



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# FAO

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# Japan

## A Report on

## Partnership

## 2016–2017

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# Foreword by FAO Director-General

We are proud and privileged to have the support of the people of Japan as a long-term champion, partner and friend. With a shared vision to end world hunger and ensure a sustainable, healthy planet for future generations, Japan's contribution to FAO supports a wide range of programmes from normative work, to development cooperation and building resilience, benefitting vulnerable communities across the world. Today, the Japan-FAO partnership is well positioned to support countries achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular Goal 2 – end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture by 2030.

In 2015, we estimated that there were 777 million chronically undernourished people across the globe. In 2016, that number increased to 815 million, which shows a possible reversal of the long-term declining trend. This staggering increase in numbers reflects the devastating consequences of conflicts, combined with the effects and impact of climate change. This presents the challenge of feeding a growing global population, estimated to rise to some 10 billion by 2050. Against such a backdrop, Japan's support to FAO's mandate, through assessed and voluntary contributions but also through knowledge and expertise, is now more crucial than ever.

In 2016, the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) held in Nairobi, Kenya, opened up new opportunities for Japan and FAO to work together towards sustainable development in Africa. FAO also attended the debate on food security, nutrition and agriculture under Japan's Group of Seven (G7) Presidency in 2016. In 2017, the first Japan-FAO Annual Strategic



Photo: © FAO

Consultation was launched in January, and I visited Japan in May to broaden FAO's engagement with the Government of Japan and other Japanese stakeholders. All these efforts have built new ground for partnership with the country, and we look forward to further advancing it through forthcoming opportunities, such as TICAD VII, Japan's Presidency of the Group of Twenty (G20) in 2019 and the overall implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals Agenda.

FAO strongly applauds and emulates Japan's commitment to the principle of wa (harmony), which brings people together to move forward in peace. I believe that continuing and growing the partnership between Japan and FAO in this spirit is the way to resolve numerous challenges related to food, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, climate change, and achieve a world free from hunger.

– **José Graziano da Silva**

# Foreword by Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan

FAO, being the leading UN specialized agency in the area of food, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, plays an important role in realising a better world for all, including the achievement of target 2 of the SDGs “Zero Hunger”. In particular, with climate change posing a threat to food security in recent years, the expectation for FAO is becoming even greater.

Japan is a strong supporter of FAO as the second largest contributor of assessed contributions, one of the major donors of voluntary contributions and a member of the FAO Council. I am delighted that the FAO-Japan Partnership Report, which covers a wide range of concrete collaboration in various areas between Japan and FAO, is launched for the first time.

Let me also mention that many Japanese staff are making great contributions to FAO’s work. In acknowledging the importance of human resource contributions to FAO, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs extends its support to encourage more Japanese staff to work at FAO and to undertake positions of higher responsibility.



Today, the Japan-FAO relationship is entering a new stage. Building on the outcomes of the first Japan-FAO Annual Strategic Consultation held in January 2017, Mr José Graziano da Silva, FAO Director-General, visited Japan in May for the first time in four years. During the visit, the Director-General attended the Fukushima Sweets Tasting Event in which he reassured that “there is no reason to be concerned about the safety of food produced in Fukushima at this moment”. He also visited the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS) site in Gifu Prefecture.

The second Japan-FAO Annual Strategic Consultation will take place in January 2018. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is committed to make efforts towards further strengthening the collaborative relationship between Japan and FAO, taking advantage of various opportunities.

**– Taro Kono**

# Foreword by Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan

The year 2017 was a landmark year for the Japan-FAO relationship. In January, the Japan-FAO Strategic Consultation was launched, and in May, Mr José Graziano da Silva, Director-General of FAO, visited Japan. During his visit, Mr Graziano da Silva met with many high-level officials and actively engaged in outreach activities, which greatly contributed to galvanizing the strategic partnership between Japan and FAO. Among other things, his visit to the Ayu of the Nagara River System in Gifu Prefecture, one of the sites designated as Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS), was an encouragement to the people in that region. Following these events, FAO's initiative to publish the first FAO + Japan Partnership Report is not only timely, but also much welcomed.

Japan is a small country with frequently occurring natural disasters. However, Japan has managed to develop and accumulate techniques, knowledge and experience, which allow the country to feed a population of over 100 million. Improvement of agricultural productivity is one area of such expertise. Japanese farmers have also strived to produce high quality products to fulfil consumer demands, and these efforts have earned the products a high reputation in world markets. When Japan's expertise is coupled with the know-how of FAO, the UN agency specializing in food and agriculture, it can contribute to boosting both agricultural productivity and the income of farmers around the world. This will in turn encourage farmers to produce with dreams and hopes, and eventually lead to the achievement of the SDGs, including the eradication of world hunger.



The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan actively supports FAO through voluntary contributions, as well as through assigning its officials, to implement a wide range of projects in areas, such as food safety, animal and plant quarantine, nutrition and climate change. We look forward to continuing to collaborate with FAO towards achieving sustainable societies through further development of agriculture, forestry and fisheries and attainment of food security in every part of the world.

**– Ken Saito**

# A Growing Partnership



For many years, Japan and FAO have been working together for a zero hunger world.

This strong partnership dates back to 1951, when Japan became a member of the Organization. Supporting projects to strengthen global food governance and address the needs of vulnerable rural communities in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East, the partnership reflects a common vision to achieve sustainability in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and support for emergency response and building resilience.





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**AFGHANISTAN**

An Afghan employee displaying corn at an animal feed processing plant supported by FAO

Japan is the second largest contributor to FAO's regular budget, and a leading voluntary contributor to FAO's ongoing field programmes. Between 2014 and 2017, Japan generously invested more than USD 310 million, including USD 90 million in voluntary contributions.

Its contribution also extends to providing FAO with world-class technical experts in headquarters and the field. The FAO Liaison Office established in Yokohama in 1997 promotes FAO's work in Japan and facilitates FAO-Japan collaboration with an increasing number of national and regional stakeholders.

Food security and nutrition are of significant importance to Japan's official development assistance, and cited as global challenges in its development cooperation charter. With a focus on promoting sustainable agricultural production, stable food supply, and dynamic rural communities,

Japan has also shown strong international leadership in the nutrition sector, in particular, within the framework of the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition.

The solid partnership between Japan and FAO continues to grow. In August 2016, FAO participated in the sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) held in Nairobi, Kenya. Initiated by Japan in 1993, TICAD is considered one of the foremost summits on African development. FAO committed its support to Japan's key initiatives, including the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) launched during TICAD IV in 2008, and most recently the Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA) and the African Initiative for Combating Desertification to Strengthen Resilience to Climate Change in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa (AI-CD) launched during TICAD VI.

+ **MOZAMBIQUE**

A woman selling beans at a local market.



Photo: © FAO Paballo Thekiso



## + Japan-FAO partnership towards Africa's sustainable development

Food security, agriculture and rural development are essential elements to achieve zero hunger, build peace and stability, and achieve sustainable development in Africa. To accomplish this, Japan and FAO work on some key initiatives launched by Japan:

### CARD

-to support African countries to increase rice production through improved productivity, efficient markets and viable partnerships along the rice value chain. FAO partnered with CARD and implemented a number of projects in CARD member countries. For example, the FAO-Japan five-year project, which began in 2013, aims to strengthen agricultural statistics and food security information on rice in CARD member countries, through South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), drawing on statistical methods and experiences from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

### IFNA

-to address malnutrition and encourage practical actions for better nourishment. The FAO-IFNA partnership with African governments is instrumental to reduce all forms of malnutrition and stunting in Africa, accelerating progress towards achieving the SDGs. The people-centred approach, reflecting FAO and IFNA's principles, seeks to improve diets and raise levels of nutrition across the continent, through sharing lessons learned and good practices demonstrated

### + THE CONGO

A woman buying cabbage from a farmer during harvest in a vegetable field rehabilitated with FAO support.



Photo: ©FAO/Olivier Asselin

particularly in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal and Sudan. To achieve this, FAO strengthened support to countries in advancing food security and nutrition information systems, designing and implementing nutrition-sensitive food and agriculture policies and investments, strengthening governance and coordination, and promoting nutrition education.

### AI-CD

-aims to support African countries to rally international financing and strengthen partnerships to fight against forms of land degradation. Drawing on FAO's robust portfolio of programmes and interventions to combat desertification and build resilience in Africa drylands will be central for advancing effective models of SSTC between and among African countries.

\*CARD countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

# 国際連合食糧農業機関(FAO)議員連盟 設立総

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**JAPAN**  
FAO Director-General  
speaking during the launch  
of the FAO Parliamentarian  
Friendship League in Japan.



Photo: ©FAO/Paulo DeLima

Also in 2016, Japan held the Presidency of the Group of Seven (G7). Providing technical inputs to the discussions on food security, nutrition and agriculture, FAO attended the G7 Niigata Agriculture Ministers' Meeting in April, as well as high-level meetings of the G7 Food Security Working Group.

In January 2017, Rome hosted the first Japan-FAO Strategic Consultation, attended by representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Japan and FAO reaffirmed their collaboration towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and agreed to meet annually to continue and strengthen the strategic partnership.

Following the Strategic Consultation, FAO Director-General, José Graziano da Silva, visited Japan in May 2017 and engaged with a range of Japanese stakeholders. The Director-General met and exchanged views with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Fumio Kishida, and the Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Mr Yuji Yamamoto, and attended a meeting with some 40 parliamentarians during which the FAO Parliamentarian Friendship League was established. He addressed students on FAO's mandate at Sophia University in Tokyo, and visited the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System Ayu of the Nagara River in Gifu Prefecture (designated by FAO in December 2015). The Director-General also

participated in the Fukushima Sweets Tasting Event where he experienced the flavour of desserts made with fruits from Fukushima and commended Japan's efforts to ensure the safety of food and agricultural products from the area in the aftermath of the Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011.

Taking the opportunity of the Director-General's visit to Japan, a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) was signed on 12 May 2017 between FAO and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in Tokyo. The MoC builds on a previous agreement signed in 2013 and provides a new framework for joint work in several areas, including sustainable natural resource management and biodiversity conservation, poverty reduction and rural development, and the reduction of climate change related impact. The MoC also entails collaboration through exchange and dissemination of knowledge, organization of and participation in joint events, and human resource partnership.

During this visit to Japan, the Director-General also appointed two internationally recognised Japanese celebrities, Mr Katsuhiro Nakamura and Ms Hiroko Kuniya, as FAO National Goodwill Ambassadors for Japan, in recognition of the important role played by distinguished individuals in promoting FAO's vision of a world without hunger and conveying the message that working for food security is not solely the province of government.



Photo: ©Hiroko Kuniya

**+ Hiroko Kuniya**  
**Newscaster and**  
**FAO Goodwill Ambassador**

Hiroko Kuniya is well-known across Asia as a newscaster on NHK Channel. An executive board member of Tokyo University of Arts and Taylor Anderson Memorial Fund, Hiroko is also an author.



Photo: ©Katsuhiro Nakamura

**+ Katsuhiro Nakamura**  
**Michelin star chef and**  
**FAO Goodwill Ambassador**

Katsuhiro Nakamura was awarded a Michelin one-star rating, ensuring his place and reputation among the most famous of celebrity chefs. In 2016, Katsuhiro received the "Commandeur de l'Ordre du mérite agricole" from the Government of France.



FAO enjoys extensive collaboration with Japanese academia and research institutions, including the Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences and prominent universities in Kyoto, Nagoya, Tokyo and Tsukuba. FAO draws on these institutions' expertise as frontrunners in climate change mitigation and adaptation, agricultural modelling, food safety, food loss and waste, resulting in better food and nutrition security through collaborative leveraging of FAO and Japanese innovation, technology and know-how.

Increasing numbers of Japanese private companies engage in partnerships with UN agencies and FAO welcomes this trend towards corporate sustainability. Using skills and technology provided by the private sector can only enhance sustainable development and contribute towards building resilience for vulnerable communities. Some examples of engagement with FAO and the Japanese private sector include:

#### **Nippon Electric Company (NEC)**

In partnership with Kagome, NEC developed technology to enable increased production. In the future, NEC aims to optimize farming processes, hoping to minimize food loss. Working with FAO, NEC engages in improving agriculture productivity by providing a new electronic voucher scheme in Mozambique.

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**“Increasing numbers of private companies engage in partnerships with UN agencies and FAO welcomes this trend towards corporate sustainability.”**

#### **Yamaha Motor**

Yamaha is supplying boat models made of fibre-reinforced plastics to achieve sustainable fishing and seek to reinforce their relationship with FAO.

#### **Keidanren**

The Keidanren believes that private sector innovation is key to achieving the SDGs and plans to conduct a survey of best practices and initiatives for the SDGs among member corporations. Results will be shared with FAO.

#### **Global Compact Network Japan**

The Global Compact has a history of working with various UN entities to jointly organize workshops or consultation opportunities engaging private companies. The network seeks similar opportunities for member companies to familiarize themselves with FAO's initiatives and goals.

