Partnerships with non-state actors at FAO:
Progress report 2022
Contents

Foreword iv
Introduction 1
Overview of FAO’s engagements with non-state actors (NSAs) 2
Contribution to the 2030 Agenda and FAO Strategic Framework 2022-2031 3
Expanding engagement in the context of the World Food Forum 5
Success stories 7
Looking ahead 13
Annexes 15
Foreword

I am pleased to share with you the Partnerships with non-state actors at FAO: Progress report 2022 of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). We are committed to continue building an organization that is more fit-for-purpose and able to respond to current and future challenges.

One year into the implementation of the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-2031 – the guiding document for our work – we have made significant advances in adopting a reinvigorated business model to deliver better and more effectively, to further strengthen our engagement with partners, and to take forward our commitment to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

In particular, FAO has taken steps to revamp its engagement with non-state actors (NSAs), including with civil society organizations, cooperatives and producers’ organizations, parliamentarians, Indigenous Peoples, academia and research institutions. This report underscores our commitment to strengthening partnerships with NSAs, showcases progress made in enhancing our collaboration, highlights successful models of collaboration, and provides an overview of our partnerships over the past year.

In 2022, we saw renewed interest from NSAs at global, regional, and country levels to engage more with FAO – a true sign of trust in what we can accomplish together. These partnerships have been instrumental in driving positive change at all levels.

This report exemplifies the power of partnerships – transformative partnerships.

I hope it will inspire us to continue strengthening our collaboration, deepening our impact, and working together to build a world where no one goes hungry.

Marcela Villarreal
Director
Partnerships and UN Collaboration Division
Introduction

The contributions of non-state actors (NSAs) to ensuring sustainable, resilient and inclusive agrifood systems, and to achieving the global goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, are an essential component to achieving the work and mission of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Throughout 2022, FAO worked to strengthen its engagement with NSAs, introducing a more streamlined partnership development process as well as more strategic monitoring modalities. This annual report outlines FAO’s progress over the course of 2022 in its engagements with these key actors.

Since the implementation of the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-2031, FAO has worked to reinvigorate its business model to better support the 2030 Agenda through the transformation to more efficient, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable agrifood systems for better production, better nutrition, a better environment, and a better life.

These four betters reflect the interconnected economic, social, and environmental dimensions of agrifood systems and encourage a strategic and systems-oriented approach within FAO’s work. They also frame how FAO can directly contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular to SDG 1 (No poverty), SDG 2 (Zero hunger) and SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities).

FAO is increasingly engaging in transformative partnerships to achieve its goals. In 2022, FAO defined this concept of ‘transformative partnerships’ in the context of the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-2031 and integrated it into its approach to developing and assessing partnerships.

A revamped reporting template for formalized partnerships was piloted in 2022, in which partners reported on activities stemming from the partnership and took into consideration the four betters and the transformative partnership concept.

As a result, FAO is in a better position to monitor and assess the transformative aspects of its partnerships.

The Partnerships with non-state actors at FAO: Progress report 2022 provides an overview on FAO’s engagements with NSAs and demonstrates how transformative NSA partnerships add value to FAO’s work, helping FAO and its partners move closer to reaching their shared goals for a hunger-free world.

1. For the purpose of this report, non-state actor includes: academia, research institutions, parliamentarians, civil society organizations, cooperatives and producers organizations representing family farmers/small scale producers.

Transformative Partnerships:

FAO partnerships are transformative when they deliver sustainable outcome(s) through systematic, long-term and disruptive action; when they catalyse impact at scale; and when all partners invest complementary resources (technical, financial, human, or knowledge) to create value beyond what FAO could achieve operating alone.
Overview of FAO’s engagements with non-state actors (NSAs)

Number of active partnerships

89 active partnerships as of 31 December 2022

59 Academia and research institutions (ARIs)
27 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
1 Parliamentary alliance
2 Multi-stakeholder

Geographical representation of partners by region

North America: 14
Near East and North Africa: 7
Europe and Central Asia: 45
Latin America and the Caribbean: 6
Africa: 6
Asia and the Pacific: 12

