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Study on highlights of FAO-EU cooperation 2007–2017



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Acronyms

ACP	African Caribbean and Pacific
AGIR	Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative
AGRIS	Agricultural Integrated Survey
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASIS	Agricultural Stress Index (FAO)
CAC	Codex Alimentarius Commission
CDAIS	Capacity Development in Agricultural Innovations Systems
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CFS-FFA	Committee on World Food Security's Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CILSS	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CRIS	Common External Relations Information System
DG MARE	Directorate General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
DG SANTE	Directorate General for Health and Food Safety
EC	European Commission
ECDPM	European Centre for Development Policy Management
ECHO	The Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EMPRES	Emergency Preparedness System for Food Safety (FAO)
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
EUFF	European Union Food Facility
EUR	Euro
EWEA	Early Warning Early Action
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCC	Food Chain Crisis

FFS	Farmer Field School
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FIRMS	Fisheries and Resources Monitoring System
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FNS	Food and Nutrition Security
FNS&SA	Food and Nutrition Security & Sustainable Agriculture
FRA	Forest Resources Assessment
GAP	Gender in Agriculture Partnership
GDWGL	Global Donor Working Group on Land
GFAR	Global Forum on Agricultural Research and Innovation
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean
GIEWS	Global Information and Early Warning System
GREP	Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme
GRSF	Global Record of Stocks and Fisheries
GSARS	Global Strategy on Agricultural and Rural Statistics
GSP	Global Soil Partnership
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFIF	International Feed Industry Federation
InfoRM	Index for Risk Management
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
IPPM	Integrated Production and Pest Management
IRSS	Implementation Review and Support System
ISPM	International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures
ITPS	Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
JECFA	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives
JEMRA	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meeting on Microbiological Risk Assessment
JMPR	Joint FAO /WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues
JRC	Joint Research Centre
MDG	Millennium Development Goal

NRP	National Resilience Priorities
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PACE	Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics
PARC	Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign
PoU	Prevalence of Undernourishment
PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants
PSMA	Port State Measures Agreement
RASFF	Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RIMA	Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis
RP	Rinderpest
SAREC	South Asia Rinderpest Eradication Campaign
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SERECU	Somali Ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication Coordination Unit
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (Measures)
SSF	Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries
STDF	Standard and Trade Development Facility
TAP	Tropical Agriculture Platform
UEMOA	West African Economic and Monetary Union
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines for Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WPM	Wood Packaging Material
WTO	World Trade Organization

Executive summary

This study has been commissioned by the European Union (EU) to document success stories of the cooperation between the EU and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). It aims to highlight the successful elements of the cooperation and, by providing a number of evidence-based lessons, the reasons for its success.

Since the launch of the FAO reform process in 2007, the level of cooperation between the two organisations has continued to grow in nearly all FAO areas of work. By offering legitimacy, a convening authority, and the trust of partner country governments, the FAO has positioned itself as an important, indeed unique, partner of the EU in global governance for food security and in the delivery of a large number of global public goods related to food security, agriculture and natural resources. This partnership has enabled the EU to promote its principles and values, guide its support, and position itself as a key player in the international arena.

The EU has channelled more than EUR 1.5 billion to FAO programmes over the 2007–17 period, scaling up support in the wake of the 2007/08 food price crisis, and again in 2017 to address food security and agricultural development issues linked to peace and security, migration, environment, and climate change challenges. Over 80 per cent of the funds committed, some EUR 1.2 billion, have been channelled through DG DEVCO, with 250 interventions having been implemented in 60 countries. Meanwhile, over EUR 200 million has been channelled through DG ECHO within 197 interventions.

The collaboration with DG MARE has focused mostly on supporting regional fisheries organisations; with DG SANTE it has been on food safety emergency prevention, early warning and foresight. The partnership with the DG AGRI has been extensive, although with a relatively small financial contribution (EUR 2.3 million). Collaboration with DG RTD has not been financially significant but has strengthened networking. Collaboration with DG NEAR (which was established only very recently) has sought to strengthen capacity, livelihood programmes and food and nutrition security (FNS) emergency assistance in Eastern Europe, Central Asia, Near East and Northern Africa. Collaboration with DG TRADE has focused on Plant Protection, collaboration with DG ENV on soils.

The study has analysed ten areas of cooperation, including rinderpest eradication, food safety, plant protection, land tenure, sustainable soil management, sustainable forestry, sustainable fisheries, food security information systems, agricultural statistics, and agricultural research and innovation. For each area of cooperation, the study presents an overview of the cooperation, the main results achieved, and the lessons learned.

- Support to global rinderpest eradication achieved in 2011, has had significant positive impact at both the household and the national level, because of the livestock sector linkages with other sectors of the economy. It has made important positive impacts on the environment, wildlife and human well-being, including health, educational and employment development and other socio-economic conditions. Joint EU-FAO work has facilitated the strengthening of national veterinary services.
- The work in food safety has promoted high standards for food, harmonised risk assessment approaches, and the harnessing of the best expertise available to address global challenges. Since 2015, a more strategic collaboration has been sought on a number of key themes, such

as the collection of food consumption data, emerging hazards, chemical risk assessment, microbiological risk assessment and animal health and welfare, with a potential positive impact on nutrition and health.

- The joint support to the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) has allowed effective participation of developing countries with a positive impact on the global protection of plant resources, trade facilitation, economic development, environmental protection and food security.
- On land tenure, the EU and FAO have closely collaborated for the development of the Voluntary Guidelines for Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT) and in many countries have supported inclusive policy dialogue, land reform, women and vulnerable and marginalised groups' participation in tenure governance processes, and helped people to claim, secure and restore their legitimate tenure rights, to boost agricultural growth and inclusive rural transformation.
- On soil management, the partnership has contributed to increase the global awareness on the importance of soils, and to develop the capacities of regions and countries in providing data and information to support decision making in relation to soil management.
- On desertification, the EU and FAO have worked jointly to support local communities, governments and civil society in the sustainable management and restoration of their drylands and fragile ecosystems affected by desertification, land degradation and drought.
- On sustainable forestry, the two organisations have supported jointly the global mapping of forest resources to help shape policies, inform and encourage forest-related investment decisions by governments, private companies, and donor organisations. The partnership has contributed to support national policies and legal frameworks on forests, with concrete impacts on the adoption of sustainable forest management practices and principles, and potential impacts on trade.
- The work on the fisheries sector has contributed to the development of normative instruments, tools and Voluntary Guidelines to fight illicit fishing. The EU-FAO partnership has also contributed to a more evidence-based policy dialogue at global, regional and national levels via the development and dissemination of data and information needed to support decision making, as well as fish trade and markets. Joint efforts have strengthened the technical, scientific and institutional capacity at regional and country levels.
- On food security information systems, key tools have been developed to contribute to policy decision making and set the foundations for coordinated interventions: the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), by providing a common picture of the situation integrating different dimensions and drivers of food and nutrition security; and the Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA), by providing a common framework to understand the determinants of resilience, monitor the impact of interventions, and inform policies to enhance resilience capacity. These products have enabled the delivery of global products such as the Global Report on Food Crises, providing an integrated and timely picture of food insecurity; thereby enhancing the link between early warning and early action.
- The collaboration on statistics has strengthened the capacities of national agricultural statistical systems in many countries, being essential to develop more effective evidence-based policies. More recently, the EU-FAO collaboration has supported the development and roll-out of country-level indicators on food security and nutrition to keep track of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

- The FAO and the EU have facilitated agricultural research and innovation across hundreds of different organisations, ranging from community NGOs to social movements, comprising millions of people, from small enterprises to major international food and technology companies, and from national advisory services to international research centres; also to strengthen agricultural innovation capacity in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Through the many examples, it has been possible to identify the success factors of the partnership:

- Shared interests of the two organisations and of their respective constituencies, for example on food safety, plant protection, rinderpest eradication, sustainable fisheries. In these cases, the cooperation has mutually benefited both partner countries and European citizens, with impact on trade and economic development, public and animal health, equitable and sustainable use of common resources.
- Strategic convergence has been an important success factor in thematic areas, such as soil management, sustainable fisheries, sustainable forestry, and research and innovation. However, it has been important also at the global level, such as for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), previously, and for Sustainable Development Goals now.
- A major factor is the complementarity of the institutional mandates and roles of the two organisations: FAO as a specialised UN agency, with its work on normative products, knowledge sharing, capacity development, and policy assistance, has an important role as a neutral convenor for global initiatives with no vested interests, and the responsibility to provide statistics and information. The EU, together with its Member States, is the major provider of development assistance, and has the capacity and the resources to act as a global player and influence the international policy agenda; this was clear at the time of the food crises of 2008/09 and on several other occasions – some good examples of areas where this combination of strengths has led to successes are governance of land tenure, sustainable forestry, soil management, plant protection, and sustainable fisheries.
- Sustained dialogue and long-term financial support is particularly important when the addressed problems are complex, global in nature, and require continuity and consistency of action. Good cases of this are continued support in rinderpest eradication, food security information systems, plant protection, governance of land tenure, soil management and sustainable forestry.
- Combining different ways of cooperation (delivering global public goods, supporting capacity development, and providing policy assistance) has been a success factor in many cases, such as for food security information systems, sustainable fisheries, soil management, plant protection, statistics and sustainable forestry.
- Shared analytical and technical capacities is also a key element; for example, from the EU, there has been the important technical and scientific role of the Joint Research Centre (JRC) on food security information systems, soil management and sustainable forestry; the role of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) in food safety is also notable, as well as that of European research and academic organisations for rinderpest eradication, research and innovation, sustainable forestry and soil management.
- Capacity to catalyse the participation of other important actors and organisations around common objectives and initiatives is a major factor, as shown for rinderpest eradication, governance of land tenure, soil management, sustainable forestry, research and innovation, and food security information systems.

- Constant dialogue and willingness to build partnerships with other actors, such as producers' organisations, civil society organisations (CSOs), private sector, research and academia is another central characteristic of the partnership, as in the case of governance of land tenure, research and innovation, food security information systems, and sustainable forestry.

Some challenges have also been identified:

- The first is how to adopt a strategic approach at the country level also, which is where the major part of the EU funding and FAO action is directed, and where the collaboration is sometimes ad hoc, depending on individuals, and mostly based on funding considerations.
- The second concerns the increase of transaction costs due to two main reasons: i) the increasingly strategic relationship has increased the demand in terms of human resources needed for the dialogue; and ii) transaction costs are perceived high on the FAO side because of the complexity of the EU financial instruments, and the time and costs involved in compliance with their terms and conditions.

The main risk is to fall back into a project-driven approach. The mitigating measure for this risk is to continue a regular strategic dialogue between the two organisations.

In conclusion, it is possible to affirm that the FAO-EU partnership is based on a common vision, goals and interests, which are fed by innovative approaches, tools and products, for the benefit of the global community. The partnership is thus an important agent of change for the benefit of millions of people in developing, emerging, and developed countries, including in the European Union.

1 Introduction

A study has been commissioned by the EU Delegation to the UN organisations in Rome to document success stories of the cooperation between the European Union (EU) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The study aims to highlight the successful elements and the reasons for success. At the same time, the report provides a number of evidence-based lessons as input for future EU-FAO strategic dialogue, formulates elements to communicate on areas and ways of cooperation with FAO where it has a comparative advantage, and may serve as background material for the preparation of a future high-level event to be organised by the EU and FAO.

The analysis of EU-FAO collaboration is based on documentation (reports, reviews, evaluations, etc.) and interviews with key informants.¹ The study includes a historical overview of the EU-FAO partnership, facts and figures of EU-FAO cooperation during the period 2007–17, and selected highlights in ten different areas of cooperation: food safety, plant protection, rinderpest eradication, land tenure, soil management, sustainable forestry, sustainable fisheries, food security information systems, agricultural statistics, research and innovation.

1.1 Background and rationale

The EU interacts with the FAO in nearly all areas of its work, ranging from agriculture, development cooperation, climate change, emergencies, environment and resource management, to fisheries, forestry, food safety, research and agricultural trade. Moreover, the FAO hosts a number of bodies that have emerged as a result of international agreements to which the EU is a party, such as the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Port States Measures Agreement. Furthermore, the EU is the major (voluntary) resource partner for the FAO and represents (EU and Member States) around 45 per cent of the total budget of the organisation. At the same time the nature of the cooperation between the EU and the FAO evolved from ad hoc collaboration on specific projects to a true partnership, where the two entities have become key players in the international scene.

The ambition of this study is to highlight and document the successes of the EU-FAO collaboration; to highlight the difference the EU has made for the FAO's work and conversely, how the FAO has been able to contribute to achieving EU objectives; together how the two organisations have jointly contributed to global development strategic frameworks in the past (e.g. MDGs and Agenda 21); how well the cooperation is placed at the heart of the respective comparative advantages; and how these experiences could feed future cooperation in the framework of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

¹ Annex 1: List of Key informants interviewed.

1.2 Cooperation between the EU and the FAO

1.2.1 Historical overview of the EU participation and partnership with the FAO in the global development context

The EU has been a full member of the FAO since 1991. In fact, the EU is the only Member Organisation of FAO, participating along with 28 EU Member States in the organisation's decision making over the last 25 years. While the European Commission (EC) relations with the FAO were formalised through a Memorandum of Understanding establishing a Strategic Partnership in September 2004,² the formulation of a common EU vision on the future of FAO was initiated in October 2006.

With strong support from the EC, the objective was to establish for the first time a common position with the EU Member States to engage constructively in the reform process launched by the FAO³ in 2007. The reform followed an unprecedented evaluation exercise, which started in 2005 to address a major crisis of confidence within the organisation while a complex set of factors involving both short-term shocks and longer-term evolution of markets started to affect the global food system.

In 2007/08 the world was deeply affected by a sharp rise in global food prices, resulting in food riots and protests in more than 40 nations, which attracted much attention from international institutions, policymakers, analysts, and media. In June 2007, under the German presidency of the EU, the EC with the support of the FAO organised in Berlin the Second European Forum on Sustainable Rural Development. This brought attention to the economic, social and environmental changes under way in rural areas and contributed to putting agriculture and rural development back at the forefront of the global agenda.

Against this background, the EU has supported FAO's reform process both politically (in the framework of its strategic vision for the future of the FAO developed in June 2007) and financially, as the EU and G77 members the same year increased their contribution to the FAO regular budget⁴ (20 per cent and 13 per cent respectively). The EU played a 'bridge builder' role in the FAO reform negotiation, promoting the integration of the evaluation's recommendations in a 2009–12 Immediate Plan of Action.⁵

The Immediate Plan of Action negotiation has been facilitated by the EU through piecemeal 'depoliticised' agreements reached by capitalising on the EU multiple level of representation. For example, the EU took advantage of a 'parallel processing' through three EU Member States strategically positioned as chairperson or vice-chairpersons of the working groups dealing with the process.⁶ Instrumental in the ultimate success of the reform process, these groups worked on a common view of the reform that could serve all FAO members. The EU and its Member States

² A Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement was signed with the FAO in 2003 and revised in 2014.

³ Annual report 2008 on the European Community's development and external assistance policies and their implementation in 2007.

⁴ FAO regular budget grew by more than 20 per cent: USD 929.84 million for 2008–09 as compared with USD 765.7 million for 2006–07.

⁵ EC Contribution to the immediate plan of action of FAO renewal (2009). Budget EUR 1 million, Common External Relations Information System (CRIS) 208-32.

⁶ Drieskens, E. and Van Schaik, L. *The EU and Effective Multilateralism: Internal and External Reform Practices* (Routledge Studies in European Security and Strategy) 1st Edition, 2014.

contributed to fund the Immediate Plan of Action: 80 per cent of the initial round of pledges came, for example, from them in 2010, out of a total of USD 9 million.

Meanwhile, both the EC and the FAO recognised that their partnership needed a more 'strategic' focus based on the definition of clearer objectives and priorities. In 2008, the EC published the 'Evaluation of its external cooperation with partner countries through the organisations of the UN family', including the FAO. The overall assessment underlined that EC's 'political decision to become an effective partner for the UN (...) had materialised in a wide range of interventions and in a substantial increase in the volume of funds channelled'. This had been achieved through a pragmatic approach rather than through a structured strategic approach.

This aid delivery modality brought added value to the EC, UN and partner countries mainly where (a) it was the sole means of delivering aid (e.g. where Commission cooperation had been interrupted, there was a UN mandate, situations were politically sensitive, or global issues were involved); (b) it enhanced the EC's participation in policy dialogue with partner countries; and (c) there were clear benefits to be obtained from the UN's coordination role, experience in the field, and thematic expertise.

The impact of the global price food crisis has generated a series of international deliberations and initiatives at the G8/G7, G20, and UN level. Under the direct leadership of the UN Secretary General, a High-Level Task Force on Global Food and Nutrition Security was created in 2008. The EU response to the food crisis included the creation of the European Union Food Facility (EUFF) to support actions⁷ in 49 countries. The EU channelled EUR 239 million to the FAO in the framework of the EUFF, which three year timeframe has been translated in a challenging implementation phase.

One of the objectives of the EU was – and still is – to improve the coordination between the three Rome-based agencies, including through increased support to and recognition of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) as a central component of the global governance on food security,⁸ in which FAO, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) are active participants.

In terms of food security, the EU acknowledges comparative advantages and core functions for each of the Rome-based agencies including (a) for FAO – in terms of policy advice, especially in relation to building capacity for improved food security in countries lacking such capacity and in fragile states; (b) for the WFP – in terms of emergency assistance, strengthening the links to long-term development, to ensure consistency and support for food security policy and practice at the national and regional levels; and (c) for IFAD – in terms of investment in agriculture that complements and supports FAO activities.

In response to the new 2010–12 food price spike and related world protests,⁹ the EU mobilised EUR 2.7 billion to contribute to global food security during the same period.¹⁰ Increasingly

⁷ Implemented by the UN Rome Based Agencies, and the UNOPS, UNDP, The WB, UNICEF and UNWRA from 2009 to 2011.

⁸ Since 2010, the EU and FAO have been the main contributors to the CFS: the EU/Member States and FAO support amounts to USD 4.4 million and EUR 6.6 million respectively. Evaluation of the Committee on World Food Security. Final report, 14 April 2017.

⁹ Ortiz, I., Burke, S., Berrada, M. and Cortes, H. World protests 2006–2013 and Food Riots, Food Rights and the Politics of Provisions. Naomi Hussain, 2015.

channelling its assistance in sub-Saharan Africa in the framework of its strategy related to the Rome-based agencies, the EU has developed a more policy-oriented type of cooperation with the FAO. This shift has been accompanied by a scaled up and more targeted support to the organisation, which has turned into an indispensable partner; as stated by an EU official during an interview 'if the EC wanted to be heard in African countries, it needed to be heard in Rome'.

The EU has supported the FAO to pursue convergent priorities, enhance its capacity, and strengthen the organisation's position and influence in the international food and nutrition security governance arena. The EU support to the work of FAO is reflected in a range of international agreements (Port State Measures Agreement contributing to fight illegal fisheries); conventions (since 2003 the EU funding of the Commission on the Phytosanitary Measures supports the IPPC); Voluntary Guidelines (responsible governance of tenure; catch documentation schemes to prevent illegally harvested fish from slipping into global food supply chains), norms (Codex norms) and standards (statistics).

Joint efforts contributed to develop global databases such as the Fisheries and Resources Monitoring System, the Global Forest Resources Assessments, or the collection of food consumption data. Moreover, key priorities have been jointly promoted such as the sustainable management of soil (Global Soil Partnership in 2012) or the fight against chronic malnutrition (e.g. organisation of the Second International Conference for Nutrition in 2014 and its related Joint Framework for Action, also joint work on agricultural programmes that have a stronger impact on nutrition).¹¹

Recognising the central role of the private sector in development, the EU stated its priority to engage the private sector to create income and jobs, advance innovation, mobilise domestic resources and further develop innovative financial mechanisms,¹² such as blending mechanisms that had gained momentum. Against this background, the EC-FAO collaboration reaching the so-called value chains missing-middle (i.e. the small and medium-sized enterprises) remains to be shaped. The EU blending modality has, indeed, allocated only about 10 per cent of the funds to support these enterprises.¹³

The EU-FAO partnership operates today in a global development landscape shaped by the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with its Sustainable Development Goals and Targets, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda financing framework, and the entry into force of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. It will also have to reflect the new EU Consensus on Development, adopted in 2017, and setting an ambitious and collective EU development policy strongly linking development with humanitarian aid, peace and security, migration, environment and climate change.

¹⁰ On top of the EU Food Facility, the EC pledged indeed, on behalf of the EU, a further EUR 2.7 billion at L'Aquila G8 Summit in order to contribute to global food security in 2010–12. All countries represented committed to mobilise EUR 14.3 billion.

¹¹ Individual specific actions are implemented in The Gambia, Malawi, or Bangladesh; however the EU-FAO partnership in nutrition currently remains to be strategically translated at country level.

¹² EU Common Position for the HLF4, EU Agenda for Change, Council Conclusions of 25 October 2012 on Rio+20, Council Conclusions of 25 June 2013 on the Overarching Post-15 Agenda, EC Communication on 'A Stronger Role of the Private Sector in Achieving Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in Developing Countries' COM (2014) 263.

¹³ The Busan Commitments. An analysis of EU Progress and Performance. European Commission, 2014.

1.2.2 Features of EU-FAO portfolio over the period 2007-2016

This section presents the features of the EU financial commitments to the FAO over the period 2007-2016 through the EU regular budget and the European Development Fund (EDF).¹⁴ Data used are extracted from three different sources¹⁵ and build on the findings developed in a study related to the DG DEVCO-FAO collaboration from 2007 to 2015.¹⁶ Some provisional data for 2017 have been also analysed.

Global overview

The EU has channelled more than EUR 1.5 billion to FAO programmes over the 2007–17 period, scaling up support in the wake of the 2007/08 food price crisis, and again in 2017 to address food security and agricultural development issues linked to peace and security, migration, environment, and climate change challenges. Over 80 per cent of the funds committed, some EUR 1.2 billion, have been channelled through DG DEVCO. Meanwhile, over EUR 200 million has been channelled through DG ECHO.¹⁷ Provisional data for 2017 (as per January 2018) indicate a total of Euro 220.5 million, which, if confirmed, would mean the second highest peak after 2009.

Out of the total, more than 70 per cent is from the EU regular budget and almost 30 per cent from the EDF.