The new programme cycle for 2018-2021 offers valuable opportunities to continue to work together in designing and implementing innovative ways to achieve common development priorities that embrace the challenges set by the 2030 Agenda. FAO is committed to leaving no one behind and sees Japan as a key partner that is committed to ending hunger and investing in resilient, inclusive and sustainable agriculture for all.



+  
**KENYA**

A farmer contributes to conservation agriculture through mechanization.



# Building Durable Solutions

Developing further collaboration between Japan and FAO through a wide range of common priority areas lay the foundations to build durable solutions in:

- + strengthening global food governance
- + investing in food security and sustainable agriculture
- + advancing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus
- + addressing emerging global challenges.



+  
**THE PHILIPPINES**

The food security and livelihood of fisher families living around the Samar Sea are threatened by the considerable loss of biodiversity.



## Strengthening global food governance

FAO helps to establish the rules, standards and guidelines, based on strong scientific evidence, that govern the international food system, facilitate trade and protect producers and consumers, as well as the environment. Japan contributes to FAO's normative work through financial assistance and technical expertise.

### Facilitating rule-based international trade system

The Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex) and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) are just two of the major intergovernmental mechanisms hosted by FAO. These are recognized as the international standard setting bodies for food safety and plant health respectively in the World Trade Organization's Agreement on Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures, an essential regulation for our global food trade.

Developed to harmonize international food standards, guidelines and codes of practice, Codex contributes to safety, quality and fairness in international food trade. It was established by FAO and the World Health Organization in 1963. Public concern about food safety issues often places Codex at the centre of global debates, an essential part of achieving food security and zero hunger. This serves to highlight the broad scope of Codex in areas such as contaminants, nutrition, antimicrobial resistance and biotechnology.

Ensuring sustainable agriculture and protecting the environment from economically devastating plant pests and diseases is covered through the IPPC, which came into force in 1952. The Convention aims to secure coordinated, effective action to prevent and control the spread of plant pests and disease but it also extends to anything that can carry plant pests, such as storage places, packing, conveyances, containers, soil and any organism, object and material.

Japan actively participates in Codex and IPPC work while also providing extensive support to them and their subsidiary bodies through technical expertise. These experts bring specialist backgrounds, combined with deep knowledge of specific geographical regions and national systems and processes, ensuring a highly productive partnership. Japan also contributed financial support for capacity building for Codex standard development and its implementation in ASEAN countries through regional and national training workshops, and to the Codex Trust Fund for enhanced participation of developing countries in Codex. In the work of the IPPC, Japan's support extends to the development of electronic phytosanitary certification and facilitation of the implementation of the Convention and International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs).





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**UGANDA**

Farmer weeding the new  
wilt resistance coffee at  
her coffee nursery.



### Promoting sustainable use of natural resources

FAO promotes sound management and sustainable use of natural resources, on which global food security depends.

Access to plant genetic resources is essential in developing improved crop varieties to enhance agricultural productivity and prepare against unpredictable environmental changes in a sustainable manner. The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), which came into force in 2004, enhances cooperation among countries in utilizing plant biodiversity to bolster food and nutrition security and to ensure that benefits deriving from the use of plant genetic resources are shared equitably among providers. Japan contributes to the Core Administrative Budget for the implementation of ITPGRFA.

**+  
“Access to plant genetic resources is essential in developing improved crop varieties to enhance agricultural productivity and prepare against unpredictable environmental changes in a sustainable manner.”**

FAO also collaborates with Japan to combat the increasing threats in the fishery sector from overexploitation, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, environmental degradation and climate change, and reduced socio-economic benefits. Japan supported a series of projects that aim to strengthen the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, adopted by FAO members in 1995, at international, regional and national levels, including the development of tools to cope with threats, to promote sustainable fisheries management. Japan acceded to the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in May 2017.

**+  
INDONESIA**  
A farmer woman carrying paddy during harvest.



**BANGLADESH**

Through a participatory, stakeholder approach, FAO supports countries in incorporating the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries into country-specific fisheries development and management.





+  
**AFGHANISTAN**

Inauguration ceremony of the Sarkary canal intake structure in Yakawlang district by Governor of Bamyan and FAO Country Representative.



Photo: ©FAO/Mohammad Rohani

## Investing in food security and sustainable agriculture

A world leader in the field of environmental protection and sustainability, Japan provides generous support to FAO initiatives aimed at increasing and improving the provision of goods and services in the area of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner.

### Helping Afghanistan's farmers

Years of conflict eroded agricultural production, affecting livelihoods, income and food security for many rural communities across Afghanistan. Providing support for these communities for over a decade, Japan's contribution to FAO interventions amounts to more than USD 53 million since 2010, focusing on agriculture as a driver of prosperity.

Afghanistan once boasted the enviable reputation for excellence in producing high quality almonds, pomegranates, pistachios, raisins and apricots, along with staple crops such as wheat. However, frequent episodes of drought and the destruction of many irrigation canals caused by war and civil strife severely affected production. Poor maintenance of the remaining irrigation canals placed increased pressure on available systems leaving families normally dependent on agriculture for their food requirements, without a source of income or food.

In July 2017, Mr Tomio Shichiri, a Japanese national and FAO Representative to Afghanistan, was awarded the B.R Sen Award in appreciation of his contributions to expanding FAO's activities in Afghanistan. The B.R. Sen Award was established by FAO in 1968 to honour field officers for outstanding contributions to technical cooperation in the countries where they are assigned. Mr Shichiri is the third Japanese FAO official to be granted the award.

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**Shiren is a young man whose family struggled for years to provide sufficient food for the family. "There was a lot of wasted water before and we had to constantly repair the earth bank of the canal, which was full of mice burrows," said Shiren. "Since the project upgraded the main canal we now have lots of time for our fields. I am earning 80 percent more at the market with my vegetables."**

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**Some 370 farmers, including women farmers, also received high-yield quality seeds and the necessary hands-on training through farmer field schools, to secure improved agricultural productivity for vulnerable households facing food and nutrition insecurity.**

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**Training on improved water methods was provided to over 1 155 people from targeted communities, including *mirabs* and community development councils. Training was also provided for government technicians and officials on disaster management, river basin planning and climate change, empowering national institutions to provide the necessary support to effectively increase production.**

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**Farmer field schools offer space for hands-on group learning, enhancing skills for critical analysis and improved decision making by local people. The field-based activities teach participants how to improve skills through observing, analysing and trying out new ideas on their own land, contributing to improved production and livelihoods.**



From 2012 to 2016 – around Kabul and Bamyan provinces – Japanese contributions of more than

USD **16<sup>M</sup>**

allowed FAO to rehabilitate

**81**

irrigation canals

**19 717<sup>+</sup>**

hectares of agricultural land

targeting

**52 706**

farming families ...

... the project led to a

**21%**

increase in the supply and timely availability of irrigation water in the prioritized communities.

## Promoting understanding, awareness and recognition of agricultural heritage globally

FAO and Japan joined forces in 2002 to support Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS). This programme is based on a global search for economically viable conservation methodologies, identifying environmentally sustainable strategies to counteract growing climate change, and empowering traditional family farming and indigenous communities.

Jointly, FAO and Japan helped improve the value and awareness of GIAHS through support to nine new agricultural heritage systems in seven countries between 2016 and 2017, sharing key evidence-based lessons. This close collaboration effectively promoted knowledge and technologies that advance sustainable agriculture and natural resource management, and that empower communities to transform ecosystem-based goods and services into marketable products and incomes.

With 40 percent of the global land area occupied by farmland, safeguarding such agricultural biodiversity is increasingly important and a move away from conservation of wild biodiversity in enclosed reserves.

Japan can be commended for leading by example, championing nine GIAHS sites across the country. The most recent located in the Osaki region in northeast Japan where farmers frequently experienced drought and flooding due to the area's topographical features. Farmers in the area accumulated a wealth of knowledge to develop a water management system centred on rice production and now manage to secure food and maintain livelihoods under challenging environmental conditions. The system was designated a GIAHS site in November 2017.

## GIAHS designated sites in Japan:

- + Noto's Satoyama and Satoumi
- + Sado's Satoyama in Harmony with Japanese Crested Ibis
- + Managing Aso Grasslands for Sustainable Agriculture
- + Traditional Tea-grass Integrated System in Shizuoka
- + Kunisaki Peninsula Usa Integrated Forestry, Agriculture and Fisheries System
- + Ayu of the Nagara River System
- + Minabe-Tanabe Ume System
- + Takachihogo-Shiibayama Mountainous Agriculture and Forestry System
- + Osaki Kodo's Traditional Water Management System for Sustainable Paddy Agriculture



The Liaison Office in Japan (LOJ) is in the process of implementing a three-year project to promote the GIAHS programme which began in September 2017. The expected outcome of the project is to increase the designation and recognition of GIAHS, in particular in Africa and the Latin American and Caribbean regions. The participants in the project will be selected and invited as trainees to the GIAHS sites in Japan and are expected to gain first-hand experience through lectures, knowledge exchanges and site visits, and bring back lessons learned to their own countries. The host communities will learn from interaction with trainees and use this opportunity to promote GIAHS in Japan.

## + Eri Otsu Director at Kyushu Biomass Forum

When Eri Otsu and her husband moved from metropolitan Tokyo to her in-laws' farm in the South of Japan, it was a dream come true. Eri wanted to live close to her extended family, so when the time came for her in-laws to retire, the family moved to a one-hectare farm thousands of kilometres away from where they began married life in a bustling urban setting.

A young couple taking up farming is considered unusual when the average age of Japanese farmers is close to 70 years. When the couple took over the farm in Aso on Kyushu Island, they decided to grow organic rice, incorporating Eri's passion for landscape planning, in which she graduated with a masters' degree. However not long after she began farming, Eri realized that the future of sustainable farming could be better achieved through local renewable energy and she became a key player in the designation of GIAHS on Kyushu Island in 2013.

As an active advocate, Eri became a member of the Kyushu Biomass Forum where she is now a director. The Forum promotes GIAHS as an integrated approach to sustainable farming, which in turn is actively supported by FAO. The not-for-profit Forum was established to advocate and raise public awareness of the benefits of local renewable energy for rural development.



Photo: © Eri Otsu

Following the Kumamoto earthquake measuring 7.4 on the Richter scale in 2016, she launched several projects to optimize rural development; the 'Little Farmers School' project teaches rural children about food and agriculture, while a restaurant bus became a tourism project designed to take visitors to farming areas affected by the quake. Passengers could sample fresh farm produce in local dishes from disaster-affected farm sites.

Eri's foresight in closely involving her community in GIAHS paid dividends, when they were able to recover more quickly than communities not involved in the scheme. As a key player for the designation of a GIAHS site in Aso, Eri Otsu believes that, "Even with a great plan for protecting and improving landscapes, we cannot do so without farmers. As their livelihoods are at stake, farmers themselves should speak up and send out this message. Their voices must be heard," she said.

For her achievements, Eri was honored as a model farmer by FAO in October 2017.



## Advancing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus

Ending hunger and malnutrition, addressing humanitarian and protracted crises, preventing and resolving conflicts, and building peace are not separate goals, but rather different facets of the same challenge. A significant part of FAO's work aims at promoting sustainable development and building the resilience of rural populations where agricultural and rural support creates jobs, provides income and boosts employment, addressing the root causes of poverty and helping secure the transition from conflict and crisis situations to sustainable peace.

With the number of disasters increasing year on year, Japan's commitment to continue to support FAO's Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme is invaluable. The larger part of Japan's voluntary contributions for the period 2014–2017 directly supported programmes to increase livelihood resilience to threats and crises. Natural disasters, emergencies in the food-chain, or violent protracted conflict can frequently combine one or more emergencies over a prolonged period, threatening communities' access to food and livelihoods.

### + AFGHANISTAN

Farmers threshing harvested wheat with a machine and also manually winnowing the grains from the chaff. FAO provides assistance to farmers through distribution of improved seeds and extension of integrated pest management systems.







# USD 16.7<sup>M</sup>

## Supporting national responses to transboundary animal and plant diseases

Pests and diseases affecting animals and plants can have a devastating impact on food productivity, trade, human health, and consequently on the economic development, livelihoods and food security of millions of people. Responses to transboundary animal and plant pest and diseases are complex and can rapidly exhaust the capacities of many countries to control and eradicate outbreaks.

FAO brings its extensive expertise and knowledge in the areas of emergency relief and rehabilitation, animal production, food crops, early warning systems, food value chains, and livelihoods to provide a unique multi-disciplinary perspective and approach to sustainably manage such threats. The Crisis Management Centre – Animal Health (CMC-AH), established in partnership with the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), serves as FAO's rapid response mechanism to animal disease emergencies. Since 2015, Japan has actively supported work against transboundary animal diseases (TADs) through the CMC-AH. Japan also contributes to prevention of the re-emergence of rinderpest, eradicated in 2011, by hosting one of the four FAO-OIE approved Rinderpest Holding Facilities in the world.