New partnership agreements signed/renewed in 2022

15 partnerships signed (ARI-10, CSO-4, multi-stakeholder: 1)
3 partnerships renewed (ARI-3)

Source: Author(s) own elaboration based on FAO Partnerships Database

2. Partnerships involving NSAs and other entities such as intergovernmental organizations (e.g., Union for the Mediterranean [UFM], DivSeek International Network)
Contribution to the 2030 Agenda and FAO Strategic Framework 2022-2031

Partnerships contributing to SDGs

- SDG1 (10%)
- SDG2 (27%)
- SDG3 (3%)
- SDG4 (2%)
- SDG5 (5%)
- SDG6 (5%)
- SDG7 (1%)
- SDG8 (3%)
- SDG9 (1%)
- SDG10 (2%)
- SDG11 (2%)
- SDG12 (9%)
- SDG13 (8%)
- SDG14 (7%)
- SDG15 (12%)
- SDG16 (2%)

Source: Author(s) own elaboration based on FAO Partnerships Database and annual survey
Partnerships contributing to FAO’s Programme Priority Areas

**Better production**
- BP1: Innovation for sustainable production (1%)
- BP2: Blue transformation (4%)
- BP3: One Health (4%)
- BP4: Small-scale producers’ equitable access to resources (9%)
- BP5: Digital agriculture (5%)

**Better nutrition**
- BN1: Healthy diets (4%)
- BN2: Nutrition for most vulnerable (2%)
- BN3: Safe food (3%)
- BN4: Reducing food loss and waste (4%)
- BN5: Transparent markets and trade (2%)

**Better environment**
- BE1: Climate change (9%)
- BE2: Bioeconomy (5%)
- BE3: Biodiversity and ecosystem services (12%)
- BE4: Sustainable urban food systems (4%)

**Better life**
- BL1: Gender equality/rural women’s empowerment (5%)
- BL2: Inclusive rural transformation (6%)
- BL3: Agriculture and food emergencies (3%)
- BL4: Resilient agrifood systems (7%)
- BL5: Hand-in-Hand Initiative (3%)
- BL6: Scaling up investment (1%)

**Source:** Author(s) own elaboration based on FAO Partnerships Database and annual survey.
Expanding engagement in the context of the World Food Forum

In October 2022, the World Food Forum (WFF) was held in FAO headquarters, bringing together the WFF Global Youth Forum, the FAO Science and Innovation Forum and the FAO Hand-in-Hand Investment Forum. Under the theme “Healthy Diets. Healthy Planet.”, the event highlighted complementary streams of work, focusing on youth, science, technology, innovation and investment bringing to the forefront the importance of transformative partnerships in shaping agrifood systems to achieve our common goals.

The WFF’s Global Youth Forum saw a delegation of more than 50 Indigenous Peoples’ leaders, chefs and artists from around the world taking part in discussions on the future of our agrifood systems, youth action, science and innovation. The BOASSU Food Lab, hosted on FAO premises during the WFF, provided a unique space to hold a wide range of activities led by Indigenous Peoples and FAO, to exchange knowledge and experiences, and to influence policy that can transform food and knowledge systems.

FAO and the International Federation of Beekeepers’ Associations (Apimondia) highlighted joint work on beekeeping in three laboratories in the BOASSU Food Lab, one of which focused on Indigenous Youth. FAO and Apimondia set up two tents outside the FAO building, displaying traditional beehives and sensitizing participants on bees and the importance of beekeeping. A seminar was conducted on beekeeping and honey extraction, as well as an innovation laboratory on the language of bees.

The partnership between FAO and Apimondia emphasizes the intrinsic relationship between Indigenous Peoples and pollinators for ensuring healthy, biodiverse and resilient ecosystems. Indigenous Peoples and pollinators face some shared challenges, including the threats of extractive industries, deforestation, destruction of ecosystems, the climate crisis and more, placing FAO and Apimondia in a unique position to identify joint strategies to maximize resources for the benefit of both bees and Indigenous Peoples’ communities.