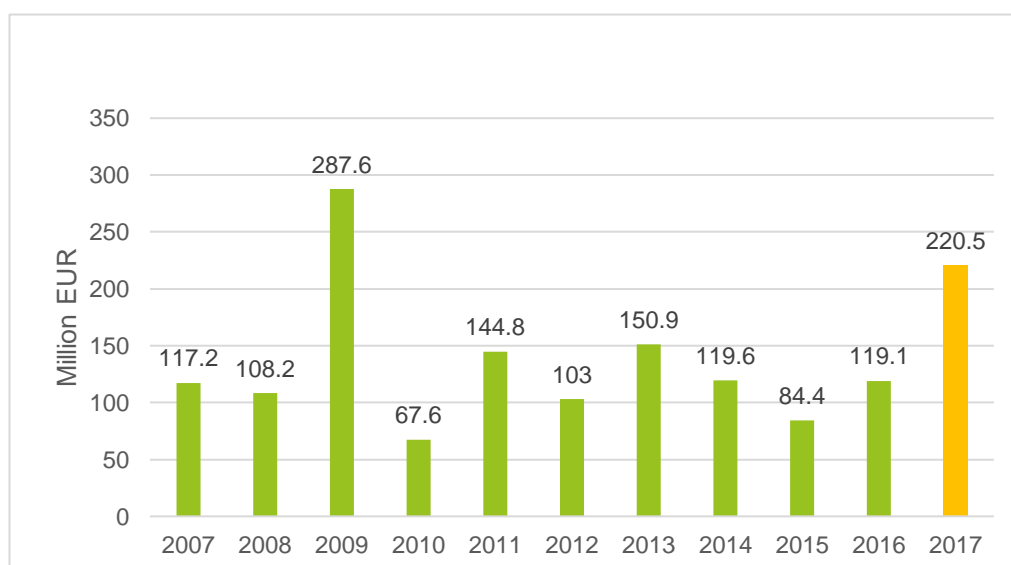


Figure 1: EU Funding channelled to the FAO (Million EUR, 2007-2017) – Data for 2017 are provisional

¹⁴ EU-FAO Portfolio details.

¹⁵ The ABAC (Accrual Based Accounting database focusing on European Commission budget, the CRIS System, which accounts for the budget of the Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), and FAO Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS). It is worth noting that while there might be some difference in single year figures between ABAC and CRIS, due to the timing of the inclusion of the different commitments, the overall figure for committed funding over the period 2007–16 is closely aligned.

¹⁶ ISS FANSSA BX-17 'DG DEVCO–FAO Cooperation Overview 2007–2015'.

¹⁷ Partly based on funding commitments and funding forecasts, 2017 figures are to be updated.

The table below presents the cumulative support to the top 20 countries during the period 2007–17 (all channelled through DEVCO and ECHO) – Data for 2017 are provisional.¹⁸

Table 1: Table – Support to top 20 countries (2007–17)

	Country	(EUR million)		Country	(EUR million)
1	Malawi	58.4	11	Afghanistan	21.8
2	South Sudan	56.4	12	Zambia	20.7
3	Zimbabwe	46.6	13	Chad	20.6
4	Burkina Faso	44.7	14	Mozambique	20.4
5	Kenya	34.5	15	Sri Lanka	16.6
6	Gambia	30.9	16	Madagascar	16.5
7	Somalia	29.1	17	Sudan	15.8
8	Uganda	25.8	18	Haiti	15.4
9	Ethiopia	24.2	19	Swaziland	14.2
10	Bangladesh	22.9	20	Yemen	11.5
Total			547.0		

The current portfolio includes a variety of interventions to sustain food and nutrition security and resilience, promote agricultural development, forest governance and wildlife management.

Since 2015, food security related cooperation has been further strengthened in particular with two important initiatives: (a) Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST, EUR 30 million), and (b) Information on Nutrition, Food Security and Resilience for Decision Making (INFORMED, EUR 20 million); the FAO contribution to these programmes is EUR 10 million and EUR 13.6 million respectively. FIRST enables policy assistance and institutional capacity strengthening for programme management, human resource development and inclusive governance, thereby contributing to end hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, in direct response to the SDG2 attainment. INFORMED contributes to the increased resilience of vulnerable people's livelihoods to threats and crises by improving access to quality data and information through technical, analytical and capacity development support to regional and national government institutions involved in food, nutrition and resilience analysis.

In addition, with a growing evidence of the limited progress in reducing hunger and undernutrition in the majority of conflict-affected countries, the EU and FAO have been engaging in a set of such countries by supporting agricultural production, FNS information system and livelihoods. For instance, in Somalia, more than EUR 77 million has been allocated since 2007 to support livelihoods, irrigation systems and food markets among others; in South Sudan, EUR 39.9 million since 2012 in support of agriculture food information system and livelihoods;¹⁹ in Malawi, EUR 54.4 on agriculture and nutrition; in Afghanistan, around EUR 24 million since 2007 in support of seed and information systems; in Yemen, around EUR 15 million since 2013 to

¹⁸ These figures are conservative estimates.

¹⁹ Of which EUR 24.7 million through the EU Trust Fund for Africa in 2017.

sustain FNS information system and rural resilience – with the EUR 7.2 million programme to Enhance Rural Resilience in Yemen, jointly implemented by FAO, ILO, UNDP and WFP; in Colombia, around EUR 3.6 million on land tenure security for local communities in protected areas.

The EU-FAO collaboration in resilience building has taken an upturn since 2015 with an unprecedented support in 2017²⁰ as continuing conflicts and record numbers of refugees in the Middle East increased the need for assistance, while El Niño and other environmental shocks reduced harvests in Eastern and Southern Africa, Latin America, and parts of Asia. In this context, the 2017 Global Report on Food Crises is the result of a EU, FAO, WFP, FEWSNET, UNICEF joint effort aimed to produce food insecurity analyses from around the world into a global public product. The report ensures comparability of analyses from different countries and regions in the world, therefore facilitating better-targeted responses to food crises.

The EU and FAO have also stepped up their efforts in forest governance: a USD 50 million²¹ funding agreement has been formalised in support of the current phase of [the FAO-EU Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade \(FLEGT\) Programme](#) towards reducing the environmental impacts of illegal logging, mitigating climate change, and boosting the incomes and food security of forest communities. Set to run through 2020 the current phase aims to empower small and medium forest enterprises to help them to ‘go legal’, gain access to green markets and become active participants in the sustainable management of forest resources. The Programme also continues its support to governments and all stakeholders build capacity to implement agreed policy and legal changes in the forest sector.

Furthermore, a EUR 45 million Sustainable Wildlife Management²² programme was signed in June 2017 and launched in October 2017 to support African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries in halting unsustainable wildlife hunting, conserve their natural capital, and to support people’s livelihood and food security. This initiative of the ACP Group of States Secretariat, funded by the 11th European Development Fund (EDF), will be implemented by FAO in partnership with the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) of the CGIAR, the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD) and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS). The programme links wildlife conservation practices and food security in a set of key (forested and savannah) socio-ecosystems by promoting the sustainable and legal exploitation of wildlife populations coupled with sustaining access to alternative protein sources (livestock production and marketing) by native rural people, thereby ensuring a sustainable animal protein supply while protecting endangered species in ACP countries.

²⁰ Including DG ECHO funding amounting to more than USD 25 million and a USD 29 million aid package to support the strengthening the Livelihoods Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in South Sudan’s cross-border areas with the Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda in the framework of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa.

²¹ Including USD 38 million from the EU, USD 7.25 million from the United Kingdom and USD 5.3 million from the Government of Sweden.

²² <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1042762/icode/>

Overview of financial commitments by DG (2007-2016)

The vast majority of the commitments (more than 95 per cent) have been channelled through four DGs: DEVCO, ECHO, MARE and SANTE (Table 1).²³

Table 2: Overview of financial commitments per Directorate General 2007-2016 (Million EUR)

Year	DEVCO	ECHO	SANTE	MARE	ELARG	NEAR	TRADE	AGRI	FPI	RI	Total
2.007	90.3	23.8	1.5	1.1			0.4			0.5	117.7
2.008	80.8	24.8	1.5	0.9			0.2			0.0	108.2
2.009	258.0	25.9	1.6	1.9			0.2			0.2	287.8
2.010	48.4	15.9		1.5	0.5		1.3			0.6	68.2
2.011	118.4	20.9	1.9	2.1			0.8			3.0	147.2
2.012	68.6	24.2	4.5	2.3	3.5					1.8	104.8
2.013	126.6	12.9	4.0	2.9	0.2	2.0	1.2	0.6		1.7	152.1
2.014	97.7	9.8		4.0	8.0			1.0		1.1	121.7
2.015	64.3	7.2		3.7		7.4		0.7	1.8	1.5	86.6
2.016	87.6	14.6	8.0	5.5		2.5	0.9			1.3	120.4
Total	1.040.7	180.2	22.9	26.0	12.2	11.9	5.1	2.3	1.8	11.6	1.314.6
Average	104.1	18.0	2.3	2.6	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.2	131.5

DG DEVCO has played a paramount role over the reference period, having channelled more than EUR 1 billion (EUR 104 million per year). Overall 236 DG DEVCO interventions have been implemented in 60 countries. Single-country interventions represent the largest share of DG DEVCO commitments (57.9 per cent), followed by global projects (21.9 per cent) and multi-country projects (14.3 per cent). DG ECHO has channelled more than EUR 180 million through 188 interventions, almost all to support single-country interventions (99 per cent). The collaboration with DG MARE is mostly focused on supporting regional fisheries organisations and with the DG SANTE on food safety emergency prevention, early warning and foresight. The partnership with the DG AGRI has been based on a large and deep relationship, although implying a relatively small amount of financial contribution (EUR 2.3 million). Contributions received from DG RTD, funded under the FP6, FP7 and Horizon 2020 programmes, were relatively small in financial terms, but they allowed FAO's active engagement in reputed EU-funded research and innovation consortia working in areas related to the Organization's mandate; the collaboration with DG NEAR (which was established only very recently) has been engaged with strengthening capacity, livelihood programmes and FNS emergency assistance in Eastern Europe, Central Asia, the Near East and Northern Africa; collaboration with DG TRADE has been focused on plant protection and, finally, collaboration with DG ENV has been on soils.

²³ Figure 1 and Table 1 include 2017 provisional figures while other figures in this section include data up to 2016 only.

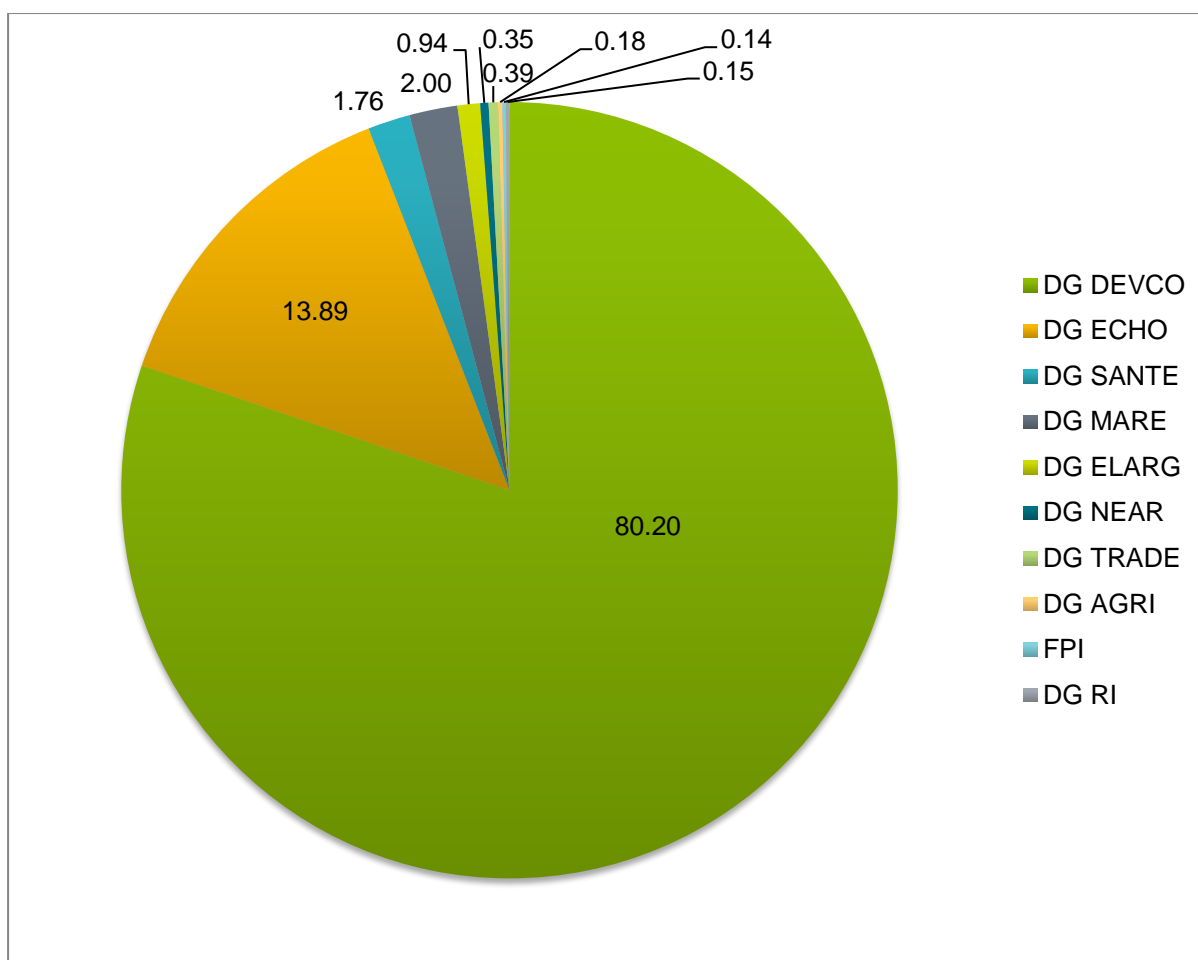


Figure 2 - EU Commitments to FAO by DG 2006-2017 (per cent)

The average financial commitment per action of DG DEVCO interventions has evolved progressively during the past decade: in 2007/08 the average per action was EUR 2.5 million, while in 2016 it was EUR 5.1 million.

Table 3: Average commitment per financing decision 2006-2016

Year	(EUR million)
2007	2.6
2008	2.5
2009	12.9
2010	3.2
2011	4.2
2012	3.6
2013	4.7
2014	3.4
2015	9.1
2016	5.1

It should be noted that since 2013 a new type of programme emerged in terms of scale and scope which makes the most of the EU strengths as a global political actor and donor, and of the FAO experience in the normative field, policy dialogue and capacity development through its large decentralised office network. These are multi-country initiatives involving the EU delegations. Typical examples of this new generation of programmes are FIRST, INFORMED, and the Global Programme on Land Governance. This type of cooperation between the EU and the FAO can also take the form of a broader comprehensive initiative involving financial and non-financial cooperation,²⁴ such as in the framework of the Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative (AGIR) (see box below).

EU-FAO cooperation in the framework of the AGIR initiative

The aim of the Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative (AGIR) is to help build resilience to the recurrent food and nutrition crises that affect the countries of the Sahel and West Africa. The premise is that these crises can and should be eradicated. While urgent relief remains a necessity, focusing on the root causes of crises will eventually reduce the number of emergencies and their cost. Bringing together the governments of the region, regional organisations and their international partners, as well as the civil society, AGIR is a common framework for organisations, countries, and stakeholders, placed under the political and technical leadership of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), UEMOA and Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) countries.

The EU and the FAO are both actively engaged in the Alliance, bringing to it their respective strengths. The EU supports the Alliance fostering alignment to national strategies, inclusiveness of the partnership, and harmonisation of tools and approaches to enhance efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of resilience initiatives in the region. This is done through political support at the global level, contribution to the development of the framework (through its experience on resilience and food security), financial support (EUR 1.5 billion for building resilience in West Africa between 2014 and 2020 under the 11th EDF), and technical support (notably through the JRC).

The FAO supports the implementation of AGIR at the regional and country levels, thereby contributing to mainstreaming resilience into political agendas, putting issues of food and nutritional security and social protection among regional and country level priorities. This is the case in Cabo Verde, Mali, Burkina Faso and Togo, where commitments were taken to include resilience in all the national strategic documents.

The implementation of AGIR opened the debate on vulnerability, and reinforced countries food security policies based on a strong assessment of the root causes of hunger and malnutrition. These diagnostics allowed the elaboration of National Resilience Priorities (NRP), putting together all interventions related to food security, resilience and social protection.

To date, ten countries (Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo) have validated their National Resilience Priorities (NRP-AGIR); and in total, 17 Sahelian and West African countries have been engaged in the implementation of National Inclusive Dialogues (NID) to define their NRPs. The NRPs are powerful tools that guided the development and harmonisation of sectoral policies in order to fine-tune consistent cross-sectoral and pro-resilient policies and interventions. FAO, technically and financially, supported the conception of the (a) [Methodological Guide for Inclusive National Dialogue Processes](#); (b) Indicative Template for 'National Resilience Priorities' report; (c) [Analytical Grid for Policies and Programmes contributing to Resilience](#), which will help achieve the goals.

Financial breakdown per instrument

Figure 3 shows the EU financing to the FAO disaggregated by EU regular budget and EDF. The share of the EU regular budget was at its highest point in 2009 (EU Food Facility), while the EDF peaked in 2013 and 2014. Overall, the average share of EDF budget over the reference period is 37 per cent.

²⁴ Non-financial cooperation in this context is intended as the collaboration between the two organisations to share information and knowledge, to develop joint concepts, analysis, and methodological tools; the influential role that the two organisations play in shaping the policy agendas, or the catalytic function that their collaboration can have towards other partners and stakeholders.

Over the whole period, 72 per cent of DG DEVCO single-country commitments went towards least developed countries.

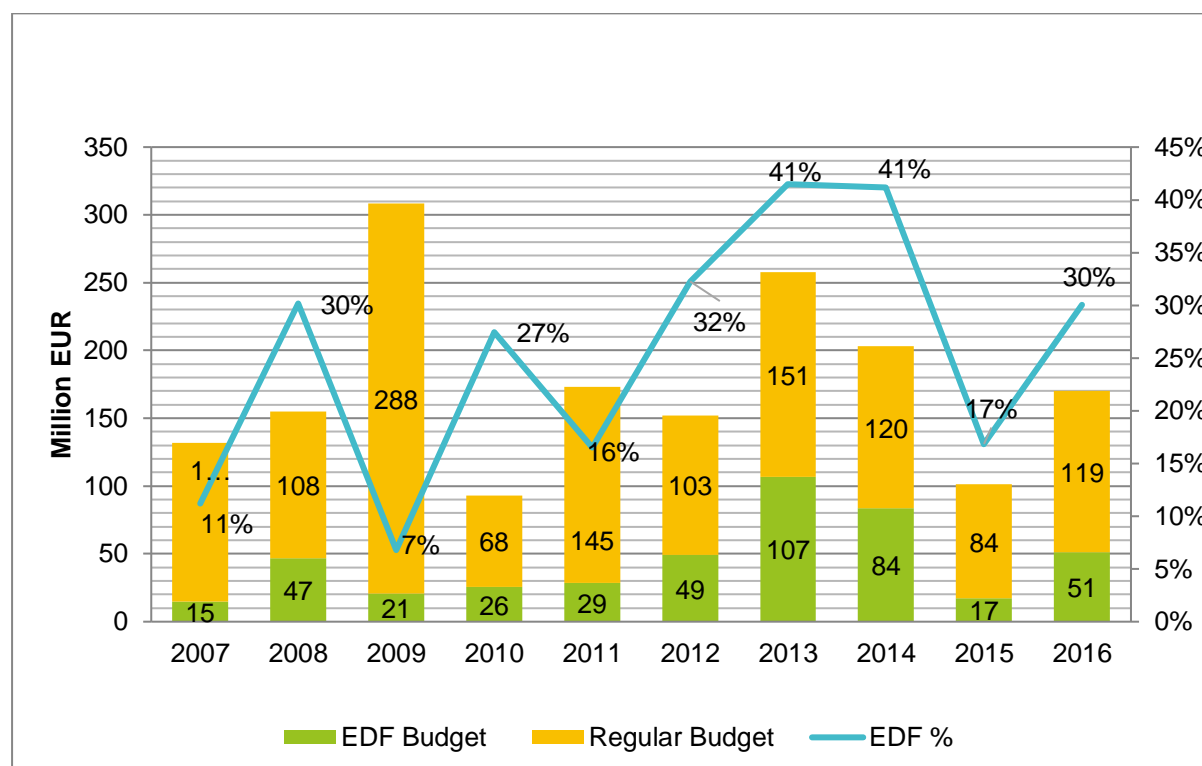


Figure 3 – EU Financing to FAO (2007-2016) - Financial breakdown per instrument (Regular Budget and EDF)

Regional breakdown

The Africa region received the bulk of EU development funding: Global (EUR 105 million) and multi-country (EUR 67.6 million) interventions represent a 17 per cent share, while 13 per cent went to Asia and the Pacific. This includes strategic interventions such as the Improvement of Global Governance for Hunger Reduction (EUR 31.5 million) and its follow-up initiatives: the FIRST (EUR 30 million), and INFORMED (EUR 20 million) programmes.

Funding channelled to Latin America and the Caribbean and to the Middle East represent a relatively small share of the total funding channelled during the period covered.

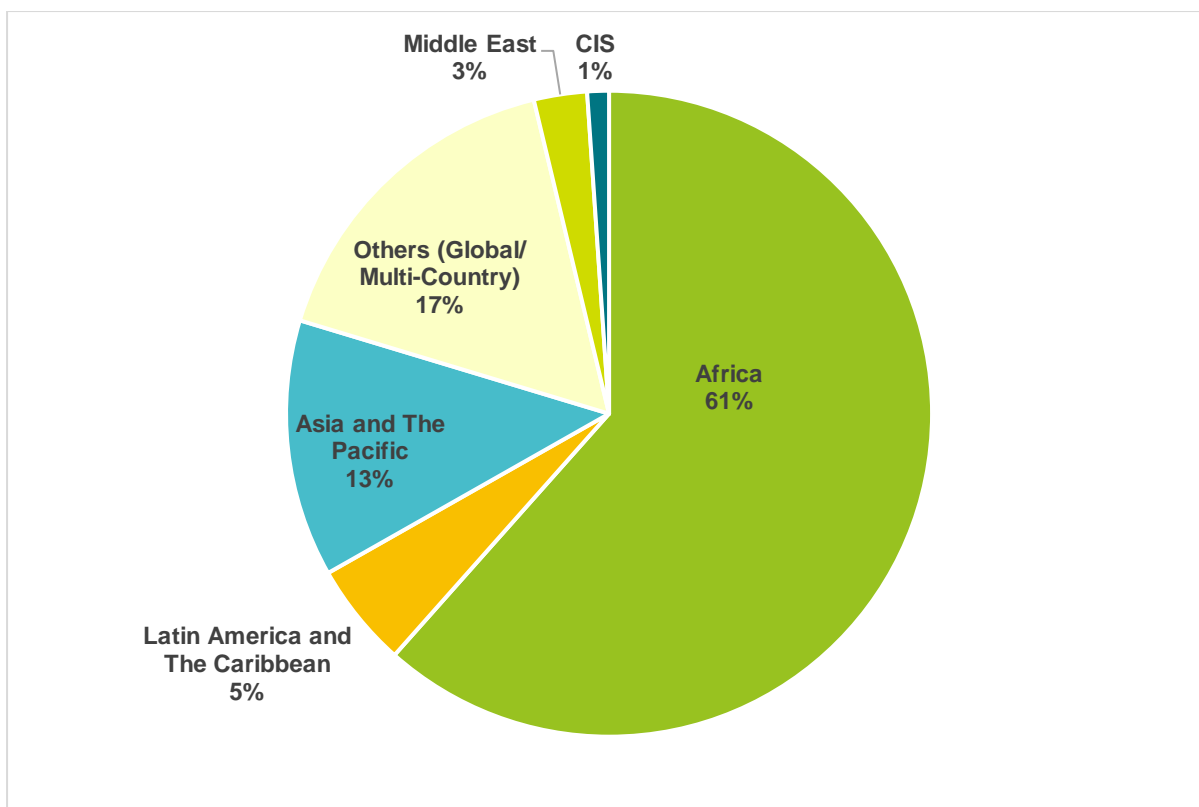


Figure 4: Regional breakdown DG DEVCO-FAO interventions 2007-2016 (per cent)

Snapshot EU-FAO action (2007–2016)

In **sub-Saharan Africa**, noteworthy initiatives were: the quick response in the wake of the 2007/08 global food price crisis through the Food Facility initiative in 2009 (EUR 239 million); support to halving the proportion of people suffering from hunger (MDG-1c) in 2013 through interventions in Mozambique (EUR 21.4 million), Madagascar (EUR 12.5 million), Zambia (EUR 11 million) and Gambia (EUR 4.3 million); the strengthening of the global climate change alliance in Uganda (EUR 11 million); and community resilience to climate change in Malawi (EUR 5.5 million).

