



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



FAO's Multipartner Programme Support
Mechanism (FMM)

2016 Annual Report

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(FMM)

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rome, 2017

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Foreword

In September 2015, the world's leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We now have fourteen years to achieve the seventeen very ambitious Sustainable Development Goals. The challenge is immense and FAO is fully engaged in tackling it.

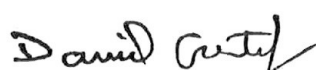
The FAO Multipartner Programme Support Mechanism (FMM) is an important instrument supporting the Organization and its Member States towards this end. The flexibility of pooled and unearmarked funding makes it possible for FAO to allocate funds where they are most needed to make progress towards a world with zero hunger and poverty, where natural resources are used sustainably.

In 2016, the seventeen projects supported by the FMM delivered substantial results geared towards the achievements of the SDGs and FAO's Strategic Objectives. In addition, beyond their technical impact and tangible results in countries, FMM projects delivered other important results. In 2016, FMM projects leveraged an additional USD 15 million for scale-up or complementary projects, fully playing its catalytic role. New strategic partnerships were established, and projects stimulated cross-sectoral work, fostering synergies and new thinking, both within and outside FAO.

This annual report details results achieved, progress made and lessons-learned in 2016. We are confident that results achieved in countries and the demonstrated benefits of unearmarked funding described will continue to generate enthusiasm for this type of instrument.

This year, we are happy to welcome Switzerland as a new resource partner for the FMM. We are also grateful to the Kingdoms of Belgium, the Netherlands and Sweden which have renewed their commitment with generous contributions for 2016–2017 allowing the implementation of 17 new projects.

We look forward to discussing with them ways to strengthen the mechanism so that it can best support FAO strategic priorities highlighted in the 2018-2021 Mid-Term Plan.



Daniel Gustafson
Deputy Director-General (Programmes)
and Officer-in-Charge, Technical Cooperation Department

Acronyms

3ADI	African Agribusiness and Agri-industries Development Initiative
ACE	Agricultural Commodity Exchange for Africa
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFRACA	African Rural and Agricultural Credit Association
AGP	Plant Production and Protection Division
AIDMR	<i>Association Inter-zone pour le Développement en Milieu rural</i>
ANPEJ	<i>Agence Nationale Pour l'Emploi des Jeunes</i>
APAD	<i>Association pour la Promotion de l'Agriculture Durable</i>
ARARI	Amhara Region Agricultural Research Institute
ASIES	<i>Asociación de investigación y estudios sociales</i>
BGI	Blue Growth Initiative
CATIE	<i>Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza</i>
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
CNOP	<i>Coordination Nationale des Organisations Paysannes</i>
COAG	FAO Committee on Agriculture
COFERSA	<i>Convergence des Femmes Rurales pour la Souveraineté Alimentaire</i>
COPs	conference of the parties
CSA	climate-smart agriculture
CSOs	civil society organizations
DFID	Department for International Development of the United Kingdom
DRE	decent rural employment
DRYE	decent rural youth employment
EAC	East African Community
ESS	Statistics Division, FAO
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFEM	French Fund for the Global Environment
FFS	farmers field schools
FIES	food insecurity experience scale
FLR	forest and landscape restoration
FLW	food loss and waste
FRLM	Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism
FMM	FAO Multipartner Programme Support Mechanism
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFPAS-FPAM	Global Environment Facility Pacific Alliance for Sustainability-Forestry and Protected Area Management
GIZ	German Cooperation Agency
GSVC	gender sensitive value chain
GWP	Gallup World Poll
ICA	integrated country approach
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IFWC	International Food Waste Coalition
ILC	International Land Coalition

ILM	integrated landscape management
ILMFNS	Integrated Landscape Management to Boost Food and Nutrition Security
INDC	intended nationally determined contributions
ITC	International Trade Centre
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
LoA	letter of agreement
LSMS	Living Standard Measurement Study
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries of Uganda
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MIC TAF	Middle Income Country Technical Assistance Fund
MIJA	<i>Modèle d’Insertion des Jeunes dans l’Agriculture</i>
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources of Rwanda
MoAIWD	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development of Malawi
MONUSCO	<i>Mission de l’Organisation des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation en RD Congo</i>
MOSAICC	Modelling System for Agricultural Impacts of Climate Change
MoU	memorandum of understanding
MTP	medium term plan
NAMAs	nationally appropriate mitigation actions
NAPs	national adaptation plans
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NEPAD	New Partnerships for Africa’s Development
NGOs	non-governmental organizations
ONER	<i>Observatoire National pour l’Emploi Rural</i>
PAESC	<i>Programme d’Appui à l’Agriculture Sensible aux Risques Climatiques</i>
PIR	Programme Implementation Report
PO	producers’ organizations
PWB	programme of work and budget
RAF	FAO Regional Bureau for Africa
REF	MERCOSUR Specialized Meeting on Family Farming
RWEE	United Nations Joint Programme on rural women’s economic empowerment
RuSACCOs	Local Rural Saving and Credit Cooperatives
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEDUCA	Ministry of Agriculture Service for Agricultural Training and Agribusiness Development of Honduras
SFA	FAO’s Vision and Approach on Sustainable Food and Agriculture
SIDS	small island and developing state
SME	small and medium-sized enterprise
SO	strategic objective
SYNTAP	<i>Syndicat National des travailleurs de l’Agro-Pastoral</i>
TAF	Technical Assistance Facility
TARI	Tigray Agricultural Research Institute
TCI	Investment Centre Division (FAO)
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme (FAO)
ToT	training of trainers
UBOS	Ugandan Bureau of Statistics
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UN-REDD+	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
VC	value chain
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines for Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests
VGSSF	Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries
VoH	Voices of the Hungry
WFO	World Farmer Organization
WFP	World Food Programme
WRI	World Resources Institute

Executive summary

In 2016, the FAO Multipartner Programme Support Mechanism (FMM) fully fulfilled its function of supporting FAO Strategic Framework (2010-2019), the Medium-Term Plan (MTP) and the 2016-2017 Programme of Work and Budget (PWB). Most of the 17 projects supported by the FMM achieved relevant results at country level, and for some of them at regional and global levels.

Projects contributed to FAO's work towards zero hunger (FAO Strategic Objective [SO] 1), sustainable food and agriculture (SO2), rural poverty reduction (SO3), and efficient and inclusive food systems (SO4) and were related to ten Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).¹

The FMM contributed to FAO's successful results delivery in 2016.² The FMM supported 16 outputs (out of 39 outputs for FAO's first four SOs) and contributed the Organization's successful achievement of most of the targets for these outputs in 2016. In addition to delivering tangible results in countries, FMM projects brought other important benefits in terms of innovation, catalytic effects and the stimulation of cross-sectoral work.

RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2016

Stimulating innovation in food security measurement to monitor SDG 2

The year 2016 was marked by a major milestone for the project Voices of the Hungry (VoH) with the official endorsement by the UN General Assembly, in September 2016, of indicators based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) to measure progress towards SDG 2, Target 2.1.³ The FIES is an innovative global standard for measuring the severity of food insecurity and is instrumental to help countries measure progress in reducing hunger and establish relevant policies and programmes.

In addition, the first FIES-based estimates of the 2014 and 2015 prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity were produced for 147 countries and informed the first UN Secretary General's report on the Sustainable Development Goals and the FAO 2016 Regional Panorama reports.

Implementing sustainability in food and agriculture

The piloting of FAO's Vision and Approach on Sustainable Food and Agriculture (SFA) achieved important results. In **Rwanda**, a high-level policy dialogue was initiated to identify key areas of work where the SFA approach can be used to implement the 2030 Agenda in food and agriculture. In **Morocco**, a cross-sector committee on SFA has been established. It will build its work on a study of the country's sustainability issues recently finalized.

Piloting and fostering the uptake of innovative agricultural practices

Several projects successfully piloted innovative practices leading to enhanced food security, resource use efficiency and resilience to climate change and have a strong potential to scale up. They were implemented

¹ No Poverty (SDG 1), Zero Hunger (SDG 2), Gender Equality (SDG 5), Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8), Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10), Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12), Climate Action (SDG 13), Life Below Water (SDG 14), Life on Land (SDG 15), Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17)

² See Mid-Term Review Synthesis report, FAO, April 2016. The report states that at the end of 2016, 86% of the 50 Output targets for the year were fully achieved; 14% were partially achieved.

³ "By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round".

in: **Burundi** (integrated agricultural practices), **Guatemala** and **Honduras** (agroforestry), **Kiribati**, **the Philippines** and **Saint Lucia** (seaweed sector). The uptake of new practices to enhance ecosystems services was facilitated in the seaweed, mariculture and forest conservation sectors in **Kenya**. In **Burkina Faso** and **Mali**, the capacities of 450 farmers and trainers were developed to stimulate the strengthening of small scale agroecology farming systems.

Advancing adaptation to climate change

In 2016, FAO contributed substantially to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) processes through technical and policy inputs to technical bodies and the Conference of the Parties (COP22) promoting the role of agriculture in adaptation to climate change and helping to keep agriculture at the forefront of climate change discussions.

The FMM also helped provide policy advice at country level on adaptation. In **Uganda**, an important milestone was reached with the technical approval of the Agriculture National Adaptation Plan by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF). In **Malawi**, an inter-ministerial technical working group was set up to work on the agricultural component of national adaptation processes.

Strengthening rural actors

In the **Niger**, the governance of eight farmers federations and their confederation, representing 176 000 farmers, has been strengthened as well as their capacity to conduct economic activities. Stronger farmers' federations are a necessary condition for rural intensification. The management of an existing guarantee fund which facilitates lending to farmers, essential to scale up agricultural activities, was also improved.

In 2016, civil society and grass roots organizations had their capacity strengthened to contribute effectively to processes on the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT) in **Colombia**, **Guatemala**, **Liberia**, **Mongolia**, **Nepal**, **the Philippines**, **Senegal**, **Sierra Leone** and **South Africa**. Secured tenure for farmers and small holders contributes to the eradication of hunger pursued by SDG 2 and FAO SO1.

In **Burkina Faso**, a national platform of agroecology trainers was established, opening the way for knowledge sharing and the strengthening of member organizations and of trainers' capacities.

Stimulating forest and land restoration

The implementation of work plans for large Forest and Land Restoration (FLR) programmes has started in **Guatemala**, **Lebanon**, **Peru** and **Rwanda**. Initial results include the finalization of a first draft of the National Programme for the recuperation of degraded land in **Peru**, and the setup of nine Farmers Field Schools (FFS) for sustainable land management and agroforestry practices in **Rwanda**. Several regional initiatives on FLR were enhanced thanks to FAO technical support.

Promoting Decent Rural Employment (DRE)

To fight rural poverty and the expanding phenomena of distress migration, FAO assists countries in creating decent rural employment opportunities in rural areas. Through the FMM, support was provided to three countries and led to the effective inclusion of rural dimensions in the (recently launched) National Decent Work Policy in **Guatemala** and the development of a National Youth in Agriculture Strategy in **Uganda**. In

Senegal, the bases have been set up for the establishment of a National Observatory of Rural Employment (ONER). In all three countries, the project operated as a policy and innovation lab for youth-friendly agri-food systems.

Empowering communities and women to reduce rural poverty

In 2016, the Dimitra project contributed through the Dimitra Clubs⁴ to the socio-economic empowerment of rural women, men and youth in **Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Mali, the Niger** and **Senegal**. The clubs have enhanced the capacities of the most marginalised people in terms of organizational capacities and access to information (radio and ICTs). They have improved the lives and livelihoods of about 50,000 club members and their communities through social mobilization, for an estimated total of 1 million people benefitting from the clubs' externalities.

Enabling efficient agrifood systems

In 2016, FAO Save Food initiative remained a central point for global information on Food Loss and Waste (FLW) reduction and continued to stimulate worldwide initiatives, collaborative actions and knowledge sharing. The Save Food network has almost doubled in size with about 1,000 members.

Empowering women for inclusive and efficient value chains

Progress has been made to unlock the potential of women along selected value chains. Around 3,200 people from women associations, small-scale enterprises and cooperatives have developed new capacities in business management and agricultural practices for the development of gender sensitive and efficient value chains in **Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda** and **Tunisia**. In these countries, there is now a better awareness of the important role women play in improving the value chain efficiency.

LEVERAGING RESOURCES

In 2016, FMM projects generated more than USD 15 million for complementary or scale-up projects and in several instances, the FMM fully played its seed funding role.⁵

About USD 4.5 million were granted by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation towards work on food insecurity measurement. In the **Niger**, the government will dedicate USD 2 million to implement the Dimitra Approach in its new programme on climate smart agriculture.⁶ In **Senegal**, the ministry of Youth committed USD 500 000 for the establishment of four platforms on youth integration in agriculture. In **Ethiopia**, the government granted USD 600 000 for women empowerment along value chains in the Integrated Agro Industrial Park of the Oromia Region.

In **Cabo Verde**, FAO was able through technical support and policy advice, to build the base, provide the institutional anchorage and mobilize the funding (USD 2.89 million) for a wider programme on the Blue Economy to be implemented with international partners.

⁴ The FAO Dimitra Clubs are groups of women, men and young people – mixed or not – who decide to organize themselves so as to work together to bring about changes in their communities. They meet regularly to discuss the challenges they face in their daily lives, make decisions and take action to resolve their problems.

⁵ This calculation does not include the Restoration Initiative, which is the result of several years of work. See section 3.1.2.

⁶ Programme d'appui à l'agriculture sensible aux risques climatiques (PASEC).

Forest and Landscape Restoration activities will benefit from USD 5.3 million for mitigation and adaptation activities in six Africa countries, the Pacific Islands and the Mediterranean, thanks to the German Ministry of Environment. In addition, one of the main results of the project and the wider FLR team is the setup of the Restoration Initiative funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for USD 54 million which will be implemented jointly by FAO and two partners in 10 countries.

Results achieved by several projects have led to an increasing number of requests for support by countries or partners, in particular in the fields of food insecurity measurement, agriculture integration into adaptation plans to climate change, and for the Dimitra approach.

STIMULATING CROSS-SECTORAL WORK

In 2016, several FMM supported projects stimulated cross-sectoral work both within and outside the Organization, stimulating synergies and leading to more integrated visions. For example, there is a strengthened collaboration between the nutrition division and the production and food systems division in FAO, leading to new thinking on the contribution of agroecology and biodiversity to nutrition. The implementation of the FAO SFA vision has built cross sectors by nature and has involved many different FAO divisions and ministries at field level. The Dimitra Clubs approach is increasingly implemented in different sectors (nutrition, resilience, social protection, peace building, etc) at the request of partners.

In addition, the cross-sectoral work conducted by some FMM projects has stimulated the joint formulation of new project proposals by two or more strategic programmes for 2017.

FMM FUNCTIONS: In 2016, the FMM fully played its role of promoting capacity development, policy advice and partnerships, as per its governance document.

Capacity development: Capacity building activities were implemented in more than 40 countries. A wide range of stakeholders developed their skills in areas such as agroecology, agroforestry, aquaculture, seaweed farming, food security monitoring, financial services, land tenures issues, etc.

New training packages are available, in particular on gender-sensitive value chain development, Decent Rural Employment (e-learning) and financial literacy for smallholder farmers (Malawi).

Several guidance documents were produced in particular on adaptation to climate change, gender-sensitive value-chains, tenure issues for civil society, and mainstreaming decent rural employment in the strategic planning of agricultural development.

Policy advice: In 2016, ten projects had a policy advice component with concrete or initial results achieved in **Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Ethiopia, Kenya, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal and Uganda** (see Results section – page 4).

Partnerships: In 2016, all projects strengthened the existing partnerships and also built new ones often with a view to scale-up existing activities and benefit from complementary expertise. Highlights include the strengthening of collaboration with the UNFCCC and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on climate change and adaptation, and the strengthening of collaboration with the World Bank and the African Development Bank on the Blue growth and the African package for Climate Resilient Blue Economies. Partnerships with farmers' organizations developed in Mali and Burkina Faso are significant in terms of putting into practice the FAO policy on partnerships with civil society organizations.

Several important lessons were learned in 2016. Lessons learned on projects' implementation highlighted the importance of partnerships, the need to build national capacities while conducting policy work, and the fruitful synergy between policy and field work. The successes achieved by several projects has led to an increasing number of requests for support requiring project teams to develop capacity development strategies and look for additional resources to meet the demand.

Lessons learned on the FMM modalities highlighted the fact that projects would have generally benefited from longer implementation periods and funding cycles.

In 2016, efforts were made to better include country offices from the project proposal development to the reporting phases, resulting in particular with better results reporting in the corporate system for FMM projects.

1. Introduction

1.1 What is the FMM?

The FAO Multipartner Programme Support Mechanism (FMM) was established in 2010 as a new funding mechanism for partners willing to contribute to FAO's work through unearmarked or lightly earmarked funds. The FMM directly supports FAO's Strategic Framework (2010-2019) and the realization of the organization's Programme of Work and budget, and focus on results.

As per its governance document, the FMM has also a number of important roles such as the promotion of capacity development, policy advice and partnerships and the fostering of catalytic effects.

Total contributions to the FMM for the period 2014-2017 amount to approximately USD 47 million and came from the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and the Kingdom of Sweden. At the end of 2016, the Swiss Confederation joined the FMM as a new resource partner.

1.2 FAO results chain framework and 2016 results reporting

Since 2014, all FAO project results are monitored and reported as per corporate monitoring and reporting processes. The FAO Results Framework guides the planning and monitoring of the Organization's work. At the core of the framework are the indicators that measure progress at each level of the results chain: Outputs, Outcomes and SOs.⁷ The framework provides the basis for assessing and reporting how FAO's actions contribute to changes at national, regional and global levels.

Outputs are FAO's contribution in terms of processes, products and services to the Outcomes in the results chain. They represent the results for which FAO is directly accountable at the national, regional and global levels through the tangible delivery of FAO's interventions.

Outcomes reflect changes in the country-level and/or global enabling environment needed to foster the achievement of the higher level SOs. They relate to those issues at country or international level that can be addressed with contributions (Outputs) from FAO.

As all projects funded through assessed or voluntary contributions, FMM projects results were reported under the Output(s) to which they contribute in FAO's Corporate Monitoring System.

1.3 FMM projects in 2016: key facts and figures

In 2016, the FMM supported 17 projects. This report does not cover the new projects selected during the last quarter of 2016, whose implementation started in late 2016 or early 2017.

In this report, the results of the project on resource use efficiency for sustainable agricultural intensification are presented separately for Burundi and the Niger as objectives pursued and activities implemented are different in each country.

⁷ For a complete list of Outputs, Outputs indicators and targets, consult Annex II of the [Mid-Term Review Synthesis Report](#), 2016. For a complete list of Outcomes, Outcomes indicators and targets, consult [Web Annex 5](#). For the FAO Results Chain, consult: [Information Note on FAO Results Chain and Accountability for Delivery](#).

The FMM projects were fully aligned with FAO's Strategic Framework.

Projects were implemented in 42 countries. While most countries benefited from one or two projects, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kenya and the Philippines benefited from the implementation of four projects.

List of FMM projects implemented in 2016 and FAO outcomes to which projects contribute

	Project start date
Strategic objective 1 - Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition	
<i>FAO Outcome 1.1: Policies, investment plans, programmes and legal frameworks with a stronger focus on food security and nutrition Outcomes</i>	
Increase the use of VGGT among Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and grassroots organizations	July 2014
<i>FAO Outcome 1.3: Decision-making based on evidence and high quality, timely and comprehensive food security and nutrition analysis</i>	
The Voices of the Hungry	December 2013
Strategic objective 2 - Make agriculture more productive and sustainable	
<i>FAO Outcome 2.1 Adoption of practices that increase and improve agricultural sector production in a sustainable manner</i>	
Scaling up CSA	December 2014
An integrated approach for sustainable agricultural intensification through resource use efficiency – Burundi and the Niger components	July 2014
Climate-smart Agroforestry Systems for Honduras and Guatemala Dry Corridor	December 2014
Blue Growth Initiative in Support of Food Nutrition Security, Poverty Alleviation and Healthy Oceans	July 2014
Restoration of Degraded Lands	April 2015
Enhancing biodiversity and nutrition through agroecology in Mali and Burkina	September 2015
Integrated landscape management to boost food and nutrition security in Fiji and Samoa	October 2015
<i>FAO Outcome 2.2 Strengthened governance – policies, laws, framework and institutions – for the transition to sustainable agricultural production systems</i>	
Sustainable Food and Agriculture (SFA)	November 2014
National Adaptation Plans - CSA	August 2014
Strategic objective 3 - Reduce rural poverty	
<i>FAO Outcome 3.1 Enhanced access to productive resources, services, organizations and markets</i>	
Rural poverty reduction through job creation in small ruminant value chains in Ethiopian highlands	July 2013
Reduce rural poverty through information, participatory communication and social mobilization for rural women, men and youth – Dimitra	September 2014
<i>FAO Outcome 3.2 Enhanced decent employment opportunities</i>	
ICA for Decent Rural Youth Employment	June 2015
Strategic objective 4 - Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems	
<i>FAO Outcome 4.2 Development of more inclusive and efficient agro-industry and agrifood chains</i>	
Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction – SAVEFOOD	August 2013
Enable women to benefit more equally from agrifood value chains	February 2015 ⁸
<i>FAO Outcome 4.3 Supportive policies, financial instruments and investments to improve inclusiveness and efficiency of agrifood systems</i>	
Accelerated agribusiness and agro-industry investment technical assistance initiative	August 2013

⁸ Effective start in September 2015.

2. Contribution to FAO results

In 2016, FMM projects contributed to four FAO Strategic Objectives: Contribute to hunger eradication (SO1); Make agriculture more productive and sustainable (SO2); Reduce rural poverty (SO3) and Enable inclusive and efficient agrifood systems (SO4). FMM projects addressed ten of the 17 SDGs.⁹

FMM projects contributed to FAO's 2016 results and to the fact that FAO reached many of its output targets in 2016.¹⁰ At the end of 2016, 86 percent of the FAO 50 Output targets for the year were fully achieved, while 14 percent were partially achieved. Achievement against 2017 targets is well advanced with 64 percent of indicators showing at least 50 percent achievements against 2017 targets.¹¹

The FMM supported 16 outputs (out of 39 of FAO's first four SOs) in 2016 and contributed to the results of 14 of them (see Annex 1 for detailed information on the FMM contribution to FAO Outputs).

This chapter presents the results achieved by each project in 2016. Additional and detailed information on project objectives, activities implemented in 2015 and 2016 and planned for 2017 is available in the annexes.

2.1. Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition (SO1)

FAO is committed to the eradication of hunger by 2030 as per SDG2.

In 2016, the FMM supported two projects which directly contributed to FAO's work with governments and development actors to create a more enabling policy and environment for food and nutrition security. The first project contributes to inclusive governance and coordination mechanisms necessary for the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition (outcome 1.2). The second project, Voices of the Hungry, contributes to the provision of evidence and high quality and timely food security analysis for decision-making (outcome 1.3).

Strengthening civil society and grassroots organizations for discussions on the responsible governance of tenure

The project aims at increasing the capacities of civil society and grassroots organizations to participate in policy dialogues on the governance of tenure in their countries. It is part of the FAO Umbrella programme on the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the context of National Food Security (VGGT).¹²

During the first phase (2015), the project developed an innovative training approach to strengthen the capacities of CSOs and grass root organizations to participate and contribute meaningfully in dialogue spaces. Building on the results achieved and the numerous requests from CSOs and NGOs to access the training material, the project was scaled up and the training was provided to a larger number of countries and network of users.

⁹ End poverty (SDG 1), Zero Hunger (SDG 2), Gender Equality (SDG 5), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), reduced inequalities (SDG 10), Responsible consumption and production (SDG 12), Climate Action (SDG 13), Life Below Water (SDG 14), Life on land (SDG 15), Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17).

¹⁰ See Mid-Term Review Synthesis report, FAO, April 2016.

¹¹ See (Table 1 and Annex 2) of the Mid-Term Review Synthesis report, FAO, April 2016.

¹² The contribution of FMM (2014-2016) to the overall four-year VGGT implementation programme is approximately 5%.

In 2016, in **Colombia, Liberia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Senegal and Sierra Leone**, the capacities of civil society and grassroots organizations have been strengthened. In each of these countries, the numbers of trainees range between 20 and 250 people and up to 1,500 have been sensitized on the VGGT and ways to contribute (*Output 1.2.1*).¹³ Participants in the sensitization workshops were either CSO members or a blended audience of CSO members and government staff.

Building on the capacity development efforts already conducted in 2015, an additional 155 members of CSOs have had their capacities strengthened in **Nepal**, about 251 people in **Guatemala** with a special focus on the role of women, and 90 people in **South Africa**.

The capacity strengthening already had a direct impact on ongoing policy processes in two countries. In **Mongolia**, the draft pastoral land law was discussed and analyzed in the light of the VGGT during a Training of Trainers (ToT) providing inputs for its finalization and implementation. In **Nepal**, Members of Parliament involved in a project's ToT agreed to consider the facts and suggestions provided during the training in the amendment process of the National Park and Conservation Act.

The learning framework "Putting the VGGT into practice: A learning guide for civil society" is now available. To achieve a critical mass of agents of change required for the successful implementation of the VGGT, the learning framework and its approach have been widely disseminated and tailored to specific audiences or the needs of partners planning to use it.

Partnerships: In 2016, new partnerships have been established with the World Farmers Organization (WFO), Action Aid, the International Land Coalition (ILC), the MERCOSUR'S Specialised Meeting on Family Farming (REAF) and national partners in Colombia, Liberia, Mongolia, the Philippines and Sierra Leone. One of the most important achievements in terms of partnership is the strengthening of networks between national partners and other organizations. Sierra Leone and Liberia have been able (via exchange visits) to share experiences through participation in a training of trainers' course. Regional workshops allowed CSOs to strengthen their networks and coordination on tenure issues, promote a shared understanding of the regional context, and identify common issues and priorities.

An innovative metrics for food insecurity severity

Monitoring food insecurity in a timely, consistent and appropriate way worldwide is crucial to establish baselines and targets for hunger, and assess the progress in reducing hunger. Since 2013, the project Voices of the Hungry has made major progress in developing the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), an innovative global standard for measuring the severity of food insecurity.¹⁴

¹³ New capacities are: (i) knowledge of the VGGT; (ii) use of the VGGT to analyze systematically cases where governance of tenure can be improved; (iii) to plan activities to support the VGGT implementation; (iv) to network on governance of tenure issues; and (v) to strengthen the participation of CSOs in the multistakeholders platforms which have been established under parallel FAO projects.

¹⁴ The FMM project is part of an umbrella project (PGM/MUL/2013-2018/VOH) supported also by the UK (DFID) and FAO.

2016 was marked by a major milestone with the official endorsement by the UN General Assembly, in September 2016, of the SDGs and the indicators based on the FIES to measure progress towards the 2030 Agenda for SDG 2, Target 2.1.¹⁵

In addition, the first FIES-based estimates for the 2014 and 2015 prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity were produced for 147 countries and informed the first UN Secretary General's report on Sustainable Development Goals and the FAO 2016 Regional Panorama reports.¹⁶

FAO is engaged in an important capacity development effort on the use of the FIES and built the capacities of professionals from 30 national or sub regional organizations in 2016(see Annex 2 for more details). There are a growing number of requests for support from countries to monitor SDG 2 and integrate the FIES module into national surveys. FAO is the custodian agency for 21 SDGs indicators, among which two indicators for SDG 2.1. (Prevalence of undernourishment and the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the FIES).¹⁷

The year 2016 was also marked by a rapid increase in collaboration with key development partners and member countries, in particular the World Bank and the World Food Programme (WFP) for integration in several country level surveys.¹⁸ The German Cooperation Agency (GIZ) used the FIES to monitor projects in several African and Asian countries. The World Bank Global Agriculture Food Security Programme and the USAID Feed the Future Initiative, plan to use FIES in their monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

Catalytic effects: On the basis of results achieved by the project, an additional USD 4.5 million were granted from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation for technical support and data collection on food security through the Gallup World Poll.

2.2 Make agriculture more productive and sustainable (SDG 2)

At the core of the 2030 Agenda, FAO strategic objective 2 calls on global efforts to move towards a sustainable agriculture growth.¹⁹ This requires integration and synergies between agricultural sectors (crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries, and aquaculture) and the further integration of social, economic and environmental issues.

In 2016, FMM projects achieved relevant results in these fields and contributed to four FAO Outcomes: the adoption of practices that increase and improve agricultural sector production in a sustainable manner (Outcome 2.1), the strengthening of governance for the transition to sustainable agricultural sector

¹⁵ "By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round".

¹⁶ Data was collected through a contractual agreement with Gallup World Poll (GWP).

¹⁷ As such, FAO has the responsibility to collect the values of indicator as compiled by countries, validate and harmonize them to ensure cross-country comparability, compile regional and global aggregates and report regional and global estimates to the UN Statistical Division to inform the UN Secretary General reports on the SDGs.

¹⁸ The FIES survey module was integrated in national surveys in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador Kenya, Malawi, Pakistan, St. Lucia, Seychelles, and Swaziland.

¹⁹ Six out of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals concentrate on sustainable agriculture. SDG 2 on hunger, nutrition and sustainable agriculture, SDG 6 on water use efficiency, SDG 12 on sustainable production and consumption, SDG 13 on combating climate change, SDG 14 on conserving marine resources, and SDG 15 on terrestrial ecosystems, land restoration and biodiversity.

production systems (Outcome 2.2), the adoption of international instruments or governance mechanisms (outcome 2.3) for sustainable agricultural systems and evidence-based decision-making (outcome 2.4).

Establishment of policy dialogues on Sustainable Food and Agriculture

To achieve Strategic Objective 2, FAO has developed a common vision and integrated approach to sustainability. The vision provides a set of principles to address sustainability, valid across all agricultural sectors and taking into account social, economic and environmental considerations. SO2 provides an entry point for more coordinated and effective actions in support of the 2030 Agenda at country level.

In 2015, FAO started to pilot the implementation of its vision on “Sustainable Food and Agriculture” (SFA) in three countries, namely **Bangladesh**, **Morocco** and **Rwanda** with FMM support (*Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.2*) and achieved several results in 2016.

In **Bangladesh**, FAO developed an action plan to be submitted to the government to implement the SFA vision. It proposes to support policy dialogues on key sustainability issues identified in the preliminary assessment phase and to look at ways to implement sustainable and climate smart food and agriculture in the field. The action plan is aligned with the country’s SDG implementation planning process.

In **Morocco**, a cross-sectoral platform was established to strengthen the coordination between the Ministry in charge of forest and natural resources, the Agriculture Ministry and the Planning administration. The work will be stimulated by the assessment of the country’s key cross-sectoral sustainability issues which was finalised and the analysis of sectoral policies initiated to understand areas for synergies and trade-offs. In the Souss Massa region, a multi-stakeholder process was launched to better understand how to address sustainability issues.

In **Rwanda**, following the establishment of a cross-sectoral policy platform on sustainable agriculture and natural resources set up during 2015, a high-level policy dialogue has been initiated in 2016 to identify key areas where the SFA approach can be used to implement Agenda 2030 in food and agriculture.²⁰ This is part of a wider reflection on linking the piloting of SFA in Rwanda to key strategies such as the Green growth and Climate Resilience Strategy. In parallel, the set of SFA principles are being operationalized on the ground. The district of Rulindo started to pilot a new approach to accelerate sustainable production intensification and value chain development and to integrate work on forest and landscape restoration, sustainable crop intensification, integrated crop-livestock systems, agro-forestry and nutrition-sensitive agriculture among others topics.

The SFA benefits from large support amongst FAO members as testified in the endorsement of its five principles from member countries at the meeting of the FAO Committee on Agriculture 13 (COAG). FAO is receiving requests for support to implement the approach. Based on the lessons learned from the pilot phase, the SFA framework could be scaled up as a systematic approach to sustainability in a large number of countries.

²⁰ Co-chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry in charge of natural resources.

Integrating agriculture in National Adaptation Plans

Through this project, FAO provides technical and policy support and help develop capacities to ensure that agriculture is fully included as part of the process on adaptation to climate change at national level, but also in global climate change negotiations.

Progress in Malawi and Uganda on national adaptation processes

In **Malawi** and **Uganda**, the national policy dialogues established last year were further strengthened to develop the agriculture sector contribution to adaptation (*Output 2.2.2*).

In **Uganda**, an important milestone was reached with the technical approval of the country's Agriculture National Adaptation Plan by the MAAIF and validation by relevant stakeholders. The document is ready for final validation and approval process.

In **Malawi**, an interdisciplinary technical working group on the agricultural component of national adaptation processes was set up bringing together representatives from all relevant Ministries. In addition, the country now has a better capacity to analyze the agricultural sector's vulnerabilities to climate change; this is thanks to the training of technical experts from the Met office, Ministry of Agriculture and the University of Lilongwe in crop and climate sciences and IT, who are helping policy makers to make strategic long-term climate change adaptation planning.²¹

Contributing to global level negotiations and technical work

In 2016, FAO continued to contribute substantially to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) processes through technical and policy inputs, including to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), the Conference of the Parties (COP) 22, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Expo²², and LEG (Least Developed Country Expert group) meetings. FAO advocates in particular, for the recognition of agriculture's role in the adaptation to climate change and the formulation and implementation of National Adaptation Plans as an instrument to implement Nationally Determined Contributions.²³

Progress has been made on the Supplementary Guidelines for Addressing Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in National Adaptation Plans ("NAP-Ag Supplement") with finalization planned for mid-2017. The Supplementary Guidelines for addressing Fisheries and Aquaculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Fish Supplement) were finalized. This guidance provides a reference to all countries committed to develop NAPs and support the agricultural sectors.

The NAP-Ag Platform for Country Exchange was launched to serve as the main knowledge and exchange hub related to the integration of agriculture in NAPs.

The project contributed to numerous FAO knowledge products and policy guidelines produced in 2016, in particular the "State of Food and Agriculture: Climate change, agriculture and food security", the "Climate

²¹ The activity is in collaboration with another FMM project - FMM/GLO/112/MUL.

²² The 2016 NAP Expo included keynotes on latest science and approaches on climate change adaptation, presentations from developing and developed countries and relevant experts on experiences, best practices and lessons learned, and information from relevant bodies, organizations and agencies on support for the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

²³ NAPs are a process formally established at COP 15. NAPs objectives are: (i) to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience; and (ii) to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation in a coherent manner.

change and food security: risks and responses” paper presented at SBSTA 44, and the second edition of the Climate-Smart Agriculture Sourcebook, to be launched.

Country-level technical support

In 2016, the project contributed to strengthen national capacities regarding the integration of agriculture into NAP processes in eight countries (**Nepal, Kenya, the Philippines, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zambia**). Further to the Paris Agreement and the COP 22, an increasing number of countries have approached FAO for support for the formulation and implementation of NDC, NAPs and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and the formulation of funding proposals to be considered by the Green Climate Fund.

In this regard, FAO has established a strong relationship with the Green Climate Fund, and a joint working session during the NAP-Expo 2016 for Advancing National Adaptation Plans (post-Paris) was organized, contributing to increase outreach to countries on the Green Climate Fund (GCF) NAP readiness window.²⁴

Catalytic effects: One significant achievement of the project has been the leveraging of the [*Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans \(NAP-Ag\) programme*](#), a joint global trust fund Programme between FAO and UNDP, currently supporting a total of 11 partner countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America with the formulation and implementation of their national adaptation plans.

Piloting integrated agricultural practices at landscape level in Burundi (activities ended in July 2016)

Between July 2014 and April 2016, FAO successfully piloted an innovative agricultural approach in the Ngozi and Mwaro provinces of **Burundi**, which consisted in introducing and integrating multiple techniques from different agricultural sectors for efficient production at landscape level (*Output 2.1.1*).²⁵ The project opens the door for up-scaling the practices in similar agronomic settings.

Through FFS, diverse techniques were simultaneously introduced in the same location:

- 1 500 hectares of watersheds were stabilized through integrated land management (agroforestry, contour planting, soil protection techniques, interplanting of forage grasses, bamboos and fruit trees with field crops);
- Small animal and fish production has been strengthened to enrich the protein source, and integrated with crop production;
- Agriculture production was diversified and ameliorated (through the selection of improved seeds, the introduction of mushroom production, etc.) to increase the access to foods rich in vitamins and micronutrients.

The integration of these techniques led to an improvement of the nutrition, food security and livelihoods of about 1 500 farmers and their families, a better management of natural resources and protection of the environment.

²⁴ The GCF provide financial support to developing countries for the formulation of national adaptation plans (NAPs) and/or other national adaptation planning processes through its Readiness and Preparatory Support Program

²⁵ See “*In focus - Innovation: Integrating Techniques from Various Agricultural Sectors*”, 2015 FMM Annual Report.

The technical capacities and self-management of the beneficiaries was strengthened through their participation in the FFS. About 36 new FFS were established and four existing FFS were reinforced.

The project has shown that it is possible to increase, intensify and diversify agricultural production despite a context of overpopulation and land constraints. Given the gradual extension of the dry season in the country and in the sub region, the project has helped the beneficiaries to adapt by developing a number of small-scale farming practices that increase their resilience to climate change.

Success story 1: Improved maize farming for a sustainable intensification of agriculture in Burundi

In Burundi, maize is by far the most consumed cereal. With its high concentration of starch (70%) and proteins, this nutritious food is used in many traditional recipes, including cooking in boiling water, grilling, bread and soup making.

But maize byproducts can also be valued in different ways.

In the Mwaro Province of Burundi, four Farmers Field Schools (FFS) decided to improve the way they farm maize and make it more useful. It has produced the following multiple benefits for communities:

Improved seeds for higher production

The Farmers Fields Schools chose first an improved hybrid maize with a short growing cycle of about 90 days, a strong ability to adapt to climates of average altitude and to resist diseases, a high production and bearing capacity (3 bunches of maize per rod) and a strong stalk that's resistant to wind.

From the 3 hectares planted, 9 tons of maize were harvested, with an average yield of 3 tones/ha, a three-fold increase over the local Isega variety grown in the region that only produces 1 tone/ha.

Nothing is lost, everything is recycled

However, the schools did not stop there. They collected the corncobs, cut them into small pieces and used them as substrate for the production of oyster mushrooms.

"The yield is very interesting," said Isaiah Ndayirukiye and Anastasie Ntahobatankura from the Vyizigiro FFS. They further added that mushrooms are delicious, nutritious and generate regular income to farmers - all from the waste of the maize plants.

