an officer from their NPGRC to work as the National Project Coordinator (NPC). The NPC from each participating country was responsible for liaising with the RPC for the preparation of periodic work plans and the submission of national reports.

The implementation process was highly inclusive, involving all major stakeholders and promoting a wide ownership that reflected the broader consensus on desired project results. Importantly, the project ensured that processes were country-led and country-owned, also ensuring that efforts were country-specific, with the major decisions being made at the national level. The project also promoted regional collaboration by bringing together gene bank managers, plant breeders, researchers, policy-makers, farmers and NGOs to strengthen the conservation and utilization of plant genetic resources. Technical backstopping and guidance during project implementation were provided by the Lead Technical Officer (LTO) from FAO and by the regional-level Project Coordinator from the SPGRC.

Both national and regional FAO focal points ensured that project activities were implemented within the originally planned budget. Although activities were achieved to the greatest extent possible within the approved project time frame, delays were experienced and a work plan revision was approved. In Eswatini and Angola, difficulties were experienced in organizing regular meetings, consultations and the joint planning of activities between gene banks, breeders and seed delivery services due to competing priorities. Protracted procurement, finding suitable local consultants and issues concerning the disbursement of funds also contributed to the delays experienced.

Finally, although South Africa was initially identified as a project beneficiary it did not participate in the project as no TCP project agreement was signed.

FOLLOW-UP FOR GOVERNMENT ATTENTION

The skills acquired by farmers through capacity development training in on-farm conservation need to be shared further and continually implemented beyond the project. In addition, technical staff from the gene banks should participate regularly in local, regional and international workshops in order to keep up to date with developments in the field, which will ultimately support the conservation and sustainable utilization of PGRFA. Awareness-raising workshops on issues related to the conservation and sustainable utilization of plant genetic materials are also recommended on a nationwide scale. Moreover, governments are encouraged to support the participation of relevant staff in regional PGRFA network forums and awareness-creation workshops.

As a priority, the NSAPs developed under the project need to be approved by the responsible ministries for PGRFA in each country and subsequently adopted for routine use. The NPGRCs are expected to play a key role in the implementation of NSAPs. More generally, the gap between national gene bank accessions and those of the SPGRC needs to be continually reduced through ongoing characterization and multiplication activities by SADC Member States.

SUSTAINABILITY

1. Capacity development

Each of the participating governments, through their NPGRCs, are committed to improving the coordination of all partners involved in the conservation and sustainable utilization of PGRFA. Importantly, this commitment will prevent the duplication of efforts and help ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of programmes that aim to improve the use of conserved germplasm. A number of working documents produced under the project will remain available as references.

A strong consensus and buy-in was achieved through the establishment and strengthening of partnerships under the project. These partnerships enabled stronger linkages between private and public sector stakeholders, developed local expertise and increased both the capacity of and ownership by local stakeholders, especially smallholder farmers. Civil society organizations were also engaged in the project at a decentralized level, whereby they carried out efforts in districts, wards and villages that improved food security and nutrition, as well as the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA.

Collaboration was also essential during capacity building trainings for farmers to promote the on-farm conservation of PGRFA. Collaborations and partnerships among gene bank managers, plant breeders and seed delivery networks were crucial to this effort, both in terms of training delivery and during the validation of NSAPs at national workshops. Ultimately, supporting both national and regional multistakeholder consultative mechanisms, with a wide representation of the constituents of civil society, will contribute to hunger eradication and poverty reduction by promoting inclusive policy discussion and programme implementation and monitoring.

2. Gender equality

Although gender equality was not directly targeted under the project, men and women are expected to benefit equitably from the improved conservation and use of plant genetic materials through higher food security and nutrition.

3. Environmental sustainability

The implementation of NSAPs will lead to the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA, which covers wild crop relatives, thereby contributing to environmental sustainability.

4. Human Rights-based Approach (HRBA) – in particular Right to Food and Decent Work

Although following a “rights-based strategy” alone does not necessarily ensure the effective conservation and utilization of PGRFA, the proper and effective implementation of a strategy that realistically considers the costs and time required to do so is crucial. In the long term, the implementation of NSAPs will better prepare countries to deal with risks associated with climate change, and in doing so, will also contribute to improving food and nutrition security at the national and regional levels.