## Strengthening action against TADS in Afghanistan

Agriculture, including livestock-related activities, is the main source of income for one-third of the population in Afghanistan, employing around 40 percent of the country's workforce and representing the backbone of the Afghan economy.

Controlling TADs, including foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and sheep and goat plague (or Peste des Petits Ruminants), is crucial as livestock is not only a key source of income but also considered an asset for agricultural production and a source of food and nutrition.

## from Japan in support of a five-year project that began in 2014 to curtail TAD losses and to improve productivity of livestock

A five-year project began in 2014 to curtail TAD losses and to improve productivity of livestock. Supported by Japan with more than USD 16 million, the project's achievements so far include:

- PPR preventive vaccination programmes benefitted 150 000 pastoral households in 27 of the 34 provinces in the country and 7 000 000 animals vaccinated.
- Veterinary field units (VFU) established in 11 provinces, strengthening the overall surveillance systems in Afghanistan.
- Training for more than 500 community-based livestock extension agents, focal points in pastoral communities, Agriculture and Veterinary Institute students and lecturers, VFUs and provincial veterinary officials including training of trainers.
- National capacities to test and provide training for FMD surveillance and control.
- FMD infected animal markets identified for FMD vaccination programmes in six provinces.

The FAO office in Afghanistan continues to broker important improvements in the dialogue between veterinary authorities of Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and Tajikistan for information exchange and dialogue on actions including at cross-border areas where informal animal movement between countries is a relevant issue. FAO continues to support the sustainability of the project's achievements at community, sub-regional and national levels in Afghanistan.



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**TAJIKISTAN**

A boy embracing his sheep at the local livestock market.





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**KYRGYZSTAN**  
Women farmers harvesting corn.

Photo: ©FAO/Sergey Kozmin

### Locust control in Central Asia

In Asia, Japan supports locust management with a three-year USD 5 million project benefitting Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. This project, which became operational in December 2015, is part of the multi-funded FAO programme to improve national and regional locust management in Caucasus and Central Asia. A reduction of locust outbreaks ensures safeguarding of the rural populations' food security and livelihoods in the region.

The main results achieved in the first two years of the project include:

- Regional cooperation supported with technical workshops and cross-border surveys.
- National capacities strengthened through a training-of-trainers on locust management, and equipment delivery for locust survey and control operations.
- Monitoring and analysis tools developed for improved locust monitoring.
- Pesticide risk reduction sustained, including through support to the Human Health and Environmental Monitoring teams.

### Fighting Fall Armyworm in South Sudan

FAO's activities are supported by Japan's recent contribution to stepping up efforts to control the spread and impact of transboundary plant pests such as the Fall Armyworm (FAW). Over 80 percent of people in South Sudan depend on agriculture for their livelihood, with maize and sorghum predominant crops. With the emergence and rapid spread of FAW across the country and the region in 2017, farmers and communities are likely to experience serious damage and yield losses, including maize, sorghum and other crops, that may further compromise an already precarious food security situation in the country.

By focusing on improved coordination, surveillance management and monitoring of the pest in South Sudan, Japan contributed USD 1 million to a six-month project that began in November 2017. The project provides training to key stakeholders in South Sudan on the identification, dangers and management options of this insect. Farmers who are at the frontline of this threat will be provided with the skills to sustainably manage FAW infestations in an environmentally friendly and cost-effective manner.

+  
**Ensuring safe international trade in plants and seeds**  
Seeds, traded internationally for commercial and research purposes, also represent a transboundary risk of spreading plant pests. Since 2016, Japan has supported FAO's project to strengthen the capacities of national institutions in Asia for phytosanitary inspection and to reduce the risk associated with the international movement of seeds, in line with the IPPC and ISPMs towards stable food production.





**PAKISTAN**  
A rural woman  
harvesting  
vegetables in a field.

Photo: ©FAO/Farooq Naeem

## Restoring food production and livelihoods in Pakistan

The Federal Administered Tribal Area (FATA) is a constitutionally designated tribal region of northwest Pakistan along the Afghan border and comprises seven semi-autonomous tribal agencies and six frontier regions. The area was severely affected by unrest and military operations over the past decade, destroying the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and wiping out agricultural production, the heart of the community.

Insecurity and government challenges including religious militancy led to the displacement of some 270 000 families in FATA by 2015, which prompted FAO and Japan to partner on a project focused on recovery and development of the agricultural economy.

The project, which ran from 2015 to 2017, targeted 77 200 vulnerable households enabling the restoration of agriculture production in crops, livestock and poultry. Activities under the USD 4.9 million project included the provision of quality wheat and maize seed as well as training on improved crop cultivation practices.

As many as 75 high efficiency micro-irrigation units and 1 200 silos to store grains and seeds were provided to the community while their productive

assets were also rehabilitated. The investment provided the means to reclaim and cultivate 3 139 acres of degraded agricultural land. The rehabilitation of 50 water-harvesting structures and restoration of 50 water channels now control water losses and ensure efficient availability of irrigation water.

To enhance the productive skills of beneficiaries and the institutional capacity of government and private agriculture service providers, 130 farmer field schools were established, building the capacity of 3 000 farmers in agriculture practices. The groups were trained on packing, packaging and marketing of agriculture produce (fruits and vegetables).

Women were also an integral part of the training and 80 schools were established to build the capacity of 2 000 women farmers. The project's success further covered its livestock vaccination and de-worming activities that have resulted in zero outbreaks since 2016. Through such sustainable agriculture development initiatives, FAO works to reduce poverty and economic inequalities, as well as support food security of vulnerable populations in FATA and other areas of Pakistan.

**1 200**

**silos provided to communities to store grains**

**2 000**

**women farmers trained on commercial and collective farming**

**3 000**

**acres of degraded agricultural land were reclaimed for cultivation**



## Addressing Emerging Global Challenges

To tackle the enormous challenges faced by the global community, FAO values Japan as a key partner in working towards a healthy planet, capable of sustaining the growing needs of an increasing global population.

### Battling climate change through South-South and Triangular Cooperation

Japan supports developing countries to cope with climate change through the transfer of knowledge and expertise. In order to make such expertise available, FAO and Japan favour the partnership modality of South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC).

One such SSTC partnership is the programme Analysis and Mapping of Impacts under Climate Change for Adaptation and Food Security (AMICAF), enabling countries to couple vulnerability assessment and mapping with measures to uphold food security. The goal of the partnership is to build the capacity of national institutions to assess the impact of climate change at provincial and community level. It also works to prepare local rural communities to adapt to climate change – filling the information gap between scientific climate change impact assessments and stakeholder decision-making processes.

In the first phase of the project (2012-2015), AMICAF supported adaptation planning and investment decisions for climate change and food security in Peru and the Philippines. The second phase, which runs through to 2018 marks a replication of the AMICAF approach, facilitating SSTC where the Philippines and Peru share their newly acquired climate change expertise with Indonesia and Paraguay. So far, training of over 350 policymakers and experts in Indonesia and Paraguay through 20 technical training sessions has been conducted since November 2015.

+

**Saefoel Bachri**  
Indonesian Agency for Agriculture  
Research and Development

“We realize through the AMICAF collaboration that we are not only finding new techniques but that we could also have many networks with other countries. We hope that in future our collaboration can continue and improve for the benefit of farmers and the climate.”

+

**Diego Rodríguez**  
Risk Management Unit at the Ministry  
of Agriculture and Livestock, Paraguay

“The analysis of the possible impacts of climate change using the tools provided will help us to develop planning strategies to respond at the threat that climate change could bring at the agriculture production chain. It will help us to prevent the increase of food insecurity and minimize the negative impacts on economic development.”

+

**MYANMAR**

Through FAO's work,  
agricultural livelihoods and  
resilience of conflict-affected  
communities are improved.





Photo: ©FAO

### **Maximizing the contribution of forests toward global climate change mitigation actions**

In order for forests to play a significant role in decreasing emissions in the global carbon balance, it is imperative that afforestation and reforestation is given prominence and receives the necessary investment.

Through various Japanese funded programmes including the UN-Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, FAO developed a series of technical solutions to assist countries in measuring, monitoring, and reporting information on forests to FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment as well as international bodies such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Building on technical strengths at the country level and FAO's leading role in national forest resource assessment and monitoring in developing and emerging countries, Japan continues to strengthen its contribution through a new four-year project until 2021. The goal of the project is to create an enabling environment for the implementation and scaling up of national afforestation and reforestation actions in selected countries, in line with the global climate change mitigation trajectory. Knowledge dissemination and targeted skills development will be central to overcome technical and capacity barriers for interventions related to the enhancement of sinks and reservoirs.



Photo: ©FAO/Asim Hafeez

### **Improving nutrition through a multi-stakeholder approach**

FAO and Japan, drawing on expertise from local partners and the Japanese private sector, teamed up to strengthen the capacities of various stakeholders in mainstreaming nutrition in their policies and investments, particularly targeting national government authorities and local private sector entities.

Through a five-year project funded by Japan, FAO invests in building capacities of governments, NGOs, and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Ghana, Kenya and Vietnam, while scaling up these capacity development activities through e-learning modules and closer engagement with faculties of agriculture and other relevant training institutions.





Photo: ©FAO/Hoang Dinh Nam

### **Getting to grips with food loss and waste in Southeast Asia**

Approximately one-third of the food produced globally, estimated at USD 1 trillion per year, is lost or wasted, the relevance of which is of economic and environmental importance. The SDG target for reducing food loss and waste is not always a priority for many SMEs.

Japan places great priority on the issue and promotes efforts to reduce, reuse and recycle food waste in the Japanese food industry. Drawing on this experience and know-how of the Japanese private sector, a recent FAO-Japan collaboration aims to support the private food sector in Southeast Asia in designing evidence-based strategic actions to reduce avoidable food waste while maximizing value from unavoidable food waste at the enterprise level.

+

**“Through a five-year project funded by Japan, FAO invests in building capacities of governments, NGOs, and small and medium-sized Enterprises in Ghana, Kenya, and Vietnam...”**

# Japan in FAO



+  
JAPAN  
FAO Liaison  
Office staff



Photo: ©FAO

**+  
Japan's human resource contributions to FAO as a knowledge organization are channelled through the Associate Professional Officer (APO) Programme as well as numerous Japanese FAO staff around the world. This makes FAO a strong partner in disseminating Japan's rich know-how and technologies in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.**



+

IRAN

Jiro Ariyama during a field visit in the Urmia Basin assessing the local farming system.

## Jiro Ariyama, Japanese APO

I grew up in Saitama, Japan, as the youngest child with two siblings. I developed an interest in international development and water management when I learned about poverty and environmental degradation in various places around the world during my social science classes at elementary school.

After working as a Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer in Zambia and finishing a master's programme in California, I started working with a California state agency to develop water budgets and suggest policies to balance water supplies in agriculture, municipalities, and the environment. I was very happy to be chosen as an APO for water resources management, to use my skills and technical know-how in the FAO Near East and North Africa (NENA) Regional Office in Cairo.

Working in the NENA region, I am reminded of the challenges similar to California: limited water availability, high and increasing demand, climate change and drought, and competition for water among different sectors. I currently work on projects to support countries in the NENA region to develop water accounting systems and to reduce water consumption. I feel confident in providing technical inputs for the projects, as I worked for similar issues before in California.

+

**“I was very happy to be chosen as an Associate Professional Officer for water resources management ...”**



Photo: ©FAO

It's not always plain sailing though. I also faced new challenges around water resources management, as well as poverty, conflicts, and limited data availability. Many farmers in the region are poor, and a reduction of water availability would have a devastating impact on the livelihoods of rural communities. Political instability and conflict limit the range of activities to reduce water consumption and develop monitoring systems. Unlike California, where water data is available from government agency websites, in many NENA countries important data is often unavailable or inaccessible.

I am excited to be part of a process learning how to improve water resources management through both technical and political approaches under the unique and challenging conditions in the NENA region.

+  
**Hiroto Mitsugi**  
**Assistant Director-General,**  
**Forestry Department**  
**shares FAO's drive**  
**on core Issues**

**Why are food and agriculture central to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?**

Food and agriculture are the basis for human survival – it's simple, without food people cannot exist. We rely on natural resources including food and agriculture to lead decent and healthy lives. The sustainable use of forests and fisheries is central to provide great ecosystem services, which is key to agriculture production, including water, soil and air while also playing a central role in stabilising weather patterns.

**What is the role of FAO in the changing global development landscape?**

FAO promotes Zero Hunger, a positive message, which builds on knowledge, experience and capacity development work, and is enshrined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Zero Hunger is a primary goal of FAO, working with other development partners or within the United Nations system. One of our main advantages is a track record



Photo: ©FAO/Alessandra Benedetti

in supporting a wide range of SDGs, including SDG1, SDG2 and SDG15 – a core contribution to the world's development agenda.