The stalks were also used. They are robust and can support climbing bean plants. Before the project, stakes were obtained from eucalyptus trees, contributing to deforestation, erosion and lower soil fertility.

After harvesting the climbing beans, stems, leaves and husks of corn were mixed with the stalks, bean pods and other leaves to produce organic compost which was returned to the soil to improve fertility.

Integration of multiple agricultural practices

The overall experience proved successful. The multiple use of maize enabled a more efficient use of natural resources, improved soil fertility and prevented deforestation.

Towards more efficient farmers' federations for agriculture sustainable intensification in the Niger

(Activities ended in July 2016)

The project objective was to strengthen eight farmers' federations and their confederation in the **Niger** and ensure they can better implement investment projects. More efficient and effective federations are essential to provide better services to their members, support investments and take up economic opportunities, leading to agricultural intensification and food security.

By mid 2016, the project had successfully strengthened the governance of the eight farmers federations and their Confederation Gatanci,²⁶ representing 176 000 farmers, through the improvement of their financial and administrative procedures (*Output 2.1.3*) and their capacity to conduct specific economic activities more efficiently (marketing of products or purchase of inputs), to implement business plans, manage investments projects and exploit the potential of an existing guarantee fund, which facilitates lending to farmers and their organization.

Gatanci's capacity to support its members, to manage the guarantee fund and negotiate with Ecobank, which hosts the guarantee fund was also strengthened, leading to successful negotiations on interest rates and deadlines for repayment. FAO facilitated an agreement between Ecobank, the farmers' federation and Gatanci on the improvement of the functioning of the guarantee fund and the review and agreements of federations' loan applications by Ecobank.

The project piloted an organizational development approach. After an introduction to key performance concepts, farmers' federations assessed various aspects of their organizations and developed their own plans for organizational development and performance. The project showed that scaling-up the approach would require substantial funding and the mobilization of human resources to strongly involve the federation's member organizations at the local level, to support significant capacity development activities in particular regarding management, and to improve communication at all levels.

Building the basis for scaling up climate smart agriculture

The project explores new areas of research to provide a better understanding of climate change impacts on agriculture in **Malawi** and **Zambia** and the possible set for the most appropriate solutions. This knowledge of climate-smart practices is essential to inform policy processes and frameworks that address climate change.

Malawi has now the capacity to elaborate climatic and crop projections thanks to the training of 10 technical staff from the administration, the university and meteorological services.²⁷ In **Zambia**, 20 technical staff from universities, ministries and meteorological services were trained in analysis of climate variability.

In 2016, analysis of the role of livestock in building resilience to climate change was conducted in **Malawi** and **Zambia**. The evidence generated was included in the revised version of the FAO Climate Smart Agriculture Sourcebook and the 2016 State of Food and Agriculture.

In **Malawi**, research on the role of social safety nets and CSA as tools to adapt to climate change was finalized. In **Zambia**, there is a better understanding of the drivers of deforestation and its roles in food

²⁶ Gatanci is the federation of eight producers' federations of Niger (*Union des Fédérations des Producteurs du Niger*).

²⁷ Using the FAO Modelling System for Agricultural Impacts of Climate Change (MOSAICC) which is a system of models and utilities designed to carry out inter-disciplinary climate change impact assessment on agriculture through simulations.

security, adaptation and mitigation. A study is also available on the linkages between climatic shocks, livelihood diversification and welfare outcomes and potential policy entry points to incentivize the types of diversification aimed at improving food security and resilience to climate shocks.

Results from evidence are already feeding into key policy processes such as the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD+) in **Zambia** and the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) and also to the development of new agricultural policies in **Malawi** and **Zambia**.

Innovation: The project is conducting innovative research in different agro-ecologies of **Malawi** and **Zambia**, using “mother and baby trials” on the use of green manure cover crops in rotation or intercropped with maize. In the past, on-farm research designed as “mother and baby trials” has been developed primarily for varieties only, but has not been applied to promote farming systems that entail green manure cover crops.

The [International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center](#) (CIMMYT) facilitated this research in 18 mothers and 300 baby trials in on-farm communities using participatory approaches and the expertise of governmental research and extension personnel. The process of knowledge generation, transfer and scaling is also innovative. It uses participatory interactions and learning to advance largely unknown species and cropping systems to smallholders. Farmers are mainly driving this process as they choose, select and experiment with the technologies that they observe in the mother trial and adapt these to their own environmental and socio-economic conditions.

Results showed that full rotations with legumes gave impressive maize yield benefits in the second year, although farmers prefer intercropping strategies if they are land constrained. Also in favour of intercropping is the fact that investments in soil fertility are at risk if there is a drought in the second year of a rotation. The research shows that the successful integration of green manure and cover crops into farming systems depends on the knowledge of the use of green manures and the availability of seeds.

Farmers showed a strong level of engagement in this applied research which gives them direct access to the technologies. There is an increasing interest by farmers towards diversity and to make use of “greener” options to overcome challenges with soil fertility, animal fodder, weed control and human nutrition.

Upscaling proven agroforestry practices in the Dry Corridor of Guatemala and Honduras

(Project activities ended in December 2016)

The project established the evidence necessary to scale-up agro-forestry *Kuxur rum* and *Quesungual* systems and the natural resources management practices piloted in the Dry Corridor of **Guatemala** and **Honduras**.²⁸

Climate-Smart technologies and agroforestry systems practices were piloted monitored and evaluated by 885 households and have shown productivity, food security, water and soil conservation improvements.

The households involved in the piloting have acquired new skills in agroforestry and natural resources managements. About 269 households benefited from ecostoves which reduce wood consumption and

²⁸ Two farming systems based on traditional knowledge.

protect households' health. About 50 water harvesting tanks and irrigation systems were established and around 150 000 trees were planted.

Success story 2: Agroforestry plots brings substantial benefits to family in the Dry Corridor of Central America

In the Dry Corridor of Honduras, the introduction of agroforestry techniques has meant a lot for 400 families, like the one of Santos Roberto Lagos.

Until recently, Don Santos, a 65-year old farmer and father of 7 children, could hardly make a living from his two hectares of land. He sowed beans and corn and had a small garden with lemon grass, aloe, mango and lemon trees. The sale of fruits provided most of his income. The production of maize and beans was not enough to feed the family. He had to sell chickens or eggs to buy the grains they needed to eat. In recent years, he increasingly felt the impact of recurring droughts: the forest receded and the soil and water resources deteriorated further.

Through the FMM project, Don Santos and his family learned about integrated crop management and agroforestry systems. They received fruit trees, orchard seeds, a small irrigation system and a water reservoir. They learned to prepare organic fertilizers and botanical insecticides and fungicides, manage the reservoir and irrigation system and prepare the orchard.

Progressively, they became leaders in their community in the implementation of an agroforestry plot combining mango and lemon trees with basic grains, and have established small plots of vegetables such as cassava, squash, sweet potato, allotted beans, all of which are irrigated by water from the reservoir.

The family's food and nutrition security is now ensured, while the sale of the fruits will also ensure a wider well-being.

In both countries, the institutional capacity to implement agroforestry systems, a more sustainable use of water and natural resources, drought management is stronger thanks to the training of 50 local technicians and authorities.

Several studies conducted by CATIE contributed to widen the scientific knowledge base on agroforestry systems, providing important analysis regarding soil moisture, soil erosion and water runoff thresholds.

Field pilot activities were accompanied by an important effort of information, dissemination and advocacy, in particular, in **Honduras**, to influence local and regional policies and to create conditions that promote their implementation at a larger scale. Thanks to the organization of technical workshops, field visits to project activities, the provision of technical support and the dissemination of radio spots, there is today a wider knowledge amongst local, national, regional institutions and civil society of the importance of climate-smart agroforestry systems and technologies.

In **Guatemala**, the project contributed to the final approval and dissemination of Probosque Law, which will allow land owners with forests or agro-forestry in their lands to access financial incentives to support their sustainable management.

Innovation: In Central America, access to land is highly unequal and ownership is often concentrated in a few landowners, usually cattle ranchers. They rent the land to small laborers, who, due to not been land owners, are not in a position to adopt any kind of agroforestry systems.

The adoption of silvo-pastoral systems by ranchers would imply that their many benefits could also be useful to landless farmers. To this end, the project carried out advocacy work for the adoption of silvo-pastoral systems, which relied on work with livestock platforms and educational institutions such as the Ministry of Agriculture Service for Agricultural Training and Agribusiness Development (SEDUCA) in Honduras and on the dissemination of a “Handbook on silvo-pastoral systems” developed during the project.

Developing sustainable aquaculture in Asia

Aquaculture plays a big part in boosting global fish production and in meeting rising demand for fishery products. As other food production practices, the sector faces challenges for its sustainable development.

In **Bangladesh**, there is now a better awareness and knowledge of the environmental impacts of shrimp aquaculture, thanks to the conduct of an assessment and the dissemination of the findings amongst stakeholders. Initial steps were made for the improvement of the sector’s environmental performance with the discussion of an action plan and a training programme to improve the understanding of aquaculture environmental issues.

In **Sri Lanka**, preparatory work continued to pilot the establishment of water based tilapia hatcheries directly on reservoirs to enable the fishing community to produce their own fingerlings.²⁹ The activities support the Government’s strategy for the sustainable production increase of reservoir fisheries. Two pilot communities were identified and the necessary equipment was procured. About 30 fishers from the pilot communities were trained on the life cycle of fish and the rearing of fish in cages.

In **Vietnam**, there is a better understanding of aquafeed value chains and feeding practices for pangasius farming and of the regulatory environment regarding aquafeed management thanks to studies and analysis conducted. This analysis will inform the development of policies and relevant regulatory framework for the development of pangasius farming with focus on sustainable feed supply and good management practices (*Output 2.2.1*). Pangasius has emerged as lucrative specie in the last few years with potential for income generation for farmers.

Building the foundations for an ecosystem approach to aquaculture

In **Kenya**, FMM activities seek to improve the use and conservation of coastal and watershed ecosystem services (*Output 2.1.2*).

There is today a better understanding of the coastal and watershed ecosystems thanks to a study on the importance of mangroves for food security and livelihoods amongst communities in Kilifi County and the

²⁹ In the past, farmers relied on a Government subsidized programme for the provision of fingerlings which is being terminated due to sustainability issues.

Tana Delta³⁰ and a study on fish value chains in Lake Victoria, Lake Turkana and Marine Coast in Kenya. An Atlas of mariculture potential areas is also a new source of information.

These studies inform the discussions on a Mariculture Strategy and Development Plan currently under development with FAO technical support and policy advice and are expected to be finalized in mid-2017.

In the Kilifi and Tana River counties, the capacities of about 90 members of four community forest associations were strengthened on mangrove restoration, nursery management and income generating activities (such as aquaculture, bee keeping or weaving). They benefited from a small grant to implement activities. In 2016, two groups planted a total of 70 000 seedlings and established 3 new mangrove nurseries.³¹ The communities are also now more aware of the importance of biodiversity and environmental protection thanks to dissemination activities.

In the Kwale County, seaweed production has been improved, thanks to the construction of a drying shed for post-harvest loss reduction. The capacity of 145 seaweed farmers was strengthened through trainings on seaweed production, processing and marketing.

Three conservation groups received support to increase crab production in the mangrove areas through training and equipment for the construction of 70 crab-fattening cages. The capacity of 67 milkfish farmers was enhanced through training in production technologies, processing and marketing and best management practices.

Focus on partnerships: FAO helped establish a Public Private Partnership with Kilifi County Government and Katito Private company to produce and ensure quality crab seeds for the grow out farmers. Through these partnerships FAO is trying to address the private sectors engagement to create stronger entrepreneurship development and reduce the dependency of baby crab/fingerlings harvesting from the wild/nature, to protect the biodiversity and conserve ecosystems. In addition, a private company (Che Shale) invested USD 50,000 to establish a crab hatchery, as a result of the project.

There has been a strong involvement of country government officials. Further to their training in best management practices, seaweed and mariculture production, Kilifi, Kwale and Mombasa County Government staff are now engaging actively with potential farmers and existing community groups to foster the income generating activities.

A set of manuals on hygiene, post-harvest and fish processing is also available for university and technical school graduates and for fish folks, fish processors, traders and farmers.

³⁰ [Valuing Ecosystems as Economic Assets](#), The importance of mangroves for food security and livelihoods among communities in Kilifi Country and the Tana Delta, Kenya

³¹ The two other groups will do in 2017.

Success story 3: Farming on water, seaweed culture enhances coastal livelihoods

Seaweed farming is gradually becoming a popular income generating activity for fishing communities along Kenya's coast in the county of Kwale.

Fish levels have depleted in recent years making it difficult for fishing communities to make ends meet. Seaweed farming offers an alternative source of income and is becoming a commercially viable activity.

"We've been living in poverty unaware that we're sitting on something that could help us", says Tima Mwalimu Jasho, a seaweed farmer at Kibuyuni in Kwale.

She is part of a 52-member self-help group that has been reaping the benefits of seaweed farming. FAO's training in business management and value addition enhanced the farmers' capacity to produce and process seaweeds, leading to improved end-products. FAO also provided a drying shed, guidance to reduce post-harvest waste and assistance to develop links with markets.

"We have been supported to sell 41 tonnes of seaweed which gave us more than 1.3 million Kenyan shillings," explains Mwalimu Jasho.

Today, the group supplies seaweed to buyers in its raw form, and earns additional income from value addition for products such as soaps, juices salads and cosmetic items.

Improved livelihoods

These activities have gradually improved the standards of living of the communities, with the majority of beneficiaries being women. They have put food on the table, built new houses, educated their children and purchased better building materials for their homes.

Tima Mwalimu Jasho has used part of her earnings to put up a small house which she plans to lease.

A rising demand

The seaweed is mainly exported to America and Asia where demand has been rising. Extracts of dried seaweed are used as food thickeners and in the global pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries. With its high fibre and mineral content, seaweed can also be used as a soil conditioner and fertilizer.

Looking for efficiencies and higher profits

Plans are currently underway to use a presser to compact the sea-weed which will reduce transport costs and fetch a higher price per kilo of seaweed (50 Kenyan shillings per kg, up from 30 Kenyan shillings per kg).

Blue Growth for more productive, responsible and sustainable fisheries and aquaculture sectors

In **Cabo Verde**, substantial progress has been made to initiate the transition towards a Blue Growth Economy.

Building on the adoption of a Blue Growth charter in late 2015, FAO provided technical assistance to build the base for the transition. The capacity of the Strategic Intelligence Unit (SIU) of the Ministry of Finance which has the technical responsibility for the implementation of the transition strategy has been

strengthened. FAO helped secure a USD2.98 million funding grant from the African Development Bank (AfDB) Middle Income Country Technical Assistance Fund (MIC TAF) to finance an investment plan and a multi-annual programme for the transition and support of the SIU. FAO prepared a Technical Country Programme (TCP) to adjust and reform the institutions for the implementation of the transition.

In **Madagascar**, progress was compromised by the political situation, but should resume in 2017 with a workshop to define the investment needs and programme priorities in relation to the African package.

Sensitization on the Blue Growth

FAO continued to sensitize international technical and financial partners on the Blue Growth and prepared the development of a platform to stimulate coordination and synergies with partners involved in the sector, such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the World Bank, UNDP, etc.

With the World Bank and the AfDB, FAO is fully engaged in the promotion and implementation of the African Package for Climate-resilient Blue Economies.³² It is organizing a conference “Blue growth and economy: sharing African perspectives and experiences” (Mindelo, May 2017) to share experience and to reinforce the Package.

Seaweed farming development for improved livelihoods

In **Kiribati**, the **Philippines** and **Saint Lucia**, the capacities of farmers were strengthened in seaweed farming practices, value adding, preprocessing, business planning and marketing using participatory training approaches (*Output 2.1.1*). The development of the sector holds strong potential for income generation, livelihood improvement and food security.

In addition, innovative farming practices were introduced and tested. In **Kiribati**, about 20 farmers introduced and tested floating systems, integrated seaweeds and sandfish productions. In the **Philippines**, about 20 farmers tested integrated farming strategies with milkfish and shrimps. The results of the trials were promising in both countries and farmers have adopted the strategies due to the various advantages it presents: diversification of farmed products, increased resilience, efficient use of resources (human resources, financial resources, land, water, etc.). These innovative strategies tested in a few communities can be spread to others in a follow up project.

Forest and landscape restoration towards achieving land degradation neutrality by 2030

The international community has set up an ambitious target to address the worldwide problem of deforestation and landscape degradation. The objective is to reach land degradation neutrality by 2030, according to the SDG 15.3.³³

In this context, the FMM project facilitates the planning and implementation of large scale FLR programmes in six countries, namely **Cambodia**, **Guatemala**, **Lebanon**, **Peru**, the **Philippines** and **Rwanda**. It also

³² Developed by the AfDB, the WB and FAO, the Package is composed of five flagship programmes that span the African continent from Morocco to Mauritius (four coastal regions and the SIDS of Africa) over the period 2017-2020. It consists of technical and financial assistance to support coastal and island states in Africa to take the challenges of climate change as they develop their ocean-based economies and implement their NDC. The assistance provided by the three agencies in each country is through new investments funded by them as well as from the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility.

³³ By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.

supports the development and implementation of restoration and sustainable landscape management efforts at the global and regional levels through knowledge management, outreach and resource mobilization and develops monitoring, assessment and evaluations tools and guidelines for FLR projects and programmes.

National level progress on forest and landscape restoration programmes

In 2016, the implementation of the national work plans for forest and landscape restoration agreed upon the previous year started in **Guatemala, Lebanon, Peru and Rwanda**.

In **Guatemala**, there is now a wider awareness amongst farmers and extensionists about the National Strategy for the Restoration of Forest Landscapes, developed with FAO's support in 2015, thanks to the organization of workshops to promote the strategy and the establishment of demonstration sites.

In **Lebanon**, FAO technical advice contributed to progress made to set up two mechanisms for resource mobilization: the National Forest Fund and a crowdfunding platform to mobilize the funds of the diaspora for small scale restoration projects. Pilot restoration activities were launched (abandoned terraces in the Kadisha Valley and the Shouf Biosphere Reserve and eroded landscapes in the bio corridor of Bkassine iconic pine forest and Mhaidseh). In addition, the completion of an analysis of legislation which identifies the barriers to FLR investments will help adjust and adapt the policy and legal frameworks accordingly.

In **Peru**, the first draft of the National Program for the Recuperation of Degraded Lands (PNRAD) was prepared with FAO policy advice. Awareness of FLR was widened amongst students and extension agents at government and sub governmental levels through presentations and workshops.

In **Rwanda**, the facilitation of the cross-sectoral working group for agriculture and natural resources, in collaboration with the FAO Strategic Programme², resulted in the Government's request to FAO to facilitate the preparation of a national strategy and action plan for agroforestry. In the Rulindo district, 9 FFS were formed and the capacities of 25 FFS facilitators and 276 farmers to implement sustainable land management and agroforestry practices were strengthened. This led in particular to the establishment of a community nursery and the planting of about 12,000 tree seedlings over 200 hectares of farmland.

In **Cambodia** and the **Philippines**, the work plans for FAO action on FLR were developed providing a clear path for action in 2017.

Restoration efforts at regional and global levels

Several regional initiatives on FLR were enhanced through FAO technical support. FAO played a leading role in structuring the FLR dynamics in Asia Pacific and the Mediterranean, by facilitating the development of the Asia Pacific Strategy and Action Plan on FLR, and supporting the organization of the fifth Mediterranean Forest Week on FLR, leading to the Agadir Declaration. FAO also actively contributed, together with partners to develop capacities and advocate for FLR in Africa and Latin America, with their respective initiatives, i.e. the African restoration Initiative (AFR100) and 20x20.³⁴

³⁴ Initiative 20x20 is a country-led effort to bring 20 million hectares of land in Latin America and the Caribbean into restoration by 2020.

Success story 4: From restoring degraded lands to enhancing farmer's nutrition and income –Petén, Guatemala

Over the years, the land of Pedro Tiul, a farmer from the Poptun municipality in the Peten region, has degraded slowly and its fertility has decreased.

When the area was selected to pilot a new approach for restoring degraded lands, Pedro Tiul did not wait for long before deciding to participate. He abandoned a maize monoculture and adopted the agro forestry system proposed by the National Forest Institute, the Agriculture Ministry (MAGA) and FAO.

Together with his wife Dona Rita Bac, they received technical assistance and plants to start the restoration.

“I have always cultivated my field, but in a different way and without trees. I am now improving my *milpa* cultivation with forest species such as ramón and other species that produce food such as cassava, *macal* and *chaya*.”¹

South Peten is one of the areas where the Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism (FLRM) is promoting, (with the FMM support) locally-developed agro forestry systems as a tool to restore degraded lands.²

A particularly promising system is the one using the indigenous tree “ramón” (*Brosimum malicastrum*) and a variety of indigenous species for nutritious foods such as maize, “chaya”, “yucca”, “macal” and banana.

Cultural values form part of the sustainable land management in Petén. The ramón tree is considered a holy tree and a source of life in the Maya culture. While the fruits and seeds are consumed by the inhabitants, other parts such as branches, leaves, and shoots feed a large variety of animals such as parrots, monkeys, wild boar, deer, goats, which are also an indirect source of food for local people.

Twelve months into the project, Pedro Tiul can already see the results. Banana plants grew two meters high and provide shadow to the understory yuca, pumpkins and pineapple. Wild animals are back, able to find the food and the habitat they need, as the system imitates the structure of a forest.

The nutritious food produced ensures food security and side incomes, especially as during the first years the trees will not deliver timber or non-timber forest products.

“Step by step, I am incorporating other crops to my agroforestry system to produce food for my household. While my trees are growing, I sell and provide banana, cassava and tree seedlings to neighbours,” explains Pedro.

Through the restoration activities, the pollinator's population have recovered due to the higher diversity of insects - for instance, cassava plants support Melipona bees, bugs and bumblebees.

Pedro Tiul and his wife have successfully converted the unfertile land into a productive environment for food production mean while developing a functioning ecosystem.

In South Peten until 2016, 30 small farmers benefited from the FLRM Initiative in the pilot sites. These “restoration farmers” will be involved in the local extension system as demonstration sites to share experiences with other farmers in order to scale up the impact at region level.

^{1.} A *milpa* is a field, usually but not always recently cleared, in which farmers plant a several crops at once, for instance maize, squash, tomato or beans. *Macal* is a root crop with high protein and vitamin C content. It can be used in salads, soups and serves to make flour for bread. *Chaya* is a domesticated leafy green vegetable of the Maya region.

^{2.} In Guatemala, the FLRM supports the extension system of the Minister of Agriculture (MAGA) to define local models for restoration of degraded landscapes. It supports technical assistance for smallholder's trough exchanges, training, providing vegetative materials and linking the smallholders with incentive programs of National Forest Service (INAB).

Catalytic effects: Three important project proposals are under their final development stage, for implementation in 2017. The flexibility of the FMM funding and its wide geographical scope have been instrumental in the resource mobilization process and allowed to leverage these additional funds.

- Funded by the GEF, the restoration initiative (USD 54 million) will be jointly implement by UNEP, FAO and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in 10 countries. FAO will lead the implementation in five countries and will be responsible for knowledge sharing and dissemination on FLR issues at global level.
- Funded by the International Climate Initiative of the German Ministry of Environment (IKI) for USD 5.3 million, the project “The Paris Agreement in action: scaling up Forest and Landscape Restoration in the context of the Bonn Challenge to achieve the Nationally Determined Contributions by promoting joint mitigation and adaptation approaches in Africa, Pacific Islands and the Mediterranean.” aims at scaling up FLR to achieve the NDCs and is focused on three regional initiatives and six countries (Ethiopia, Fiji, Lebanon, Morocco, the Niger, and the Philippines).
- Funded by the French Fund for the Global Environment (FFEM), a project worth approximately USD 2 million aims at incentivizing stakeholders to restore and sustainably manage Sahel land to ensure long term ecosystem services provision and participate to the Land Degradation neutrality objective.

Assessment and monitoring of FLR efforts

Important progress has been made to improve and align FLR monitoring worldwide. At the Drylands & Forest and Landscape Restoration Monitoring Week organized at FAO headquarters in April 2016, a collaborative roadmap for FLR monitoring was adopted and will be implemented by an open coalition of partners with FAO’s leadership.³⁵ In 2016, FAO provided substantive support for its implementation and made preparatory work for the setup of a community of practice, facilitation of expert groups and preparation of a guidance document on FLR monitoring.

Focus on Innovation: Investments needed to achieve the ambitious restoration goals to which countries have committed to are huge: between USD 36 to 49 billion every year. The main barrier to tackling these amounts is not the lack of investors, but rather the lack of knowledge on the variety of new financing opportunities and their early stage of implementation.

The FLR Mechanism addresses both gaps by raising countries’ awareness on these opportunities through knowledge products, trainings and events on these novel instruments and by accelerating the design and implementation of innovative financing mechanisms at country level.

For example, in the context of the 40 million Tree Programme in Lebanon, the FLR Mechanism supports the development of a crowdfunding platform for raising funds from the Lebanese diaspora to plant trees throughout the country. In Cambodia, the FLRM designed a finance roadmap that includes training on Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES). In Rwanda and for the neighboring East African communities, the FLRM supports the Rwandan Ministry of Natural Resources in the organization of the Forest and Landscape Investment Forum, the first FLR market place organized under the auspice of NEPAD, the secretariat of the African restoration Initiative (AFR100).

³⁵ It has five streams of work: 1) Development of a guidance document on the design, establishment and operation of FLR monitoring systems, 2) Development of an interactive knowledge platform for FLR monitoring; 3) Forming and testing evolving technical alliances, mechanisms and / or networks to support effective FLR processes (including monitoring) in selected countries and regions; 4) Creating and facilitating a community of learning; 5) Form an innovation hub to support other activity streams, harnessing contributions from the science, technology and innovation communities.

Stimulating agroecology practices to enhance biodiversity and nutrition

The project started to build the foundations for the adoption of small-scale agro ecological farming systems in **Burkina Faso** and **Mali**, through the improvement of the scientific knowledge of agro ecology and capacity development and policy activities.

The project contributed to improving the scientific understanding of agroecological approaches, and their specific relevance to Africa through a scientific review “Legume Crops for Sustainable Farms in Sub-Saharan Africa”.

During the first year of implementation, the capacities of 450 farmers, master trainers in agroecology and farmers who lead agroecology projects were strengthened through a series of trainings delivered to farmers’ organizations and NGOs. Workshops had a specific focus depending on the needs expressed by local partners (agroforestry, seed production, livestock production and pest management). Farmers and future agroecology trainers learned techniques which allow them to enhance the sustainability and efficiency of their agricultural practices.

In **Burkina Faso**, a national platform of agroecology trainers was established, opening the way for knowledge sharing and the strengthening of trainers’ capacities.

Success story 5: a national platform for agroecology in Burkina Faso

In October 2016, an important step was made for agroecology in Burkina Faso: the first national platform for agroecology facilitators was established. This was done at a meeting which brought together about 80 facilitators in the Tang Zougou agroecological farm in the Central Plateau.

Agroecology was first introduced in the 1980’s thanks to the pioneering work by international experts. During the subsequent period, policies favoured high-input agriculture. The numerous small-scale agroecology interventions remained local and disconnected from each other. This started to change in 2015 when a national workshop brought together 70 local organizations working on agroecology from throughout the country.

Until October 2016, these organizations were only an unofficial network. Today, the network is structured and has been reinforced with the support of the FMM. Agroecology actors include organizations such as: AIDMR (*Association Inter-zone pour le Développement en Milieu rural*), BéoNéréc (network of agroecological farms) and APAD (*Association pour la Promotion de l’Agriculture Durable dans le Sanguié*). They sensitize farmers to agroecology knowledge and practices, in particular through capacity development activities. Trainers are the first mean of communication to sensitize rural population to agroecology.

Gathering actors into a structured platform encourages transmission of knowledge and data between organizations, prior to transmission to rural farmers and strengthen trainers’ capacity. Trainers have often various backgrounds, training techniques, and information. The platform will also allow member organizations to follow-up on common strategies to support agroecology activities in Burkina Faso.

In **Mali**, farmers can benefit from knowledge available in a set of 10 factsheets on tree species useful for agroecological and agroforestry systems. These materials fill a gap in agroforestry information, as existing material was targeted mainly at technicians and scientists.

Success story 6: In Mali, agroecology empowers women

In the Sikasso region of Mali, agroecology is helping women to have access to land. Access to land is often a real challenge for women and one of the hardest steps to overcome towards gaining autonomy.

The cooperative *La Convergence des Femmes Rurales pour la Souveraineté Alimentaire* (COFERSA) trains women in agroecological practices. Training their members in agroecology has helped COFERSA to make the case for accessing land. COFERSA represents 35 cooperatives and about 4 000 women in the Sikasso region.

“In each village where we do training, we talk to the village head and say: we, women have been trained, we have equipment; now we need land! Little by little, we got one hectare, then two and then a few hectares for COFERSA’s centre,” says Alimata Traoré, President of the cooperative.

Today COFERSA headquarters is spread over four hectares of land and hosts an agroecological school. In addition, 15 COFERSA cooperatives have some access to land. But it wasn’t easy. Women had to negotiate with local authorities and convince them.

“Only the chief of a village or a local mayor can give land to women. The owner would never accept for traditional, cultural or religious reasons,” says Traore. When women are given access to land, it is often not secure. “Some land is given to you; you are going to improve in one or two years. When the land is rich enough, just before a third harvest, the owners will come to tell you to leave the field”.

But over time women got access to some small land plots, demonstrating a true evolution of mentalities.

In 2016, with the FMM support, COFERSA organized several training workshops for women farmers on local seed production and biological pest control.

“Women learn the skills they need to produce well and importantly they learn that they are capable of using the land productively,” says Traoré. “This is very important, because the rest of the community also sees it,” she further explains.

Agroecology can make an important contribution to nutrition in the region of the country which is the most agriculturally productive region of Mali, but also paradoxically the most food insecure. Farmers who produce agroecologically rely on local varieties, often nutritious and diversified, rather than external inputs. In addition, there is ample evidence that agroecology can provide more stable and greater yields in places where other models of agriculture do not perform.

“Men, who once said they did not want to see us, now come to visit and to support us. Village chiefs, traditional leaders – we are respected by people – they no longer see us as a problem,” says Alimata. “Some men even ask me why we don’t integrate them in our workshops,” adds Alimata.

COFERSA is looking at the next step. After women’s access to agroecology and access to land, COFERSA’s strategy is now to strengthen their access to markets and, in particular, to create new markets for high quality products based on local biodiversity.

The project also plans to provide policy support to create an enabling environment for the adoption of relevant agroecology practices.

There is today a better understanding of farmers' organizations and civil society's vision on policies needed to support the agroecological transition in West Africa. Through a series of workshops, about 900 representatives of Malian farmers' organizations and civil society shared their experience and discussed the kind of public policies they want to advocate for. Participants called for a human rights approach to ensure access to food, land, water and healthy ecosystems.³⁶

In **Mali**, there is also a better understanding of the opportunities and challenges to bridge the biodiversity and nutrition gap thanks to a study on the measures necessary to integrate the biodiversity dimension into policies, programmes and national action plans on nutrition. In late 2016, it was decided to set up a national coordination on biodiversity and nutrition which will bring together farmer's organizations, NGOS, researchers, decision makers from the health and agriculture ministries and FAO.

Boosting food and nutrition security through integrated landscape management in Fiji and Samoa

The objective of the project is to improve food security and access to nutritious foods through improved and integrated land management. The 2016, the FAO Sub regional Office for the Pacific Islands (FAOSAP) planned and prepared activities to be implemented in 2017, in collaboration with relevant national authorities (see the revised project logframe with the list of activities to be implemented in 2017).

A small part of the project was implemented in 2016. FAO conducted an assessment of the damages caused by cyclone Winston in **Fiji** on tilapia farms and provided technical support for the design of the appropriate rehabilitation efforts with a view to restore eco-friendly and socially appropriate production practices.

2.3 Reduce rural poverty (SO3)

Poverty is a major cause of food insecurity and malnutrition and remains a global challenge. Under its Strategic Objective 3, FAO seeks to reduce rural poverty, improve rural livelihoods and dynamize and diversify the rural economy. In 2016, the FMM supported three projects contributing to enhance access to productive resources, services, organizations and markets (Outcome 3.1) and to enhance decent employment opportunities in rural areas (Outcome3.2).

Empowering communities and women to reduce rural poverty

In 2016, the Dimitra project contributed to strengthening rural organizations and institutions in **Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, the Niger, Mali and Senegal (Output 3.1.1)** where 50,000 rural women and men are better organized and empowered thanks to their membership in the Dimitra Clubs.³⁷ It is estimated that more than 1 million people from the targeted communities benefit from the clubs' achievements and improved access to information.

³⁶ They echoed the recommendations of the FAO Regional Meeting on Agroecology in Sub-Saharan Africa (November 2015) which underlined the importance of access to natural resources for smallholders, including access to land, water and biodiversity.

³⁷ The FAO Dimitra Clubs are groups of women, men and young people – mixed or not – who decide to organize themselves so as to work together to bring about changes in their communities. They meet regularly to discuss the challenges they face in their daily lives, make decisions and take action to resolve their problems.

In **Burundi**, despite the difficult political situation that prevented the provision of technical support, the 1,000 members of the Clubs have developed their resilience capacities through dialogue and gardening activities. Several women have emerged as leaders and have joined formal local organizations.

In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)**, the 305 Clubs in five provinces of the country have obtained a variety of results such as improved social and physical environment (cohesion, peace, sanitation, hygiene, etc.), the elimination of food taboos, the strengthening of technical capacities in vegetable gardening and fish farming (Kinshasa Province) and access to land and natural resources (South Kivu). About 200 social leaders (two thirds of which are women) and 18 community radio operators have been trained.

In the **Niger**, the 1,049 Dimitra Clubs have continued to enhance women's leadership, access to land, improved agriculture techniques and active participation of the poorest people in their communities. In most of the targeted villages, the clubs have boosted education. The methodological alliance between FFS and Dimitra Clubs is under way through interactions of 70 new FFS with the clubs to exchange on CSA techniques. In the context of a UN Joint programme on women's economic empowerment (RWEE), the Dimitra Clubs have been confirmed as entry point at village level for all activities.

Catalytic effects: Increased awareness of results and impact achieved by the Dimitra Clubs have led to a multiplication of partnerships, requests by governments and donors to implement the Clubs approach, resulting in new funding opportunities at country level.

In the **Niger**, the Government has allocated USD 1.6 million from its World Bank loan to implement the Dimitra Clubs approach in its new "*Programme d'appui à l'agriculture sensible aux risques climatiques* » (PASEC). Moreover, the Government will provide USD 400.000 to FAO for its technical assistance to PASEC on the Dimitra Clubs through a Unilateral Trust Fund agreement, the first ever in the country.

In the **DR Congo**, an agreement between FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture has been signed for the National Extension Services to be trained on the Dimitra approach. This reflects the willingness of the decentralized staff of the Ministry of Agriculture to be involved in supporting the approach and includes it in the provincial agriculture strategies (Haut Katanga Tshopo, Kikwit, and Kenge Provinces).

In addition, new impact areas increasingly benefit from the Dimitra approach, such as peace building, conflict resolution and post conflict situations. In the **DRC**, the approach has been integrated in the following projects and proposals: *Autonomisation des Femmes Rurales dans le programme agricole* funded by the African Solidary Trust Fund (ASTF); Stabilization of Priority Post-Conflict Areas - Transitional Development through Agricultural Value Chains & Livelihood Recovery and Diversification- Nord Kivu (WFP), funded by Germany; Strengthening Smallholder Farmers' Value Chains in the DRC - Purchase for Progress, Tanganyika (WFP), funded by Sweden; *Paix Résilience Équité pour l'Avenir* à Kitshanga, Nord Kivu, by MONUSCO.

In **Mali**, 30 Dimitra Clubs have been set up in Bandiagara, in the framework of a German-funded FAO project on resilience and nutrition in Mopti, at the end of 2016.

In **Senegal**, a GEF-funded Climate Resilience Project was launched in October by FAO Senegal. National capacity development has already begun and enabled the creation of 60 Dimitra Clubs in Tambacounda (out of 400 to be set up during the entire project), in connection with FFS.

What has emerged as a new force in 2016 is the wide use and strength of the Dimitra Clubs to improve impact of all rural development activities and to contribute to various SDGs (poverty, zero hunger, gender equality, climate action, etc.). The experience and success of the Dimitra Clubs as an entry point for the RWEE Joint Programme is of interest for replication in other joint programmes.

Success story 7: The Democratic Republic of the Congo: Dimitra Clubs, gender roles, food taboos and improved nutrition

In the northeast of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Tshopo Province is covered by the rainforest and watered by the Congo River and its tributaries.

On this huge territory, fishing is a key economic activity, traditionally controlled by men. However, recently, women have begun to make their contribution, thus breaking the traditional schemes of labor division between men and women.

This was possible thanks to the local Dimitra Club in the village of Isangi: “Men-women equality and the gender division of responsibility were discussed in our Dimitra Club for the first time. We have realized that women can also play a proactive role in fishing activities”, said Henri, one of club’s members.

Behaviors have gradually changed and today women carry out tasks that were previously attributed to men, such as fishing.

This redefinition of women’s roles increased the household’s fish catches and consequently their incomes. As a result, people’s diet is now more varied and balanced.

A few kilometers from Isangi, in Yalosuna, the Dimitra Clubs encouraged communities to fight against food taboos and resulting malnutrition.

“Tradition forbade women from eating catfish. People believed that if you eat it, your eyes, belly and arms will swell, your hair will fall out and your body will be ripped in pieces”, said Adama, a member of the local Dimitra Club.

Thanks to discussions and awareness activities in the Dimitra Clubs, things have changed. Adama and the other women of the village can enjoy previously forbidden food, which represents a new source of proteins, and an important step towards gender equality.

On the other bank of the Congo River, in the village of Bosukulu, the local Dimitra Club has introduced a new crop: soya bean, a legume that is highly rich in protein.

After discussions in the club a few months ago, members realized that their diets were not diversified enough and they decided to introduce new varieties of crops.

“We have introduced the culture of soya because people used to suffer from malnutrition, particularly children,” said Jean Besombi, leader of a local Dimitra Club.

All of these experiences are worth being shared, and the information is transmitted through community radio. Each week, the clubs discover what other clubs do, talk about it and build on these experiences.

Thanks to their work, the Dimitra Clubs allow communities to redefine their daily life and shape their future.

Focus on gender: All FMM projects paid specific attention to gender and reported concrete efforts to mainstream gender in one way or another.