Youth, Indigenous Peoples and Apimondia

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ARI engagement in the FAO Science and Innovation Forum

The FAO Science and Innovation Forum 2022 explored the crucial role of science, technology and innovation in transforming many areas of our agrifood systems. Participants shared experiences and insights into scientific advances and new technologies with transformative potential, and FAO presented its new Science and Innovation Strategy. Within the context of the forum, FAO set up two new transformative partnerships with ARIs.

The partnership between FAO and Wageningen University and Research (WUR) puts innovative collaborations and enhanced coordination at its core, finding ways to bridge science and innovation with policy-making to address the many challenges the world faces. FAO and WUR have worked together to understand the key role digital innovations can play in addressing climate change and published the joint report *Applying blockchain for climate action in agriculture: state of play and outlook* in 2021, which explores how blockchain technology can support effective climate policy in agriculture and measure the effectiveness of climate action. WUR was also the recipient of the 2022 FAO Partnership Award.

FAO has partnered with three French research institutions – the Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD), the National Research Institute for Agriculture, Food and the Environment (INRAE), and the National Research Institute for Sustainable Development (IRD). During the Science and Innovation Forum, FAO and these research institutes organized an event addressing the need for systemic approaches in research and development to tackle global challenges, and presented joint research in several strategic areas, such as digital agriculture, climate change, One Health and agroecology.
Success stories

AgriCord: Developing smallholder capacities to tackle climate change and improve livelihoods

FAO, AgriCord and other partners have been implementing the Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) at a time of renewed global efforts on sustainable development.

Through the FFF, AgriCord and FAO are focusing on empowering and strengthening Forest and Farm Producer Organizations (FFPOs) – as primary agents of change – safeguarding climate-resilient landscapes and improving livelihoods. This collaboration aims to further build FFPO capacity on climate adaptation and mitigation using tailored trainings and tools. Through the AgriCord Building Resilience Training of Trainers (ToTs), which were successfully carried out in Togo, Nepal and Viet Nam, there has been an increase in FFPOs’ ability to systematically address climate risks and in their preparedness.

The collaboration has also brought together FFPOs from the Global North and South with FFF partner organizations to exchange knowledge, spur innovation, and enhance the visibility of farmers’ agendas (in fora such as COP26 and COP27).

“Farmers and forest producers are experts in locally-led adaptation. The AgriCord Building Resilience approach has been leveraged through the FFF partnership, putting farmers and forest producers at the centre of climate action.”

Noora Simola, climate and forestry expert, AgriCord
At the heart of FAO’s collaboration with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is Anticipatory Action (AA), an innovative approach which systematically links early warnings to actions designed to protect families and their assets ahead of a hazard. FAO and the IFRC have worked together across Asia and the Pacific, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, including on joint projects (e.g. in Southern Africa), coordination groups such as the Anticipatory Action Task Force, and regional and country technical working groups on AA. Joint advocacy and learning events have been held at global, regional and country levels to enhance both government and partner understanding of the importance of scaling-up AA to save lives and livelihoods in the face of increasing hazards and alarming food insecurity trends.

FAO, IFRC, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Start Network published the joint policy brief *Enabling Anticipatory Action at Scale to Address the Challenge of the Climate Crisis*. Key points of the brief were reflected in the G7 Foreign Ministers’ statement on strengthening anticipatory action in humanitarian assistance, which drew the attention of world leaders to an anticipatory humanitarian action approach in light of climate change and disasters across regions. The *Anticipatory Action in 2022: A Global Overview* report provides an overview of AA work carried out in 2022 by different agencies, including FAO, IFRC and its member national societies.

October 2023 will mark the ten-year anniversary of the partnership between FAO and IFRC. This milestone provides the opportunity to renew the vision of this meaningful collaboration to continue working towards improved quality and increased scale of food security programming, with the goal of contributing to the achievement of SDG 2.
Consumers International: Consumers as driving forces to create sustainable agrifood systems

FAO and Consumers International have come together to support and strengthen consumer engagement and participation of consumer organizations in agrifood systems governance by facilitating participation at all levels, particularly in follow-up mechanisms to the 2021 United Nations Food Systems Summit (UNFSS). A year on from the UNFSS, a global consumer call for action has highlighted progress made and brought attention to what is still needed to deliver inclusive, cross-cutting governance of agrifood systems.