**What are the benefits of the Japan and FAO partnership?**

There is a long history between Japan and FAO where Japan is a strong supporter through substantial financial contributions, including voluntary funds. Equally important is the country's solid support for FAO's normative work. With the myriad challenges facing the world today, now is the time to further strengthen the collaboration with FAO to continue tackling poverty, achieve Zero Hunger and the main development goals at the core of our common agenda – the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

# Partnership in Figures

## Total of staff members\*

**63** **37** at HQ  
**26** in the field

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## Associate Professional Officers\*

**8** **6** at HQ  
**2** in the field

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## Junior Professional Officers\*

**2** **2** in the field

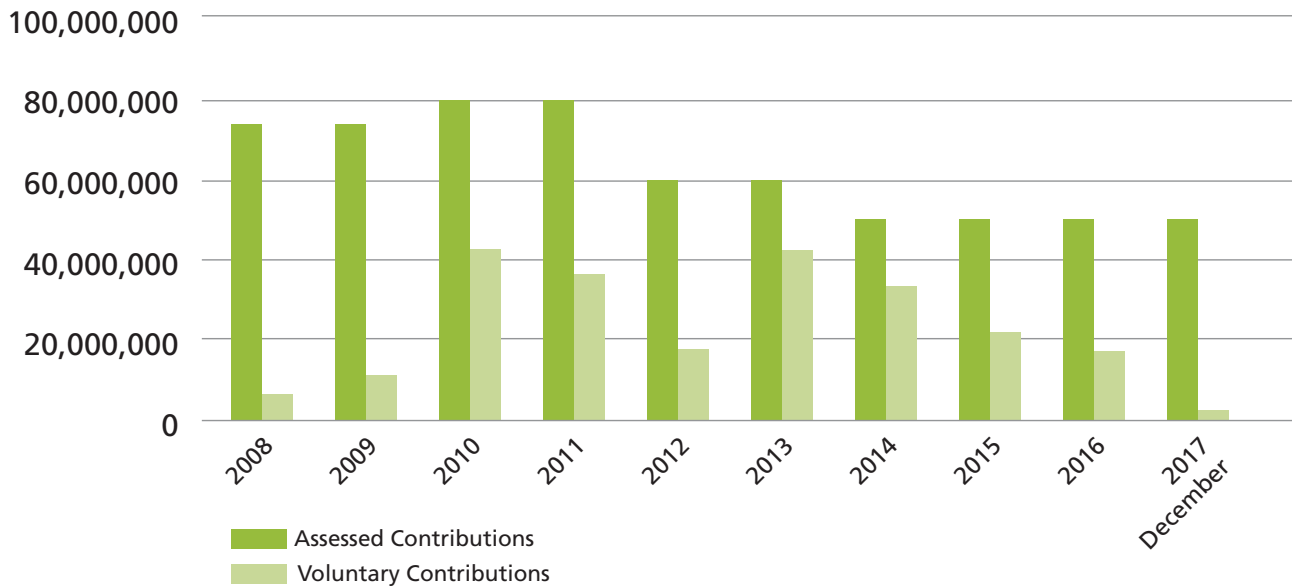
\*as of 12 December 2017.



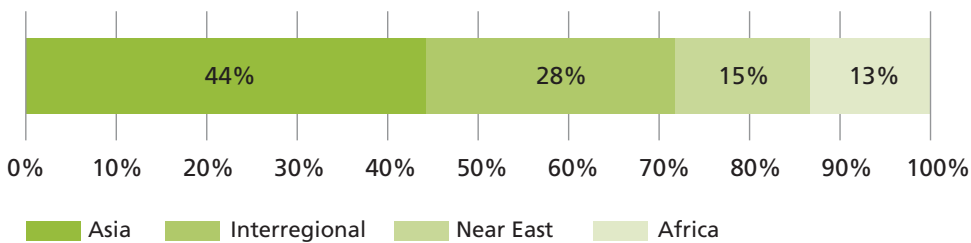
# Total contributions of Japan to FAO 2016–2017\*\*

# USD 135 549 857

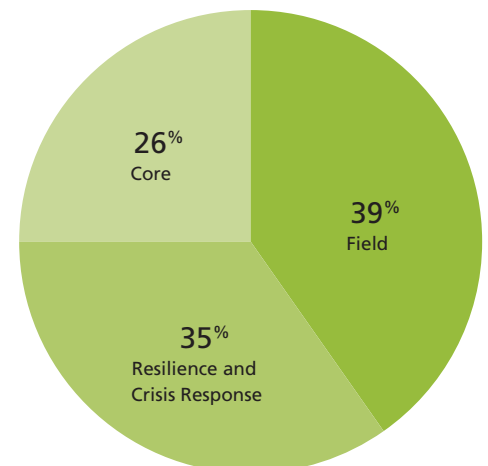
## Assessed and Voluntary Contributions 2008–2017\*\*



## Regional Distribution 2016–2017\*\*



## Category Distribution 2016–2017\*\*



\*\*as of December 2017 preliminary closure.

## List of projects funded by Japan

(ongoing over the 2016-2017 period)\*

Project symbol	Project title	Total budget in USD, subject to change for ongoing projects	Start date	End date	Current status as of 1 January 2018
<b>Core and Field</b>					
GCP/GLO/809/JPN	Capacity Building to Reduce Avoidable Food Waste in Micro-, Small and Medium Food Processing Enterprises and in Retail (see page 40)	499 880	2017-12-01	2021-11-30	Ongoing
GCP/GLO/814/JPN	Mitigation potential of global actions to enhance forest carbon stocks (see page 41)	2 000 000	2017-11-01	2021-11-01	Ongoing
GCP/GLO/827/JPN	Cooperation for development of the ePhyto Solution and implementation of the Convention and ISPMs (see page 42)	675 681	2017-09-04	2020-08-31	Ongoing
GCP/GLO/816/JPN	Promoting GIAHS Programme in Developing Countries (see page 43)	443 000	2017-09-01	2020-08-31	Ongoing
GCP/RAS/300/JPN	"Healthy Soil" management for combating climate change in South East Asia (see page 44)	166 672	2017-08-01	2019-08-01	Ongoing
GCP/GLO/712/JPN	Strengthening capacities for nutrition – sensitive food systems through a multi-stakeholder approach (involving private sector, civil society organizations and academia) (see page 45)	1 102 279	2016-12-01	2021-11-30	Ongoing
GCP/GLO/705/JPN	Support to the Implementation of the FAO GIAHS Programme (see page 46)	287 654	2016-09-19	2019-09-18	Ongoing
GCP/IRA/066/JPN	Integrated Programme for Sustainable Water Resources Management in the Lake Urmia Basin (see page 47)	3 833 438	2016-06-15	2020-06-15	Ongoing
GCP/RAS/297/JPN	Improving capacities of phytosanitary inspection and integrated measures for international movement of seeds (see page 48)	1 158 821	2016-03-01	2021-02-28	Ongoing
GCP/RAS/296/JPN	Development of effective and inclusive food value chains in ASEAN Member States (see page 49)	1 294 124	2016-03-01	2019-08-31	Ongoing
GCP/RAF/500/JPN	Advisory and analytical work towards the development of efficient & inclusive rice value chains (see page 50)	463 145	2016-02-02	2018-12-31	Ongoing
GCP/RAS/295/JPN	Support for Capacity Building for International Food Safety Standard Development and Implementation in ASEAN Countries (see page 51)	2 260 700	2016-02-01	2021-01-31	Ongoing
GCP/INT/238/JPN	Project for Improvement of Locust Management (see page 52)	4 852 280	2015-12-03	2018-12-02	Ongoing
GCP/GLO/649/JPN	Support for the Development and Management of International Food Standards and Related Texts by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (see page 53)	1 038 870	2015-11-01	2020-10-31	Ongoing
GCP/INT/226/JPN	Analysis and Mapping of Impacts under Climate Change for Adaptation and Food Security through South-South Cooperation (AMICAF-SSC) (see page 54)	1 243 126	2014-10-01	2018-02-28	Ongoing
GCP/INT/228/JPN	Improved fisheries management for sustainable use of marine living resources in the face of changing systems (see page 55)	2 024 685	2014-10-01	2021-09-30	Ongoing
GCP/INT/161/JPN	Strengthening Agricultural Statistics and Food Security Information in CARD Countries through South-South Cooperation (see page 56)	2 042 873	2013-12-01	2018-11-30	Ongoing
GCP/INT/162/JPN	Promoting Sustainable Production Intensification through Enhancing Partnerships of National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition between Japan and African Countries (see page 57)	841 251	2013-12-01	2019-03-31	Ongoing
GCP/AFG/078/JCA	Capacity Development of Irrigation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (see page 58)	5 266 982	2013-12-15	2017-12-31	Closed

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

Project symbol	Project title	Total budget in USD, subject to change for ongoing projects	Start date	End date	Current status as of 1 January 2018
GCP/INT/154/JPN	Support to the implementation of the GIAHS Initiative (see page 59)	511 890	2013-09-24	2017-03-23	Closed
GCP/INT/158/JPN	Improved information to promote forest management for protection of soil and water (see page 60)	792 381	2013-09-16	2016-06-30	Closed
GCP/AFG/077/JPN	The Programme of Improvement of Irrigation Systems in Kabul, Bamyan and Kapisa Provinces in Afghanistan (see page 61)	22 248 539	2013-05-01	2017-02-28	Closed
MTF/RAS/359/JPN	Strengthening Agricultural Market Information in Thailand and the Philippines - Regional Component (see page 62)	1 417 771	2012-11-01	2016-01-31	Closed
GCP/ERI/017/JPN	Safeguarding and Disposal of Obsolete Pesticides in Eritrea (see page 63)	1 485 469	2012-03-20	2017-12-31	Closed
GCP/AFG/071/JPN	The Programme for Improvement of Irrigation Systems in Kabul and Bamyan Provinces -(Grant Agreement No.1161080) (see page 64)	16 816 430	2012-02-01	2016-07-31	Closed
GCP/RAS/280/JPN	Support to Capacity Building and Implementation of International Food Safety Standards in ASEAN Countries (see page 65)	1 559 951	2011-12-08	2016-02-28	Closed
GCP/INT/712/JPN	Support for the Development and Management of International Food Standards and Related Texts by the Codex Alimentarius Commission in Particular, Recommendations Relating to Biosafety Issues: Phase II (see page 66)	3 198 009	1999-06-05	2016-04-09	Closed
<b>Resilience and Crisis Response</b>					
OSRO/SSD/714/JPN	Support for surveillance, monitoring and control of the fall armyworm (see page 67)	1 000 000	2017-11-22	2018-05-21	Ongoing
OSRO/AFG/502/JCA	Enhancing Agriculture Production through Irrigation Improvement and Strengthening of Institutional Capacities (see page 68)	13 094 763	2016-01-01	2018-12-31	Ongoing
OSRO/GLO/502/JPN	Strengthening International Responses to Transboundary Animal Diseases (see page 69)	2 491 960	2015-12-21	2020-11-30	Ongoing
OSRO/AFG/402/JPN	Building resilience and self-reliance of livestock keepers by improving control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) and other Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) (see page 70)	16 754 787	2014-11-19	2018-11-30	Ongoing
OSRO/MYA/601/JPN	Improvement of Agricultural Livelihoods and Resilience for Conflict Affected Communities in Ethnic Minority Areas (see page 71)	5 282 005	2016-04-27	2017-03-31	Closed
OSRO/NIR/601/JPN	Rapid Response to Food and Livelihoods improvement for IDPs and their Host Families (see page 72)	1 500 001	2016-04-01	2017-06-30	Closed
OSRO/ETH/603/JCA	Emergency seed support to smallholder farmers affected by the El Niño-induced drought in Amhara and Oromia Regions (see page 73)	330 000	2016-03-18	2016-12-31	Closed
OSRO/PAK/502/JPN	Project for Assistance to the Recovery and Development of the Agricultural Economy in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (see page 74)	4 870 275	2015-07-02	2017-07-31	Closed
OSRO/MAG/401/JPN	Emergency Support to the Locust Campaign 2013/14 in response to the locust plague in Madagascar (see page 75)	2 008 972	2014-04-23	2017-06-30	Closed
OSRO/AFG/007/JPN	Protect the livelihoods of vulnerable livestock holders in flooded-affected and conflict areas of Afghanistan through the provision of animal feed (see page 76)	11 000 000	2011-01-01	2017-06-30	Closed





## Global

Capacity building to reduce avoidable food waste in micro-, small and medium food processing enterprises and in retail



Contribution  
USD 499 880



Beneficiaries reached  
Micro-, small and medium enterprises, processing cooperatives, processor groups, food retailers



Target areas  
Thailand



Duration  
01/12/17 – 30/11/21



Key partners  
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives in Thailand



## Objective

To contribute significantly to food waste reduction in processing, distribution and retail in Thailand.

## Activities

- Identifying the causes of food waste generation in micro-, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) through surveys, based on the Food Loss and Waste Accounting and Reporting Standard.
- Developing a manual titled “Capacity building to reduce avoidable food waste in micro-, small and medium food processing enterprises and in retail”.
- Implementing training programmes for MSME stakeholders based on the manual.
- Producing and validating a draft national strategy for food waste reduction.