In 2016, the FMM supported two gender-specific projects: Dimitra and the project on women empowerment along value chains. In addition, all FMM projects reported efforts and results to mainstreaming gender.

Projects generally encouraged and achieved gender balanced representation during trainings and project activities as shown in the following examples. In Kenya, 55 percent of people trained through the project on ecosystems approach were women. About 70 percent of the beneficiaries of new agroforestry practices in Guatemala and Honduras were women. Field trials on green cover crops had a majority of women participants. In Burundi, 70 percent of the 1 200 producers trained in 40 farmer fields schools on integrated agricultural practices were women.

Several projects supported the application of principles which include gender equity such as the projects on tenure, Sustainable Food and Agriculture or Decent Rural Employment (DRE).

The project promoting DRE paid specific attention to the gender dimension. In particular, gender issues are analysed as part of all analysis conducted at country level, as well as in supporting policies and strategies. One of the 7 lessons of the e-learning course on DRE is on rural women's empowerment in the context of the decent work agenda and one of the 5 modules of the DRE toolbox is on Women and Decent Work. In **Uganda**, FAO supported training and the revision of MAAIF and Office of Statistics tools for the integration of both gender and age considerations. In Senegal, 10 out of 24 youth innovators selected in the agribusiness competition in Ziguinchor were women.

In **Guatemala**, the project on the strengthening of the CSO and grassroots organizations in the VGGT processes implemented activities with the specific focus of "Gender and the VGGT".

In **Mali**, the main partner for the project on agroecology is COFERSA, a grouping of 36 rural women's cooperatives. COFERSA was established because women farmers felt that their issues were not sufficiently taken up by existing farmers' organizations.

In Focus: Measuring the gender gap related to food insecurity

The project has reported 2014/2015 global and regional prevalence estimates of moderate and severe food insecurity disaggregated by gender. "Based on the preliminary assessment for 2014–2015, gender disparities in food insecurity appear to be relatively low, with adult women being more affected than adult men almost everywhere. Southern Asia is the only region where the difference is substantial (3.8 percentage points)."

Job creation in small ruminant value chains in Ethiopia

(Project activities ended in July 2016)

In **Ethiopia**, the project successfully piloted the setup of small ruminant fattening businesses, leading to improved households' incomes and livelihoods.

The project achieved several results. First, there is now strong evidence of the potential for employment creation along small ruminant value chains in Ethiopia thanks to an assessment conducted with the Tigray Agricultural Research Institute (TARI) and Amhara Region Agricultural Research Institute (ARARI).

This knowledge was strengthened by evidence that emerged from field pilot activities. About 610 households in Amhara and Tigray can now run a small ruminant fattening business independently. They have increased their skills in small ruminant fattening and their ability to negotiate prices and access to input supplies and services. They have organized producer groups and feed is now more accessible thanks to collective action for transport. In August 2016, at the end of the project, beneficiaries were in the third cycle of fattening and were able to sell fattened animals with a profit, thus improving their income and livelihoods.

Access to financial services facilitated by the project through revolving funds set up at RuSaccos, Local Rural Saving and Credit Cooperatives, generated more membership to RuSaccos and opened new economic opportunities for poor households. The collaboration established with RUSACCOs ensures that fattening activities can continue and grow overtime.

Evidence informed the implementation of the Ethiopia Livestock Master Plan (2016), which foresees important investments in the livestock sector to meet a growing demand for animal source food. The information also fed into the preparation of a large-scale investment programme for the livestock sector in Ethiopia by the World Bank and the development and implementation of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation funded programme (MTF/GLO/686/BMG) called «The Small Ruminant Landscaping Grant » (started in 2016). This programme was directly stimulated by the project which generated the interest of the Foundation to identify major bottlenecks for the transformation of the small ruminant sub sector at national level.

The information generated by the project will allow scaling up activities in other parts of the country. The regional governments are considering the replication in adjacent Woredas and Kebeles.

In both regions, the capacity of the following actors has been strengthened: rural development agents, researchers from regional research institutes³⁸, Relief Societies of Tigray, the Amhara Livestock Resources and Development and Promotion Agency, two local implementing partners, expert in small ruminant value chains. In both regions, the offices of Agriculture at zonal and woreda levels have a better understanding of a successful approach to foster job opportunities in the small ruminant sector.

Fostering Decent Rural Employment (DRE)

The world is facing a global employment crisis, which has profound implications on rural poverty and the migratory crisis. Through its Integrated Country Approach (ICA), FAO supports member countries in restructuring of the agricultural sector and the diversification of the rural economy more effective in creating better jobs in rural areas, with a particular focus on youth.

At country level, the ICA project enhances the employment content and youth focus of policies and programmes for agricultural and rural development. The entire approach is geared towards sustainable

³⁸ Amhara Regional Agricultural Research Institute and Tigray Agricultural Research Institute.

policy change and places emphasis on strengthening the capacities of national institutions responsible for agriculture and labour to promote decent rural employment.

In 2015, FAO launched the ICA for promoting DRE in **Guatemala**, **Senegal** and **Uganda** with the FMM support (*Output 3.2.1*). The FMM ICA project is part of the broader FAO DRE programme which integrates regular budget and extra-budgetary resources and operates in more than 15 countries. The FMM ICA project is a crucial component of the broader DRE programme, representing around 15 percent of its total budget. In particular, it funds almost 50 percent of FAO dedicated country policy support on decent rural youth employment.

Several results were achieved in 2016, there is today a better understanding of the performance of youth programmes in the respective countries, the adoption of labour standards in the sector (with focus on youth as target group), and the youth aspirations as regards to working in rural areas thanks to several assessments and studies conducted during 2016.

Inclusive policy dialogues

In 2016, policy advice provided by FAO and the process of inclusive policy dialogue enabled the enhancement of strategic policy documents and the mobilization of a wide range of stakeholders on the rural youth employment agenda.

In **Guatemala**, the development of a National Decent Work Policy (launched in Feb 2017) was successfully supported by FAO to integrate rural dimensions. Furthermore, FAO supported policy dialogue at departmental level towards the formulation of a Rural Employment Strategy for the Department of San Marcos (to be formally adopted in 2017) – a technical roundtable has been established, which meets monthly, composed of 17 institutions.

In **Senegal**, the policy dialogue focused on engaging local government authorities and the preparation of a Strategy for DRE promotion at the local level. The dialogue builds on the successful development of the Rural Youth Employment policy in 2015 (to be officially endorsed in 2017) with FAO support. In addition, the bases have been set up for a National Observatory of Rural Employment (ONER) to be based at the Agence Nationale pour la Promotion de l'Emploi des Jeunes (ANPEJ), to ensure the monitoring of labour market, data collection and management in agricultural sectors, and rural youth access to market information regarding agricultural products.

In **Uganda**, the project supported the Youth in Agriculture Strategy and the mainstreaming of a youth component into the Extension policy and strategy, the Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (ASSP) and its M&E results framework, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF). The youth strategy development is an innovative policy process, where huge commitment has been mobilized and truly inclusive participation.

In each country, a pilot project was initiated or identified as a priority for 2017 to explore operational approaches to promote youth engagement in the agricultural sector.

Capacity development

The capacities of national stakeholders to promote decent rural youth employment were further strengthened through training and technical support. FAO country offices are also better equipped today

to promote DRE issues, in particular through the presence of a full-time consultant on DRE in each country office.

Several capacity development tools have been finalized and will be used in 2017 to train FAO's staff, including an e-learning on DRE, a global DRE policy database and a guidance document on mainstreaming decent rural employment in the strategic planning of agricultural development. An online DRE toolbox which encompasses all available resources for DRE promotion is also available.

At regional level, the ICA project has directly supported the formulation of a regional programme, entitled *Youth Employment: enabling decent agriculture and agri-business jobs*, to be launched in a regional workshop in April 2017. The validation of the programme by FAO Regional Office for Africa as one of the two new Special Programmes that will complement the regional initiatives of FAO Regional Office for Africa (RAF), demonstrates the increased commitment of the region in tackling the youth employment challenge in Africa.

Catalytic effects: In Senegal, FAO has been recognized as an implementation partner for the government's project «*Développement de l'Entreprenariat des jeunes dans l'Agriculture et l'Agroalimentaire*». The government project is part of the AfDB regional programme *Empowering Novel Agri-business -Led Employment for Youth* (ENABLE YOUTH) and supports graduated youth in becoming successful agripreneurs.¹ Thanks to FAO's advocacy work, it was decided that FAO would complement the project by supporting more vulnerable youth, non-graduated, to access modern value chains. In this context, the Ministry of Youth/ANPEJ committed to contribute approximately 500,000 USD to the establishment of 4 platforms (adopting the model developed by FAO of *Modèle d'Insertion des Jeunes dans l'Agriculture [MIJA] platforms*) to support the integration of young people in the agricultural sector.

¹ The [ENABLE Youth \(Empowering Novel Agri-Business-Led Employment for Youth in African Agriculture\)](#) is an initiative through which the AfDB seeks to reach out to close to 800,000 youth in 20 countries in southern, eastern and western Africa regions. The programme aims to generate 20,000 internships, 10,000 agribusiness start-ups, and 30,000 new jobs in rural and urban areas, leading to incomes of at least US \$450 per month.

2.4 Enable inclusive and efficient agrifood systems (SO4)

Globalization, rapid urbanization and changing consumer preferences have created opportunities for agricultural and food systems. They also represent new challenges for countries such as growing malnutrition or food safety issues, and can also threaten the weakest segments of societies such as women, youth, indigenous people, small scale farmers, herders and fishermen who have less access to education, resources, capital and markets.

FAO supports the transition towards inclusive and efficient food systems. Strengthened agriculture and food systems have a critical role to play in achieving the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals of eliminating poverty and hunger, and increasing resilience to climatic and economic shocks.

In 2016, three FMM projects contributed to more efficient and inclusive agrifood chains by addressing important areas of work: the reduction of food losses and wastes whose importance for the sustainability of the planet resources is now fully acknowledged translating in SDG target 12.3³⁹ (*Output 4.2.2*), the role

³⁹ Aiming at halving food waste and reduce food loss globally by 2030.

of women in agrifood chains (*Output 4.2.3*) and the stimulation of investments in agrifood chains (*Output 4.3.2*).

Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste (FLW) Reduction⁴⁰

Through its Global Initiative for Food Loss and Waste reduction, FAO is actively involved in tackling the immense challenge of food loss and waste at local, national and international levels.

In 2016, FAO with the support of the FMM continued to ensure that worldwide action for Food Loss and Waste reduction by public and private actors is well coordinated to avoid duplication and stimulate synergies and resource sharing. Coordination is essential, given the magnitude and complexity of the FLW issue and the number of initiatives started worldwide to address it.

In 2016, FAO continued to play a key role in increasing awareness and knowledge on the causes, impact and approaches to reduce food losses and waste and remains a central point for global information on FLW. This was achieved through the continuous maintenance and updating of a crucial platform for centralizing and sharing resources, experiences and knowledge (Save Food Web site and associated products such as the newsletter, forum discussions, etc.). The Save Food network of partners has increased in size – about 1000 members, against 500 last year, many of which are engaged in the Community of Practice on FLW.

In 2016, support has been provided to the development and establishment of new platforms on FLW reduction, in particular the Champions 12.3 platform and the EU platform on food waste reduction.

Collaboration continued with partners to develop educational materials for school children on FW prevention and to develop FAO's Global Food Loss index.⁴¹

In the Andhra Pradesh state of **India**, FAO supported an assessment of food losses for mango, rice, milk and chickpea value chains contributing to the general understanding of food loss extent, impact and causes. The skills of 15 researchers from the Andhra Pradesh state were strengthened to conduct the assessment.

Empowering women along agrifood value chains

Women are the backbone of the rural economy. Too often relegated in the lowest paid and unskilled segments of value chains and the lowest value sectors, they lack access to productive resources, education and training to develop their immense potential. This “gender gap” represents a missed opportunity to secure sustainable development for the agricultural sector as well as improved food security and nutrition for all.

The project activities aim at unlocking women's potential along value chains and offering them more opportunities, ultimately triggering multiplier effects in particular on food and nutrition security.

In 2016, FAO finalized eleven Gender Sensitive Value Chain (GSVC) assessments to identify gender gaps and opportunities for value chain development support in the following value chains: fisheries (Burkina Faso, Tunisia, Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire), dairy (Ethiopia, Kenya and Rwanda), cassava (Côte d'Ivoire), tomato (Ethiopia), tropical fruits (Kenya) and cross border trade, with focus on fisheries and horticulture (Rwanda).

⁴⁰ The FMM provides support to activities and projects under the umbrella of the Global Initiative on FLW Reduction (Save Food). The report provides information only on the FMM component of the Umbrella Programme.

⁴¹ In particular with FAO Statistics and the World Resource Institute.

Women active in selected value chains benefited from the delivery of labor-saving small-scale technologies which contribute to value addition, enhanced food safety and hygiene in **Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Rwanda and Tunisia**. Capacity building in the use and maintenance of the equipment has also accompanied the facilitated access to equipment for fish, cassava, dairy and horticulture processing products.

About 3,200 people (from women's associations, small-scale enterprises, platforms and cooperatives) in Burkina Faso (fisheries value chain), Côte d'Ivoire (fisheries value chain), Ethiopia (tomato value chain), Ghana (fisheries value chain), Kenya (dairy and tropical fruits value chains), Rwanda (dairy value chain) and Tunisia (fisheries value chain) learned new skills and developed their capacities for the development of gender sensitive and efficient value chains.

In addition, the foundations for a policy dialogue on VC development and women empowerment in specific value chains were established in **Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, and Tunisia**.

In **Burkina Faso**, the policy framework and regulations for small-scale fisheries were reviewed and analysed with public institutions and recommendations were made to ensure women empowerment along the value chains.

In **Côte d'Ivoire**, extension officers from the Ministry of Fisheries have now the capacity to conduct gender sensitive value chain analysis. A one-day policy dialogue opened opportunities for the establishment of an inter-branch organization for stakeholders involved in the cassava value chain.

In **Ethiopia**, a multi-stakeholder policy platform and task force involving Women's Affairs' Office, Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development and FAO were established to identify policy constraints and actions to facilitate women's access to the higher added value segments of the horticulture value chain.

In **Kenya**, members of the task force who will review the national livestock policy have been capacitated on how to mainstream gender in policy formulation thanks to capacity development activities. A policy multi-stakeholder platform was set up to foster advocacy on major constraints faced by women in tropical fruit value chains to access markets.

In **Tunisia**, a national stakeholders' workshop organized to share the findings of the VC analysis and develop a national strategy for the economic empowerment of women involved in the small-scale fisheries value chain. The yearly "Arrêté ministériel" which lays down the conditions for fishing and market placement of clams was revised to ensure fair marketing practices.

Normative products are now available in the hand-book "Developing gender-sensitive value chains. A guiding Framework" that helps policy-makers and field practitioners to integrate gender equality dimensions more effectively and systematically in their interventions. A training package in gender-sensitive value chain development for institutions and service providers, with focus on coaching skills is also being used for targeting organizations and institutions in the FMM countries.

Voices from Rwanda: crossing borders - Challenges of women involved in informal cross-border trade

Despite efforts to formalize trade within Africa, it is very common to see women crossing borders with their heads and backs laden and arms overloaded with goods for sale.

Informal cross-border trade (ICBT) refers to imports and exports of goods and services that does not pass through custom controls and therefore escapes the regulatory framework for taxation and social protection.

Many of the traders involved in ICBT are self-employed women who seek a market outlet for their products and to generate revenues to often cover basic needs such as food and schooling. They are not able to enter the formal sector due to difficulties in getting access to travelling documents or trading licenses, overcharging by customs officials and lack of knowledge of official procedures.

Nevertheless, informal women traders often face undue taxes or the confiscation of goods.

In Rwanda, FAO is supporting women informal trader through the creation of a task force together with UN Women, the Catholic Relief Service, governmental bodies, international organizations and NGOs to coordinate and harmonize activities and jointly formulate interventions in the following areas:

1. Policy advocacy at the level of regional economic communities and member states to implement harmonized trade-policy mechanisms, including those on small-scale and informal trade;
2. Recognition of the economic contribution of women in informal trade of food products;
3. Development of infrastructures and services to support women informal traders at the borders;
4. Translation into local language of regulations and protocols on export requirements, simplified trade regimes, tax-exemption and reduced tax rates for the more exported agricultural products;
5. Support selected informal women trader associations to register and thus have a legal status to enhance their voice in the decision-making process at policy level.

So far, the task force has successfully brought to the attention of experts and policy makers the potential that small-scale trade has for poverty alleviation.

Simultaneously, the main challenge, and achievement is to draw out from invisibility the thousands of women and men who are getting their livelihood crossing borders every day.

Stimulating investments in agribusiness and agro-industry

(Project activities ended in August 2016)

Inadequate public and private investments continue to hinder the development of inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems. The lack of financial services and products that adapt to the rural and agricultural sector and the lack of financial literacy are some of the constraints limiting investments and the development of these systems.

The FMM funded project aimed at stimulating local investments in the agribusiness and agro-industries sectors, enhancing the development impact of such investments and contributing to inclusiveness and poverty reduction.

In the **Cook Islands**, seven new agribusiness were established in 2016 through a matching grants facility, which supports the establishment of new agribusinesses. As a result of the strong impact of the intervention in 2015 and 2016, the Bank of Cook Islands is considering the development of a new agricultural portfolio.⁴²

In East and Central Africa, the capacity of 22 risk-management, credit and IT staff of financial institutions was strengthened to perform risk-management and agricultural loan appraisal processes for investments in agriculture and agribusinesses. As a result, a number of financial institutions – notably KCB Kenya and KCB Uganda - expressed interest in a collaboration that would involve an institution-wide capacity building initiative that supports KCB's recent strategic focus on growing their agribusiness SME lending portfolio. Discussions in this regard are ongoing.

FAO provided technical assistance to the Agricultural Commodity Exchange for Africa (ACE) to increase participation of the SMEs and smallholder farmers to the warehouse receipt system in **Malawi**. To better connect farmer groups to ACE's warehouse receipt system and ACE's overall financial services, a training package on financial literacy was developed for smallholder farmers and disseminated via ACE extension agents.

There is also a better understanding of contexts for investments in agribusiness through the preparation of three studies: study on financial services provided by microfinance institutions to producers' organizations, paper on the innovations for inclusive agricultural finance and risk mitigation mechanisms in **Morocco**, and a study on the feasibility of the provision of crop-insurance in **Fiji**.

⁴² In 2015, eleven agribusinesses were established through a small matching grants facility funded by the FMM, 24 agribusinesses were strengthened through mentoring and training and three youth groups were trained on business and awarded with further grants by the Bank of Cook Islands.

3. Lessons learned

Delivering results

As noted last year, satisfactory results delivery is generally recorded for project activities focusing on capacity development, the piloting of new agricultural practices or the development of guidance. Projects focusing on policy work have generally a slower delivery due to the time needed to raise awareness and forge the political will and leadership needed for policy work. Policy work often needs to be accompanied by capacity building on technical matters. Despite the challenges, several results were registered in countries where the environment was favorable.

A lesson learned is the recommendation to choose selected entry points for policy advice instead of trying to influence the full spectrum of policy processes.

Regarding policy work on climate change and national adaptation plans, lessons learned are: financial incentives or plans for raising additional funds should be developed from the beginning of the process, and countries need capacity development within their institutions to address climate change in a more comprehensive way.

Many projects underlined the need to work both at policy and field level simultaneously, and the benefits of it, as experienced by the development of the Sustainable Food and Agriculture vision, the Integrated Country Approach on DRE and the empowerment of women along value chains. Working at both levels enables the “ground truthing” of the policy work which is ultimately strengthened by the field experience. However, operating at both levels can be problematic due to the funding levels which not always allow the implement of relevant field activities.

Several projects noted the deep interest expressed by farmers for sustainable practices. There was generally a strong involvement in field research and testing conducted.

Land ownership can be a challenge to the uptake of new practices for the adequate management of natural resources.

The success encountered by some projects and the increasing number of requests for support generated can require the design and implementation of capacity development strategies, the development of new programmes and the mobilization of new resources.

Capacity development remains a major challenge, particularly at local institutions. Some projects suffered from the lack of technical institutional expertise at country level which slowed down project delivery.

Partnerships

Partners remain essential for the successful delivery of projects and the multitude of partnerships established by the projects is a good indicator of their importance. It is essential to identify champions and key partners since the inception phase to smooth implementation.

Implementation period

Several projects would have benefited from a longer implementation period which would have enabled a better mastering of innovations introduced and skills developed and the strengthening of partnerships newly established and ultimately increases the project results' sustainability in the long term.

FMM modalities

Projects had to develop mitigation measures to circumvent the uncertainty created by the annual funding cycle, which puts at stake the management of human resources, impedes visibility on a potential follow up with national partners and forces to implement activities in a very short timeframe. Often, they chose partners which are already well experience and are able to include new work in their regular stream of work.

Monitoring results

The second year of implementation of results monitoring as per the FAO results framework shows that progress has been made in reporting results in the corporate monitoring systems. In 2016, FAO continued its efforts to ensure country offices are included in FMM supported projects from the preliminary proposal design phase till the results reporting which has strengthened headquarters engagement with country offices. In this regard, country offices have been more involved in the preparation of new project proposals in 2016 than in previous years and proposals regional offices have submitted in 2017.

Annex 1. FAO and FMM results delivery in 2016 against output indicators

Progress in 2016: ● Fully achieved (≥ 100%); Δ Partially achieved (< 100%)

FAO OUTPUTS TO WHICH FMM CONTRIBUTES - 2016	FAO delivery	End 2016 target	Progress against target	FMM delivery
Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition (SO1)				
Output 1.1.3. Indicator. Number of organizations that have strengthened capacities for human resource and organizational development in the food security and nutrition domain as a result of FAO support	25	18	●	2
Output 1.3.1. Indicator. Number of countries that improved monitoring and analysis of food security and nutrition, including the contributions of different sectors, for informed decision-making as a result of FAO support	32	11	●	1
Increase and improve the provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner (SO2)				
Output 2.1.1. Indicator. Number of FAO-supported initiatives that used inclusive and participatory approaches to validate and facilitate uptake of innovative practices for sustainable agricultural production	107	116	Δ	4
Output 2.1.2. Indicator. Number of FAO supported initiatives conducted to identify, document, and facilitate uptake of integrated and multi-sectoral strategies for sustainable ecosystem management, restoration and climate change adaptation and mitigation	54	71	Δ	3
Output 2.1.3. Indicator. Number of public and private knowledge organizations and institutions, management agencies and networks that received organizational and institutional and/or technical capacity development support from FAO	56	71	Δ	8
Output 2.2.1. Indicator. Number of countries supported with analyses of governance issues and options for integrated agricultural and natural resources sector sustainability	15	13	●	3

Output 2.2.2. Indicator. Number of policy processes with cross-sector dialogue on integrated and more sustainable agricultural and natural resource production systems that were supported by FAO	27	18	•	2
Reduce Rural Poverty (SO3)				
Output 3.1.1. Indicator. Number of countries in which support was provided to create an enabling environment for rural organizations and institutions, as well as the empowerment of the rural poor	18	8	•	2
Output 3.1.3. Indicator. Number of countries in which support was provided for the development and implementation of pro-poor, gender-sensitive knowledge, science and technologies for increased availability of food and better access to markets	14	7	•	1
Output 3.2.1. Indicator. Number of countries in which assistance was provided for the drafting or revision of ARD policies, strategies and programmes to integrate Decent Rural Employment (DRE) principles as a central element or for the implementation of DRE programmes	6	6	•	2
Output 3.2.3. Indicator. Number of knowledge products on DRE developed and disseminated	12	5	•	1
Enable More Inclusive and Efficient Agrifood Systems (SO4)				
Output 4.2.2 Indicator. Number of countries provided FAO support for reducing food waste and loss	27	13	•	1
Output 4.2.3 Indicator. Number of countries provided with FAO support to implement inclusive, efficient and sustainable value chains	25	15	•	3
Output 4.3.1. Indicator. Number of institutions receiving FAO support to increase the availability of financial products and services to the agricultural sector	29	19	•	3

Annex 2. Presentation of projects' outcomes, outputs and activities

Increase the use of the VGGT among CSOs and grassroots organizations - FMM/GLO/111/MUL

Summary and Project Objectives: the project objective is to enhance the capacity of CSOs and grassroots organizations to contribute to policy processes, multistakeholder platforms, working groups and other dialogues on the implementation of the VGGT.⁴³

After the first year of implementation (2015), which showed that the model of support was successful, it was decided to enlarge the number of countries participating; support the inclusion of the approach into other projects; and scale-up the project by training potential networks of users on the methodology.

Project start date: July 2014.

Contributes to SO1, and Output 1.1.1 and 1.2.1.

Main 2016 Results

- Capacities of CSOs and grassroots organizations on the use of the VGGT developed and enhanced in **Colombia, Liberia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Senegal and Sierra Leone** (between 20 to 250 people have been trained and up to 1500 have been sensitized per country).⁴⁴
- Capacities of an additional 155 members of CSOs strengthened in **Nepal**, about 251 people in **Guatemala** with a special focus on the role of women and 90 people in **South Africa**.
- The learning framework and its approach presented to groups interested in using it, such as the MERCOSUR Specialized Meeting on Family Farming whose members were also trained on using it, the International Land Coalition and CSOs from Central Asia.
- The Learning framework "Putting the VGGT into practice: A learning guide for civil society" finalized in partnership with the International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC) and adapted by different partners and teams to specific target groups, i.e. producer organizations (OPC Cooperative Team) and farmer organizations (WFO). Technical support provided to ActionAid (AA) for the adaptation to its Juridical Guide and other AA material.
- Capacity building tools and knowledge products prepared, in particular a new documentation related to "Gender and the VGGT" and an analytical framework for the analysis of investment projects through a VGGT lens and two videos on the role of CSOs in the development of the VGGT.⁴⁵
- The successful implementation of the first phase of the project attracted external funding for activities at country level. This allowed the project to cover 12 countries instead of the 6 initially planned.

⁴³ The project is part of the umbrella VGGT implementation programme. The contribution of the two-year FMM (2014-2016) represents approximately five percent of the four year implementation programme.

⁴⁴ New capacities are: (i) knowledge of the VGGT; (ii) use of the VGGT to analyse systematically cases where governance of tenure can be improved; (iii) to plan activities to support the VGGT implementation; (iv) to network on governance of tenure issues; and (v) to strengthen the participation of CSOs in the multistakeholders platforms which have been established under parallel FAO projects.

⁴⁵ Also supported through GCP/GLO/347/UK

Indicative project log frame – Outcome, outputs and activities conducted (2015&2016) and planned⁴⁶

Project Outcome: Enhanced and meaningful contribution of CSOs and grassroots organizations to policy processes, multistakeholder forums, working groups and other dialogues on the implementation of the VGGT
Output 1. Capacity building tools on the use of VGGT tailored to CSO and grassroots organizations available
<p>2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An innovative training, specifically designed for CSOs, developed in a form of a modular framework to increase the use of the “VGGT among CSOs and grassroots organizations” in partnership with Food First Information and Action Network (FIAN) International.⁴⁷ <p>2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning framework “Putting the VGGT into practice: A learning guide for civil society” finalized in partnership with the IPC. New documentation related to “Gender and the VGGT” (in Spanish) developed and used as a base for the ToTs conducted in Guatemala. It also served as a base for the production of 7 country case studies. Developed analytical framework for the analysis of investment projects through a VGGT lens (in French). Facilitated the translation in Mongol of the Technical Guide on Pastoralism funded by GCP/GLO/347/UK. Technically supported the development of two videos on the role of CSOs in the development of the VGGT funded through GCP/GLO/347/UK. The videos will be used as tools in the learning guide. <p>2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication of the learning guide (in English, Spanish and French). Create an online repository for access to the training materials, case studies, and strategies for the implementation of the VGGTs at country level. Create an innovative communication tool for feedback, exchange and information sharing to promote continued improvement of the materials and methodologies and sharing of ideas and strategies among practitioners on VGGT implementation. Create one facilitated e-learning course (in English, Spanish and French) on the training material. Create one Community of Practice for trained facilitators and participants. Conduct bi-annual webinars on the learning guide and its implementation at country level. Disseminate the learning guide and information within FAO at HQ and regional/country levels.
Output 2. Enhanced capacity of CSOs and grassroots organizations on the use of the VGGT
<p>2015- Activities were implemented in Guatemala, Malawi, Myanmar, Nepal, the Niger, Senegal and South Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National partners identified in liaison with FIAN International and the FAO offices; Letters of Agreement (LoA) negotiated with national partners, technical follow-up and provision of guidance to ensure systematic reporting; technical support provided to customize and roll-out the first training for each national partner; sensitization activities and trainings implemented by the national partners⁴⁸. <p>2016</p> <p><u>Trainings and sensitization activities to countries selected under phase 2 of the project</u></p> <p>Mongolia</p>

⁴⁶ The log frame was developed for the reporting done in the FMM Annual report. Activities planned for 2017 are part of the follow up project funded by the FMM in 2017.

⁴⁷ The project has been led in partnership from the design of the modular framework, to the in-country technical assistance and joint co-evaluation of the I Phase achievements. At the global level, the partnership was made with Food First Information and Action Network (FIAN) whilst at the country level, seven national level organizations were partnered.

⁴⁸ The participants trainings were either all CSO members or a blended audience of CSO members and government staffs. The choice of the participants was the responsibility of the National Partners, although FAO could provide some guidance and advice. This choice was deeply driven by each national context.

- A four-day ToTs conducted by People Centered Conservation Mongolia (PCC) for 30 participants. The draft law on pastureland presented by a representative of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) was discussed.
- Two sensitization events organized by PCC (about 50 participants). The latter was organized in collaboration with Centre for Policy Research (PCR) and MOFA, participants were sensitized on the VGGT and discussion was held on the draft law.

The Philippines:

- A four-day ToTs conducted by the Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC) for 21 participants. The activities with ANGOC are complementary to the TCP *“Mainstreaming the Voluntary Guidelines for Responsible Governance of Tenure”* in the country, which aims to contribute to the government’s capacity to strengthen land tenure governance consistent with the VGGT.

Colombia

- One training for facilitators (10 participants), 3 ToTs at national level (165 participants) and 3 ToTs at local level (60 participants) conducted by the *Federación Nacional Unitaria Agropecuaria* (FENSUAGRO). FENSUAGRO, a civil society organization, is involved in the implementation of the peace agreement. The objective is to increase the capacity of CSOs involved in the ToTs to use the VGGT as a contribution to the peace process.

Liberia

- One 4-day ToTs at national level, three regional awareness raising workshops, and a one-day workshop conducted by Voice of the Voiceless (VoV) to consolidate the outputs of the regional raising awareness workshops. Each event saw the participation of 20 to 30 participants. Exchange visit to Sierra Leone was organized to share experience on the implementation of the VGGT.

Sierra Leone⁴⁹

- One 4-day ToTs at national level on VGGT and the new National Land Policy; two 2-day training/orientation programmes at provincial level; two 2-day sensitization workshops at provincial level conducted by Action for Large-Scale Land Acquisition Transparency (ALLAT)/Green Scenery. 100 people participated in these trainings/events. Exchange visit to Liberia organized to share experience on the implementation of the VGGT.

Senegal⁵⁰

- ToTs (20 participants) conducted by the Conseil National de Concertation et de Coopération des Ruraux and developed and field-tested an analytical framework for the analysis of investment projects through a VGGT lens.

Disseminate the use of the modular framework

- Dissemination strategy for the modular learning framework produced by FIAN International;
- A two-day regional workshop conducted for the Latin American and Caribbean region with the participation of MERCOSUR’S Specialised Meeting on Family Farming (REAF) and Guatemala and Colombia, partners of the FMM project (20 participants). Participants were trained on the use of the learning framework. National workshops to be implemented in 6 of the REAF countries in 2017.
- A two-day regional workshop conducted on the use of the learning guide with the participation of 40 participants from CSOs of the FAO Europe and Central Asia region⁵¹ and some CSOs national partners of the FMM project (Nepal, Sierra Leone, Mongolia, and the Philippines).
- Technical support to OPC Cooperative Team for the adaptation of the learning guide for producer organizations.
- Technical support to the World Farmers Organization (WFO) for the adaptation of the learning framework for farmer organizations audience.
- Technical support to ActionAid (AA) on the adaptation of learning guide with AA Juridical Guide and other AA material.

⁴⁹ provision of technical assistance provided under the FMM and activities of national partners funded by GCP/GLO/347/GER

⁵⁰ provision of technical assistance provided under the FMM and activities of national partners funded by FAO regular programme)

⁵¹ also part of the project RA301020000M1 - MDF E1: Promoting secure land tenure within the framework of the VGGT

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the learning guide to the International Land Coalition (ILC). <p><u>More in-depth trainings and activities for CSOs of phase 1 countries</u></p> <p>Nepal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five ToTs at provincial level and one three-day national level ToTs workshop on the implementation of VGGT (155 participants) conducted by FIAN Nepal. Focus on the new constitution and the post-disaster situation. MPs involved in the ToTs agreed to consider the facts and suggestions provided during the training in the amendment process of the National Park and Conservation Act. <p>Guatemala:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight ToTs at local level and one ToTs at national level (224 participants) conducted by the Fundación Guillermo Toriello. Focus on gender aspects of the VGGT. The results of the ToTs and case studies will feed into the strategy defined by the FAO office to promote legal and institutional changes to strengthen women's rights to land. <p>South Africa (co-funded by FAO regular programme):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three ToTs at local level were conducted by Masifundise Development Trust with a total of 90 participants. <p>2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct regional training courses and stocktaking exercises in two to three regions/sub-regions. • Train CSOs at national and sub-national level in 3 new countries. • Provide support in 3 countries on the implementation of selected action plans for increasing the use of the VGGT by CSOs partners that participated in the previous phases of the project.
<p>Output 3. Knowledge on experiences and lessons learnt to increase the use of the VGGT by CSOs available and disseminated.</p>
<p>2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication supports prepared (video of the training in Malawi and on the stocktaking meeting); • Presentation of the project at international events (International Land Coalition Global Land Forum, Dakar, Senegal, May 2015), Land and Water days (FAO, November 2015). <p>2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document on <i>Capitalization on activities conducted under the project 1st phase</i> covering 7 countries. • Draft document: Case Study Template. • Lessons learned and impact evaluation of the VGGT framework in Sierra Leone and Senegal included in A good practice on multi-actor dialogue - The Voluntary Guidelines at the heart of Senegal's tenure reform and in A good practice on the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure - A multi-actor and multi-sector approach in Sierra Leone funded by GCP/INT/810/BEL and GCP/GLO/347/GER funds. • Two regional workshops organized to share experience on how CSOs are using the VGGT and on the way CSOs used the learning framework to support their work plans on tenure related issues (Budapest and Santiago de Chile). <p>2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalization of the Case Study Template • Finalization of the document <i>Capitalization on activities conducted under project 1st phase</i>. • Experience and results of the project to be documented.

In 2017, another component will be added to the project to support national multi-stakeholder platforms to include CSOs and address their tenure concerns: (i) provide support for the operative implementation of 5 national platforms; (ii) provide financing to catalytic interventions to 5 national platforms.

Lessons learned: To circumvent the uncertainty created by the annual funding cycle, which puts at stake the management of human resources, impedes visibility on a potential follow up with national partners and forces to implement activities in a very short timeframe, several mitigation measures were identified such as: i) choosing a national partner already developing activities on the VGGT and able to include the

new capacities gained into the regular stream of work; ii) enhancing the linkages between the national partner and the multi stakeholders platforms of dialogue through involvement of the steering committees to guarantee continuity; iii) FAO's technical backstopping role keeping a low profile during the ToTs to ensure ownership of the methodology by the national partners.

Voices of the Hungry (VoH) - FMM/GLO/106/MUL

The VoH Project is part of a wider umbrella project (PGM/MUL/2013-2018/VOH) supported also by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (DFID) and FAO⁵². Results presented below cover the entire project (and not only results achieved with the FMM support).

Summary and project objectives: The overarching aim is to improve policy and programme response to global hunger through an improved monitoring of food insecurity. The **specific objectives** of the project are the following two interlinked ones:

- the establishment of a valid global standard and related tool for measuring the severity of food insecurity based on people's self-reported experiences of food hardships, for use throughout the world in different contexts and at various scales of application (national assessment, programme monitoring, impact assessment, etc.). The tool developed is called the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES).
- the application of the FIES Survey module at national level covers over 150 countries annually to produce comparable indicators on the prevalence of food insecurity of individuals at moderate and severe levels or at severe levels. The data is collected through a contractual arrangement with the Gallup® World Poll survey (GWP) that provides nationally representative data in over 150 countries.

Project start date: December 2013

Project contributes to: FAO SO1 and Outputs 1.3.1 and 1.3.2.

Main 2016 results:

- Official endorsement of indicators produced using the FIES, to measure progress towards the 2030 Agenda for SDG 2, Target 2.1. by the UN General Assembly in September 2016;
- FIES-based estimates of the Prevalence of Moderate and Severe Food Insecurity for 2014 and 2015, for 147 countries informed the first UN Secretary General's [report on Sustainable Development Goals](#) and the FAO 2016 Regional Panorama reports.
- Capacity of professionals from 30 national or sub regional organizations to use the FIES developed.
- The FIES increasingly used by partner organizations (German Cooperation Agency – GIZ-, USAID, World Bank, WFP) and integrated in partners' surveys modules or monitoring frameworks.
- Greater awareness of the FIES worldwide thanks to advocacy, communication and partnership initiatives.

⁵² The UK contributed USD 5 Million and FAO USD 1.98 million. Considering the financial support received to date from all resource partners (USD 9.38 million) including FAO, the FMM contributes for about 25% (USD 2.4 million) of the implementation of the umbrella project. Additional funding has been secured from the FMM for 2017 (USD 1.5 million for global SDG monitoring of SDG indicators 2.1.1 and 2.1.2) and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (MTF /GLO/707/BMG, USD 4.5 million).