National multistakeholder workshops held in Kenya, Indonesia and Ecuador brought together consumer advocates and other key actors in agrifood systems to drive national transformation pathways and identify next steps. Priorities included protecting consumers in crisis, building supply chains rooted in improved food security, upscaling agroecology, transforming agrifood systems for increased access to food, and developing more ambitious and inclusive food governance frameworks.

Capacity building opportunities for consumer organizations helped integrate into consumers’ everyday work the concepts of the right to adequate food, food security and nutrition, and the human-rights based approach. This increased understanding has underlined the interconnectedness between the right to food and building effective agrifood systems.

FAO disseminated information on agrifood systems-related events, such as World Food Day, along with key informational materials including the guide Consumer Organizations and the Right to Adequate Food and the directory Consumer Organizations in Action: A collection of practices driving the right to adequate food. As a result, consumer organizations have increasingly incorporated the right to food into their discourse, work and understanding, leading to an increase in global demands for sustainable agrifood systems, promoting evidence-based policy dialogues, and encouraging countries to work towards their commitments on human rights and the 2030 Agenda.
Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences: Driving innovative science and enhanced cooperation for agrifood systems transformation

Recognizing the need to boost agricultural research, innovations in science and technology, as well as promote agrifood systems transformation in the Asia-Pacific region through South-South Cooperation, potentially generating further agricultural transformations around the world.

There is potential for agricultural transformation in digital technologies to further develop efficient and resilient agrifood systems. FAO and CAAS produced a digital transformation report and development plan on the Honghe Hani Rice Terraces, a Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) site. The digitalization of knowledge and practices in the Hani Rice Terraces and the scaling-up of technology contributed to building capacities of vulnerable populations, empowering the entrepreneurship of women and youth, and increasing incomes for smallholder farmers. This positive experience has raised the interest of other potential resource partners within China and the Asia and the Pacific region to replicate this digital transformation in other areas.

Through scientific research and innovation, newer and more effective approaches in pest control are also proving to be important factors in agricultural transformation. China is one of eight FAO-selected hubs to develop detailed work plans for Fall Armyworm (FAW) control, including finding new approaches for monitoring and evaluation, capacity building, and promoting good practices. Against this backdrop, FAO and CAAS employed new research and technologies to enhance China’s FAW early detection system, including testing and demonstrating light-trapping, sex-pheromone trapping and food lure technologies, and establishing trajectory models and insect radar networks to tackle transboundary pests to protect and potentially strengthen production yields.
**Duke University: Highlighting the importance of small-scale fisheries**

FAO and Duke University, in partnership with WorldFish, have undertaken the global initiative *Illuminating Hidden Harvests* (IHH) to generate and disseminate new evidence about the benefits, interactions and impacts of small-scale fisheries (SSF) to inform policy and share best practices. The initiative developed and piloted quantitative and qualitative research and methodologies in SSF from 58 country and territory case studies, leading to a better understanding of the crucial role of SSF in food security and nutrition, sustainable livelihoods, poverty eradication and healthy ecosystems.

FAO and Duke University undertook three needs-based assessments for CSOs with operations at national, regional and global levels and developed an SSF global inventory and mapping tool. The IHH initiative presented findings in the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI), and the Our Oceans Conference, as well as promoting SSF throughout the International Year on Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022 and the Too Big to Ignore: 4th World Small-Scale Fisheries Congress series in Asia and the Pacific and Africa.

The results of the IHH studies were published in early 2023 in a joint publication entitled *Illuminating Hidden Harvests: the contributions of small-scale fisheries to sustainable development*. The publication provides quantifiable evidence on the importance of SSF, addressing knowledge gaps and weakness in information systems that lead to fishers and fish workers being marginalized. The findings serve to motivate policymakers and ensure that necessary attention is given to the SSF sector. Duke University and FAO will continue cooperating on IHH by developing and strengthening SSF data collection and analysis at country level.

John Virdin, of Duke University’s Nicholas School of the Environment, said “Part of Duke’s mission is to provide knowledge in the service of society, and this partnership with FAO allows us to conduct actionable research that can help support the millions of livelihoods worldwide that are dependent upon small-scale fisheries.”
Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa): Innovative approaches for a sustainable cotton value chain in Latin America and the Caribbean

With an estimated 350 million people worldwide engaged in cotton production, products and other cotton-related economic activities, this natural fabric represents an important source of income and livelihoods for more than 80 countries.