In the **Latin American and Caribbean** region, support included: the fight against climate change and support to resilience and sustainable agriculture, via a post-drought intervention in Honduras (EUR 12 million); the initiative for improving food security in Haiti (EUR 10 million) and forest resource management in Brazil (EUR 6 million).

In the **Asia** region, joint initiatives included: the Food and Nutrition Security Programme for Bangladesh (EUR 8 million) over a four-year period (2017–20); improving land tenure in Pakistan (EUR 4 million); and supporting transition in agriculture in Afghanistan (EUR 2.5 million).

In the **Near East and North Africa** region, joint initiatives included addressing resilience in Yemen (EUR 12 million),

Figure 5 summarises the regional breakdown of DG ECHO-FAO collaboration. This focused on the sub-Saharan Africa region (69 percent), and to a much lesser extent on Asia and the Pacific region (12 per cent) and the Latin America and Caribbean region (10 per cent).

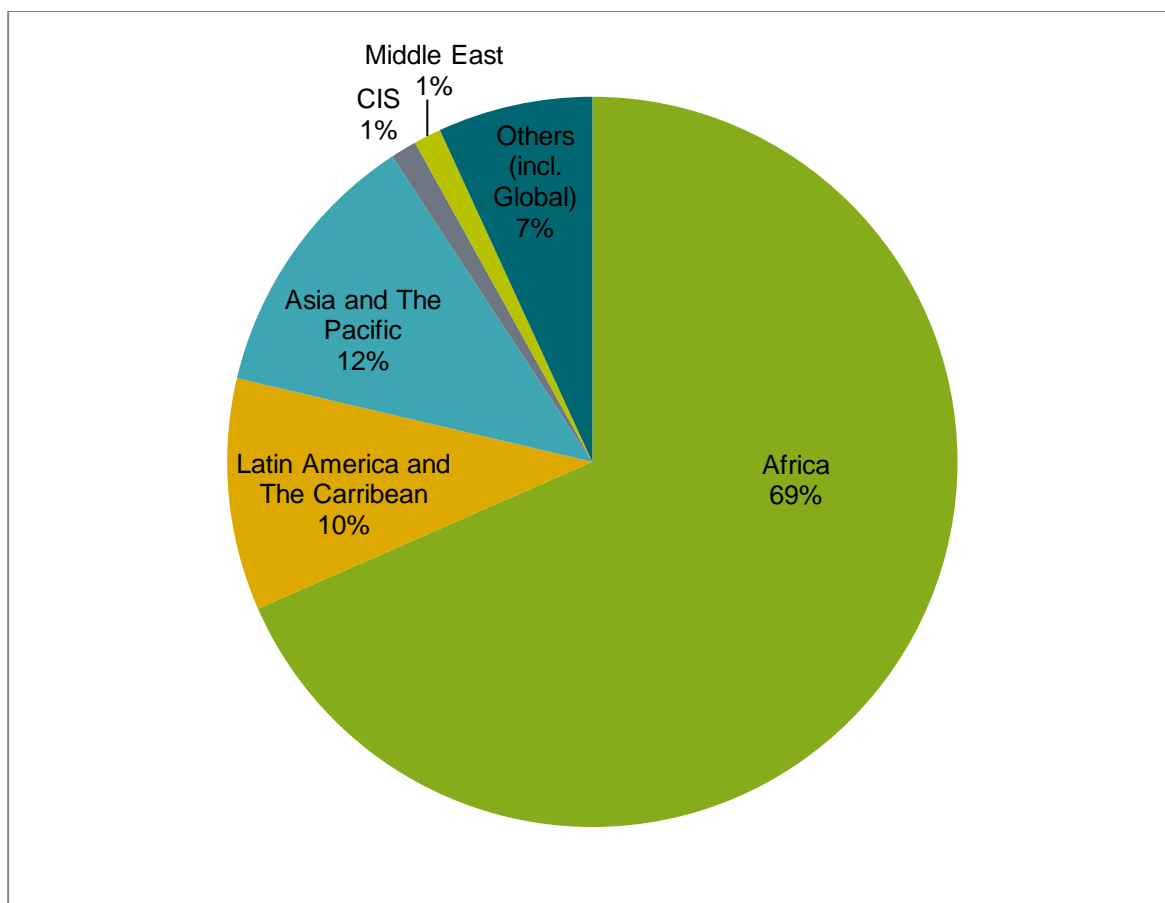


Figure 5: Regional breakdown of DG ECHO support to FAO 2007-2016 including EDF envelope B funding (per cent)

2 Areas of cooperation contributing to a successful long-term partnership

This section presents examples of EU-FAO cooperation in ten different thematic areas. FAO has been carrying out hundreds of EU-funded projects on a very wide range of topics in Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East and Latin America. However, cooperation between the two organisations has gone well beyond financial support, involving collaboration on normative products, capacity development and policy issues. The ten areas of cooperation examined in this study have been selected through a consultative process with the EU and FAO, according to strategic relevance, lessons learned and results. The thematic areas are the following: food safety, plant protection, rinderpest eradication, land tenure, soil management, sustainable forestry, sustainable fisheries, food security information systems, agricultural statistics, and research and innovation.

2.1 Rinderpest eradication

The world was officially declared free from rinderpest in 2011.²⁵ This was the second infectious disease officially declared eradicated in the contemporary era, after the human smallpox.²⁶

Rinderpest (RP) historically occurred in Europe, Middle East, Asia and Africa with two limited outbreaks in the 1920s in Brazil and Australia. Rinderpest is an infectious viral disease of cattle, domestic buffalo and some other species of ungulates (including wildlife), characterised by very high mortality rates, approaching 100 per cent in immunologically naïve populations. Rinderpest was mainly transmitted by direct contact and by drinking contaminated water, although it could also be transmitted by air.

Rinderpest eradication has had significant positive impacts at different levels: household or farm level, including impacts on non-farm-related livelihoods; cattle sector impacts; general livestock sector impacts, including substitution effects at the production and consumption levels; national-level value chain impacts based on the forward and backward linkages of livestock with other sectors of the economy; indirect impacts at the national level, based on local externalities such as effects on the environment, wildlife and human well-being, including health, educational and employment development and other socio-economic conditions; and indirect impacts at the global or sub-regional level, based on externality effects, such as the savings other countries receive because they no longer have to worry about disease incursion.²⁷

²⁵ World Organisation for Animal Health: <http://www.oie.int/for-the-media/press-releases/detail/article/no-more-deaths-from-rinderpest/>

²⁶ World Health Organisation fact sheet on smallpox - <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/smallpox/en/>

²⁷ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (1996) The World Without Rinderpest: Proceedings of the FAO Technical Consultation on the Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme. Rome, Italy, 22–24 July 1996.

Historical overview of the cooperation

The EU and its individual Member States provided an extremely important contribution to the global eradication of rinderpest.²⁸ The crucial element in this success story has been the role played by the EU together with other international actors – the FAO and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) – in building the capacity of national, regional and sub-regional institutions, capable of bringing about a coordinated, sustained and harmonised approach, necessary for the eradication of the disease.

The FAO-EU partnership started in 1961 during the Joint Project 15 (JP15) initiated to suppress RP occurrence in Africa. JP15 was the first project to receive financial support for RP eradication from the EU. It was implemented under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity (now African Union). The EU allocated funds directly to countries involved in the project to support the purchase of vaccines. At the end of JP15, RP had been largely eliminated, but at that time no science-based benchmarks had been set as a means of verification of eradication of the virus within cattle, buffalo and potential susceptible wildlife populations. Other donors to JP15 included the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Germany and Canada with FAO providing technical assistance.

The follow-up to the JP15 in Africa was the Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC) which in 1987 recognised the urgent need to establish new or to strengthen existing disease surveillance capabilities in all countries where RP eradication and the control of other transboundary animal diseases was being attempted. Contemporary to PARC, were the West Asia Rinderpest Eradication Campaign (WAREC) and the South Asia Rinderpest Eradication Campaign (SAREC). PARC was followed by the Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE) and the Somali Ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication Coordination Unit (SERECU) to address specific challenges in that region as well as several national projects in Asia and Middle East. The EU can be considered a major contributor to the control and eradication of rinderpest, being a consistent and major donor over time.²⁹ Tables 4 & 5 summarise the EU funding to RP eradication.³⁰

²⁸ B. Rey, L. Castillo Fernandez, M. Klemm, A.-E. Füssel and J.D. Woodford. 'The key role played by the European Union in the global eradication of rinderpest', in William Taylor, E. Paul J. Gibbs, Santanu Bandyopadhyay and Proteus Atang (eds) *Rinderpest and its Eradication* (in preparation).

²⁹ *ibid.*

³⁰ Rey B., Vandersmissen A. and Simoens C. (2011). A non-exhaustive review of the contribution of the European Union to rinderpest eradication. Paper presented at the World Symposium on Rinderpest Eradication, FAO Rome, 11–15 October 2010.

Table 4: EU-funded projects aimed at rinderpest eradication – Africa

Name of project	Period of implementation	EUR million
Joint Project 15 (JP15)	1962–1977	5.0
Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC)	1986–1998	115.0
Pan-African Programme for Control of Epizootics (PACE)	1999–2006	77.0
Wildlife Veterinary Projects – (Africa)	2000–2003	2.0
Somali Ecosystem Eradication Coordination Unit	2007–2010	4.0
EUFF Trust Fund Programme – Towards Global Declaration of Rinderpest Eradication in 2011 and Strategies for a Post-Rinderpest World – FAO	2010–2011	2.8
TOTAL – Africa/global	1962–2011	205.8

Table 5: A selection of EU-funded rinderpest eradication and ‘Strengthening of Veterinary Services Projects’ Asia

Name of project	Period of implementation	EUR million
Livestock Development Project – Baluchistan, Pakistan	Late 1970s	7.45
Emergency supply of Rinderpest Vaccine for Pakistan (short-term operation)	1995	0.40
South Asia Rinderpest Eradication Campaign Support Project (SAREC – SP/Regional)	1996–+++	7.70
Strengthening Veterinary Services projects – Viet Nam, Laos and Bangladesh	1996–2006	16.00
Strengthening Veterinary Services projects – India, Nepal and Bhutan	1998–2008	53.00
Strengthening Livestock Services Project – Pakistan	2001–2009	22.90
Animal Health Development Programme – Afghanistan Phase I	2004–2010	4.65
AHDP– Afghanistan- Phase II	2010–2016	9.05
Animal Health Support Programme – Afghanistan (Support to NGOs developing Private Sector Animal Health Services and Vaccine production – Afghanistan – Phase I)	2004–2009	2.65
Animal Health Support Programme – Phase II	2009–2013	3.72
Follow-up Livestock smallholder support projects – Cambodia and Laos	2007–2010	8.80
TOTAL – Asia	1976–2016	136.32

Through the FAO-led Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme (GREP) established in 1994, the process of developing essential capabilities involved the coordination of and collaboration between a wide range of international institutions and individuals with specialised expertise in epidemiological investigation, laboratory diagnostics, vaccine quality assurance, information technology and communication. The role of the Joint FAO/IAEA Division, with its Laboratory at Seibersdorf (Austria), in networking national laboratories, training professionals and distribution of diagnostic kits was instrumental. It focused on building capacities in Member Country diagnostic laboratories to better understand Rinderpest epidemiology, especially towards the latter phase of GREP to evaluate vaccinated versus infected animals and Rinderpest eradication confirmation. One aspect of GREP's success is that it has put global eradication firmly on the map as a tool to be considered for other diseases. FAO and OIE have developed a global strategy for *Peste des Petits Ruminants* (PPR) eradication by 2030 and a Progressive Control Pathway, similar to those for foot and mouth disease (FMD) and other priority threats.

In both Africa and Asia, FAO, the EU and other partners' support to RP eradication programmes generated strong and lasting collaborative networks among a wide range of continental, regional and national institutions. Of particular importance were the lasting partnerships made with a number of world class diagnostic and other veterinary laboratories, in particular the FAO and OIE reference centres/laboratories for the diagnosis of livestock diseases and the FAO/IAEA agriculture and biotechnology laboratories. Twinning with these institutions – many of them in Europe – allowed for the transfer of technologies being developed in the fields of disease diagnostics, vaccine quality assurance and medicines. These partnerships continue to develop and strengthen capabilities for the control and possible eradication of other important livestock diseases (such as PPR and FMD) as well as enhancing food safety, and food and nutritional security. The EU, FAO, OIE and other partners were members of the PACE Advisory Committee. FAO provided the main technical assistance on epidemiology during the implementation of PACE.

With its wide-ranging development agenda, technical experience and cooperation in global, regional and national operations in all regions of the world, FAO, EU and other partners were well placed to take a prominent role in addressing the global challenge that RP represented. The collaborative efforts of the EU programmes in Africa, the Near East, Central, South and South East Asia, with EU Member States and other donor-funded projects, combined with FAO's GREP (including the Joint FAO/IAEA laboratory support on quality assurance of tests and vaccines and the rigorous evaluation of dossiers submitted to OIE by Member Countries in the framework of the 'OIE Pathway' for the eradication of RP) were rewarded with the declaration of Global Freedom from RP in 2011. In some cases, FAO Technical Cooperation Projects (TCP) were instrumental or served as bridging whilst EU funding was awaited. This was the case for SERECU phase I and II.

Importantly, the EU-FAO partnership has contributed to build the long-term capacities of partner countries in animal health and livestock services, strengthening the veterinary services and, most particularly, in improving disease surveillance capabilities.

Lessons learned: There are key lessons learned from the EU-FAO partnership on rinderpest eradication, which are currently being used to continue to develop and strengthen capabilities for the control and possible eradication of other important livestock diseases (such as PPR and FMD) as well as enhancing food safety, and food and nutritional security.

Institutional lessons: The FAO-EU good coordination and partnership, together with the other involved organisations, was key to final success. Coordination worked at the global, regional and national levels, and successful partnerships were built among international agencies, between international and regional agencies and between these bodies and national agencies, particularly state veterinary services, laboratory and surveillance networks as well as public-private partnerships.

Sustained political and financial support: significant progress came only after political acceptance that RP existed in the country and that it was in the country's best interest to eradicate the disease as soon as possible, also using its own resources.

Long-term support from funding partners is seen as crucial to achieving eradication, and the very considerable and enduring contribution of the EU was instrumental to the success, especially during the final stages of eradication where disease occurrence was low and often disregarded (i.e. lapses in the JP15).

Operational lessons: successful operations require well-designed national strategies built on epidemiological knowledge of the local situation, and are realistic about what is and is not achievable and sufficient resources to implement the strategies through to completion.

The widely promoted strengthening of veterinary services has been essential to developing the capacity required for risk-management approaches to achieve eradication.

Community involvement at all levels is seen as a core component of future programmes and should be ensured from programme inception through to completion and evaluation.

Scientific and technical: RP has suitable scientific characteristics that lent itself to eradication. Only quality-controlled and standardised *vaccines and laboratory assays* used throughout the rinderpest eradication programme ensured reliability and comparability of results, built confidence among all stakeholders, and were key to the successful outcome. The practice of *immuno-sterilisation* and *community-based vaccine delivery* with heat-tolerant vaccine – combining medicine and anthropological-sociological techniques – made significant gains in the final decades leading to eradication. The various networks and collaborative initiatives that provided the training and technology transfer necessary for the successful use of these techniques in the field are considered critical to the success of GREP.

2.2 Food safety

The EU works with the UN agencies to address issues related to emerging and re-emerging diseases, (neglected) zoonotic diseases and major health risks originating at the interface between animals, humans and their environment ('One Health' approach). Protecting the health of humans, animals, and plants at every stage of the food production process is a key public health and economic priority of the European Union, notably addressed in its food safety policy³¹ and animal health policy. The former frames the EU action towards effective control systems and compliance with EU standards, the collaboration with third countries and international organisations, and the relations with the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). The EU has

³¹ Serious food safety incidents during the 1990s urged the European Union and other countries across the world to review their food safety policy frameworks and systems. The principles for the EU's food safety policy are defined in the EU's General Food Law, adopted in 2002.

rules in place³² for the prevention and control of animal diseases that are transmissible to animals or to humans. FAO plays an important role in enhancing food safety by contributing to the strengthening of food regulatory frameworks, developing harmonised international food safety and quality standards to protect consumer health, coordinating research and capacity building to improve food safety and authenticity testing capabilities in the framework of food control systems (through the Joint FAO/IAEA Division), and hosting the Codex Alimentarius Commission Secretariat.

Responsible for 25,000 deaths per year in the EU alone and 700,000 deaths per year globally, antimicrobial resistance (AMR) has become a serious threat to public health.³³ Global efforts to address its emergence and spread include the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on AMR and the 2015 World Health Organization (WHO) Global Action Plan on AMR endorsed by the OIE and the FAO. The tripartite collaboration on AMR among the WHO, OIE and FAO aims to address AMR in food, aquaculture, livestock and crop production. FAO³⁴ specifically seeks to improve awareness, develop capacity for surveillance and monitoring, strengthen governance, and promote good practices in food and agricultural systems in the framework of its 2016–20 Action Plan on AMR.

Recognising the importance of this issue since its 2001 Community strategy against AMR reinforcing EU policies by the 2011-2016 Action Plan against AMR, the EU has developed a new action plan against AMR adopted on 29 June 2017.³⁵ Underpinned by a One Health Approach, the Plan aims to make the EU a best practice region, boost research, development and innovation, and shape the global agenda. In this regard, the EU aims to intensify its involvement and collaboration with multilateral organisations such as the WHO, the OIE, the FAO and international forums in order to contribute to regional and global action on AMR. The EU underlined the importance of dialogue and information exchange with the FAO through a Letter of Intent signed in September 2017 to strategically leverage the AMR knowledge and resources of the two organisations.

Historical overview of EU-FAO cooperation in food safety

Codex Alimentarius: The Codex Alimentarius is a collection of standards, guidelines and codes of practice adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC). The latter was established by the FAO and WHO, to protect consumer health and to promote fair practices in food trade. The EU has been a member of the CAC since 2003,³⁶ sharing competence with EU countries depending on the level of harmonisation of the respective legislation. The EU provides a substantial work in Codex through its participation in all the Codex Committees.

³² The Regulation on transmissible animal diseases ('Animal Health Law') entered into force in April 2016.

³³ A European One Health Action Plan against Antimicrobial Resistance. European Commission, June 2017.

³⁴ The Action Plan supports the implementation of FAO Resolution 4/2015 on AMR adopted during FAO's 39th Conference in June 2015.

³⁵ Building on a 2011 Commission action plan addressing AMR in both humans and animals.

³⁶ The EU is a member of the Codex Commission by virtue of its full membership of the FAO. 'The European Union in international organisations and global governance'. Kristine Kaddous, 2015.

EFSA and European Medicines Agency (EMA) provide scientific and technical expertise³⁷ to support the preparation of EU positions in the framework of the CAC and Codex risk assessment activities. These Committees include, inter alia, the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA), the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meeting on Microbiological Risk Assessment (JEMRA), and the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) which deliver authoritative and globally relevant advice.

EFSA has developed for example, in 2011, a standardised food classification and description system called FoodEx2, which allows a harmonised Europe-wide reporting of data on food consumption and occurrence of chemical hazards in food. The FAO and WHO have decided to work together with EFSA to use the FoodEx2 as a basis for a food categorisation system applicable at global level. This partnership is supported by the EU through the development of a Global Individual Food consumption data Tool (GIFT) facilitating access to data on food availability and producing food-based indicators comparable across the globe.

EU-funded research through the Joint FAO/IAEA Division contributes towards methodology implementable in member countries to improve food safety systems and meet the standards promulgated by Codex.

A Codex Trust Fund has been established to support the participation of developing countries in the development of global food safety and quality standards by the CAC. From 2003 to 2015, the Codex Trust Fund has received a total of EUR 17.7 million mainly (85 per cent) funded by the EU and its Member States (Sweden, The Netherlands, Germany, France, and Ireland). EU support³⁸ included, for example, direct financial support, in-kind contributions generally taking the form of supporting costs associated with the holding of FAO/WHO Codex training courses and workshops, FAO/WHO projects gathering data on mycotoxins in sorghum in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali and Sudan (2012–15), and improving the food consumption data collection in ASEAN countries in order to better assess the nutrient intake and dietary exposure to chemical and biological agents in these countries (2016–17).

Food safety emergency prevention, early warning and foresight: As food safety requires closer linkages among food safety authorities internationally, exchanging routine information and ensuring rapid access to information in case of food safety emergencies is of paramount importance. In this regard a Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) was put in place in 1979 by the DG SANTE to provide food and feed control authorities with an effective tool to exchange information about measures taken responding to serious risks detected in relation to food or feed. This regional system helps EU Member States to act more rapidly and in a coordinated manner in response to a health threat. Its effectiveness is ensured by keeping its structure simple, that is, through identified contact points³⁹ exchanging information in a clear and structured way by means of an online system called *iRASFF*.

³⁷ EFSA support is provided in response to an annual request from the DG SANTE or on an ad hoc basis. It encompasses technical briefings, participation of EFSA's experts in the EU delegation at Codex Committee meetings, response to calls for data and experts from Codex for meetings of the JECFA, JMPR and, JEMRA etc.

³⁸ Joint FAO/WHO food standards programme Codex Alimentarius Commission 39th session, 2016. FAO/WHO project and fund for enhanced participation in codex 2015 annual report and final report of the Codex Trust Fund-1, 2004–15.