Within the NSAPs, strategies are promoted to recognize the importance of farmer empowerment in decision-making, particularly when these decisions relate to farmers’ rights and access to crop varieties. The project also witnessed increased participation of female farmers in trainings and capacity building sessions across the four target countries.

Given the short duration of the project, it was unlikely that any immediate changes would be observed in terms of the creation of gainful employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for rural youth, women and other target groups. Nevertheless, platforms were created that support linkages and networking, which when fully developed, will support these opportunities.

5. Technological sustainability

It is essential that national gene banks continue to be involved in the characterization and multiplication of PGRFA. In the long term, this will reduce the existing gap between stored PGRFA in the active collections at national gene banks and the PGRFA in the base collection at the SPGRC. Importantly, characterization allows for pre-breeding evaluation of PGRFA, which contributes to the identification of key traits for breeding purposes and the development of climate smart crop varieties, both of which support increased food production.

6. Economic sustainability

The conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA receives government support and is considered a priority for mitigating the risks of changing climatic conditions in beneficiary countries. Although the implementation of NSAPs may be achievable using national budgets, it is likely that support from development partners will be needed to ensure that efforts are being regularly updated.



DOCUMENTS AND OUTREACH PRODUCTS

- ❑ Strategic Action Plan for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. The Namibian Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry. 2016. 63 pp.
- ❑ Template for guiding the preparation of the National Strategy and Action Plan. C Mujaju. August 2018. 2 pp.
- ❑ Template for guiding the preparation of reports (monthly/quarterly/annual reports). C Mujaju. June 2019. 2 pp.
- ❑ Monthly, mid-term and mission reports.
- ❑ End of project reports from each country
- ❑ The National Strategy and Action Plan for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture for each of the beneficiary countries (NSAPs)
- ❑ Foundations for Rebuilding Seed Systems Post Cyclone IDAI: Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Malawi.

ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS - LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Expected Impact	Poverty reduction, improved food and nutritional security in the Southern Africa region		
Outcome	Improved management, governance for sustainable use of natural resources and enhanced conservation and use of PGRFA for mitigating the predicted adverse impacts of climate change and other constraints to crop production as contribution towards sustainable regional food security		
	Indicator	Strengthened links between conservation, use and the seed sector, leading to more use of germplasm, availability of better adapted varieties and increased food security.	
	Baseline	Conserved material not adequately utilized.	
	End Target	Strategic plans for conservation and use of PGRFA developed and implemented.	
	Comments and follow-up action to be taken	Four NSAPs were developed under the project, one each for Angola, Eswatini, Namibia and Zimbabwe. In order for the documents to become official, approval must still be given from the responsible ministers in each of the countries.	
Output 1	National Strategies for the effective and efficient conservation and use of PGRFA developed, adopted and published for five SADC countries, namely Angola, Namibia, Swaziland, South Africa and Zimbabwe		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	Number of documents produced	NSAPs developed for all target countries	
Baseline	No documents prepared		
Comments	Inception meetings were held in all four countries. Baseline information was collected by national consultants in Angola, Eswatini and Namibia and by the steering committee in Zimbabwe. Draft NSAPs were shared via email with stakeholders and steering committees. Regular meetings with steering committee members were held to update the documents. National workshops were conducted in all four countries, where the NSAPs were validated. Namibia’s NSAP was finalized and 250 copies were printed for sensitization and awareness-raising programmes. Although NSAPs were prepared and submitted for Angola, Eswatini, Namibia and Zimbabwe, they were awaiting official approval from responsible ministers in their respective countries.		
Activity 1.1	Conduct a baseline study on the conservation status, use and threats to PGRFA in the five countries in the SADC region		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Conducted in all countries by the task team and consultants.	
Activity 1.2	Hold national workshops to review draft national strategies for PGRFA on the conservation and use of priority PGRFA, addressing climate change threats to the livelihoods of resource-poor farmers		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	A series of (i) meetings with steering committees and (ii) national workshops with stakeholders were held in each country.	
Activity 1.3	Hold national workshops for finalization and ownership of national strategies on PGRFA by key stakeholders		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	In 2019, validation workshops were held in each country to validate and finalize the NSAPs for PGRFA.	
Activity 1.4	Hold a regional workshop on information exchange on national PGRFA strategies		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Held in Victoria Falls on 26–28 November 2019.	
Activity 1.5	Promote national strategies for PGRFA among key national policy-makers and regional stakeholders in the SADC region (the SADC Secretariat, the SPGR Board, FANR ministers, national PGRFA policy-makers and farmers		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Achieved through the in-country consultations and meetings held at the regional level.	

