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FAO INVESTMENT CENTRE ANNUAL REVIEW 2020



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Abbreviations and acronyms

AATIF	Africa Agriculture and Trade Investment Fund
ABC	Agri-Business Capital Fund
ACT	African Conservation Tillage Network
AFAAS	African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services
AfDB	African Development Bank
AgrFI	Agriculture Finance Initiative
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
APRACA	Asia-Pacific Rural and Agricultural Credit Association
B2B	Business-to-business
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CIAT	International Centre for Tropical Agriculture
CIRAD	French Agricultural Research Centre
COSOP	Country Strategic Opportunity Programme
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECA	Europe and Central Asia
ECA	European Cocoa Association
EDFI	European Development Finance Institution
EIB	European Investment Bank
EX-ACT	Ex-ante Carbon Balance Tool
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
G5	Group of 5 Sahel
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GI	Geographical Indication
GLEAM-i	Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model-interactive
ICT	Information communication technology
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFI	International Financing Institution
IFPRI	International Food and Policy Research Institute
K4I	Knowledge for Investment
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LSIPT	Livestock Sector Investment and Policy Toolkit
MMI	Missing Middle Initiative
NENA	Near East and North Africa
NGO	Non-governmental organization
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
SME	Small and medium enterprise
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
UDB	Uganda Development Bank
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
WFP	World Food Programme



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Message from FAO Director-General

Dr QU Dongyu

The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed big weaknesses in our global agri-food systems. Restrictions on movement, lockdowns and delays in shipping and transportation disrupted food supply chains, processing, trade and sales. People lost jobs. Others saw their earnings slashed.

While no country has been immune, the situation has been especially difficult for poor households in low-income countries. Even before the pandemic, our global agri-food systems fell short. Poverty, hunger and malnutrition remain entrenched in many parts of the world. Our mission at FAO is to ensure that all people have sustainable access to safe, healthy, nutritious and affordable food. As we build back better from this pandemic, we have an opportunity for a major 'reset' in our approach to food and agriculture through FAO's COVID-19 Response and Recovery Programme.

Transforming our agri-food systems to be MORE efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable requires bold and innovative thinking. It needs political commitment, partnerships, coordinated action and sound policies. It calls for the best of our innovations, knowledge and evidence-based data to inform decision-making, and it requires greater and more effective public and private investment, including 'green' investment.

As the pandemic evolved during 2020, the FAO Investment Centre worked alongside Members and financial partners with FAO technical units and offices around the world to help prevent the global health crisis from becoming a food crisis.

This Annual Review showcases some of the Centre's noteworthy achievements in 2020 and the range of its investment support – from the development of public and private investment strategies and programmes, to policy guidance, analytical studies and training, and from the scaling up of innovative technologies and digital platforms for food and agriculture, to blended finance mechanisms.

This expertise is brought to bear on FAO's Hand-in-Hand Initiative, the Digital Platform for Food and Agriculture, as well as the Organization's private sector engagement strategy. Investment is key to transforming our agri-food systems. That is why our Members allocated more regular programme resources to the Investment Centre in 2020.

I welcome the opportunity at this year's UN Food Systems Summit for global decision-makers to agree on a common vision to move the needle forward on the agri-food systems transformation agenda and to make the policy and investment decisions needed to realize this objective.

Transforming our agri-food systems needs to go hand-in-hand with reducing inequalities, creating decent jobs and livelihoods – especially for women and young people – improving the health and well-being of people and showing reverence to nature.

Our collective objective must be better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life, leaving no one behind. The challenge ahead is great, but I am confident that working together, we are up to the task.



Message from FAO Investment Centre Director

Mr Mohamed Manssouri

Looking back on 2020, few could have predicted how COVID-19 would alter our world – the loss of life, suffering, economic hardship and massive disruptions to our global economy and supply chains.

Despite these challenges, the FAO Investment Centre managed to stay the course. Motivated by our mandate to make agri-food systems more equitable, sustainable, inclusive and resilient, we seized opportunities to innovate for even more and better investments. This 2020 edition of our Annual Review provides a look at some of that work.

Digital technology allowed us to stay connected in 2020 and continue working without major disruptions. We provided our full range of investment support services – from project design and implementation to policy dialogue and capacity development – via virtual missions, knowledge-sharing webinars and online events, and through the excellent support from our national and regional teams. All told, the Centre carried out nearly 1 000 investment support activities in 120 countries.

In 2020, we not only fully delivered on our cooperative programmes, but we helped develop public investments worth USD 900 million more than last year – a 16 percent overall increase. Working closely with our partners, including member country governments, International Financing Institutions (IFIs), regional banks and FAO teams around the world, we designed 38 new projects in 2020 worth over USD 6.6 billion in investment. We also developed numerous agricultural strategies and sector and policy studies and facilitated public-private dialogue processes.

At the same time, we contributed significantly to FAO's COVID-19 response, producing timely policy briefs to guide governments' decision-making. We collaborated on two One Health studies in Asia and the Pacific – one on reducing emerging infectious disease risks from wildlife and another on animal health systems, food safety and public health.

We quickly developed response packages and reoriented ongoing projects with longstanding partners like the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) to address COVID-19 challenges. Furthermore, we integrated COVID-19 response activities into Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) projects.

The Centre has been supporting FAO's Hand-in-Hand initiative since its rollout. In 2020, we helped leverage our investment partnerships to enable integrated planning at country level in 34 countries. We stepped up our efforts to support sustainable private investment, particularly blended finance operations with the European Union through the AgrIntel facility. We also increased our support in designing climate adaptation and resilience projects for climate financing, including more proposals for Green Climate Fund (GCF) financing.



If we want to transform agri-food systems, we need to understand them in all of their different dimensions. With the European Commission, we initiated food systems assessments and facilitated dialogues in countries most affected by food security and mal-nutrition. The goal is to support 50 countries by the end of the year with early analysis already feeding into the Food Systems Summit in September 2021.

We know that behind every good investment is good knowledge. In a context as complex as agri-food systems, food knowledge is vital for de-risking investment. Under our Knowledge for Investment programme – K4I, for short – we developed new knowledge products on urban food systems governance and a climate-sensitive investment toolkit, to name just a few. We continued to share the latest tools and innovations in investment and teamed up with research centres to advance knowledge on digital agriculture and investment in agricultural human capital, among other topics.

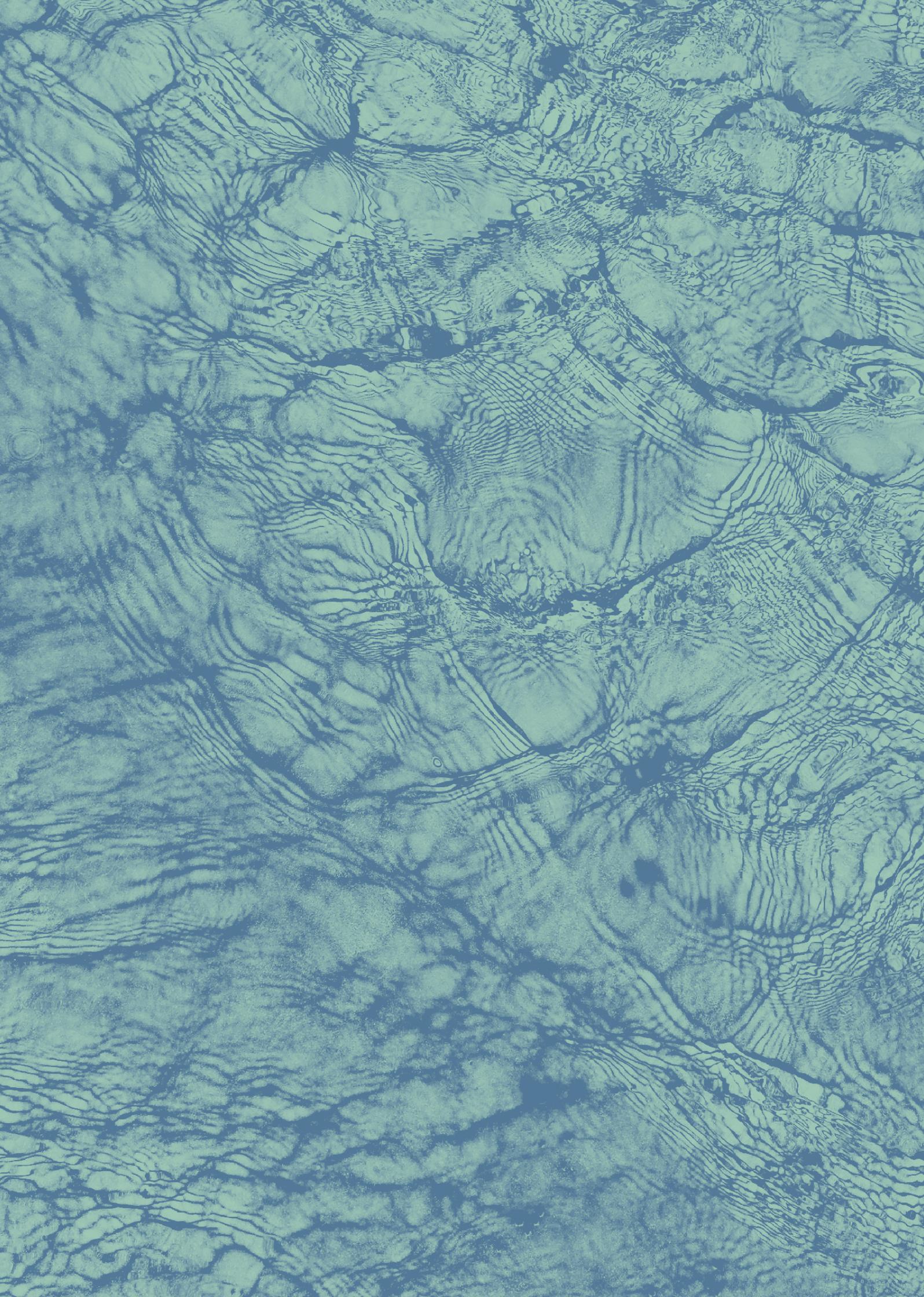
In 2020, FAO Members agreed to inject significantly more resources into the Centre – a move that will enable us to expand, provide more in-depth investment support to countries and strengthen and diversify our partnerships and collaboration.

This is an exciting development, and it would not have been possible without the strong support of FAO's Director-General and leadership. We also counted on the trust and commitment from our partners and the dedication and skills of my colleagues in the Centre. I want to thank the team for bringing their A-game to the job every day. I was buoyed by how they supported each other professionally and personally during such a trying year, keeping spirits up and reaching out to those in need.

It is this strong sense of solidarity and purpose that will carry us forward as we continue to respond to our Members' needs – leveraging greater and more effective public and private investment, advocating for the transformation of agri-food systems and sharing the latest knowledge and innovation for a healthier, more sustainable, inclusive and resilient future.







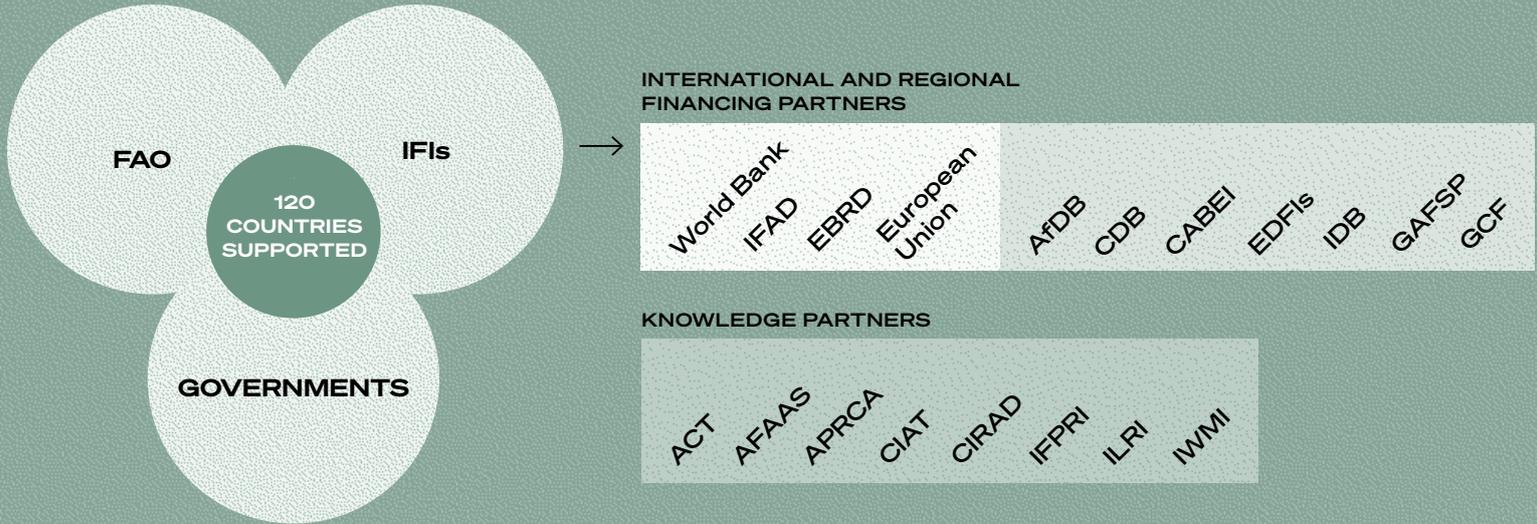
Who we are & how we work

Founded in 1964, the Centre helps countries make more and better investments in food and agriculture to reduce poverty and hunger, improve rural livelihoods and protect the environment.

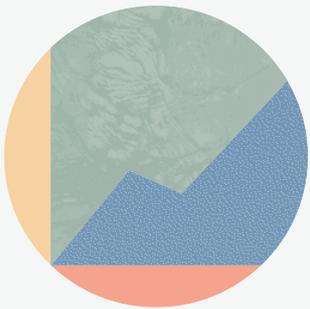
Facts and figures 2020



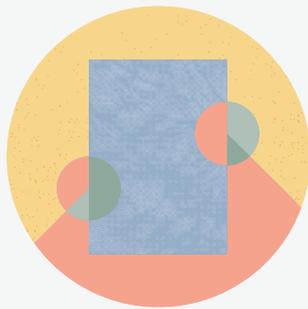
3-WAY PARTNERSHIPS WITH IFIs AND GOVERNMENTS