³⁹ In the European Commission, EFSA, European Economic Area, and at national level in member countries.

The European Commission and RASFF have developed a long-standing collaboration with the International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN) launched in 2004 and jointly managed by WHO and FAO. INFOSAN comprises 186 member countries that receive (via a designated National Emergency Contact Point) information about food safety issues disseminated to all relevant ministries. Since 2012, communication between INFOSAN members is supported through the INFOSAN community website.

Both RASFF and INFOSAN aim to promote the rapid exchange of information about food safety incidents, the partnership and collaboration between countries, as well as the strengthening of members' capacity to manage food safety risks. In 2014–15 for example, as part of the EC's Better Training for Safer Food initiative, the INFOSAN Secretariat participated in three regional workshops in Senegal, Ireland, and Estonia to promote cooperation between EU and non-EU Member States on food safety, specifically food safety incident notification and response.

The INFOSAN Secretariat also supported capacity-building efforts of the FAO during three regional workshops to enhance food safety early warning systems in the context of the FAO's Emergency Preparedness System for Food Safety (EMPRES Food Safety supported by the EU) in Kenya, Hungary and the United Arab Emirates.⁴⁰

The EU-FAO partnership towards strengthened prevention and preparedness can also be illustrated by FAO participation (as observer) in the Emerging Risks Exchange Network (EREN) which, since 2010, serves to facilitate the exchange of the information between EFSA and EU Member States on potential emerging risks for food and feed safety, including animal health. EREN is currently composed of delegates from 22 Member States and Norway and Switzerland⁴¹ who meet regularly to work out an expert opinion on whether an emerging issue under discussion is emerging and need follow-up actions by EFSA.

Feed safety: The EC has been collaborating with the FAO on feed safety over the last decade through the provision of technical expertise by DG SANTE: this is illustrated, for example, by DG SANTE representatives' participation and support to FAO/WHO Expert Meetings and to FAO/International Feed Industry Federation meeting (IFIF). FAO and IFIF collaborate by jointly holding International Feed Regulators' meetings and training sessions carried out in Egypt, Kenya and South Africa. Their first collaborative effort was to develop a Manual of Good Practice for the Feed Industry to assist producers and all stakeholders along the production and distribution chain to comply with the regulatory framework; that is, the Codes affecting livestock production approved the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission.⁴²

Animal welfare: Over the past decade DG SANTE has also collaborated with the FAO on ensuring higher quality of products originated from animals raised, transported and slaughtered with higher welfare standards, through DG SANTE representatives participation in *expert meetings* organised on areas such as capacity building to implement good animal welfare practices (2008) or the Impact of Animal Nutrition on Animal Welfare (2012). Moreover, in 2012,

⁴⁰ INFOSAN Activity Report 2014–15.

⁴¹ Designated through the Advisory Forum of EFSA and observers from the European Commission, the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

⁴² The Code of Practice for Good Animal Feeding, the Code of Hygienic Practice for Meat and the Code of Hygienic Practice for Milk and Milk Products.

DG SANTE has contributed to support the FAO Global Multi-stakeholder Forum on Animal Welfare while FAO is participating in the recently established *EU Platform on Animal Welfare*.

Standard and Trade Development Facility (STDF) global partnership: Aiming to build developing countries' capacity to implement international sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards, guidelines and recommendations, the STDF has been established by the FAO, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), the World Bank, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). It is managed and housed by the WTO. As a stakeholder in the STDF, the EU has funded the functioning costs of the partnership since it was set up in 2002.

Lessons learned

The EU-FAO's work in food safety is rooted in a long-term collaboration which has sought to promote high standards, harmonised risk assessment approaches, and the harnessing of the best expertise available to address global challenges. Since 2015, a more strategic collaboration is sought on a number of identified themes such as the collection of food consumption data, emerging hazards, chemical risk assessment, microbiological risk assessment and animal health welfare.

The EU has recently given a clear mandate to the EC to enhance its involvement in Codex work and activities⁴³ as EFSA's positioning in the international scene 'was still to be built' according to an evaluation carried out in 2012.⁴⁴ As EFSA has been invited to further develop data exchange with international organisations and promote the convergence of international risk assessment standards with the EU approach, the conclusions of an on-going evaluation of the EFSA (due by mid-2018) should be enlightening in this regard.

Important issues have been raised by the EU in the **2015 Codex discussions** including (a) the improvement of the transparency, effectiveness and representativeness of the Codex Executive Committee which plays an important role in preparing discussions in the annual CAC meetings; and (b) the decision-making rules as the EU would like Codex to move away from the current possibility to proceed to a simple majority vote (in the absence of consensus).

Instead, the EU promotes consensus-based decision making to ensure the credibility and legitimacy of Codex standards worldwide.⁴⁵ While a number of Codex members were reluctant to start discussion on these issues, the EU has welcomed the Codex Secretariat's initiative to lead a review of the work management and functioning of the Executive Committee as an opportunity to bring about changes. The EU succeeded in the adoption by the 2015 CAC meeting of a roadmap, which provides for the continuation of discussions in the Codex Committee on General Principles session (April 2016) and thereafter in the Codex Alimentarius Commission (June 2016).

⁴³ EFSA report 2014–16 and Council Conclusions document 14981/12. These conclusions followed the EU's unsuccessful efforts to prevent the adoption of a Codex standard setting maximum residue levels for Ractopamine in beef and pork meat.

⁴⁴ EFSA External Evaluation:

http://www.efsa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/efsa_rep/blobserver_assets/efsafinalreport.pdf

⁴⁵ Voting should only be permissible as a last resort and on the basis of at least a 2/3 qualified majority – as is the case in the IPPC and the OIE.

Both RASFF and INFOSAN networks have promoted the rapid exchange of information about food safety incidents, partnership and collaboration between countries, and members' capacity strengthening to manage food safety risks. All RASFF members are also INFOSAN members, a situation which led to 'confusion with respect to reporting lines, and has resulted in a duplication of efforts for both members and staff at the INFOSAN Secretariat and the European Commission'.⁴⁶ In 2014, both networks worked together to move efforts forward to unify and standardise information exchange processes and remove double reporting.

2.3 Plant protection

The most relevant area of cooperation in the plant protection domain between the EU and the FAO is the support to the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).⁴⁷

The IPPC is a multilateral treaty (183 parties) deposited with the FAO, which hosts its Secretariat. The Convention's mission is 'To secure cooperation among nations in protecting global plant resources from the spread and introduction of pests of plants, in order to preserve food security, biodiversity and to facilitate trade'. The Convention is recognised by the World Trade Organization's Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (the SPS Agreement) as the only international standard setting body for plant health.

The Convention takes into consideration both direct and indirect damage by pests, so it includes weeds; it also covers vehicles, aircraft and vessels, containers, storage places, soil and other objects or material that can harbour or spread pests; it provides a framework and a forum for international cooperation, harmonisation and technical exchange between contracting parties. Its implementation involves collaboration by national plant protection organisations, the official services established by governments to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC, and Regional Plant Protection Organisations, which can act as coordinating bodies at a regional level to achieve the objectives of the IPPC.

The EU is a signatory to the IPPC, whose top organ – the Commission for Phytosanitary Measures – is hosted by FAO. The EU contributes through technical and scientific engagement, as well as by financial support, with a focus on supporting developing countries and least developed countries to participate in the work of the IPPC.

History of cooperation

The IPPC has received EU funding support over the past 14 years, for a total budget of above EUR 6 million. The support has come from the European Commission DG TRADE, in collaboration with DG SANTE. The latest contribution was signed in 2017 for a total of EUR 630,000 for a three years period.

Activities include:

- Facilitate developing countries attendance at IPPC meetings and support the implementation of the IPPC and International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM). The objective is to allow least developed countries and developing countries that are contracting parties to the

⁴⁶ INFOSAN Activity Report 2014–15.

⁴⁷ <https://www.ippc.int/en/>

IPPC to fully participate in the activities of the IPPC in order to exercise their rights and obligations under the IPPC, and to take part in developing the ISPMs.

- Conduct Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS).⁴⁸ The objective is to improve the capacity of IPPC's contracting parties to implement the IPPC, the ISPMs and Commission on Phytosanitary Measures recommendations. Contribute to ensuring the implementation of international phytosanitary standards at the national level, and ensuring that implementation of the Convention and the development of the convention's standards are adequately meeting the needs of the IPPC contracting parties.

The EU through the EC has been the IPPC Secretariat's most significant source of support for a number of years. The cooperation and support provided to the IPPC Secretariat has allowed a number of significant achievements to take place:

- Ensure the attendance of more than 1,200 participants from developing countries to several IPPC meetings, which allowed them to fully take part in developing ISPMs.
- Contribute to ensuring the implementation of international phytosanitary standards at national level.

Over time, EU support has provided the catalyst and ability for the IPPC and its contracting parties to see a number of key achievements. Beyond that, however, the support that the EU has provided to ensure developing country attendance at key IPPC meetings has allowed for the development of standards and recommendations that represent the will of the global plant protection community, as opposed to the specific intentions of only a few countries with the resources to attend and participate actively in meetings of the IPPC.

The benefits of partner countries in implementing the IPPC are analysed in a recently published IRSS study.⁴⁹ Benefits can be on global protection of plant resources, on international cooperation, on trade facilitation and economic development, on environmental protection, and on food security.

A practical example of the benefits on trade facilitation is presented in the box in the next page on the impact of international standard on solid wood packaging material⁵⁰ on exports and imports in Botswana, Cameroon, Kenya and Mozambique during the past 15 years.

In brief, the contribution and partnership of the European Union and the IPPC is possibly one of the most significant between a United Nations organisation and representative body. The support received has allowed progress on a number of critical issues facing the world's plant resources. The fact is that due to the support of European Union for the IPPC, the global situation for plant health is in a much better place than it would otherwise be today.

⁴⁸ The IRSS is an evaluation tool that focuses on identifying challenges and opportunities for implementation of the Convention and International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). The objective of the IRSS is facilitating and promoting the implementation of the IPPC and ISPMs, while contributing to the objectives of the IPPC Strategic Framework - <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/implementation-review-and-support-system/>

⁴⁹ <https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/irss/2017/09/27/a-i7267e.pdf>

⁵⁰ International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures – ISPM 15: Regulation on wood packaging material in international trade (adopted in 2002, latest revision 2013) - http://www.maff.go.jp/pps/j/konpozai/pdf/ispm15_2009_en_2014-06-16.pdf

Impact of the implementation of ISPM 15 on exports and imports in developing countries

The use of harmonised phytosanitary measures for wood packaging material (WPM) as outlined in ISPM 15 provides guidelines and technical specifications that reduce the risk of introduction and spread of quarantine pests associated with WPM made from raw wood. To analyse the regulatory aspects that implementation of ISPM 15 has on the economies of a group of countries (Botswana, Cameroon, Kenya and Mozambique), a study has been conducted to look at the value of exports and imports in the past 15 years. The study looked at many aspects and includes multiple objectives:

- Perform a cost-benefit analysis of ISPM 15 implementation using statistical models to identify trade patterns across various sectors.
- Review procedures, legislation and other controls in place for ISPM 15 implementation and associated challenges.
- Evaluate benefits and losses generated by ISPM 15 implementation, and the associated spread of these benefits among stakeholders.
- Raise awareness of ISPM 15 implementation in the participating countries, and advise them on appropriate procedures for effective and cost-efficient implementation.
- Present these results to other countries to help them with ISPM 15 implementation.

The research team used qualitative information collected through interviews, micro data gathered during structured surveys directed at WPM treatment facilities, and macro data on trade flows (across all sectors) between the participating countries and their trading partners.

The study involved a range of stakeholders within the countries, including national plant protection organisations, government ministries (including customs), WPM facilities, local manufacturers, exporters and importers.

The macro data revealed that across 120 sectors of both exports and imports there is an increase in trade volume following the implementation of ISPM 15. An interesting policy outcome from this data was that sectors with poorer implementation of ISPM 15 benefited the least in economic growth. One lesson learned from this study is that effective implementation of ISPM 15 has an economic benefit across many sectors. However, for this to be achieved, NPPOs need to work in close collaboration with treatment facilities to ensure appropriate treatment and certification of WPM. There is also a need for awareness raising, so that other stakeholders understand the importance of the risks associated with WPM.

The EU-funded projects have brought about benefits for both the EU and the FAO/IPPC.

On the FAO side, the partnership contributes in particular to the FAO's strategic objectives 2 (Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable) and 4 (Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems).

On the EU side, the partnership contributes to achieving, the EC's policy on 'Trade for All' aiming to ensure continued prosperity, solidarity and security in Europe and around the globe, in a more responsible and transparent way, as well as in other important policy areas (development cooperation, agriculture, environment, etc.).

Lessons learned

The main lesson learned is that the cooperation between the EU and FAO has benefited both developing countries – strengthening their capacities and voice in the international arena – and the EU, ensuring continued prosperity, solidarity and security in Europe and around the globe, in a more responsible and transparent way.

This is a good example of a partnership model where there is a shift from the traditional type of donor/beneficiary relationship to a model of international cooperation based on mutual trust and understanding among partner countries with transparent interests at stake, working together in a common platform, taking advantage of the FAO role in the normative field.

2.4 Land tenure

Responsible land governance has become increasingly important to foster sustainable and inclusive agriculture, achieve food and nutrition security, and resolve disputes in contexts adversely affected by conflicts and instability. This issue has become even more critical as small family farms dominate rural landscapes across the developing world, accounting for up to 80 per cent of food produced in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, while supporting livelihoods of up to 2.5 billion people.⁵¹

Achieving responsible land governance in its complexity is of overarching importance for many policy objectives to be pursued in the framework of the new European Consensus on Development. Improved access to land is indeed stressed in light of human development, better governance of natural resources, economic growth, and in relation to the respect of the rights of women, indigenous people and local communities.

Historical overview of EU-FAO cooperation in responsible land governance

Development and promotion of the VGGT: the EU and the FAO have long been active players in land governance issues in developing countries⁵² and contributed to the endorsement of the [Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests](#) (VGGT) by the CFS, in May 2012 which constitutes undoubtedly a significant milestone in their partnership. The EU has been instrumental in negotiating VGGT grounded in a rights-based approach and promoting core values such as equity and gender equality, inclusion and participation, and transparency and accountability.

The VGGT had a long timeline from their initiation to their endorsement.⁵³ The EU has enabled the development, promotion, and rolling out of this global policy convergence product in the

⁵¹ IFAD, Rural Development Report, p. 21.

⁵² The EU adopted, in 2004, the Land Policy Guidelines to support policy design and reform and contributed to support the Land Policy Initiative launched in 2006. The Initiative is a joint programme of the tripartite consortium consisting of the African Union Commission (AUC), the African Development Bank (AfDB), and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). Its mandate is to facilitate the implementation of the AU Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges in Africa. FAO long-term efforts to raise awareness on responsible land governance can be traced back to the 2006 final declaration of the International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ICARRD).

⁵³ The EU-FAO efforts to set up the VGGT span an eight-year period.

framework of its support to the CFS, bringing together a broad range of public and private stakeholders. Resulting from a praised consultative and participatory process,⁵⁴ the VGGT have been recognised by the G8, G20, Rio+20, and the UN General Assembly and critically changed the global discourse in the land tenure arena by providing a benchmark for responsible practice. They are now strategically addressed in EU and FAO policies,⁵⁵ in the FAO Strategic Framework⁵⁶ and programming towards the achievement of a number of SDGs.

Land tenure governance contributes directly to fight poverty (SDG1), end hunger and achieving food security (SDG2), improve gender equality (SDG5), and ensure sustainable production and consumption (SDG12). It is also an influencing factor contributing to good health (SDG3), decent work and economic growth (SDG8), industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG9) the reduction of inequalities (SDG10), responsible consumption (SDG12), climate action and its effects (SDG13), sustained life on land (SDG15), and peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG16).

During the last years, the land community has been mobilised to ensure that land rights are effectively addressed in the 2030 agenda. Established in 2013,⁵⁷ the [Global Donor Working Group on Land](#) (GDWGL) has been committed to supporting the inclusion of land tenure security and associated indicators in the global agenda. The EU is a strong supporter and actor of the GDWGL, which contributed to the adoption of three specific SDGs indicators ([1.4.2](#), [2.3.1](#) and [5.a.1](#)) promoting economic development, poverty alleviation, gender equality and women's empowerment. Their adoption is an important achievement towards documenting and recognising tenure rights and tracking how people perceive the security of their rights.

Enacting the VGGT at country level: the strength of the Guidelines rests on the inclusive process that preceded the negotiations and their subsequent broad international recognition and support. According to the [Global Donor Working Group on Land](#), the global portfolio of investments in land governance has reached USD 8.2 billion in 131 countries in 2015.⁵⁸ Currently, the EU land governance programmes/projects are implemented in about 40 different countries with a total budget of almost EUR 240 million. Sub-Saharan Africa receives more than 60 per cent of the total share of EU assistance for responsible land governance, followed by Latin America (22 per cent) and Asia (8 per cent).⁵⁹

At the G8 summit in May 2012, the EU committed to support the application of the VGGT at country level, in the framework of the G8 New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition in sub-Saharan Africa, with a minimum budget of EUR 25 million. Launched in 2013 in ten countries in sub-Saharan Africa, the EU initiative was expanded in 2015 by considering an additional eight

⁵⁴ Including ten regional, four civil society, and one private sector consultations and several rounds of negotiations.

⁵⁵ Including the EU COM (2010) 379; COM (2014) 263; COM (2016) 740.

⁵⁶ FAO Strategic Framework 2010–19: 'strategic results F4: an international framework is developed and countries' capacities are reinforced for responsible governance of access to, and secure and equitable tenure of land and its interface with other natural resources, with particular emphasis on its contribution to rural development'. and G2: G2 – Rural employment creation, access to land and income diversification are integrated into agricultural and rural development policies, programmes and partnerships.

⁵⁷ The GDWGL is a network of 24 bilateral and multilateral donors and international organisations including: ADA, AFD, Global Affairs Canada, BMEL, BMZ, DFID, EC, FAO, GIZ, IFAD, IFC, JICA, MCC, MFA-Austria, MFA-Denmark, MFA-Finland, MFA-France, MFA-Netherlands, the Norwegian Mapping Authority (Kartverket), SDC, Sida, USAID, UN-HABITAT and The World Bank.

⁵⁸ Platform Policy Brief N° 12. Global Donor Working Group, November 2015.

⁵⁹ EU-FAO portfolio interventions.

countries with a total budget of EUR 69.7 million. The EU has partnered with the FAO to implement this **flagship programme** in a third of the selected countries: Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Pakistan, Guinea-Bissau and Colombia.

In Kenya, for example, the EU is strengthening the institutional capacity, land mapping and land use capacity⁶⁰ while in Colombia, the EU is engaged in policy dialogue⁶¹ to address conflicting land rights and provide poor rural population (in particular conflict victims) with access to land in/around national protected areas. More importantly, FAO builds knowledge by collecting and sharing lessons, raising awareness, developing capacity, providing technical facilitation, and monitoring and evaluation across all the six countries (EUR 4 million envelop).

Building knowledge and participating in the global dialogue: the EU has provided strong support to VGGT knowledge dissemination, which has resulted in a suite of technical **guides**,⁶² **manuals**,⁶³ **capacity development products**, and **communication materials developed by FAO**. These products are instrumental to build awareness and increase VGGT uptake around the world. The FAO has progressively made available materials facilitating the implementation of the guidelines by stakeholders. This support was provided through the EU-FAO Improved Global Governance Hunger Reduction Programme which has also supported the development of a total of 89 e-learning courses product,⁶⁴ that address thematic areas beyond the VGGT, including food and nutrition security, resilience, gender and climate change.

Lessons learned

Lessons learned from two evaluation exercises carried out by the EC and the FAO to assess their respective global programmes should be enlightening in terms of first results (expected during the last quarter of 2017).

The EU and FAO jointly organised a technical thematic forum followed by a high-level event during the 44th session of the CFS (October 2017) in order to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the VGGT. The conclusions of the thematic forum were that the VGGT have enabled inclusive policy dialogues, legal land reform, women and vulnerable and marginalised groups' participation in tenure governance processes, and helped the rights holders to claim, secure and restore their legitimate tenure rights in many countries.⁶⁵

However, critical challenges remain to be addressed notably in terms of secure access to land, land concentration and harmful practices of some investors, violence against land and

⁶⁰ Support to the agriculture sector transformation process and to decentralised land governance in Kenya (EUR 16 million)

⁶¹ EUR 39,2 million EU Sector Reform Contract for Rural Development including a support to FAO activities amounting to EUR 4,4 million for the 2016–19 period.

⁶² Technical guides on the governance of tenure address for example responsible gender-equitable governance of land tenure; the Governance of forest tenure; the Governance of Pastoral Lands; the Safeguarding of land tenure rights in the context of agricultural investments and, the Governing Tenure Rights to Commons.

⁶³ Developed through a collective effort by and for a variety of organizations and social movements, a Manual for civil society and grassroots organizations on the VGGT has been released in 2016.

⁶⁴ E-Learning modules cover topics such as the respect of free, prior and informed consent on the governance of tenure include: Disputes and Conflicts over the Tenure of Natural Resources; Corruption in the Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests; Tenure Issues in the Context of Natural Disasters.

⁶⁵ Key messages: Outcome of the Technical Thematic Forum to Commemorate the 5th Anniversary of the VGGT. FAO, European Union, 5-6 October 2017

environment defenders, policy, legal and regulatory frameworks for investments, sustainable management of natural resources, conflict prevention and resolution, vulnerability to climate change, and biodiversity conservation.

Therefore a set of strategic areas for action have been identified for the way forward including the application of a human rights-based approach, the effective protection of those defending the legitimate rights to natural resources, the continuous dissemination of information and awareness raising, the promotion of systemic approaches based on a medium to long-term perspective, and the strengthening of inclusive multi-stakeholders approaches.

The Technical Thematic Forum identified key areas for future action, such as to promote a better linkage of tenure governance to strategies for sustainable and inclusive rural transformation, food systems and territorial development; to foster monitoring mechanisms (including the contribution of natural resources governance to the realisation of the human right to food and the SDGs); to promote and use the VGGTs as central to peace-building in conflict and post-conflict situations; and to integrate the VGGTs into strategies for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change, as well as conservation of biodiversity.

2.5 Soil management

History of the FAO-EU cooperation on sustainable soil management

FAO and the European Union have been collaborating since the 1970s in order to promote sustainable soil management and to combat soil degradation, in response to the need to protect soils and use them sustainably. FAO and the EU collaboration around soils accelerated in 2011 towards positioning soils in the decision-making agenda to address soil degradation that is currently affecting livelihoods and the natural resource base in all regions of the world.

Two major initiatives have been taken into consideration in this study: the Global Soil Partnership (GSP), and the Action Against Desertification⁶⁶. The EU has contributed to these two initiatives with EUR 2.5 million (DG ENV+DG DEVCO) and EUR 19.9 million respectively (DG DEVCO).