Project log frame – Outcomes, outputs and activities conducted (2015&2016) and planned (2017)

Project Outcomes: timely and comparable annual global data that measures people's conditions of food insecurity at different levels of severity, based on their reported experiences, improved methods and tools for data collection and analysis.
Output 1 -A global standard for measuring people's experience with food security is established.
<p>2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual expert review of the methodology to define the reference scale and the calibration methods by experts in the fields of measurement theory, psychometrics, statistics, and food security analysis. Strong conditional endorsement of the validity of the methodology by the reviewers. Need to evaluate the actual results and cross validate them against available evidence for a full endorsement; first technical report "Methods for estimating comparable rates of food insecurity experienced by adults in 147 countries" prepared based on 2014 data collection by GWP and analysed by FAO; second round of review by National Statistics Offices in the world. Soundness of the methods and the credibility of the 2014 preliminary results confirmed. <p>2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official endorsement by the UN General Assembly, in September 2016, of indicators produced using the FIES, to measure progress towards the 2030 Agenda for SDG 2, Target 2.1. FIES-based estimates of the Prevalence of Moderate and Severe Food Insecurity for 2014 and 2015, for 147 countries, provided to the UN Statistical Division SDG indicator database. These estimates informed the first UN Secretary General's report on Sustainable Development Goals. Methodological research: analysis of the GWP India Extended State Survey conducted to test the effect of using different time reference periods and the household versus individual reference. <p>2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a baseline at country and regional level to monitor countries' progresses towards SDG 2.1 targets.
Output 2 -Datasets of experienced food insecurity as collected by GWP in 150 countries annually is owned by FAO.
<p>2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2015, 151 data sets were collected by Gallup for a total of 300 for 2014 and 2015; quality assurance and analysis of the data received from Gallup on a monthly basis. <p>2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 141 national data sets were collected by Gallup in 2016 for a total of 441 data sets for 2014, 2015 and 2016. quality assurance and analysis of the data received from Gallup on a monthly basis. <p>2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online platform providing access to the full set of FIES micro data and results produced by FAO. FIES data published on a new FAO webpage ("Hunger Portal") dedicated to SDG 2 monitoring.
Output 3 -A new set of indicators of the extent of experienced food insecurity at different levels of severity based on the FIES is used and published for 140 countries and the linkages with policies on food security is demonstrated.
<p>2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence of food insecurity produced for 147 countries (based on 2014 data collection); ten licenses granted to researchers to carry out analysis on links between food insecurity and other development dimensions using the entire GWP data; inclusion of the FIES in a series of surveys supported⁵³;

⁵³ A private national survey in Bangladesh, a research coordinated by the Society for Social and Economic Research in **India**, a provincial survey by the University of Kwa-Zulu Natal (**South Africa**), surveys conducted in **Malawi**, a national survey on Household Living Conditions in **Burkina Faso**, Food Security Measurement Survey conducted in **Mauritania**, Micronutrient Survey and an end-

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> research partnership established with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on the use of FIES to monitor children's food insecurity; agreement to analyse with the World Bank FIES data with the Global Financial Inclusion Index data. <p>2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence estimates of food insecurity produced for 151 countries (2014 and 2015 data collection); analysis of FIES data and Global Financial Inclusion Index data in collaboration with the World Bank. Licenses to access the full GWP database awarded to eight independent researchers. Their results were presented in various scientific events; several researchers submitted articles to reputable scientific journals. <p>2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence of food insecurity produced for 153 countries (based on 2014, 2015 and 2016 data collection) New call for proposals to award ten licenses to researchers to carry out analysis on links between food insecurity and other development dimensions using the entire GWP data;
<p>Output 4 -Strengthened capacity of governments and development partners to monitor and analyze food insecurity and hunger and to assess impact of relevant policies, using FIES.</p>
<p>One of the objectives is the full transfer of the FIES methodology to countries and the inclusion of FIES into national surveys, fostering its use by policy-and decision-makers.</p> <p>2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of trainings were organized, totalling the participation of 29 national or sub regional organizations, plus dedicated meetings to inform colleagues from FAO and the other Rome-based Agencies. <p>2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a number of trainings were conducted, totaling the participation of 30 national or sub regional organizations, plus dedicated meetings to inform colleagues from FAO and Rome-based Agencies, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical missions to Germany (GIZ), Mexico, Indonesia, the UK and Pakistan Workshop in Panama (18 Latin American countries) Workshop at HQ with regional statisticians and food security officers from 4 FAO regional offices Videoconference with Global Strategy country officers participating in workshop organized by FAO-RAP Presentation at national workshop organized by the Brazilian National Statistics Bureau Intensive remote technical assistance with national statistics offices in Seychelles Technical assistance provided to insert the FIES survey module in national surveys in Malawi and Burkina Faso (with the World Bank Living Standard Measurement Study of LSMS), Cameroon (with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health), Swaziland and Pakistan (with WFP), Kenya, Seychelles, St. Lucia, El Salvador, and the Dominican Republic. Initiated development of a comprehensive e-learning course on the use of FIES <p>2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Webinar for FIRST officers Technical assistance to a minimum of 15 countries and five intergovernmental organizations in the analysis of food security data, with emphasis on data resulting from the FIES inclusion in surveys; Finalization of the FIES e-learning course as well as Users Guide. Creation of several tutoring videos on analysis of FIES data Development of the capacity development materials on the VOHC webpage
<p>Output 5 -Greater awareness and use of the FIES worldwide through advocacy, communication and partnership initiatives.</p>
<p>The promotion of the FIES is at the heart of major corporate processes, in particular as part of FAO participation to the monitoring framework for the SDGs.</p> <p>2016</p>

line survey for the National nutrition programme in **Ethiopia**. In **Rwanda**, the FIES is one indicator of food security to monitor the national agricultural strategy, in **South Africa**, the FIES was used to monitor food security in a survey of the Kwa-Zulu Natal province, a survey conducted among food bank users in **Germany**, and a food security survey in **Scotland**.

- 2014-15 results informed the 2016 Regional Panorama reports. FIES-based estimates of food insecurity are featured in the report for the Asia and the Pacific office ([RAP](#)) and the Latin America and Caribbean office ([RLC](#)) reports, and are expected to be released soon by the Regional offices for Africa and North East and North Africa.
- video-conference presentation on the FIES in the context of SDG monitoring during a Global Strategy meeting organized by the FAO Regional Office for the Asia and the Pacific (November 2016).
- Presentations were delivered to promote the understanding of the FIES among the scientific and policy-makers communities: at the APPAM International Conference at the London School of Economics, at the 43th Committee on World Food Security (CFS) plenary session,⁵⁴ at a side event to the CFS 43th session, at the International Conference on Agricultural Statistics, VII, October 26-28
- Organization of a CFS 43 side-event on Monitoring Food Security under the SDGs
- Several international organizations and institutions now use the FIES: WFP is including FIES in their food security assessment surveys, the IPC is including the FIES in Chronic Food Security module, and the FIES is included in the World Bank LSMS. The FIES is used to monitor GIZ projects in India, Kenya, Mali, Togo, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia and Ethiopia. USAID Feed the Future Initiative plans to use the FIES in its M&E framework, and so is the World Bank for the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of its Global Agriculture Food Security Programme.
- Launch of the Voices of the Hungry webpage with communication material, including videos, reports, learning tools and other resources.

2017

- Mainstreaming the FIES: support countries worldwide in the application of the FIES and reporting about results, by country governments, institutions, and CSOs.
- Publication of FIES results in FAO's flagship SOFI publication
- Publication of FIES results by region in the 2017 Regional Panorama reports
- Publication of FIES results on the UN Statistical Commission SDG monitoring webpage
- Improvements and continual updates on the VoH webpage and FAO SDG 2 monitoring webpage
- Publication of invited manuscript in a special issue of the Global Food Security Journal on food security governance in Latin America.

Lessons learned:

Given the growing demand from national institutions and development partners for training regarding the FIES and the data analysis, the project needs to evaluate its capacity development activities and develop a capacity development and communication strategy, as part of a wider FAO strategy for communication and capacity development on monitoring the SDGs and communicating results.

⁵⁴ Document entitled "Monitoring Food Security and Nutrition in Support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Taking Stock and Looking Ahead", including sections on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale.

Summary and Project Objectives: The project will enable FAO to initiate the development of a global support programme to assist countries in developing preparedness for climate change, in particular through countries' medium to long-term perspective of agricultural sectors. This includes planning and budgeting of adaptation actions and ensuring that the CSA approach is fully embedded in agricultural development and investment planning. This project supports in particular the integration of agricultural sectors in the NAP processes⁵⁵.

The project focuses on the development of a global guidance on integrating agriculture into NAPs and the provision of technical support and political advice in **Malawi** and **Uganda** to integrate agriculture into their NAP. Additional awareness raising and capacity development activities are planned at regional level. The project also contributes to support FAO's participation and inputs in the UNFCCC processes and COP.

Project start date: August 2014

Contributes to: SO2, Output 2.2.2

Main 2016 results:

- The UNFCCC discussions benefited from FAO policy and technical advice, through inputs and advocacy at SBSTA, COP 22, NAP Expo, LEG and CSA meetings;
- Strengthened FAO's visibility, globally, regionally and nationally, as an agency that provides countries with technical and financial support to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans as an instrument to implement the Nationally Determined Contributions.
- In Uganda, the Agriculture National Adaptation Plan approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) and validated by relevant stakeholders, opening the way to the final validation and approval process;
- In Malawi, establishment of an interdisciplinary technical working group on the agricultural component of NAP with representatives from all relevant ministries.
- Technical capacities of Malawi's experts strengthened in IT, crop and climate sciences needed for analyzing vulnerability to climate change in the agriculture sectors.
- Capacities of **Kenya, Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay, Viet Nam** and **Zambia** developed to integrate agriculture into NAP processes strengthened and of **Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, Zambia** and **Zimbabwe** – to learn more on applying to the Green Climate Fund as a means of meeting their NDC commitments related to agriculture.
- Built new partnerships on enhanced climate change ambition and action focusing on agriculture and food security, in particular with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre, The Commission on genetic resources for Food and Agriculture, the Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security of the Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research, NDC Partnership, the Parliamentary Forum for Climate Change, Parliamentary Food and Nutrition and Kulima Integrated Development Solutions, a South African climate change research institution.

⁵⁵ NAPs were established at COP 15. NAPs objectives are: (i) to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience; and (ii) to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation in a coherent manner.

Project log frame - Outcomes, outputs and activities conducted (2015&2016) and planned (2017)

Project Outcomes: Agriculture is part of the national processes to develop NAPs and the climate-smart approach is embedded in this medium to long-term planning process in many countries	
Output 1. The required methodologies, approaches and guidelines for the development of an agriculture component to NAPs have been developed and tested.	
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepared advanced draft of the agricultural supplement to the NAP-LEG guidance; gathered a body of knowledge of adaptation tools in the agricultural subsectors;
2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Text of the Supplementary Guidelines for Addressing Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in National Adaptation Plans ("NAP-Ag Supplement") finalized after FAO in-house consultations. Peer review launched. Supplementary Guidelines for addressing Fisheries and Aquaculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Fish Supplement) finalized.
2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalization of the main Supplementary Guidelines.
Output 2. UNFCCC agricultural negotiations benefit from FAO policy advice	
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> participation of the FAO delegation to UNFCCC COP 21 supported (co-organized side and high-level events, supported participation of FAO presence in about 60 events, etc.); concept note developed on Adaptation, NAPs, NAMAs and INDC for target countries, including Malawi and Uganda to support fund applications to the GCF.
2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submission C to the UNFCCC on "issues relating to agriculture: adaptation measures" drafted; Two side events organized for the UNFCCC SBSTA in collaboration with Rome based agencies in May: "<i>Putting Paris Agreement into practice: the changing climate finance landscape for agriculture</i>" and "<i>Agricultural Action for Food Security Post COP21</i>"; Contribution to the review and advocacy at SBSTA 44 (Global FAO INDC analysis for the agriculture sectors); Report Climate change and food security: risks and responses launched at SBSTA 44; Joint session hosted at the NAP expo on "Establishing baselines for NAPs and scaling up adaptation action" with UNDP, UNEP, The German Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and nuclear safety, GCF. Coordination of a 2 day joint FAO-CCAFS Agriculture Negotiators Workshop, as input prior to COP22; Support to the preparation of FAO UNFCCC COP 22 delegation; Participation in the LEG Meeting in Timor-Leste, presentation made on FAO's work on climate change(March); Participation in the LEG Meeting in Liberia, presentation made on FAO's work on climate change.(September); drafting of an FAO position paper in response to the Moroccan Adaptation of African Agriculture initiative for the High Level meeting on AAA.
	Additional technical assistance provided and contribution to policy papers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise provided to the discussion on Climate-Smart Agriculture and Disaster Risk Reduction with the Asia Disaster Preparedness Centre. Policy paper Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience Sustainability and Transformation, for the FIRST Programme.
Output 3. Regional - Support FAO's regional climate change officers to provide technical backstopping and link countries' efforts to the regional initiatives	
2015	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported governmental officials from Eastern and Southern African and Asian countries to attend the LEG regional training workshop on NAPs; conducted a series of briefings on INDC, NAPs, bilateral climate finance and the GCF to FAO regional and country offices; built capacities on NAPs and the agricultural sectors during the following workshops: (i) mobilizing investment for Low-emission development in Asia's agriculture sector-crop production and processing; (ii) the ASEAN-CRN workshop on scaling-up CSA; and (iii) regional workshop on country support to INDCs.
Output 4. Countries capacities to introduce agriculture into NAPs strengthened
<p>2015 - In Malawi and Uganda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support provided to the Ministry of Agriculture to become part of the NAP Core Team and to identify subsector focal points (2014-2015); a cross-sector NAP process and stocktaking for the agricultural sector (during 2014-2015) launched; national inception workshops organized, in Uganda to identify priorities in the agricultural sector to consider in the NAP process, in Malawi to initiate the adaptation planning process; <p>Malawi (only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> capacity building activities conducted to strengthen the country evidence base on potential impact of climate change on agriculture. Experts trained on MOSAIC, analysis of climate variability and extreme weather events from an agronomic perspective, and statistical downscaling of climate projections; <p>Uganda (only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> capacity building conducted for local government officials (Luwero district – central Cattle corridor)⁵⁶ on implementing NAPs in planning processes and mainstreaming adaptation; supported governmental officials and participate in LEG regional training workshop on NAPs. <p>2016</p> <p>Malawi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity of technical officers from academic institutions, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWAD) and the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) strengthened to engage in crop modelling and prepare crop scenarios;⁵⁷ Interdisciplinary technical working group established to discuss the agricultural component of the NAP, including representatives from DCCMS, Department of Agriculture Planning Services (DAPS), Agriculture Research Services (DARS), Land Resources Conservation Department (LRCD), and MAIWAD. <p>Uganda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft of the agricultural sector NAP document ready for final validation and approval process after validation by stakeholders from national institutions, academia, research institutions, civil society and private sector and technical approval by the MAAIF. <p>Global and regional levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> capacity development workshop <i>"Integrating Agriculture into NAPs"</i> to develop a common understanding of the NAP process in relation to the agriculture sectors and to provide eight partner countries (including Uganda) with training to advance country-level activities and work plans. Topics such as developing roadmaps, skills development on adaptation sensitive planning, budgeting and impact assessment were discussed. Trainings on the methodologies of risk and vulnerability assessments, economics of adaptation and impact assessments on the agriculture sectors were carried out (April 2016); joint FAO and Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) capacity development workshop <i>"From agreement to action: Harnessing the Paris Agreement, INDCs and climate finance to deliver climate-smart agricultural development"</i> attended by representatives of Ministries of Agriculture and Environment from Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe – to learn more on applying to the Green Climate Fund as a means of meeting their NDC commitments related to agriculture (July 2016);

⁵⁶ Capacity development focused on local government technical teams as Uganda's regulations devolve most natural resource management and agricultural roles to the local level.

⁵⁷ The activity is in collaboration with another FMM project - FMM/GLO/112/MUL.

- Development and conduct of Online Webinar on Economics of Adaptation (October 2016);
- Development and conduct of Online Webinar on Mainstreaming gender in climate change adaptation planning for the agriculture sectors (December 2016);
- NAP-Ag Platform for Country Exchange launched. The platform serves as the main hub for knowledge exchange and information between partner country national coordinators, global NAP team and technical experts from UNDP and FAO related to integration of agriculture in NAPs. June 2016
- Support provided to target countries that have request FAO support on Green Climate Funds available for NAP Readiness.

Lesson learned:

The changing UNFCCC landscape (Paris Agreement, Marrakesh Climate Initiative) has led to increased expectations about the formulation, implementation and reporting of climate action and finance.

In this context, this project has been instrumental to further define how FAO can support countries on medium to long-term policy, adaptation planning and budgetary aspects. Lessons learned include: (i) countries need capacity development within their institutions to address climate change in a more comprehensive way; (ii) given the political nature of the process, strong political will and leadership is a necessary condition to ensure buy-in into the NAP process by main stakeholders; and (iii) it takes time to influence policies and reach agreement among different parties. Financial incentives for the NAP process, or an indication of allocated national resources and plans for raising additional funds should be developed at the beginning of the process.

The project was slowed down in Malawi in 2016 mainly due to a lack of staff in the administration and lack of understanding /knowledge of the reasons for adaptation. FAO has hired a consultant to continue the dialogue with the administration, inform on the importance of adaptation and understand needs, in particular the change of focal department in the MoAIWD, to speed up the project implementation.

One of the constraints is the fact that the UNFCCC focal point is usually not within the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and effective and efficient mechanisms need to be established by the focal point to share information with and secure input from all relevant stakeholders, which are not always in place. Similarly, with regard to climate finance, the National Designated Authority (NDA) is not usually within the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry.

At global level, there is a need to harmonize and provide methodological guidelines for reporting on progress on adaptation if progress towards the global adaptation goal is to be aggregated across countries. At the moment, no standard reporting templates or methodology exists and there is some ambiguity as to what they report on.

Sustainable Food and Agriculture – FMM/GLO/110/MUL (baby 2)

Summary and Project Objectives: FAO has developed a vision to address sustainable development in agriculture, forestry and fisheries. This vision, entitled “Sustainable Food and Agriculture,” provides a common platform and a set of principles for integration of sustainability work in the different subsectors, and offers ways to explicitly address the trade-offs and synergies that are associated with sustainability. It proposes to adopt a multi-sectoral, multidisciplinary and multi stakeholder approach.

This project applies these principles in three countries (Bangladesh, Morocco and Rwanda) by:

- supporting these countries in their efforts to assess key sustainability issues and address these in an integrated way through adapting agricultural and natural resource governance and practices;
- further streamlining and mainstreaming multi-sectoral, multidisciplinary and multi stakeholder approaches (that address and balance the key dimensions of social, economic, environmental, resilience and governance) on sustainability.

Project start date: November 2014

The project contributes to: Strategic Objective 2, Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.1, and 2.2.2.

Main 2016 results:

Rwanda:

- Cross-sectoral coordination further strengthened through the multi-sector Task force on sustainable agriculture and natural resources co-chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry in charge of natural resources (facilitated by FAO). The task force will contribute to the national agro-forestry strategy preparation.
- High Level discussions initiated to identify key areas of work where the SFA approach can be used to implement Agenda 2030 in food and agriculture.
- Project launched to pilot an integrated landscape approach on the Rulindo district, as an example of the implementation of SFA on the ground.
- Capacities of small holder’s farmers strengthened in diversification of their production and training on tree nurseries, through the establishment of 10 Farmers Field Schools in Rulindo district. This activity is co-funded with the Forest and Land Restoration (FLR) Programme.

Bangladesh

- Action plan designed to implement SFA at country level, aligned with the country’s SDG implementation planning processes.

Morocco

- Cross-sectoral coordination strengthened through the establishment of a cross-sectoral platform including the Ministry in charge of forest and natural resources, the Agriculture Ministry and the Planning administration.
- Assessment of key cross-sectoral sustainability issues at national level finalized and validated in high level event.
- Analysis of sectoral policies and their effects launched to understand areas for synergies and trade-offs.
- Multi-stakeholder process launched in the Souss Massa region to better understand how to address sustainability issues, and investigate ways to implement sustainable practices for food and agriculture and the trade-offs management of competitive sectoral policies.

Project log frame - Outcome, outputs and activities conducted (2015&2016) and planned (2017)

<p>Project Outcome: Stakeholders in target countries have strengthened capacities and put governance processes in place to make progress in transitioning towards more sustainable agriculture, related experience and knowledge is compiled and available to be shared globally.</p>
<p>Output 1. Assessment of key issues of sustainability (status, trends, outlook) developed by national institutions supported by FAO in Bangladesh, Morocco, Rwanda</p>
<p>Rwanda: SFA was launched in Rwanda in June 2014, as part of a partnership between FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal resources (MINAGRI)</p> <p>2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenges, priority sustainability issues and possible ways forward to implement SFA identified during a joint MINAGRI/MINIRENA workshop with a broad group of stakeholders. This led to the organization of the cross-sectoral policy dialogue workshop presented under Output 2. Interactions between agriculture and natural resources sectors have been reinforced and supported by closer collaboration with FAO's FLR. <p>Bangladesh: Further to the SFA launch in June 2014, an assessment of main challenges to sustainability of food and agriculture was conducted. The main sustainability issues were identified in Northern Bangladesh where climate change predicts more variable rainfall, and rising temperatures.</p> <p>2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field mission to the north-western part of the country to raise awareness of local stakeholders, and identify the most critical sustainability issues to be addressed in the region; assessment study on soil status (considered most critical); small pilot activities commissioned with the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute on mung bean for soil fertility enhancement and linked to innovative nutrition practices. <p>2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to identifying and addressing data gaps related to SDG indicators in agricultural sectors, including support for developing base line surveys for missing data. <p>Morocco: Launched in July 2014, the SFA led to the establishment of a cross-sectoral working group involving focal points from various Ministries and Agencies which serves as the steering committee for SFA and is used as a platform of dialogue on cross-sectoral concerns.</p> <p>2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of key cross-sectoral sustainability issues finalized and validated in high level event (January 2017). It is based on bibliography, key stakeholders' interviews and an online survey. The recommendations are currently being implemented.
<p>Output 2. Policy recommendations and action plans developed through multisector policy dialogue to make progress towards sustainability of food and agriculture in Bangladesh, Morocco and Rwanda</p>
<p>Rwanda</p> <p>2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross-sectoral policy dialogue workshop "Towards a Coordinated Action for Sustainable Agriculture and Restored Forests and Landscapes": (i) to build a common vision with stakeholders from the agricultural and natural resources sector; (ii) to analyze trade-offs and policy gaps; and (iii) plan ways to better align policies and programmes in agriculture and environment; set up of a cross-sector task force to foster improved collaboration across agriculture and natural resources at national level. The subnational dialogue will focus on the Rulindo district; capacity of high-level national stakeholders, Permanent Secretary for Agriculture, on cross-sectoral sustainability issues enhanced through participation in Council side-events and technical meetings; policy recommendations aimed at increasing the effectiveness of natural resource policies and programmes, including better dialogue with key sectors impacting natural resources drafted and presented to the Minister of Natural Resources;

- action plan developed covering the following themes: (i) transformation of the enabling environment; (ii) capacity development and extension; (iii) finance; (iv) monitoring; (v) implementation on pilot sites; (vi) cross-sectoral coordination; and (vii) towards productive and restored landscapes.

2016

- Cross-sectoral coordination strengthened through the multi-sector Task force on sustainable agriculture and natural resources co-chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry in charge of natural resources. At its 7th meeting (January 2017), the Task force agreed to contribute to the agro-forestry strategy preparation.
- The task force has been recognized by both ministries as a support body for addressing cross-sectoral issues and discussing trade-offs. Terms of Reference were adapted to better address the government request for advice on cross sectoral issues (for ex, Agroforestry)
- A High-Level Policy Dialogue: “Towards productive, sustainable and inclusive agriculture, forestry and fisheries in support to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (September 2016) organized to bring policy makers on the same level of understanding and identify key areas of work to use the SFA Approach to implement Agenda 2030 in Food and Agriculture. Policy support work initiated to link SFA country piloting to the policy environment and in particular to the Green Growth and Climate resilience strategy.
- Capacity of Rulindo District vice-mayor in charge of economic affairs on approaches to manage cross-sectoral sustainability issues enhanced through his participation to FAO international expert workshop on “Implementing Agenda 2030 in Food and Agriculture: Processes and approaches in support of cross-sectoral coordination at country level” (Rome, July 2016).
- LOA signed with the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) to jointly support the preparation of the agro-forestry strategy and action plan as requested by both Ministry of environment and agriculture.
- Project to pilot an integrated landscape approach launched in the Rulindo District with Task Force on sustainable agriculture and natural resources (advising role), Rulindo district administration (leading) and FAO (technical support). This project is a practical example of the implementation of SFA on the ground. It will develop innovative ways to integrate work on forest and landscape restoration, sustainable crop intensification, integrated crop-livestock systems, agro-forestry, sustainable food value chains, FFS, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, social protection. One key outcome will be to inform the revision of the district development plan and performance objectives for food and agriculture.
- TCP for developing Small-Scale Irrigation Technologies in a sustainable manner developed and being implemented.
- Proposal developed for the preparation of a seed strategy and action plan. Funds are being sought.
- 10 FFS organized and capacities of small holder’s farmers strengthened in diversification of their production (focus on vegetable and mushroom production) and training on tree nurseries, in Rulindo district. This activity is co-funded with the Forest and Land Restoration (FLR) Programme.

Bangladesh: SFA was launched in 2014.

2015

- Concept note “Smart farms: Integrated Climate-Smart Agriculture in Northern Bangladesh”, to address issues identified by stakeholders in an integrated way submitted to the governmental GEF focal point, and endorsed;
- Development of a proposal on climate smart agriculture for funding under GEF.

2016

- Action plan designed to implement SFA at country level with a proposal for a two-level intervention: a policy level work to support policy dialogues on key sustainability issues identified in the preliminary assessment phase and refine the assessment linking the work to SDGs work; a field level phase to look at ways to implement sustainable and climate smart food and agriculture at field level.
- An exploration mission to refine the scope of the work organized in November 2016, resulting in alignment of SFA work with the country’s SDG implementation planning processes.
- National coordination platform (“Local Consultative Group”) meeting on SDG implementation organized.

2017

- Support to planning implementation of SDGs in agricultural sectors using SFA principles, coordinated through an existing cross-sectoral mechanism involving relevant ministries and development partners (“Local Consultative Group”)
- Support to Bangladesh’s voluntary national report on SDGs 2017.

Morocco:

- Cross-sectoral coordination strengthened through the establishment of a cross-sectoral platform including the Ministry in charge of forest and natural resources, the Agriculture Ministry and the Planning administration. The platform initiated to guide and advise the assessment work has become a group of champions for the SFA vision and principles.
- A policy level activity initiated to investigate areas for synergies and trade-offs looking at the multiple sectoral policies (food, agriculture, crop, forestry, fishery, livestock, natural resources, employment, and nutrition) and strategies and understand the implications on the ground. Design of a methodology for analyzing sectoral policies and their effects. Preliminary results expected in June 2017.
- Launch of a multi-stakeholder dialogue process in the Souss Massa region to refine the understanding of how to address sustainability issues identified at national level, and investigate ways to implement sustainable practices for food and agriculture and the trade-offs management of competitive sectoral policies. Work led by the regional directorate, guided by a regional cross-sectoral Task Force (similar composition to the one existing at national level). Preliminary results expected end of 2017 will inform the implementation of the regional development plan for the food and agriculture sectors.

Lessons learned:

The three pilots are constantly informing FAO on what works well and where improvements need to be made with the Sustainable Food and Agriculture approach. The pilots will inform the FAO guidelines on SGD implementation through SFA currently under preparation.

In 2017, FAO will undertake a thorough evaluation of the pilots. On this basis, the SFA framework could be scaled-up as a systematic approach to sustainability in a large number of countries. Amongst the main lessons-learned so far are: the success of cross-sectoral coordination, the importance of working cross-strategic objectives both at policy and field level, the need for both to work at national policy level and field level simultaneously, the potential offered by SFA to move towards a more programmatic approach. The project also showed the potential of Agenda 2030 as an entry point for more coordinated action.

An integrated approach for sustainable agricultural intensification through resource use efficiency - FMM/GLO/112/MUL (baby 1) - Burundi component

Summary and Project Objectives: With a growing population, limited space for agricultural expansion, increased scarcity of natural resources and land degradation, the sustainable intensification of agriculture in Burundi relies on a more efficient use of natural resources⁵⁸.

The project pilots an **innovative approach** which consists of introducing and integrating multiple techniques for efficient production in the same community within a single watershed. Activities are implemented in three watersheds in the communities of Mwaro and Ngozi.

The project focuses on developing the capacities of the local community to intensify and diversify production systems and manage resources sustainably. The FFS approach is used to implement all activities, which primarily focuses on integrated land management, integrated fish and livestock production and more efficient horticulture techniques. The project brings together good practices from diverse sectors yielding synergies and a cumulative impact greater than the sum of its constituent parts.

Project start dates: July 2014. Project activities ended in July 2016.

Contributes to: SO2, Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.3

Main project's results (including 2016):

- Methodology of introducing multiple, integrated production techniques within one community through the FFS approach has been tested and proved successful. It has a strong potential for scale up and replication in similar agronomic settings, in Burundi and other countries;
- the integration of the various practices led to: (i) reduced erosion; (ii) higher agricultural, fish and livestock production; (iv) new income generating activities; and (v) more diversified food production, improving the lives and livelihoods of 1 500 farmers.

Project log frame—Outcome, outputs and activities conducted (2015& 2016)

Project Outcomes: Food security and nutrition, livelihoods and natural resource management were improved through the establishment of 40 FFS directly building capacities in sustainable agriculture production of about 1 200 farmers in the communities of Mwaro and Ngozi	
Output 1. Around 300 hectares of watershed stabilized through integrated land management practices	
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• soil protection techniques reduced erosion which led to higher production as the crops were not destroyed by floods, thereby encouraging investment in improved seed varieties;• identification and mapping of three small watersheds by the community clearly defined the landscapes for the intervention and future community planning;• land owners' capacity developed through FFS in sustainable land management practices to reduce deforestation and conduct farming for erosion control (agroforestry and contour planting). Farmers used the same trees and grasses to control erosion and provide forage for goats thereby combining these separate activities to maximize space and reduce labor;• bamboo planted along the riverbanks to hold soil; more than 49 000 fruit trees interplanted with field crops.
2016	

⁵⁸ In Burundi, land holdings are small with on average 0.5 ha cultivated per family.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2015 activities continued, i.e. more bamboo planted along the riverbanks to hold soil, and fruit trees propagated by the FFS to interplant with field crops
Output 2. Small animal and fish production strengthened to enrich the protein source, and integrated with crop production using the Farmer Field School Approach.
<p>2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated livestock, aquaculture and agriculture systems were adopted which offer the opportunity to produce multiple products and services from a single small area, while at the same time increasing the availability of protein rich foods. The impact for the 1 200 direct beneficiaries was increased agricultural production and income generation opportunities; four integrated fishponds with small livestock were developed (Mwaro) and quality fish feed and fish seed were introduced to the ponds; FFS members were trained to build piggeries and chicken houses in connection with the ponds so that animal manure would fertilize the pond yielding faster fish growth while reducing feed requirements; FFS members trained in good management practices for pigs, chickens and goats. Capacity building provided to 85 households in goat breeding and goat husbandry, 255 goats, including 23 improved Boer males distributed contributing to the genetic improvement of livestock as per national strategy. <p>2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A well-anchored goat production system for meat, milk and income; capacity of veterinarians developed through training and distribution of “goat kits”; the first generation of goats bred and distributed by the community to the most vulnerable households through a “chain of solidarity” already in place. The effect is multifold: (i) the goats strengthen community structure and provide a social safety net; (ii) the number of direct beneficiaries is increased from 85 households to about 200 households; and (iii) the longevity of the goat breeding programme is supported.
Output 3. Agriculture production diversified and ameliorated, including mushroom culture, to increase the access to foods rich in vitamins and micronutrients and diversify income sources
<p>2015 and 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FFS farmers trained in the proper use of mineral fertilizers and improved seeds of the staple crops, notably maize. Maize yields tripled in one of the FFS, documented by community-based research. Varieties of these crops, as well as bananas and fruit trees, were chosen by the FFS based upon resistance, yield and nutrition value through a partnership with the Burundian Institute for Agricultural Sciences. FFS farmers trained in myciculture using agriculture residue as substrate; conservation infrastructures constructed to retain horticultural production (onions and potatoes) until the dry season to secure food access and improve the sale price for the farmers; micro gardens introduced in rural, urban and peri-urban areas that support compact farming where space is limited by using recycled materials and three-dimensional structure.
Output 4. Farmers technical capacity and self-management are strengthened through the FFS
<p>2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 new FFS established to strengthen capacity to manage the landscape of the communities. Each activity is based on community decision-making, beneficiary training and capacity development. <p>2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study tours organized for farmers and FFS practitioners from different areas to observe interventions in different areas and encourage dialogue amongst farmers.
Output 5. Projects results are disseminated
<p>2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> several tools produced including radio broadcasts, a documentary film, posters, roll-up and a brochure.

- State actors, including provincial and communal administration and decentralized services of the Ministry of Agriculture, informed of the work carried out by the project and involved in capacity-building sessions.

Lessons learned

Ensuring project's sustainability requires additional resources and longer implementation periods. Due to time and financial constraints, it was not possible to build infrastructures for the storage and marketing of market gardening seeds, weaning meal, horticultural products, edible mushrooms, and lick blocks, produced by the Nyabihanga and Kayokwe cooperatives. They would have ensured a certain sustainability of the activities of the beneficiaries. Moreover, the time allocated to the project did not enable the beneficiaries to fully master the many technological innovations introduced within the framework of the project.

An integrated approach to sustainable intensification of agriculture through an efficient use of resources - FMM/GLO/112/MUL (baby 1) – the Niger component

Summary and Project Objectives: Today, agricultural growth is increasingly determined by the institutional, managerial and organizational performance of farmers' organizations and agricultural service providers and their capacity to provide high quality and efficient services to their members or recipients, to address upcoming challenges and take up opportunities.

The project focuses on strengthening the institutional, managerial and organizational capacities of eight Nigerien farmer federations and their Confederation Gatanci for better services to their members, a better management of their economic activities and an improvement of the use of a guarantee fund to upscale investments and economic activities. Established in 2013, the Guarantee Fund is the first financial mechanism in the Niger which shields credit institutions from risk and encourage lending to farmers and their organizations⁵⁹. It is located at Ecobank.

The project pilots an organizational development approach based on the concept of resource use efficiency. Farmer federations were introduced to the importance and concept of resource use efficiency for the performance and achievements of their organizations. They assessed various aspects of their organizations, developed their own priority plans of action and their own plan for organizational development and performance. Progress is monitored and plans are adjusted along the way. The scaling up potential of the approach will be assessed at the end of the project.

Project start date: July 2014. Project start dates ended in July 2016

The project contributes to: Strategic Objective 2, Output 2.3.1.

Main projects results (including the 2016 results):

- Governance of eight farmers' organizations and Gatanci improved thanks to the development or improvement of their administrative and financial procedures.
- Capacities of eight farmers' federations strengthened to manage economic activities and investments (marketing/sales of agricultural products, input purchases, etc.) and develop and implement business plans. This was achieved through trainings tailored to each federation.
- Gatanci's capacity strengthened through the establishment of its first action plan to support its eight-member organizations. Services to members are better defined and provided. Gatanci skills in managing the Guarantee fund and in negotiating with Ecobank are strengthened, leading to successful negotiations on fees, interest rates and deadlines for repayment.
- Agreement reached on the improvement of the functioning of the Guarantee Fund and the review and agreements of federations' loan applications by Ecobank.

Project log frame - Outcomes, outputs, activities conducted (2015& 2016)

Project Outcomes. The organizational, institutional and managerial efficiency of eight farmer federations and their Confederation GATANCI, representing 176 000 farmers, is strengthened, resulting in better services to their members and in better management of their organizations and investment projects.
Output 1. Development of a conceptual framework on organizational development and resource use efficiency
2015

⁵⁹ Created under the "Intensification de l'agriculture par le renforcement des boutiques d'intrants Coopératives" project.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A generic conceptual framework on institutional, organizational and managerial capacity development and performance designed and discussed with main stakeholders using the concept of resource use efficiency.
Output 2. Definition of the Federations' action plans to improve their performance
<p>2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the institutional, organizational and managerial capacities of eight farmer federations and Gatanci carried out; • action plans to improve the performance of each federation developed (definition of resource gains) and tools to monitor progress designed and field tested. Areas identified for improvement: (i) governance; (ii) human resource management, financial analysis and management, book keeping, rules and regulations; (iii) developing partnerships⁶⁰. Plans of the farmer federations included also among other activities: marketing of seeds and of harvest production. Gatanci concentrated on negotiations with Ecobank, access to credit and improvement of its administrative and financial procedures; • organizational development support process to the federations defined and validated. <p>2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up and review of the implementation of the priority action plans of the federations and Gatanci.
Output 3. Improvement of eight federations and Gatanci governance and capacity to manage investment projects (implementation of the action plans)
<p>2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the administrative and financial procedures of five farmer federations; • development of four manuals of administrative and financial procedures for three federations and Gatanci; • capacities related to the management of economic activities (marketing/sales of agricultural products, input purchase, etc.) of each of the eight Federations and the role of Gatanci assessed. Analysis of federations' business plans conducted. Activities conducted by CARE international; • federations and Gatanci advised on monitoring the status of the guarantee fund implementation and on negotiating with Ecobank. Gatanci successfully negotiated with Ecobank the removal of a one percent fee on the issuance of guarantee letter, deadlines for loan repayment of three federations, removal or lowering of interests on delayed loan repayments, delays reduction on answers to credit requests; • Gatanci mandate clarified on support to the federations regarding the guarantee fund; • to improve services of the federations to their member organizations, two farmers' representatives trained in the FFS Approach through collaboration with the GEF project. <p>2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalization of nine manuals for the administrative and financial procedures for each of the 8 farmers' federations and GATANCI (manuals of 5 federations were substantially reviewed; manuals of 3 federations and Gatanci were developed). They were handed over during the capitalization workshop. • Eight training modules regarding the economic activities, business plans, etc. conceptualized and validated responding specifically to the needs of each federation and of Gatanci (Care International); • Tailored 3-day trainings based on the 8 modules delivered to each federation and Gatanci (Care International). • Agreement reached on how to improve the review and agreement of federations' loan applications by Ecobank. Agreement was to: create a framework for regular exchanges between Ecobank and the federations; better involvement of Ecobank local branches to advice federations; endorsement of loan application packages by Gatanci establishing a Committee for this purpose; delays by Ecobank to be avoided as the guaranty fund deposit allows frequent financing activities of federations. • Agreement reached on the improvement of the functioning of the Guarantee Fund with FAO's facilitation. It includes: 1) Revising the Convention between Ecobank and Gatanci to clarify each parties' responsibilities; 2) Improving communication between the parties, particularly through the Comité de suivi; Concerted communication by Gatanci and its federations towards Ecobank; Ecobank to organize training sessions for

⁶⁰ Given financial constraints, of the project had to focus on a few support activities: guarantee fund, business plans and manuals for administrative and financial procedures to improve governance.