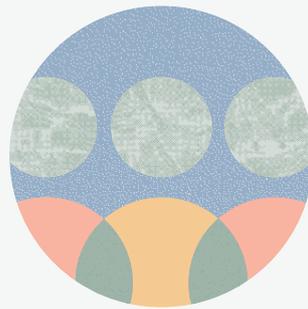
AREAS OF WORK



INVESTMENT PROGRAMME SUPPORT



INVESTMENT POLICY SUPPORT



CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT



KNOWLEDGE FOR INVESTMENT

STAFF NUMBERS

6

MANAGERS

132

PROFESSIONAL STAFF/
LONG-TERM CONSULTANTS

450

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS

30

SUPPORT STAFF



INVESTMENT SPECIALITIES

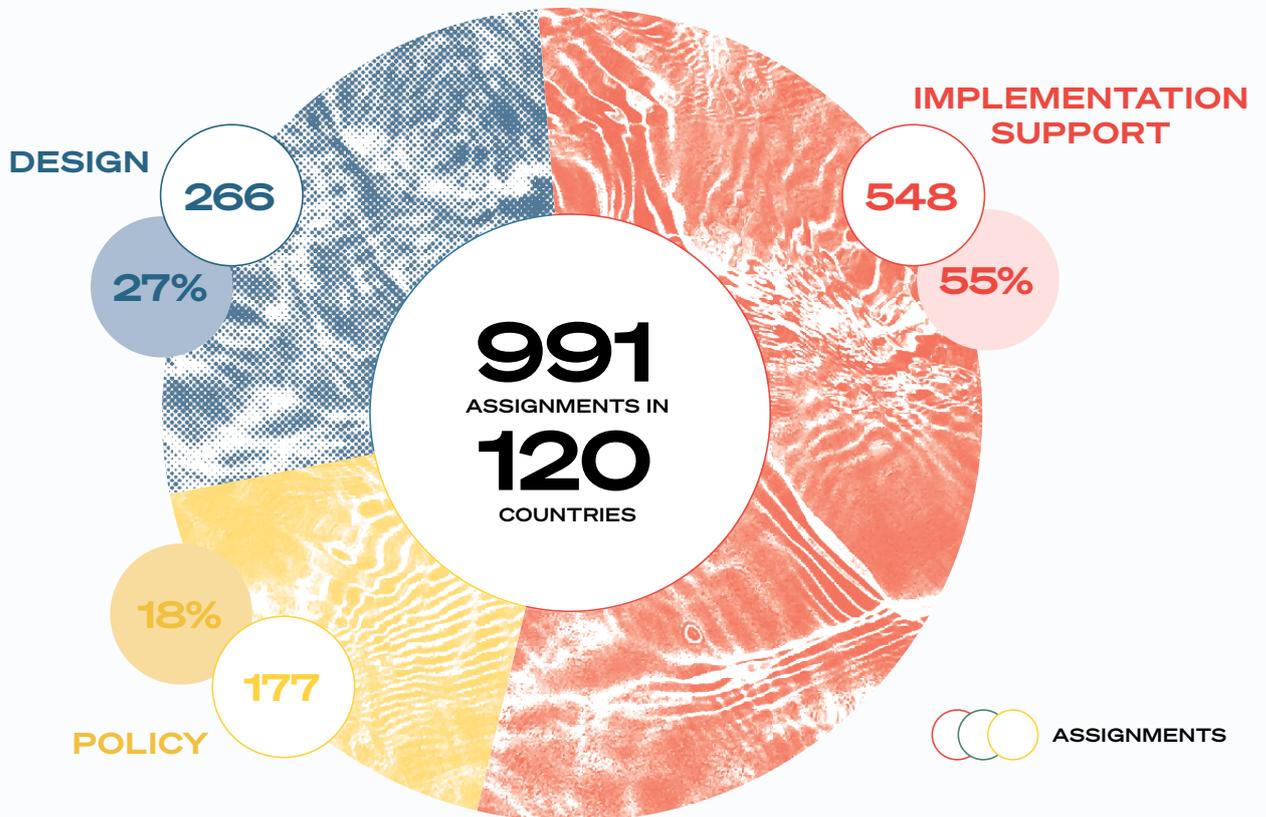
- Agribusiness
- Agriculture
- Agronomy
- Capacity Development
- Climate and Environment
- Communications
- Digital Agriculture
- Economics
- Fisheries
- Forestry
- Gender and Social Inclusion
- Irrigation
- Land Tenure
- Livestock Animal Health
- Natural Resources Management
- Rural Finance
- Rural Institutions

APPROVED PROJECTS IN 2020



* Includes one regional project involving Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal.

ASSIGNMENT BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY



POLICY SUPPORT & ANALYTICAL STUDIES



SUPPORT TO PUBLIC INVESTMENTS BY REGION (2020)

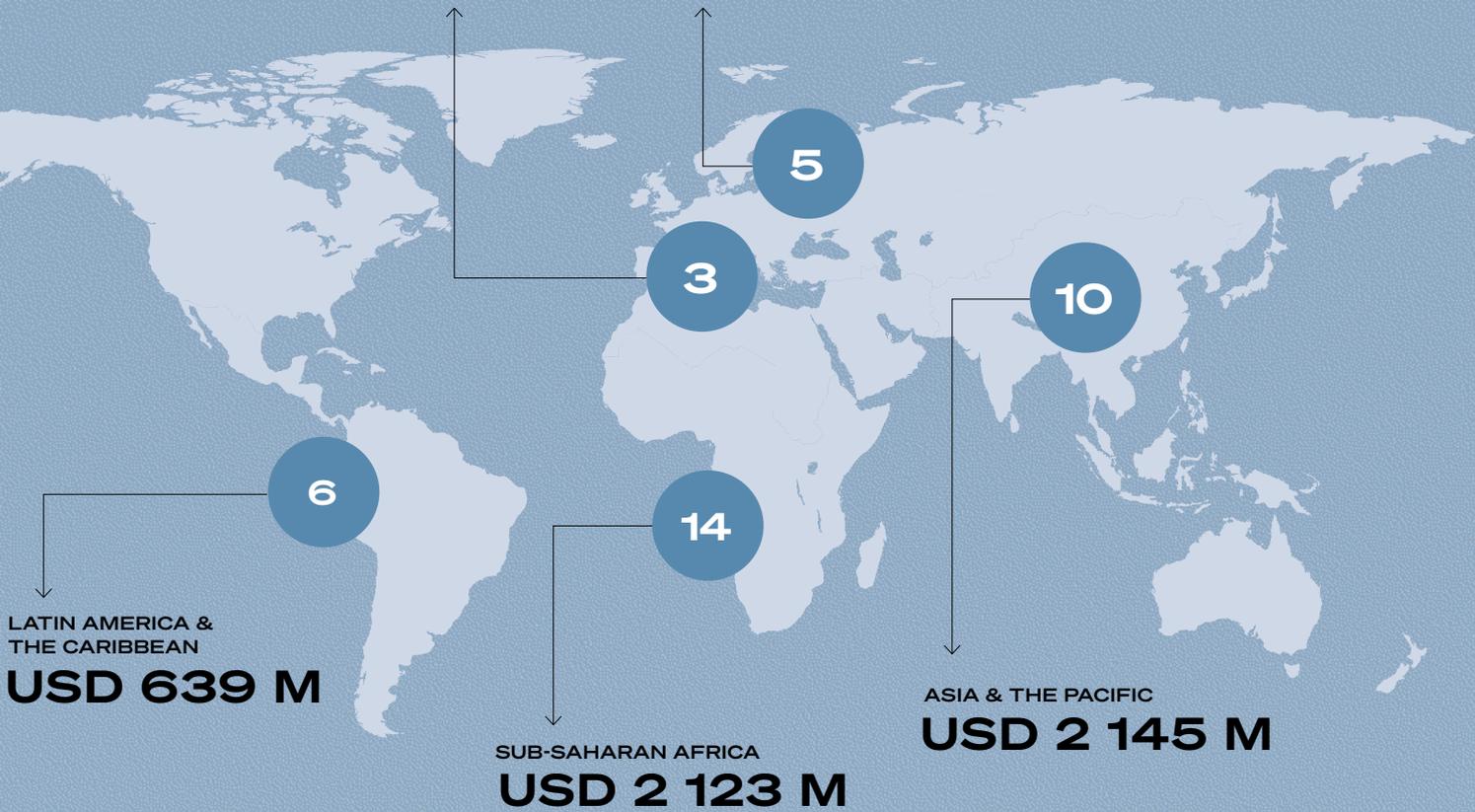
NEAR EAST & NORTH AFRICA

USD 526 M

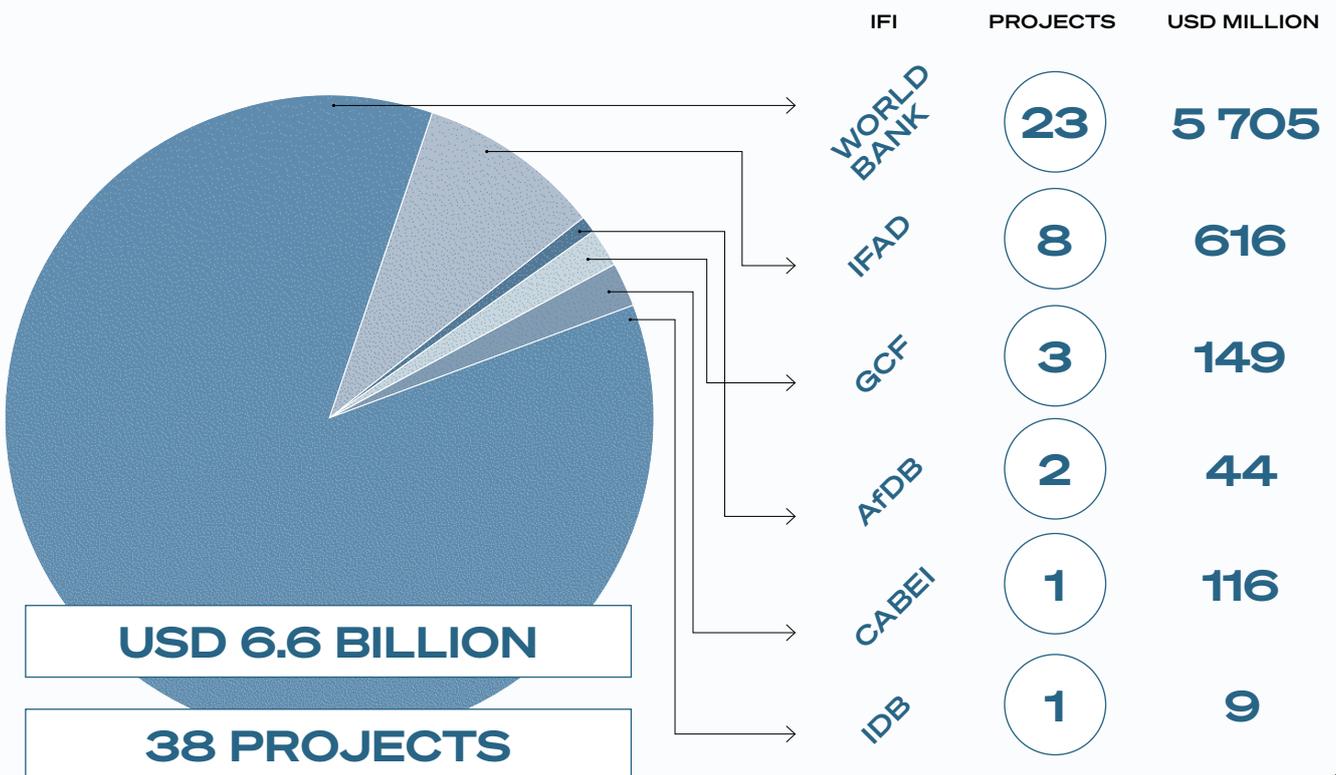
EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

USD 1 206 M

PROJECTS
M = MILLIONS



SUPPORT TO INVESTMENT PROJECTS APPROVED BY IFIs IN 2020



Partnerships to support public investment

The Centre helps countries make more and better investments in food and agriculture for more sustainable agri-food systems. Year on year, the Centre assists countries in meeting their Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets. Partnerships are vital to this.

FEATURED PARTNERS

World Bank

IFAD

European Union

GCF

GAFSP

AfDB

IDB

CABEI

Most of the Centre's work involves support to public investment. Longstanding partners include the World Bank and IFAD. However, the Centre's engagement with other IFIs has increased steadily in recent years. This includes regional and national development banks – African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), European Investment Bank (EIB), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Uganda Development Bank (UDB), among others. It also includes specialist finance organizations like the GCF and GAFSP, plus research institutes.

Working with multiple partners is part of our added value. Our ability to work directly with IFIs in a country and facilitate linkages between IFIs working in the same countries or regions is a unique attribute. The following is a snapshot of our work with some of our partners.

World Bank

The World Bank is the Centre's oldest and largest partner, with a cooperative programme spanning more than half a century. In 2020, the Centre supported the design of 23 World Bank-financed projects worth USD 5.7 billion in investment – representing 86 percent of Centre-supported projects approved in 2020.

The Centre supported the restructuring of nine of the Bank's existing projects and the design of seven new projects to respond to COVID-19 challenges. The Centre also

supported 11 COVID-19-related impact assessments and studies in 13 countries, including One Health studies for Asia and the Pacific and an impact study in Haiti.

In addition to COVID-19 assessments, some of the Centre's policy assistance focused on a new agriculture strategy in Morocco; a sector review for agribusiness growth in Nigeria; a livestock competitiveness desk study for Mongolia; studies on coastal fisheries in the Maldives and Sri Lanka; and a study on accelerating human capital development and innovation in Uruguay.

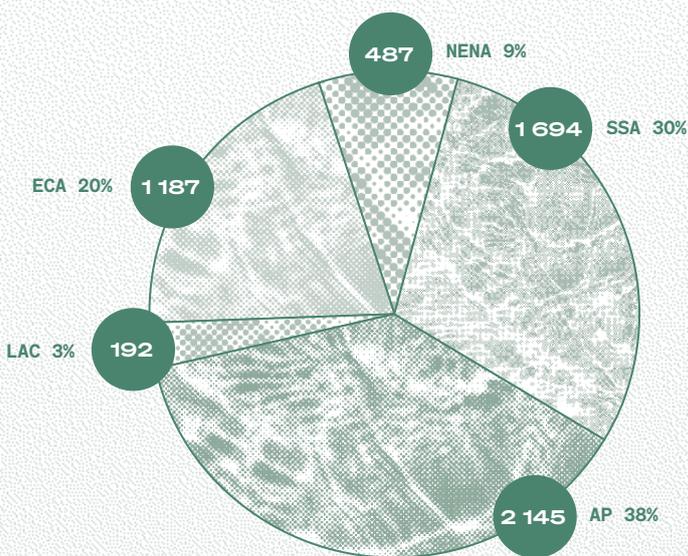
The Centre contributed substantially to the design of investment plans and projects, notably in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Highlights include a climate-smart agriculture investment plan for Nepal; resilient livelihood projects in South Sudan; and food safety projects in China and Viet Nam. An uptick in demand for design support in Latin America and the Caribbean resulted in the Centre contributing to the design of 14 investment projects in various stages of approval – an 18 percent increase on 2019.

Much of the Centre's work with the World Bank involves implementation support, like the large-scale regional fisheries management initiative known as SWIOFish in the South West Indian Ocean countries of Comoros, Mozambique and Tanzania, and SWOI-Fish 2 in Madagascar. Together, this accounts for an investment of USD 175 million to improve fisheries at regional and country level.

The Centre's implementation support services involve large portfolios of investment programmes across countries and regions. For example, the Centre supported approximately 34 investment projects in Latin America and the Caribbean for a combined value of USD 3.1 billion. Brazil accounted for seven of those projects for a total of USD 1.3 billion in investment.

In 2020, the Centre's K4I programme saw a steep increase in joint knowledge products with the Bank, which will be published in 2021. These include, among others, reports on urban food systems governance and a blueprint for agriculture and food systems resilience in West Africa. For more on K4I, see page 36. FAO is also helping to further develop and promote the Livestock Sector Investment and Policy Toolkit (LSIPT).

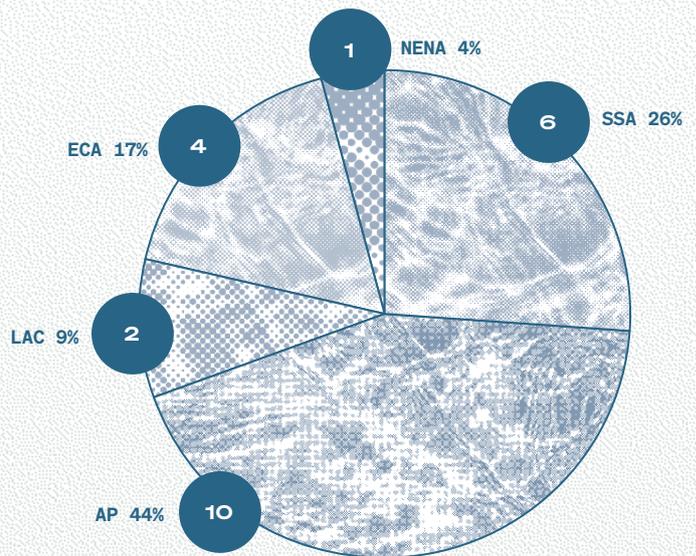
TOTAL VALUE OF WORLD BANK-APPROVED PROJECTS WITH INVESTMENT CENTRE SUPPORT, BY REGION (2020)



USD 5 705 MILLION

TOTAL INVESTMENT (USD MILLION)

SHARE OF WORLD BANK-APPROVED PROJECTS WITH INVESTMENT CENTRE SUPPORT, BY REGION (2020)



23 PROJECTS

PROJECTS

International Fund for Agricultural Development

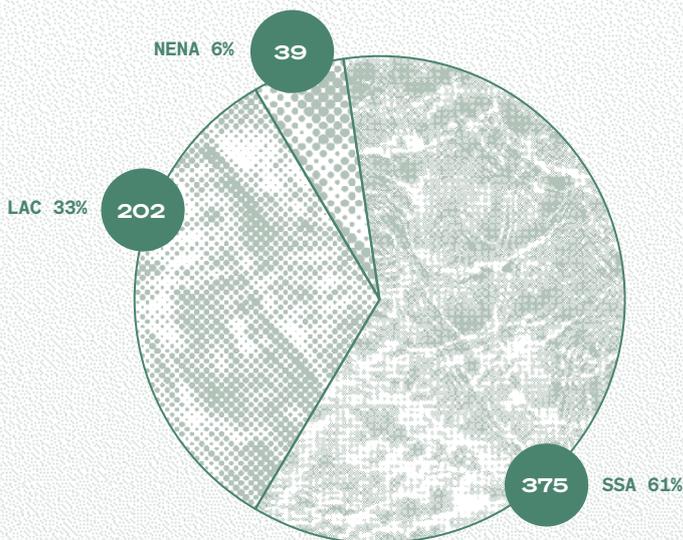
FAO signed a new cooperation agreement with IFAD, its sister agency in Rome, in 2019 to make their longstanding partnership of nearly 50 years even stronger, more constructive and more impactful. The agreement, which encompasses different stages of the investment project cycle, allows for planning and capacity development to better respond to the growing demand for investment.