The Global Soil Partnership

The GSP is a voluntary partnership with a Secretary hosted by FAO in Rome HQs.⁶⁷ The key objectives of the GSP are to improve soil governance and promote sustainable management of soils. The GSP aims at enhancing collaboration and synergies between all partners, from land users, soil scientists, private and public organisations and policymakers. Since its creation, the GSP has become an important partnership where global soil issues are discussed and addressed by multiple stakeholders. Key outputs demonstrate that the partnership was needed to fill an existing gap in the promotion of sustainable soil management.

The EU played a key, supporting role in the conceptual development of the GSP and provided full support in its formal establishment in December 2012. Since then, the EU has been an active

⁶⁶ Action against Desertification has a wider thematic scope than the work on soils and it is focused on drylands; the work on soils has a global geographical scope covering also other environments.

⁶⁷ <http://www.fao.org/global-soil-partnership/en/>

partner to FAO, contributing through technical and financial support in the full implementation of the GSP, including:

- The development of its main components, governing bodies and mechanisms, such as the Assembly, the Secretariat, and the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils (ITPS), responsible for providing scientific guidance and advice on global soil issues to the partnership and its members. In 2015 the first ever Status of the World's Soil Resources report, a collaborative work to which more than 2000 experts worldwide contributed, was prepared by ITPS and published by FAO.
- The preparation of normative tools to guide governments on policy development related to soil governance, such as the *revised World Soil Charter* and the *Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management (VGSSM)*.
- The contribution to increase the global awareness on the importance of soils. Indeed, soils are now on the global agenda as a resource that can help to achieve various common objectives like the SDGs, especially those related to produce healthier food, sequester carbon and improve water filtration and regulation.
- The contribution to develop capacity and technical support to regions and countries. A major objective of this fruitful collaboration was to empower regional and national institutions by strengthening their capacities and providing soil data and information to support decision making in relation to soil management. An important capacity development programme on various topics related to soils, including soil mapping, sustainable soil management, soil salinity management, etc. has been implemented since 2014 in different countries with a specific requirement that equal gender participation was ensured. A global soil information system is under development, including a *Global Soil Organic Carbon Map*, which represents a direct contribution to evidence-based decision making on soils (see box below).⁶⁸

Global Soil Organic Carbon Map

On 5 December 2017, coinciding with World Soil Day, the first ever Global Soil Organic Carbon Map was launched in Rome at FAO.

Soil organic carbon forms the basis of soil health, fertility and food production. A healthy soil with an ideal amount of organic matter can provide optimal conditions for plant growth, and water infiltration and storage. Moreover, agricultural soils are among the world's largest reservoirs of carbon. They hold the potential for increased carbon sequestration, mitigating climate change by reducing the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. On the flip-side, loss of soil organic carbon emits greenhouse gases and can contribute to global warming.

The map has been produced in a rather short period of time, using a bottom-up process of data provision by countries. This was facilitated by the Global Soil Partnership and in particular by the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils (ITPS). The European Commission (DG ENV and the JRC) provided necessary financial and technical assistance during the process. FAO produced guidelines and training in digital mapping. Version 1 of the Global Soil Organic Carbon map is built on the basis of more than 1 million sampling points around the world, and illustrates the amount of soil organic carbon stock in the first 30 cm of soil. It reveals areas with high carbon storage that require its conservation, as well as those regions where there is the possibility for further sequestration

It will be an indispensable tool in assessing land degradation and land restoration and in monitoring progress towards SDG indicator 15.3.1 – proportion of land that is degraded in relation to the total land area.

⁶⁸ The map is accessible at <http://54.229.242.119/apps/GSOCmap.html>

- Furthermore, important networks, such as the International Network of Soil Information Institutions (INSII), the International Network of Black Soils (INBS) and the Global Soil Laboratories Network (GLOSOLAN) have been established to bring together interested partners to address global issues of local interest.

As in case of the Soil Organic Carbon map, the JRC played a crucial role from the initial phase of the GSP, which is supported by nine regional soil partnerships (RSPs), covering the whole globe. In Europe this is performed by the European Soil Partnership, for which the JRC provides the Secretary as well as scientific and technical support.

Action against desertification

The EU and FAO jointly work, together with many other organisations including the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), in the initiative 'Action Against Desertification',⁶⁹ to support local communities, governments and civil society of six African countries (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal), as well as Fiji and Haiti in the sustainable management and restoration of their drylands and fragile ecosystems affected by desertification, land degradation and drought through:

- The Great Green Wall initiative: more than 20 African countries, international organisations, research institutes, civil society and grassroots organisations have come together to improve the state and productivity of landscapes affected by desertification and land degradation;
- Sustainable management of natural resources, including soils, water, forests and rangelands;
- Sustainable rural production systems in agriculture, pastoralism and forestry;
- Sustainable production processing and marketing of agricultural products and forest goods, such as non-wood forest products and services, including biodiversity conservation and ecotourism;
- Diversification of economic activities, for example through rural production centres, to stimulate job creation and offer income generation activities, in particular for youth and women;
- Knowledge exchange and awareness raising about the causes of desertification and the best ways to combat and prevent it.

For example the FAO's land restoration approach, developed through this initiative, has been successfully put in practice in transboundary interventions in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger between 2013 and 2015 (in partnership with the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew) in 120 villages involving 50,000 farmers, half of them women, by planting 55 different woody and herbaceous species, using over 1 million seeds and seedlings, and restoring 2,235 hectares of degraded land.⁷⁰

⁶⁹ www.fao.org/in-action/action-against-desertification

⁷⁰ Moctar Sacande and Nora Berrahmouni 2016 - Community participation and ecological criteria for selecting species and restoring natural capital with native species in the Sahel – Restoration Ecology.

Lessons learned

The FAO-EU partnership on soil is particularly fruitful. The creation of the Global Soil Partnership, the declaration of a UN World Soil Day (5 December) and the International Year of Soils in 2015 have been instrumental in raising awareness on soil.

In addition the adoption of SDGs, the recognition of the importance of soil in UN conventions (biodiversity, climate change, desertification) and Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) have put soil much higher in the international policy agenda. It is very important to reinforce the coordination on soil and land degradation between the conventions and to enhance synergies with other initiatives in particular the GSP and FAO.

At this stage of development, the continuation of the FAO-EU partnership is seen as essential for the continuation of the GSP and the European Soil Partnership. In particular, it is crucial to continue to support the GSP and ITPS governance and to support the execution of the Regional Implementation Plans in some areas which do not have sufficient resources (Africa, South and Central America, Southern Asia and the Near East), for example through operational development funds (agriculture and/or environment). An important challenge for the GSP will be to mobilise sufficient resources through its Healthy Soils Facility, which so far is mainly financed by EU, Russia and Switzerland.

2.6 Sustainable forestry

Forests provide crucial goods, including timber, fuel and food. They also perform key ecosystem services, contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation, preventing desertification and soil erosion, and protecting water resources and biodiversity. Deforestation and forest degradation are placing this vital resource at risk and destroying livelihoods. Both EU and FAO have been at the forefront of supporting sustainable management of forests. During the last years, cooperation between FAO and EU has been concentrated on two main areas: mapping forest resources at the global level, and addressing forest governance to promote legal and sustainable management of forests.

Historical overview of cooperation: During the period 2008–17 cooperation between the EU and the FAO on sustainable forestry has been implemented on two major initiatives: the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA), and the EU Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan.

Global Forest Resources Assessment

FAO has been monitoring the world's forests since 1946 at 5–10 year intervals. The recent Global FRA have been based on two sources of data: country reports prepared by national correspondents; and remote sensing that is conducted by FAO together with national focal points and regional and scientific partners, as well as prominent participation of the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, which is taking care of the analysis of remote sensing data. Since 2008, the EU has continuously supported FRA for a total amount of EUR 7.1 million (DG DEVCO). In the last nine years, EC support has been instrumental in improving the FRA process by allowing introduction of a series of enhancements in the data collection and reporting process.

EU support to FRA (EUR million)		
2008	3,100,000	FRA 2010
2011	505,265	FRA 2015
2015	3,500,000	FRA 2020
Total	7,105,265	

The latest available assessment is FRA 2015,⁷¹ which examines the current status and recent trends for about 100 variables covering the extent, condition, uses and values of forests and other wooded land, with the aim of assessing all benefits from forest resources. Information has been collated from 234 countries and territories. An important deliverable is the first online reporting system and national-level capacity development on reporting, networking and remote sensing. It also allowed streamlined reporting with a number of international institutions and processes through the Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire. The FRA 2015 resulted in a number of information products, such as the FRA 2015 Synthesis Report, a Special Issue of Forest Ecology and Management, the Desk Reference and an online database, which include all the details of the collected information. These products have resulted in improved outreach, and awareness of FAO's work and importance of forests for sustainable development. The FRA specific publications have been among the most downloaded articles of the Forest Ecology and Management and in 2016, FRA 2015 synthesis document was among the 15 most popular FAO publications, with 28,502 downloads.

The EU is also supporting the implementation of FRA 2020. The main foreseen developments are more streamlined and efficient reporting, enhanced Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire collaboration, new FRA online reporting, review and analysis platform and revised FRA remote sensing survey. The project also supports national and regional capacity development which will focus on enhanced and harmonised reporting and improved capacity of the countries to produce and report forest-related information. FRA 2020 will meet different needs of the diverse global forest data users: governments, NGOs, the media, intergovernmental agencies, academia, research institutions and the private sector. It is supposed to help shape policy; inform and encourages forest-related investment decisions by a wide range of actors, including governments, private companies, NGOs and donor organisations; and support countries in reporting to the main forest-related processes, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), UNFF and the SDGs. Developing countries will be able to set up a national forest monitoring system based on remote sensing in order to provide a valid baseline estimate of past deforestation rates and monitor future rates. This will enable them to benefit from a potential incentive scheme under the UNFCCC to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD).

⁷¹ FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015 – How are the world's forests changing? Second edition, 2016

EU Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT)

With the adoption of the FLEGT Action Plan in 2003, the EU is spearheading actions globally to combat illegal logging and trade. A key element of the Action Plan is the Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs); legally binding trade agreements between the EU and timber producing countries to ensure that timber and timber products exported to the EU are from legal sources. Approximately EUR 500 million were invested in FLEGT by the EU between 2005 and 2014.⁷² During the period 2007–16, the EU provided support on FLEGT to FAO for EUR 19.85 million.

FAO started its efforts on FLEGT in 2008, initially focusing on the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific regions (ACP-FLEGT Support programme, known as 'Phase I'). The EU-FAO-FLEGT programme (known as 'Phase II') started in May of 2012 as an extension of the successful ACP-Support. In 2016 the programme was extended for a third phase (FAO-EU-FLEGT programme) until 2020 with contributions from the EU, UK (DFID), Sweden (SIDA) and FAO. The programme is one of the key EU-funded FLEGT support mechanisms to timber producing countries, supporting a variety of stakeholders through small-grant projects as well as recently, more targeted assistance to the private sector and to countries not engaged in VPAs but where there is an effective commitment to improve forest governance and timber legality.

This includes countries negotiating or implementing a VPA, as well as countries not engaged in a VPA process but seeking alternative measures to address forest governance issues.

Over the first two phases, the programme provided technical support and resources to more than 200 projects in nearly 40 countries. Its approach has proven unique and instrumental. First, projects are demand driven, creating strong ownership and innovative approaches to tackle forest governance challenges. Secondly, the programme works directly with non-governmental actors; more than 40 per cent of the projects so far were implemented by CSOs, allowing them to now play a stronger role in national dialogues and formal governance processes.

Projects supported by the Programme focused on at least one of the following thematic areas:

- **Information sharing:** Since inception, the programme reached more than 15,000 stakeholders worldwide among government, indigenous and local groups, private sector and NGOs, contributing significantly to strengthened capacities and an increased awareness on the benefits of legal timber production. Throughout its work the programme strongly fostered consensus-based multi-stakeholder processes in developing FLEGT-related strategies; of the projects implemented, 86 per cent applied a multi-stakeholder approach involving all relevant stakeholders.
- **Transparency:** This in the forestry sector is a pillar of the commitment made by countries signing a VPA. The programme has provided strong support to countries in disclosing relevant public information and developing independent monitoring mechanisms. In Africa, the region with the most VPA implementing countries, governments have created or acknowledged a role for independent observers from civil society to monitor forest law enforcement and governance as part of the VPA, a role that previously did not exist.
- **Local communities:** Improving forest governance and legality in the sector requires a strong engagement of local communities and indigenous groups. Support through the programme has been instrumental in helping these actors to comply with legality requirements and enabling them to engage in local and national platforms for dialogue. In some countries, it has

⁷² FLEGT Evaluation report - <https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/report-flegt-evaluation.pdf>

been the first time that these actors have engaged in discussions with governments on legality and resource rights.

- **Traceability:** Timber traceability and control systems are at the heart of any legality strategy and an important step towards VPA negotiation and implementation. Support to producer countries on developing these sophisticated systems has gained increasing importance during recent years. A recent FAO-FLEGT publication⁷³ summarises the experiences through this work based on five case studies from Africa.
- **Policy, legal and regulatory frameworks:** Legality in the forest sector is based on a clear regulatory and legal framework. The programme has provided substantial support in analysing legal frameworks and complementary laws and initiatives to develop legality standards.
- **Private sector:** The requirements for operating legally can create a complex and costly administrative and logistical burden, especially for small and medium enterprises (SMEs). SMEs, which employ 140 million people worldwide, are the major suppliers of wood and wood products in domestic markets in tropical timber producing countries. Programme support was instrumental in increasing awareness and built capacities of SMEs. In Phase III the programme places a particular focus to empower SMEs to access legal supply chains and participate in governance decisions about forest resources. To these ends, the programme has supported private sector associations to develop manuals that guide their members to implement the new legal frameworks.
- **Markets:** More than 50 per cent of all timber produced in most of the eligible countries under the programme is consumed locally. It is therefore fostering a better understanding of the domestic market and measures that promote legal timber production and trade locally, such as public and private procurement policies.

Lessons learned

On FRA: Throughout the nine years of collaboration, EU has contributed to strengthening of all FRA components. This support has improved the ability of FAO to work in a collaborative way with partners and countries to provide complete, accurate and timely forest resources information and to increase public awareness on all aspects of sustainable forest management.

On FLEGT: In recent years, the FAO-EU-FLEGT programme has been a good example of an efficient and effective collaboration between FAO and the EU. In its implementation, the Programme Management Unit enjoyed a close work relationship with the European Commission (DG DEVCO and DG Environment) as well as EU Delegations in the partner countries of the programme. Over the years, the programme has proven to be very useful to local stakeholders engaged in the FLEGT processes and has been carried out in an effective and efficient way. This was confirmed by a comprehensive evaluation released in 2015 on the FLEGT Action Plan for the period 2004–14 that concluded that the programme is highly relevant and well placed to provide increased capacity development support for local stakeholders.⁷⁴ It has proven to be efficient and effective in delivering its support with important outcomes achieved that include, among others, improvements in national policy and legal frameworks, increased understanding and awareness around FLEGT concepts, increased joint decision making between state and

⁷³ Traceability – a management tool for enterprises and governments – FAO FLEGT TECHNICAL PAPER N°1 – 2016

⁷⁴ <http://www.euflegt.efi.int/eu-flegt-evaluation>

non-state actors. However, the evaluation observed that data on illegal logging are hard to come by. This hinders assessing changes in illegal logging and related trade in the VPA countries and the possible correlated contribution of the VPA process (and the broader EU FLEGT Action Plan) to an eventual reduction. Nevertheless, Chatham House data seem to indicate that illegal logging in some VPA countries such as Ghana, Indonesia and Malaysia has been reduced, while in other countries there has been less overall progress (Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Viet Nam and possibly Thailand). This is because improvements to some markets have been offset by increased exports to other, less sensitive markets. It is not clear to what extent the VPA process has contributed to positive changes in illegal logging based on the numbers. But, stakeholders have consistently reported that without the FLEGT Process in their countries, there would be no free and open dialogue on how to increase legal logging and democratize governance of forest resources.

2.7 Sustainable fisheries

Fisheries and aquaculture⁷⁵ support the livelihoods of approximately 10 per cent of the world's population including a vast majority of small-scale fishers living in developing countries,⁷⁶ providing a valuable source of animal protein for billions of people worldwide, and often supporting local economies in coastal communities. Since 2015, several SDGs are relevant to the sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture and one goal expressly focuses on the oceans: SDG 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

To achieve the global transition to sustainable development, countries are increasingly establishing an enabling environment for policies, institutions and governance – grounded in a sound evidence-based approach that takes into account economic, social and environmental sustainability.⁷⁷ Hence the need to feed a growing global population challenges the sustainability of the fisheries and aquaculture sector. It also questions the roles and contributions of the different actors⁷⁸ in a very heterogeneous context prone to significant inequalities⁷⁹ and raises issues related to the management of fish value chains to realise the right to food of fishing communities.

Historical overview

EU development support to fisheries and aquaculture amounted to EUR 230 million over the 2007–13 period.⁸⁰ In recent years, EU-FAO joint efforts have particularly focused on:

⁷⁵ In 2014, the aquaculture sector's contribution to the supply of fish for human consumption overtook that of wild-caught fish for the first time.

⁷⁶ Artisanal fisheries account for more than 90 per cent of fishing workers, around half of whom are women, and approximately 50 per cent of global fish catches.

⁷⁷ The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2016. Contributing to food security and nutrition for all. FAO, Rome, 2016.

⁷⁸ Fishing communities, smallholders and international fishing companies, etc.

⁷⁹ Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition 2014. High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security. Report 2014.

⁸⁰ Fisheries and Aquaculture State of Play. European Development Cooperation, European Commission, 2015.

(a) The fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing⁸¹ (IUU)

The EU has been a key partner in strengthening global fisheries governance and developing international instruments to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.⁸² It has been instrumental in the negotiation processes leading up to the adoption of the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing, putting itself at the forefront and promoting the Agreement at the highest political level. Entered into force on 5 June 2016, the PSMA reflects the successful culmination of global efforts to combat IUU fishing by setting harmonised standards for port States measures.⁸³ The EU-FAO joined efforts to implement the PSMA and fight against the IUU through regional programmes such as the programme for Improved regional fisheries governance in Western Africa (PESCAO).

The EU has also been instrumental in the negotiation process leading up to the adoption of the Voluntary Guidelines on catch documentation schemes endorsed in 2017 by the members of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI). The EU supports the implementation of the Guidelines to assist states or regions in preventing the imports of illegally caught fish through regional programmes such as SmartFish. Launched in 2011, the SmartFish programme (EUR 37 million)⁸⁴ is one of the largest regional programmes for fisheries in Africa, covering 20 beneficiary countries in the Eastern, Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean region.

Implemented by the Indian Ocean Commission jointly with the FAO, SmartFish focuses on improved national and regional fisheries governance, sustainable stock management, effective monitoring control and surveillance, support to value chains and trade and, food security and food safety.

Taken together with the PSMA and the Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance (spelling out a range of actions that countries can take to ensure that vessels registered under their flags do not conduct IUU fishing), the Guidelines on catch documentation schemes represent a massive breakthrough in combating IUU fishing.

Finally, the EU contributed financially to the development of the Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels (Global Record), playing an active role in the technical discussions on development of this important tool for the fight against IUU fishing. A working version of a Global Record information system was released in April 2017 to member countries in order to collect their data and serve as a single access point of information for inspectors, port state administrations, NGOs and the general public.

⁸¹ Illicit fishing may account for up to 26 million tonnes of fish a year, or more than 15 per cent of the world's total annual capture fisheries output.

⁸² IUU fishing annual cost is estimated at USD 10–23 billion.

⁸³ As of October 2017, 49 States and the European Union adhered to the Agreement which envisages that parties, in their capacities as port States, submit to control and inspections foreign vessels (when seeking entry to ports or while they are in port) and share information on violations. An improvement compared with prior rules requiring countries to control the activities of their own fishing fleets.

⁸⁴ Funding under the 10th European Development Fund. <http://commissionoceanindien.org/activites/smartfish/le-projet-projet/>

(b) The adoption of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF-Guidelines)

The EU contributed to the FAO efforts spearheading an initiative to develop international guidelines for small-scale fisheries. After years of extensive consultation with CSOs and stakeholders, including the research community, and intense negotiation among Member States, the SSF Guidelines were adopted in 2014.⁸⁵ Placing a high priority on the realisation of human rights and on the need to attend to vulnerable and marginalised groups, the SSF Guidelines are closely related to the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realisation of the Right to Adequate Food (2004), the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forestry (2012), and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (2014).⁸⁶

Regional organisations and institutions – such as the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean – held a series of events to raise awareness and initiate discussions on how to apply the guidelines.⁸⁷ Their implementation at national level is a major challenge ahead, in particular in contexts where both the willingness and capacity to implement policies related to small-scale fisheries are often lacking.⁸⁸

(c) The cooperation with regional fisheries management organisations (RFMOs)

These include the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), an intergovernmental organisation mandated to manage tuna and tuna-like species in the Indian Ocean and adjacent seas⁸⁹ or the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM).

The recognition of the need to foster strong regional cooperation for the rational utilisation of fisheries resources in the Mediterranean led to the establishment of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) in 1952. Following a performance review carried out 2009–11 to assess its effectiveness, the GFCM renewed its institutional framework to address a new generation of challenges affecting sustainable fisheries in the region.⁹⁰ The EU has greatly contributed to give prominence to a reformed GFCM,⁹¹ which will establish common standards and rules and aim at setting a level playing field in the region. The EU has been instrumental to policy development and regional harmonisation through its support to the GFCM and contributes to its regular budget⁹² (EU voluntary contributions significantly increasing in the past years)⁹³

⁸⁵ FAO 31st session of the Committee on Fisheries (June 2014) and 39th Conference (June 2015).

⁸⁶ SSF Guidelines have been incorporated in the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems, adopted by the Committee on World Food Security in 2014.

⁸⁷ The Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines: A First Account of Developments since their Endorsement in 2014. Nicole Franz and María José Barragán-Paladines in Svein Jentoft, Ratana Chuenpagdee, María José Barragán-Paladines, Nicole Franz (eds). *The Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines*, June 2017.

⁸⁸ Carbonetti, B., Pomeroy, R. and Richards, D.L. 'Overcoming the lack of political will in small-scale fisheries', *Marine Policy* 2014, 44: 295–301.

⁸⁹ The objective of the IOTC is to promote cooperation among its members with a view to ensuring the conservation and the optimisation of the utilisation of stocks in the area and encouraging sustainable development of fisheries based on such stocks. The IOTC 21st annual meeting was held in Yogyakarta, Indonesia in May 2017: https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/indian-ocean-tuna-commission-iotc-meeting-some-progress-sustainability-remains-concern_en

⁹⁰ GFCM Mid-term strategy (2017–20) towards the sustainability of Mediterranean and Black Sea fisheries.