## Expected Results

- Evidence base will be built toward understanding the underlying causes of avoidable food waste in micro-, small and medium food processing enterprises and retail establishments.
- MSME capacity to reduce food waste will be enhanced, resulting in improved economic benefit, while generating environmental benefits.
- Decreased quantity of food waste generated in MSMEs.
- Post-harvest system and value chain development with emphasis on food waste/loss management will be improved.



**Global**  
**Mitigation potential of  
 global actions to enhance  
 forest  
 carbon stocks**



**Contribution**  
 USD 2 000 000



**Beneficiaries reached**  
 Government ministries  
 of the selected  
 countries, public  
 and private sector  
 entities and civil  
 society involved in  
 Afforestation and  
 Reforestation efforts



**Target areas**  
 To be identified



**Duration**  
 01/11/17 –01/11/21



**Key partners**  
 Government ministries  
 and institutions



**Objective**

To improve the formulation and implementation of Afforestation and Reforestation (AR) efforts globally and in target countries

**Activities**

- Completing, publishing and disseminating a global study of the mitigation potential of AR ambitions using the best available global datasets on forest cover, AR land suitability, and carbon sequestration potential for removals by forests.
- Identifying target countries for enhancement interventions in the Asia-Pacific, Africa (countries involved in the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative) and other regions.
- Overcoming technical and capacity barriers for enhancement interventions in target countries.
- Supporting, measuring and reporting of AR efforts in target countries (through capacity building).
- Consulting stakeholders in the appropriate platforms and sharing knowledge.

**Expected Results**

- By 2020, AR efforts and other forest conservation measures formulated to maximize carbon stock enhancements consistent with global commitments to hold the increase of average global temperature to well below 2 degrees to the extent possible.
- Outreach of good practices and lessons learned enabled through the project’s global, regional and country workshops and meetings.
- Enabling environment created for implementing and scaling up national AR programmes.



## Global

Cooperation for development of the ePhyto Solution and implementation of the Convention and International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures



Contribution  
USD 675 681



Beneficiaries reached  
Developing country  
representatives from  
participating countries



Target areas  
Asia



Duration  
04/09/17 – 31/08/20



Key partners  
National Plant  
Protection  
Organizations,  
International Plant  
Protection Convention  
(IPPC) subsidiary body



## Objective

To align safe trade capacity development actions with FAO strategic objectives and with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals on trade facilitation.

## Activities

- Producing minimum of three ePhyto advocacy materials and disseminating them to contracting parties. Increasing the adoption by countries on the use of the IPPC ePhyto system.
- Organizing at least one regional/global workshop on risk communication and risk management based on Pest Risk Analysis.
- Increasing the adoption by countries on the use of the IPPC ePhyto system.
- Producing and publishing technical resources on the phytosanitary resources page
- Collecting and analyzing implementation data.

## Expected Results

- Safe trade capacity development actions aligned with FAO strategic objectives and with the UN-SDGs on trade facilitation.
- Countries' capacity to implement standards on import and export certification (using an ePhyto solution) and pest exclusion enhanced.
- Contracting parties enhanced to certify exported consignments in a more secure and efficient trading environment leading to greater confidence among trading partners globally.





**Global**  
**Promoting Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems Programme in developing countries**



**Contribution**  
 USD 443 000



**Beneficiaries reached**  
 Trainees from member countries and local communities



**Target areas**  
 Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean



**Duration**  
 01/09/17 – 31/08/20



**Key partners**  
 Relevant national entities (national governments, civil society organizations, academia, producer groups and cooperatives)



**Objective**

To promote Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) in the world by facilitating the increased number of GIAHS applications from various countries that participate in the project.

**Activities**

- Developing the capacity of the governments and communities which seek GIAHS designation (assisting in preparation of proposals and action plans, establishing national mechanisms for GIAHS in trainees' countries).
- Gaining practical knowledge on GIAHS designation, through the organization of trainings and site visits and collecting and analyzing feedback from trainees and host communities to improve the content of their activities.
- Disseminating the GIAHS in trainees' countries and Japan (video and training materials).

**Expected Results**

- Increased awareness and profile of the concepts and impacts of GIAHS in the world.
- Increased number of applications for GIAHS from the regions where there are few GIAHS sites, to achieve a geographical balance of designated areas around the world.
- Increased contribution to the principle of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, leaving no one left behind.



## Regional Asia and the Pacific “Healthy Soil” management for combating climate change in South East Asia



**Contribution**  
USD 166 672



**Beneficiaries reached**  
National and local  
level government  
officials, policy  
makers, practitioners  
and researchers  
with the Ministries  
of Agriculture and  
technical institutions



**Target areas**  
South East Asia  
(Cambodia, Indonesia,  
People’s Democratic  
Republic of Lao,  
Malaysia, Myanmar, The  
Philippines, Thailand,  
Viet Nam)



**Duration**  
01/08/17 – 01/08/19



**Key partners**  
Ministries of  
Agriculture in target  
countries



Project Code: GCP/RAS/300/JPN

### Objective

To strengthen the capacity of countries in South East Asia to adopt measures to enhance soil management including Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems to estimate, monitor and report Green House Gas (GHG) emissions and removals as a way to address climate change while also delivering additional benefits in terms of improved resilience, agricultural productivity and farmer income.

### Activities

- Reviewing existing information/data of GHG emissions and removal, and measures and research on agricultural soils in the selected countries (or in the region as a whole).
- Preparing a technical options paper summarizing the findings of the review.
- Organizing a regional workshop to exchange knowledge and experiences on improved soil/land use practices(s) and preparing a summary report and policy briefs of it, including recommendations.
- Preparing a guidance document for designing MRV systems and Sustainable Soil Management (SSM) practices for paddy ecosystems.

### Expected Results

- Technical options for the sustainable management of agricultural soils in Southeast Asia identified.
- Policy makers’ understanding and knowledge of sustainable management of agricultural soils in Southeast Asia strengthened.
- MRV systems and SSM practices integrated into national programmes and policies.
- Enhanced capacity for monitoring and reporting of GHG emissions and removals from soils, as well as applying SSM practices for restoration/conservation of degraded agriculture soils and sustainably increasing agricultural productivity in the selected countries.



## Global

**Strengthening capacities for nutrition-sensitive food systems through a multi-stakeholder approach (involving private sector, civil society organizations and academia)**



**Contribution**  
USD 1 102 279



**Beneficiaries reached**  
Private sector stakeholders, government institutions responsible for agribusiness & nutrition related matters, individual learners, & university students in target countries.



**Target areas**  
Global (Ghana and Viet Nam)



**Duration**  
01/12/16 – 30/11/21



**Key partners**  
Public and private sector entities, civil society organizations (CSOs) and academia



## Objective

To build the capacities of local universities and local small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to promote nutrition sensitive agriculture, through public-private partnerships.

## Activities

- Strengthening the capacities of Ghanaian and Vietnamese universities and training institutions to integrate/strengthen training on nutrition-sensitive food systems as part of their learning programmes
- Improving the capacities of Ghanaian and Vietnamese SMEs to adopt nutrition sensitive work practices and approaches in their business models through partnerships with multiple stakeholders, including Japanese private sector, CSOs, Non-governmental Organizations and academia.
- Developing and disseminating an e-learning module on nutrition-sensitive food systems for SMEs in Ghana and Viet Nam and worldwide.

## Expected Results

- Public and private sector institutions working on/in food systems in Ghana and Vietnam have greater capacities to promote and/or adopt nutrition-sensitive approaches.
- People worldwide consume healthy diets made available through sustainable food systems.
- Value added to ongoing activities supported by FAO to strengthen the enabling environment for nutrition and nutrition-sensitive agriculture in Ghana and Vietnam, in the context of the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement.





## Global

# Support to the implementation of the FAO Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) Programme



**Contribution**  
USD 287 654



**Beneficiaries reached**  
Vulnerable and rural peoples engaged in agriculture (smallholders, family farmers, indigenous people and local communities)



**Target areas**  
Global



**Duration**  
19/09/16 – 18/09/19



**Key partners**  
Relevant national ministries



Project Code: GCP/GLO/705/JPN

## Objective

To expand GIAHS in both a quantitative and qualitative manner, promoting 'co-existence of various types of agriculture' and raising more international awareness on GIAHS.

## Activities

- Designating new agricultural heritage systems as GIAHS (i.e. technical support for identifying and assessing potential sites, preparing GIAHS proposals and action plans, establishing national mechanisms for GIAHS to member countries).
- Promoting Dynamic Conservation and Monitoring/Evaluation of the designated GIAHS sites.
- Sharing and disseminating experiences, lessons learned and the best practices derived from analysis of monitoring and evaluation outcomes.

## Expected Results

- Enhanced global and national recognition of the value of GIAHS and the importance of coexistence of various types of agriculture in the world.
- Enhanced social, economic, ecological and environmental benefits at regional, national and global levels derived from the analysis of the experiences of dynamic conservation and monitoring and evaluation in the GIAHS sites.
- GIAHS strengthened both quantitatively and qualitatively to sustain local food security, livelihoods, biodiversity conservation, rural revitalization and sustainable use of natural resources.



## Iran

### Integrated programme for sustainable water resources management in the Lake Urmia basin



**Contribution**  
USD 3 833 438



**Beneficiaries reached**  
National government institutions, and Lake Urmia basin communities



**Target areas**  
Lake Urmia Basin



**Duration**  
15/06/16 – 15/06/20



**Key partners**  
Urmia Lake Restoration Programme; Office of the President, Iran; Institute for Water Education (UNESCO-IHE); Daugherty Water for Food Institute.



## Objective

To contribute to more sustainable, productive and climate change resilient agricultural and rural systems with a positive impact on the environment in general and on the water balance (inflow-outflow) of the Urmia Lake.

## Activities

- Creating an advanced water-accounting system for the entire Urmia Lake basin.
- Establishing a drought management system based on risk/vulnerability assessment and preparedness response for the Urmia Lake basin.
- Developing a socio-economic livelihood-programme with viable and sustainable alternatives to current agricultural activities upstream the lake to reduce significantly water consumption.
- Developing an integrated watershed management programme.
- Creating a capacity development programme to strengthen stakeholders at different levels.

## Expected Results

- Lake's drying-up process halted and inverted by targeting 40 percent reduction of water consumption.
- National stakeholders empowered with powerful tools and advanced methodologies to monitor water consumption, agricultural water productivity and drought, while enhancing their capacities to disseminate Good Agricultural Practices in agricultural water management.
- Sustainable alternative income-generating solutions implemented in replacement of the previous ones impeding the lake restoration provided



## Regional Asia and the Pacific

### Improving capacities of phytosanitary inspection and integrated measures for international movement of seeds



**Contribution**  
USD 1 158 821



**Beneficiaries reached**  
National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) of the recipient countries and its national, technical backstop organizations/entities, seed producers and traders



**Target areas**  
Thailand, Viet Nam



**Duration**  
01/03/16 – 28/02/21



**Key partners**  
NPPOs and national universities



## Objective

To strengthen phytosanitary capacity of NPPOs and technical supporting organizations/entities (e.g. universities) of the recipient countries.

## Activities

- Identifying strengths, weaknesses, needs and priorities of the existing phytosanitary regulatory system related to international movement of seeds in view of improving national capacity building programmes.
- Providing guidance on the framework for revision and/or updating national phytosanitary systems associated with the international movement of seeds.
- Improving human resources capacity by filling expertise gaps, using international, regional and national standards and others on inspection and diagnosis for enhancing effectiveness in area of plant quarantine including field inspection, diagnostic and the Pest Risk Analysis.
- Raising public awareness and strengthening collaboration among all stakeholders.
- Identifying seed-borne or seed-transmitted pests associated with international movement of seeds and identifying specific phytosanitary measures to reduce these pests' risk.

## Expected Results

- Improved capacities of seed producers, importers and exporters as well as plant quarantine authorities so as to prevent introduction and spread of important seed-transmitted pests with international movement of seeds.
- Capacity of recipient countries' NPPOs and supporting organizations in implementation of inspection and pest identification of seed borne or seed transmitted pests promoted.
- Risk of introduction and spread of regulated plant pests through international trade for seeds reduced.





## Regional Asia and the Pacific

### Development of effective and inclusive food value chains in ASEAN Member States



**Contribution**  
USD 1 294 124



**Beneficiaries reached**  
Value chain stakeholders with particular emphasis on smallholders organized into producers' groups, cooperatives and associations, and public and private sector entities and civil society.



**Target areas**  
ASEAN member states



**Duration**  
01/03/16 – 31/08/19



**Key partners**  
Ministries of Agriculture



## Objective

To contribute to the food and livelihood security of smallholders, by integrating them into agricultural value chains (dairy, fishery and vegetable) that link them to new market opportunities.

## Activities

- Analyzing and identifying challenges faced by value chains in three ASEAN Member States, and developing strategic actions for addressing these challenges through the piloting of technical interventions.
- Overcoming bottlenecks through the identification of improved technologies and markets with a potential for adding value; procurement of inputs for improved production and value-adding technologies; and implementation of capacity building activities and pilot activities for value chain stakeholders.
- Strengthening market linkages in the value chains.
- Coordinating to promote and facilitate regional sharing of experiences.