In 2020, the Centre helped design eight projects approved by IFAD for a total of USD 616 million in investment, including the Rome-based agencies' Joint Sahel Programme to Respond to the Challenges of COVID-19, Conflict and Climate Change (see page 25); a project to strengthen rural communities' resilience to climate change in northeast Brazil; and an agricultural commercialization project in Sao Tome and Principe. For more information, see Annex 1 on page 48.

A combination of policy and design support was behind the preparation of the Country Strategic Opportunity Programmes (COSOPs) and the formulation of new investment projects for both Eritrea and Mexico, with financing for Eritrea's integrated agriculture development programme approved in 2020.

In the Pacific, the Centre worked with IFAD to design a multicountry GAFSP-financed project involving Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia and Tuvalu, and helped develop a livestock investment strategy for the Solomon Islands. The Centre provided implementation support on various IFAD-funded projects, including a project to improve market access for Kyrgyz farmers; an agricultural modernization project in Uzbekistan; and two rural development and agricultural modernization projects in Tajikistan. The Centre also supported implementation of a partnership project for agribusinesses in Fiji and an outer island food project in Kiribati.

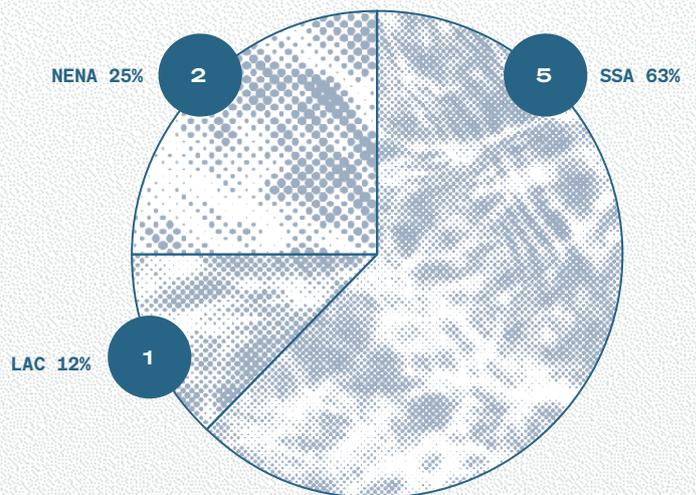
TOTAL VALUE OF IFAD-APPROVED PROJECTS WITH INVESTMENT CENTRE SUPPORT, BY REGION (2020)



USD 616 MILLION

● TOTAL INVESTMENT (USD MILLION)

SHARE OF IFAD-APPROVED PROJECTS WITH INVESTMENT CENTRE SUPPORT, BY REGION (2020)



8 PROJECTS

● PROJECTS

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Regional Development Banks

In 2020, the AfDB approved three projects designed with the Centre's support, including a project to increase resilience and food and nutrition security in the Central African Republic; a project to strengthen the livelihoods and resilience of smallholders and women in Côte d'Ivoire; and a project to improve food and nutrition security and reduce poverty among targeted rural populations in Liberia. These projects received GAFSP financing, with FAO to provide technical assistance during project implementation in the Central African Republic and Liberia. The Centre is also working with the AfDB's private sector team to identify policy barriers hindering private investment and to facilitate public-private policy dialogue. In 2020, the two agencies hosted a four-part webinar series on the digital transformation of agriculture in Africa (see page 39). Together with the AfDB, the World Bank and the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), the Centre prepared eight digital agricultural profiles including ones for Côte d'Ivoire, Rwanda and South Africa. These profiles give an overview of the current digital landscape, from key players and challenges to opportunities for quick-win digital solutions for agricultural value chains.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Centre has steadily expanded its work with the IDB in recent years, with the IDB looking to the Centre for pre-investment and design expertise in forestry, fisheries and aquaculture value chains. Highlights from 2020 include the design of a GAFSP proposal for Haiti with co-financing from IFAD. The Centre also supported the kick-off phase of an IDB-financed project in Uruguay to establish a baseline on the availability and access of digital technologies and the use of such technologies and platforms by small and medium size farmers to improve their productivity and competitiveness. In addition, the Centre supported a study on forest restoration economics in Honduras; sustainable fisheries and aquaculture projects in Panama and Suriname; and an updated study on producer support estimates in Panama.

CENTRAL AMERICAN BANK FOR ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

The Centre continued to support the design of three CABI-financed climate proposals for Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, each to be submitted to GCF. Preparations for the Nicaraguan Bio-Clima project continued apace. The project aims to restore degraded forests and channel climate-smart investment into sustainable land and forest management and related capacity development for territorial governance. The project was approved in 2020 for USD 116 million, with USD 64 million of that provided by the GCF. While there was a slowdown in Honduras and Panama due to changes in government priorities, external factors including COVID-19 and ongoing challenges in securing adequate co-financing, both revised concept notes were submitted to the GCF Secretariat at the end of 2020.

European Union

Supporting country food systems

In 2020, FAO, the European Commission Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development and the French Agricultural Research Centre (CIRAD) agreed to support countries to undertake systemic assessments, facilitate inclusive stakeholder dialogue and identify innovative policy and investment entry points for sustainable agri-food systems. The broad principles of the European Union Green Deal and Farm to Fork Strategy help guide this process. By mid-2020, the partnership completed the design of a methodology for systemic food systems assessments that examines how different drivers affect the ability of food systems to achieve the SDGs by contributing to core goals around food security, nutrition and health; socio-economic dimensions; territorial balance between urban and rural areas; and the environment. Following a series of global webinars on the methodology, the team began food systems assessments and dialogues in eight countries. In 2021, the team will work with European Union delegations, FAO Representations, national governments and agri-food systems actors to complete similar exercises in over 50 countries. The national teams will also collaborate with National Convenors who are leading national dialogues in support of the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit.

The food systems assessments and stakeholder consultations represent the first step of a longer process of analysis, dialogue, prioritization and planning to guide a future policy and investment agenda to support the transition to sustainable agri-food systems. The process will benefit from existing European Union-FAO programmes (Global Network against Food Crises, FIRST Programme), and the FAO Hand-in-Hand initiative's geospatial data platform.

Toward more sustainable cocoa

In 2020, the Centre collaborated with *Le Basic* (a French community-oriented cooperative enterprise) to complete a “comparative study on the distribution of value in European chocolate chains”. They presented the findings at a virtual meeting on the future of sustainable cocoa with representatives from the European Union, the European Cocoa Association (ECA) and some cocoa producing countries. The analysis shows that the differentiation in value creation and cost occurs mainly in the last two stages of the value chain, driven largely by product brand, reputation and market segmentation.

The studies contributed to the launching of a new European Union initiative and multi-stakeholder dialogue to improve sustainability in cocoa sectors in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The Sustainable Cocoa Initiative aims to deliver concrete recommendations to advance sustainability across the cocoa value chain through collective action and partnerships. It builds on the Côte d'Ivoire's and Ghana's joint initiative of June 2019 on a minimum price for cocoa on the world market, and the Living Income Differential, put into place with representatives of the cocoa and chocolate industry to ensure decent revenue for local farmers.

The European Union, ECA, producing countries, cooperatives, producer organizations and civil society have played an important role in advancing the cocoa and chocolate sector's sustainability and equity agenda. FAO will use its technical and country knowledge, innovation, policy analysis and investment and capacity development expertise to accompany stakeholders in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana to address issues of child labour, deforestation and poverty, and to build a more environmentally sustainable cocoa sector.

Other partners

Since the first approved GCF project designed with FAO support in Paraguay in 2018, FAO has continued to grow its GCF portfolio, with over USD 760 million in funds raised for countries. In 2020, the GCF Board approved seven FAO projects worth over USD 337 million. Of those, the Centre helped design projects for Armenia, Cuba, Guatemala and Sudan totalling more than USD 215 million, or 64 percent of FAO's approved portfolio for 2020.

The Centre supported CABEL to develop GCF proposals for Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama (see page 9). It also supported IFAD to develop two proposals financed in 2020: one in Brazil for USD 202 million; and the Group of 5 (G5) for the Sahel and Rome-based agencies' six-year regional proposal for USD 180 million, with the GCF pledging to finance USD 71 million (see page 25).

FAO continues to grow its portfolio of climate investment, together with the GCF and IFIs, focusing on more strategic and programmatic approaches that reach the most vulnerable countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. The Centre is helping to design another set of proposals worth over USD 500 million with FAO regional offices and partners like IFAD and CABEL for submission to the GCF Secretariat in the 2021-2022 biennium. These include projects for Afghanistan, Colombia, Dominica, Honduras, Iraq, Jordan, Malawi, Mexico, Panama, Philippines, Serbia, Tajikistan, The Gambia and Viet Nam.



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GLOBAL AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

The GAFSP Steering Committee approved eight project proposals, designed with FAO support, at the end of 2019 for a total of USD 116 million. These projects aim to improve food security and nutrition in fragile and conflict-affected countries. In 2020, the Centre, along with FAO country and regional offices, further developed these projects, three of which were completed for the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia in partnership with the AfDB. Implementation will get under way soon, with FAO slated to provide technical assistance in the Central African Republic and Liberia.

Despite the pandemic, preparation of projects for the remaining five countries – Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, the northern Pacific Islands and Yemen – have progressed. FAO also helped countries mobilize additional GAFSP funding earmarked to address COVID-19 for projects in Ethiopia and Missing Middle Initiative (MMI) projects in Bangladesh and Senegal. In the case of Yemen, the originally approved USD 20 million from GAFSP was complemented by a USD 7 million COVID-19 allocation and a USD 100 allocation from the World Bank's International Development Association and Crisis Response Window, to be confirmed in 2021.

Following COVID-19 lockdowns, Bangladesh's Sara Bangla Krishak Society, supported through the MMI, quickly set up call centres to keep its 55 farmer organizations, even those in the most remote villages, connected to a broader agricultural community. The centres became virtual hubs for local coordination and communication, including messaging on good hygiene, e-commerce and cashless payments to lower the risk of infection. The additional GAFSP financing to Bangladesh can help scale up and institutionalize this initiative.

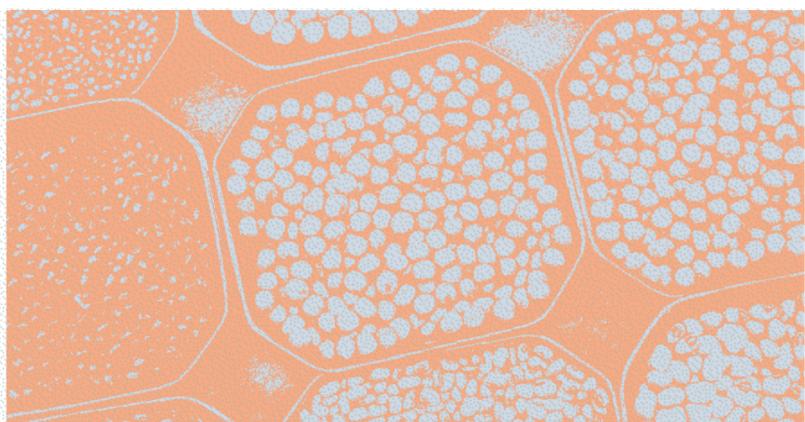
Partnerships to support private investment

Public sector funding alone is not enough to meet the SDGs by 2030 – from ending poverty and hunger to protecting the health and well-being of people and the planet.

With that in mind, the Centre seeks out partnerships and innovative initiatives to increase responsible and sustainable private sector investment in food and agriculture, including instruments like blended finance.

FEATURED PARTNERS

EBRD
European Union
EDFIs
UDB



European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

FAO's partnership with the EBRD has been going strong for more than 20 years. The two institutions responded quickly to COVID-19 disruptions by developing a technical cooperation package to help agri-food value chains in the Bank's countries of operation in Eastern and Central Europe and Southern and Eastern Mediterranean navigate this new reality and build resilience. The package involves technical and policy assistance and strategic inputs to support the transformation of agri-food systems following the crisis – from an upswing in urban farming and e-commerce to low or zero carbon value chains. The package will rely on the solid policy dialogue channels the two institutions have built up with the public and private sector over the years. It also complements USD 750 million in new loans the EBRD has committed to the agribusiness sector since the beginning of 2020, when many companies were short of liquidity.

Fruit and vegetable producers in Georgia, Moldova, Tajikistan and Ukraine received support to enhance COVID-19 safety measures, increase real-time market information and share best practices for finding new marketing outlets, including business-to-business (B2B). FAO and the EBRD also helped Moroccan fruit and vegetable producers access a virtual marketplace, bringing together producers, suppliers, big retail chains and fresh produce importers from around the world (see page 27). Similarly, the two institutions helped Tunisia's olive oil sector apply COVID-19 safety measures ahead of the 2020 harvest while also encouraging a shift toward higher value products like bottled olive oils for export markets.

With FAO and EBRD support, Ukraine signed a new law paving the way for agricultural cooperatives in the country. This outcome was the result of patient technical and policy assistance over the years. Also in Serbia, newly approved bylaws on food products of plant origin in line with European Union hygiene legislation, including flexibility measures and derogations for traditional food products, will help small-scale producers stay in the game and access new markets (see page 34).

Other notable achievements during 2020 include work on a national irrigation strategy and related five-year action plan for Serbia, as well as COVID-19 safety guidelines and training for Ukrainian and Serbian grain silo operators. In 2020, FAO and the EBRD launched the Smart Milk portal in Kazakhstan, a one-stop knowledge shop providing information, guidance and tips to Kazakh dairy producers on meeting rigorous food safety standards.

The two institutions also continued supporting countries to gain Geographical Indication (GI) status for traditional and unique agri-food products. By linking people, products and places, GIs can help preserve local know-how, biodiversity and natural resources and boost producer incomes and local economies. In 2020, FAO and the EBRD launched a sustainable agritourism initiative in Georgia that will shine a light on the country's rich food and cultural heritage and natural beauty.

European Union

TECHNICAL ADVISORY SUPPORT FOR BLENDED FINANCE

The European Union has been exploring ways to expand the blended finance frontier to provide financing to underserved agri-food small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in low and lower-middle income countries. In 2018, the European Union and FAO launched AgrIntel to strengthen the European Union's investment decision-making to improve targeting, efficiency and SDG alignment.

To date, the European Union has invested in three agri-food blended funds – the Africa Agriculture and Trade Investment Fund (AATIF), the Agri-Business Capital Fund (ABC) and the newly created Huruma Fund – where its equity contribution is mixed with funding sources from IFIs, European Development Finance Institutions (EDFIs) or private investors. It also set up the Agriculture Finance Initiative (AgrFI) facility to reach the 'missing middle' and mobilize co-financing from EDFIs and other investors.

In 2020, the Centre's advisory team supported the European Union's review on blended finance investments, including on additionality and development impact, by reviewing 70 investment proposals submitted by the above funds and facility (see Annex 5).