Gatanci federations on topics such as the functioning of a bank, the establishment and management of a credit transaction etc.; 3) Correspondence between Ecobank and federations to be copied to Gatanci. All annual activity reports of the federations should to be submitted to Gatanci
Output 4. The understanding and consideration of aspects of institutional and organizational efficiency/effectiveness in agricultural development are improved based on political dialogue.
2016 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the High Commissioner of 3N Initiative (Les Nigériens Nourrissent les Nigériens) and several donors briefed on the importance of strengthening the organizational, institutional and managerial efficiency of farmers' organizations (June 2016)
Output 5. The experience in the Niger is documented and a strategy for up scaling is developed.
2016 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> capitalization workshop organized to discuss lessons learned and requirements and needs to ensure better mobilization and effective and efficient resources uses at Gatanci and its members. It was attended by the Director of the Direction de l'Action Coopérative et de la Promotion des Organismes Ruraux (DAC/POR) of the Ministry of Agriculture and nine staff members to share their experience on the promotion and the organizational, institutional and managerial development of rural organizations. SWOT and reflective analyses carried out by the federations and GATANCI and lessons learned formulated.

Lessons learned

The concept of efficiency gains and organizational development approach are complex and require the active participation of the people concerned and time for the farmers' organizations to assimilate these new approaches. A longer duration to introduce the new approaches and consolidate the results within the farmers' organizations is needed.

The federations achieved efficiency gains at a varying degree due to their different initial capacities, their different socio-economic environments, their specific challenges and priorities. This requires a more differentiated approach, e.g. in support for monitoring or regarding use of credit, and additional support in terms of training and follow-up for the smaller, weaker organizations that need additional assistance.

Most of the federations do not have the capacities and resources, and at time the interest, to effectively involve their member organizations in governance and programmes. Most of the member organizations at the grassroots level are neither in the position to fully participate and shape the federations. This requires a more bottom up approach which strengthens the farmers' organizations on the ground and through them dynamizing the federations.

The weaker federations need also support in marketing their produce, for example by establishing links and trade exchanges between farmers' organizations in the sub-region and by undertaking market studies to achieve more concrete success cases which would encourage the other farmers' organizations to scale up their businesses instead of primarily hoping for donor funding.

The unit responsible for the oversight and promotion of farmers' organizations in the Ministry of Agriculture was the main partner. It has successfully established and chaired the Comité de Suivi for the guarantee fund, but more involvement at the decentralized level would be required to strengthen farmers' organizations. This would require introducing its staff into new approaches and tools to undertake this task more effectively.

A future project should also support other partners and service providers to promote farmers' organizations and their business activities. Leading farmers which have expertise in credit, business, etc. need to be given a more central role in training other farmers' organizations.

Building the basis for scaling up CSA – FMM/GLO/112/MUL (Baby 2)

Summary and Project Objectives: The project will contribute to increasing food security for smallholder producers in southern Africa via greater stability of agricultural production and incomes, while reducing greenhouse gas emissions growth vis-à-vis a conventional growth strategy.

The project supports the achievements of these objectives by providing **an extended evidence base** necessary to identify the set of packages most appropriate for adopting CSA solutions including crop, trees, shrubs and other agroforestry related options and livestock practices⁶¹. Part of the project focuses on understanding the trade-offs and synergies between crop diversification and livestock intensification strategies under climate change, and barriers and drivers of adoption. A strong evidence base will contribute to countries' capacity to select suitable CSA options and develop the institutional and policy frameworks necessary to support them.

Contributes to: SO2, Outputs 2.1.2.

Project start date: December 2014.

Main 2016 results:⁶²

- Capacity of 10 technical officers from Malawi ministries, meteorological services, and universities to analyze climatic data and elaborate climatic and crop projections strengthened;⁶³
- Capacity of 20 technical officers from Zambia to conduct climate analysis strengthened.
- Initial field research results produced on the availability and suitability of green manure and leguminous cover crops and forages in different agro-ecologies of Malawi and Zambia.
- strong evidence base in Zambia on potential options for improving livestock productivity, and climate change adaptation and mitigation available;
- various socio-economic analysis of impact of different agricultural solutions under climate change conducted in both countries;
- Experience and evidence from the project included in the development of the revised version of the Climate Smart Agriculture Sourcebook.
- results from evidence are feeding into key policy processes such as the REDD+ in Zambia and the INDC for Zambia and Malawi.

⁶¹ The project builds on results of the FAO programme “Economics and Policy Innovations for Climate-Smart Agriculture (EPIC)” - funded by European Union (www.fao.org/climatechange/epic). The FMM resources are used to maintain the momentum and deepen work under the European Union-funded initiative.

⁶² Activities in Vietnam were not pursued to focus the limited resources on activities in Malawi and Zambia where the project could have more impact on national policies.

⁶³ Based on FAO's MOSAICC system which provides precise information on the medium to long term impacts of climate change on agriculture.

Project log frame – Outcome, outputs and activities conducted (2015&2016) and planned (2017)

Project Outcome: Smallholder producers in southern Africa and Viet Nam adopt climate-smart crop and livestock production practices
Output 1. Evidence base for CSA and livestock intensification strategies is expanded in Malawi, Viet Nam and Zambia
<p>1. Analysis of climate variability and impact of climate change on agriculture using MOSAICC ⁶⁴</p> <p>2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malawi, Viet Nam, Zambia: assessment of available data and expertise and related needs; • Malawi, Zambia: preparatory work done (partner identification, stock taking of existing data, data collection, server procurement, technical working group set-up, study design and work plan agreed); • Malawi: 10 country experts trained on MOSAICC, analysis of climate variability and extreme weather events from an agronomic perspective, and statistical downscaling of climate projections; • Viet Nam: needs and details of climate variability analysis and training discussed. <p>2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malawi: climate variability analysis and climate and crop production projections conducted; • Malawi: 10 country experts trained to use the information technology (Linux, GIS, etc.) required to manage the MOSAICC modelling system and in crop modelling for making projections of crop yields under climate change scenarios. The experts are now conducting simulations to produce technical reports to be published in 2017. • Zambia: 20 technical staff from universities, ministries and meteorological services trained in analysis of climate variability and extreme weather events from an agronomic perspective, and statistical downscaling of climate projections; the analysis produced will be used to produce crop models and crop yields projections for 2017. <p>2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis and crop yields projections to be produced in Malawi and Zambia. <p>2. Screening of availability and suitability of leguminous cover crops and forages (Malawi and Zambia)</p> <p>2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literature review on the Suitability of Leguminous Cover and Forage Crops for Southern African and Viet Nameese Production Systems produced. • Screening of the availability and suitability of green manure and leguminous cover crops conducted through farmer field research (mother trials) by the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT). <p>2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • farmer field research described above pursued (300 baby trials) conducted by the CIMMYT, national research and extension bodies and the Ministry of Agriculture of both countries. <p>2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued awareness raising and out-scaling of green manure cover crops (GMCC) in different agro-ecologies of Malawi and Zambia. <p>3. Analysis of potential for improving productivity, resilience and mitigation for livestock production intensification options</p> <p>2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malawi and Zambia: stocktaking of information, data and resources needed and available to analyze potential for livestock intensification conducted; • Zambia: assessment of interannual variability in biomass availability for livestock feed and impact on animal production; assessment of potential for improving livestock production and productivity and reducing emissions⁶⁵; • analysis of income variability at household level to assess adaptation options where synergies with mitigation opportunities could be achieved.

⁶⁴ Modelling System for Agricultural Impacts of Climate Change: system of models and utilities designed to carry out inter- disciplinary climate change impact assessment on agriculture through simulations

⁶⁵ Using the Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model.

2016

- Zambia: modelling framework to analyze the role of livestock in building resilience to climate change developed (model based on a detailed spatial description of livestock requirements, diet composition and feed availability/deficit). Results presented at the international Greenhouse Gas and Animal Agriculture conference (Australia) and at the GEOGLAM-RAPP workshop (South Africa).
- Zambia: LoA established with the University of Zambia to implement field trials to build an evidence base of practices leading to a better integration between crop and livestock. The trials will evaluate how the use of legume cover crops can maximize co-benefits by improving soil fertility and supplementing the animal diet. Specific combinations of legumes and grasses will be identified to enhance crop productivity and animal performance.
- Malawi: modelling framework developed. Ongoing collaboration with FAO Agricultural Development Economics Division (ESA) to analyze the contribution of livestock to economic resilience at household level (using the Rural Agricultural Census Survey) and to build scenarios of natural biomass availability under climate change. Collaboration with NRC will improve scenarios of climate change impact by integrating country level climate data and modelling of impact on natural vegetation and forage base.

4. Socio-economic analysis of impact of different agricultural solutions under climate change**2015**

- Preliminary qualitative and quantitative analysis of impact on adaptation, on agricultural production and productivity and on other key socio-economic indicators conducted for Malawi⁶⁶;
- acquisition of a nationally representative panel data set socio-economic indicators as well as detailed agriculture and sustainability indicators of identified CSA options at household level for Zambia⁶⁷;
- acquisition of data on biomass related to deforestation and forest degradation by districts for Zambia;
- analysis of drivers and barriers to CSA options' adoption (Northern Mountainous region, Viet Nam) completed.

2016**Malawi**

- analysis of the linkages, synergies and trade-off of the Fertilizer Input Subsidy Programme finalized and CSA options identified;
- data from the community survey carried out by E4C, the new round of World Bank survey, analyzed and follow up survey designed and planned for the impact assessment of Good Agricultural Practices adoption for a better understanding of the impacts and the drivers and barriers of adoption of CSA solutions;
- research on the role of social safety nets and CSA as tools to adapt to climate change finalized.

Zambia

- Data from the nationally representative survey carried out by Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI) analyzed for a better understanding of the impacts and the drivers and barriers of adoption of CSA solutions;
- Research on the role and drivers of deforestation on food security, adaptation and mitigation finalized;
- Impact assessment and livestock-crop systems of El Nino initiated in partnership with IAPRI.

2017

- Finalize analysis of data from the El Nino Impact Assessment in Zambia and present the results of the project to national stakeholders

Output 2. CSA evidence provided is channeled into major policy processes at country and regional level to support suitable and effective transition towards CSA adoption**2015**

- Key issues to address and knowledge, evidence and expertise to expand identified through consultations;
- Formulation of a country strategic framework for investment on CSA for investment proposals and policy formulations. Some proposals have already been funded (i.e. the IAP in Malawi with IFAD);
- Policy dialogue established in all three countries. A national workshop was organized in each country.

2016

⁶⁶ Baseline data was acquired in relation to the Sustainable Agriculture Production Programme funded by IFAD.

⁶⁷ This work was conducted in collaboration with the Indaba Agriculture Policy Research Centre.

- Contacts established by policy platform such as the African Climate Smart Alliance, Global Research Alliance for Greenhouse gas emissions in Agriculture and the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock.
- Technical support provided in the organization and implementation of a Training Workshop on CSA, in partnership with the Africa CSA Alliance, Zambia, November 2016.

2017

- Finalize a study on potential interventions concerning deforestation and forest degradation in Zambia over the period 2015-2022 in the context of the REDD+
- Present the results of the project to national policy makers involved in key processes e.g. National Adaptation planning and REDD+

Lessons learned:

Building a robust evidence base takes time and resources which should be properly taken into consideration during the project design phase. In 2016, the main challenges consisted in late rainfall and dry-spells due to El Niño at the beginning of the cropping season which threatened the field trials. Some other challenges in implementation consisted in the difficult availability of stable electricity and internet connection to carry out MOSAICC trainings.

Climate-smart agroforestry systems for the Dry Corridor of Central America – FMM/GLO/112/MUL (Baby 3)

Summary and Project Objectives: The objective of the project is to support the up scaling of the *Kuxur rum* and *Quesungual* systems and sustainable natural resources management practices in the Dry corridor of Guatemala and Honduras. These two farming systems based on traditional knowledge have proven to be good options to increase productivity, improve soil and water conservation and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Practices have so far been analyzed and assessed and are now implemented at a larger scale through the project. The project also introduces complementary practices such as energy efficient wood stoves and water harvesting-storage for backyard gardening during the dry season.

The project works with communities of pilot farmers who identify, implement and evaluate Climate-Smart agroforestry practices with capacity building support. To support the up scaling of these practices, the project also focuses on increasing awareness and knowledge of authorities and civil society about proven good practices with a view to influence local and regional policies and to create conditions that promote their implementation at larger scale. Farmers' experiences further contribute to advocacy and practices scaling-up.

Project start date: December 2014. Project activities ended in December 2016.

Contributes to S0 2, Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.2.1.

Main Project Results (including 2016 results)

- Wider awareness of the Probosque Law, which allows land owners with forests or agro-forestry in their lands to access financial incentives for their sustainable management. FAO's advocacy contributed to the adoption of the law in 2015.
- Knowledge of local, national, regional institutions and civil society on the importance of climate-smart agroforestry systems and technologies improved through the organization of technical workshops, field visits to project activities, provision of technical support and dissemination of radio spots.
- Evidence has been established for the successful scaling up of agroforestry *Kuxur rum* and *Quesungual systems* piloted through the project. Climate-Smart technologies and agroforestry systems practices piloted, monitored and evaluated by about 900 households and showed productivity, food security, water and soil conservation improvements;
- In 2016, in Guatemala, 162 household acquired new skills to use water for agriculture more efficiently and 62 households have a stronger capacity to cultivate cash crops as part of field pilot project.

Project log frame – Outcome, outputs and activities conducted (2015 & 2016)

Project Outcome: The scaling-up of agroforestry and sustainable natural resources management practices is facilitated through improved knowledge and capacities of farmers' communities and local, regional and national authorities.
Output 1. Knowledge of local, national, regional institutions and civil society on the importance of Climate-Smart agroforestry systems and technologies is improved for scaling-up into policies
2015

- Project activities and initial and expected results shared with the main stakeholders through inter-sectorial platform at local, national and sub regional level (Disaster Risk Management, Family Farming, Food Security, Forestry meeting, roundtables and platforms);
- Advocacy activities conducted leading to the approval of a law (Probosque) promoting forestry recuperation, restoration and protection and agroforestry implementation through incentive schemes (Guatemala);
- Scientific paper on the impact of agroforestry system Kuxur Rum on food security presented at COP21 by IUCN;
- Awareness raising on climate change and adaptation practices and technologies for 50 local authorities;
- Participative identification with local stakeholders (farmers, technicians, authorities) of best suited tree species and CSA technologies to be implement and evaluated by communities of pilot farmers.

2016

- Study on Agroforestry Systems in the Dry Corridor and related national policies finalized (through a LoA signed with the “Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center” – CATIE) and used as advocacy material. It includes recommendations on how to promote agroforestry and climate-smart technologies;
- Participation in inter-sectorial platforms at local, regional and national level to advocate for Climate-Smart Agroforestry Systems and technologies, and the strengthening of policies promoting these systems.

Guatemala

- Three field trips organized for technical staff from the Ministry of Agriculture local agencies, the local delegation from the Food and Nutritional Security Secretary (SESAN), the Eastern University Campus (CUNORI), the Copan Ch’orti’ Commonwealth of Municipalities, the Municipality of Jocotán, and the National Forestry Institute (INAB).
- Network of 25 local volunteers established for the promotion of climate-smart agricultural systems.

Honduras

- Workshop on agricultural systems organized with the Ministry of Agriculture (attended by 30 people from public institutions, universities, development projects, professional associations, municipalities, and farmers).
- FAO project staff participated in the First Forum on Agroforestry organized by the Environment Ministry (MiAmbiente+) and presented the project methodology for the implementation of agroforestry systems and other technologies for the sustainable management of natural resources.
- FAO participated in meetings of the Inter-institutional Technical Committee for Drought Risk Management, coordinated by Honduras Government’s Standing Committee on Contingencies (COPECO), the Southern Region Board for Risk Management Awareness and the Subcommittee of Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change (Ministry of Agriculture).
- Technical assistance on silvo-pastoral systems and water-harvesting technologies provided to technicians from the Environment Ministry’s working on the project “Sustainable Management of Productive Landscapes”.
- Over 12 public, private and non-for-profit institutions participated in field visits to project activities.
- Information on climate smart technologies and agroforestry systems disseminated by daily radio spots for three months, reaching 45 municipalities in the Dry Corridor area.

Output 2. About 900 rural households living in the dry corridor of Guatemala and Honduras implement innovative climate-smart agroforestry technologies leading to sustainable productivity, soil and water conservation and reduced wood consumption.

2015 and 2016

Guatemala and Honduras

- 885 pilot farmers (460 in Guatemala and 425 in Honduras) and 50 local technicians and authorities trained and supported to implement agroforestry systems; amongst them, 118 farmers have access to governmental incentives for five years from Probosque law (Guatemala);
- 885 pilot farmers and 50 local technicians and authorities trained in sustainable use of water and natural resources;
- 885 farmers trained on practices for drought management;

- 400 households and 50 local technicians and authorities trained in sustainable use of wood and forest;
- 50 water harvesting tanks (8.5 m³) and irrigation systems (400m²) for horticultural production established (39 in Honduras and 5 in Guatemala);
- Tree production and plantation (150 000 trees) for the establishment of new agroforestry parcels (100 ha);
- 269 ecostoves established reducing wood consumption of wood and improving household's health (smokeless); (200 in Honduras and 69 in Guatemala).
- In the framework of the LoA signed with CATIE, the following activities carried out: i) Technical systematization of agroforestry systems; ii) Stakeholder analysis and mapping of initiatives for agroforestry dissemination; iii) Analysis of institutions and policies that contribute to the promotion of agroforestry systems; and iv) Hydrological monitoring of agroforestry systems
- 162 families acquired capacities in the efficient use of water for agriculture, as well as cash-crop production (orchards and fruit trees) and income-generating activities (fish pond management) in Guatemala:
- New module on silvo-pastoral systems developed and integrated into Livestock Training course, with Ministry of Agriculture Service for Agricultural Training and Agribusiness Development (SEDUCA) in Honduras.

2017

- national final workshops to be held in Guatemala and Honduras.

Lessons learned

- New agroforestry systems (tree species and associations with crops) more adapted to the context of the area of intervention were identified by project beneficiaries during implementation phase. This means that the interest of the farmers towards sustainable practices has been raised;
- Technologies and practices promoted by the project are being replicated by neighbour farmers without project inputs. This means that project practices are sustainable and replicable;
- The main challenge to the dissemination of technologies for natural resource adequate management is land ownership. The unequal distribution of land hampers the adoption by many small farmers of most of those technologies due to physical and financial reasons.

Blue Growth Initiative (BGI) in support of food nutrition security, poverty alleviation and healthy oceans – FMM/GLO/112/ MUL (Baby 4)

Summary and Project Objectives: The BGI aims at supporting more productive, responsible and sustainable fisheries and aquaculture sectors by improving the governance and management of the aquatic ecosystems, conservation of biodiversity and habitats, and empowering concerned communities to act not only as resource users but also as resource stewards.

The FMM project contributes to the BGI by supporting activities around four streams of work:

- development and implementation of methods, tools and policies for **sustainable aquaculture development and intensification** in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam;
- **identification of management options** for water basin to coral reef ecosystems services in Kenya;
- improvement of the **assessment and monitoring of fisheries resources** and related **policy advice** in Cabo Verde, Madagascar and Seychelles;
- **development of seaweed farming and value chains** in Kiribati, the Philippines and Saint Lucia.

Project start date: July 2014.

Contributes to: Strategic Objective 2, Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.2.1 and 2.2.2.

Main 2016 results:

Bangladesh

- Better awareness and knowledge of the environmental impacts of shrimp aquaculture in the country.
- Initial steps for the improvement of the environmental performance of aquaculture undertaken with discussion of a draft action plan by sector stakeholders.
- Manual on low-density shrimp farming which does not impact the environment negatively now available in Bengali for sector stakeholders.

Cabo Verde

- Further to the adoption of the Nation Blue Growth Charter in 2015, reinforcement of the Strategic Intelligence Unit that has the technical responsibility for the implementation of a transition strategy towards a Blue Growth Economy.
- Secured funding from the AfDB for an investment plan and a multiannual programme to support the transition towards the Blue Economy and to support the SIU.
- Secured the adoption of a TCP for the adjustment and the reform of public institutions to transition towards a Blue Growth Economy.

Kenya

- Improved knowledge of ecosystem services for water basin to coral reef ecosystems through the preparation and publication of major studies;
- Draft Mariculture Strategy and Development Plan for Kenya being developed with FAO support;
- Capacity of members of Community Forest Associations (CFA) enhanced (mangrove restoration, nursery management and income generating activities) in Kilifi and Tana River county;
- Improved seaweed production in Kwale county through farmer's trainings on seaweed production, processing and marketing and construction of dry shed;
- Capacity of milkfish farmers enhanced (production technologies, processing and marketing);
- Capacity of crab producers enhanced through trainings and equipment provisions (crab-fattening cages).

Kiribati, the Philippines and Saint Lucia

- Farmers' capacities strengthened in seaweed farming strategies, value adding, pre-processing, business plans and marketing in each country.
- Innovative farming practices introduced and tested. In Kiribati, floating systems were successfully introduced. In Kiribati and the Philippines, integrated farming strategies were tested (respectively seaweeds with sandfish and milkfish with shrimp) and showed promising results.

Sri Lanka

- Two fishing communities identified and trained to pilot the establishment of water based hatcheries on reservoirs to enable the fishing community to produce their own fingerling.

Viet Nam

- there is a better understanding of aquafeed value chains and feeding practices for pangasius farming and of the regulatory environment regarding aquafeed management thanks to studies and analysis conducted on this matter.

Project log frame - Outcomes, outputs, activities conducted (2015& 2016) and planned (2017)

Project Outcomes: Selected countries and partners have strengthened their capacities to implement the BGI	
Output 1: Methods and technologies in support of sustainable aquaculture development and intensification are implemented in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Viet Nam	
<u>Bangladesh</u>	
2015	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Desk study and assessment of nutrient flows and pollution of shrimp farming and aquaculture finalized;• draft work plan and budget related to the finalization of the National Marine Fisheries Policy and Action Plan and stock assessment of marine fisheries developed.	
<u>Fisheries Component</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• support the finalization of the “National Marine Fisheries Policy and Action Plan and stock assessment of marine fisheries”;• facilitate the participatory management of coastal and industrial fisheries through a national information-sharing workshop on social, economic, biological, oceanographic and governance aspects;• investigate the development of a project proposal in support of marine capture fisheries management.	
2016	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An assessment of shrimp farming environmental impacts in southern Bangladesh completed. Report “An assessment of impacts from shrimp aquaculture in Bangladesh and prospects for improvement”. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper 618. Rome, FAO. To be published.• A two-day National Workshop on Aquaculture Environmental Impact: Habitat, Landscape, Biodiversity, Nutrients and Material Flows organized (January 2016) to: i) share and discuss the findings of the assessment of the environmental impact of shrimp farming, main aquaculture environmental issues, and potential solutions; ii) discuss a draft action plan to improve and streamline environmental performance of aquaculture including the development of specific guidelines; and iii) discuss the scope of a pilot training programme for improved understanding/ awareness about aquaculture environmental issues for DoF officials and others involved in aquaculture development. About 46 representatives from government agencies, research institution, University, NGOs, shrimp, prawn and fin-fish farmer and hatchery operators/owners participated.• A training workshop on Environment Friendly Shrimp Farming & Management organized in Khulna (December 2016) for 21 participants from the Department of Fisheries, the Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute, WorldFish, the University and one NGO. The objective is to improve the application and compliance of environmental impact assessment and environmental management of coastal aquaculture.	

- A manual on Environment Friendly Shrimp Farming & Management (in Bengali) prepared. Intended for training of trainers and Government Department of Fisheries Officials and NGO personnel working in the sector, the manual focuses on low-density shrimp farming which will not impact the environment negatively. If translated in English, the manual could be used in the region, particularly in South and Southeast Asia.
- A Concept Note for research study on wild shrimp/prawn post-larvae (PL) collection.⁶⁸ The research findings will provide guidelines on opportunities to improve harvesting methods and relevant enabling policy frameworks.

2017

- Preparation of a manual on monitoring systems to study the impact of aquaculture/shrimp farming on environment and mitigate its negative effects;
- Preparation of a full-fledged research proposal on wild shrimp/prawn post-larvae (PL) collection in Bangladesh and organization of a national workshop to validate the research proposal;
- Organization of trainings on the impact of aquaculture/shrimp farming on environment and mitigate its negative effects.

Sri Lanka. The activities pilot the feasibility of establishing water based tilapia hatcheries directly on reservoirs to enable the fishing community to produce their own fingerling⁶⁹.

2015

- One reservoir and a fishing community selected for first water-based hatchery pilot;
- a concept hatchery design prepared;
- a ten years cash flow for water-based hatcheries for tilapia fingerling production to demonstrate the financial viability of the operation.

2016

- Two reservoirs and two fishing communities identified for pilot water-based hatchery with community participation;
- A detailed hatchery design prepared with the list of equipment and materials;
- International and national procurement of equipment and materials for water-based hatchery completed;
- Coordination with National Aquaculture Development Authority (NAQDA) developed so that all the activities are implemented by NAQDA;
- Two awareness raising programmes on water-based hatchery conducted in Anuradapura District (for Aluthdiulwewa) and Monaragala District (for Urusitawewa) at district Agriculture committee meetings.
- Training programme for 30 fishers in two reservoirs conducted on life cycle of fish and rearing of fish in cages.

2017

- Training of NAQDA technical staff on water-based hatchery designing, and preparation of layout plan;
- Series of technical trainings for hatchery operators and farmers on hatchery operation and management, business plan preparation, on broodstock management seed production and disease, feed production and management;
- Implementation of activities: establishment of hatcheries in selected reservoirs, broodstock production and management, fish seed production and management, aquafeed production; and
- Preparation of comprehensive report on establishment of water-based hatchery on pilot-scale and the strategy for dissemination of this technology.

⁶⁸ In Bangladesh, shrimp farming mostly depends on the collection of wild seeds. This collection is an important source of employment for the coastal poor. Concerns over the effect of shrimp post larvae (PL) collection on biodiversity and abundance of various species prompted the Government of Bangladesh to ban fry collection in 2000. This ban is currently in abeyance pending a review of alternative livelihoods, hatchery certification, the policy framework and an assessment of the scope to improve harvesting methods. This research proposal will focus on three areas: performance evaluation of hatchery-reared and wild PL of shrimp and prawn; the impact of biodiversity of coastal aquatic system; and the livelihood of PL harvesters.

⁶⁹ In the past, farmers relied on a government subsidized programme for the provision of fingerlings which is being terminated.

Viet Nam. Activities focus on improving the understanding of aquafeed production and management and policy options for improvement and development of pangasius farming. The increase in feed prices which contribute over 75 percent of production costs and the weak linkages along value chains are among the causes of the reduction of Pangasius farming areas.

2016

- Technical report on **aquafeed value chain (VC) analysis and on-farm feeding and feed management practices** for pangasius farming finalized. It assesses the status of the aquafeed sector, with an emphasis on mapping and understanding aquafeed VC, describing the main stakeholders, assessing VC performance, identifying major strengths and weakness, and suggesting appropriate actions, management and development strategies;
- Draft report on existing regulatory framework and relevant policy guidelines on aquafeed management reviewed and revised (close to finalization);

2017

- Undertake an on-farm study on farm performance over a complete production cycle in five cooperative catfish farms in Mekong delta in collaboration with Can Tho University.
- Provide recommendations for updating policies and relevant regulatory framework for improvement of aquafeed production and management in pangasius aquaculture (including at least three consultation workshops);
- Conduct an assessment of farmers' training programmes offered by feed manufactures for benchmarking and to inform project training;
- Organize and conduct one Training of Trainers and up to three practical workshops to include improvement of feed quality, supply, management practices and reduction of FCR/increase of feed conversion efficiency to support livelihoods of small-scale pangasius farmers in Vietnam; and
- Prepare the final report.

Output 2.1 Knowledge of ecosystem services, the drivers of change affecting these services and their values is improved and technical and management options are identified in Kenya.

Output 2.2. Investment in coastal sustainable mariculture is fostered and an effectively governed mariculture development is promoted, that is socially inclusive, equitable and environmentally responsible⁷⁰.

2015 - Launch of the BGI in Kenya. FAO requested to support the management of fisheries and production of aquaculture and forestry and land tenure conflict management within an ecosystem approach.

Improved knowledge of ecosystem services and identification of management options

- field assessments finalized on: (i) value of ecosystem services in specific areas; (ii) existing mariculture activities; (iii) post-harvest management practices; and (iv) mangrove restoration;
- Stakeholder report including a roadmap on concrete short-term and longer-term governance and practice actions addressing key issues towards integrated sustainability and improved ecosystem services;

Community-level actions to increase value of ecosystem services for food, nutrition and livelihood security

- 32 district fisheries authorities, fishermen, fish farmers and community representatives trained on how to implement an ecosystem approach to aquaculture (EAA) for mariculture development;
- about 107 fishermen and fish farmers (Kwale, Kilifi, Mombasa counties) trained on crab fattening, milk fish culture, seaweed, oyster production to enhance sustainable commercial mariculture;
- nine officers from Kwale, Mombasa and Kilifi counties' Governments trained to supervise and assist communities for sustainable development of mariculture;

2016

⁷⁰ This includes a better integration of the sector to other activities in the coastal zones and to increase its role in conserving and improving coastal ecosystem services.

Improved knowledge of ecosystem services and identification of management options

- Studies published that will allow better informed policy and strategic advice to government and potential resource partners. Studies are: 1) Valuing coastal ecosystem as economic assets: the importance of mangroves for Food Security and livelihoods amongst communities in Kilifi county and the Tana Delta; 2. Fish Value Chain- Appraisal of the production and Post-Harvest conditions in selected sites of Lake Victoria, Lake Turkana and Marine Coast in Kenya (publication in early 2017); 3. Atlas of Mariculture Potential Areas in Kenya (publication in 2017). These reports present the existing status of coastal regions and lake basin.
- Production of a set of manuals on hygiene, post-harvest and fish processing in two languages (French and English) designed using two levels of communication for two distinct groups (1 – University and Technical School graduates; 2 – fish folks, fish processors, traders and farmers with or without formal education)
- Advice provided to taskforce members of the State Department of Fisheries and the Blue Economy for the development of a draft Mariculture Strategy and Development Plan for Kenya (adoption planned for 2017).

Community-level actions to increase value of ecosystem services for food, nutrition and livelihood security

- Support to mangrove restoration in collaboration with Kenya Forest Services (KFS): Support to 4 Community Forest Associations (CFAs) in Kilifi and Tana River County through: 1) Small Grant Agreement (90 members, 48 women, 42 men), 2) training (90 members on the 4 CFAs) on mangrove restoration, nursery management and income generating activities such as aquaculture, bee keeping or weaving, and 3) awareness raising activities on biodiversity, environmental protection (group trainings, door-to-door campaigns, display of environmental messages). Two groups planted a total of 70 000 seedlings in a 5-ha empty space and established 3 new mangrove nurseries. The two other groups will implement activities in 2017.
- Support to seaweed production and value added products: construction of a seaweed drying shed at Kibuyuni Seaweed SHG (Kwale County) leading to post harvest loss reduction of about 80 % and an increased quality of seaweed products. Enhanced capacity of 145 weed farmers (53% were women) through trainings on seaweed production, processing and marketing. Two other sheds are under construction for different groups (completion expected by April 2017). Activity implemented in collaboration with Kwale County Directorate of Fisheries which has also constructed a storehouse for seaweed for the same community. The Kibuyuni seaweed women group showed case FAO's work at the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) National Steering Committee meeting hosted by the President at the State House.
- Support provided to 3 conservation groups to increase crab production in the mangrove areas, by providing training, materials and equipment for the construction of 70 crab-fattening cages.
- The capacity of 67 milkfish farmers enhanced through training in production technologies, processing and marketing and best management practices.

In addition to farmers and fishermen, staff from country governments were trained to follow up & assist beneficiaries to continue interventions and boost up productions and entrepreneurship development.

2017

- Production of the Marine Aquaculture Development Strategy and Action Plan for Kenya
- Production of a BGI Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Eastern Africa
- Publication of one Aquaculture Resource Atlas for the coast of Kenya
- Installation of seaweed packaging for export which will allow the farmers to sell at higher prices their product and the traders to save on transportation costs as previously they would buy row unpacked seaweed and transport to Zanzibar in bulk; and respective capacity building on use of machinery and good market packaging.
- Follow up support to seaweed producer groups and assist to establish market linkages and access to finance with local and national buyers& organizations;
- Follow up mangrove restoration activities and expand in other communities;
- Follow up crab farming and upscale neighbor groups who has potentiality;
- Follow up oyster farming and assisting replicating;
- Follow up and technical support for crablet production in crab hatchery.

Output 3: Blue Growth concepts are integrated into fisheries policy and governance processes aimed at sustainable aquatic resource development, management and conservation and implemented.

Cabo Verde

2015

- A “Blue Growth Charter” adopted by the government for implementation at national level;
- An inventory of potential Blue Growth products/services conducted in support to the development of a strategy for maximizing the economic value of ecosystem services.

2016

- Strategic Intelligence Unit reinforced: (1) Terms of Reference for the four expert members of SIU and recruitment process defined, (2) First annual work plan defined and adopted, (3) Methodological note to implement the first annual work plan prepared and adopted.
- AfDB assistance fund (Middle Income Country Technical Assistance Fund) granted about USD 1.4 million to support the SIU, to prepare an investment plan for the transition to the Blue Economy and for a multiannual assistance programme to support the transition to the Blue Economy. Preparatory work included:
 - Preparation of an assistance programme to support SIU;
 - Preparation of a framework to mobilize AfDB funds to prepare an investment plan to facilitate transition towards the Blue Economy (identification of investment priority areas and constraints to innovation and practices changes to increase economic, social and environmental impacts of the Blue Economy sector, based on sensitization and consultation with institutional, civil society and private partners);
 - Preparation of project document to prepare a multiannual assistance program to support Blue Economy transition (capacity building, promotion of new employment, promotion of entrepreneurs for Blue Growth, incubators, financing mechanisms and promotion of innovative technologies).
- TCP/IVC/3605 developed and funding granted for the adjustment and the reform of public institutions, including the Minister for Economy and Employment in charge of fisheries, aquaculture and other maritime matters.
- Continuation of sensitization on Blue Growth and Economy for international technical and financial partners and preparation for the development of a platform to stimulate coordination and synergies with partners involved in the Blue Growth sector (UNIDO, World Bank, UNDP, UNJP, Grand Duke of Luxembourg).

2017

- Implement the first annual work plan for the SIU by methodological assistance
- Contribute to the realization of the investment plan and the multiannual programme to facilitate the transition to the Blue Economy funded by the AfDB
- Organize the Conference “Blue growth and economy: sharing African perspectives and experiences” (Mindelo, May) to share experience and to reinforce the African Package for Climate-resilient Blue Economies developed in cooperation with the AfDB and the WB⁷¹.
- Support to Blue Growth team to attend AfDB MIC-TAF dialogue in Abidjan (April)

Madagascar

2015

- Public and private stakeholders and policy frameworks contributing to the BGI identified. Support of the African Development Bank to the BGI agreed.

2016 - the political context was not conducive to pursue activities.

⁷¹ Developed by the AfDB, the WB and FAO, the Package is composed of five flagship programmes that span the African continent from Morocco to Mauritius (four coastal regions and the SIDS of Africa) over the period 2017-2020. It consists of technical and financial assistance to support coastal and island states to take the challenges of climate change as they develop their ocean-based economies and implement their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The assistance provided by the three agencies in each country is through new investments funded by them and from the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility.

2017

- A workshop to be organized (June/July) to pre-identify the inter-sectorial and sectorial pilot experiences contributing to Blue Economy transition and investment needs and to reinforce public and private sector capacity and new employment strategy. The workshop will focus on the investment needs and programme priorities in relation to the African Package developed with the AfDB and the World Bank in consideration of climate change impacts for ocean-based economies.
- Support to be provided to the national Blue Growth team to participate in the international conference dialogue on Blue Growth and Economy in Cabo Verde (May) and AfDB MIC-TAF dialogue in Abidjan (April)

The Seychelles**2016**

- TCP project prepared. The project supports the strengthening of the Fisheries Economic Intelligence Unit (FEIU) dedicated to the monitoring of the economic performance of the fisheries sector and the provision of specific advices to support decision-making for improved governance and management of the sector in the context of the Blue Economy. It is related to the SMARTFISH regional programme and activities in the Indian Ocean to inform policy and decision makers on Blue Growth actions and investments.

2017

- Support to be provided to the Seychelle Blue Growth team to participate in the international conference dialogue on Blue Growth and Economy in Cabo Verde (May).

Output 4: Seaweed farming and seaweed value chains are developed in Kiribati, the Philippines and Saint Lucia
Kiribati**2015**

- Technical, socio-economic, environmental and market analysis of the *Kappaphycusalvarezii* farming sector conducted in the three main producer atolls;
- capacities of 60 farmers, processors and middle men built (farming practices, management, harvest, preprocessing, marketing) following participatory training approaches (FFS);
- basic equipment for off-bottom and floating systems purchased for the three major producer atolls.

2016

- 30 farmers were trained in farming strategies, management approaches, seedling selection, water quality control and major pests control, prevention and diagnosis.
- 30 farmers were trained in value adding, storage, quality control, drying, pre-processing.
- 30 farmers were trained in business planning, markets and economic valuation of seaweeds.
- floating systems successfully introduced, and integrated productions (seaweeds with sandfish) tested.

The Philippines**2015**

- Technical, socio-economic, environmental, value-chain and market analysis of the *Gracilarias* Sector conducted in Sorsogon Province;
- capacities of 80 farmers, processors and middle men built (farming practices, management, harvest, preprocessing, marketing) following participatory training approaches (FFS);
- basic equipment and *Gracilaria* seedlings (of various species) purchased and distributed to farmers.

2016

- 60 farmers were trained in farming strategies, management approaches, seedling selection, water quality control and major pests control, prevention and diagnosis.
- 60 farmers were trained in value adding, storage, quality control, drying, pre-processing.
- 60 farmers were trained in business planning, markets and economic valuation of seaweeds.

- integrated production of milkfish and shrimps tested, validated and applied by 10 farmers in Sorsogon Province.