⁹¹ EC Press release May 2014: http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_SPEECH-14-397_en.htm. FAO GFCM website: <http://www.fao.org/gfcm/news/detail/en/c/295300/>

⁹² The GFCM is currently composed of 23 Member Countries and the European Union who contribute to its autonomous budget to finance its functioning.

with the aim to support actively the sustainable development of fisheries and coastal communities in the Mediterranean and Black Sea basins.⁹⁴

Since 2007, the EU has been one of the main donors of four Mediterranean Regional Projects⁹⁵ and two thematic projects⁹⁶ implemented by FAO. The impact of these projects has been substantial, providing neutral forums for scientists to work together across international borders on issues of relevance to the management of shared resources, and leading to improvements in the capacity of countries to monitor and analyse biological and socio-economic data from the sector.

More recently, the capacity to implement participatory processes for fisheries management was enhanced through dedicated training and practical implementation of the FAO's ecosystem approach to fisheries management. All of these improvements paved the way to strengthen the participation of the countries in regional activities promoted by the GFCM and its Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC), such as the Data Collection Reference Framework (DCRF) and the preparation of sub-regional management plans for fisheries in the Adriatic Sea and in the Strait of Sicily.

(d) The support on information technology and tools for fisheries management

One of the most important areas of cooperation between the EU and FAO fisheries has been in support to SDG-related developments of the Fisheries and Resources Monitoring System (FIRMS), a partnership of 14 international organisations including FAO and regional fisheries bodies. The FIRMS aim to facilitate the monitoring of the state of fish stocks and the coordinated assessment of the status of fisheries and their management.

FAO has been involved since 2008 in a series of EU projects in the field of data infrastructure,⁹⁷ such as the iMarine initiative launched in 2013, to develop information systems in support of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management and Conservation of Marine Living resources. Building on the iMarine initiative, the BlueBRIDGE project has been developed as the new European consortium building data services for fisheries, aquaculture, ecosystem management, livelihoods and food system analysis.

In the framework of BlueBRIDGE, a Global Record of Stocks and Fisheries (GRSF) is currently being developed to enable a global monitoring of the state of stocks and facilitate traceability in certification schemes.⁹⁸ The GRSF has now been put under FIRMS ownership, with the goal to offer data services that will enable the monitoring of SDG14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels effectively.

⁹³ In the framework of the EU Catania Process initiative and the MedFish4Ever Declaration (Malta, March 2017) to reverse the decline of stocks and bring back fisheries on track of sustainability.

⁹⁴ Achievements include notably the adoption of multiannual management plans for Mediterranean and Black Sea fisheries, the strengthening of governance for Black Sea fisheries, and the formulation of a mid-term strategy to revert the alarming status of Mediterranean and Black Sea fisheries. However, the sharing of scientific data has so far not been achieved at a sufficient level.

⁹⁵ ADRIAMED (1999–present); COPEMED (1996–2005; 2008–present); EASTMED (2009–present); and MEDSUDMED (2001–present).

⁹⁶ MEDFISIS (2004–11) – ARTFIMED (2008–11).

⁹⁷ In the framework of the EU Horizon 2020 research programme.

⁹⁸ http://www.fao.org/fi/static-media/MeetingDocuments/cwp/cwp_IS_2017/Pr4e.pdf

(e) The analysis and information on world fish trade

The EU supports **GLOBEFISH**, a unit in the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department responsible, since 1984, for providing fish price information, analysis of production and market trends, market studies and statistics. While information is critical for sound evidence-based policy and programmes, the sector is hobbled by the lack of reliable data on fishing as a livelihood to food and nutrition security, its role in consumption, and its value to trade, with few data related notably to the number of food-insecure people dependent on the fisheries and aquaculture for income and livelihood, the nutrient composition of important species consumed, and the reporting of fish production – as a significant part of the sector is informal.⁹⁹

Lessons learned

The EU sustained support to FAO contributed to strengthen the governance of the fisheries sector through important results in terms of development of normative instruments (PSMA), tools (Global Record information system) and Voluntary Guidelines (catch documentation) to fight illicit fishing. The entry into force of the PSMA, in particular, represents a milestone in the long struggle against illegality in the fisheries and aquaculture sector. The EU-FAO long-term partnership has also contributed to a more evidence-based policy dialogue at global, regional and national levels via the development and dissemination of data and information needed to support decision making towards social, economic and environmental sustainability (iMarine/BlueBridge) and fish trade and market (GLOBEFISH).

Joint efforts strengthened the technical, scientific and institutional capacity at regional and country level. Lessons learned¹⁰⁰ from the implementation of SmartFish programme in particular emphasise the need to address major stakes of governance and implementation with regards to fisheries management and value addition along the fish chain and to ensure institutional anchorage using the existing local, national and regional tools. The support to policy reform towards sustainable fisheries management and the focus on strategies facilitating the harmonisation and implementation of trade-related regulations/standards have also been highlighted by the programme, which should be renewed – as of 2018 – and implemented in line with the Pan-African Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy Framework and Reform Strategy.¹⁰¹

2.8 Food security information systems

While natural disasters¹⁰² and conflicts¹⁰³ are increasingly testing the resilience of communities and national institutions, the EU and the UN are calling for a strong drive to adapt external

⁹⁹ Strengthening sector policies for better food security and nutrition results – Fisheries and Aquaculture (2017). FAO Policy Guidance Note.

¹⁰⁰ Report of the 7th Steering Committee of the IOC SmartFish programme. April 2016.

¹⁰¹ An allocation of EUR 30 million for a new five-year programme has been earmarked in the 11th EDF RIP 2014–20 as a cross regional envelope. Report of the 7th Steering Committee of the IOC SmartFish programme, April 2017.

¹⁰² The recent 2015/16 El Niño weather phenomenon was one of the most intense and widespread on record in the past one hundred years. Agriculture, food security and the nutritional status of more than 60 million people were affected by various El Niño-induced conditions, including droughts, floods, and extreme hot and cold weather.

¹⁰³ The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the world: Building Resilience for Peace and Food Security. FAO, 2017.

assistance to the challenges and needs of today's crises. This goal calls for addressing humanitarian and development goals as a single global challenge to achieve collective outcomes.¹⁰⁴ It also calls for building on a more structural, long-term approach to global challenges, with an increased emphasis on anticipation, prevention and preparedness.¹⁰⁵

The EU and FAO work in food security information systems builds on a strong and long-standing collaboration. It aims to develop, promote and harmonise tools and systems to better integrating the acute and chronic nature of food crises, and better linking risk analysis and early warning systems to early action. These tools and systems provide decision makers with a robust evidence base for more effective allocation of resources and policy ultimately aimed at increasing resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises.

In October 2015, the Committee on World Food Security endorsed the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA) outlining principles guiding the development, implementation and monitoring of policies. It is the first global consensus on how to mitigate the threat to food security and nutrition during protracted crises. It recognizes the centrality of building resilience to absorb shocks and long-term stresses, and highlights the importance of evidence-based analysis. The EU supported the CFS-FFA drafting and negotiation processes through the IGGHR Programme.

FAO has been involved in emergency and rehabilitation operations over the past 40 years with a portfolio that increased significantly during the 1990s/2000s, stabilizing from 2010 onwards.¹⁰⁶ The current EU investments in FAO's resilience portfolio amount to more than **EUR 145 million**¹⁰⁷ and contribute to the operationalization of the CFS-FFA, the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the World Humanitarian Summit, and the One Health approach for food chain crises.

The EU investments provided a critical support to food security information systems at country level (e.g. in Sudan, South Sudan, Yemen and Somalia) and increasingly contributed to develop FAO's capacity towards information and early warning, prevention and mitigation, and preparedness to respond – both at the policy/normative levels and community/household levels.

Historical overview

Strengthening early warning and early action: the EU has contributed to expanding a number of FAO early warning systems, such as the Global Information and Early Warning System on crop prospect and food prices outlook (**GIEWS**) established in the early 1970s or the Emergency Prevention Systems (**EMPRES**) launched in 1994 and which currently provides early warning on threats across the entire food chain, including animal health, plant protection and food safety.

¹⁰⁴ United Nations Secretary General (2016). One Humanity: Shared Responsibility. Report of the Secretary General for the World Humanitarian Summit.

¹⁰⁵ Resilience has become a guiding principle in the EU external policy and political framework and has carved out an increasingly prominent place in the EU external policy framework culminating in its Strategic Approach to Resilience in the EU's external action: Joint communication to the European Parliament and the Council. A Strategic Approach to Resilience in the EU's external action. JOIN (2017) 21 final.

¹⁰⁶ Representing slightly less than USD 400 million annually in voluntary contribution. Evaluation of FAO Strategic Objective 5: Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises. FAO Office of Evaluation, 2016.

¹⁰⁷ Projects list extracted from EU-FAO database: <http://www.fao.org/europeanunion/eu-projects/search-results/en/>

Emblematic of the EU sustained support to FAO is the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). Developed by FAO's Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) in 2004 to guide the response to the food security crisis in Somalia, it provides a comprehensive vision of the food situation in a country hit by different crises (drought, civil insecurity, economic crisis, tsunami) and drew international attention to 'forgotten' humanitarian emergencies.

The IPC: critical and innovative to improving food security analysis and decision making - considered as the main global reference tool

The IPC has evolved as a standard applicable in different country contexts, focusing not only on acute food insecurity but also on chronic food insecurity and nutrition analysis. A process is currently laying the foundation for the consolidation of a fully Integrated Food and Nutrition Security Phase Classification System articulating the three IPC classification systems.

Sponsored by the EU, together with the Department for International Development (DFID, UK) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) the IPC is currently applied in **36 countries**. It has played a fundamental role in the South Sudan Famine Declaration and in monitoring the four primary countries (Northeast Nigeria, South Sudan, Sudan and Yemen) at risk of famine and in mobilizing humanitarian assistance towards these countries. Through its continuous support, the EU has contributed to the improvement and scaling up of the IPC, the provision of Country Food Insecurity Analysis Results and Maps, the revision of the IPC Technical Manual, the development of a Certification Programme¹⁰⁸ and the set-up of an information support system.

A critical tool to compare food security situations between countries and regions, the IPC ensures that key stakeholders (governments, UN, NGOs and academic agencies) reach technical consensus on food security situations¹⁰⁹ and help prioritise interventions. The EU supports the development of the annual Global Report on Food Crises – based notably on the IPC – and contributes to the review of the IPC Global Platform, thus improving the availability and visibility of IPC products and data (to be launched in early 2018).

GIEWS, IPC and FCC EMPRES represent the main sources of data for the Global Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) Reports released by the FAO since 2015¹¹⁰ as a direct result of the catalytic support of the INFORMED Programme. The report was established to provide a quarterly forward-looking analytical summary of major disaster risks to food security and agriculture around the globe, as well as recommendations on mitigation and prevention activities (early actions) to address the specific risks. As such, the EWEA report analysis informs decision makers about the main risks developing over the coming months, as well as indicating the most appropriate anticipatory actions to take in order to protect vulnerable livelihoods against these imminent shocks.

The reports are one of the products of the EU-FAO partnership towards developing a **Global Early Warning Early Action system** with the aim of creating a mechanism that allows actors to anticipate disasters through the use of risk analysis and forecasts. Through its pilot phase (2016-2017) which allowed the testing of the EWEA approach in a number of high risk countries and the development of guidance (EWEA Country Toolkit), FAO has registered encouraging early results including strong indications of cost effectiveness of the early action approach.

¹⁰⁸ Fundamental component of the country-level capacity building strategy of the IPC, the certification programme has reached over 400 Level 1 and 48 Level 2 trainers since its inception in 2012 (IGGHR and INFORMED programmes).

¹⁰⁹ IPC global initiative involves 11 partners from the UN (FAO, WFP and the Global Food Security Cluster), NGOs (ACF, CARE, Oxfam and Save), technical agencies (FEWSNET and EC-JRC) and regional institutions (CILSS and SICA-PRESANCA).

¹¹⁰ EWEA report is also rooted in the analysis provided by the Food Chain Crisis and Emergency Prevention System (FCC-EMPRES).

GIEWS and, most importantly, the IPC, represent important sources of analysis for the [Global Reports on Food Crises](#)¹¹¹ developed, since 2016, by FAO, WFP and the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC) on the basis of the initial work made by the JRC in 2015¹¹². The three organisations agreed to move forward, involving additional partners in the global assessment of the food crisis situation, with the aim of producing a consensus-based yearly report from early 2017.¹¹³

The Global Report on Food Crises 2017 is a joint publication between several institutions (EU, FAO, UNICEF, WFP, CILSS, IGAD, Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SICA) and FEWSNET), with the main contributions of FAO, WFP, and JRC (representing EU for the preparation/drafting of the report). Result of a consultative process, the Report involves a wide range of stakeholders who bring together credible and globally accepted findings from all major risk analysis and early warning systems.

The Index for Risk Management ([InfoRM](#)) is an additional source of analysis used for the Global Report identification of risks; it is a global, open-source risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters. InfoRM brings together some 50 different indicators measuring three dimensions of risk: hazards and exposure of people, vulnerability of communities to those hazards, and their capacity to cope with them. Currently, InfoRM covers 191 countries.

Finally, as a result of the EU-FAO collaboration, a tool for measuring resilience was created. The Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA) estimates household resilience to food insecurity with descriptive, targeting and impact assessment purposes. The RIMA was pioneered by FAO in 2008 as a policy analysis tool developed to formulate evidence-based policy, programmes and investments for food security, and has been greatly revised thanks to EU support. RIMA is currently applied in more than ten countries mainly located in sub-Saharan Africa, and is increasingly used at the regional and country level as a tool for measuring resilience and developing policies for resilience capacity building.¹¹⁴

Modelling systems related to climate change: the EU has strengthened FAO's capacity to develop standards that support countries in their response to the impacts of climate change: the EU indeed contributed to the development of the FAO Agricultural Stress Index ([ASIS](#)) which supports FAO Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS).¹¹⁵ ASIS is a seasonal quick-look indicator detecting 'hotspots' around the globe where crops may be affected by drought. The system is being implemented with the technical support of

¹¹¹ Where these protocols are used, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification and the Cadre Harmonisé analyses represent the main sources of information of the Global Report, supplemented by FAO GIEWS and FEWS NET products, Food Security Cluster documents, EC-JRC reports, SADC Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis and WFP VAM analysis products.

¹¹² The global report provides a global overview of the food insecurity situation to support the programming of the EUR 70 million Pro-resilience Action (PRO-ACT) funding mechanism, a component of the Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic programme of the European Union.

¹¹³ In the framework of the Global Network for Food Insecurity, Risk Reduction and Food Crises Response launched in May 2016 in Istanbul, Turkey and the 'Food Security Information Network'.

¹¹⁴ Burkina Faso, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, West Bank, and Gaza Strip.

¹¹⁵ EU support provided through the Improved Global Governance for Hunger Reduction Programme and more recently (2014–16) with a USD 380,000 funding of standalone ASIS that will benefit GIEWS activities at country level.

the Monitoring Agricultural Resources Unit of the EC Joint Research Centre and won the Geospatial World Excellence Award in 2016.¹¹⁶

Moreover, the EU-FAO partnership resulted in the Modelling System for Agricultural Impacts of Climate Change (**MOSAICC**) that facilitates climate change impact assessment through simulation models and contributes to national capacity development in climate change impact studies, crop yield estimations, economic analysis, mapping etc. EU funding enabled the development of a platform of modelling systems for interdisciplinary climate change impact assessment, the provision of documentation related to methods and tools, training material, and a user guide.¹¹⁷

Transboundary animal diseases and transboundary plant pests and diseases: established in 2008, the Food Chain Crisis framework (FCC) is FAO's primary tool for action in the global governance of threats to the human food chain at all stages – from production to consumption. FCC emergency prevention and early warning functions are provided by three specialised units of FAO Food Chain Crisis Emergency Prevention System (FCC-EMPRES) including **EMPRES Animal Health**, **EMPRES Plant Protection** and **EMPRES Food Safety**.

FCC promotes prevention, early warning, rapid detection and timely response across the food chain, thereby contributing to cross-sectoral collaborations in multi-risk prevention and response. In the framework of the INFORMED programme, for example, the EU supports a Food Chain Crisis Early Warning Bulletin released on a quarterly basis.

The Bulletin assesses the likelihood of occurrence of threats (such as avian influenza, *peste des petits* ruminants, fall armyworm, locust and other insect infestations, banana diseases, food-borne pathogens and mycotoxins) to the human food chain that may impact human health, food security, livelihoods, national economies and global markets.

The FCC Early Warning Bulletin builds on FAO Global Early Warning System for transboundary animal diseases, including zoonoses (GLEWS), FAO Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) and FAO Emergency Prevention System (EMPRES) for transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases and food safety threats. It is important to note the supplementary role that the Joint FAO/IAEA Division and its laboratory plays in supporting the FAO drive towards early and rapid diagnoses and control of transboundary animal and zoonotic diseases.

While EMPRES achievements are well documented,¹¹⁸ the system has not been evaluated as a whole until recently. FAO is indeed currently assessing the current and future strategic focus of the programme (covering animal health, plant protection and food safety thematic) and exploring the contributions of the fisheries and forestry divisions to the EMPRES work.

Lessons learned

The uptake and use of the IPC (and RIMA although to a lesser extent) are striking examples of a fruitful partnership. Both tools contribute to policy decision making and set the foundations for

¹¹⁶ <http://www.fao.org/gIEWS/earthobservation/partner.jsp?lang=en>

¹¹⁷ Funded in the framework of the Improved Global Governance for Hunger Reduction Programme.

¹¹⁸ Averting risks to the food chain: A compendium of proven emergency prevention methods and tools). FAO, 2017.

coordinated interventions: IPC by providing a common picture of the situation integrating different dimensions and drivers of food and nutrition security, RIMA by providing a common framework to understand the determinants of resilience, monitor the impact of interventions, and offer guidance to decision-makers looking to implement resilience enhancing policies. Most importantly, these products enable the delivery of global products, such as the Global Report on Food Crises and the EWEA reports, providing an integrated and timely picture of food insecurity and thereby enhancing the link between early warning and early action.

A recent [evaluation of FAO's work to increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises](#)¹¹⁹ highlighted the 'need for stronger integration of FAO's early warning tools, both internally and with the ones operated by external partners. EMPRES, GLEWS+ and GIEWS reports have improved cross-communications but without a translation into their respective plans for more coherent data collection, data analysis and data sharing. The EWEA represents, according to the evaluation, "a "soft" and relatively inexpensive solution to the problem of data integration, by weaving different datasets, monitoring systems and alerts together into one single quarterly report. There is potential for a much deeper integration, through exchanges of data sets, integration of GIS data, and the sharing of data collection tools such as tablets and satellite data link services". Building on the lessons learned, FAO aims to use the coordination forum created by the EWEA around (but not limited to) the quarterly report to further align the different early warning and analytical capacities, both within and beyond FAO (national capacity building and sector-wide).

2.9 Statistics

The formulation, implementation, management and monitoring of policies in the domain of food, agriculture and sustainable use of natural resources needs to be based on evidence. This, in turn, requires the ready availability of comprehensive, reliable, up-to-date and consistent data. Unfortunately, in most countries, these statistics are not collected in a consistent manner; moreover, where they do exist, they may be badly out of date due to budget constraints which limit the conduct of regular agricultural surveys and censuses. The quality and reliability of data, as well as their availability, therefore constitute major challenges. In response to meeting these challenges in developing countries, a Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics was produced and endorsed by the United Nations Statistical Commission in February 2010. The Global Strategy aims at strengthening the statistical capacity of developing countries to enable them to provide the reliable statistics on agriculture, food and rural development needed to formulate, monitor and evaluate development policies.

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will require quality data and statistics to inform policy, monitor progress and ensure accountability of all stakeholders. To this end, the [Global Indicator Framework](#)¹²⁰ fosters the strengthening of statistical systems, reinforces statistics' role for policy and decision making, and promotes data collection and use of data.¹²¹ The unprecedented amount of statistics needed to feed SDG indicators (disaggregated in a manner to reflect the 2030 Agenda's guiding principle of 'leaving no one behind') poses a

¹¹⁹ Evaluation of FAO Strategic Objective 5: Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises. Office of Evaluation. FAO, October 2016.

¹²⁰ The global indicator framework for the SDGs has been agreed on at the UN Statistical Commission in March 2016.

¹²¹ FAO's role in monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (2016). FAO.

significant challenge for national statistical systems in developing¹²² countries, that are expected to call upon the assistance of the UN System, including FAO – statistics being a core function of the organisation. Assuming custodian responsibility for **21 plus 6 indicators**,¹²³ FAO plays a major role in collecting and harmonising national data, producing regional and global aggregates, enhancing methodological development,¹²⁴ strengthening country statistical capacity, and monitoring progress at the national, regional and global levels to contribute to the storyline for the annual SDG report.

Historical overview

The FAO-EU cooperation on statistics is based on two major areas of activity:

- The Global Strategy on Agricultural and Rural Statistics (GSARS), which is based on three pillars: (a) the establishment of a minimum set of core data that countries shall provide to meet their current and emerging demands; (b) a better integration of agricultural statistics within the National Statistical Systems (NSS) to ensure data comparability between countries and over time; and (c) create a sustainable statistical framework through better governance of the statistical system and statistical capacity building;
- Development of indicators, including on nutrition and for tracking SDGs progress (for those goals and targets for which FAO has a specific responsibility).

Global strategy on statistics

The EU supports the Global Strategy to improve agricultural and rural statistics endorsed in 2009.¹²⁵ The purpose of the Global Strategy is to provide a framework and methodology that lead to an improvement in terms of the quantity and quality of national/international food and agricultural statistics to guide policy analysis and decision making. The Strategy is implemented by the Global Office hosted in FAO's Statistics Division. FAO leads on the implementation of the Strategy Global Action Plan,¹²⁶ which aims to support 90 countries – including 40 in the Africa region. The EU supports the implementation of the Action Plan to Improve Statistics for Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development in Africa by the African Development Bank (technical assistance and governance mechanism); the Economic Commission of the Nations United for Africa (capacity strengthening); and the FAO (addressing methodological challenges of measuring variables/data collection, management and analysis).¹²⁷

¹²² The political economy challenges of Official Statistics and their implications for Data Revolution in Sub-Saharan Africa. ECDPM discussion paper No. 170. 2014: <http://www.ecdpm.org/dp170>.

¹²³ This number represents a significant increase on the four indicators FAO was responsible for in the framework of the MDGs.

¹²⁴ Such as FAO's on going work on internationally agreed definition (e.g. definition of smallholder related to indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2) and internationally agreed methodology, (e.g. women's access to land - 5.a.1).

¹²⁵ At the 41st Session of the UNSC and the 36th Session of FAO Conference, and by the African Commission on Agricultural Statistics (AFCAS, 2009) and later the Asia Pacific Commission on Agricultural Statistics (APCAS, 2010).