Since AgrIntel began in late 2018, 23 projects have been signed for a total investment of nearly EUR 100 million. Most are in Africa (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia) but also in Asia (Myanmar) and Latin America (Ecuador). The average loan size varies between EUR 900 000 and EUR 10 million, depending on the blended vehicle. Thanks to a EUR 600 000 AgriFi loan, for example, the Senegalese dairy company *La Laiterie du Berger* was able to increase its collection of fresh milk from 2 500 farmers to 4 000. Likewise, a EUR 800 000 loan from the ABC Fund to Anatrans, a raw cashew nut processor based in Burkina Faso, is improving market access for six cashew nut farmer groups with over 1 200 members.

The Centre has also been supporting dialogue between the European Union and EDFIs. The Centre prepared policy papers and presentations based on the AgrIntel advisory experience and over 60 stakeholder interviews, including with donors, EDFIs and fund managers. This analysis, presented at the European Commission and EDFIs' annual seminar, is helping to explore concrete avenues for scaling up agricultural blended finance.



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SUPPORT TO NATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Together with the European Union, the Centre initiated a major area of work, supporting the Uganda Development Bank (UDB) through a EUR 2 million European Union-financed initiative. The Centre is helping UDB increase private investments in the agriculture and agribusiness sectors.

The AgrInvest project, managed by the Centre, made considerable progress last year despite COVID-19 constraints. This included identifying prospective investees supported by different development partners to build the UDB's agricultural proposal pipeline. Trainings conducted on agri-risk management, climate risk assessment and greenhouse gas accounting helped strengthen the UDB's loan and investment appraisal capacity. In parallel, the project teamed up with the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) to increase the Bank's capacity over the next two years to use digital technologies – from profiling clients to delivering loans via digital payment systems. This will allow the UDB, a branchless national development bank, to significantly increase its outreach to small-scale farmers in underserved rural areas. The project has also initiated a big data analytics pilot through a partnership with Dalberg Data Insights to monitor how the Bank's agriculture and agribusiness portfolio is contributing to reducing poverty. And it launched policy dialogue activities with dairy and beef platforms.

This innovative initiative complements the Centre's partnerships with international and regional financial institutions. It creates the conditions for building diversified financial ecosystems at country level to enable better investment in food and agriculture.

Response to COVID-19

IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

- Afghanistan
- Algeria
- Bangladesh
- Bolivia
- Georgia
- Fiji
- Haiti
- India
- Jordan
- Mexico
- Morocco
- Myanmar
- Nepal
- Palau
- Papua New Guinea
- Republic of Marshall Islands
- Sri Lanka
- Tajikistan
- Tonga
- Tunisia
- Tuvalu
- Ukraine

The COVID-19 pandemic has been unprecedented, disruptive and unpredictable, causing tremendous uncertainty, suffering and hardship around the world. FAO moved quickly to help countries navigate this new reality and prevent the global health crisis from turning into a food crisis. That meant advising countries on how to keep agricultural and food supply chains functioning effectively – especially during periods of lockdown – while complying with COVID-19 safety measures.

Thanks to digital technology and collaboration with FAO's teams and partners around the world, the Centre was able to innovate and adapt quickly, relying on virtual missions and local capacity to provide policy, capacity development, knowledge-sharing and investment support tailored to the specific realities and needs in a country.

Recognizing the need for good data and quick analysis, the Centre collaborated with the World Bank to develop a diagnostic assessment tool that rapidly collects and analyses food security and agri-food sector information. This data was essential for reworking project proposals to respond to COVID-19 challenges while also informing new investments to help countries formulate agricultural strategies and other responses to cope with the crisis and accelerate their recovery. All told, the Centre carried out over 20 country assessments.

The Centre also worked with the World Bank and other longstanding partners to restructure ongoing investment projects and design new ones to tackle COVID-19 challenges in agri-food systems head on. And it integrated COVID-19 response activities into GAFSP projects being finalized.

With the EBRD, the Centre prepared a joint COVID-19 package to finance technical assistance in the Bank's countries of operation to limit short-term disruptions to agri-food value chains and build resilience. In Serbia and Ukraine, two big exporters of wheat, maize and other grains, FAO and the EBRD worked with the Ukrainian Grain Association and Association Serbian Grains to develop guidelines on COVID-19 safety adjustment measures. They also trained staff at grain elevators and storage facilities in both countries ahead of the busy wheat and maize harvests and developed videos on good biosecurity practices.

While the crisis has affected both food supply and demand, it has also offered unique opportunities – from digital technologies to set up e-commerce platforms and cashless payments to shorter supply chains connecting farmers directly with retailers and customers. The Centre led the preparation of five corporate policy briefs, including ones on wholesale markets, blended finance and specific measures to support Small Island Developing States (SIDS). It also contributed to FAO's online policy tools, like the use of big data for real-time information on the impact of COVID-19 on agri-food value chains, food prices and global food security, plus a deeper analysis through two One Health studies in Asia and the Pacific (for more see page 16).

The pandemic has underscored the importance of how making the right investments today, whether in infrastructure, human capital, capacity or technology, can help build more resilient and inclusive food systems for the future.

Working as One FAO

From investment design and implementation support to information sharing, joint knowledge products, workshops, technical reviews, resource mobilization and data collection, collaboration across FAO makes the Centre's investment work stronger and more effective. And it ensures a stronger investment focus in FAO's normative work and technical assistance to countries.

In 2020, the Centre engaged in a total of 137 collaborative initiatives with FAO technical units at headquarters and FAO regional, subregional and country offices. Of these, 22 resulted in global outputs, 20 resulted in regional, interregional or subregional outputs, and about 95 resulted in country level outputs, benefiting 57 countries across all regions. Forty-one collaborations were made possible through paid secondments from other FAO technical units using the Centre's regular programme budget and IFI cost sharing.

Policy support for investment accounted for **61** collaborative initiatives, including K4I-funded knowledge studies, training tools and events, followed by **41** initiatives involving design support and **35** involving implementation support.

A great example of the One FAO spirit was the work in producing timely COVID-19 policy briefs to inform countries' decision-making, including guidance on keeping critical agricultural and food supply chains functioning while also complying with COVID-19 safety measures. The Centre led the preparation of five corporate policy briefs, including on wholesale markets and blended finance, with contributions from FAO technical units and decentralized offices. A brief to guide SIDS on mitigating COVID-19 impacts on agri-food systems benefitted from technical inputs and reviews from FAO's Office for Small Island Developing States, Least Developed Countries and Land-locked Developing Countries, FAO Subregional Offices for the Caribbean, Mesoamerica and the Pacific Islands, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Nutrition and Food Systems Division, Fisheries Department and Strategic Programme teams (see page 30).

Emerging infectious diseases present a huge threat to human and animal health, food safety, livelihoods and economies. The Centre's cooperative programme with the World Bank commissioned studies on animal health systems in Asia and the Pacific, looking at critical gaps to address in building the foundations for One Health. The Centre worked closely with FAO animal health specialists based in the regional offices in Asia and Africa to complete the reports. The Centre also engaged with the International Food and Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), FAO's new Office of Innovation and FAO's Plant Production and Protection Division to develop a global study on innovations in agriculture extension.

Numerous collaborative studies and new knowledge products were developed jointly with various FAO technical divisions and external partners. Studies include, among others, investment strategies to raise agricultural human capital; a platform to



enhance water management assessments for investment; innovative land administration approaches; sustainable agricultural mechanization in sub-Saharan Africa; investment planning for integrated agro-industrial parks in sub-Saharan Africa; and a sector study on the market potential for solar technologies in Rwanda's agri-food chains.

Innovative tools and technologies

The Centre worked with other FAO technical divisions to develop, improve and scale up the use of innovative tools and technologies like Earth Map, RuralInvest, LSIPT, Collect Mobile, Aquacrop, CropWat, the Ex-ante Carbon Balance Tool (EX-ACT) and the Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model-interactive (GLEAM-i) for better investment planning, design and implementation.

Hand-in-Hand

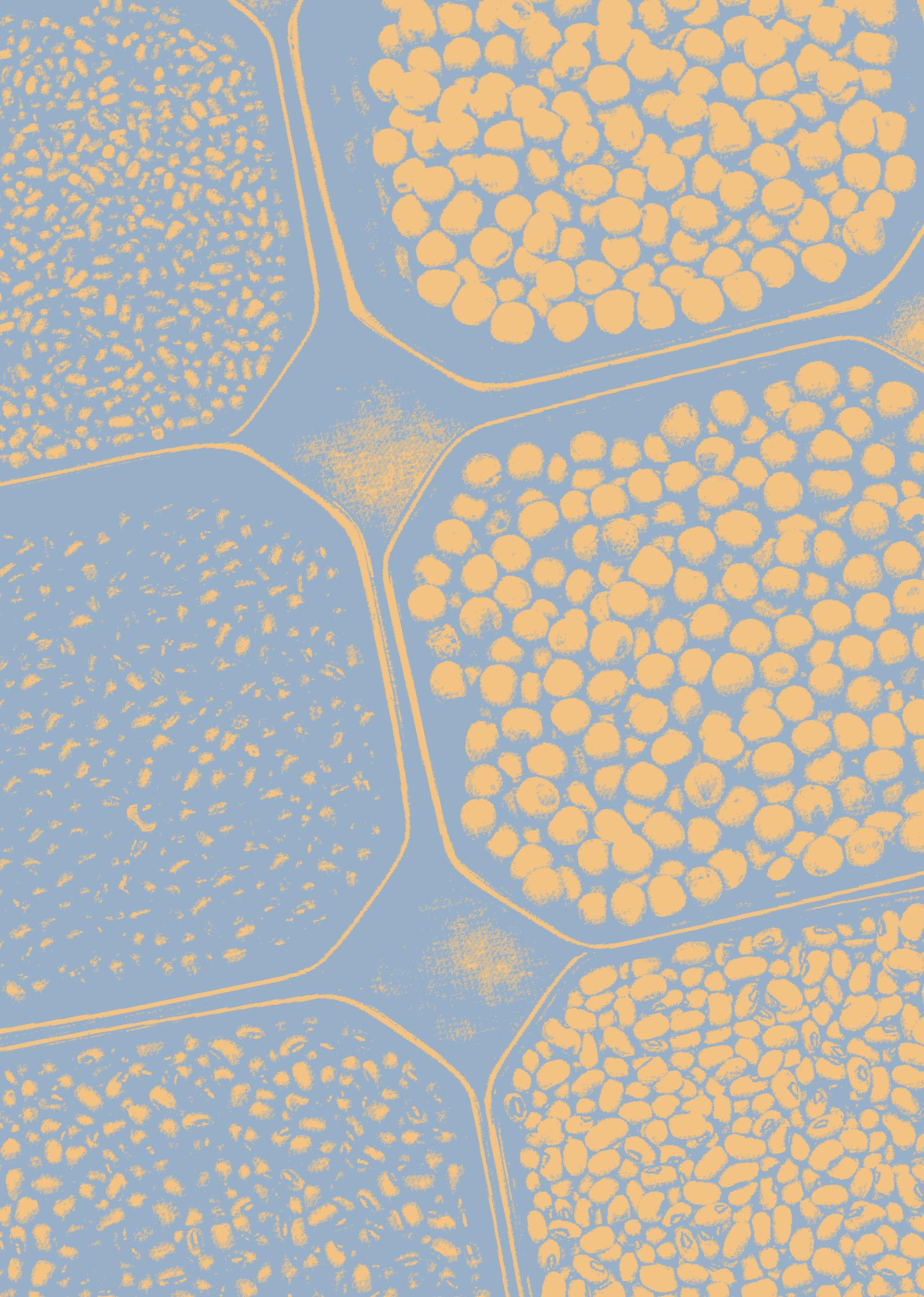
FAO's Hand-in-Hand, an evidence-based, country-led and country-owned initiative, matches resource partners with countries and provides access to advanced geospatial analytics for better decision-making. The Centre participated in 34 Hand-in-Hand teams in Burkina Faso, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Haiti, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Rwanda, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, Yemen and Zimbabwe, among others.

The depth, diversity and breadth of these joint initiatives reflect how the Centre catalyses internal and external collaboration to scale up investment in sustainable food and agriculture at country level. Making these collaborations more systematic, including through the Hand-in-Hand initiative, will help FAO Members achieve the scale of impact anticipated under the SDGs.



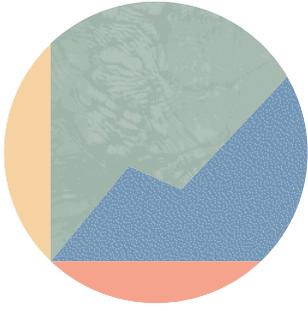


We support investments in sustainable agri-food systems that not only feed the world but help improve people's health and nutrition, create jobs, raise incomes, reduce waste, protect the environment and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.



Investment support services





Programme support for investment

The Centre provides tailored investment services at all stages of the project cycle – from identification, design and appraisal to implementation support. In identifying sustainable investment solutions, the Centre puts the needs of the people and countries it serves front and centre.

Despite constraints brought on by COVID-19 lockdowns and restrictions on movement, the Centre delivered its full range of investment support services in around 120 countries through nearly 1 000 activities. Support from FAO country and regional teams and digital technology made this possible.

Design support

Investment design accounted for 27 percent of the Centre's work in 79 countries. In 2020, our IFI partners approved 38 of these projects in 36 countries for a total of over USD 6.6 billion – a 16 percent increase on 2019. Of these, sub-Saharan Africa topped the list of regions with the most projects approved (14), followed by Asia (10), Latin America and the Caribbean (6), Europe and Central Asia (5) and Near East and North Africa (3) (see Annex 1 for a full list of approved projects).

Of note, a USD 180 million Rome-based agency resilience initiative for the Sahel was among the USD 2 billion mobilized for sub-Saharan Africa (see page 25). Similarly, in Asia, the Centre helped mobilize USD 2 billion of investments, including through the design of a USD 475 million land tenure project in the Philippines (see more on land tenure on page 23). Also, in the Near East, the Centre supported the design of national agricultural investment strategies and sector studies in Lebanon and Palestine (West Bank and Gaza) as well as the design of a GCF proposal in Jordan and a GAFSP/World Bank project in Yemen.

Implementation support

Good investment design needs good **implementation** to make a positive difference in people's lives and livelihoods. Recognized as a centre of excellence for investment support, the Centre's multidisciplinary teams can address issues related to all aspects of agriculture and rural development including infrastructure, land tenure, irrigation and water management, crops, livestock, fisheries, forestry, climate change adaptation and mitigation, agribusiness and financial inclusion, among others.

In 2020, **55 percent** of the Centre's staff time went to supporting the successful implementation of public investment projects – from technical assistance to supervision, monitoring and evaluation.

The Centre carried out **548** implementation support missions in 102 countries. In Asia and the Pacific region, a sizable amount of support was provided to World Bank-financed projects in Bangladesh, China, India, the Pacific islands and Pakistan. Topics ranged from climate-smart irrigated agriculture and livestock sector innovations to agri-food systems transformation and research and extension support.

Whereas in the Near East and North Africa, highlights included support to ongoing projects, including irrigation modernization projects in Morocco and Tunisia, and support to the Green Generation Strategy in Morocco through investment in a network of four wholesale food markets. In sub-Saharan Africa, implementation support with the World Bank, IFAD and GAFSP included sustained support to regional projects like irrigation in the Sahel plus projects in Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, the Republic of Congo, Senegal and South Sudan.

In Central Asia, the Centre supported public investments that foster inclusive economic growth, human capital and more resilient food systems. In Uzbekistan, the Centre supported World Bank-financed projects to improve the competitiveness of the country's fruit and vegetable sector and to develop large-scale logistical centres for food distribution and exports. IFAD-financed rural development projects in Tajikistan are focused on improving livestock and grazing management practices, increasing agricultural mechanization and helping small-scale producers raise quality standards to access new markets.

IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT HIGHLIGHT

Investing in farmer field schools

With a focus on strengthening farmers' capacities, the Centre continued supporting eight World Bank-financed projects in Africa using the farmer field school approach, including projects in Burundi, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda. Thanks in part to such training, for example, the Kihoto farmers group in Nakuru County, Kenya, has improved its knowledge and skills in local chicken production, learning good animal husbandry and feeding practices, pest and disease control and hygienic production practices. The group hopes to become the leading supplier of day-old chicks and fertilized eggs in Kihoto village. And in Nigeria, more than 2 000 farmer field schools have trained 58 000 irrigated rice and tomato growing farmers. A large-scale impact assessment carried out by the project showed an average 18 percent increase in rice yields per hectare one year after the farmers had participated in the farmer field schools.