Output 2	Scope for using PGRFA in crop improvement as a means for addressing climate change threats increased in the region		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Conservation of crop diversity on farms strengthened and promising material with adaptive traits identified and evaluated.– Capacity building improved and sustainable farming practices up scaled within on-farm conservation groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Crop varieties and germplasm accessions with preferred traits characterized and evaluated.– On-farm conservation farmers groups mobilized in some communities with rich crop diversity in the five countries.	Yes
Baseline	Crop varieties and germplasm accessions with adaptive traits not documented in the countries		
Comments			
Activity 2.1	Identify promising materials in ex situ collections of PGRFA diversity that have traits adapted to extreme climate conditions (e.g. heat, drought) using characterization data		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Characterization was performed together with the multiplication efforts.	
Activity 2.2	Conduct characterization and evaluation of the identified promising germplasms that address climate change for use in breeding programmes		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	This activity was performed together with the multiplication of germplasm for duplication at the SPGRC.	
Activity 2.3	Develop a plan for integration of climate change resilient traits in national breeding programmes and participatory evaluations		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Plans were incorporated into each country's NSAP for PGRFA.	

Output 3	Networking and collaborative partnerships for PGRFA conservation use and seed delivery strengthened		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Conduct a regional workshop for conservationists, breeders and seed services sector.– Develop seed catalogues.	Countries participate in a workshop aimed at developing germplasm catalogues, procedures for the registration of farmer varieties and information sharing is integrated with early warning mechanisms.	
Baseline	Implementation on germplasm holdings and crop varieties is not well integrated		
Comments	Regular meetings were carried out in some of the four target countries to strengthen synergy under the project. In Namibia, two meetings were held (Tsumeb and Mashare) with plant breeders, farmers, the Directorate of Agricultural Research and Development (DARD) (researchers and extension officers) and NPGRC members, which were aimed at strengthening their working relationships. Notably, in Zimbabwe, a series of meetings with stakeholders was held, which culminated in the development of a Cyclone Idai restoration strategy for local seed systems in affected areas. In Eswatini, one stakeholder meeting was held in December 2019. No meetings were held in Angola due to competing needs.		
Activity 3.1	Develop and distribute germplasm catalogues for wider use		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Germplasm was distributed to farmers during on-farm conservation activities, such as seed fairs and community seed banks.	
Activity 3.2	Organize a regional workshop for conservationists, breeders and seed sector to develop a common strategy on germplasm use		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	This activity was achieved through the SPGRC Planning Meeting held on 5–8 August 2019 in South Africa.	
Activity 3.3	Organize regular meetings, consultations and joint planning of activities between gene banks, breeders and seed delivery		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Regular meetings, consultations and the joint planning of activities between gene banks, plant breeders and seed delivery services were organized. From these meetings, Zimbabwe developed its Cyclone Idai restoration strategy document, which supports local seed systems in affected areas. The concept note for this initiative was part of a collaborative effort with Malawi and Mozambique, which were also both affected by the cyclone. In Namibia, two meetings were held with plant breeders, farmers, the DARD (researchers and extension officers) and NPGRC members, which strengthened their working relationship. One meeting was held in Eswatini, while no meetings were held in Angola.	
Activity 3.4	Hold national and regional stakeholder workshops on (i) varietal release mechanisms and (ii) seed policy development/review of local (community) seed systems		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Two regional meetings were held in Victoria Falls during 2019 that looked at farmers’ varieties and the need for their recognition in seed policies. A regional meeting on the SADC’s Harmonized Seed Regulation Systems was also held during 2019 to discuss the registration of local varieties.	