¹²⁶ The Plan runs from July 2012 to December 2017, with a total budget of USD 83.8 million. Mid-Term evaluation of the Global Strategy to improve agricultural and rural statistics. FAO, March 2016.

¹²⁷ Action Plan of the Global Strategy for Improving Agricultural and Rural Statistics in Africa. Overview and progress on the implementation from November 2015 to November 2017. African Commission on Agricultural Statistics. 25th Session. Uganda. November 2017: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-bu167e.pdf>

Against this background, the EU supports the use of CountrySTAT as a dissemination platform for SDG indicators. CountrySTAT is a web-based information technology system for food and agriculture statistics providing decision makers with a one-stop centre with easy access to statistics, across thematic areas such as production, prices, trade and consumption. The long-term objective of CountrySTAT network, funded notably by the EU,¹²⁸ is to ensure the sustainability of the system by building capacity of a pool of regional and national experts and competent trainers, able to provide technical support on continuous basis, through regional and national institutions. CountrySTAT is currently established in 58 countries (including 38 African countries) and seven regional/international organisations.¹²⁹

The EU and FAO joined efforts in improving agricultural statistics in Africa complement the Agricultural Integrated Survey (AGRIS) initiative launched by FAO¹³⁰ to accelerate the production of disaggregated data on agricultural production as well as on the technical, economic, environmental and social dimensions of farms, including smallholder farms.¹³¹ AGRIS aims to provide direct data for 5 SDG indicators and essential data for 16 SDG indicators.¹³²

The FAO Statistics Division is implementing AGRIS¹³³ in four countries. Work has started in Senegal and Uganda (USAID funding), and will start in the coming months in two more countries (Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation funding). In AGRIS framework, FAO is providing technical assistance and undertaking preliminary actions aimed at applying AGRIS in up to 15 more countries.

Development of indicators

SDG Indicator 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment: FAO monitors chronic hunger by estimating the Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU).¹³⁴ The PoU is an estimate of the percentage of people in a population who are unable to get enough food to cover normal energy requirements. PoU estimates are reported since 1999 in the annual State of Food Insecurity in the World Report published by FAO, IFAD, WFP, UNICEF and WHO. During the last five years the EU scaled up its support up to 90 per cent of FAO activities related to the analysis of food consumption data collected in national household consumption and expenditure surveys, which contributed to revise and update the PoU estimates and FAO suite of *FNS indicators* attached to the State of Food Insecurity World Report.

¹²⁸ An insight into Country STAT Food and Agriculture Data Network, 2014.

¹²⁹ Follow-up actions on the recommendations and overview of FAO activities in food and agriculture statistics relevant to African countries since the 24th AFCAS session: <https://fr.slideshare.net/FAOoftheUN/followup-actions-on-the-recommendations-and-overview-of-fao-activities-in-food-and-agriculture-statistics-relevant-to-african-countries-since-the-24th-afcas-session>

¹³⁰ Strengthening national statistical capacity for food and nutrition security, rural livelihoods, food systems and natural resources: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-mk541e/mk541e03.pdf>

¹³¹ African Commission on Agricultural Statistics. Twenty-Fifth Session. Uganda, 13 –17 November 2017. AGRIS. Statistical infrastructure needed for SDG monitoring.

¹³² Follow-up actions on the recommendations and overview of FAO activities in food and agriculture statistics relevant to African countries since the 24th AFCAS session: <https://fr.slideshare.net/FAOoftheUN/followup-actions-on-the-recommendations-and-overview-of-fao-activities-in-food-and-agriculture-statistics-relevant-to-african-countries-since-the-24th-afcas-session>

¹³³ In close coordination with the Living Standard Measurement team of the World Bank.

¹³⁴ Using three major sources of data: food balance sheets (food supply data), household income and expenditure surveys (food consumption data), and demographic surveys (demographic and anthropometric data).

The EU also contributed to increase the access to statistics derived from national household surveys improving **FAOSTAT** data-including sex-disaggregated indicators. The EU-FAO collaboration led to the development of stand-alone **ADePT** Food Security Module software,¹³⁵ set up as a user-friendly interface able to produce food security indicators from food consumption data collected in household surveys. The software is accompanied by a guidance book¹³⁶ building on decades of experience in analysing food and nutrition security.¹³⁷ Finally, the EU funded different FAO research papers on the measurement of food consumption (e.g. paper related to the impact of the design of household budget surveys on the measurement of food consumption;¹³⁸ and a paper assessing the reliability and relevance of the food data collected in household consumption and expenditure surveys in low and middle income countries).¹³⁹

SDG Indicator 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale: To better measure the constraints in accessing food at individual or household level and deepen the understanding of the determinants and consequences of food insecurity, FAO has also recently expanded the domain of food security statistics by developing a direct measurement of economic access to food through a Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) global metric. The EU contributed to fund¹⁴⁰ the development of **FIES** tool¹⁴¹ to measure access to food at the individual (or household) level. The FIES provides a global standard for measuring access to adequate food based on simple yes/no answers to eight questions collected through a survey module. The latter classifies the respondents' level of food insecurity based on the severity of the constraints they face in accessing adequate food.

This measurement is a significant change compared to traditional ways of assessing food security indirectly through determinants such as food availability, or consequences such as poor quality diets, anthropometric failures, and other signs of malnutrition. The fundamental innovation brought about by FAO (with the **Voices of the Hungry project**) has been the possibility to calibrate the measures obtained in different countries to a global reference scale, thus allowing proper comparison of the measured prevalence rates throughout the world. Since 2014, FIES data have

¹³⁵ Developed thanks to FAO collaboration with the World Bank Computational Tools Team of the Development Research Group.

¹³⁶ Moltedo, Ana, Nathalie Troubat, Michael Lokshin, and Zurab Sajaia. 2014. *Analysing Food Security Using Household Survey Data: Streamlined Analysis with ADePT Software*. DOI: 10.1596/978-1-4648-0133-4. Washington, DC: World Bank. License: Creative Commons Attribution CC BY 3.0.

¹³⁷ The IGGHR programme contributed to the capacity development of 16 south-eastern African countries, four Sahel countries, Mongolia, Somalia and Paraguay in deriving food security indicators from National Household Surveys (NHS), building on the enhanced ADePT-Food Security Module and capturing nutrition-related indicators.

¹³⁸ Pietro Conforti, Klaus Grünberger, and Nathalie Troubat (2017). *The impact of household budget surveys' design on the measurement of food consumption*. Food Policy. Forthcoming.

¹³⁹ Smith, Lisa C., Olivier Dupriez and Nathalie Troubat (2014). *Assessment of the Reliability and Relevance of the Food Data Collected in National Household Consumption and Expenditure Surveys*. IHSN Working Paper No. 008

¹⁴⁰ The Food Insecurity Experience Scale Development of a Global Standard for Monitoring Hunger Worldwide. Terri J. Ballard Anne W. Kepple Carlo Cafiero. FAO Technical Paper Version 1.1 October 2013 funded in the framework of the IGGHR programme.

¹⁴¹ The FIES is a global adaptation of the household-referenced and adult-referenced items in the Latin American and Caribbean Food Security Scale⁴ (ELCSA), whose origins derive from the US Household Food Security Survey Module, the Brazilian Food Insecurity Scale, and a similar scale adapted for Colombia.

been collected in almost 150 countries, allowing classifications and estimates of moderate and severe prevalence rates that are comparable across countries and population groups.¹⁴²

Nutrition

The minimum dietary diversity for women indicator: the EU contributed to FAO efforts¹⁴³ towards the development of the Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women indicator (**MDD-W**), designed to inform on women's diet quality, with a specific focus on micronutrient adequacy. Since 2014, the MDD-W¹⁴⁴ provides information about dietary patterns and the food groups consumed (or missing from the diet) at population level and in a given agro-ecological zone. The Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women Indicator constitutes a powerful tool to track progress and raise awareness on gender-specific needs and contributes to better linking food production (agriculture) and individual consumption (nutrition) by providing sound evidence to influence policies and investment choices towards more nutrition-sensitive agriculture production. The EU contributed¹⁴⁵ as well to the development of a user guide titled *Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women: A Guide to Measurement* published in 2016 to provide detailed guidance on its use and application in their intended settings along with information on common pitfalls.

Lessons learned

The EU support towards improved statistics has mainly been provided in an ad hoc manner in the past decade.¹⁴⁶ It was, however, critical to building up FAO statistics capability to analyse, monitor and report on food consumption statistics. One of the important challenges ahead is to improve agricultural statistics to contribute to the monitoring of the SDG 2.3 and 2.4 indicators. In the framework of the Global Strategy, two country assessments of the National Agricultural Statistical Systems were carried out in African countries during 2014–16.¹⁴⁷

Findings presented contribute to identify high-performing countries (whose practices may be emulated as best practice), assist countries to monitor the development of their own national agricultural statistical systems, and to help implementing agencies to better target their technical and financial assistance. Overall, the 2016 report shows that there has been a general improvement in the national agricultural statistical systems in Africa in the past few years, with some remaining data gaps to be addressed so as further improve on the capacities of countries to effectively collect, disseminate and analyse agricultural data.

¹⁴² The state of food security and nutrition in the world 2017. Building resilience for peace and security. FAO, WFP, IFAD, UNICEF, WHO.

¹⁴³ These efforts built on the results from the Women's Dietary Diversity Project implemented from 2005 to 2010.

¹⁴⁴ The MDD-W indicator is made up of ten food groups with a cut off point at five, reflecting that women consuming foods from five or more food groups have a greater likelihood of meeting their micronutrient requirements than women consuming foods from fewer food groups.

¹⁴⁵ Together with the US Agency for International Development, the FAO and the World Food Centre at the University of California, Davis.

¹⁴⁶ Review of DG DEVCO Support to 'Governance For Food Security.' Monitoring, Evaluation, Communication and Visibility for Food & Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture and Advisory Services for Sustainable Agriculture and Sustainable Food Systems, March 2017.

¹⁴⁷ 'Progress on the Capacity of African Countries to Produce Timely, Reliable, and Sustainable Agricultural Statistics: Agricultural Statistics Capacity Indicators for the 2013 and 2015 reference years' Report, July 2017.

From a broader perspective, the Global Strategy has been instrumental in integrating agricultural and rural statistical systems into institutional frameworks at national and regional levels¹⁴⁸ and the 2018–22 phase of implementation is currently being developed.

2.10 Research and innovation

Research and innovation in sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition is essential to addressing the major challenges of poverty and hunger that are concentrated in developing countries. Agricultural research for development generates public goods in the form of knowledge, tools and technologies at global, regional and national levels.

While the institutional architecture for international agricultural research is well established, there is still concern that the system itself is not enough oriented to developmental results, while the capacity of national agricultural research and extension systems varies considerably between countries, particularly the least developed ones. Addressing the nexus of research, extension and capacities, including the generation of new skills and competencies, is crucial to realising the development impact of agricultural research.

The FAO and the EU, both active members of the CGIAR, are partners in the strengthening and reform of international agricultural research and innovation systems, through two initiatives: the Global Forum on Agricultural Research and Innovation (GFAR) and the Capacity Development in Agricultural Innovations Systems (CDAIS) programme.

FAO also hosts the Independent Science and Partnership Council and Independent Evaluation Arrangement of the CGIAR, which entities provide an external perspective on the work of the CGIAR system, bringing objective scientific evaluation of programmes and their impact at both the formulation of programmes and their ex-post impact evaluation.

History of the cooperation

Global Forum on Agricultural Research

The Global Forum on Agricultural Research and Innovation (GFAR) was established in 1996 and the Forum's Secretariat has been hosted at FAO,¹⁴⁹ supported through a multi-donor trust fund, since 2003. The EU's continuous support to the Global Forum's actions, via the GFAR Secretariat at FAO, has been central and essential to GFAR's delivering on its plans. The EU has provided a four-year grant (2013–16) of EUR 8 million, through FAO.

GFAR is a global platform for policy dialogue and collective action, gathering research and academic organisations, producers' organisations, private sector organisations, CSOs and development partners. It is articulated in regional forums and through representatives of over 500 Partners in the 13 constituencies that make up the Forum. GFAR plays an active role in facilitating collective actions among the Partners in the forum, including valuable input from FAO and IFAD as facilitating agencies and core members of the GFAR Executive Committee.

¹⁴⁸ Mid-Term evaluation of the Global Strategy to improve agricultural and rural statistics. FAO Office of Evaluation, March 2016.

¹⁴⁹ <http://www.gfar.net>

Successful outcomes of GFAR through EU support over the last years include, among others, actions on foresight, contribution to shape the CGIAR strategic framework and programmes, country stakeholders' dialogues, farmers' rights, improved investments (linking also with IFAD loans), capacity development, ICT platforms, rural advisory services, gender and youth entrepreneurship.

EU support through FAO has enabled a major process of governance review and change in GFAR over the last two years. Through this, the governance and Charter of GFAR have been extensively revised, to create a truly equitable and multi-stakeholder forum on agrifood research and innovation, bringing together all actors in agriculture and food research, education, innovation and enterprise, from consumers, smallholder farmers and food industries to upstream research.

Thanks to EU financial support and FAO's hosting and administrative arrangements for the Secretariat, GFAR is increasingly recognised as the unique open and inclusive forum for collective advocacy and facilitating collective actions in agrifood research and innovation. Success is also evidenced by the fast growing commitment of partners from all sectors and regions into the forum and its collective actions. The multi-stakeholder nature of GFAR is highly complementary and additional to FAO's intergovernmental role. With the shift to partners now directly self-declaring their involvement, there has already been a rapidly growing engagement of partners in GFAR. These include a valuable spread of perspectives from community NGOs to social movements comprising millions of people, from small enterprises to major international food and technology companies and from national advisory services to international research centres.

Some examples of GFAR collective actions carried out to enhance stakeholders' active participation in agricultural research and innovation:

- Partner perspectives provided into CGIAR governance and throughout the development of the CGIAR Strategic Results Framework and the CGIAR Research Programmes.
- Action on Farmers Rights established in partnership with CSOs through UNDP-GEF support. GFAR's work with the FAO-hosted International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources recognised as a significant contribution by the Treaty Governing Body.
- Establishment of the FAO-hosted Global Alliance on Climate Smart Agriculture facilitated, strengthening civil society engagement in its development.
- Funding of innovation processes leveraged with IFAD rural development loans in India and now considered into the formulation of IFAD loan development processes in Egypt.
- GFAR input, with FAO, to the Global Open Data in Agriculture and Nutrition (GODAN) movement to help ensure benefits for resource-poor smallholders.¹⁵⁰
- The Gender in Agriculture Partnership (GAP)¹⁵¹ was established at the request of FAO, UN Women and other UN agencies and now involves nearly 1,000 institutions and has launched a new series of webinars and mobilised participation in key UN events.

¹⁵⁰ <http://www.godan.info>

¹⁵¹ <http://www.gender-gap.net>

- The Young Professionals for Agricultural Development Network (YPARD) now has 13,000 members registered, 200,000 visits to the website and has provided training to 1,200 young professionals.¹⁵²

Capacity Development in Agricultural Innovations Systems

The EU supports the CDAIS¹⁵³ programme, implemented by FAO and Agrinatura,¹⁵⁴ which mobilises many national organisations in evaluating needs and developing national agricultural innovation capacities. The EU contribution to CDAIS is EUR 12 million for the period 2015–18.

CDAIS is a global partnership on capacity development for agricultural innovation systems. Launched in 2015, its overall objective is to make agricultural innovation systems more efficient and sustainable in meeting the demands of farmers, agribusiness and consumers. To successfully innovate together, stakeholders need two types of capacities: technical and functional. Functional capacities, which are the focus of CDAIS, deal with the aspects needed for innovation partnerships to function effectively: the capacity to navigate complexity, to collaborate, to reflect and learn, and to engage in strategic and political processes. At the national level, CDAIS works in eight pilot countries (Angola, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Laos and Rwanda), bringing together partners and actors to address commonly identified challenges and opportunities in specific regions or value chains. At the global level CDAIS supports the Tropical Agriculture Platform (TAP)¹⁵⁵ to review knowledge on capacity development for agricultural innovation systems and consolidate concepts and approaches into a common capacity development framework. An information sharing system, called TAPipedia,¹⁵⁶ has been developed within the context of TAP, designed to enhance knowledge exchange in support of capacity development for agricultural innovation systems. TAPipedia, hosted by GFAR, aims to be a global information system for good capacity development practices, innovation outputs, success stories and lesson learned.

Lessons learned

Through the FAO-EU-GFAR linkage, many successes can now be shown over the period of this study. EU funds have been used particularly to enable the equitable involvement of farmers, women and youth and civil society participants in shaping processes of agricultural innovation; a means itself of creating change in other institutions. However, these successes seem confined to the immediate beneficiaries of the interventions, and impacts on the international agricultural research systems – and on national systems – are somehow below expectations.

The DEVCO Strategic Evaluation of EU Support to Research and Innovation for Development (2007–13)¹⁵⁷ concluded, among the other things, that EU support in this area is certainly relevant, but the assessment against the other standard evaluation criteria (effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability) is far more mixed. The evaluation states that efforts on

¹⁵² <https://ypard.net>

¹⁵³ <http://cdais.net/home/>

¹⁵⁴ Agrinatura is a grouping of European universities and research organisations with a common interest in supporting agricultural development in a sustainable manner in order to improve people's lives.

¹⁵⁵ TAP, an initiative of G20 agriculture ministers in 2012, provides an opportunity to tackle problems of weak capacity in a systematic way - <http://www.fao.org/in-action/tropical-agriculture-platform/en/>

¹⁵⁶ <http://www.tapipedia.org>

¹⁵⁷ Strategic evaluation of EU support to research and innovation for development in Partner Countries (2007–13)

research and innovation supported by the EU have effectively contributed to development outcomes, but largely in an ad hoc manner; innovation and uptake of research and innovation results have been scarce due to inadequate national institutional frameworks for innovation.¹⁵⁸ Research results have not been capitalised and have been mostly used in programmes where they have been developed. The evaluation found ample evidence for enhanced networking at national, regional and global levels. At the global level, GFAR was considered to have positively contributed to building an active and mutual accountable partnership.

¹⁵⁸ The CDAIS programme was not up and running at the time of the evaluation

3 Ways of cooperation contributing to a successful long-term partnership

The FAO-EU partnership is implemented through joint actions, not necessarily involving financial support. These actions involve one or more of the following ways of cooperation: (a) development of global public goods (e.g. global normative products); (b) support to capacity development of individuals, organisations and institutions (enabling environment); and (c) the fostering of policy effectiveness and/or change at the level of countries and regions.

3.1 Development of global public goods

Offering legitimacy, convening authority, and the trust of developing countries' governments, the FAO has a unique role in the development of global public goods in food security, agriculture, food safety and natural resource management. There is a long track -record of EU cooperation with FAO on the development and the delivery of international agreements and conventions such as the International Plant Protection Convention (1951), the Codex Alimentarius Commission with the WHO (1961), the Global Information and Early Warning System for detecting food crises and enabling timely response (1975), the integrated pest management through the farmers field schools approach (1980s), the adoption of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (1982), or the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides (2013).

The EU and FAO cooperation has enabled the development of global norms such as the VGGT and the RAI (both developed in the Committee on World Food Security) which adherence is now at the core of EU support to value chain development. It has contributed to assemble/ analyse data on food production and consumption in support, for example, to the preparation of the State of Food and Agriculture flagship publications.¹⁵⁹ It also develops early warning systems - through improved standard systems, indicators, and tools such as the IPC, the minimum dietary diversity for women, the Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis, and the Emergency Prevention System for Plant and Animal Pests and Diseases – EMPRES system.

The EU and FAO cooperation contributes to the rolling out of these products at country level: the EU supports the implementation of the VGGT at country level and channels 30 per cent of its aid package (EUR 69.7 million) to FAO capacity-building and knowledge-sharing activities. In the framework of the INFORMED programme, joint efforts also seek to integrate existing information systems¹⁶⁰ to create stronger links with the IPC as a corporate framework to consolidate and compare indicators, classify the overall severity of current and projected food insecurity, and ultimately improve the decision-making process.

The EU has supported a wide range of FAO's products (publications, databases) which are core elements required to fulfil the FAO's mandate to 'collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate information relating to nutrition, food and agriculture'. A key area of EU-FAO work is, for example, about producing socio-economic and natural resources data and analyses through the

¹⁵⁹ The methodology used for the compilation of the prevalence of undernourishment was revised and a new suite of food security indicators was compiled. Final evaluation of the Improved Global Governance for Hunger Reduction Programme. FAO Office of Evaluation, 2016.

¹⁶⁰ E.g. GIEWS' database on cereal food balances and food prices and EMPRES data.

utilisation of earth observation and geographic information systems technologies. This applies to an array of thematic areas, such as early warning systems for food security; forest resources assessment; reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD); land use and land cover change; land degradation; conditions of major food crops; and assessment and management of emergency operations. It is important to mention in these areas the long-standing collaboration with the European Joint Research Centre and the FAO participation in global platforms such as the Group on Earth Observation. These outputs constitute EU-FAO's visible and influential contribution to the provision of global public goods.

3.2 Support to capacity development

Knowledge on agriculture and rural development sector has become more and more available at national and regional levels while new challenges (food crises, threats of pests and diseases, climate change etc.) have surfaced in relation to global issues. In order to address them, the EU-FAO work has increasingly focused on country and stakeholder-led processes, strengthening the capacity of member countries to access, use and share information; develop relevant policies, strategies, legislation and regulatory frameworks; learn, adapt to and be resilient to crises; and network, advocate for the interests of the country/the institution in regional and global forums.

FAOs corporate strategy on capacity development (2010) supports change at the individual level (i.e. change in attitudes, skills and knowledge addressed through facilitation, training and competency development); at the organisational level (i.e. change in organisational performance), and at the level of enabling environment.

At the individual level, through the EU-FAO partnership, the learning of a critical mass of people has been supported through a variety of different mechanisms to enable everyone support and understanding on change implementation. The experiential learning through the farmer field school (FFS) approach is an outstanding example of a learning process that focuses on reinforcing learners' practice via a 'learning by doing' approach.¹⁶¹

Building resilient agricultural systems through Farmer Field Schools, and the Integrated Production and Pest Management Programme (IPPM)¹⁶²

Since 2001, the IPPM Programme has worked with more than 180,000 farmers in West Africa to build more productive and resilient agricultural systems. Based on a well-tested farmer field school (FFS) approach, the participatory, community-based educational method combines principles and practices from community development, non-formal education, agro-ecology and adaptive ecosystem management. The FFS approach focuses a great attention on smallholder farmers, the actors most involved in the daily actions of agriculture. Cotton is an important cash crop in many African countries, providing a living to millions of smallholders. The sector, however, faces major constraints such as its overall lack of competitiveness and the very high rates of highly toxic chemical pesticides routinely applied to cotton. With support from the EU, ACP Secretariat, West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) and Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the IPPM has contributed from 2013 to 2016 to healthy cotton sectors in Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania and Zambia and to increase the incomes of cotton farming families. In this regard, the IPPM has trained more than 20,000 farmers and hundreds of field staff on techniques that increase yields and margins and reduce pesticide use.