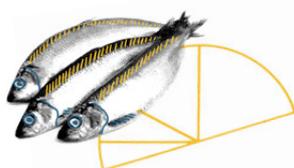
IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT HIGHLIGHT

Land tenure governance

Land tenure is vital to the livelihoods of billions of people. The Centre is supporting World Bank-funded land administration projects in various countries, including Colombia, Ghana, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Senegal and Tanzania. These projects, in line with the *Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure*, promote individual titling, increased access of women to land rights, and collective rights managed by indigenous communities or rural villages. The projects in Latin America also focus on decentralizing land administration services through the municipalities and delimiting protected areas and natural parks.

Over the last several years, FAO has been working with IFIs and countries, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Moldova, the Philippines, Serbia, Turkey, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam, to modernize real property registration and cadastral systems. Digitizing records and making that data available online can help improve data accuracy, reliability and transparency and facilitate the introduction of new e-services.

In the Philippines, FAO helped design and is now implementing a World Bank-funded project to improve land tenure security and strengthen the property rights of agrarian reform beneficiaries. The USD 475 million project is the largest land project ever funded by the World Bank. FAO is also supporting work to streamline and digitize many of the land administration and management processes in the parcelization of land in the Philippines, currently done manually. And in Serbia, the geospatial platform GeoSerbia and land data sets have been critical in helping the Government manage the COVID-19 pandemic and prepare a new risk register to better prepare its crisis response.



Sustainable fisheries in the South West Indian Ocean

World Bank

Coastal communities in the South West Indian Ocean countries rely heavily on the fisheries sector for their livelihoods, food security and nutritional health. But overfishing, harmful fishing practices and widespread destruction of marine habitats are threatening coastal fisheries across the region.

The health and sustainability of the larger marine ecosystem shared by these countries requires a coordinated approach, from regional to local level. FAO helped design and implement the World Bank-funded South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project, or SWIOFish, in Comoros, Mozambique and Tanzania, as well as SWIOFish 2 in Madagascar.

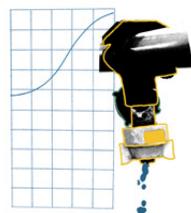
The SWIOFish programme seeks to improve the governance of fisheries at regional, national and community level. The national projects under the programme also aim to improve local livelihoods by developing fishery value chains and promoting the sustainable management of natural habitats.

The projects are helping to strengthen institutions in charge of fisheries, develop legal and regulatory frameworks, prepare fisheries management plans and build capacity to carry out such plans.

Having fishing communities fully engaged is key to sustainable fisheries management – from developing local regulations on fishing areas and seasons to promoting safety at sea and using gear that respects marine habitats and fish resources.

In Comoros, for example, the project introduced a fisheries co-management model involving both fishing associations and the Government in six sites. This approach has empowered local fishers to have a say in the decision-making and management of the coastal areas and fish stocks near their villages.

People living in these coastal communities are often landless and among the most vulnerable and marginalized, with few opportunities to diversify their income sources. Women are generally involved in the collecting, cleaning, processing and marketing of fish and fish products, as well as aquaculture. By strengthening partnerships with the private sector and providing training, extension services and financial education, the projects aim to improve post-capture activities and open up new sustainable income opportunities along the supply chain.



Building resilience in the Sahel FAO, IFAD and WFP

Strengthening the resilience of rural Sahel communities facing conflict, climate change and COVID-19 is the focus of a new joint Rome-based agency project. The six-year USD 180 million Joint Sahel Programme to Respond to the Challenges of COVID-19, Conflict and Climate Change is co-financed by IFAD (USD 109 million) and the GCF (USD 71 million).

The Centre provided design support, identifying priority investments in agricultural infrastructure, innovative technology and human and social capital that will benefit rural households in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger – the G5 Sahel – plus the Republic of Senegal. FAO and WFP will provide implementation support to the G5 Sahel Secretariat and IFAD.

The project aims to reach 123 000 rural households – nearly 1 million people – in cross-border areas in the six countries, especially women, who typically have limited access to land and finance, young people, who face high unemployment, the landless and transhumant pastoralists.

Investments will target the development of marketplaces and rural infrastructure, including roads and small-scale irrigation. Training initiatives and cross-border markets for agricultural inputs and produce will strengthen business partnerships between farmers and pastoralists, while market information systems and cashless exchanges through information communication technology (ICT) platforms will make transactions at borders more secure. To comply with COVID-19 health protocols, the project will train communities on good market hygiene and other safety measures.

Farming households will also receive training on climate-resilient agricultural practices via agropastoral field schools, as well as agricultural kits. The project will train rural communities and vulnerable groups on sustainable livestock management, risk management, development of SME business plans, conflict prevention and resolution and social mediation.



Greater market access for small-scale producers in Paraguay

World Bank

Paraguay's formal supply chains – fruits, vegetables, milk and organic yerba mate for export, nutrition-rich grains and beans as inputs for processed foods – have excellent potential. Yet barriers prevent many of the country's small-scale rural producers from entering these markets. Obstacles include a lack of critical assets, limited know-how and coordination, weak infrastructure and vulnerability to climate change.

An FAO Investment Centre team helped design a USD 110 million World Bank-funded project to improve market access for small and medium size agricultural producer organizations and indigenous communities in eastern Paraguay. This included preparation of a financial and economic analysis, project costing and financing, and ex-ante greenhouse gas emissions accounting.

As the COVID-19 pandemic evolved, the design team reworked the project to also provide emergency support to help restore the livelihoods of more vulnerable farmers and indigenous populations and ensure food security and the functioning of key supply chains. The six-year project, which FAO will help implement, focuses on building the capacity of rural producers to integrate sustainably into formal and lucrative supply chains and better manage climate risks. It will also strengthen public sector institutions to create an environment conducive to improving partnerships between organized producers and firms.

The development of productive alliances in selected value chains will help link producer organizations with commercial buyers. FAO has worked closely with the World Bank and governments to carry out productive alliance projects in many countries throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. Such alliances provide rural producers with a reliable market for their goods, while giving buyers a consistent supply of products that meet certain quality and safety standards.

The project will support competitive and climate-resilient subprojects for business investments and ventures established by the producer organizations and indigenous communities. Subprojects with clear market access potential will receive matching grants – a move that will encourage producers to adopt modern technologies that can improve productivity, profitability and competitiveness.

Through targeted trainings, the project seeks to redress gaps in access to economic opportunities and credit, especially for women and women's organizations.

Overall, more than 59 000 farms and 245 000 people stand to benefit, directly and indirectly, through better public services, improved food and nutrition security, more jobs and a more inclusive rural economy.



From virtual marketplace to B2B, new trade opportunities for Moroccan producers

EBRD

Morocco's production of fresh produce, including counter-season fruits and vegetables like tomatoes, berries, cucumbers and peppers, plus its proximity to Europe, are big draws. Morocco's small citrus fruits, in particular, are export standouts.

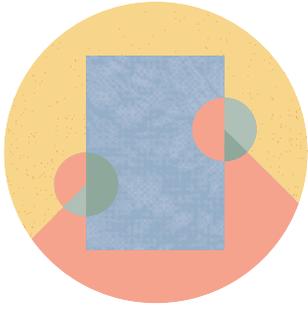
FAO and the EBRD are working with Morocco's Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Rural Development, Water and Forests and Morocco FoodEx, the Ministry's export control and promotion arm, to improve high value-added trade opportunities for Moroccan fruit and vegetable producers.

In early January 2020, 15 Moroccan citrus, tomato and berry producers and their interprofessional association representatives travelled to Poland to explore trade prospects. They visited wholesale markets, met with importers and main retail chains and saw the level of logistics needed to operate in the Polish market.

As the COVID-19 pandemic unfolded and restrictions tightened, FAO and the EBRD arranged for 25 Moroccan fruit and vegetable producers to take part in Fresh Market – a virtual marketplace bringing together producers, suppliers, big retail chains and importers of fresh fruits and vegetables from across the world.

Prior to the virtual marketplace, the producers networked with importers and potential clients from Belarus, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Russia and Ukraine during two days of tailored online B2B meetings.

At the request of Morocco FoodEx, FAO and the EBRD are studying the possibility of developing a sustainable branding strategy to give Moroccan fresh produce an edge in the market. Morocco FoodEx has also requested FAO's assistance in identifying options to develop a logistics platform for Moroccan fruits and vegetables in Central and Eastern European markets.



Policy support for investment

Just like investment, policies need to be tailored to the specific realities and needs in a country. This calls for good data and analysis to pinpoint problems and identify sustainable solutions.

Policy support accounts for 18 percent of the Centre's work in around 60 countries. The Centre has a good track record of bringing stakeholders together from the public and private sectors, including farmer organizations, governments and IFIs, to discuss policy issues and resolve bottlenecks. In line with FAO's Hand-in-Hand initiative, linking our policy support with investment is how we can achieve impact at scale.

In 2020, the Centre contributed to 31 agricultural strategies, 18 policy and analytical studies and 46 sector studies. It also facilitated 24 public-private policy dialogue processes. As the pandemic unfolded, countries looked to FAO and others for policy guidance on how to manage and minimize COVID-19 agri-food disruptions. The Centre contributed to several FAO policy briefs on various topics, including guidance for SIDS, wholesale markets and the use of blended finance, among others.

The Centre supported high-level ministerial meetings early on in the crisis, including one co-convened by FAO's Director-General and the African Union on food security in Africa. Prior to that meeting, the Centre helped develop a policy brief that identified measures for keeping domestic markets and agri-food systems in Africa functioning during the pandemic.

The global COVID-19 health crisis threatens to roll back progress made on the SDGs. Many small-scale farmers and agribusinesses were credit-constrained and vulnerable to shocks before the crisis, and even more so now. Looking at how blended finance could help farmers and agribusinesses at risk was the subject of another policy brief.

Investing in agricultural human capital is a priority for FAO. In Uruguay, the Centre contributed to a major study on the need to invest in human capital and innovation, including digital technologies and ICTs, to make agriculture more attractive, especially to a younger generation, and increase the sector's productivity and competitiveness.

In 2020, the Parliament of Ukraine approved landmark legislation that will provide the building blocks for modern agricultural cooperatives in the country – a move that can help farmers improve their productivity and bargaining power. An EBRD/FAO team helped design the law, the culmination of years of advocating for agricultural cooperatives in Ukraine via various initiatives, multistakeholder policy dialogue, roundtable discussions, seminars and media articles.

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AGRICULTURAL STRATEGIES

18

POLICY AND ANALYTICAL STUDIES

46

SECTOR STUDIES



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COVID-19 impacts on Pacific Island and Caribbean nations and other SIDS

The COVID-19 pandemic is threatening the food security, nutrition and climate resilience of Small Island Developing States (SIDS). SIDS share many traits, including a reliance on international trade, tourism and imported foods, vulnerability to climate change and high rates of malnutrition, including obesity.

The Centre led the preparation of a policy brief looking at how the crisis is affecting agri-food systems in SIDS, especially those in the Caribbean and the Pacific, as well as rapid response measures adopted by different SIDS, regional bodies, financing institutions and FAO.

The Centre worked closely with the Office for Small Island Developing States, Least Developed Countries and Land-locked Developing Countries on the brief, with contributions from the FAO Sub-regional Offices for the Caribbean, Mesoamerica and the Pacific Islands and the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. FAO colleagues from the Nutrition and Food Systems Division, Fisheries Department and Strategic Programme teams also provided technical inputs.

The brief recommends prompt policy and fiscal measures to keep food supply chains alive during the pandemic and suggests a strong role for local governments in coordinating responses. Opportunities exist for SIDS to rapidly adopt digital platforms, enhance their digital capabilities (digitization of value chain actors, e-commerce, mobile banking, big data analytics) and strengthen island and inter-island communication networks. The brief also advocates for reliable statistics and timely data for better planning and preparedness, including early warning systems.

Due to the SIDS' similar economic and social challenges, support to SIDS-specific regional integration and solidarity mechanisms should be enhanced. Related technical assistance and financial instruments should be provided in the short term, with investments targeting more resilient agri-food systems in the longer run.



Catalysing investment in Tajikistan

The Republic of Tajikistan will need to produce an estimated 30 percent more food to feed its growing population sustainably by 2030. But the country grapples with degraded agricultural lands and low agricultural productivity, among other challenges. At the Government's request, the Centre supported the Ministry of Agriculture to prepare a national investment plan to improve food and nutrition security and promote sustainable agriculture development.

The comprehensive plan (2021 to 2030) rests on five pillars – from the sustainable development of natural resources, value chains and agri-food systems services, to social inclusion and the creation of enabling policy and business environments to attract public and private investment. The plan pinpoints key directions under each pillar, estimating investment needs and related activities based on three different scenarios, from a business-as-usual scenario to a more industrial and innovation-driven one.

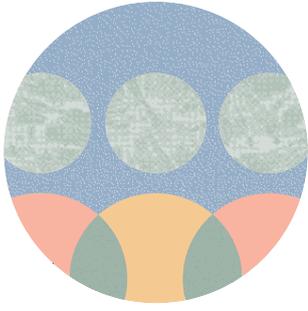
The Centre produced 17 technical reviews and briefs, many on the country's agricultural sub-sectors, in collaboration with the FAO country and regional office. It also created a national investment plan atlas – an open-source geospatial data platform that allows different datasets to be combined to assist decision-making, investment planning and impact monitoring. Mapping the location of dairy agribusinesses, for example, alongside information

on roads, power grids, pasture productivity and milk collection points, among other data, can help make the country's dairy industry more productive and competitive. Or replacing underperforming crops in a certain area with higher-value, more nutritious crops better suited to that area's conditions can optimize the country's limited agricultural land.

The national investment plan provides strong guidance to the Government, resource partners and investors alike. The plan, once adopted by the Government, would ultimately help green Tajikistan's economy, raise rural incomes, ensure more inclusive economic growth and increase the percentage of people able to afford healthy and nutritious diets.

The Centre also began supporting Tajikistan in early 2020 through FAO's Hand-in-Hand, an evidence-based, country-led and country-owned initiative. Using advanced geospatial modelling and analytics, the initiative identifies opportunities for countries to accelerate agricultural transformation and meet their SDG targets.

These parallel and complementary efforts are helping to catalyse more public and private investment in Tajikistan. The World Bank and IFAD have benefited from two project concept notes developed within the investment plan's framework, and discussions are ongoing with other IFIs, including the Islamic Development Bank, on an additional five project concept notes.



Capacity development for investment

Through on-the-job training, peer learning and educational resources and tools, the Centre helps people and institutions make better investment decisions. Despite COVID-19-related constraints, the Centre managed to double its capacity development activities in 2020, thanks largely to digital technology and great collaboration with FAO's global teams and partners.

RurallInvest

RurallInvest, a participatory, interactive toolkit developed by FAO and partners nearly two decades ago, helps small and medium-sized rural entrepreneurs prepare viable business plans to access funding from banks and other financing partners. The toolkit comprises a methodology, manuals, training materials and computer software. To date, FAO has rolled out the RurallInvest toolkit in over 40 countries, training roughly 1 100 people and helping more than 1 800 business plans to be developed.

Normally RurallInvest training features a mix of classroom exercise, fieldwork and hands-on learning. In January and February 2020, before lockdown, the RurallInvest team conducted face-to-face trainings – two in Asia, one in Africa and one at FAO headquarters in Rome. But as the COVID-19 pandemic spread, conventional trainings were soon replaced by a combination of online sessions run from FAO headquarters and, where possible, complemented by face-to-face sessions led by local co-trainers. Although the approach allowed users to master the methodology, it did not allow the RurallInvest team to supervise fieldwork – a vital part of RurallInvest training. In total, 279 people were trained in Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, East Africa, Mali and Sri Lanka and in FAO headquarters, and over 600 business concepts and plans were developed.

Despite these challenges, the RurallInvest team seized the opportunity to make the existing software even better, working with FAO IT colleagues to ease installation procedures, fix existing software bugs and improve the software's terminology. In the last quarter of 2020, the team rolled out the improved RIV5 version to over 800 users across the globe.