## Expected Results

- Addressed bottlenecks in selected value chains in such a way that improves the labour productivity of small farmers, in monetary terms and in livelihood terms.
- Food and livelihood security of smallholders significantly contributed to, by integrating them into agricultural value chains (dairy, fishery and vegetable) that link them to new market opportunities.
- More efficient agricultural value chains that improve the livelihoods and food security of smallholders, and increase opportunities for local value addition.



## Sub-Saharan Africa

Advisory and analytical work towards the development of efficient and inclusive rice value chains



Contribution  
USD 463 145



Beneficiaries reached  
Farmers, farmers' organizations, small and medium enterprises, larger value chain actors, national public and private sectors



Target areas  
3 Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) countries



Duration  
02/02/16 – 31/12/18



Key partners  
Governments & national entities, civil society organizations, farmer-based associations, businesses, regional & international development research organizations



Project Code: GCP/RAF/500/JPN

## Objective

To contribute to a more modern and profitable agriculture sector through support to the development of more efficient and inclusive rice value chains in selected CARD countries.

## Activities

- Stocktaking of trends, opportunities and constraints for rice value chains in selected CARD countries.
- Cross-comparative analysis of business models operating along rice value chains and their relevance for food losses, responsible investment and inclusiveness of small value chains actors.
- Validation and dissemination of findings with Ministries of Agriculture, Trade, and Finance, private sector representatives, and development partner organizations.

## Expected Results

- A more modern and profitable agricultural sector through supporting the development of more efficient and inclusive rice value chains in selected CARD countries.
- The knowledge gap in rice value chains addressed, contributing to responsible investment in the chain, and an improvement in the incomes of smallholders and other small actors.



## Regional Asia and the Pacific

Support for capacity building for international food safety standard development and implementation in ASEAN countries



**Contribution**  
USD 2 260 700



**Beneficiaries reached**  
Food safety officers of relevant government departments & ministries in the ASEAN countries, producers, exporters, traders, retailers & consumers involved in the food chain



**Target areas**  
ASEAN countries



**Duration**  
01/02/16 – 31/01/21



**Key partners**  
Ministries of Agriculture and Ministries of Health



## Objective

To protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade within ASEAN countries as well as with other countries including Japan, and to establish a stronger relationship between ASEAN countries and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan.

## Activities

- Strengthening regional/national capacity for effective contribution to the Codex standard setting processes (through regional workshops).
- Strengthening manpower/institutional capacity for development of national/regional food safety standards through the organization of practical training courses and support for case studies).
- Strengthening national capacity/structure for implementing international/national standards (through regional workshops and national training workshops).
- Enhancing information sharing system for food safety standards implemented.

## Expected Results

- Strengthened capacities of ASEAN countries in contributing to Codex standards setting and implementing the adopted Codex standards.
- Enhanced capacity to develop and harmonize various food safety standards contribute to facilitating the ASEAN Economic Community.





## Interregional Project for improvement of locust management



**Contribution**  
USD 4 852 280



**Beneficiaries reached**  
National services/  
bodies in charge of  
locust management in  
the three concerned  
countries, and  
communities living in  
locust outbreak and  
invasion area



**Target areas**  
Central Asia, Afghanistan,  
Kyrgyzstan & Tajikistan



**Duration**  
03/12/15 – 02/12/18



**Key partners**  
Ministry of Agriculture,  
Irrigation and Livestock  
(Afghanistan);  
Ministry of Agriculture  
and Melioration  
(Kyrgyzstan); Ministry of  
Agriculture (Tajikistan)



Project Code: GCP/INT/238/JPN

### Objective

To contribute to food security and livelihoods of rural populations in Central Asia by preventing and limiting the threats posed by locusts and damage to crops and rangelands in the respect of human health and the environment.

### Activities

- Facilitated regional exchanges of locust information, joint or cross-border surveys, and coordination of activities.
- Conducting training of trainers, guidelines and exposure visits.
- Improving locust monitoring and control by strengthening operational capacities through the delivery of survey equipment and development of an automated system for data collection and national Geographical Information Systems.
- Supporting locust control operations through the delivery of locust control equipment.
- Mitigating and monitoring impact of locust control operations on human health and the environment, through provision of personal protective clothing, pesticide management, preparation of extension documentation and mass-media campaigns for local populations.

### Results achieved

- Developed regional cooperation through timely exchanges of information and organization of joint activities.
- Strengthened national capacities through training and exposure visits.
- Strengthened operational capacities for locust field surveys and control.
- Improved food security and livelihood of rural populations in Central Asia by preventing and limiting the threats posed by locusts and damage to crops and rangelands in the respect of human health and the environment.
- Improved national and regional locust management in Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, and in neighboring countries, through development of national capacities and regional cooperation.



**Global**  
**Support for the development and management of International Food Standards and related texts by the Codex Alimentarius Commission**



**Contribution**  
**USD 1 038 870**



**Beneficiaries reached**  
**Codex Secretariat, Codex members, others involved in Codex activities or using the Codex Standards, consumers and industries**



**Target areas**  
**Global**



**Duration**  
**01/11/15 – 31/10/20**



**Key partners**  
**Codex members**



**Objective**

To provide personnel support to the Codex Secretariat in order to facilitate the development of Codex standards and related texts.

**Activities**

- Successfully completing the Subsidiary Bodies, including the FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for Asia and the Commission, with the support of the staff recruited serving as part of the Codex Secretariat
- Assisting members of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) to participate in international standard setting activities.
- Attending other meetings related to the activity of the food standards.
- Sharing experiences from FAO (Secretariat of CAC, Office of the Assistant Director-General, Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department) with Japan and applying them to Codex related activities in Japan.

**Expected Results**

- Development and revision of Codex Standards facilitated and quality of Codex Standards improved
- Health of consumer protected and fair practice in the international food trade through the use of the Codex Standards ensured.
- Better understanding of Codex promoted in Japan.



## Interregional Analysis and Mapping of Impacts under Climate Change for Adaptation and Food Security through South-South Cooperation (AMICAF-SSC)



**Contribution**  
USD 1 243 126



**Beneficiaries reached**  
National agencies  
in the recipient  
countries and local  
communities



**Target areas**  
Interregional (one  
Asian and one Latin  
American country)



**Duration**  
01/10/214 – 28/02/18



**Key partners**  
National government  
agencies in selected  
countries



### Objective

To build the capacity of national institutions to assess the impacts of climate change, prepare local communities for action, and adopt policies to support adaptation.

### Activities

- Enhancing national capacities to assess impacts of climate change on agriculture, and production and provision of impacts information, in two recipient countries.
- Enhancing national capacities to analyze and map household vulnerabilities to food insecurity in the context of climate change, and production and provision of vulnerability information in two recipient countries.
- Enhancing community capacities to adapt to climate change with a focus on increased resilience of vulnerable household groups in one recipient country (through farmer field schools in selected communities).
- Supporting policy and planning for climate change adaptation and food security in one recipient country.
- Developing and disseminating guidelines for implementing and improving AMICAF approach.

### Expected Results

- Improved food security of households that are vulnerable to climate change through livelihoods adaptation approaches.
- Enhanced capacities of beneficiary countries to assess the impacts of climate change, map vulnerability to food insecurity and address climate change adaptation planning.
- Improved understanding of climate change impacts and vulnerability will provide the evidence needed for countries to reduce climate-related food insecurity risks, minimizing also the negative impact on the agricultural sector as a whole.
- Governments able to allocate resources more effectively and better prioritize more vulnerable areas, sectors, crops and groups of people in making and implementing climate change adaptation strategies.





**Interregional**  
**Improved fisheries management for sustainable use of marine living resources in the face of changing systems**



**Contribution**  
 USD 2 486 704



**Beneficiaries reached**  
 Staff serving in national fishery administration



**Target areas**  
 Interregional



**Duration**  
 01/10/14 – 30/09/21



**Key partners**  
 National, regional and global institutions



**Objective**

To strengthen the implementation of the 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) at international, regional and national levels and support the development of relevant knowledge and tools to cope with threats and/or to take advantage of opportunities related to climate change and other global drivers of change.

**Activities**

- Enhancing management and practices of sustainable deep-sea fisheries in the high seas within an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF).
- Increasing the efficiency of the Marine Protected Areas as a fisheries management tool within an EAF.
- Improving management and conservation of sharks within national jurisdiction and in the high seas.
- Increasing awareness among FAO member countries of the likely impacts of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture and developing insight into necessary adaptation mechanisms.
- Providing support for strengthening Tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and their developing member countries.
- Enhancing national and regional data management and communication capacity regarding fleets, fishing operations and landings.
- Enhance national capacities of developing states and Regional Fishery Bodies (RFB)/Regional Fisheries Management Organizations to implement traceability systems for fisheries products.

**Expected Results**

- Issues related to the conservation and management of sharks, marine protected areas, sea turtle conservation, fishing capacity and deep-sea fisheries in the high seas as well as threats posed by climate change and ocean acidification in fisheries and aquaculture addressed.
- Fisheries management for sustainable use of marine living resources in the face of changing systems improved.
- Improved data collection and sharing and traceability systems at national and RFB level will have increased the availability of countries to manage national and transboundary aquatic resources and management changes in global markets.
- Fisheries and aquaculture issues will be better represented and integrated into the overall climate change discussion.



## Interregional

Strengthening agricultural statistics and food security information in Coalition for African Rice Development countries through South-South Cooperation



Contribution  
USD 2 042 873



Beneficiaries reached  
Data users in the public & private sectors, and management & statisticians of the Ministries of Agriculture of Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) countries



Target areas  
Interregional (CARD countries)



Duration  
01/12/13 – 30/11/18



Key partners  
National government agencies in selected CARD countries



Project Code: GCP/INT/161/JPN

## Objective

To improve capacity of CARD countries for timely collection and provision of reliable statistics on rice production and yield, particularly at field level through South-South Cooperation.

## Activities

- Identifying appropriate statistical methods implemented in ASEAN countries to be applied in selected CARD countries, based on assessed needs of the CARD countries.
- Developing capacity of staff in CARD countries to implement and sustain selected methods.
- Conducting pilot field survey in selected CARD countries, analyzing and disseminating results.

## Expected Results

- Improved capacity of CARD countries for timely collection and provision of reliable statistics on rice planted area and/or yield, particularly at field level.
- Improved agricultural statistics (particularly rice production data) which is essential for effective policy planning, implementation and monitoring of National Rice Development Strategies being prepared by CARD countries.
- Poverty reduced and food security increased through more effective evidence-based agriculture and rural development policies and programmes.



## Global

Promoting sustainable production intensification through enhancing partnerships of National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition between Japan and African countries



Contribution  
USD 841 251



Beneficiaries reached  
target countries,  
organizations and  
partnering  
private sector



Target areas  
developing countries,  
particularly Africa  
countries



Duration  
01/12/13 – 31/03/19



Key partners  
National governments,  
Non-governmental  
Organizations  
(NGOs), civil society  
organizations, private  
sector, academia,  
media, Japanese  
development partners



## Objective

To enhance partnerships of the National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition (NAAHM) between Japan and African countries, to support the growth of agricultural production in developing countries, and contribute to achieving world food and nutrition security and hunger eradication.

## Activities

- Utilizing framework of NAAHM in Japan through visits from African countries to Japan, conducting research, preparing proposals and selecting at least four developing countries for field activities.
- Producing and providing useful information on sustainable production intensification and other agricultural topics.
- Promoting domestic activities in Japan to involve private sector in Japan's NAAHM.
- Disseminating of the results and publishing an FAO technical paper.

## Expected Results

- Growth of agricultural production in developing countries supported, contributing to achieving world food and nutrition security and hunger eradication.
- Further partnerships with international organizations and private sectors promoted, in line with FAO's related rules and procedures, and NGOs.



## Afghanistan

### Capacity development of the Irrigation Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock



**Contribution**  
USD 5 266 982



**Beneficiaries reached**  
Over 1 800 training participants  
(Irrigation Directorate staff, farmers)



**Target areas**  
Afghanistan



**Duration**  
15/12/13 – 31/12/17



**Key partners**  
Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL)



## Objective

To improve water and irrigation management, agricultural policies and institutional capacity building and reduce rural poverty.

## Activities

- Irrigation policy and national level irrigation programme established.
- 551 staff received formal and informal trainings to enhance technical knowledge related to irrigated agriculture and needed skills such as English and computer literacy.
- 84 staff received trainings and observation tours related to modern irrigation technologies, planning and policy formulation in Japan and Iran.
- Ten technical manuals drafted for irrigation staff and farmers.
- Resource Centre focused on irrigated agriculture in Afghanistan established.

## Results achieved

- Capacity of Irrigation Directorate in formulating, implementing, and monitoring and evaluating irrigated agriculture development projects improved.
- Agricultural support service delivery of MAIL to farmers improved.
- Agricultural productivity of main crops increased.