Saint Lucia

2015

- Technical, socio-economic, environmental, value chain and market analysis of the *Kappaphycus alvarezii* farming sector being finalized based on agreed assessment criteria;

2016

- 45 farmers were trained in farming strategies, management approaches, seedling selection, water quality control and major pests control, prevention and diagnosis.
- 45 farmers were trained in value adding, storage, quality control, drying, pre-processing.
- 45 farmers were trained in business planning, markets and economic valuation of seaweeds

Restoration of degraded lands – FMM/GLO/112/MUL (baby 5)

Summary and Project Objectives: Deforestation and landscape degradation is a worldwide problem posing serious obstacles to eliminating poverty and hunger, maintaining biodiversity, water and natural resources and the ability of communities to adapt to climate change.

Targets set up at international level for FLR are ambitious: restoring 150 million hectares under the Bonn challenge, an additional 200 million hectares under the New York declaration on Forest and achieving land degradation neutrality by 2030 under the SDGs. To reach these objectives, the participation of a wide range of stakeholders and investors is necessary and financing could range from USD 35 billion to USD 300 billion (for land degradation neutrality) per year.

The objectives of the project are:

- to facilitate the planning and implementation of large scale FLR programmes at country level and in pilot areas in six target countries (Cambodia, Guatemala, Lebanon, Peru, the Philippines and Rwanda);
- to further the development and implementation of restoration and sustainable landscape management efforts at the global and regional levels through knowledge management, communication, outreach and resource mobilization;
- to develop monitoring, assessment and evaluations tools and guidelines for FLR projects and programmes and encourage their use.

The project feeds into a FAO Umbrella Programme on the “Implementation of the FLR Mechanism”. Some of its activities are developed partnership with key global initiatives on FLR such as the Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration (GPFLR).

Project start date: April 2015.

Contributes to: Strategic Objective 2, Outputs 2.1.2 and 2.3.2.

Main 2016 Results:

- In **Lebanon**, progress was made on the set up of two resource mobilization mechanisms for restoration projects (the National Forest Fund and a crowdfunding platform for diaspora’s funds). Pilot restoration activities were launched in the Kadisha Valley, the Shouf Biosphere Reserve, in Bkassine iconic pine forest and Mhaidseh.
- In **Guatemala**, there is now a wider awareness amongst farmers and extensionists about the National Strategy for the Restoration of Forest Landscapes, developed with FAO support in 2015, thanks to the organization of workshops to promote the strategy and the establishment of demonstration sites.
- In **Peru**, a draft of the National Program for the Recuperation of Degraded Lands was prepared thanks to FAO technical support and policy advice. Awareness of FLR was widened amongst students and extension agents at government and sub governmental level through presentations and workshops.
- In **Rwanda**, the facilitation of the cross-sectoral working group for agriculture and natural resources, in collaboration with the FAO Strategic Programme two, resulted in a Government’s request to FAO to facilitate the preparation of a national strategy and action plan for agroforestry. In the Rulindo district, 9 Farmer Field Schools (FFS) were formed and capacities of 25 FFS facilitators and 276 farmers to implement sustainable land management and agroforestry practices was strengthened. This led in particular to the establishment of a community nursery and the planting of about 12,000 tree seedlings over 200 hectares of farmland.

- In **Cambodia** and **the Philippines**, the FLRM work plans were prepared and endorsed.
- Several regional initiatives on FLR were enhanced through FAO technical support. FAO played a leading role in structuring the FLR dynamics in Asia Pacific and the Mediterranean, by facilitating the development of the Asia Pacific Strategy and Action Plan on FLR, and supporting the organization of the fifth Mediterranean Forest Week on FLR, leading to the Agadir Declaration on FLR. FAO also actively contributed, together with partners such as WRI to develop capacities and advocate for FLR in Africa and Latin America, with their respective initiatives 20x20 and AFR100.
- Significant funds for FLR projects were successfully leveraged with funding from GEF for The Restoration Initiative, a USD 54 million project covering 10 countries; from the German International Climate Initiative (IKI) for a USD 5.3 million project aimed at scaling up FLR to achieve the NDCs in six countries in Africa, Pacific Islands and the Mediterranean; and from the French Fund for Global Environment (FFEM) for a USD 2 million FLR project in the Niger and Burkina Faso.
- The foundations to improve and align FLR monitoring worldwide were built with the adoption of a Collaborative Roadmap to be implemented by a coalition of partners with FAO leadership. A comprehensive stocktaking of over 40 tools and resources for FLR monitoring was compiled and will be available through an FAO knowledge platform.
- Knowledge on FLR was widely shared through the regular updates of the FLR website, the preparation of factsheets on Good Practices for FLR, two newsletters on FLR and presentations to numerous events, workshops, conferences and meetings held around the world.

Project log frame - Outcome, outputs and activities conducted (2015 & 2016) and planned (2017)

Project Outcome: Significant progress has been made by countries toward meeting the Bonn Challenge, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and relevant SDGs through a variety of interventions that resulted in the restoration of degraded lands and the uptake of sustainable production and land management practices contributing to sustainable supplies of food, fiber, forest, raw materials, etc.
Output 1. Planning and implementation of large scale FLR programmes supported at country level and in pilot areas of target countries: Cambodia, Guatemala, Lebanon, Peru, the Philippines, Rwanda
<p>In 2015, national work plans (2015-2018) on FLR were developed and adopted in Guatemala, Lebanon, Peru and Rwanda. In Cambodia and the Philippines, the workplan development and adoption were planned for 2016.</p> <p><u>Cambodia</u></p> <p>2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation and endorsement of the FLRM work plan; • Development of a roadmap on FLR finance for implementation in 2017. <p>2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the roadmap on FLR finance: Training on the establishment and operationalization of National Forest Funds (NFF) and on Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES); Study tour in Vietnam to understand NFF practices in this country; Participation of five government staff to Environmental Leadership and Training Initiative (ELTI) on FLR; • Assessment of restoration opportunities based on the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) through a Letter of Agreement (LoA) with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), co-financed by the regional Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP); • Compared analysis of policies and legislations to identify barriers for investments into FLR and to propose changes in the current regulation frameworks to facilitate the implementation of FLR at large-scale; • Collaboration with UN-REDD to develop the knowledge base on the state of forests and their degradation;

- Resource mobilization, through a partnership with the World Bank in the context of the Forestry Investment Programme (FIP) and through project proposals in the context of both GEF-7 and the Green Climate Fund.

Guatemala

2016

- Support to the preparation of regulations of the law PROBOSQUE;
- Preparation of draft “Technical Guidelines for practices and systems of forest landscape restoration in Guatemala”, targeted at technicians’ and rural promoters;
- Promotion of the National Strategy for the Restoration of Forest Landscapes, through three workshops targeting community leaders, farmers, technicians and academia;
- Support to the preparation of an Operational Plan for FLR in 2017 and to the incorporation of the National Land and Environment Bureau of Southern Petén into the National Bureau of Forest Landscape Restoration of Guatemala (MNRP);
- Organization of exchange visits between communities in Southeast Petén, focusing on FLR through cocoa, cardamom and species such as achiote, cinnamon and vanilla integrated with timber trees;
- Organization of exchange tours in San Marcos area to study agroforestry combinations, plantations of *pinabete* and recovery process using white pine and *pinabete* for water sources protection;
- Participation of three professional technicians to the course “Restoration of landscapes: principles and tools to lead the transformation” held at CATIE;
- LoA signed with Balam Association and with two Municipalities (Ixchiguán and Tacaná) for the promotion, training and establishment of demonstration sites for FLR.

2017

- Promotion of the National Strategy on Restoration of Degraded Lands and sensitizing FLR stakeholders
- Publication, printing and distribution of a FLR guide
- Capacity building on how to use the FLR guidelines on FLR practices for technicians
- Select and build demonstration sites for restoration activities for farmers and plan on how to integrate farmers into the financial incentives program under the PROBOSQUE law.
- Set up research program on the use of “new” restoration technologies including other relevant partners;
- Support the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation program together with the National FLR roundtable;
- Start the development of an upscaling strategy using experiences from the first FLR implementations of 2017.

Lebanon

2016

- Development of a feasibility study and organization of two workshops to support the operationalization of the National Forest Fund (NFF) to be the main financial instrument to support the National Afforestation and Reforestation Program (NARP) named the 40 million tree program (ongoing);
- Technical assistance to the preparation of an innovative national crowdfunding platform for mobilizing financial resources from the Lebanese Diaspora on small scale FLR projects (ongoing);
- Implementation of pilot actions focusing on: (i) restoration of abandoned terraces in the Kadisha Valley and the Shouf Biosphere Reserve and (ii) restoration of eroded landscapes in the bio corridor of Bkassine iconic pine forest and Mhaidseh in partnership with a local NGO (LRI) and USAID.
- Compared legislative analysis of barriers to large-scale implementation of FLR in Lebanon (2016 and 2017);

2017

- Organization of three technical days on FLR focusing on water saving for FLR, relevant provenances and forest genetic resources for FLR and on landscapes approaches (February 2017) and publication of associated technical datasheets, adapted to the national context on these key topics for efficient implementation of FLR;

- Identification of restoration options at landscape level thanks to a methodology developed by the Medscape regional European Union project. A Letter of Agreement (LoA) was signed with the American University of Beirut to prepare GIS maps covering the entire territory of Lebanon.

the Philippines

2016

- Preparation and endorsement of the FLRM work plan. It will contribute to the implementation of selected priority actions of the National Action Plan adopted by the Forest management Bureau in November 2016;

2017

- Implementation of the work plan, with field activities in the Carood Watershed Model Forest on Bohol Island.

Peru

2016

- Support to the preparation of the National Program for the Recuperation of Degraded Lands (PNRAD) through the facilitation of four working groups;
- Technical contribution to the country-wide mapping of restoration opportunities and projects;
- Participation to subnational, national, and international advocacy events for FLR including: Investment roundtable in Lima to mobilize private impact investors of the Initiative 20x20; FLR meeting in the Forestry week (Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina); Promotion event including lectures on *what is restoration* and how the National Restoration Program works at Universidad ESAN, Presentation of FLR experiences from Peru at Colombian Restoration Congress in Medellin, Colombia;
- organization of two trainings: one on the “Restoration Opportunities. Assessment Methodology” for Peru (ROAM) with WRI, IUCN, CONDESAN and HELVETAS and one on identifying and mapping restoration opportunities in Peru. Trainings targeted government staff at the national and regional level, mainly from SERFOR and partners from NGOs, universities and the international cooperation.
- Organization of two trainings and learning events, in particular, an event on the “Restoration Opportunities. Assessment Methodology” for Peru (ROAM) with WRI, IUCN, CONDESAN and HELVETAS; and an event on identifying and mapping restoration opportunities in Peru.
- Elaboration of extension documents including a systematization document prepared based on forty-seven best practices identified in Peru.

2017

- Participatory completion of the national FLR planning document (including mapping of areas to be restored) and its political support at the highest levels;
- Strategic actions in pilot sites and nationally, to promote scaling up of FLR in the country.
- Advocate for FLR towards private sector and establish a first collaboration with companies for instance from the mining sector. Analyze the possibilities of financial incentives for FLR in Peru.

Rwanda

2016

- Facilitation of the cross-sectoral platform for agriculture and natural resources in Rwanda in close collaboration with the FAO Strategic Programme Two (SP2) (four meetings of the taskforce in 2016);
- Training of 20 FFS facilitators and four local government staff of the District of Rulindo on Agroforestry and other Sustainable Land Management (SLM) technologies and practices (August-September 2016);
- 276 farmers organized and trained through nine FFS in the district of Rulindo (through an LoA with the NGO Vi-Agroforestry) and provision of environmental-friendly and income-generating activities (agroforestry nursery, compost units, banana planting material multiplication unit, dairy cows, vegetable bulking centre) leading to establishment and planting of about 12,000 tree seedlings.

- Co-organization with the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) and Wageningen Center for Development Innovation of the technical segment of the first high-level East African Community (EAC) Bonn challenge meeting, aimed at developing capacities of 70 practitioners from the sub-region in implementing FLR activities (July);
- Preparation of two studies on value chains with high restoration potential (cassava and coffee), Rulindo District;
- Preparation and submission of a project proposal to FONERWA for USD 2 000 000;

2017

- Follow up to the organization and facilitation of FFS in the district of Rulindo in collaboration with FAO SP2;
- Elaboration of a study on FLR success stories in Rwanda based on successful past projects (January 2017);
- Organization of the Forest and Landscape Investment Forum (May 2017) – See regional activities;
- Development of the national cross-sectoral agroforestry strategy and action plan, with FAO Sub-Regional Office for Eastern Africa (SFE) and Strategic Programme Two (SP2) co-funding and in partnership with ICRAF and other relevant organizations at national and international levels (2017).

Output 2. Further development and implementation of restoration and sustainable landscape management efforts at the global and regional levels supported through knowledge management, communication and outreach provided by FAO.

2015

- Publication of “Discussion Paper on Sustainable Financing for FLR”;
- side events and regional workshops organization for COP 12, COP 21 and Global Landscape Forum;
- publication of a special issue of the FAO journal Unasylva on FLR in English, French and Spanish.
- Expert workshop on Private Sector Investments in Forest and Landscape Restoration;
- discussion paper, policy brief and an infographic on “Sustainable Financing for Forest and Landscape Restoration” published, jointly with the Global Mechanism (GM) of the UNCCD,
- Capacity building workshop for 70 West African participants focusing on: assessment of restoration needs; planning of restoration options; implementation, monitoring and financing of FLR;
- Organization of the Advisory Group meeting of the FLR Mechanism⁷² (July 2015).

Partnerships and regional initiatives

Asia Pacific

2016

- High level session on FLR organized during the Asia Pacific Forestry Commission (APFC)⁷³;
- Support to the preparation of the “Asia Pacific Strategy and Action Plan on Forest and Landscape Restoration” through stakeholder’s consultations including an event with APFC delegates during COFO 23 in Rome (July 2016) and the organization of the endorsement event at the next APFC session (Sri Lanka, end 2017).

2017

- Organization of a workshop “Promoting the Role of Natural Regeneration in Large-scale Forest and Landscape Restoration: Challenges and Opportunities” to operationalize this “Asia – Pacific Regional Strategy and Action Plan for Forest and Landscape Restoration” (China, May 2017).

Mediterranean

2016

⁷² The Mechanism is a multidisciplinary team within FAO Forestry Department built to support implementation of FLR Initiatives/Programmes/Action Plans both at global, regional and national levels.

⁷³ jointly with the FAO Regional Office for the Asia and the Pacific, Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions (APAFRI), Asia Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation, IUCN and WRI.

- Technical support to the preparation of the Fifth Mediterranean Forest Week on FLR (Morocco, March 2017). Participants to discuss a financial strategy to better coordinate public and private sectors' investments and endorse the "Agadir Declaration", launching a Restoration Initiative for the Mediterranean (RIM 2030);

2017

- Technical support for the preparation of a chapter on FLR in the second edition of the State of Mediterranean Forests, to be published by the Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions (Dec. 2017);
- Support to the implementation of the Restoration Initiative for the Mediterranean (throughout 2017).

Latin America

2016

- Participation in the first annual meeting of the Initiative 20x20. A meeting with a set of technical partners was organized to start defining a common action plan on capacity building, knowledge sharing and monitoring to support countries in the framework of the 20x20 Initiative.
- Support to an international course "landscape restoration: inclusive principles and tools to lead transformation" held at CATIE and co-organized by CATIE and WRI (Costa Rica, July 2016).;
- Participation in the regional workshop "Forest and Landscape Restoration: from policy to practice" (El Salvador, September 2016). Speech delivered at the opening session and a technical presentation made.

2017

- Participation in the second annual meeting of the Initiative 20x20, and in the meeting of technical partners; As additional contributions to the Initiative 20x20: (1) Development three issues of the series of guides to support countries and investors in their work on FLR; (2) Development and testing of protocols for monitoring FLR performance and impacts; (3) Development of a regional training course on FLR
Co-organization of the workshop "The Bonn Challenge for FLR in Mesoamerica: Preparing the Road for Up scaling".

Africa

2016

- Participation to the first meeting of Initiative 100 (AFR100), the African regional initiative for FLR, in Ethiopia;

2017

- Organization of the Forest and Landscape Investment Forum, a sub-regional forum targeting FLR investors and business champions, in partnership with NEPAD as Secretariat of AFR100 and the Government of Rwanda, building on FAO and development partners co-finance (May 2017).

Finance and resource mobilization for the FLRM

2016-2017

- Preparation of a GEF-6 Thematic Programme named "The Restoration Initiative" (TRI) in partnership with IUCN and UNEP for a total amount of USD 54 000 000 with "child projects" in ten countries. The FLRM leads the preparation phase and will implement five national child projects (Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sao Tome e Principe, Kenya and Pakistan). The FLRM will provide support to the global component on "Global learning, Partnerships and Finance.
- preparation and facilitation of inception national workshops held in each country involved in TRI (June-Dec);
- Preparation of a project proposal "Restauration of Forests and Landscapes and Sustainable Land Management in Sahel" to the French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM) for a total amount of USD 1 940 000.
- Preparation of a project proposal for the International Climate Initiative of the German Ministry of Environment (IKI), worth USD 5 300 000 and entitled "The Paris Agreement in action: scaling up Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) in the context of the Bonn Challenge to achieve the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) by promoting joint mitigation and adaptation approaches." The proposal approved in late November 2016, aims at scaling up FLR to achieve the NDCs and is focused on three regional initiatives and six countries in Africa (the Niger and Ethiopia), Pacific Islands (Philippines and Fiji) and the Mediterranean (Lebanon and Morocco). The full project document will be developed by July 2017;

- Organization of a two-day workshop on “Financial and Institutional Innovation for Reducing the Risks of Private Sector Investments in Sustainable Forestry” in the framework of the Initiative on “Promoting Private Sector Investments in Sustainable Forestry” (2016);
- Development of a roadmap and concept for a global FLR crowdfunding platform with Mirlo Positive Nature and International Model Forest Network (IMFN) (2016).
- FAO also actively engaged into initial discussions with countries on potential FLR GCF concepts, in particular in Malawi, Uganda and Madagascar.
- Preparation in collaboration with other FAO Programs in Guatemala and FAO Office, of a proposal for the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA): “Addressing climate change through climate smart interventions in forest and farm systems in Guatemala, for USD 7 million.

Capacity development and Knowledge platform

2016

- Organization of three regional capacity building workshops with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat on Forest and Landscape Restoration, in Latin America, Asia and the Mediterranean;
- Publication of a working paper on cross-sectoral policy integration for FLR and food security based on the lessons learned from the Republic of Korea;
- Development of a module on FLR in the Sustainable Forest Management toolbox;
- Development of three “Good Practice” fact sheets on FLR: (1) The mechanized micro-catchment water-harvesting (Vallerani) system for restoring degraded drylands; (2) Dune stabilization and afforestation and (3) The safe use of treated wastewater in drylands.

2017

- preparation of three additional “Good Practice” factsheets on FLR planned for 2017 (1) “Polyter” system, (2) “Waterboxx” system, and (3) Seed propagation.
- The FLRM will lead the component “capture and dissemination of best practices and institutional capacity building” of the TRI project and will support a study assessing gaps and opportunities to develop an interactive FLR knowledge platform including an on-line library of resources and capacity building materials.

Communication and outreach

2016 and 2017

- Organization of the second Advisory Group meeting of the FLRM in Rome (FAO, Italy, July 2016);
 - Development, launch and regular updates of the FLRM Website launched (May 2016); elaboration and diffusion of two FLRM newsletters (May and October 2016);
 - Organization of and participation to side events and workshops on FLR on the occasion of the Committee on Forestry (COFO 23) (July 2016), CBD COP 13 in Mexico (December 2016), UNCCD COP 13 (China, September 2017), UNFCCC COP 23 (Germany 2017) and FAO Conference (July 2017).
 - Signature of an MoU with the International Model Forest Network (IMFN) to strengthen cooperation on FLR;
- Participation to and advocacy for FLR during: Investment case meeting of the Asia Pacific Forestry Week (Philippines, February 2016), LPFN partners meeting (Netherlands, June 2016), Global Restoration Council (July 2016), World Conservation Congress (Hawaii, September 2016), African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) meeting (Ethiopia, October 2016), African Landscapes Dialogues (March 2017) and other key Global Partnership on Forest and Landscape Restoration (GPFLR) and Bonn challenge meetings (2017).

Output 3. Monitoring, reporting, assessment and evaluation of international forest and landscape restoration efforts are regularly updated and published by FAO

2016

- Organization of an expert workshop on monitoring tools for FLR (FAO April 2016) to adopt a common road map with key partners (IUCN, the World Resources Institute [WRI], CBD, UNCCD, Bioversity International, etc.).

- Mapping of tools, approaches, guidelines and best practices for FLR, including for monitoring FLR, developed through an internal cross-departmental consultation;
- Organization of the Drylands & Forest and Landscape Restoration Monitoring Week with partners (April 2016); adoption of a collaborative roadmap aimed at supporting and aligning FLR monitoring efforts globally and implemented by an open coalition of partners with FAO's leadership;
- Facilitation of the implementation of the collaborative roadmap. It has five streams of work: 1) Development of a guidance document on the design, establishment and operation of FLR monitoring systems, 2) Development of an interactive knowledge platform for FLR monitoring; 3) Forming and testing evolving technical alliances, mechanisms and / or networks to support effective FLR processes (including monitoring) in selected countries and regions; 4) Creating and facilitating a community of learning; 5) Form an innovation hub to support other activity streams, harnessing contributions from the science, technology and innovation communities.
- Support provided for the implementation of the Roadmap: facilitation of experts' groups on each of the five topics of the roadmap and preparation of the ToRs of each priority streams; development of a concept note on a Community of Practice on FLR monitoring (December 2016); Preparation of a guidance document on FLR monitoring, in partnership with FAO's project "Strengthening criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management in policy and practice"

2017

Continued support to the implementation of the roadmap: preparation and launch of a knowledge platform focusing on FLR monitoring (March 2017); launch of a Community of Practice (June 2017), in partnership with Wageningen Center for Development Innovation and the Secretariat of the GPFLR; development of a guidance document on FLR monitoring and organization of an expert consultation on monitoring (June 2017).

Lessons-learned:

- The preparation of the work plans in each country took longer than initially expected. To ensure full implementation of these work plans, an extension of both the duration and the total amount of this project FMM/GLO/112/MUL- Baby 5 (December 2018) should be discussed based on the current level of implementation of the work plans in June 2017.
- The amount available per country is relatively low and oblige the FLRM team to develop partnerships and strategic alliances with other partners to be credible at national level. The funds available for each country do not allow developing large-scale restoration efforts on the ground in the selected pilot areas, which is a strong request from government counterparts in all beneficiary countries.
- Stakeholders acknowledge the value of regional collaboration and exchange as a good way to transfer knowledge, sensitize policy makers and mutualize tools and approaches. This multi-country dynamics is starting in the Mediterranean region and the Asia Pacific region under the leadership of the FLRM and is promising, however it requires significant investments, both in terms of time and financial resources to facilitate these multi-country processes. More efforts should be put into these promising processes for which country-demands and needs are high for additional funds;
- The flexibility of the FMM funding and its wide geographical scope are greatly appreciated as they allow to leverage additional funding from other sources through innovative arrangements.

Integrated landscape management to boost food and nutrition security (ILMFNS) in Fiji and Samoa, Small Island Developing States (SIDS) - FMM/GLO/112/MUL (baby 6)

Summary and Project Objectives: the objective of the project is to improve land management and land use practices in the context of improving and increasing access to food security and nutritious food. Two other related objectives are to increase awareness on importance of nutritious food and building capacities of key government departments and farmers on best integrated land practices that support food security and promote nutritious food.

Project start date: October 2015.

Contributes to: Strategic Objective 2, outputs 2.1.1; 2.1.2; 2.1.3; 2.2.1; 2.2.2

Main 2016 results:

- A revised project log Frame and outline of expected results and activities developed by the FAO Sub regional Office for the Pacific Islands (FAOSAP) in collaboration with relevant national authorities.

Revised project log frame (2016-2017)

Project Outcome: Increased capacity and awareness in Fiji and Samoa on food and nutrition security and sustainable integrated agricultural systems
Output 1: Better knowledge of dietary patterns to improve food and nutrition security
<p>2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection initiated for an economic study on Fiji's nutrition profile. <p>2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete an analysis on dietary patterns, healthy food baskets and related health and food nutrition based policies in Fiji, finalize the report and prepare a policy brief targeted at the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and key stakeholders on priorities and possible programmes and interventions. • Workshop to be organized to illustrate report findings and recommendations • Conduct nutrition assessment of children <5 years at 6 locations in Fiji and 3 locations in Samoa • Conduct NCD (Non-Communicable Disease) screening of adults 24+ years at 6 locations in Fiji • Conduct NCD screening of adults 30+ years and all pregnant mothers at 3 locations in Samoa • Complete awareness training at targeted villages to educate the community on Infant & Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and on the importance of iron intake for Pregnant and Lactating Mothers (Fiji & Samoa)
Output 2: Eco-friendly and socially appropriate production systems and practices identified, implemented and monitored
<p>2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided technical support for aquaculture sector affected by Cyclone Winston in Fiji • Completed damage assessments for impacted tilapia farms • Collected damage assessment forms from the National Seaweed Officer • Identified level of damage assessment undertaken, level of impact to farmers and resources available to assist with rehabilitations • Procurement of equipment, feed and hardware for rehabilitation works • Identified communities for training on Tilapia hapa hatchery with The Pacific Community (SPC) and the Ministry of Fisheries and Forestry (MoFF) • Assisted Naduruloulou Freshwater Research Station (NRS) to identify major damage and priority areas • Distributed relief packages to impacted parties

- Developed plans for monitoring, evaluating and supporting project activities at GEFPAS-FPAM project sites⁷⁴

2017

- Provide follow up support for SLM activities including procurement requirements for the maintenance of these sites: 5 villages across Fiji with GEFPAS sites (Macauta Province, Ba Province, Vidawa Village, Vione farmers group and Moumici farmer group) and 3 villages in Samoa with GEFPAS sites (Gataivai, Taga and Fagamalo)

Output 3: Capacity of students, teachers and community members strengthened in nutrition and food security strategies integrated into Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) approaches

2016 – The project plans to set up school based demonstration farms.

- Visit to project sites, planning of 2017 activities with relevant stakeholders
- selected school/colleges consulted. Discussions with school principals of 3 high schools in Fiji and 3 school/colleges in Samoa.⁷⁵

2017

- Establish demonstration plots and nurseries within selected schools
- Review, revise and improve the blueprint developed to set up the demo plots
- Provide list of crops, vegetables, plants and tree species for planting in the mix crop-vegetable-tree system
- Identify and provide info to suppliers of seeds, seedlings, plants specifying quantity and estimated costs
- Identify site for the school nursery and establish as required
- Deliver training workshops on new and improved SLM practices across school sites and communities (Cakaudrove province & Ba province (Fiji): 220 school aged children, 200 community members and 20 teachers trained; Taveuni Fiji: 120 school aged children, 100 community members and 20 teachers trained; Samoa: 220 school aged children, 100 college students, 100 community members and 20 teachers trained)
- Organize and deliver capacity building workshops
- Complete capacity building workshops based on training in SLM principles for school related communities and those involved with the current GEFPAS demonstration sites. Four (4) capacity building workshops for school demo plots in Cakaudrove province and Ba province including GEFPAS demo sites in Macuata and Ba provinces and 3 workshops in Taveuni including GEFPAS demo sites in Vidawa village, Vione farmers group and Moumici farmer group
- Deliver training on NCDs, diet and nutritious food to demo schools and target communities
- Provide outreach materials (brochures, T-shirts, posters, stickers)
- Train community members in household garden development and management
- Establish contact with target villages and identify where the household demonstration sites will be developed (Fiji & Samoa). Communities to prepare sites before commencement of trainings
- Complete training in the development of house gardens and management through practical demonstrations
- Identify the current vegetable and plant products grown in targeted villages to formulate a food pack that is socially and culturally appropriate (Fiji)
- In close consultation with project team, relevant Government agencies and local communities, identify vegetables to be included in the food packs (Fiji)
- Provide seed pack tailored to community needs, based on promoting organic practices with an emphasis on locally adapted species (Fiji)
- Train community members in household garden development and management (Fiji & Samoa)
- Complete cooking demonstrations together with good food preparation practices (Fiji)

⁷⁴ Global Environment Facility Pacific Alliance for Sustainability-Forestry and Protected Area Management (GEFPAS-FPAM)

⁷⁵ Selected schools in Fiji: Niusewa Methodist High School, VaturovaKoroalau High School (Cakaudrove Province) & Nadarivatu High School (Ba Province). Selected schools in Samoa: LDS-Church College of Vaiola (Savaii), Uesiliana Technical Training Centre Savaii, Malua Theological College (Upolu).

Enhancing biodiversity and nutrition through agroecology in Mali and Burkina – FMM/GLO/112/MUL (Baby 7)

Summary and Project Objectives: To achieve the SDG of ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030, more food but also a more diverse food production is required. Integrated farming systems, taking advantage of the tremendous potential from undervalued local biodiversity including indigenous fruit, crops vegetables, livestock and fish, can contribute to achieving nutrition security, while building virtuous cycling of resources that ensure environmental sustainability.

The project builds an innovative foundation in Burkina Faso and Mali for the adoption of small-scale agroecological farming systems. Agroecology is based on the principles of optimizing biological interactions and stressing ecological inputs, as a solution to nutritional needs and climate change adaptation. Agroecology builds on farmers' own innovation systems and empowers them to share their innovations in a farmer-to-farmer system of dissemination. This approach ensures a better uptake of locally adapted innovations with a high sense of ownership.

This transition to sustainable, biodiversity-rich, nutrition relevant and climate-resilient agriculture will be facilitated through training of farmer-trainers and awareness raising.

This initiative links to other existing projects in the two countries led by FAO and funded by GEF on agropastoral field schools by supporting exchanges between field school trainers and agro-ecology farmer-trainers in order to mutually enrich the two overlapping approaches.

In addition, agro-ecological approaches must be implemented on landscape level to take advantage of the full range of benefits for ecosystems and the climate. Therefore, opportunities will be sought to upscale the approach at the territorial level in the future and as possible follow-up. This will involve identifying the most likely provinces where local governors could support the adoption of agro-ecology at the landscape level, and working with FAO at the national, regional and global levels to identify promising sources of funding.

Project start date: September 2015.

Contributes to: Strategic Objective 32, Outputs 2.1.2 and 2.4.3.

Main 2016 results:

- Improvement of the scientific understanding of agroecological approaches, and their specific relevance to Africa through the publication of a scientific review on legume crops;
- Development of a set of 10 factsheets on tree species useful for agroecological and agroforestry systems in Mali targeted at farmers, including those with only very little literacy skills;
- Farmers' sensitization on public policies for agroecology and their role and rights in **Mali**. Opportunity for 900 farmers to discuss policies they need to support agroecology and share their experience;
- Capacities of 450 farmers, master trainers in agro-ecology and farmers who lead agroecology projects strengthened through a series of training delivered to farmers' organizations and on NGO in **Mali and Burkina**;
- Increased cross-sectoral collaboration within FAO, both at global and at country office level, between crop production division and food systems and nutrition division and Strategic programmes 1 and 2, culminating a joint project proposal to develop dietary guidelines in West Africa, while incorporating issues relevant to sustainability.

Project log frame – Outcomes, outputs and activities implemented (2016) and planned (2017)

<p>PROJET OUTCOMES: in Mali and Burkina Faso</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agroecological approach applied in farmer trainings by FOs and support NGOs with expertise in agroecology. 2. Identification of opportunities to strengthen policy support for a joint approach to biodiversity and nutrition through agroecology through policy analysis and multistakeholder consultations.
<p>Output 1. Relevant stakeholders in Mali and Burkina Faso developed a shared understanding of priorities for bringing together biodiversity and nutrition in an integrated way and strategies for joint activities to further strengthen policies and actions</p>
<p>2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literature review on how diversified production can improve nutrition conducted and available; Scientific review “Legume Crops for Sustainable African Farms” finalized. It looks at the role of tropical food legumes in agroecological systems in West Africa as a concrete pathway to linking biodiversity and nutrition; Report «<i>Biodiversité et Nutrition au Mali : Étude pour aider à la mise en œuvre des Directives Volontaires pour la prise en compte systématique de la biodiversité dans les politiques, programmes et plans d'action nationaux et régionaux relatifs à la nutrition</i>» finalized. The report presents the opportunities and challenges of bridging the biodiversity-nutrition gap. A similar report is being prepared for Burkina Faso. National workshop on biodiversity and nutrition organized (Mali, December 2016), building on the regional workshop on dietary guidelines organized by FAO’s Nutrition and Food Systems division (ESN). The workshop recommendations included the priority to develop food-based dietary guidelines for Mali.
<p>Output 2. Policy options for supporting the adoption of agroecology developed by FOs and shared with decision-makers</p>
<p>2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two workshops organized with <i>Coordination Nationale des Organisations Paysannes</i> (CNOP) on Public Policies for Agroecology (March 2016, Mali)⁷⁶. The first workshop focused on public policies to sensitize local authorities in farmers’ trainings and promotion of farmers’ participation in the construction of such policies (300 participants). The second workshop focused on the sensitization to agroecology as an alternative to large-scale land acquisitions and the role of the government in the protection of farmers’ rights (250 participants); Panel organized on public policies for agroecology at the International Conference on the Right to food (March 2016, Senegal). Discussion on the role of public policies based on human rights based approach for agroecology; distribution of the recommendations of civil society movements to representatives of the Economic Community of West African States and The West African Economic and Monetary Union (350 participants). <p>2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organized a workshop to establish a national platform on agroecology in Mali (planned for March 2017); Develop a report on research needs in relation to agro-ecology; Produce a video on governance systems needed for research institutions to promote research for agroecology.
<p>Output 3. Farmer-trainers' and farmers' capacity on agro-ecology and diversified and integrated production systems is strengthened</p>
<p>2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant training materials developed including ten fact sheets on ten tree species for integrating trees into agro-ecology (agroforestry) in partnerships with CNOP. They supplement its existing curriculum on agroecology

⁷⁶ CNOP is the largest platform of smallholder farmer organizations in Mali and counts dozens of producer associations and cooperatives. It is highly experienced in delivering trainings and has a national training centre and field school.

for training farmers. Filling a gap in material available, they are targeted at farmers, rather than technicians and scientists. They are adapted to the needs of farmers with low levels of literacy, using many visual elements.

Mali

- Training workshop organized on the control of pests in agro-ecology (40 women, members of Convergence des Femmes Rurales pour la Souveraineté Alimentaire- COFERSA)⁷⁷ trained on beneficial insects and pests (Sikasso)
- COFERSA workshop on local seeds production for agroecology (sensitization of 41 women farmers to the production of local seeds varieties and exchange of seeds from various regions of the country)- (Sikasso).
- National training workshop organized on agro-ecology for the peasant trainers of CNOP;

Burkina Faso

- First national training workshop organized on agro-ecology and agroforestry practices for 62 members of the *Syndicat National des travailleurs de l'Agro-Pastoral* (SYNTAP)⁷⁸ (September 2016, Houndé)
- Training workshop for 19 agroecology trainers (self-evaluation and knowledge-sharing of Terre et Humanisme agroecology trainers) - Betta
- Establishment of a national platform for agroecology trainers by the *Association Interzone pour le Développement en Milieu Rural* (AIDMR) - 80 participants. Betta
- Ten agroecology trainers participated in the scientific training on agroecology systems with international agro-ecology expert (September, Ziniare)
- AIDMR Training of 44 farmers on agroecology and livestock practices (Betta)

2017

- Fact sheets on agroecology (training material) to be produced.

Output 4. Experiences and achievements of Mali and Burkina Faso on the integration of biodiversity and nutrition priorities shared with other countries

2016

- Joint AGP and ESN Seminar “Achieving Nutrition for All: What role for Agroecology” (FAO HQ, July) to enhance debate and understanding of this cross-sectoral issue within FAO. The seminar was very well attended and helped to foster exchanges and collaboration between the two divisions.
- abstract prepared on “the challenges and opportunities of linking biodiversity and nutrition through the promotion of traditional foods in Mali (the experience of a peasant women Organization)” and presentation by an agroecological farmer from Mali on the same topic made at the International Symposium on Sustainable Food Systems for Healthy Diets and Improved Nutrition (FAO Headquarters, 1-2 December 2016).
- Support for a representative of a consumer organization from Burkina Faso to attend regional workshop on dietary guidelines in West Africa (Lomé, November 2016)

Lessons learned

The FMM support has a short time span which limits the capacity to build up both internal FAO and external field relationships necessary for the project implementation. It takes time to establish a relationship based on trust and to gather the detailed information needed to develop partnership agreements.

⁷⁷ COFERSA represents 35 cooperatives and 3 916 women in the Sikasso region of Mali.

⁷⁸ *Syndicat National des Travailleurs de l'Agropastoral*: farmers and herders' organization with around 2 000 members in Burkina Faso.

The project chose to prioritize working directly with farmers' organizations. Such organizations tend to have limited representation in cities, a limited number of paid staff, a limited capacity in foreign languages and working with large institutions, etc. As a result, they face many challenges in responding rapidly to requests for information, including for example because of poor access to internet. The length of time to receive missing information was sometimes longer than expected to complete and deliver administrative steps. Yet farmers' organizations are incredibly important partners and should not be ignored by FAO. The partners were very strong in delivering quality training workshops for farmers, and in mobilizing their members to engage in discussions about policy. They bring important benefits, not least of which is the potential to work directly with the beneficiaries of FAO's programs. A good collaboration with FAO OPC was helpful in learning to work more closely and with greater flexibility with farmers' organizations.

The short duration of the project also made it a challenge to establish linkages with ongoing projects, such as the GEF projects on agropastoral field schools in Mali and in Burkina Faso. Some linkages were established (such as organizing together a training on agroecology in Burkina Faso in September 2016 and a similar workshop upcoming in Mali in 2017), yet it was not possible to do more.

Rural poverty reduction through job creation in small ruminant value chains in Ethiopian highlands - FMM/GLO/101/MUL

Summary and Project Objectives: The overall goal of this project is to test and learn from a new integrated approach to livestock sector development, which, at the same time, improves livestock productivity and farmer livelihoods and ensures that decent employment opportunities are generated upstream and downstream along a specific value chain.