In August 2020, the team started developing a new generation of the RurallInvest software called RIV20, expected to launch at the end of 2021. This will mark a big leap forward towards a revamped RurallInvest, including up-to-date programming language, improved user experience, new offline and cloud-based functions and more visually appealing reports. At the same time, to meet future demands for online RurallInvest training, the team began working with the FAO training unit to develop an interactive e-learning package that will also be ready by the end of 2021. This new package will combine theoretical inputs, check-your-knowledge sessions, case studies for practice in using the tool and video software demonstrations. The aim is to have a blended approach that relies on face-to-face trainings, online courses and e-learning material.



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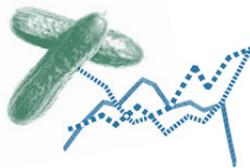
Innovative tools to manage agri-food investment risk

The Uganda Development Bank is keen to expand its agricultural lending. Through the joint FAO and European Union AgrInvest project, the Centre is strengthening the UDB's capacity on digital finance, project pipeline development, environmental, financial and social risk management and impact assessment, among others. The Centre launched a series of online trainings in 2020 geared toward Bank staff from key departments like Investment, Credit Risk, Finance and Business Operations, and Strategy and Corporate Affairs.

One of the trainings focused on the use of FAO-developed tools like EX-ACT and GLEAM-i to help the UDB assess the greenhouse gas emissions and carbon balance of loan applications in food and agriculture. Another session trained 15 UDB staff on managing agri-food investment risks, introducing a practical five-step risk management methodology to help the teams develop a consistent approach for analyzing agri-food projects, from pre-investment due diligence to post-investment monitoring.

Trainings to improve meat industry biosecurity

FAO has teamed up with the EBRD to improve meat industry biosecurity measures in Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Ukraine and to prevent meat supply chain disruptions that could threaten livelihoods, incomes and food security. Since 2015, the two institutions have relied on awareness-raising, state-of-the-art laboratory equipment and technical trainings to stem outbreaks of African swine fever. The disease, fatal to pigs but not to humans, is one of the biggest threats to the development of pork industries. Though the EBRD and FAO initially began this work in Ukraine, they have since targeted other countries in the region. More than 20 biosecurity audits over the years have led to the development of general recommendations and a self-evaluation questionnaire for pig farms. Vocational training and online tools are strengthening the capacity of Ukraine's veterinary services to identify, monitor and control outbreaks, with a new series of online training in the works.



Food safety flexibility measures good news for Serbian smallholders

EBRD

In 2020, the Serbian Government approved food safety bylaws on food products of plant origin, in line with European Union legislation, that include flexibility measures and derogations for traditional food products.

This new legislation means that small-scale Serbian producers – and processors – can continue following traditional methods for making and selling food products based on fruits, vegetables and fresh herbs, as long as the food is safe.

Serbia's food heritage runs deep, with many traditions passed down from one generation to the next. This is evident in the array of Serbian products on the market based on local produce – jams, juices, dried fruits, pickled cornichons, the traditional red pepper paste *ajvar*. Over 30 000 farming

families grow their own fruits and vegetables, and most Serbian food businesses are run by families with strong links to their customers.

FAO and the EBRD began preparing guidelines and promotional materials to help Serbian producers comply with the new flexible bylaws. These bylaws will help preserve the diversity of high-quality food products in Serbia without sacrificing food safety and hygiene. They also send out a strong message on the economic benefits of diversifying and adding value to local fresh produce.

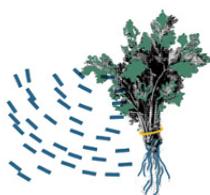
More important, they give small operators a chance to compete on the market, both at home and abroad, while keeping local traditions and cultural heritage alive.



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For Georgian vegetable producer, kindness is contagious

EBRD

A chance encounter with the head of a Georgian herb cooperative during an FAO/EBRD study tour gave Georgian greenhouse producer Ketí Tomeishvili the idea to grow culinary herbs alongside her cucumbers. Thanks to high demand in neighbouring Russia for herbs like parsley, dill, coriander and mint, her idea has paid off.

As the COVID-19 pandemic spread, countries went into lockdown, shuttering markets, closing borders and restricting people's movement. Difficulties with logistics and transportation disrupted food supply chains and limited trade opportunities. To complicate matters, heavy snowstorms had triggered an avalanche just prior to the crisis, closing parts of Georgia's border for about a week.

Despite these challenges, Ketí managed to produce and export 3 tonnes of coriander in March 2020. Although she earned less than she had hoped, she still made enough to continue paying the four women who worked with her in her greenhouse business. Unable to increase their salaries to compensate for rising food prices and a devalued currency, Ketí decided to let them use one of her five

greenhouses to grow and sell cucumbers, cushioning their incomes a little. Ketí has invested in improving her business over the years – from drip irrigation to good quality seeds and better pest management.

The advantages to growing fruits and vegetables in greenhouses are many. Protection from extreme weather, the need for fewer chemical inputs and good quality produce with a longer shelf-life and market appeal are just a few. Her decision to diversify into herbs came at the right time. It opened up new markets and boosted her earnings, helping her to cope better with the pandemic's economic shocks.

And her act of solidarity with her employees was among countless acts, big and small, inspired by the COVID-19 crisis, like the Georgian Dairy Association's regular donations of milk and dairy products to the infectious disease hospital in Tbilisi. "We have to help each other," Ketí says. "I believe kindness is contagious."



Knowledge for investment

Under K4I, the Centre partners with international and national financing institutions, FAO technical divisions, research centres and public and private sector innovators to provide a strong evidence-based voice on investment. The Centre advocates for responsible and sustainable public and private investment and brings qualified opinions to international fora. And it communicates investment knowledge through key studies, publications and events while also contributing to FAO's flagship publications and other knowledge products.

In 2020, the Centre initiated almost 50 new knowledge products for publication in 2021 on subjects like investing in agricultural human capital; business models for agricultural tools-for-hire; promising climate and solar technologies for the agri-food sector; carbon neutrality; and digital agricultural profiles.

The Centre developed an outreach plan to engage new audiences and overhauled the visual identity of its core K4I publication series – Directions in Investment, Country Investment Highlights, Investment Toolkits and Investment Briefs – to create greater buzz around these new knowledge products. The first K4I publications to be published under this new look include one on urban food systems governance and another on a climate-sensitive investment toolkit. See Annex 4.

Virtual knowledge sharing

COVID-19 lockdowns forced us to pivot away from face-to-face events in favour of webinars and online meetings. Thanks to digital technology, the Centre was able to host virtual events throughout the year to share the latest in investment knowledge and innovation.

Video conferencing often proved a cost-effective way to increase participation and bring more people into the conversation. One example was the four-part webinar series on transforming agriculture in Africa through digitization, which the Centre hosted with the AfDB. The initial webinar saw over 900 participants from around the world. Representatives from farmer organizations, government, civil society, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector led panel discussions that covered everything from data-driven solutions for advisory services and marketplaces to the use of digital financial technologies and the bundling of digital services for farmers. For more, see page 39.

The Centre also hosted two webinars on agricultural human capital investment in 2020 – one to launch its study with the IFPRI and CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions and Markets (PIM) and another to share the study's key findings. The study aims to guide investments that enhance farmers' human capital. For more, see page 38.

WEBINAR SERIES

Investing in agricultural
human capital

Digital transformation
of agriculture in Africa



Finally, in lieu of its annual face-to-face knowledge-sharing event, Investment Days, the Centre held a virtual end-of-year event. Rather than bringing in outside panellists and guests, the event featured three half-day technical sessions allowing Centre staff to share knowledge and updates on their work and to foster team building. Interspersed throughout the days were mini wellness sessions, including a parenting corner, tips for good 'home-office' ergonomics, yoga and a guided meditation.

Improved media visibility

Telling compelling stories on why sustainable investment in food and agriculture matters is an important part of our advocacy work – as is sharing those stories across different media channels. The Centre redoubled its efforts in 2020 to boost its social media presence and connect with new audiences.

On International Women's Day in March 2020, the Centre launched a social media campaign with the World Bank on how women entrepreneurs in Peru, many from indigenous communities, are innovating to safeguard the country's fishery resources and tap into new markets. Two videos in English and Spanish on this joint project received more than 4 million direct views, and UN Women, which has 1.8 million followers, retweeted the story. FAO and partners continue to repost the campaign across different media platforms.

The Centre is growing its online following via its Twitter account (@FAOInvest) and FAO's corporate Twitter, Instagram and Facebook accounts. In 2020, the Centre tweeted 130 messages, increasing the Centre's Twitter readership by 30 percent to over 5 200 followers.

Showcasing FAO's work on UN international days

The Centre launched social media campaigns to celebrate different UN international days throughout the year, including World Food Day and World Tourism Day. For the third annual World Bee Day – a day to honour the huge role bees and pollinators play in the foods we eat and the health of our environment – the Centre wrote about its work with the EBRD to make Turkey's pine honey industry more sustainable and inclusive and its GI-protected honey more widely known.

The Centre seized the opportunity of International Tea Day to share findings from recent FAO/EBRD studies on the tea sectors in Azerbaijan and Georgia. In identifying opportunities and risks, these studies suggest that with the right support, including public and private investment and the transfer of know-how, Azerbaijan and Georgian tea industries could see a revival. There is also good potential for their tea producers to carve out a corner in the international tea market for good quality organic, green and specialty teas.

The Centre partnered with National Geographic Georgia to raise the profile of two GI-protected Georgian cheeses, producing articles for National Geographic's print and digital magazine, a photo reportage, a photo contest for the general public, as well as videos and social media content to mark Sustainable Gastronomy Day.



A strong case for investing in farmers IFPRI

If we want to transform our agri-food systems, we need to transform the people behind them. Farmers increasingly face disruptive changes – from a rapid rise in digital technologies, rigorous food safety requirements and changing diets to climate change and global pandemics like COVID-19, to name a few.

Keeping pace requires farmers to have stronger capacity to analyse, innovate and respond while also managing their farm businesses. But over the last decade or so, scant attention has been paid to investing in agricultural human capital.

The Centre made a strong case for investing in farmers, especially small-scale farmers, women and youth, in a global study conducted with IFPRI and the CGIAR PIM in 2020. The study identified a good range of formal and informal training programmes across all regions – from traditional vocational schools, agricultural certification programmes and apprenticeships to farmer field schools, informal farmer-to-farmer knowledge sharing and social media groups.

In Peru, for example, the team looked at how local promoters who had been intensively trained on agricultural topics are sharing their practical knowledge with low-income rural farming households on improving production and accessing markets.

Rwanda’s Twigire Muhinzi National Extension System has institutionalized the farmer field school approach to improve rural livelihoods. And in India, certified master trainers are training rural women farmers to improve the productivity, sustainability and quality of the milk and cheese they produce.

FAO, IFPRI and the PIM team hosted two webinars – one to launch the study and deepen the conversation around the topic and another to share its key findings and recommendations. The study was enriched by broad-based contributions from partners including the Global Forum on Rural Advisory Services and FAO’s Research and Extension Unit and Strategic Programme 3.

Investing in education breaks the cycle of poverty. Understanding what farmers need by way of training is crucial. A small technical FAO team is using cost-benefit analyses, economic financial analyses and indicators to measure investment in agricultural human capital in order to shed greater light on what works and why, and the costs involved.

FAO is now widely rolling out the study’s recommendations, promising initiatives and technical notes to help public and private investors – governments, IFIs, regional development banks, producer organizations, among others – enhance agricultural human capital in developing countries.



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Toward a digital transformation of African agriculture

AfDB

Digital technologies are changing the game in agriculture – enabling a more efficient use of inputs, greater market access, transparency, mobile banking and better food safety through traceability. Yet agriculture is still one of the least digitized sectors in the global economy.

FAO and AfDB hosted a four-part webinar series on *Transforming Agriculture in Africa Through Digitization*. Representatives from farmer organizations, government, civil society, NGOs and the private sector led panel discussions. While the webinars looked at quick digital responses to disruptions caused by COVID-19, they also explored what was needed for a digital transformation in agriculture on the continent.

Over 900 people from around the world logged into the initial webinar, which looked at the main actors involved in Africa’s digital transformation. The other webinars focused on data-driven solutions for advisory and planning, data-driven marketplaces, the use of digital financial technologies and the bundling of digital services for farmers.

Inadequate infrastructure, lack of access to reliable and affordable internet connectivity, growing but limited smartphone ownership and low levels of digital literacy among older farmers are just some of the barriers keeping small farmers in Africa from adopting digital technologies and services.

The influx of digital technology platforms can also cause fatigue and scepticism. Long-term buy-in can be difficult if farmers are not able to see how the technologies or services meet their needs and translate into increased profitability.

A more connected ecosystem of farmer-tailored digital solutions will allow farmers across Africa to improve their livelihoods and well-being. Efforts to increase digital literacy and access to digital solutions need to ensure no one is left behind. Simple technologies like Interactive Voice Response, Short Message Service and Unstructured Supplementary Service Data, especially with the option to use local languages, can contribute to greater uptake among small farmers. Wider smartphone penetration will also help, as will peer-to-peer knowledge sharing.

How data is stored, shared among organizations and maintained will be critical in the coming years. Open interoperability is key to building better risk, credit and insurance models. But comprehensive protection frameworks – covering consumer protection, transparency, data sharing, privacy issues, disclosures – need to be in place, along with the means to operationalize and enforce them.

Scaling up public-private partnerships for digital solutions and diversifying business models to reduce risk and increase returns can go a long way toward realizing Africa’s digital agriculture transformation.

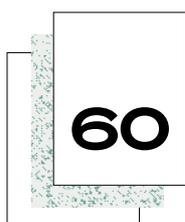


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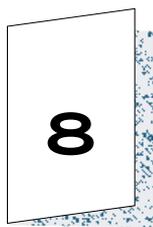


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COMMUNICATION & KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS 2020



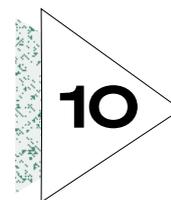
ARTICLES



PUBLICATIONS



MULTIMEDIA
CAMPAIGNS



VIDEOS

K4I SERIES

DIRECTIONS IN INVESTMENT



COUNTRY INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS



INVESTMENT TOOLKITS



INVESTMENT BRIEFS



URBAN FOOD SYSTEMS GOVERNANCE

With over two-thirds of the world's population destined to live in urban areas by 2050, cities across the world play a key role in transforming rapidly evolving agri-food systems towards more sustainable models for consumers and producers. The World Bank and FAO report *Urban food systems governance: current context and future opportunities* looks at how nine cities – Baltimore, Belo Horizonte, Lima, Medellín, Nairobi, Quito, Seoul, Shanghai, Toronto – are tackling emerging food issues. It explores different entry points, governance approaches, investment and policy solutions. And it shows how local government is teaming up with civil society and the private sector, as well as provincial and national government, to create more inclusive, sustainable, nutritious and efficient urban food systems. The lessons and insights from these cities can inform the investment and policy activities of IFIs and decision-makers working on urban issues.



Future Perspectives

Our aim is to support high-impact investments that accelerate the sustainable transformation of agri-food systems and help our Members meet their SDG targets.

Following the FAO Council's decision to strengthen the Centre's capacity, we have created a fourth geographic service in 2021 that focuses on the Near East and North and Western Africa. As we expand, strengthen and diversify our investment support, we are excited to work on the following priority areas.

1 Transformation of agri-food systems

We understand the urgency of a more systemic and transformative approach to agri-food systems. That is why we will continue working with IFIs and other partners to develop a new generation of investment strategies and programmes, including through the Hand-in-Hand initiative. It is a complex ecosystem, and we will work to find the most critical and productive entry points for investment and policy. To that end, we will promote greater multistakeholder dialogue and collaboration at all levels around food issues.

The work we began in 2020 on national food assessments with the European Union, European Commission country delegations and FAO country offices, with methodological support from CIRAD, is ongoing. We aim to complete over 50 country assessments by the end of 2021. These initial findings will provide rich inputs for stronger policy and investment decisions around the transformation of sustainable agri-food systems and also feed into the upcoming 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit.