**Interregional**  
Support to the  
implementation of the  
Globally Important  
Agricultural Heritage  
Systems Initiative



**Contribution**  
USD 511 890



**Beneficiaries reached**  
National government  
agencies, ministries,  
staff from local and  
national institutions,  
farmers, indigenous  
people and local  
communities



**Target areas**  
Interregional



**Duration**  
24/09/13 – 23/03/17



**Key partners**  
National government  
agencies, ministries,  
local and national  
institution



**Objective**

To support and safeguard Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) and enhance the recognition of GIAHS in sustaining local food security, conserving biodiversity and promoting rural development.

**Activities**

- New agricultural heritage systems were identified and assessed.
- Strengthened knowledge management and upscaling best practices were developed.
- Understanding of GIAHS and capacity of local and national partners were enhanced and improved.
- Knowledge management and implementation of GIAHS activities were strengthened.

**Results achieved**

- 12 new agricultural heritage systems in seven countries identified and designated.
- Selection procedures for GIAHS updated and improved.
- Capacities of government agencies, ministries and staff from local and national institutions strengthened.
- Communities empowered to transform ecosystem goods/ services into marketable products and incomes.
- Sustainable agriculture and natural resource management promoted.
- New regional network facilitating meetings, cooperation and learning formed.
- Local livelihoods sustained and food security improved.



**Interregional**  
Improved information  
to promote forest  
management for protection  
of soil  
and water



**Contribution**  
USD 792 381



**Beneficiaries reached**  
Policy makers and  
practitioners in Mexico,  
Nepal and Viet Nam



**Target areas**  
Interregional (Mexico,  
Nepal and Viet Nam)



**Duration**  
16/09/13 – 30/06/16



**Key partners**  
National Forest  
Commission of Mexico,  
International Union for  
Conservation of Nature,  
Viet Nam Academy of  
Forest Science



## Objective

To develop a scientifically and economically sound method for reporting on the soil and water protection function of forests.

## Activities

- Existing analyses on the extent of soil and water resources conservation functions of forests reviewed.
- Four new methodologies to measure the extent of forest floor cover tested.
- Field practices for enhanced measurement and reporting of forest soil and water conservation functions conducted.
- Capacity building carried out and results disseminated at the local level during three national workshops in each of the pilot countries.

## Results achieved

- Viet Nam started using the method in their forest inventory to improve their assessment and reporting.
- Mexico proposed to incorporate the method soon in its inventory, and to measure the impact of restoration projects.
- Nepal is seeking to implement part of the recommended measurements, adjusting the method to better fit with its national geography.



## Afghanistan

### The Programme for improvement of irrigation systems in Kabul, Bamyan and Kapisa provinces



**Contribution**  
USD 22 248 539



**Beneficiaries reached**  
53 160 households  
living in 129 villages  
in project area



**Target areas**  
Kabul, Bamyan and  
Kapisa provinces



**Duration**  
01/05/13 – 28/02/17



**Key partners**  
Ministry of Energy  
and Water (MEW)



## Objective

To provide beneficiaries in Bamyan, Kabul and Kapisa provinces with an improved, reliable and equitable distribution of irrigation water, in order to increase agricultural productivity and farm income, improve food security and livelihoods, and reduce vulnerability as a result of droughts.

## Activities

- 18 major canals (ten in Bamyan, five in Kabul and three in Kapisa) rehabilitated.
- 635 hydraulic structures rehabilitated.
- 57 MEW staff received on-the-job training.
- 234 MEW and 22 project staff received in-country training.
- 104 MEW and 28 project staff received overseas training.
- Six farmers received training in operation and maintenance of irrigation structures and income-generating activities.

## Results achieved

- Capacity built among relevant government staff.
- Improved land utilization, crop intensity and irrigated land value.
- Increased access to irrigation water.
- Flood-induced agricultural destruction prevented and water-related disputes reduced.



## Asia and the Pacific Region

### Strengthening agricultural market information in Thailand and the Philippines - Regional component



**Contribution**  
USD 1 417 771



**Beneficiaries reached**  
National Statistic Office (NSO) and Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) staff



**Target areas**  
Thailand, Philippines



**Duration**  
01/11/12 – 31/01/16



**Key partners**  
Ministries of Agriculture and National Statistical Offices



## Objective

To strengthen the capacity of Thailand and the Philippines to deliver accurate statistics, effectively monitor rice markets and produce relevant data on food security, which is part of the Transfer of Knowledge and Capacity Building activity of the Agricultural Market Information System.

## Activities

- Existing data on rice supply and demand assessed and status report on rice data collection prepared.
- Methodologies improved and guidelines prepared for estimating rice area, yield and production, and stocks.
- NSO and MoA staff in Thailand and Philippines enabled to apply improved methodologies through a series of joint national workshops and training seminars to exchange country experiences.
- Improved methodologies and best practices disseminated to other stakeholders.

## Results achieved

- Existing statistical data collection systems strengthened.
- Improved data quality strengthened the available market information and outlook at global level.
- Improved capacity to deliver accurate statistics, effectively monitor rice markets and produce relevant data on food security.
- Evidence base for policy making improved by increasing the quality, timeliness, accuracy and comparability of agricultural data.
- Market information systems in other ASEAN countries strengthened through links with the ASEAN Food Security and Information System framework.





## Eritrea

### Prevention and disposal of persistent organic pollutants and obsolete pesticides in Eritrea (Phase II)



**Contribution**  
USD 1 492 265



**Beneficiaries reached**  
Consumers, farmers,  
local and global  
population



**Target areas**  
Eritrea



**Duration**  
20/03/12 – 31/12/17



**Key partners**  
Ministry of  
Agriculture, Ministry  
of Land, Water and  
Environment, and  
Ministry of Health



## Objective

To repackage, safeguard and dispose of obsolete pesticides and associated contaminated materials.

## Activities

- Eritrea's existing stocks of pollutants and obsolete pesticides (POPs) and other obsolete pesticides safely destroyed and strategies for the remediation of contaminated materials, including soils, developed and demonstrated.
- Capacity for pesticide life-cycle management strengthened.
- Awareness of pesticide hazards and risk reduction raised.
- Process of passing revised legislation into law completed.
- Benefits of a more integrated approach to pest management through demonstrable gains in citrus production and other key crops demonstrated.
- Project monitored and effectively evaluated.

## Results achieved

- Stockpiles of POPs and other obsolete pesticides in Eritrea eliminated.
- Sustainable improvements in pesticide management made in order to reduce the threats these chemicals pose to human health and the environment.
- Capacity built in Integrated Pest Management approaches will help to rationalize pesticide use in the farming sector and lead to economic, environmental and health benefits.



## Afghanistan

### The Programme for improvement of irrigation systems in Kabul and Bamyan provinces



**Contribution**  
USD 16 816 430



**Beneficiaries reached**  
52 706 households in  
313 villages



**Target areas**  
Kabul and Bamyan  
provinces



**Duration**  
01/02/12 – 31/07/16



**Key partners**  
Ministry of Energy and  
Water (MEW), United  
Nations Environment  
Programme, local  
and international  
Non-governmental  
Organizations



## Objective

To provide beneficiaries in Kabul and Bamyan provinces with a reliable and adequate water supply through improved irrigation facilities, in order to enhance food security by increasing agricultural production and productivity.

## Activities

- More than 1 000 farmers received training in livelihood development.
- 26 MEW staff received technical training.
- 81 irrigation canals, 135 Kareezes (traditional water channels) and 9 ponds were rehabilitated.
- Social infrastructures (washing platforms and footbridges for cattle) were rehabilitated.
- Catchment improvement plans were implemented in 12 villages of Bamyan region.

## Results achieved

- Cropping intensity increased by almost 20 percent.
- Water availability increased by 18 percent in Kabul and 24 percent in Bamyan.
- Wheat yield increased by 53 percent and potato yield by 74%
- Irrigated area increased by 25 percent.



## Asia and the Pacific Region

Support to capacity building and implementation of international food safety standards in ASEAN countries



**Contribution**  
USD 1 559 951



**Beneficiaries reached**  
ASEAN countries



**Target areas**  
Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam



**Duration**  
08/12/11 – 28/02/16



**Key partners**  
Ministries of Agriculture, Ministries of Health



## Objective

To strengthen the capacities of ASEAN countries in contributing to Codex standards-setting and implementing the adopted Codex standards, and contribute to establishing the trust relationship between ASEAN countries and the donor as well as successful sessions of Coordinating Committee for Asia and constructive development of Codex standards.

## Activities

- Regional workshops and regional/national training courses in food safety for government officials organized.
- Case study for designing of survey and data collection on edible insects in ASEAN prepared.
- Status of national Codex activities in ASEAN countries published.
- Project newsletters to share outputs of project issued and disseminated through dedicated Web site.
- Guidance documents, training modules and other relevant materials developed.

## Expected Results

- Contribution of ASEAN countries to Codex activities increased.
- Capacity of ASEAN countries for standard setting and national Codex structure strengthened.
- Codex implementation at various stages of food chain strengthened.
- Implementation of Codex standards in ASEAN countries refined.
- Ability for quality assurance of data improved.



**Interregional**  
Support for the  
development of  
International Food  
Standards and related texts  
by the Codex  
Alimentarius Commission



**Contribution**  
USD 3 198 009



**Beneficiaries reached**  
187 member countries



**Target areas**  
Codex Secretariat



**Duration**  
05/06/99 – 09/04/16



**Key partners**  
Codex Alimentarius  
Commission



## Objective

To protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practice in the international food trade through the development of the Codex Standards.

## Activities

- Development and revision of Codex Standards facilitated and their quality improved.
- Activities related to foods derived from biotechnology supported.
- Meetings related to the activity of food standards organized.
- Experiences from the Codex Officer shared with Japan and applied to Codex-related activities in Japan.

## Results achieved

- International agreements, mechanisms and standards that promote more efficient and inclusive trade and markets formulated and implemented by countries.
- Safe food and food with good quality widely available in the world market.
- Farmers and manufactures capable of producing food competitiveness in the domestic/international market.
- Good agricultural practices introduced.





## South Sudan

### Support for surveillance, monitoring and control of the Fall Armyworm



**Contribution**  
USD 1 000 000



**Beneficiaries reached**  
Field & technical/state-level staff of the Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security, farmers from the affected districts, & the National Task Force on Fall Armyworm (FAW)



**Target areas**  
South Sudan



**Duration**  
22/11/17 - 21/05/18



**Key partners**  
Government of South Sudan, World Food Programme, Famine Early Warning Systems Network, & academic institutions in South Sudan



Project Code: OSRO/SSD/714/JPN

## Objective

To improve the food and nutrition security of vulnerable communities and households affected by FAW and increase their resilience to shocks.

## Activities

- Strengthening FAW coordination capacities and awareness raising through trainings, mass media campaigns and social institutions.
- Enhancing FAW surveillance and early warning through the production and distribution of forecasting and surveillance educational materials and training of technicians in field scouting, economic thresholds, damage assessment and yield loss estimation.
- Improving control of FAW infestation through training of trainers and production and sharing of periodic reports on FAW management, impact and control with relevant stakeholders.
- Providing support to the most affected FAW households through the procurement of inputs, assessing of distribution and impact of FAW damage in affected counties, designing of appropriate crop packages and provision of inputs and training for effective utilization of inputs and sustainable FAW management.

## Expected Results

- Raised awareness of FAW across South Sudan.
- Livelihoods of vulnerable communities in FAW-affected areas protected and sustainable FAW management system in South Sudan established.
- Food and nutrition security of vulnerable communities and households affected by the FAW improved and their resilience to shocks increased.
- Farmers provided with skills to manage the FAW threat in an environmentally friendly and cost effective manner.



## Afghanistan

Enhancing agriculture production through irrigation system improvement and strengthening of institutional capacity



**Contribution**  
USD 13 094 763



**Beneficiaries reached**  
Government officials  
and 224 200 farming  
households



**Target areas**  
Kunduz, Takhar and  
Baghlan provinces



**Duration**  
01/01/16 – 31/12/18



**Key partners**  
Ministry of Agriculture,  
Irrigation and Livestock



## Objective

To increase agriculture production and productivity in project target areas by improving irrigation management.

## Activities

- Rehabilitating irrigation systems covering 9 000 ha in rice growing areas of Kunduz, Takhar and Baghlan.
- Disseminating the Peace Medical Services (PMS) method and training government officials and farmers on the PMS approach through construction of a training centre.
- Establishing basic mechanisms and capacities for production of high quality virus free potato seeds.

## Expected Results

- Improved irrigation services and functional tissue culture laboratory for virus free potato seed production.
- Increased agriculture production and productivity in project target areas.
- Food security enhanced as well as various livelihood opportunities provided to the farming community.
- Contribution made to the Afghan National Development Strategy that accords top national priority to agriculture sector for increased production, employment generation and economic growth and is in line with MAIL's framework for agriculture development.