The project focused on small ruminant fattening activities in the Amhara and Tigray regions of Ethiopia. It has two main components: (i) analysis of employment opportunities along small ruminant value chains with recommendations to enhance job creation and productivity in this value chains; and (ii) support and training for rural cooperatives and households to start a small ruminant fattening commercial activity.

The information generated by the project will support the scaling up of integrated approaches for livestock sector development in other part of the country. It will also support the formulation and implementation of policy interventions for livestock sector development which harness the sector potential for poverty reduction, through enhanced job creation. These opportunities are fully in line with the recently developed Ethiopia's National Livestock Masterplan which foresees important investments in the livestock sector to meet growing demand for animal source food on the domestic market. FAO, will collaborate with the Ethiopian Bureau of Livestock to identify most promising investment options for an inclusive transformation of the small ruminant subsector.

Project start date: July 2013- All expenditures made by 31 August 2016.

Contributes to: Strategic Objective 3, Output 3.1.3.

Main project results (including 2016 results):

- An assessment of the *Employment creation potential in small ruminant value chains in the Ethiopia Highlands* was conducted and published. It is based on a methodology developed with the Tigray Agricultural Research Institute (TARI) and the Amhara Region Agricultural Research Institute (ARARI).
- 610 households in Amhara and Tigray can now run independently a small ruminant fattening business and have improved their income and livelihoods. They have increased their skills in small ruminant fattening and their ability to negotiate prices and access to input supplies and services. They are organized in producer groups and feed is more accessible thanks to collective action for transport.
- The information generated by the project informed the implementation of the Ethiopia Livestock Master Plan (2016), the preparation of a large-scale investment programme for the livestock sector in Ethiopia by the World Bank, and development and implementation of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation funded programme (MTF/GLO/686/BMG) called «The Small Ruminant Landscaping Grant » (started in 2016). The regional governments are considering replication in adjacent Woredas and Kebeles.
- In both regions, the capacity of rural development agents, researchers from regional research institutes and the Relief Societies of Tigray (REST) and the Amhara Livestock Resources and Development and Promotion Agency (ALRDPA), two local implementing partners expert in small ruminant value chains, have been strengthened.

- In both regions, the offices of Agriculture at zonal and Woreda levels have a better understanding of a successful approach to foster new job opportunities in the small ruminant sub-sector.
- Access to financial services facilitated by the project generated more membership to Rural Savings and Credit Cooperatives (RuSaccos), opening new economic opportunities for poor households. The collaboration established with RUSACCOs to set up revolving funds ensures that fattening activities can continue and grow overtime.

Project log frame – Outcome, outputs and activities conducted (2015&2016) and planned (2017)

Project Outcome: Increase in entrepreneurial and employment opportunities for youth and women in selected small ruminant value chains in Ethiopian high and mid-highlands.
Output 1. A contribution to the establishment of a federal-level Technical Committee for livestock
2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and contribution to the technical committee for livestock set up in 2014 under the Rural Economic Development and Food Security Executive Committee, in the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Directorate.
Output 2. Assessment of entrepreneurial and employment opportunities along small ruminant Value Chains (VC) in Ethiopian highlands and an analysis of issues and options for job creation in these VC for the government and rural development stakeholders
2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodology to assess entrepreneurial and employment opportunities along small ruminant value chains developed; • capacity of two Regional Research Institutes⁷⁹ to conduct large scale surveys integrating livelihood information and productivity data was strengthened through training and experts' support; • assessment of entrepreneurial and employment opportunities along small ruminant value chains undertaken by the Research Institutes (report finalized in 2016, see below); • policy context analysis conducted; • recommendations to enhance job creation and productivity in small ruminant fattening operations developed. 2016 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Letter of Agreement signed with the International Food Policy Research Institute(IFPRI) in early 2016 to do an analysis of the demand for labor and job creation potential in Ethiopia's livestock sector. As IFPRI could not deliver within the duration of the project, the activity was cancelled but IFPRI is moving forward with the analysis. • The FAO document <i>Employment creation potential in small ruminant value chains in the Ethiopian Highlands</i> finalized (publication in 2017).
Output 3. An increase in entrepreneurial and employment opportunities for women and youth groups involved in activities related to sheep and goat fattening in selected woredas in Tigray and Amhara
2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field activities implemented by REST in Tigray and ORDA in Amhara⁸⁰; • 12 Local Rural Saving and Credit Cooperatives (RuSACCOs) trained in financial management and savings mobilization. The credit scheme was implemented by contracting RuSACCOs; • revolving credit funds established to set up market-oriented small ruminant fattening businesses; • training of trainers organized to capacitate the woreda and kebele level development agents on modern fattening techniques (about 33 and 35 experts trained in Amhara and Tigray region respectively). This cascaded to 610 rural households who gained technical knowledge and know-how on how to fatten and run small ruminant fattening

⁷⁹ The training was given to respectively 12 and nine researchers from ARARI and TARI researchers/enumerators.

⁸⁰ Amhara National Regional State Livestock Resources Development and Promotion Agency and the Relief Society of Tigray

business and accessed credit facilities to start a small ruminant fattening commercial activity (60 percent women)⁸¹.

Output 3 addressed directly needs of small scale producers with the objective to pilot a holistic approach for job creation in small ruminant sub sector. Testing the financial viability of the proposed technical package was part of the process. The package proposed includes a health component (reducing losses due to diseases) a feed component (making more efficient use of natural resources available) and a husbandry component (limiting roaming of animals). All these also contribute to a reduction, per animal, of the impact of livestock production on the environment. There were no new technologies introduced. Instead, the programme was focusing on making better use of proven, existing technologies and practices for small ruminant production.

2016

- All 610 households' beneficiaries were in the third cycle of fattening in August 2016.
- 25 new datasheets prepared by the Association Française de Zootechnie (AFZ) on feedstuffs that are particularly relevant for small ruminant producers in Ethiopia and added in Feedipedia.⁸²

Output 4. A report and briefs written and disseminated which describes the potential of an integrated approach for supporting generation of decent rural employment opportunities along livestock value chains to reduce poverty. This will serve as advocacy documents and to identify opportunities for replication and scaling up in and outside of Ethiopia.

2015

- Multistakeholder consultative workshop organized on initial project and research results;

2016

- The FAO document "Employment creation potential in small ruminant value chains in the Ethiopian Highlands" is shared on a continuous basis, as and when appropriate;
- The results of the project were made available during the launch of the FAO and Bill and Melinda Gates foundation "Small ruminant Landscaping" programme in 2016.

⁸¹ This activity involved agreements with existing RUSACCOs.

⁸² www.feedipedia.org is an open access information system on animal feed resources that provides information on nature, occurrence, chemical composition, nutritional value and safe use of nearly 1400 worldwide livestock feeds (Feedipedia (AFZ, FAO) is the online reference for animal feedstuffs with 6 million page views in the first four years of activity).

Reduce rural poverty through information, participatory communication and social mobilization for rural women, men and youth – Dimitra – FMM/GLO/113/MUL

Summary and Project Objectives: Dimitra is an information and participatory communication project whose overarching goal is to improve rural people's livelihoods and gender equality, and contribute to rural poverty reduction. It has been implemented since 1998 but has developed over the past ten years an innovative gender-sensitive participatory communication approach called the Dimitra Clubs. Its specific objectives are to: (i) improve access to information of rural populations, particularly women and youth; (ii) enhance their organizational capacities so that they are able to voice their needs and concerns, actively participate in decision-making and take ownership of their own development; and (iii) increase the use of gender-sensitive participatory approaches such as the Dimitra Clubs⁸³ to contribute to economic and social empowerment of rural populations.

The project has demonstrated its impact at country and local levels by promoting rural people's empowerment and women's leadership, encouraging community dialogue and collective action, stimulating better nutrition and sanitation practices, behavioural changes and increasing women's access to productive resources and services, ultimately contributing to poverty reduction. The success of this approach is confirmed by the great interest it has generated among rural communities, governments, international agencies and development practitioners.

Project start date: September 2014

Contributes to: SO3, Output 30101

Main 2016 results:

- In 2016, the number of Dimitra Clubs increased from **1,400 to 1,590** including in new countries, distributed as follows (as of January 2017): **Burundi:** 30; **Ghana:** 36⁸⁴; **Mali:** 30; **Senegal:** 124; the **Niger:** 1,049; **RDC:** 381. The Clubs involve more than 50, 000 people as members (two thirds are women) and an estimated 1 million people benefit from the clubs' activities.
- In **Burundi**, despite the difficult political situation that prevented the provision of technical support, the 1,000 members of the Clubs developed their resilience capacities through dialogue and gardening activities. Several women have emerged as leaders and have joined formal local organizations. Social issues (gender-based violence) and economic issues (management and distribution of crops) were resolved thanks to the discussions in the clubs that are recognized as champions for using the good practices promoted by FAO (kitchen gardens, mushrooms).
- In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)**, the 305 Clubs in five provinces of the country obtained a variety of results: improved social and physical environment (cohesion, peace, sanitation, hygiene, etc.); better organizational capacities for collective action; greater awareness of gender roles and relations; elimination of food taboos and importance of nutrition; strengthening of technical capacities in vegetable gardening and fish farming (Kinshasa Province); access to land and natural resources and information (South Kivu). In the process, 200 new social leaders (two thirds of women) have been trained as well as the staff from 18 community radios.

⁸³ The FAO DIMITRA Clubs are groups of women, men and young people – mixed or not – who decide to organize themselves so as to work together to bring about changes in their communities. They meet regularly to discuss the challenges they face in their daily lives, make decisions and take action to resolve their problems.

⁸⁴ In Ghana, the 36 existing clubs have not received any support in 2016, as they are autonomous

- In **Mali**, following a request by FAO-Bamako and an exploratory mission, 30 Dimitra Clubs have been set up in Bandiagara, in the framework of a Germany-funded FAO project on resilience and nutrition in Mopti. The clubs were created at the end of 2016 and the dynamics has already given good results in terms of social cohesion, women's leadership, and participation of the rural communities in village decisions to improve livelihoods.
- In the **Niger**, the 1,049 Dimitra Clubs in five different regions continue to enhance women's leadership, access to land, improved agriculture techniques and active participation of the poorest in economic and social life of the communities. In most targeted villages, the clubs have boosted education, both for girls and boys, and adults. The methodological alliance between Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and Dimitra Clubs is under way through interactions of 70 new FFS with the clubs to exchange on new climate-smart agriculture techniques. In the context of a UN Joint programme on women's economic empowerment, the Dimitra Clubs have been confirmed as entry point at village level for all the activities, after a participatory stock-taking by the communities.
- In **Senegal**, a GEF-funded Climate resilience Project was launched in October by FAO Senegal. National capacity development has already begun and enabled the creation of 60 Dimitra Clubs (out of 400 to be set up during the entire project), in connection with FFS.
- In general, there is increasing awareness by the governments and development practitioners regarding the role, achievements and impact achieved by the Dimitra Clubs in the field. This has led to a multiplication of partnerships, requests by governments, FAO and partners to implement the Clubs approach and new funding opportunities for upscaling the approach in several countries (ex: World Bank and Government in the Niger (the PASEC project), African Solidarity Trust Fund (ASTF) in DRC, German Cooperation in Mali).

Project log frame – Outcomes, outputs, activities conducted (2015&2016) and planned (2017)

Project Outcome: Rural women, men, including youth, are empowered and have improved their livelihoods
Output 1. Development stakeholders, at all levels, are aware of the key role and use of gender-sensitive and participatory communication approaches to empower rural communities and of their impact for reducing rural poverty and increasing gender equality
<p>2015. Dimitra knowledge products disseminated to 12 000 civil society organizations and individuals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • two Dimitra Newsletters (issues 26 and 27) published and disseminated in English and French; • a two-pager on key features and principles of Dimitra Clubs disseminated; • a series of videos produced on the impact of the Dimitra Clubs in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Niger on access to land and water, food security and nutrition, community mobilization, women leaders; • a video produced and shown in the Niger on the United Nations Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (RWEE) demonstrating the crucial role of the Dimitra Clubs as entry point in the programme; • a video on the impact of the Dimitra Clubs on poverty reduction prepared; • Dimitra's results showcased in numerous publications, FAO Web sites and online forums; • high-level workshop on the first results of the RWEE Joint Programme organized in the Niger. <p>Advocacy and capacity development activities on the Dimitra Clubs and gender-sensitive approaches included: participation and presentation in international events (EXPO Milan, COP12 on Desertification), conferences, FAO Council, workshops and knowledge fairs and the Organization of a round table with United Nations Agencies, Ministers, grassroots community representatives, NGOs in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.</p> <p>2016</p>

<p>Production of Dimitra knowledge/information materials on the use of gender-sensitive participatory approaches and their impact for reducing rural poverty and increasing gender equality, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two Dimitra Newsletters published and disseminated (hard copies and e-newsletter) in both English and French to 12,000 civil society organizations and individuals (in Africa and elsewhere). • Last video of the series of Dimitra videos produced, focusing on the functioning the Clubs (English and French). • Series of video interviews of rural people and governmental officials produced, focusing on the Clubs' impact on livelihoods in the Niger, shown at event "Zoom sur les Clubs Dimitra de la FAO" (Niamey, May 2016). • Dimitra's results showcased in various FAO publications, websites and events • Paper 'FAO Dimitra Clubs – boosting rural women's empowerment using information and communication technologies' published in the "A Better World" series. • Survey on the use of the participatory methodology of the Dimitra Clubs on nutritional education in the Niger. <p>Advocacy activities included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dimitra Video on Food Security and Nutrition selected to showcase FAO's contribution to gender and empowerment and commemorate the International Women's Day 2016 at WFP (Rome, March 2016) • Dimitra approach and field results presented at international events such as the European Development Days (June 2016), the International Symposium on Sustainable Food Systems for Healthy Diets and Improved Nutrition (Rome, December 2016), the UN Women Share Fair on Resilience (Nairobi, November 2016), etc. • Series of workshops "Zoom sur les Clubs Dimitra » held in Senegal, DRC, CAR, Mali and the Niger to present the clubs to a variety of stakeholders. • Stocktaking workshop organized on the Dimitra Clubs as entry point of the Joint programme on Economic empowerment of rural women (RWEE) in the Niger (December 2016). <p>2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued production of innovative knowledge products, advocacy and communication activities.
<p>Output 2. Rural populations, in particular women and youth, have improved their organizational capacities, representation and voice</p>
<p>2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support was provided to countries in the areas of capacity development, backstopping, policy advice and dialogue, technical support, data gathering, facilitation of partnerships, advocacy, and communication; • global, regional and country-level support for capacity development on the use of gender-sensitive participatory communication and rural people's empowering approaches; • numerous training workshops organized at different levels in Burundi, Ghana, the Niger, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Senegal, and for the facilitators of the Dimitra Clubs and for government institutions, POs, and other stakeholders to support the implementation and upscaling of Dimitra clubs; • forums of Dimitra Clubs organized in Burundi, Ghana, the Niger and Senegal to reflect on lessons learnt; • following a RWEE workshop, an exchange and knowledge-sharing platform set-up in the Niger by and for local implementing NGOs. <p>2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support provided to countries in the areas of capacity development, backstopping, policy advice and dialogue, technical support, data gathering and information, facilitation of partnerships, advocacy, and communication. • Numerous training workshops organized at different levels in the Niger, DR Congo, Senegal and Mali. It is estimated that at least 10,000 people (women, men and youth), comprising representatives from the clubs, the administrative and traditional authorities, the government decentralized offices, the civil society have been trained on a variety of themes, always with a gender perspective, such as organizational skills, climate smart agriculture, nutrition, aquaculture, small-scale farming, micro-finance, radio production, etc.
<p>Output 3. Partnerships are developed to promote rural women's and men's empowerment, women's leadership, gender equality, social mobilization and local governance, notably through the DIMITRA Clubs' approach</p>
<p>2015</p>

- There has been an increase of partnerships within FAO and with other stakeholders (governments, NGOs, other United Nations Agencies), in different technical areas: resilience and CSA project (Senegal and the Niger, farmers field schools, government); gender-based violence (the Democratic Republic of the Congo, UNICEF and government); nutrition (Burundi, FFS); rural women's people empowerment (the Niger, government, IFAD, the World Food Programme [WFP] and United Nations-Women).

2016

- New partnerships established, through the integration of the Dimitra approach in new projects.
DRC: Autonomisation des femmes Rurales dans le programme agricole (RWEAP), funded by the African Solidary Trust Fund (ASTF); Stabilization of Priority Post-Conflict Areas -Transitional Development through Agricultural Value Chains& Livelihood Recovery and Diversification- Purchase for Progress- Nord Kivu (WFP), funding by Germany; Strengthening Smallholder Farmers' Value Chains in the DRC - Purchase for Progress, Tanganyika (WFP), funded by Sweden; Paix Résilience Equité pour l'Avenir à Kitshanga, Nord Kivu, by MONUSCO.
Mali: Améliorer la résilience et la nutrition de populations vulnérables au Mali-GCP/MLI/041/GER, by Germany
The Niger : PASEC (Projet d'appui à l'agriculture sensible aux risques climatiques) (2017-2023), by Government under a World Bank Loan, Government-FAO UTF « Assistance technique de la FAO au PASEC » (2017-2023).
 FAO-Headquarters: South-South Cooperation interest to fund exchanges of Dimitra Clubs from the Niger with self-help groups from India (Self-employment Women's Association - SEWA),
- Further scaling-up of the approach is the pipeline, in the context of several projects in the following countries: Central African Republic, DRC, Mali, Myanmar, the Niger.
- An agreement between FAO and the DRC Ministry of Agriculture signed for the National Extension Services to be trained on the Dimitra approach.

2017

- Multiplication of synergies and collaboration with new partners.

Lessons learned

- Uncertainty of funding for the last year of the biennium has hampered the programming and partnerships efforts.
- The allocation received for 2017 was unexpectedly reduced by half and forced the project to drastically diminish its support in the field, review its planning, turn down new requests, and eliminate key activities foreseen for the last year (impact study, international exchange visits, national forums).
- FMM modalities are interesting and flexible, which helps projects to grow and have impact. However, it would be useful in the future to foresee a three or four-year FMM together with a dedicated budget for the entire projected time-span.
- Lessons learned from project implementation include the need to (i) have an international unit to continue working not only on backstopping but also on advocacy at government level, building of partnerships and collecting and sharing of experiences; (ii) have qualitative and quantitative evidence of the impact at field level; (iii) appropriate responses to new requests related to the integration of ICTs as enablers and of specific projects to contribute to peace-building.

Integrated Country Approach (ICA) for DRE - FMM/GLO/100/MUL

Summary and Project Objectives: FAO's ICA provides strategic support to member countries to make the restructuring of the agricultural sector and the diversification of the rural economy more effective in creating better jobs in rural areas, in particular for young people.

At country level, the ICA programme has the main objective to enhance the employment content and youth focus of policies and programmes for agricultural and rural development. The entire approach is geared towards sustainable policy change and places emphasis on strengthening the capacities of national institutions responsible for agriculture and labor to promote more and better jobs for the youth in rural areas.

At regional and global level, the approach contributes to develop and share knowledge and good practices and to influence regional and global initiatives on agricultural and rural development.

The project replicates the ICA approach implemented under a pilot phase in Malawi and Tanzania (2011-2013) in three countries (Guatemala, Senegal, and Uganda) with a view to reviewing and adapting the methodology according to the specific country contexts and to further up scaling.

Project start date: June 2015.

Contributes to: SO3, Outputs 3.2.1 and 3.2.3.

Main 2016 results:

- There is an increased knowledge on the performance of youth programmes, on the adoption of labor standard in the sector and youth aspirations as regards to working in rural areas thanks to several assessments conducted jointly with national counterparts in all three countries.
- In Senegal, the foundations have been laid for the development of a National Observatory of Rural Employment (ONER) responsible for the monitoring of labor market, data collection and management in agricultural sectors, and rural youth access to market information on agricultural products.
- Several policy processes have focused on DRE promotion or strengthened their youth employment dimension thanks to FAO's policy advice, including the National Rural Youth Employment Policy in Senegal, the National Decent Work Policy in Guatemala and the Youth in Agriculture Strategy in Uganda.
- The capacities of national stakeholders to promote decent rural youth employment were further strengthened through training and technical support.
- Several capacity development tools have been finalized and will be used in 2017 to train FAO's staff, including an e-learning on DRE, a global DRE policy database and a Guidance document on mainstreaming decent rural employment in the strategic planning of agricultural development.
- Additional operational partnership, giving preference to youth-led organizations have been established.

Project log frame – outcome, outputs and activities conducted (2015–2016) and planned (2017)

Project Outcome: The three targeted countries have improved policies, sectoral strategies and programmes for agricultural and rural development that optimize the contribution of the agricultural sector to generate DRE and diversify livelihoods for rural young women and men
Output 1.1: FAO's ICA for promoting DRE is tailored to the three targeted countries (Guatemala, Senegal and Uganda) with focus on rural young women and men
<p>2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic level of communication with key counterparts in all three countries established and policy processes to support agreed; Initial assessments completed (including country profiles) to guarantee evidence-based policy support.
Output 1.2: Knowledge is generated on DRE/youth employment issues specific to the targeted countries to be used as a basis for policy and strategic planning and capacity development
<p>2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge gaps identified and partnerships established with national research institutes and national statistics offices to initiate research activities; Guatemala: LoA established with think-tank <i>Asociación de investigación y estudios sociales</i> (ASIES) to develop a youth employment diagnostic in the Department of San Marcos; in all three countries: (i) legal studies initiated on the application of labor standards in rural areas, with a focus on young people; and (iii) analysis of national approaches for youth employment promotion initiated. <p>2016</p> <p>Guatemala - Rural employment diagnostics, and analysis and dissemination of information on rural youth available in the ENCOVI 2014 (Encuesta Nacional de Condiciones de Vida - 2014, Instituto Nacional de Estadística –INE, 2016).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagnosis of rural youth employment in the department of San Marcos, published by FAO and ASIES (see news); <i>Diagnóstico para la formulación de políticas activas de empleo con enfoque en la ocupación rural juvenil en 5 municipios de San Marcos</i>, published by FAO and the Labor Market Observatory of the Ministry of Labor (MINTRAB); Niñez y adolescencia rural ocupada en la agricultura (Infografía) published by FAO and Labor Market Observatory of MINTRAB; <p>Uganda - Assessment of the relevance and potential for upscaling of ongoing youth approaches and programmes, and technical support for the mainstreaming of youth/gender/employment issues in national agricultural survey tools and administrative data collection tools of the Ministry of Agriculture (MAAIF).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural Annual Survey tools finalized and validated in collaboration with the Bureau of Statistics (UBOS); 70 MAAIF administrative data collection tools developed or reviewed. Full report published: “Analysis of Existing Approaches for Youth in Agriculture in Uganda”, FAO, 2016. <p>Senegal - Development of a National Observatory of Rural Employment (ONER) and diagnostic to support the engagement of local government authorities in employment-related planning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conceptualization and technical setup of the National Observatory of Rural Employment (ONER), to be based at the Agence Nationale pour la Promotion de l'Emploi des Jeunes (ANPEJ), to ensure the monitoring of labor market, data collection and management in agricultural sector, and rural youth access to market information regarding agricultural products. LoA signed (ongoing) with the youth-led organization YeessalAgri Hub, which promotes innovation in agriculture, and with a Kenyan learning and development center (IRES) for south-south cooperation (SSC) technical support and training of the youth developers from YassalAgri-Hub in February 2017; Digital Map developed mapping all youth agriculture-related projects and youth and broader youth employment and rural development programmes;

- Field assessment of existing rural youth employment programmes conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Youth, to identify lessons learned and success stories, and stimulate synergies among different programmes;
- Study of the Integration Strategy of Decent Work in the process of Local Development Planning completed to inform the implementation of the National Policy of Youth Employment Promotion in Rural Areas" (PPEJMR) and align it with the National Decentralization Policy.

In all three countries: Legal studies (one per country) on the application of labor standards in rural areas, with a focus on the legal barriers for faced by youth in the agriculture sector.

2017

Uganda

- Finalization of study on adolescents and school dropouts (14-17 age group) in rural areas, to address their current exclusion from national programmes on youth employment (which target youth from the age of 18);
- Continuous support to agricultural statistics: pretesting of MAAIF administrative data tools developed and support to UBOS to develop Agricultural Census Tools;
- Assessment of Occupation Safety and Health (OSH) hazards in agriculture and development of OSH safeguards and inspection guidelines in agriculture.

Guatemala

- Infography *Jóvenes rurales y empleo en el sector agrícola* published by FAO and MINTRAB;
- Policy brief to be developed to disseminate existing FAO/ASIES analysis of public policies and programmes for decent rural youth employment in Guatemala.

Senegal

- Training for field researchers and data collectors of the ONER and for the web developers/IT team of the ONER project, on how to design mobile application with Open Data Kit (ODK) and store data on the cloud;
- Technical validation and official launch of both the ONER and the Digital map.

Senegal and Guatemala:

- Finalization of ongoing FAO analyses of existing approaches for youth in agriculture and publication of corresponding full reports and/or policy briefs (as already achieved in Uganda, using a common methodology).

Output 1.3: National capacities are increased to develop and implement employment-enhancing agricultural and rural development policies, strategies and programmes, with focus on rural young women and men

2015

- General awareness raising activities conducted (at least a national workshop per country);
- FAO-ILO Training workshop organized on child labor prevention in agriculture towards decent youth employment, for 30 participants from agriculture and labor institutions from Mali, the Niger and Senegal;
- capacities development tools under development including an e-learning on DRE, a global DRE policy database and a Guidance document on mainstreaming DRE in the strategic planning of agricultural development;
- Senegal: policy advice provided for the drafting of the National Policy on Rural Youth Employment.
- Uganda: policy advice and support to the drafting of a dedicated National Strategy for Youth in Agriculture, and for the inclusion of youth employment considerations the new Extension policy and strategy and statistic tools of the Ministry of agriculture and UBOS.

2016

The presence of dedicated national coordinators in each FAO country office guaranteed peer-to-peer support to national staff working on agriculture or labor issues, and easier channelling of broader FAO technical support.

Guatemala

- Technical support to the formulation of the National Decent Work Policy, coordinated by the Ministry of Labor (MINTRAB) (launch foreseen: Feb 2017), FAO is a member of the working group on rural employment;
- Regular technical support to the **roundtable** to develop the Rural Employment Strategy for the department of San Marcos (monthly meetings the establishment of the roundtable in June 2016);

- Technical negotiations held with the ministry of Labor (MINTRAB), the main territorial authority in San Marcos (the Asociación de Desarrollo Integral de Municipalidades del Altiplano Marquense (ADIMAM) and 5 municipalities to pilot a dedicated rural-focused employment window (**VUME rural**) within the frame of the national employment window system.

Uganda

- Technical support provided to the Technical Working Group (TWG) established for developing the Youth in Agriculture Strategy. Four regional consultations conducted (with strong involvement of youth groups).
- Members of the MAAIF M&E technical working group (TWG) trained in M&E to support the development of the results Matrix and update the M&E Plan of the Agricultural sector strategic plan (ASSP);
- Technical support provided to the MAAIF-M&E Division to complete the Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan (ASSP) results framework. Two workshops were organized (June and November 2016);
- 30 technical staff from UBOS and MAAIF staff, civil society organizations and academia trained on gender and age-disaggregation for agricultural statistics (June 2016);
- 39 officers from agricultural, labor and local government institutions, youth associations and civil society organization trained on child labor prevention in agriculture towards decent youth employment (Dec 2016).
- Technical support for the development of the extension policy and corresponding strategy (endorsed) – dedicated capacity development activities planned for 2017.

Senegal

- Business Competition for youth innovators in agribusiness in the framework of a regional Road Show⁸⁵ to raise awareness on rural youth employment and identify good practices of youth rural initiatives in agriculture transforming them into champions to attract other youth towards agriculture (24 youth identified and supported through ANPEJ's contribution Fund for Youth Entrepreneurship and with coaching and business development services – 10 of them were women) – (28-29 April, Ziguinchor)
- The 24 winners of the business competition trained on “Rural Entrepreneurship and Economic Development”;
- Second edition of the Annual Forum on Rural Youth Decent Employment organized with ANPEJ. The theme for 2016 was «*Travail Décent et Entreprenariat des Jeunes en milieu rural: outils et connaissances pratiques*»⁸⁶;
- Conceptualization, with ICA partners, of the Modèle d'Insertion des Jeunes dans l'Agriculture (MIJA) platform approach for youth support in agribusiness, including realization of initial assessments of infrastructure needs.

2017

Guatemala

- Development of training materials, ToTs, and provision of coaching and peer support to enhance the capacities of the MoA (MAGA) Extension department DICORER and/or other providers of rural services to accompany their planned adaptation of the extension and rural services' system to a youth-friendly version;
- Support to the development and implementation of a Strategy for youth DRE in San Marcos.

Senegal

- Development of training materials, ToTs, and provision of coaching and peer support to strengthen the capacities of Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and youth groups within the main umbrella PO in Senegal (Collège des Jeunes of CNRC) on DRE aspects in strategic planning and how to enhance youth inclusion in agri-food systems;
- Formulating a “Strategy for the Harmonization of Actions and the Development of Synergies” within the frame of the National Policy of Youth Employment Promotion in Rural Areas” (PPEJMR);
- Development of training curricula and ToTs based on the JFFLS approach for the Poultry and Horticulture Clusters in the frame of FPEC “Vocational Training Employability and Competitiveness” Programme.

Uganda

- Technical support to the validation, dissemination and implementation of the Youth in Agriculture strategy;

⁸⁵ see video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7qGwv5ZF7hI&feature=youtu.be>

⁸⁶ See Link Vidéo FORED couverture de la télévision nationale RTS : <https://youtu.be/VbQN9IadeWk>; and press reviews at <http://onusenegal.org/2eme-Forum-sur-l-emploi-decent-des-jeunes-en-milieu-FORED-Promouvoir-l.html>; <http://www.lesoleil.sn/2016-03-22-23-29-31/item/59337-forum-sur-l-emploi-decent-des-jeunes-en-milieu-rural-l-agriculture-une-reponse-a-la-problematique-du-sous-emploi.html>; <http://www.lequotidien.sn/forum-emploi-decent-milieu-rural-jeunes-orientes-vers-lentreprenariat/>; <http://aps.sn/actualites/economie/article/entreprenariat-des-jeunes-le-dg-de-l-anpej-propose-une-plateforme-pour-une-meilleure-suivie-des-actions>.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the agricultural fisheries policy and its implementation strategy in integrating labor considerations; • Training for extension workers and Operation Wealth Creation officials in the areas of agricultural extensions, postharvest handling and input use putting into consideration of decent work for youth; • Development of a tool for OSH-related risk assessment in the agricultural sector, and training for the ICA stakeholders and youth themselves on related Inspections Guidelines; Development of OSH Documentary in Agriculture; Sensitize rural institutions and youth in agriculture on the OSH Hazards; • Support and promote exchanges where youth can inspire other youth, especially on how to overcome challenges (identification of youth role models in agriculture to give motivational talks to fellow youth and connecting youth with peers who have successfully made it, and eventually producing a youth documentary).
Output 1.4 National and private institutions implement pilot approaches to promote rural youth employment⁸⁷
2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guatemala: i) Development of a communication for development package to support the engagement of the rural youth in the agricultural sector; ii) Support the enhancement and expansion of selected existing initiatives for youth skills development in agriculture into a more integrated pilot approach for youth employment promotion in agri-food systems. • Senegal: Piloting of two MIJA platforms: out of the 20 JFAs currently in place, FAO-ICA will directly support in 2017 the upgrade of two of them (respectively in Silane, Diourbel region and Gandon, Saint Louis region); • Uganda: Pilot youth friendly financial mechanisms, within the frame of the forthcoming MoU between FAO and Rabobank and the ongoing FAO assessment of existing financial mechanisms for supporting youth entrepreneurship.
Outcome 2: FAO's capacity to support countries on DRE is enhanced, particularly in regional and sub regional offices in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and with focus on rural young women and men
Output 2.1: FAO's staff in headquarters and decentralized offices in Africa and LAC are trained and equipped with tools for promoting DRE/youth employment
2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of FAO Senegal, Guatemala and Uganda capacities on DRE: recruitment of full-time consultant in each country office, training of one staff from each country office; • Mainstreaming of decent work considerations in corporate processes such as: (i) the FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines (2015) (see also DGB/2015/08); and ii) the FAO Project Cycle and its corresponding screening and reporting tools where decent work is a defining factor of sustainability. 2016 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the piloting of the FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines and FAO Project Cycle. More than 15 interregional/global projects supported in integrating DRE considerations. • E-learning course developed in English on Promoting productive employment and decent work in rural areas (7 lessons), including one lesson dedicated to FAO staff⁸⁸; • Guidance material finalized: Incorporating decent rural employment in the strategic planning for agricultural development; • Support to the regional office for Africa (RAF) in the development of a regional programme entitled Youth Employment: enabling decent agriculture and agri-business jobs. The programme has been proposed by RAF as new Special Programme for the next medium term (2018-21);

⁸⁷ New output corresponding to additional activities to be conducted with the additional FMM top-up funding received for 2017.

⁸⁸ Titles of the DRE e-learning course lessons: 1. Understanding employment and decent work in rural areas: concepts and definitions; 2. The centrality of employment and decent work for agricultural development, poverty reduction and food and nutrition security; 3. Youth employment in agriculture; 4. Rural women's empowerment in the context of the decent work agenda; 5. Preventing and reducing child labor in agriculture; 6. Integrating employment and decent work in agricultural policies, strategies and programmes; and 6 (only for FAO staff) Mainstreaming employment and decent work in FAO work.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support to the formulation of the African Union (AU) First Five Year Programme (5YPP) on Employment, Poverty, Eradication and Inclusive Development. <p>2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch and dissemination of the DRE e-learning course and guidance materials developed; • Support to RAF in the launch and set-up phase of the new Special Programme on Youth Employment (Regional Workshop planned for April 2017), in the frame of the implementation of the AU First Five Year Programme (5YPP) on Employment, Poverty, Eradication and Inclusive Development; • At least one capacity development workshop planned for 2017 for the Africa region, as part of the set-up phase of the RAF new Special Programme on Youth Employment; • At least one regional dialogue or capacity development workshop supported in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region in 2017.
<p>Output 2.2FAO's ICA Toolbox and policy database are made operational within the FAO DRE Web site to support their application by decentralized offices</p>
<p>2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO policy database including ten country and regional profiles available on FAO intranet. <p>2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public policy database on Employment and decent work launched on FAO website (more than 400 entries); • Internal policy database (FAO staff only) regularly updated and expanded, covering at the moment 3 regional profiles and 12 country profiles; • FAO Toolbox launched on FAO website, currently covering 5 modules (1. Setting an ICA approach; evidence and advocacy; youth employment; child labor; and women and decent work). <p>2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of FAO policy databases; • Formalization of interinstitutional agreements to increase the outreach of FAO Policy databases; • Expansion of the FAO Toolbox, adding at least 3 new modules by end 2017.

Lessons learned:

The ICA project is the second phase of a project implemented from 2011 to 2014 in Malawi and Tanzania, also with FMM funding. The project benefits from the lessons learnt identified in the previous implementation, which refer mainly to the following aspects: i) the need to identify very selected entry points for policy advice instead of spreading resources too thin by trying to influence the full spectrum of policy processes; ii) the importance of recruiting national coordinators with more technical qualifications on employment issues instead of mere coordination experience in order to offer a stronger support to the FAO country offices; iii) the need to identify champions and key partners since the inception phase to smooth implementation; iv) the importance of harnessing the role of the Ministry of Labor as ally in the mainstreaming of decent work issues in the agricultural sector.

These lessons had been documented in a case study (available at the following link: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3725e.pdf>) and have been carefully addressed in the second phase of the programme with very good results.

A further challenge identified and reported in 2015 was the difficulty of operating only at the strategic and policy level, with very limited field implementation capacity due to the relatively limited funding of the programme (3 million USD for three countries). This challenge has been addressed by linking to ongoing or planned large-scale programmes, like the AfDB ENABLE Youth regional programme, and by directly mobilizing additional FMM resources (560,000 USD for small pilots in 2017).

Summary and Project Objectives: The problem of FLW is of such magnitude and complexity that it cannot be addressed by one organization alone. Worldwide, many initiatives are currently being taken to reduce losses and waste but there is a lack of coordination and collaboration, also potential overlapping and duplication. In addition, as the body of evidence and understanding is developed, lessons learned, new findings and best practices should be easily accessible to all those working on the matter.

This project aims to: (i) increase awareness on the causes, impact and approaches to reduce food losses; (ii) enhance collaboration and synergy of initiatives on Food loss reduction; and (iii) increase adoption of good practices to reduce Food losses in specific value chains. It will do so by providing a platform for centralizing and sharing information (Save Food Web site and associated products)⁸⁹, developing analysis, creating necessary coordination mechanisms and supporting capacity building on FLW Reduction.

This FMM project is not a stand-alone project, but provides support to activities and projects under the umbrella of the Global Initiative on FLW Reduction (Save Food).

Contributes to: SO4, Output 4.2.2.

Project start date: 1 August 2013.

Main 2016 results:

- the Save Food network of partners has almost doubled in size since last year – about 1 000 members, many of which are engaged in the Community of Practice on FL;
- the Save Food Initiative remains in a leadership position as the main coordinator and facilitator of worldwide initiatives on FLW reduction, minimizing duplication, sharing resources experience and knowledge and subsequently stimulating collaborative action by public and private partners to reduce FLW;
- FAO continued its collaboration with partners in particular to develop educational materials for school children on FW presentation, on the development of the FAO Global Food Loss Index and on the EU platform on FW reduction.
- Field case study conducted on the causes and solutions for food loss in Andhra Pradesh (India). The skills of 15 researchers were strengthened to conduct assessments and analysis of food losses.

Project log frame– Outcomes, outputs and activities conducted (2015 & 2016) and planned (2017)

Project Outcome 1. Increased knowledge of the causes and impact of food losses, and approaches to reduce them
Output 1.1 Database and catalogue of information and knowledge sources on Food losses
Output completed last year by improving and updating the Information on Post-harvest Operations site (www.fao.org/inpho).
Output 1.2 Information analysis and dissemination to members of FLW network

⁸⁹ Save Food is a central point providing a global overview of information on FW related issues and action to reduce FW, which enhances sharing of resources, experiences and knowledge, and subsequently collaborative action to reduce FW.