2 Private agri-food investment

Mindful of the financing gap needed to achieve the SDGs – ending poverty and hunger by 2030 calls for an extra USD 265 billion each year – we will continue to promote better public investment as well as more private investment in food and agriculture.

Creating a more supportive financial ecosystem at country level is a priority. We will propose innovative sets of solutions – blended finance, impact financing, equity, de-risking, insurance, digital agriculture – and broaden our partnerships to enable investment platforms, impact funds and reimbursable technical assistance arrangements.

Blended finance, though not a silver bullet, can help strengthen the resilience of small-scale farmers and agribusinesses at risk by mobilizing much-needed capital and stimulating growth. We can draw good lessons from the European Union initiatives, notably through AgrIntel and AgrInvest, to strengthen our work in this growing field.

3 Green financing

Given the pressure our agri-food systems are under from climate change, we plan to boost our green and climate financing portfolio. We will draw on the wealth of FAO tools and instruments to incorporate climate risk considerations into our investment support.

4 Knowledge and innovation-intensive solutions

Our K4I programme fills a critical gap in investment-related resources and innovation-rich solutions. Like all investment, investing in food and agriculture is risky. But through technical assistance, advisory services, support to key value chains and the use of innovative financial instruments, tools, big data and digital technologies (like Earth Map, EX-ACT, GLEAM-i, Collect Mobile, drones), we can help de-risk those investments and improve investment planning.

Accelerating agriculture's digital transformation, especially among rural communities, calls for supportive policies and public and private partnerships and investments. We will focus on digital solutions that are cost-effective, accessible and tailored to farmers' needs, mindful of the need to reduce the digital divide so that no one is left behind. The Centre made a strong case for investing in agricultural human capital in its studies with IFPRI and the CGIAR PIMs in 2020. We will publish those studies in 2021 and hold a number of regional webinars with a view to catalysing more work and actions going forward.

Finally, we intend to play a more prominent role, with a stronger voice, in the public debate on why public and private investment in sustainable agri-food systems matters. That includes identifying solutions to address the vulnerabilities in our global agri-food systems, from farm to plate, as we build back better.





Transforming our agri-food systems to be more inclusive, equitable and resilient requires bold and innovative thinking. It requires political commitment, partnerships and coordinated action. It calls for the best of our innovations, data and knowledge for greater and more effective investment.





Terbuka 1983

Palma Dates
Mazafati Dates
Best Quality Fresh Dates



Annexes

Annex 1

List of public sector investment projects supported and financed

Sub-Saharan Africa Region (SSA)

DATE APPROVED	COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	IFI	TOTAL INVESTMENT (USD MILLION)
23.01.2020	SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	Commercialization, agricultural productivity and nutrition project	IFAD	21,15
10.03.2020	KENYA	Kenya Marine Fisheries and Socio-Economic Development Project (KEMFSED)	World Bank	100,00
23.04.2020	UGANDA	Uganda Investing in Forests and Protected Areas	World Bank	178,20
12.05.2020	SENEGAL	Agriculture and livestock competitiveness program for results	World Bank	910,00
02.06.2020	MAURITANIA	<i>Projet de gestion durable des ressources naturelles, d'équipement communal et de structuration des producteurs ruraux (PROGRES)</i>	IFAD	50,00
12.06.2020	CHAD	Chad Local Development and Adaptation Project (ALBIA)	World Bank	54,45
18.06.2020	UGANDA	Irrigation for Climate Resilience Project	World Bank	190,10
08.09.2020	CAMEROON	Valorization of the Investments in the Valley of the Benoue	World Bank	261,00
10.11.2020	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Strengthening smallholders' and women's livelihoods and resilience in the N'Zi region (PREMOPEF)	AfDB	14,74
13.11.2020	SUDAN	Gums for Adaptation and Mitigation in Sudan (GAMS)	GCF	10,00
30.11.2020	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	Resilience, Food and Nutrition Security Support Project in Kemo and Ouaka Prefectures (PARSANKO)	AfDB	29,50
04.12.2020	ERITREA	Integrated Agriculture Development Programme (IADP)	IFAD	46,65
10.12.2020	SAHEL	Joint Sahel Programme to Respond to the Challenges of COVID-19, Conflict and Climate Change	IFAD	180,40
10.12.2020	TANZANIA	Agriculture and Fisheries Development Programme (AFDP)	IFAD	76,80

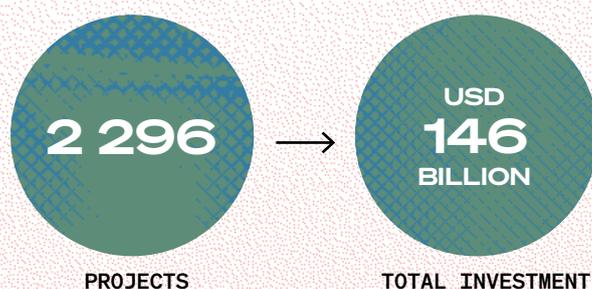
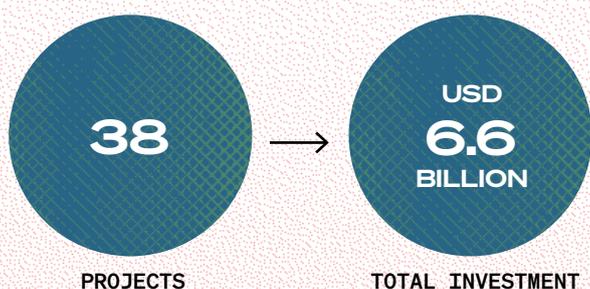
SUB-TOTAL SSA

14

2.122,99

**APPROVED PROJECTS
IN 2020**

**APPROVED PROJECTS SINCE THE
INVESTMENT CENTRE BEGAN IN 1964**



Asia and the Pacific Region (AP)

DATE APPROVED	COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	IFI	TOTAL INVESTMENT (USD MILLION)
22.04.2020	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PNG Agriculture Commercialization and Diversification Project	World Bank	40,00
23.04.2020	CHINA	Henan Green Agriculture Fund Project	World Bank	300,00
21.05.2020	CHINA	Hubei Safe, Sustainable, Smart Agriculture Project	World Bank	351,97
26.06.2020	CAMBODIA	Land Allocation for Social and Economic Development III	World Bank	107,00
26.06.2020	MYANMAR	Myanmar National Food and Agriculture Systems Project	World Bank	200,00
26.06.2020	PHILIPPINES	Support to Parcelization of Lands for Individual Titling (SPLIT) Project	World Bank	473,56
31.07.2020	PAKISTAN	Locust Emergency and Food Security Project (LEAFS)	World Bank	200,00
31.07.2020	BANGLADESH	Modern Food Storage Facility Project (AF-MFSFP) (Additional Financing)	World Bank	209,65
28.10.2020	NEPAL	Rural Economic and Enterprise Development Project (REED)	World Bank	120,00
15.12.2020	INDIA	Chhattisgarh Holistic Indigenous Rural Advancement and Agriculture Growth Project	World Bank	142,60
SUB-TOTAL AP	10			2.144,78

Europe & Central Asia Region (ECA)

DATE APPROVED	COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	IFI	TOTAL INVESTMENT (USD MILLION)
30.01.2020	NORTH MACEDONIA	Agriculture Modernization Project	World Bank	54,90
05.03.2020	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	Real Estate Registration - Additional Financing (AF)	World Bank	22,40
20.03.2020	UZBEKISTAN	Agriculture Modernization and Competitiveness Project (AMCP)	World Bank	610,00
02.07.2020	KAZAKHSTAN	Sustainable Livestock Development Program for Results	World Bank	500,00
21.08.2020	ARMENIA	Forest Resilience of Armenia, enhancing adaptation and rural green growth via mitigation - Green Climate Fund Project	GCF	18,70
SUB-TOTAL ECA	5			1.206,00

Near East and North Africa Region (NENA)

DATE APPROVED	COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	IFI	TOTAL INVESTMENT (USD MILLION)
01.09.2020	DJIBOUTI	Integrated Water Resources Management Project (PGIRE)	IFAD	14,54
17.06.2020	JORDAN	Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP II)	IFAD	23,99
15.12.2020	MOROCCO	Support to Green Generation Strategy Programme	World Bank	487,00
SUB-TOTAL NENA		3		525,53

Latin America and the Caribbean Region (LAC)

DATE APPROVED	COUNTRY	PROJECT TITLE	IFI	TOTAL INVESTMENT (USD MILLION)
15.02.2020	GUATEMALA	Sustainable Forest Management Project	IDB	9,22
12.03.2020	CUBA	Increased climate resilience of rural households and communities through the rehabilitation of production landscapes in selected localities of the Republic of Cuba (IRES)	GCF	119,90
19.03.2020	PARAGUAY	Market Access for Agricultural Products Project (PIMA) (Former Productive Alliances Project)	World Bank	110,00
26.03.2020	COSTA RICA	Sustainable Fisheries Development Project	World Bank	82,10
13.11.2020	NICARAGUA	Bio-Clima: Integrated climate action to reduce deforestation and strengthen resilience in BOSAWÁS and Río San Juan Biospheres	CABEI	115,70
13.11.2020	BRAZIL	Planting climate resilience in rural communities of the Northeast Brazil Project (PCRP)	IFAD	202,50
SUB-TOTAL LAC		6		639,42



Annex 2

Contribution to agricultural strategies, policies and analytical studies

Contribution to agricultural strategies: 31

TITLE	PARTNER	COUNTRY
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA REGION (ECA)		
Serbian irrigation strategy	EBRD	Serbia
National Investment Plan for Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture (NIP) 2021-2030	European Union	Tajikistan
COVID-19 impact assessment (seeds)	World Bank	Tajikistan
NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGION (NENA)		
Support to the Ministry of Agriculture to Phase in the National Agriculture Strategy (NAS) 2020-2025	Technical Cooperation Programme	Lebanon
COVID-19 impact assessment (agricultural strategy)	World Bank	Morocco
COVID-19 impact assessment (food security)	World Bank	Algeria
COVID-19 and Food Security Rapid Assessment	Technical Cooperation Programme	Jordan
Food Security-COVID-19 Nexus. A Rapid Assessment	Technical Cooperation Programme	Iraq
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION (LAC)		
COVID-19 impact assessment (agroclimatic analysis)	World Bank	Mexico
COVID-19 impact assessment (food systems)	World Bank	Haiti
COVID-19 impact assessment (food security)	World Bank	Bolivia
Support to the Ministry of Agriculture for Priority Initiatives – Agricultural Resilience Strategy	World Bank	Chile

TITLE	PARTNER	COUNTRY
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REGION (SSA)		
Smart Policy Instruments for CAADP – Using an instrument-based approach to develop and implement agriculture investment plans - Guidance Series	NEPAD	Africa Regional
Roadmap for Sustainable Livestock Value Chain in Southern Africa	World Bank	South Africa, <i>yet to begin</i>
Transforming Agriculture	World Bank	South Sudan, <i>yet to begin</i>
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGION (AP)		
Nepal Climate-Smart Agriculture Investment Plan	World Bank	Nepal
Agriculture Strategy and Investment Plan	IFAD	Solomon Islands
Agriculture Sector Growth and Investment Plan 2021-2030 (ASGIP); FAO is main author (part of Hand-in-Hand)	IFAD	Solomon Islands
IFAD Country Strategy for the Solomon Islands; to be written by FAO	IFAD	Solomon Islands
Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation in the Ben Tre and Tra Vinh Provinces in the Mekong Delta (CSAT)	IFAD	Viet Nam
Viet Nam: Agri-Food Safety Project	World Bank	Viet Nam
Contribution to Laos Hand-in-Hand Investment Plan	FAO	Laos
COVID-19 impact assessment (fisheries)	World Bank	Sri Lanka
COVID-19 impact assessment (agriculture)	World Bank	Nepal
COVID-19 impact assessment (fisheries)	World Bank	Bangladesh
COVID-19 impact assessment (fisheries)	World Bank	India
COVID-19 impact assessment (livestock)	World Bank	Papua New Guinea
COVID-19 impact assessment (livestock)	World Bank	Myanmar
COVID-19 impact assessment (agriculture)	UN	5 Pacific Island nations (Fiji, Republic of Marshall Islands, Palau, Tonga, Tuvalu)
COVID-19 impact assessment (agriculture)	UN	Fiji
COVID-19 impact assessment (agriculture)	World Bank	Afghanistan

Contribution to policy studies: 18

TITLE	PARTNER	COUNTRY
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA REGION (ECA)		
Analysis of Fisheries and Aquaculture Potential in Kazakhstan	World Bank	Kazakhstan
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION (LAC)		
Integrated Management in the Rural Agro Industrial System	World Bank	Argentina
Inclusive Forest Economy in Paraguay – Reform Forest Products Export Law	World Bank	Paraguay
Sustainable agriculture development and resilience to climate change through irrigation and drainage planning	Technical Cooperation Programme	Belize
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REGION (SSA)		
Horticulture value chain study	World Bank	Namibia, <i>ongoing</i>
Land policy dialogue	World Bank	Malawi
Digital Agricultural Profiles	AfDB	Cote d'Ivoire, Rwanda and South Africa, <i>finalized</i>

TITLE	PARTNER	COUNTRY
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGION (AP)		
Transforming Rural China – Digital Transformation of Agro-food Systems in China	World Bank	China
Indonesia Agro-Value Chain Assessment	World Bank	Indonesia
Second Support to Agricultural Restructuring Plan; assessment of agricultural labor productivity gap between well-performing and lagging regions of Viet Nam	World Bank	Viet Nam
Manila Wastewater Management Project. Sustainable Management of Urban Water Sources: A study on water reuse of wastewater treatment plant discharges	World Bank	Philippines
Shifting Gears: Unleashing the Potential of Women Entrepreneurs	World Bank	India
Support for Integrated and Resilient Landscape Approach in Afghanistan	World Bank	Afghanistan
Integrated Coastal Zone Management	World Bank	Sri Lanka
The Resilient Kerala Program for Results (institutional and functional review)	World Bank	India
Sindh Water and Agriculture Resilience and Transformation Project	World Bank	Pakistan
Balochistan Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project	World Bank	Pakistan
Priorities for Sustainably Managing Sri Lanka's Coastal Fisheries and Supporting Ecosystems	World Bank	Sri Lanka

Contribution to sector studies: 46

TITLE	PARTNER	COUNTRY
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA REGION (ECA)		
Realizing the Blue Economy Potential in Albania	World Bank	Albania
Irrigation System Enhancement Project (ISEP)	World Bank	Armenia
Review of the tea sector in Azerbaijan and Georgia	EBRD	Azerbaijan, Georgia
Horticulture food safety and export development: Identification report	EBRD	Egypt
Review of the fruit and vegetable sector in Montenegro	EBRD	Montenegro
Irrigation modernization in Central Asia	World Bank	Regional
Country Forest Note	World Bank	Ukraine
Ukraine, digital agriculture review	EBRD	Ukraine
Serbia, digital agriculture review	EBRD	Serbia
Ukraine horticultural value chain assessment	EBRD	Ukraine
Study on urban farming	EBRD COVID-19 response package	Inter-regional
Strategic review of the risk profile of food systems and emerging trends in the agriculture sector in EBRD's regions of operation	EBRD COVID-19 response package	Inter-regional
Study on decarbonization of agri-food value chains	EBRD COVID-19 response package	Global
Study of the evolution on food distribution systems	EBRD COVID-19 response package	Global
Study on short food value chains	EBRD COVID-19 response package	Global