Output 4	National and regional capacities for the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA strengthened		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	Material conserved in national centres deposited at the regional gene bank for safekeeping	All gene banks	Yes
Baseline	A discrepancy exists between the active and base collections		
Comments	A biosecurity plan was developed but still needs to be implemented by relevant partners and stakeholders.		
Activity 4.1	Collect data and identify PGRFA training institutions and capacity building requirements in the SADC region		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	The Darwin Initiative Project was identified for training.	
Activity 4.2	Conduct training of personnel from SADC countries on seed genebanking standards, monitoring and evaluation of genebanks, characterization, evaluation, pre-breeding, seed quality control, certification and seed policy		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	This was achieved under the SADC Harmonized Seed Regulatory Systems through the numerous meetings held in South Africa during 2019 on seed certification and quality control. Genebanking issues were covered under the Darwin Initiative on 5–8 August 2019, which addressed the conservation of wild relatives.	
Activity 4.3	Mobilize farmers groups to promote on-farm conservation, farmers’ seed systems and climate smart agricultural practices		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	On various farms, baselines were established and both suitable sites and hot spots were identified. In Eswatini, diversity hotspots were identified in Shiselweni and Lubombo, and assessments were being carried out in the Manzini and Hhohho areas. Representatives from Zimbabwe attended two seed fairs in Chimanimani, where a diversity of seeds was on display. In Angola, a site was identified for the construction of a community seed bank. Nine farmers meetings were held in Namibia (for nine separate constituencies), while 23 groups of farmers and 30 crop varieties of interest to farmers were identified. Four farmers groups were established in Namibia to facilitate on-farm conservation. Namibia also hosted two of the main meetings under the project. In Zimbabwe, 447 farmers were trained on conservation. In Eswatini, two local seed fairs were held at agricultural shows and three farmers groups were formed. The workshop on on-farm conservation was held in Huíla Province, Angola on 7-9 August 2019 and was primarily attended by extension workers. During the meeting, participants visited a village of smallholder farmers, Kapungo CaviLongo, where a community seed bank will be set up in the future.	
Activity 4.4	Enhance the capacity for regional PGRFA information exchange through configuration and installation of servers		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	Desktop computers were purchased to enhance information exchange.	

Output 5	Support bridging the gap between the base (at SPGRC) and active (at NPGRCs) collections		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	National germplasm accessions deposited at SPGRC for safety duplication	At least 80 percent of national collections duplicated at SPGRC	Yes
Baseline	Not all national accessions duplicated at SPGRC		
Comments	An assessment was carried out and presented to stakeholders. All NPGRCs in Southern Africa successfully managed to multiply seed accessions for duplication, reaching about a 20 percent success rate. Many of the accessions did not germinate, while some that germinated were affected by the drought, which in turn affected their potential to reach maturity. All NPGRCs are expected to continue with multiplication efforts in the upcoming season (following the conclusion of the project).		
Activity 5.1	Conduct assessment of the exact existing gap between active and base collections through a desk study, followed by verification exercise		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	An assessment was carried out in all target countries.	
Activity 5.2	Develop and present to stakeholders a plan for filling the gap and agree on the modalities and timelines for implementation		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	A presentation was delivered to all NPGRCs and relevant stakeholders.	
Activity 5.3	Multiplication and submission of germplasm materials to SPGRC on agreed timeframes		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	This activity was carried out on selected crops. All NPGRCs in Southern Africa managed to multiply seed accessions with a success rate of about 20 percent. Many accessions did not germinate. Some of the accessions that did germinate were affected by the drought, affecting their ability to reach maturity. Overall, 99 out of 824 accessions were planted in Zimbabwe, all 75 accessions were planted in Namibia, 79 out of 101 accessions were planted in Eswatini and 117 out of 134 accessions were planted in Angola.	
Operational Activities	Procurement of farm inputs and packaging material		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
			Yes
Baseline			
Comments	The procurement of farming inputs was part of the project. Fertilizers were purchased in the participating countries for field multiplication of accessions. The delivery of pollination and packaging materials was delayed. In order to complete project activities, however, the SPGRC intervened by providing pollination bags and packaging material, which was pending reimbursement.		

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