**Global**  
**Strengthening international responses to Transboundary Animal Diseases**



**Contribution**  
 USD 2 491 960



**Beneficiaries reached**   
 Affected countries whose governments (Ministry of Agriculture and national veterinary services) request and utilize the services of the Crisis Management Centre-Animal Health (CMC-AH)



**Target areas**   
 Asia and the Pacific



**Duration**   
 21/12/15 – 30/11/20



**Key partners**   
 World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), World Health Organization (WHO), National Institute of Animal Health, National Agriculture and Food Research Organization, Japan (NIAH, NARO) and other agencies

Project Code: OSRO/GLO/502/JPN

**Objective**

To minimize the risk of the emergence and spread of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) in targeted countries.

**Activities**

- Assisting countries in preventing, responding to, controlling and eradicating TADs by providing rapid response missions and disease intelligence gathering through the CMC-AH platform of FAO and OIE.
- Encouraging facilities holding rinderpest virus-containing materials to destroy the stocks or transfer them to FAO-OIE approved Rinderpest Holding Facilities, in corporation with OIE.
- Establishing a system to urgently provide countries suffering re-emergence of rinderpest with vaccines against the disease, in corporation with the National Institute of Animal Health, National Agriculture and Food Research Organization, Japan (NIAH, NARO).

**Expected Results**

- Enabled countries to rapidly contain the spread of TADs and animal disease emergencies.
- Countries assisted in the event of TADs outbreaks.
- Information and intelligence on disease outbreaks worldwide gathered for the benefit of member countries.
- Support provided to FAO’s rinderpest post eradication efforts.
- Partnerships strengthened with OIE, WHO and other agencies.



## Afghanistan

Building resilience and self-reliance of livestock keepers by improving control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and other Transboundary Animal Diseases



**Contribution**  
USD 16 754 787



**Beneficiaries reached**  
Livestock owners at community level, community-based livestock extension agents, & national & provincial veterinary services within the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock & Irrigation



**Target areas**  
Kuchi pastoral communities



**Duration**  
19/11/14 – 30/11/18



**Key partners**  
World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), Afghanistan Veterinary Association (AVA), Dutch Committee for Afghanistan (DCA), Veterinary Field Units (VFUs), EU-AHDP, and EU-FMD.



## Objective

To strengthen food security and increase the resilience of livelihoods of livestock farmers to animal disease threats.

## Activities

- Building self-alertness of Kuchi pastoral communities, improving their ability to recognize potential hazardous animal health events through the dissemination of awareness materials.
- Strengthening surveillance and diagnostic capability and capacity for Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) and Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) to ensure early identification of suspected cases and timely and reliable test results.
- Strengthening the overall surveillance system and response mechanism.
- Increasing community and livestock owners' self-alertness for disease early warning, through the establishment of a network of community-based livestock extension agents.

- Implementing preventive and emergency vaccination programmes against FMD and PPR.
- Strengthening the collaboration with neighboring countries for coordinated control efforts.

## Expected Results

- FMD and PPR surveillance prevention and control strengthened at country level.
- Improved productivity of livestock (Kuchi nomad livestock herders and secondary livestock herders) by strengthening disease surveillance, prevention, control and awareness.
- Resilience of livelihoods of livestock farmers to animal disease threats improved and food security improved.





## Myanmar

### Improvement of agricultural livelihoods and resilience of conflict-affected communities in ethnic minority areas



**Contribution**  
USD 5 282 005



**Beneficiaries reached**  
19 363 households  
and 34 organizations  
involved in the Food  
Security Sector



**Target areas**  
Chin and Rakhine  
States



**Duration**  
27/04/16 – 31/03/17



**Key partners**  
Six national and  
international Non-  
governmental  
Organizations & state  
authorities.



## Objective

To improve household food security and increase resilience to floods and cyclones in conflict- and natural disaster-prone areas.

## Activities

- Distributed emergency agricultural and livestock kits to 12 184 households in Chin and Rakhine.
- Provided 6 234 chickens, 5 078 pigs and 3 001 goats to 4 135 households in Chin and Rakhine.
- Supplied 131 471 viss animal feed (chicken, piglet and goat) and complementary vitamins to support livestock for two consecutive months.
- Delivered 55 power tillers for 55 villages and 94 water pumps for 56 villages, benefiting 8 688 households.
- Trained 16 448 farmers and 126 state actors on disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and resilience.
- Trained 831 households in Rakhine on the use of mechanization assets.

## Results achieved

- Supported the food security and livelihood recovery of 19 363 households in 11 townships.
- The amount of crop seeds and fertilizers delivered to each household was sufficient to plant 2 acres of land – with the exception of groundnut seeds that were sufficient for 1 acre.
- Stimulated diversification of agricultural production during the dry season and reduced drought risks in different parts of the agricultural value chain, including facilitating access to quality planting materials and water to enhance production and reduce the impacts of dry events and flood mitigating structures.
- Through cash-for-work schemes, 7 179 skilled and unskilled workers were provided with productive and compensated work opportunities, thereby diversifying livelihood opportunities and reducing poverty.



## Nigeria

Rapid response to food and livelihoods improvement for internally displaced persons and their host families



**Contribution**  
USD1 500 001



**Beneficiaries reached**  
8 500 internally displaced families and host families



**Target areas**  
Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States



**Duration**  
01/04/16 – 30/06/17



**Key partners**  
National Emergency Management Agency; State Emergency Management Agencies in Adamawa, Yobe & Borno States; Adamawa State Ministry of Agriculture; Jamatul Nasri Islam Borno State; Yobe State Ministry of Agriculture; International Fund for Agricultural Development; Non-governmental Organizations.



Project Code:OSRO/NIR/601/JPN

## Objective

To improve the food and nutrition security of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and their host families and increase resilience.

## Activities

- Procured and distributed food items (mainly rice and beans) to 3 800 IDP and host families, through food vouchers.
- Provided 3 000 households with agricultural inputs (seeds of fast-growing local vegetable varieties and fertilizer for 1 ha per household).
- Provided 1 700 households with NGN 22 050 in unconditional cash transfers.

## Results achieved

- Food voucher beneficiaries were able to consume a meal three times per day (compared with one or two meals per day prior to the project).
- Agricultural input beneficiaries were able to harvest several times in one season, consume vital nutrients and sell vegetables in local markets.
- Cash beneficiaries were given the means to purchase preferred foods to meet their needs and are less likely to engage in negative coping strategies.
- Significant change in food demand among targeted households generated, and beneficiaries' expenditures on food items reduced.



## Ethiopia

Emergency seed support to smallholder farmers affected by the El Niño-induced drought in Amhara and Oromia Regions



**Contribution**  
USD 330 000



**Beneficiaries reached**  
16 396 households



**Target areas**  
South Wollo Zone in Amhara Region and East Hararghe in Oromia Region



**Duration**  
18/03/16 – 31/12/16



**Key partners**  
Amhara and Oromia National Regional State Bureaus of Agriculture



## Objective

To increase agricultural production at household level to enhance food security and nutrition.

## Activities

- Targeted four woredas (districts) in Amhara and Oromia Regions based on nutritional vulnerability of the population, lack of coverage by other humanitarian partners and severity of drought impacts.
- Procured 229.4 tonnes of cereal and legume seed, including barley, maize, sorghum, teff, wheat and haricot bean.
- Provided 16 396 households (17 percent women-headed) with regionally adapted, drought-tolerant crop seed.
- Trained 616 model farmers (416 in Amhara and 200 in Oromia) in improved agricultural practices to then share knowledge and skills with local communities.
- Conducted regular monitoring, evaluation and backstopping activities through the implementing partners, extension workers and FAO staff based at regional offices.

## Results achieved

- Contributed to the largest emergency seed response in Ethiopia's history, enhancing the livelihood security of vulnerable families severely affected by the El Niño-induced drought.
- Enabled beneficiary households to plant 4 763 ha with the seed received, significantly enhancing their livelihood recovery and improving food security with crops harvested.
- Supported households to achieve higher yields than average through the provision of improved seed varieties and training on good agricultural practices.
- Prevented use of negative coping mechanisms among vulnerable households in need of seed, e.g. sale of productive assets to afford planting materials.
- Assessed that seed aid was of good or excellent quality (96 percent) and received on time (90 percent).



## Pakistan

Emergency assistance for the recovery and development of the agricultural economy in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas



**Contribution**  
USD 4 870 275



**Beneficiaries reached**  
77 000 households



**Target areas**  
Khyber & Kurram Agencies (Federally Administered Tribal Areas [FATA])



**Duration**  
02/07/15 – 31/07/17



**Key partners**  
Directorate of Livestock & Dairy Development FATA, Directorate of Agriculture FATA Secretariat, Directorate of Irrigation & Hydel Power FATA, Directorate of Forest FATA



## Objective

To make a significant contribution to stabilization of the area, reducing poverty and economic inequalities through sustainable agriculture development in Khyber and Kurram Agencies of FATA.

## Activities

- 42 392 agricultural input packages (with maize, red bean, mung bean, wheat and vegetable seeds, and fertilizer) distributed to farmers during the 2015-16 Rabi and 2016-17 Kharif seasons.
- 8 800 dairy production packages, 1 000 milk collection kits, 2 880 livestock kits and 40 large ruminants distributed.
- 100 manually operated chopping machines and 1 200 seed and grain silos distributed.
- 42 000 animals vaccinated and dewormed.
- 399 fruit orchards, 30 milk sale points, ten fish farms and one fish hatchery rehabilitated.
- 200 acres of degraded pastureland and 400 ha of degraded land restored, and 1 271 ha of abandoned land reclaimed.
- Soil conservation measures implemented on 100 ha of land.
- 50 water courses and 50 harvesting structures rehabilitated.
- 80 women open schools established, through which 2 000 women were trained on crop and livestock management and 3 000 women received poultry packages.
- 3 250 farmers trained on improved crop production practices.
- 5 250 women and men involved in Farmer Field Schools and Farmer Business Schools.

## Results achieved

- Food production resumed and agriculture-based livelihoods restored and improved.
- Contributed to improved seed variety diffusion in the target areas.
- Boosted economic activity through the sale of surplus crops in local markets, allowing farmers to establish an income stream to support their families.
- Rehabilitated water structures improved irrigation supply for the cultivation of field crops, vegetables and fodder for livestock.
- Agriculture support services re-established and strengthened.
- Productive skills of beneficiaries and institutional capacity of government and private agriculture service providers enhanced.





## Madagascar

Emergency support to the three-year Programme in response to the locust plague in Madagascar



**Contribution**  
USD 2 008 972



**Beneficiaries reached**  
Rural populations in locust-infested areas and the National Anti-Locust Centre (CNA)



**Target areas**  
Madagascar



**Duration**  
23/04/14 – 30/06/17



**Key partners**  
Ministry of Agriculture (as of May 2016, renamed Ministry at the Presidency responsible for Agriculture & Livestock)



## Objective

To contribute to safeguarding the food security of the most vulnerable rural populations in Madagascar.

## Activities

- National capacity strengthening in monitoring, analyzing and controlling locust situations conducted.
- Pesticide storage facility in Toliara constructed.
- Survey operations and locust control operations supported.
- Effectiveness of the anti-locust campaigns and the impact of the locust crisis on crops and pastures assessed.

## Results achieved

- Human capacities in data collection and analysis, and information management strengthened.
- Human health preserved and the environment protected.
- Damage to crops and pastures by locusts reduced and plague ended, saving Madagascar from a serious food crisis.



## Afghanistan

Protect the livelihoods of vulnerable livestock holders in flood-affected and conflict areas of Afghanistan through the provision of animal feed



**Contribution**  
USD 11 000 000



**Beneficiaries reached**  
42 665 households



**Target areas**  
Afghanistan



**Duration**  
01/01/11 – 30/06/17



**Key partners**  
Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock (MAIL), Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, Irrigation & Livestock (PAIL) & national & international Non-governmental Organizations.



## Objective

To protect the livelihoods of vulnerable livestock holders in flood-affected and conflict areas through the provision of animal feed and veterinary supplies, as well as improve production capacity by supporting four small-scale feed processing dairy union facilities in Afghanistan.

## Activities

- Distributed 6 746 tonnes of animal feed and 49 777 de-wormer kits to 42 665 households.
- Appropriately disposed of 2 880 tonnes of spoiled feed to two compost making sites.
- Trained 80 service providers, PAIL extension workers and MAIL staff on post-distribution surveys.
- Carried out a first round of training on effective animal feed usage and de-wormer administration for 42 665 farmers, of which 24 754 farmers received a fresher training.
- Conducted a training of trainers on livestock husbandry for 173 PAIL extension workers.
- Held meetings with MAIL on its drought response plan and implementation of animal feed distribution.

## Results achieved

- Improved families', community members' and neighbouring communities' access to animal feed.
- Created 68 jobs through the animal feed processing facilities.
- Multiplied dairy unions' production by 12 and increased dairy unions' working capital.
- Dairy unions' total production reached 12 113 tonnes since their installment.
- Increased livestock tolerance to diseases and improved oestrus and reproductive efficiency.

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