¹⁶¹ In this regard, the EU has funded the 2016 Farmer Field School guidance document through the Improved Global Governance Programme for Hunger Reduction programme.

¹⁶² IPPM brochure: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4411e.pdf>.

The EU has supported FAO in the development of e-learning curricula since 2005, most recently through the Improved Global Governance Hunger Reduction Programme which enabled the development of 33 online courses covering 11 thematic areas including climate change, food security, nutrition, resilience in food security analysis, social safety nets, IPC, the responsible governance of tenure, and agricultural statistics. The EU has also supported the development of the e-learning interface for the courses, as well as for the design and creation of the FAO E-learning Centre (<http://www.fao.org/elearning>), which is a common gateway for the e-learning courses. As of December 2017, more than 485,000 learners have taken an FAO e-learning course online or on CD-ROM.¹⁶³

At the organisational level, the EU-FAO work has strengthened the capacity of a wide range of organisations including producer organisations and CSOs (e.g. in forest protection in the Brazilian Amazon or in the promotion of female and male small-scale farmers land rights and their active participation in land governance processes in sub-Saharan Africa). Public and private sector organisations have been strengthened too, such as the AGHRYMET regional centre or the Kenya Plant Health Inspection Services (KEPHIS) at country level

An evaluation of FAO capacity development activities in Africa carried out in 2010¹⁶⁴ by FAO highlighted the challenges faced in assessing the outcomes of capacity development, despite the progress made in the progressive institutionalisation of the capacity development approach across strategic objectives and programmes. Moreover, at the time of the evaluation it was felt that at the country level, FAO was perceived as a technical organisation, and stakeholders usually expect support on technical issues rather than on organisational functioning and performance (e.g. mandates of ministries, etc.). Finally, in projects implemented during 2–3 years, the focus was founded to tend to be on developing the capacities at the individual level. Therefore, the evaluation underlined the fact that including activities to strengthen institutions and the enabling environment ‘remains a challenge’. It must be said that, since then, many other initiatives addressing the organisational and institutional dimensions of capacity development have been carried out by FAO, such as on agricultural statistics, FLEGT, CDAIS and others.

In terms of enabling environment, the EU-FAO support to capacity development has been mainstreamed through different platforms providing user benefits and global benefits such as the Food Security Information Network co-sponsored by FAO, WFP and IFPRI to strengthen food and nutrition security information systems for producing reliable and accurate data to guide analysis and decision making.

Efforts have been joined towards the set-up of the Technologies and Practices for Small Agricultural Producers (TECA) established in 2013 or the platform the Tropical Agriculture Platform (TAP) established by the G20 in 2012. Hosting the TAP Secretariat, the FAO supports the TAP facilitation mechanism to foster better coherence and greater impact of capacity development for agricultural innovation in tropical countries. The TAP action plan is supported by the EU-funded project ‘Global Partnership on Capacity Development for Agricultural Innovation Systems’ (EUR 12 million) implemented by FAO and Agrinatura.

The EU is also the main supporter of the Global Forum on Agricultural Research, which is very active on knowledge management and on capacity development. Hosted by FAO, the GFAR

¹⁶³ IGGHRP report.

¹⁶⁴ FAO 2010 – Evaluation of FAO activities for capacity development in Africa.

Secretariat was established jointly by FAO and IFAD and works with a number of FAO departments.

3.3 Fostering of policy effectiveness and/or change at the level of countries and regions

The EU and FAO jointly engage in fostering policy effectiveness and/or change at the regional and country level, such as in the case of timber trade (FLEGT), sanitary and phytosanitary measures (plant protection and food safety), governance of land tenure, and other thematic areas.

The launch of the FIRST initiative provides a good example to illustrate how both partners – through policy assistance and capacity development – aim to support an enabling FN&SSA policy and institutional environment conducive to increased investment. Covering 33 countries,¹⁶⁵ the programme has a total budget of EUR 40 million including a EUR 30 million support from the EU.

Embedded within FAO's programme management and coordination structure, the four-year (2015–19) policy assistance mechanism reflects the willingness of the EU to make the most of FAO expertise and experience as a neutral convener engaged simultaneously in policy dialogue and action at global, regional and national levels.

FAO presents indeed the ability to create and exploit synergies across these levels, feeding lessons learned from the national level into its normative work and in global policy dialogue; promoting knowledge sharing across countries and regions; and applying international agreements, normative products such as Voluntary Guidelines, and tools in national contexts.

Based on the demands expressed by the governments, FIRST is currently implemented in more than 20 countries. In Kenya for example, the EU and FAO support the review and formulation of the new Agricultural Sector Development Strategy and the preparation of a National Agricultural Investment Plan that incorporates FANSSA. In Malawi the programme focuses on improving the targeting of social protection interventions to the extreme poor and supports the development of the new Malawi National Social Support Programme.

In the West Bank and Gaza Strip, FIRST supports the formulation of the Food Security and Nutrition Policy including social protection issues and focuses on consensus building around the importance of producing systematic agricultural statistics. FIRST also supports the formulation of the Regional Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy incorporating FNS concerns and guiding the formulation of national fisheries and aquaculture programmes and investment plans in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) region.

Nutrition is addressed in many countries such as in Lao PDR where a support is provided to the Ministry of Agriculture to develop a National Nutrition Strategy and Plan of Action. It provides technical and policy advice for the implementation of the Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Strategic Plan in Ethiopia and technical assistance to multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms in support of the National Strategy for the Prevention of Chronic Malnutrition in Guatemala. In Niger, FIRST

¹⁶⁵ Where food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture are a focal sector of EU development cooperation in the period 2014–20.

supports the development of the multi-sectoral action plan related to the National Policy for Nutrition Security, while in Côte d'Ivoire it supports the formulation of a National Agricultural Investment Programme, ensuring that nutrition is incorporated.¹⁶⁶

A review carried out to document FIRST preliminary results and challenges¹⁶⁷ has highlighted various elements including the importance of a comprehensive analysis of the underlying determinants of acute and chronic food and nutrition insecurity in order to address both acute and chronic vulnerability; the importance of a sustained commitment enshrined in a medium to long-term perspective promoting the exchange of best practices, technical assistance and knowledge sharing overtime and documenting results; and the importance of focusing on an adequate set of countries where strengthening the national capacity should be kept as a central element.

FAO capability to provide the adequate support services – at country and headquarters level – during the next phase of the programme will be a key factor towards a successful implementation of FIRST. The organisation is currently assessing the effectiveness of its approach in policy support.¹⁶⁸ The exercise should provide guidance on the EU-FAO collaboration in this area.

¹⁶⁶ FIRST focus in priority countries and sub-regional organization: <http://www.fao.org/europeanunion/eu-projects/first/focus-areas/en/#bfa>.

¹⁶⁷ Review of FAO-EU partnership programmes: FIRST and INFORMED. Draft, 5 September 2017.

¹⁶⁸ Ibid.

4. Conclusions

4.1 Main findings

The analysis of the interviews with key informants and of the ten areas of cooperation between the FAO and the EU carried out for this study (rinderpest eradication, sustainable forestry, sustainable fisheries, land tenure, soil management, plant protection, statistics, food security information systems, food safety, and research and innovation) has allowed understanding of key success factors, challenges and lessons learned for the partnership.

Key success factors

Here below are summarised some key success factors that can be deduced from the analysis of the ten areas of cooperation:

- Shared interests of the two organisations and of their respective constituencies, for example on food safety, plant protection, rinderpest eradication, sustainable fisheries; in these cases it is clear that cooperation has benefited at the same time partner countries and European citizens, with clear impact on issues such as trade and economic development, public health, and equitable and sustainable use of common resources.
- Strategic convergence has been a major success factor at the level of thematic areas, such as soil management, sustainable fisheries, sustainable forestry, and research and innovation. However, it has been important also at the global level, such as in the past for the MDGs and nowadays for SDGs. A success factor for Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development is Goal 17 on the Global Partnership; it includes elements that are key for the FAO-EU partnership such as food security, land governance, capacity building, multi-stakeholder action, science and technology, etc.
- A key factor is the complementarity of the institutional mandates and roles of the two organisations; FAO as a specialised UN agency, with its work on normative products, knowledge sharing, capacity development, and policy assistance, has a major role as a neutral convenor for global initiatives with no vested interests, and the responsibility to provide statistics and information; the EU together with its Member States is the major provider of development assistance, and has the capacity and resources to act as a global player and influence the international policy agenda. This was clear at the time of the food crises of 2008–09 and on several other occasions; some examples of areas where this combination of strengths has led to important successes are the governance of land tenure, sustainable forestry, soil management, plant protection, and sustainable fisheries.
- Sustained dialogue and long-term financial support is particularly important when the problems addressed are complex, of global nature, and require continuity and consistency of action. Good cases of this continued support are rinderpest eradication, food security information systems, plant protection, governance of land tenure, soil management, and sustainable forestry.
- Combining different ways of cooperation (delivering global public good, supporting capacity development, and providing policy assistance) has been a success factor in many cases, such as for a food security information systems, sustainable fisheries, soil management, plant protection, statistics, and sustainable forestry.

- Shared analytical and technical capacities is also a key element. On the EU side one should note the important technical and scientific role of JRC on food security information systems, soil management, and sustainable forestry; the role of EFSA in food safety is also notable, as well as that of European research and academic organisations for rinderpest eradication, research and innovation, sustainable forestry, and soil management.
- Capacity to catalyse the participation of other vital actors and organisations around common objectives and initiatives is another important factor, as shown for rinderpest eradication, governance of land tenure, soil management, sustainable forestry, research and innovation, food security information systems.
- Constant dialogue and willingness to build partnerships with other actors such as producers' organisations, CSOs, private sector, research and academia are other important characteristics of the partnership, as in the case of the governance of land tenure, research and innovation, food security information systems, and sustainable forestry.

Challenges

Two major challenges have been identified during the study.

The first challenge is that the partnership is, in some cases, seen as just a way to get funds on the one side, and to discharging the fiduciary responsibility on the other. This appears particularly important at the country level, where it seems that the nature of the partnership is depending on individuals, in both European Union delegations (EUD) and FAO country offices. A more generalised and structured dialogue at the country level, together with governments and other stakeholders, would be a key element for enhancing effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of the initiatives promoted through the partnership.

The second major challenge is about transaction costs. The increasingly strategic relationship between Rome and Brussels has increased the 'demand' in terms of human resources (at the headquarters level) necessary for the dialogue between the two organisations. Transaction costs are also high as result of the EU funding compliance requirements: it is felt in FAO that there is a growing complexity of the EU funding instrument(s) compliance requirements, and the Pillar Assessed Grant or Delegation Agreement (PAGODA) contractual format proves to be complex and releasing an increasingly high percentage of fiduciary risk on FAO.

The DG ECHO-UN partnership follows a different scheme from DG DEVCO: funds are managed through an 'Indirect Management Delegation Agreement' tailored to the specific ECHO specificities and it has not been subject to major concerns.

Risks

There is a risk in both organisations to see the partnership as a vehicle for ad hoc collaborations, promoting silos-based initiatives. This would undermine the strategic value of the partnership and its capacity to achieve results at scale. The major mitigating measure is to continue the good practice of the strategic dialogue, based on broad thematic discussions.

4.2 The way forward

This study has documented many important successes of the EU-FAO cooperation during the past decades. The partnership is based on a solid ground of common vision, goals and interests, fed by innovative approaches, tools and products, for the benefit of the global community.

One important recommendation is to continue in the effort to keep the bilateral dialogue at a strategic level, building on the successes obtained so far, and taking into account the recent evolutions of the global development agenda. A more systematic approach to the bilateral dialogue should involve the country level, where the vast majority of the EU funding is directed, and where the FAO global products can become effective drivers for change.

The Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development provides an innovative strategic framework for acting together in a more integrated and structured way. It represents a major change from a development 'assistance' approach to a sense of common and shared 'responsibility' towards poverty reduction at the global level. FAO is expected, within the UN system, to support countries to reach SDG targets, highlighting the crucial interlinkages between food, agriculture, livelihoods and management of natural resources. FAO is the 'custodian' UN agency for 21 SDG indicators, across SDGs 2 (zero hunger), 5 (gender equality), 6 (clean water and sanitation), 12 (responsible production and consumption), 14 (life below water) and 15 (life on land), and a contributing agency for six more.

The EU new Consensus on Development represents the EU response to Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and articulates the different SDG priorities on Peace, Prosperity, People, Planet, and Partnership, highlighting important **cross-cutting elements** such as: youth, gender equality, mobility and migration, sustainable energy and climate change, investment and trade, good governance, democracy, the rule of law and human rights, innovative engagement with more advanced developing countries, and mobilising and using domestic resources. The Consensus takes a **comprehensive approach to implementation**, drawing on the framework agreed through the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, combining aid with other resources, including private sector involvement, with sound policies and a strengthened approach to Policy Coherence for Development. It includes a more coordinated EU and Member States approach to development, promoting joint programming and joint actions. Important to note for the FAO-EU partnership is that in its communication on the new global partnership, the EC observed that global public goods need coordinated international policies and action, including 'through better implementation of international agreements that play a central role in achieving several SDGs'.

As demonstrated in this study, the partnership between the EU and the FAO can be an important agent of change for the benefit of millions of people in developing, emerging and developed countries, including in the European Union.

Annex 1: List of key informants interviewed, or contributed in writing

European Commission	
DG DEVCO	Roberto Ridolfi Jean-Pierre Halkin (now DG Region) Leonard Mizzi Bernard Rey Philip Mikos (now HoC EUD in Morocco) Joachim Knoth Isabelle Viallon Gianpietro De Cao Lucia Castillo Rodrigo Iglesias-Daveggio Philippe Mayaux Roberto Aparicio
DG MARE	Adela Rey Aneiros Andreas Papaconstantinou Ramon Van barneveld Miguel Pena castellot Fiona Harford Anna Zito
DG TRADE	Francisco Tristante
DG ENV	Josiane Masson
EFSA	Djien Liem
FAO	
	Kostas Stamoulis Laurent Thomas Alexander Jones Luca Russo Piero Conforti

Annex 2: Funding agreements signed in 2017

2017 EU funding to FAO - Status as of 1st November 2017

Title	Starting date	Ending Date	Country	Budget USD	EU Source of funding
Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme (SWM)	09/06/2017	08/06/2024	Global	50.278.500	EDF
KULIMA - Revitalising Agricultural Clusters and Ulimi wa Mbandanda through FFS in Malawi	01/06/2017	31/05/2022	Malawi	30.401.738	EDF
Strengthening the Livelihoods Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in South Sudan cross-border	01/08/2017	31/07/2020	The Republic of South Sudan	29.340.427	EU TF for Africa
Afikepo - Nutrition Programme in Malawi	01/07/2017	30/06/2022	Malawi	27.247.984	EDF
Agriculture for Economic Growth and Food Security/Nutrition to mitigate migration flows	01/08/2017	31/07/2021	The Republic of The Gambia	14.848.313	EDF
Famine prevention and drought response in Somalia	16/01/2017	16/01/2018	The Federal Republic of Somalia	14.736.859	ECHO
Enhancing Yemen Food Security Information Systems and Rural Livelihoods Programme (EFRP)	01/01/2017	01/02/2019	Yemen	12.700.000	DEVCO
Building Adaptive Capacity and Resilience of the Forestry sector in Cabo Verde	15/07/2017	14/06/2021	The Republic of Cabo Verde	5.464.726	GCCP+
Post-Crisis Response to Food and Nutrition Insecurity in The Gambia	15/01/2017	14/06/2019	The Republic of The Gambia	4.540.000	DEVCO
Improving Food Security and Nutrition in the Gambia through Food Fortification	01/02/2017	31/01/2021	The Republic of The Gambia	4.455.000	DEVCO
Enhanced food security coordination and analysis and improved food security in Northeast Nigeria	01/04/2017	31/03/2018	Nigeria	4.398.454	ECHO
Réhabilitation et renforcement des moyens d'existence des ménages affectés par l'ouragan Matthew	10/03/2017	28/02/2018	Haiti	2.721.450	ECHO
Pro-Resilience Timor-Leste - Strengthening Resilience in Communities Most Affected by Drought	01/06/2017	30/11/2019	Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	2.185.801	EDF
Réponse d'urgence au renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire et des moyens d'existence des populations rurales	15/03/2017	14/03/2018	Central African Republic	1.628.664	ECHO
ENPARDII Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia	01/03/2017	16/03/2019	Georgia	1.590.669	ENI
Programme for Sustainable Reduction of Charcoal and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL) EU	25/02/2017	24/02/2020	The Federal Republic of Somalia	1.432.940	DCI
Strengthening of resiliency in communities, municipalities and institutions in Bolivia and Colombia, based on pilot	01/05/2017	31/10/2018	Regional Latin America	1.302.931	ECHO
Programme for sustainable reduction of Charcoal and alternative livelihoods (PROSCAL)	25/02/2017	24/01/2020	The Federal Republic of Somalia	1.290.000	DEVCO
Water harvesting and Good Agriculture Practices for Improved Livelihood and Increased and Sustained Production	15/03/2017	14/09/2019	Egypt	960.516	ENPI
Drought Forecast Based Financing for Food security, livelihoods and WASH in Vietnam	01/04/2017	30/09/2018	Viet Nam	904.923	ECHO
Strengthen capacity of AMS to develop social protection systems for resilience	01/05/2017	31/10/2018	Regional Asia & Pacific	824.994	ECHO
Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) for sustainable improvement of quality and quantity of horticultural production	15/03/2017	14/09/2019	Egypt	747.050	ENPI
Appui à la sécurité alimentaire pour l'amélioration de l'état nutritionnel des populations hostes, r	01/05/2017	30/04/2018	Chad	708.616	ECHO
Support to the Government of Rwanda in the development of PSTA-IV and ASIP III	01/06/2017	31/05/2018	Rwanda	499.000	EDF
Afikepo - Nutrition Programme in Malawi	01/07/2017	30/06/2022	Malawi	435.720	EDF
Bringing Organisations and Network Development to higher levels in farming sector in Europe (BOND)	04/10/2017	03/10/2020	Global	424.517	H2020
Mediterranean Aquaculture Integrated Development - MedAID	01/06/2017	31/05/2021	Inter Regional	315.946	DG MARE
Appui à la Coordination du Cluster Sécurité Alimentaire pour un Impact Accru des Intervention Humanitaires de	01/07/2017	30/06/2018	Chad	236.312	ECHO
Support to the establishment of a regional fisheries management organization for the WECAFC area	01/09/2017	30/08/2019	SLC - Subregional Office for the Caribbean, Bridgetown	111.982	DG MARE
Apoyo al debate técnico sobre Agroecología y Agricultura de Conservación con Decisores, Expertos y	24/07/2017	23/03/2018	Cuba	87.967	DCI
Support to the creation of a Regional Database and associated transversal WECAFC, CRFM, OSPESCA, IFR	01/05/2017	31/10/2018	SLC - Subregional Office for the Caribbean, Bridgetown	86.861	DG MARE
TOTAL				216.908.860	

Annex 3: EU current investments in FAO resilience portfolio¹⁶⁹

Country	Project title	Implementation period	Total budget (USD)
Timor-Leste	Pro-Resilience Timor-Leste – Strengthening Resilience in Communities Most Affected by Drought	02/2017–09/2019	2,185,800
Yemen	Enhancing Yemen Food Security Information Systems and Rural Livelihoods Programme (EFRP)	02/2017–01/2019	12,700,000
The Gambia	Post-Crisis Response to Food and Nutrition insecurity in The Gambia	01/2017–06/2019	4,540,000
Burundi	Appui élargi à l'amélioration des capacités de résilience des populations vulnérables les plus affectées par les effets de la crise multifactorielle au Burundi (phase 2)	01/2016–12/2019	5,500,000
Syrian Arab Republic	Strengthening the resilience to food insecurity of crisis-affected households and communities	03/2016–03/2018	6,580,000
Somalia	Reviving Spate irrigation in Somaliland	12/2015–12/2018	2,400,000
Burundi	Appui à l'amélioration des capacités de résilience des populations vulnérables les plus affectées par les effets de la crise multifactorielle au Burundi	12/2015–12/2018	5,290,000
Lebanon	Increase the resilience of the small-scale family farming in Lebanon through the establishment of semi-intensive egg production units and the initiation of an electronic agriculture inputs delivery system	12/2015–12/2017	3,330,000
Central African Republic	La résilience de la population centrafricaine en matière de sécurité alimentaire	11/2015–05/2017	1,880,000
Mali	Appui à la résilience des populations vulnérables au nord du Mali: volet agricole	07/2015–01/2018	5,590,000
Multi	Information on Nutrition, Food Security and Resilience for Decision Making (INFORMED)	07/2015–07/2019	22,120,000
Malawi	Strengthening Community Resilience to Climate Change in Blantyre, Zomba, Neno and Phalombe Districts	06/2015–12/2019	6,000,000

¹⁶⁹ Projects list extracted from the EU-FAO database: <http://www.fao.org/europeanunion/eu-projects/search-results/en/>

Country	Project title	Implementation period	Total budget (USD)
Namibia	Strengthening the capacity of farmers to manage climate-related risks in Northern Namibia	03/2015–08/2018	1,600,000
South Sudan	Improved Food Security and Income for Rural Smallholders in South Sudan	02/2015–01/2018	16,800,000
South Sudan	Enhanced Knowledge and Education for Resilient Pastoral Livelihoods in South Sudan	12/2014–06/2018	6,200,000
Kenya	Reviving ASAL Economies through Livestock Opportunities and Coordination	09/2014–09/2018	7,900,000
Kenya	Increased productivity and profitability of small holder farmers through promotion and upscaling of GAP & CA in productive Semi-Arid areas of Kenya (IPP-GAP)	05/2014–05/2018	13,140,000
Ethiopia	Pursuing pastoral resilience through improved animal health service delivery in pastoral areas of Ethiopia	09/2014–10/2017	13,715,000
Djibouti	Supporting Horn of Africa's Resilience – Projet de Sécurisation des Systèmes Pastoraux (PSSP) à Djibouti	06/2014–06/2018	8,000,000
TOTAL			145,470,800

Annex 4: Documents consulted

European Union

1337/2008 EC Regulation establishing a facility for rapid response to soaring food prices in developing countries, December 2008.

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Commission Staff Working Document, Launching the EU International Cooperation and Development Results Framework – SWD (2015) 80 final.

Commission Staff Working Document. Action Plan on Nutrition – SWD (2014) 234 final.

Communication from the commission to the Council and the European Parliament. An EU policy framework to assist developing countries in addressing food security challenges – COM (2010) 127 final.

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Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council, The EU Approach to resilience: learning from Food Security Crisis – COM (2012) 586 final.

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council, Enhancing Maternal and Child Nutrition in External Assistance: an EU Policy Framework – COM (2013) 141 final.

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