2015 and 2016 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis and reporting of research information (on effects of date marking on food waste, socio-economic impact of food waste, policies for food recovery and redistribution, legislation on food donation, field case studies to food loss) conducted; • developing tools and protocol for FLW assessment and measurement in collaboration with WRI; • information on food losses generated (through internet and literature research, participation in workshops, conferences, meetings) and disseminated; • information dissemination through engagement in new platforms on FLW reduction, update of Save Food Web site and issuance of Save Food newsletter.
OUTCOME 2. Enhanced collaboration and synergy of initiatives on food loss reduction
Output 2.1 An interactive global platform established including Communities of Practice sharing information and coordinating activities on food loss reduction
2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support provided to the development and/or launching of new platforms or communities on FLW reduction (Food Waste Think Tank, LAC Regional Alliance on FLW, the G20 Technical Platform on FLW Measurement and Reduction, Champions 12.3 platform).
2016 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing an outline and modality of work for the Food Waste Think Tank by the Danish Stop Food Waste movement. • Supporting participation of countries in the LAC Regional Alliance on FLW. • Engagement in the organization of the Champions 12.3 platform and the EU platform on FW reduction. • Promoting and expanding membership of the Save Food network.
2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue promoting and expanding membership of the Save Food network.
Output 2.2 Partnerships and collaboration of global and regional initiatives on food loss reduction involving public and private organizations and companies
2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The successful communication campaign and partnership network of the Save Food Initiative has resulted in a number of concrete partnerships with public and private organizations and companies, acting to reduce FLW: the International Food Waste Coalition (IFWC) to develop educational materials for school children on FW prevention; the ADM Institute for the Prevention of Postharvest Loss, organizing the First International Congress on Postharvest Loss Prevention; <i>Industria Macchine Automatiche</i> (Italian Manufacturer of food packaging machinery), and the International Trade Centre (ITC) on food packing in Africa; • Global Coalition for Cold Chain Development in Developing Countries established.
2016 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued collaboration with the IFWC to develop educational materials for school children on FW prevention and with the ITC on a project on food packing in Africa. • Coordinated action by FAO-ESS (Statistics), the World Resources Institute (WRI) and other partners to support FAO's Global Food Loss Index. • New project proposal with WRI on implementing the Champions 12.3 programme. • MoU with the EU for FAO to support the EU Platform on FW Reduction
OUTCOME 3. Increased adoption of good practices to reduce food losses in specific food supply chains, on a (sub)regional basis
Output 3.1 Critical points for food loss reduction identified and viable solutions formulated
2015

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case studies to assess the extent, impact and causes of food losses in developing countries, and formulate sustainable solutions conducted in Burkina Faso (grains), Cameroun and Indonesia (fisheries). <p>2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the methodology for field case studies to FL. Field case study on the causes and solutions for food loss in Andhra Pradesh (India) with Messe Düsseldorf (donor) and Sathguru (consultant).
Output 3.2 Potential solutions promoted and up-scaled
In 2016, the project has not directly supported activities of pilot implementation of FL reduction.
Output 3.3 Capacity of multistakeholders strengthened to define and implement food loss reduction
<p>2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training materials (e-learning) in FL assessment developed; capacity building activities conducted targeted in most cases participant/beneficiaries of other food losses reduction projects: ToTs workshops in 13 Caribbean Community Secretariat member countries, training of national government staff in Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo on post-harvest management, training of actors in cassava supply chains in food losses reduction in Cameroon and of actors in fisheries in post-harvest fish handling in Angola. <p>2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of educational materials for school children on FW prevention. Preparation of training (e-learning) materials in FL assessment. Skills of 15 researchers strengthened to conduct assessments and analysis of food losses and provide solutions for mango, rice, milk and chickpea in Andhra Pradesh, India. Support to capacity building in policy development and food waste reduction strategies, through research and pilot projects.

Lessons learned

The FMM project is not a stand-alone project, but provides support to activities and projects under the umbrella of the Global Initiative on FLW Reduction (Save Food), as and when there is a need and an opportunity for a meaningful supplementation of these project activities. Given the limit of available resource, the challenge is to make the right choice and prioritize the allocation of FMM funds to the Save Food Initiative. The Initiative could easily double or triple its activities and outputs by covering a wider geographical scope and more intensively engaging with more external initiatives.

The FMM has been invaluable and of critical importance to the success of the Save Food Initiative, in a situation where FAO's Regular Programme provisions (staff and funds) are declining and at the same time the interest in, need and requests for leadership and action to reduce FLW continues to increase. The FMM funding is particularly useful because it has the flexibility to apply it where and when needed; other donor funds support specific activities with a specific focus in specific countries.

Summary and Project Objectives: By developing women's capacities and fostering an enabling environment, the project aims at expanding women's economic opportunities and benefits from more efficient and inclusive agrifood chains, triggering multiplier effects on food and nutrition security, education and health.

The project adopts an integrated approach, focusing on field level (training, provision of equipment, etc.), while also addressing structural inequalities which hamper women from equally and profitably participating in and benefit from value chain development (i.e. promoting policies to enhance equitable advisory service provision; access to innovation and adapted technologies (including labor-saving ones), knowledge, skills, and incentives).

Project start date: February 2015⁹⁰.

Contributes to: SO4, Output 4.2.3 and Output 6.3.1.

Main 2016 Results:

Strengthening women's active involvement in value chains and access to and control of resources

- Finalization of eleven Gender Sensitive Value Chain (GSVC) assessments to identify gender gaps and opportunities for value chain development support in the following value chains: fisheries (Burkina Faso, Tunisia, Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire), dairy (Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda), cassava (Côte d'Ivoire), tomato (Ethiopia), tropical fruits (Kenya) and cross border trade, with focus on fisheries and horticulture (Rwanda).
- Labor-saving adapted technologies, equipment and facilities to ensure efficient value addition, improved food safety and hygiene delivered to empower women along selected value chains in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Rwanda and Tunisia
- About 3,200 people (from women associations, small-scale enterprises, platforms and cooperatives) in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda and Tunisia learned new skills and developed their capacities for the development of gender sensitive and efficient value chains.

Institutional strengthening and policy advocacy for promoting gender-sensitive agrifood value chains

- Enhanced policy dialogue on VC development and women empowerment in Burkina Faso (fisheries), Tunisia (fisheries), Ethiopia (Horticulture), Kenya (horticulture) and Rwanda (small scale border trade).
- In Tunisia, the yearly "Arrêté ministériel" which lays down the conditions for fishing and market placement of clams was revised to ensure fair marketing practices. An equitable and fair relationship was established between women groups and a private clam importer.
- Extension officers from the Ministry of Fisheries in **Côte d'Ivoire** have now the capacity to conduct gender sensitive value chain analysis and process relevant data. In **Burkina Faso**, thirty professionals from the fisheries ministry were trained in the gender sensitive approach in fisheries.
- In **Kenya**, members of the task force in charge for reviewing the national livestock policy have a better understanding of how to mainstream gender in policy formulation. A multi-stakeholder policy platform has been set up to foster advocacy to institutions on major constraints faced by women in tropical fruit value chains to access markets.

⁹⁰ The project started effectively in September 2015 with the arrival of the project coordinator.

Development of knowledge products and training and advocacy materials on gender-sensitive value chains

- The hand-book “[Developing gender-sensitive value chains. A guiding Framework](#)” published. It is intended to help policy-makers and field practitioners to integrate gender equality dimensions more effectively and systematically in their interventions.
- Training package in gender-sensitive value chain development for institutions and service providers, with focus on coaching skills has been developed and being delivered to target organizations and institutions in the FMM countries.

Project log frame - Outcomes, outputs and activities conducted (2015&2016) and planned (2017)

Project Outcomes: Agrifood systems are more inclusive, efficient and address gender inequalities
Output 1. Women’s active involvement in value chains and access to and control of resources is strengthened through technical support (access to equipment, facilities and small-scale infrastructures) - Component 1. Strengthening the capacities and involvement of women in agrifood value chains.
<p>2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of support needed (capacity building, advisory services, etc.) to improve women’s role and benefits in the following VCs: Fisheries: Côte d’Ivoire (Grand Lahou and Guessabo); Ghana (Dzemeni); and Tunisia (Ghabes and Sfax regions). Roots and Tubers: Côte d’Ivoire (Abidjan, Adzopé, Bouaké and Yamassoukro). Cactus pear and tomato: Ethiopia (Tigray). Mango and papaya: Kenya (West Pokot). Dairy: Ethiopia (Degem, Dejen and Arbaminch Zuria, in Oromia, Amhara, South Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples’ Regions); and Kenya (Bungoma, Kiambu and Nandi). <p>2016</p> <p><u>Undertake assessments and analysis of value chains to identify gender gaps and opportunities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalization of eleven gender-sensitive value chain (GSVC) analysis: (i) dairy in Ethiopia, Kenya and Rwanda; (ii) cassava in Côte d’Ivoire; (iii) Horticulture in Tigray (Ethiopia); (iv) Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Tunisia (fisheries), (v) Tropical fruits (Kenya), (vi) and small-scale cross-border trade with focus on fisheries and horticulture in Rwanda. <p><u>Provide tailor-made technical support to enhance women’s economic empowerment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of associations/cooperatives to receive labor-saving and enhancing food safety and hygiene equipment on the basis of needs assessment and value chain studies: • Ethiopia: three women associations in Tigray with tomato sauce processing units. • Rwanda: three cooperatives involved in cross-border trade received small equipment for fresh fish preservation and tomato primary processing and three associations for milk collection and butter processing. • Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana and Burkina Faso: all associations involved in fisheries for FAO-Thiaroye fish processing technique (FTT) and facilities for fish smoking. • Tunisia: associations engaged in clams’ collection received equipment for enhanced preservation and food safety of clams. <p><u>Conduct capacity development activities to support gender sensitive and efficient value chains</u></p> <p>Burkina Faso (Fisheries)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • launch event organized to present the project (representatives of 17 women associations and 19 fishermen). <p>Côte d’Ivoire (Fisheries)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of four women associations trained in sustainable management of post-harvest technology platforms (200 participants). Management plans validated during the training; • 200 women coached at two project sites (Guessabo & Grand-Lahou). <p>Ghana (Fisheries)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 7-day study tour organized on the FTT-Thiaroye platforms (Peers-to-peers learning) and at the Ivorian’s Directorate of Fish utilization, extension and training. Two women processors, one community artisan and the FMM focal point from the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development participated in the study tour.

Tunisia (Fisheries)

- Fifty-eight clams fishing women trained in art craft manufacturing at small scale;
- Twenty clams fishing women trained in fishing gears making and repair;
- One dialogue forum among clams' fisheries partners (ACG/NGO representing the targeted 300 women beneficiaries and URAP/private sector) organized.

Kenya (Dairy Value chains)

- 163 farmers (63 women and 100 men) members of Lessos Dairy Farmers Cooperative Society (Nandi County) and services providers informed and sensitized on gender in dairy value chain development.
- 35 representatives of local, national and international stakeholders and local government authorities participated in the validation workshop of FAO "Gender assessment of dairy VCs: evidence from Kenya";
- 31 women and 22 men among board members, staff and farmer members of Lessos Dairy Farmers Cooperative (LDFC) informed and sensitized on gender in dairy value chain development (Nandi County, November 2016);
- 35 board and staff members of LDFC, community facilitators, agro-entrepreneurs and extensionists (13W/22M), trained on gender equality in dairy VC and trained as mobilizers and trainers (Nandi County, December 2016);
- One concept note developed together with LDFC for the operationalization of a new unit within the Cooperative aimed at promoting women-led enterprises and family businesses among the Cooperative's members.
- Participation of five women from LDFC and three FAO/FMM staff to the Gender and Resilience Sharefair 2016 (November 2016, Nairobi) to showcase the FMM project in Kenya, share experiences and peer-learn.

Rwanda (Dairy Value chains)

- 38 key dairy value chain actors (21 women/17 men) including local farmers, transporters, entrepreneurs in the three project target areas (Ntebe, Kitazigurwa and Nyagatovu in Kayanza-Rwamagana districts) informed and sensitized on gender in dairy value chain development (October 2016 and December 2017)
- 10 key value chain actors/cooperatives' leaders (6 women and 4 men) informed and involved on the FMM project intervention during two dedicated sessions (October 2016).

Ivory Coast (roots and tubers)

- About 100 women from 20 women organizations trained in business planning with the support of ANADER (Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Rural).

Ethiopia (small initiative)

- Members of women associations (48 W/1M) trained in good agricultural practices for tomato production (first of three rounds, primarily focused on early production stages: seedling production, irrigation and fertilizing).

Kenya (small initiative)

- Women group (West Pokot), local government representatives, institutional actors and private sector trained to support the transition of the group into a marketing cooperative for coffee, onions and dairy with two experts from the Self-Employment Women Association from India (South-South Cooperation MoU).
- 28 members of women associations (Ortom and Lomut, West Pokot) involved in the production and marketing of tropical fruits participated in a GAIN (Governance, Autonomy, Integration, Needs-based) workshop.

2017

- Finalization of the delivery of value addition equipment started in 2016.
- Documentation of good practices from projects to be included in the hand-book for mainstreaming gender in VC development (see Output 3).
- Complete the training in business management and post-harvest and processing good practices for beneficiary women associations and cooperatives in: Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda and Tunisia.
- In partnership with ACTIA (French network of food technology institutes), deliver three trainings for practitioners involved in VC development about food processing and to food hygiene in Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, and Ghana.

Output 2. Institutions and producer organizations are strengthened to increase women's active participation in agrifood systems - Component 2. Institutional strengthening and policy advocacy for promoting gender-sensitive agrifood value chains)

2015

- **Capacity Development Road Map** (2016-2017) for women associations and cooperatives, SMEs and public institutions (extension services) responsible for support and advisory services in agribusiness and for policy-makers finalized for six target countries.

2016

Undertake stakeholder analysis and needs assessment in selected agri-food value chains

- On the basis of the VC studies conducted, public institutions and producer organizations' needs assessment conducted to design interventions at the policy and institutional level aimed at increase women's active participation in the project's agri-food value chains.

Develop and deliver tailor- made capacity development activities to the identified institutional stakeholders

- For all VCs, ToTs programme on gender-sensitive value chain development and coaching for national institutions, service providers, cooperatives' board members, and FAO technical staff finalized. ToTs planned for 2017.

Côte d'Ivoire (fisheries)

- Forty extension officers from the Ministry of Fisheries trained on GSVC analysis and data processing.

Burkina Faso (fisheries)

- Thirty professionals from the fisheries ministry trained in the gender sensitive approach in fisheries;

Kenya (Dairy Value chains)

- 18 Officers from the Ministry of Agriculture, members of the Task Force on the review of the National Livestock Policy (6 women/10 men) trained on "Mainstreaming gender in policy formulation" (Nakuru, December 2016).

Rwanda (Dairy Value chains)

- Two workshops on 'Information on the project and sensitization on inclusive value chain" for local leaders and key dairy value chain actors (cooperatives staff and board members, farmers, transporters, entrepreneurs) for two cooperatives in the three target areas (Gicumbi district, Nov-Dec 2016, Nyagatare District in Oct-Nov 2016).

Organize awareness raising events and stakeholder policy dialogues for more inclusive and efficient value chains

Burkina Faso (fisheries)

- Policy framework and regulations for small-scale fisheries reviewed and analysed with public institutions (launch event). Recommendations provided on the major areas to be addressed.

Côte d'Ivoire (Roots and tubers)

- Policy dialogue event "Journées Panafricaines du Manioc" organized to establish an inter-branch organization for all stakeholders involved in the cassava value chain. 30 women from seven cooperatives participated.
- Consultations launched with the Swiss Centre of Scientific Researches (CSRS) and Slow Food: to 1) better characterize Attieke from Grand Lahou and Dabouth as they are high quality and very specific place-based products that could benefit from a Geographical Indication recognition; and 2) organize capacity building sessions for the women involved in the cooperatives and for the institutional partners.

Kenya (small initiative - tropical fruits)

- A policy multi-stakeholder platform involving the agribusiness directorate, private sector actors and women associations involved in tropical fruits production and marketing established to foster advocacy to main institutions on major constraints encountered by women value chain actors to access markets.
- A policy platform was established with the Pokot County Government officials from the Ministry of Agriculture and Agribusiness to analyse the challenges faced by the new local government both financially and institutionally (in terms of human resources and capacity) and market infrastructure constraints.

Ethiopia (small initiative -horticulture)

- Multi-stakeholder policy platform and task force involving Women Affairs' Office, Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development and FAO established to identify policy constraints and actions to facilitate women's access to the higher added value segments of the horticulture value chain.

Rwanda (small initiative - small-scale cross-border trade)

- Platform created with UN Women, Catholic Relief Service and the Ministry of Commerce to coordinate activities and formulate interventions to enhance impacts that benefit small informal women traders.

Tunisia (fisheries)

- A national stakeholders' workshop organized to share the findings of the VC analysis and develop a national strategy for the economic empowerment of women (63 participants including 20 fishers, representatives from the ministries for fisheries, women's affairs, agriculture, research/academia, an intergovernmental organization, an NGO, FAO and 5 representatives from Senegal and Cape Verde to learn from Côte d'Ivoire's experience in the process from situational analysis through the strategy development to unleash women.⁹¹
- A policy dialogue between FAO and Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture on fair marketing practices in the clams' fisheries successfully led to a change in the yearly Arrêté Ministériel on the conditions for fishing and placing on market of clams.
- Establishment of an equitable and fair-trade linkage between ACG-led women groups and a private/clam importer (from Italy), involving also local public institutions (FAO facilitation).

2017

- Delivery of ToTs trainings in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Rwanda and Tunisia (March).
- Desk study on practical approaches and frameworks to effectively delivering subsidies to private sector entities for development purposes (with focus on women value chain actors) under preparation.
- Two regional trainings on mainstreaming gender in VC development for policy makers, FAO Staff and development practitioners,
- In Ivory Coast, two trainings for women from the cooperatives from Grand Lahou and Dabou, to sensitize them to the concept of Geographical Indication.
- A two-day seminar on Geographical Indications in Ivory Coast with ministries of agriculture and intellectual property, researchers, extensionists and attieke value chain representatives.
- Five national training on GSVC development to service providers, manager board members of cooperatives and associations, national institutions and FAO technical staff (Ghana, Burkina Faso, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Rwanda)
- One high-level policy dialogue event with the African Union Commission on the policy instruments and incentives to enhance and upgrade women's role and benefits along value chains.
- three events on knowledge exchange with public institutions in Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and Ethiopia on food safety and quality standard setting and certification policies
- A session on Sustainable food systems at the XV European Association of Agricultural Economists' Congress "Towards Sustainable Agri-Food Systems: Balancing between Markets and Society" (August 2017, Parma, Italy).

Output 3. Gender equality issues are systematically integrated in technical approaches to business development services and policies (Component 3: Build knowledge products, policy and advocacy tools)

2015

- a conceptual framework and a strategy for FAO's work on gender in value chain interventions and women's empowerment developed to define FAO's vision and interventions on VC through a gender responsive approach.

2016

Provide support mechanisms and tools for business development services to address women's specific needs

- A flyer developed on FAO policy and facilitation work to support women of the cassava VCs in Ivory Coast.

Develop knowledge products and advocacy materials on gender-sensitive value chains

- Hand-book "[*Developing gender-sensitive value chains. A guiding Framework*](#)" published.
- An updated brochure finalized and printed for distribution (hard copy available).
- Paper "Cross-border trade and women in value chain development" presented at: "Agri-Chains and Sustainable Development: linking local and global dynamics" CIRAD international conference (Montpellier, December 2016).
- Article "Crossing borders - Challenges of African women involved in informal cross-border trade" posted on the blog www.agrigenderjournal.com
- Video on experience exchange on FTT technology, available at: [Trip for exchange experience of Ghanaians fish operators in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire](#)

⁹¹ The workshop was co-funded with the "Food loss reduction strategy development in favor of smallholder producers in Africa" (GCP/RAF/488/NOR). Cape Verde and Senegal were sponsored by the GEF-funded West Africa Coastal Fisheries Initiative.

Develop a package of capacity development materials for different service providers

All training material, presentations, videos, booklets used for the trainings will be available on FMM web-site.

2017

- Finalization of the Strategy “Developing gender-sensitive value chains. Guidance for practitioners”;
- National simplified illustrated versions of the Voluntary guidelines for securing small-scale fisheries in Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana and Tunisia to facilitate the implementation;
- policy paper prepared on tools, incentives and mechanisms to enhance gender-sensitive value chain development and small/medium-scale women entrepreneurship in the agribusiness sector.
- Capacity Development Road Map for GSVC development (already finalized) published.
- a package of capacity development materials targeting field-level stakeholders, service providers (extension services, farmers organizations, etc.) and public institutions on sustainable VC development (prepared with the support from ILO/ITC and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research).
- A module on GSVC development to be included in an e-learning package on Sustainable Food Systems development under preparation by the Sustainable Food Value Chain Network Group in FAO.
- Website online by February 2017

Lessons learned

The main challenge faced refer to the complexity of the multi-disciplinary and multi-level approach of the project.

The close involvement of decentralized offices ensures that the work done is aligned to the development strategies of the beneficiary countries’ and to the FAO Programme of Work, and at the same time requires efforts, time and human resources for consultation processes (correspondence, virtual meetings and field missions). The multiplicity of partners involved is also another challenge in terms of coordinating efforts, avoid overlapping and duplications and ensure an efficient use of resources.

The complexity also refers to the linkages and cross-fertilization between field, policy and normative work, although this is an area where FAO shows substantive comparative advantages and has acquired long-standing experience in the value chain development work conducted in the past 15 years.

Another challenge is related to the integration of gender-related issues into value chain development through concrete initiatives that go beyond the mere support to women in agribusiness. In some contexts, cultural and social norms might be challenging and therefore more time and efforts are required to ensure that women as well as men are involved in the initiatives supported by the FMM.

Until now, the FMM work to improve women’s participation in agricultural value chains has started from the traditional roles women play in selected value chains as entry points to upgrade their role. While a reasonable initial strategy, this approach may be self-limiting over the longer term: successfully moving women into nodes of the value chain where they have been historically under-represented requires dedicated resources and concurrence of several stakeholders to support behavioral change. This is the reason why the FMM will focus the remaining project’s life span to develop approaches and models that allow to expand gender-equitable economic opportunities in field and policy interventions to enhance business development services; processing, packaging, transport, marketing and financing.

Additional efforts are being deployed to:

- Support gender-sensitive value chain development incorporating nutritional and health benefits;

- Improve sex-disaggregated baseline data collection to better assess gender-related value chain impacts on women's income and food security;
- Integrate on and off-farm analysis to expand job and income generation opportunities for women along selected value chains (e.g. taking into consideration off-farm activities like input supply, transportation services, marketing, etc.).

Summary and Project Objectives: In the context of growth in private investment flows to the agribusiness and agro-industries, the project aims to stimulate investments and enhance the development impact of such investments and contribute to inclusiveness and poverty reduction.

In Africa, the project aims at creating a Public **Technical Assistance Facility** (TAF) under the African Agribusiness and Agri-industries Development Initiative (3ADI) in collaboration with UNIDO and the AfDB. The Facility will provide specific and targeted forms of Technical Assistance (TA) to promote and facilitate public and private investments with a view to ensure that local stakeholders benefit from them and that investments are inclusive. The project initially focuses on the set up of the Facility for the East African Community (EAC), as a pilot for a wider facility for the entire continent.

The project also focuses on capacity building and TA services to: (i) the public sector to design and implement public investment programmes aiming at enhancing infrastructures and enabling environment for agribusiness and agro-Industries; (ii) synergies and coordination between public investment and private finance; and (iii) smallholders, SMEs and local finance providers to improve management, technology and marketing along the value chain.

Project start dates: August 2013. Project activities ended in August 2016.

Contributes to: SO4, Output 4.3.1.

Main 2016 Results:

- in the **Cook Islands**, new investments are stimulated and seven new agribusiness established through a matching grants facility, which supports the establishment of new agribusinesses;
- the capacity of 22 risk-management, credit and IT staff of financial institutions from 15 national and regional financial institutions (including MFIs and national and international commercial banks) was strengthened to perform risk-management and credit appraisal processes for investments in agriculture and agribusinesses;
- Knowledge and understanding of contexts for investments in agribusiness is developed through the preparation of three studies: study on financial services provided by Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) to producers' organizations, paper on the innovations for inclusive agricultural finance and risk mitigation mechanisms in **Morocco**, and a study on the feasibility of the provision of crop-insurance in **Fiji**.
- Technical assistance provided to the Agricultural Commodity Exchange for Africa (ACE) to increase participation of the SMEs and smallholder farmers to the warehouse receipt system in **Malawi**. Development of a training package with ACE on financial literacy for smallholder farmers. It aims at connecting farmer groups to ACE's warehouse receipt system and its overall financial services.

Project log frame - Outcomes, outputs and activities conducted (2015 & 2016)

Project Outcomes
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Governments are able to effectively plan, design and implement agribusiness development programmes in coordination with private sector investment interests. 2. The inclusiveness of agro value chains is enhanced through linkages between agribusiness investors, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and smallholders.
Output 1. Provide TA services to governments to support the design and implementation of public investment programmes aiming to enhance infrastructures and enabling environment for agribusiness and agro-Industries
2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training materials on agribusiness investment promotion which was used in 2014 are upgraded. The training has been and will continued to be used in other projects for policy-makers and private investors.
Output 2. Explore synergies and promote coordination between public investment and private finance
2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalized the technical assistance facility document with the East African Community (EAC), UNIDO and AfDB. The programme was approved by the EAC Partner States. Agreed with UNIDO and ABD to support the EAC technical assistance facility as a pilot of the 3ADI and TAF; • organized four Private Sector partnership dialogue: Inclusive finance and investment models in agriculture. 2016 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued resource mobilization for the establishment of the technical assistance facility.
Output 3. Promote linkages within agro value chains through provision of TA services and capacity development to SMEs, smallholder farmers and local finance providers
2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wholesale redesign, reprogramming and upgrade undertaken of an excel-based agriculture loan analysis tool and accompanying 3-5 day, modular training course developed called "Agricultural Loan Analysis featuring the Ag. Loan Analyser Tool". The course targets loan officers, credit managers, credit committee members and IT and risk-management staff of financial institutions and provides an overview of commonly accepted good practices in agricultural loan appraisal, a robust and integrated quantitative and qualitative analytical framework and methodology to appraise agricultural production loan applications from agricultural producers, producer organizations and agribusiness enterprises. The training has been delivered numerous times at the request of FAO Representations, field projects and other external partners on an ad-hoc basis and continues to display a high demand. • in the Cook Islands, 11 agribusinesses (tropical orchards, processing centres, organic farms, greenhouses) were established through a small matching grants facility funded by the FMM and 24 agribusinesses were strengthened through mentoring and training. New investments into agriculture were made to match the grants; three youth groups were trained on business and were awarded by the bank of Cook Islands with further grants. The Bank of Cook Islands is considering the development of a new agricultural portfolio, due to the strong impact of such intervention; • through a partnership with the Samoa Chamber of Commerce and Industry, organized various workshops and trainings on agricultural finance market assessment (35 participants from the government, banks and agribusinesses), contract farming (28 participants from government, agribusinesses and farmer groups), CODEX and GAP/HACCP⁹² (22 participants from agribusinesses, farmer groups and government) for Samoan agribusiness companies and other stakeholders;

⁹² Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP)

- Through a partnership with the African Rural and Agricultural Credit Association (AFRACA), organized value chain finance (25 experts from West African financial institutions) and agriculture loan analysis trainings (64 experts from East and West African financial institutions). Facilitated knowledge exchanges with other African countries and South Asia on agriculture finance and investment.

2016

- In the **Cook Islands**, 7 new agribusinesses (4 nurseries and 3 orchards) established thanks to the Small Matching Grants facility, supported by the FMM which made available financing for agribusinesses through grants and loans from financial institutions;
- Three-day training workshop on agricultural loan appraisal delivered in collaboration with the Central Bank of Uganda and AFRACA to 22 risk-management, credit and IT staff from 15 national and regional financial institutions that included both MFIs and national and international commercial banking institutions (Kampala, Uganda). Participants were introduced to quantitative and qualitative principles, approaches and tools to effectively appraise agricultural production loans and did hands on work through a series of case studies using the Ag. Loan Analyzer tool – an FAO-developed, excel-based application that facilitates the risk-management and credit appraisal processes of financial institutions. As a result, a number of financial institutions – notably KCB Kenya and KCB Uganda - expressed initial and subsequently formal interest in a collaboration that would involve an institution-wide capacity building initiative that supports KCB's recent strategic focus on growing their agribusiness SME lending portfolio. Discussions in this regard are ongoing.
- Technical assistance provided to the Agricultural Commodity Exchange for Africa (ACE) for the implementation of the warehouse receipt system in **Malawi** to increase participation of the SMEs and smallholder farmers.
- Training package on financial literacy for smallholders farmers developed in **Malawi** in collaboration with ACE. The training package aims at connecting farmer groups to ACE's warehouse receipt system and its overall financial services, by raising their financial education on the benefits and implications of warehouse receipt systems. It is disseminated to farmers through ACE agent network.

Output 4. Research and knowledge on agribusiness investments increased for informing and developing private-public partnerships for agribusiness development

2016

- study prepared on "Linking Micro Finance Institutions and Marketing Cooperatives: A Review of Successful Linkages between MPCs & MFIs in Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia", together with ICCO Terrafina MFI. The study conducts a review of successful case-studies that allow to understand the strengths and bottlenecks in financing Multi-Purpose Cooperatives (MPCs) in Ethiopia.
- paper prepared on the innovations for inclusive agricultural finance and risk mitigation mechanisms in Morocco, focusing on the case of the Tamwil El Fellah (TEF) finance corporation. TEF is a subsidiary of the Agricultural Credit Group of Morocco (the national agricultural bank), which focuses on lending to rural smallholders that lack traditional forms of guarantee required by conventional financial institutions. The [paper](#) is available in English and French.
- feasibility study for the provision of crop-insurance in Fiji conducted.

Challenges and lessons-learned: The last months of the project focused on completing ongoing activities, rather than starting new ones (even if they were planned) and increase the delivery of the project in the best way with the remaining funds available.

Project follow up: In Ethiopia, with the support of Rabobank Foundation, FAO plans to carry out an extensive mapping exercise of producers' organizations in various Ethiopian regions, in collaboration with ICCO-Terrafina Microfinance. In parallel, a joint FAO and ICCO-Terrafina project will be developed for a broader intervention in support of Ethiopian MFIs and MPCs (multi-purpose cooperatives) to build on the results of the mapping, with the goal of developing new sustainable financial products and services for cooperatives in the mentioned areas.

List of available projects related publications, reports and material produced in 2016

Support to CSOs and grassroots organizations to participate in VGGT processes

- FAO. 2016. *A good practice on multi-actor dialogue - The Voluntary Guidelines at the heart of Senegal's tenure reform*. Rome. 8 pp. (also available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6271e.pdf>)
- FAO. 2016. *A good practice on the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure - A multi-actor and multi-sector approach in Sierra Leone*. Rome. 6 pp. (also available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6270e.pdf>)

Voices of the Hungry

- FAO, IFAD & WFP. 2016. *Monitoring food security and nutrition in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Taking stock and looking ahead. Information Note*. FAO, Rome. 20pp. (also available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6188e.pdf>)
- FAO. 2016. *Asia and the Pacific. Regional Overview of Food Insecurity*. Rome. pp 64. (also available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6481e.pdf>)
- FAO, OMS & OPS. 2016. *América Latina y el Caribe. Panorama della Seguridad Alimentaria e Nutricional*. FAO, Rome. 174 pp. (also available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6747s.pdf>)
- UN. 2017. *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2016*. New York. (also available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2016/>)

Sustainable food and agriculture

- Neely, C., Bourne, M., Chesterman, S., Koupelavtskaya- Buttoud, I., Zapata-Andia, J., Bojic, D., Vallee, D., Zapata-Andia, J.. *Implementing Agenda 2030 in Food and Agriculture: Accelerating Impact through Cross-Sectoral Coordination at the Country Level*. ICRAF & FAO. Available upon request.

Integrating agriculture in National Adaptation Plans

Project contributions to Publications, submissions, etc.

- FAO. 2016. *Climate change and food security: risks and responses*. Rome. 110pp. (also available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5188e.pdf>)
- FAO. 2016. *The State of Food and Agriculture: Climate change, agriculture and food security*. Rome. 194 pp. (also available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6030e.pdf>)

UNFCCC Submissions in 2016:

- FAO. 2016. *Submissions to the UNFCCC in support of the launch of a Technical Examination Process on Adaptation in the period 2016 – 2020 (A-TEP)*. Rome. (also available at http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_non-party_stakeholders/application/pdf/572.pdf)
- FAO. 2016. Submission C: Submission to the UNFCCC on Issues relating to agriculture: adaptation measures. Rome. 29 pp. (also available at http://unfccc.int/files/documentation/submissions_from_non-party_stakeholders/application/pdf/595.2.pdf)

An integrated approach to sustainable intensification of agriculture through an efficient use of resources – Burundi Component

FAO. 2016. *SO2: Integration, efficiency, sustainability – keys to the future of agriculture. The Burundi case*. Rome. 6pp. (also available at <http://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/4af02231-4745-4ac4-a69e-58ad953dd505/>)

Scaling up CSA

- Alfani, F., Arslan, A., Cavatassi, R., Kokwe, M., McCarthy, N., Lipper, L. 2016. *Diversification under climate variability as part of a CSA strategy in rural Zambia*. ESA Working Paper No. 16-07. Rome, FAO. 40pp. (also available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6277e.pdf>)

- Asfaw, S., Lipper, L.. 2016. Managing climate risk using climate-smart agriculture. Rome. FAO. 22pp. (also available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5402e.pdf>)
- Asfaw, S., Maggio, G. 2016. *Gender integration into Climate-Smart Agriculture: Tools for data collection and analysis for policy and research*. Rome. FAO. (also available <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5299e.pdf>)

Blue Growth Initiative

- FAO & UNEP. 2016. *Valuing coastal ecosystem as economic assets: the importance of mangroves for Food Security and livelihoods amongst communities in Kilifi country and the Tana Delta*. Rome, FAO. 10pp. (also available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5689e.pdf>)

Forest and land restoration

- FAO. 2017. The Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism [online]. Rome. <http://www.fao.org/forestry/flrm/89477/en/>;
- FAO. 2015. Unasylva. N 245. Rome. 116 pp. (also available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5212e.pdf>)
- FAO. 2015. *Sustainable financing for Forest and Landscape Restoration. The role of public policy makers*. Rome. 20pp. (also available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5032e.pdf>)
- FAO. 2016. *Report of the first FLRM Advisory Group*. Rome. 15 pp. (also available at <http://www.fao.org/forestry/43236-080d5972272eda5b019c99597c8a3ede2.pdf>)
- FAO. 2015. *Report of Workshop on Private Sector Investment in FLR*. Rome. 28pp. (also available at <http://www.fao.org/forestry/43243-0e9d622a9f0e5f0c79969f85a6d7c4289.pdf>)

Job creation in the small ruminant sector

- Mueller B., Acero F., Estruch E.. 2017. *Creating employment potential in small-ruminant value chains in the Ethiopian Highlands*. FAO Animal Production and Health Working Paper No. 16, Rome, FAO. 82 pp. (also available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6906e.pdf>)

DIMITRA - Information, participatory communication and social mobilization for rural women, men and youth

- FAO. 2016. *Dimitra Newsletter*. Rome. 24 pp. (also available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5531e.pdf>)

Integrated Country Approach for Decent Rural Employment

- FAO, 2016. *Incorporating decent rural employment in the strategic planning for agricultural development*. Rome. 115 pp. (also available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5471e.pdf>)
- FAO. 2017. *Policy database on Employment and Decent Work* [online]. Rome. <http://www.fao.org/rural-employment/policies/en/>
- FAO. 2016. *FAO's Integrated Country Approach (ICA) for promoting decent rural employment*. Rome 2 pp. (also available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6177e.pdf>)
- FAO& ANPEJ. 2016. *Video FORED 2016* [VIDEO]. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V47-52KIA5s&feature=youtu.be>
- ANPEJ. 2016. *Business Competition for youth innovators in agribusiness in the framework of a regional Road Show*. [VIDEO]. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7qGwv5ZF7hl&feature=youtu.be>

Accelerated agribusiness and agro-industry investment technical assistance initiative

- Hernandez, E., Ramirez, J. 2016. *Innovations for inclusive agricultural finance and risk mitigation mechanisms, The case of Tamwil El Fellah in Morocco*. ADA and FAO. Rome. 33 pp. (also available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6166e.pdf>)

Enable women to benefit more equally from agrifood value chains

- FAO. 2017. *Gender Assessment of Dairy Value Chains. Evidence from Ethiopia*. Rome. 80 pp. (also available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6695e.pdf>)
- FAO. 2017. *Gender Assessment of Dairy Value Chains. Evidence from Kenya*. Rome. 80 pp. (also available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6786e.pdf>)
- FAO. 2017. *Gender Assessment of Dairy Value Chain. Evidence from Rwanda*. Rome. 76 pp. (also available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6845e.pdf>)
- FAO. 2016. *Enabling women to benefit more equally from agrifood value chains*. Rome. 2 pp. (also available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5417b.pdf>)
- FAO. 2016. *Valoriser le rôle des femmes dans les chaines de valeur agroalimentaires*. Rome. 2 pp (also available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5417b.pdf>)
- FAO. 2017. *Crossing borders - Challenges of African women involved in informal cross-border trade*. Rome. (posted at www.agrigenderjournal.com)

Save Food

- FAO. 2016. *Food loss analysis: causes and solutions. Case studies in the Small-scale Agriculture and Fisheries Subsectors Methodology*. Rome. 78pp. (also available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-az568e.pdf>.)
- FAO. 2016. *Monthly newsletters* (also available at <http://www.fao.org/save-food/news-and-multimedia/newsletter/>)

FAO Multipartner Programme Support Mechanism

2016 Annual Report

The 2016 Annual Report presents results achieved by projects supported by the FAO Multipartner Programme Support Mechanism (FMM) in 2016. The FMM is an innovative funding mechanism for partners willing to contribute to FAO's work through unearmarked or lightly earmarked funds. The FMM directly supports FAO's Strategic Framework (2010-2019) and the realization of the organization's Programme of Work and budget, and focus on results. In 2016, the FMM supported 17 projects implemented in 42 countries. They delivered substantial results geared towards the achievements of the SDGs and FAO's Strategic Objectives. In addition, beyond their technical impact and tangible results in countries, FMM projects delivered other important results. In 2016, FMM projects leveraged a substantial additional funding for scale-up or complementary projects. New strategic partnerships were established, and projects stimulated cross-sectoral work, fostering synergies and new thinking, both within and outside FAO.



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