TITLE	PARTNER	COUNTRY
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION (LAC)		
Developing Regional Water Security Assessment in LAC	World Bank	Argentina, Colombia
Assessment of the capacity of the main research institution (INCOPESCA) to gather data and conduct stock assessments	World Bank	Costa Rica
Analysis of agricultural insurance	World Bank	Ecuador
Investing in Digital Technology to Increase Market Access for Women Agripreneurs (DIGITAGRO)	World Bank	Guatemala
Desk review and in-depth assessment of the main topics covered by the 2019 Enabling the Business of Agriculture (EBA) Report for Honduras	World Bank	Honduras
Methodology to assess value chain for timber and non-timber forest products in forestry communities	World Bank	Mexico
Exploring the development potential of rural economy	World Bank	Panama
Sustainable production and conservation landscapes	World Bank	Paraguay
Study on up-skilling human capital for value-chain competitiveness	World Bank	Uruguay
NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGION (NENA)		
Digital agriculture and climate smart policy	World Bank	Tunisia
Agriculture sector public policy review	World Bank	Turkey
Programmatic capacity building support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MARL)	World Bank	Egypt
Support to the new agricultural strategy	World Bank	Morocco
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REGION (SSA)		
ASA on sources of growth in agribusiness SMEs - benchmarking selected agricultural value chains	World Bank	Nigeria
Sudan agriculture value chain analysis	World Bank	Sudan
Namibia Integrated Land and Water Management in Support of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) Horticulture Value Chain	World Bank	Namibia
Policy dialogue on agriculture- value chains issues	World Bank	Guinea-Bissau
Food System Resilience Program (FSRP)	World Bank	Africa Regional
Roadmap for resilience and growth of Somalia's livestock sector	World Bank	Somalia
Agriculture sector policy and regulatory reform	World Bank	Ethiopia, <i>yet to begin</i>
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGION (AP)		
Advisory on extension reform in the Philippines; From rice to RICE	World Bank	Philippines
Philippines fisheries/accelerating climate investment in the Philippines	World Bank	Philippines
Stock-taking of Animal Health Systems and Implications for Livelihoods, Food Safety and Public Health Outcomes – Building foundations for One Health in East Asia and Pacific	World Bank	East Asia and the Pacific Region
Reducing emerging infectious disease risks from wildlife	World Bank	China
Livestock investment analysis: A review of current models to help provide direction for the next ten years of investment in the sector	World Bank	India
Maldives Sustainable Fisheries Resources Development Project - GLOBEFISH Market Analysis	World Bank	Maldives
India New Fisheries Project - Blue Revolution Programme	World Bank	India
Support to a study on mitigation measures to minimize the potential impact of COVID-19 on fisheries and aquaculture sector incomes, livelihoods and business continuity		
Three studies on capture fisheries and management		
Development of a compendium of non-tariff barriers imposed by large importing countries/regions on exporting countries		
Digital agriculture stocktaking in China		China

Contribution to public-private dialogue processes:

24

TITLE	PARTNER	(list not necessarily by region)
Support to the grain and oilseeds sector	EBRD COVID-19 response package	Inter-regional
Support to the livestock (meat and dairy) sector	EBRD COVID-19 response package	Inter-regional
Support to the horticultural sector	EBRD COVID-19 response package	Inter-regional
Support to the olive oil sector	EBRD COVID-19 response package	NENA Regional
Support to the short/local value chains	EBRD COVID-19 response package	Western Balkans
Public private dialogue in the Egyptian grain sector (Phase III)	EBRD	Egypt
Support to inclusive dairy value chain development in Kazakhstan (Phase II)	EBRD	Kazakhstan
Olive oil sector support in Morocco (Phase II)	EBRD	Morocco
Improving high value trade opportunities in horticulture in Morocco	EBRD	Morocco
Capacity development of agribusiness associations in emerging export markets	EBRD	Serbia
Unlocking the potential of Tunisian olive oil through value chain development	EBRD	Tunisia
Support to sustainable honey value chains through GIs in Turkey	EBRD	Turkey
Improving Ukrainian agribusiness to export markets	EBRD	Ukraine
Animal health, food safety and quality programme in Moldova and Ukraine	EBRD	ECA Regional
Animal health and food safety programme in Bulgaria, Romania and Serbia	EBRD	ECA Regional
Strengthening backward linkages between agri-food producers and the tourism sector	EBRD	Georgia
Strengthening quality standards in the agri-food sector in the Western Balkans	EBRD	ECA Regional
Stimulating diversification of agri-food exports in the Balkans and Eastern Europe	EBRD	ECA Regional
Olives and olive oil in West Bank and Gaza	EBRD	World Bank GS
Olives and olive oil in Jordan	EBRD	Jordan
Private sector engagement in climate change adaptation and mitigation	IFAD	Africa Regional
E-granary innovative mobile platform to deliver economic services to farmers in East Africa-Phase 2	IFAD	Africa Regional
Fiji Agricultural Partnerships Project (FAPP)	IFAD	Fiji
Southern Laos food and nutrition security and market linkages	IFAD	Laos



Annex 3

Contribution to capacity development

TITLE	PARTNER	COUNTRY	BENEFICIARIES
GLOBAL			
A stock taking study on "Building Animal Health and Wildlife Systems for One Health in East Asia and the Pacific"	World Bank	East and Southeast Asian countries	Public, private, research and academic organizations engaged with animal health, human health and eco-health
A stock taking study on "Reducing Emerging Infectious Disease Risks from Wildlife: Building Foundations for One Health in Asia and Pacific"	World Bank	East and Southeast Asian countries	Public, private, research and academic organizations engaged with animal health, human health and eco-health
<i>Atelier régional d'appui à la réalisation des sous-projets viables et à la construction des solutions d'irrigation</i>	World Bank	Regional (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal)	80 people
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REGION (SSA)			
AgrInvest Initiative in Uganda	European Union-funded AgrInvest project	Uganda	10-20 bankers from UDB
RurallInvest	UTF (World Bank)	Burkina Faso	35 persons in the context of the World Bank project: PADEL B (via UTF)
RurallInvest	Technical Cooperation Programme	Angola	20 people
RurallInvest	UTF (IFAD)	Mali	40 people
RurallInvest	UTF (IFAD)	Benin	30 people
RurallInvest	Technical Cooperation Programme	East Africa	15 trainers

TITLE	PARTNER	COUNTRY	BENEFICIARIES
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA REGION (ECA)			
Seven training sessions for beekeepers on the basic concepts of GIs and why they are an effective tool for market development in the European Union	EBRD	Turkey	350 honey producers
Anti-crisis horticultural online conference demonstrating changes in trade, consumption and production plans in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Russia, European Union, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine	EBRD	ECA Regional	100 participants at the event and 1 200 views after
Virtual trade mission for Moldovan apple producers	EBRD	ECA Regional	5 selected Moldovan apple producers
Two international online conferences on the COVID-19 crisis and its impact on production, processing and trade of berries and stone fruits	EBRD	ECA Regional	150 participants at the event and 2 500 views in total
Virtual trade mission for Ukrainian apple producers	EBRD	ECA Regional	4 selected Ukrainian apple producers
Food safety flexibility guidelines prepared and distributed	EBRD	Serbia	Veterinary directorate staff, small producers/processors
Trainings on superior quality criteria for meat, egg and poultry and fruit and vegetable products	EBRD	Serbia	20 people in small webinar courses
Georgian Dairy Conference on the impacts of COVID-19, jointly with Georgian Milk Producers' Association	EBRD	Georgia	200 participants at the event and 460 views in total
Online training course for better milk quality and production efficiency	EBRD	Georgia	18 participants
Seven FAO-oriGIn webinars on GI sustainability	K4I programme	Global	1 027 participants in total
Workshop on agri-tourism development	EBRD	Georgia	10 participants from local agri-/rural tourism institutions
Guidelines on COVID-19 safety measures	EBRD	Ukraine	Grain silos operators
Four online technical trainings on COVID-19 safety measures	EBRD	Ukraine, Serbia	Grain silos operators (500+ grain elevators in Ukraine and 100+ in Serbia)
Videos on good biosecurity practices amid COVID-19, including ones for critical control points like truck lines, grain sampling, testing, offloading and access of outside personnel	EBRD	Ukraine	Grain silos operators
One-stop shop "Smart Milk" knowledge portal (www.smartsut.com) developed and disseminated. The portal is part of the FAO/EBRD "Supporting an inclusive dairy value chain development in Kazakhstan Project - Phase II".	EBRD	Kazakhstan	The portal is dedicated to all dairy value chain participants, from farmers to consumers.
40 national consultants trained on advisory service provision to dairy farms. Six of them accredited as Trainers of Trainers. The activity is implemented under the FAO/EBRD "Supporting an inclusive dairy value chain development in Kazakhstan Project - Phase II" and will be supported by the EBRD advice to small businesses programme from spring 2021 onwards.	EBRD	Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan's dairy farmers
Roundtable (workshop) to discuss and endorse national roadmap and action plan to link agriculture and tourism	EBRD	Montenegro	Roundtable with 35 participants -public authorities, relevant institutions, private sector including HORECA actors, producer groups and associations
Learning by doing – traditional food fair to market local products commercialized under TA	EBRD	Montenegro	Traditional fair- 45 producers participated; estimated outreach- 500 consumers and 10 HORECA buyers
NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGION (NENA)			
Export promotion mission to Poland in coordination with FoodEx and EBRD	EBRD	Morocco	15 Moroccan producers and their interprofessional association representatives
Three trainings on grain quality and safety and safety inspection	EBRD	Egypt	215 participants
Webinar: "Engaging private sector actors in market opportunities in export-oriented value chains in Egypt"	EBRD	Egypt	79 horticultural producers and exporters

TITLE	PARTNER	COUNTRY	BENEFICIARIES
NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGION (NENA)			
Workshop on opportunities to improve logistics for Moroccan fruit and vegetables in Eastern Europe	EBRD	Morocco	15 participants
Workshop on opportunities for improved branding of Moroccan fruit and vegetables	EBRD	Morocco	15 participants
Guidelines on COVID-19 safety measures	EBRD	Tunisia	Olive oil operators
On the job training tailored to selected small and medium olive oil companies in Tunisia	EBRD	Tunisia	20 participants
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGION (AP)			
Guidance document and workshop on “Organizing farmers to participate in value chain linkages and contract farming” for National Food and Agriculture System Project	World Bank	Myanmar	Government units implementing NFASP (81 people)
Workshop on “IWRM and legal and institutional reform” for the Balochistan Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project	World Bank	Pakistan	23 (16 senior staff from the Balochistan Irrigation Department; the remainder from the Project Management Unit)
Workshop on “Basics of results-based M&E and the Theory of Change Approach” with Balochistan Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project	World Bank	Pakistan	10 participants from the Government
Workshop on Sindh Barrages Improvement Project (SBIP)	World Bank	Pakistan	30 people online
Introductory Session “Quality Project Design and Implementation for Results”	FAO	Papua New Guinea	18 staff and consultants from FAO country office and several FAO projects in PNG
A technical note on “One Health Operationalization under National Food and Agriculture System Project”	World Bank	Myanmar	Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department
A manual on “Biosecurity Measures to Implement along Pig Value Chains for Containing African Swine Fever in Papua New Guinea	World Bank	Papua New Guinea	National Agriculture and Quarantine Inspection Authority
An emergency preparedness plan on “Nepal Emergency Preparedness Plan for Transboundary Animal Diseases”	World Bank	Nepal	Department of Livestock Services
An action plan to improve artificial insemination quality and breeding practices in ruminants in Nepal	World Bank	Nepal	Department of Livestock Services
Guidance document and workshop on “Organizing farmers to participate in value chain linkages and contract farming” for National Food and Agriculture System Project	World Bank	Myanmar	Government units implementing NFASP
Support to Rural Entrepreneurship, Investment and Trade in Papua New Guinea (STREIT PNG): STREIT PNG Programme M&E orientation session for FAO and UN partners	European Union/ ILO/ ITU/UNCDF/UNDP	Papua New Guinea	STREIT PNG programme staff from FAO and UN partners – 10 participants
STREIT PNG – end of inception phase: planning, budgeting and M&E (PBME) What happened so far – what next? (Session introducing PBME concepts, functions, results framework, templates, procedures and responsibilities)	European Union/ ILO/ ITU/UNCDF/UNDP	Papua New Guinea	STREIT PNG programme staff/ consultants and FAO country office 28 participants
Introductory RuralInvest training	FAO	India	Rural bank 10 participants
Introductory RuralInvest training	FAO	Bangladesh	Government, universities, NGOs 29 participants
Introductory RuralInvest training	FAO	Sri Lanka	Government, universities, NGOs 33 participants
Overview session, 160 participants, RuralInvest modules and software	FAO	Philippines	PhilRice 106 participants
Workshop on the development of carbon trading market in China	World Bank	China	Government forestry management staff and researchers from academic institutions 20+ participants

TITLE	PARTNER	COUNTRY	BENEFICIARIES
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (LAC)			
RurallInvest refresher training (one week)	FAO	Suriname	Suriname Agriculture Market Access Project (SAMAP) – 16 participants
Online training on the AGRI World Sources web tool	CIAT	Honduras, Guatemala	24 technicians from different institutions, Ministries of Agriculture from Guatemala and Honduras, Water Resources Department, NGOs and private sector from Honduras
Online training on the AGRI World Sources web tool	CIAT	Belize, Jamaica, Grenada, CDB	21 technicians from different institutions, Ministries of Agriculture from Belize, National Irrigation Commission from Jamaica, and Natural Resources Authority from Grenada + colleagues from FAO SLC and representatives from the CDB
Conference on the “Use and application of remote sensing data and climate information for decision making”	FAO	Nicaragua	60 officials from different institutions under the Response to Climate Change National System
Series of four two-hour online training sessions on design of small rural irrigation systems	World Bank	Bolivia	30 technicians from the PAR II - Rural Alliances Project
Training on the methodology to evaluate entrepreneurship in forestry communal lands and its enhancement (survey, development of an index and use of the open-source application Kobotool)	World Bank	Mexico	<i>Comisión Nacional Forestal (CONAFOR)</i>
Training on assessing carbon balance through EX-ACT methodology	World Bank	Mexico	<i>Comisión Nacional Forestal (CONAFOR)</i>
Training on the methodology to develop an impact evaluation related to land titling for small farmers; piloting and testing for the enhancement of the methodology	World Bank	Nicaragua	<i>Procuraduría General de la República and Intendencia de la Propiedad</i>
Use of Open Tenure (FAO Open-Source application) to contribute to the delimitation of collective land rights and the improvement of tenure governance in small farmer and indigenous communities	FAO	Guatemala	<i>Registro de Información Catastral, 5 indigenous and small farmer communities and FAO-Gt</i>



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Annex 4

List of knowledge products

Published

YEAR	TYPE	PARTNER	TITLE
2020	Publication	FAO, CDB	Study on the State of Agriculture in the Caribbean (2nd Edition)
2020	Publication	FAO, CDB	Study on the State of Agriculture in the Caribbean: Annexes
2020	COVID-19 Policy Brief	FAO	Small Island Developing States Response to COVID-19 (Brief) (EN, ES, FR, AR, PT)
2020	COVID-19 Policy Brief	FAO	Farmers and agribusiness at risk under COVID-19: What role for blended finance funds
2020	COVID-19 Policy Brief	FAO	Measures for supporting wholesale food markets during COVID-19
2020	COVID-19 Policy Brief	FAO	Measures for supporting domestic markets during the COVID-19 outbreak in Africa
2020	COVID-19 Policy Brief	FAO	What COVID-19 means for investment
2020	Publication	FAO	FAO Investment Centre Annual Review 2019: Full Report
2020	Brochure	FAO, CIRAD, ILRI, CGIAR	Livestock Sector Investment and Policy Toolkit. Making responsible decisions (LSIPT)
2020	Brochure	FAO, UDB, EUROPEAN UNION	Agrinvest. Responsible investment for a better future
2020	Brochure	FAO, AfDB, CIAT	Digital Agriculture Profile South Africa
2020	Brochure	FAO, AfDB, CIAT	Digital Agriculture Profile Côte d'Ivoire
2020	Brochure	FAO, AfDB, CIAT	Digital Agriculture Profile Rwanda
2020	Directions in Investment	FAO, WORLD BANK	Urban food systems governance – Current context and future opportunities



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Annex 5

AgrIntel private investment projects reviewed – at a glance

Regional breakdown of private sector investment projects assessed by the Investment Centre as part of the AgrIntel programme in 2020*

REGION	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	INVESTMENT AMOUNT USDM
Africa	62	324.7
Asia	1	5.0
Latin America	7	28.5
Global	2	3.4
TOTAL	72	361.6

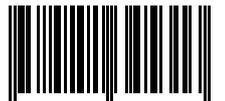
*As part of the AgrIntel programme, the Investment Centre provides advisory services to the European Commission in the assessment of blended finance investment proposals submitted by European Union-supported funds and facilities.







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