The partnership between FAO and the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) promotes the sustainable development of the cotton value chain, particularly engaging through the +Cotton project, a programme implemented by FAO, Embrapa and seven countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Through the +Cotton project, FAO and Embrapa leverage complementary expertise and resources to promote good cotton-production practices through capacity development activities, dissemination of innovative technologies, such as single-row cotton harvesters and mini cotton gins, and technical assistance to strengthen measures that prevent and combat pests and diseases affecting the cotton industry, such as boll weevil. Through this collaboration, the cotton value chain has been reinforced, improving economic and environmental conditions for cotton producers, workers and their families, and contributing to improved livelihoods and better nutrition for communities that rely on this sector.

Embrapa is a valued partner in the areas of research and development, providing innovation training and agritech solutions, and leading the way in the dissemination of sustainable agrifood practices and information. In 2022, Embrapa was awarded the FAO Champion Award, FAO’s highest corporate award recognizing significant and outstanding contributions towards the achievement of FAO’s goals.

Adriana Gregolin, FAO +Cotton Regional Coordinator, states “Embrapa’s cooperation in +Cotton has provided essential knowledge for the sustainable development of the cotton value chain of family farming, contributing to expanding the competitiveness and opportunities for the sector in Latin America”.

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Looking ahead
FAO’s Strategic Framework and transformative partnerships

Achieving the objectives of the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-2031 and the global goals of the 2030 Agenda requires high levels of collaboration across the board. Strategic partnerships, particularly with NSAs, are vital and bring transformative, added value to FAO’s work.

The world is facing many challenges, including the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, the effects of climate change, crises and conflicts, increased food insecurity and poverty, and more. In 2021, as many as 828 million people were affected by hunger, an increase of 150 million from two years prior. Some 2.3 billion people were moderately or severely food insecure, 350 million more than before the outbreak of COVID-19. According to current estimate, 670 million people will still be facing hunger in 2030, almost the same figure as when the 2030 Agenda was launched in 2015. In the face of a constantly evolving global situation, FAO is proactively moving forward and finding new and innovative ways to engage with partners to build transformative change.

Recognizing that achieving sustainable development depends on strong and innovative partnerships at all levels, FAO introduced a series of awards in 2022, including the FAO Partnership Award. The award recognizes a partnership – with a government entity, the private sector, civil society or academia – that has exemplified noteworthy and effective collaborative contributions to the sustainable development agenda in the areas of FAO’s mandate. Through this award, FAO hopes to highlight and encourage increasing innovation in development work worldwide. In 2022, the FAO Partnership Award winners included Foundations for Farming in Zimbabwe and Wageningen University and Research in the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

While FAO has made strides in streamlining its process for formal partnership development, we recognize that not all of FAO’s collaborations are done through a formalized partnership. FAO is expanding its current way of engaging with CSOs to go beyond formalized partnership agreements to ensure wider, more inclusive engagement and participation in all areas of collaboration. While virtual meetings undoubtedly helped many of us to stay connected across the globe during the COVID-19 pandemic, connectivity has been a challenge in ensuring inclusion of CSOs. For this reason, FAO is reinforcing its efforts to explore new ways of revamping its engagement with CSOs at global level, to ensure that these key voices are heard, and that truly no one is left behind.

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FAO is also strengthening its engagement with ARI entities for greater impact for FAO Members. The FAO Science and Innovation Strategy highlights the importance of strategic engagements with ARI, and FAO recognizes that partnering with ARI at national, regional, and international levels is “essential for leveraging technical expertise, accessing research and knowledge, harnessing investments and social capital, creating momentum, sparking innovation, avoiding duplication and enhancing complementarities, expanding capacity development and strengthening communication, outreach and inclusiveness to deliver impact at scale for the SDGs.” ARIs are important players in FAO’s invigorated business model; putting science, technology and innovation into practice, raising capacities at institutional and individual levels and providing the next generation of agrifood system practitioners with the knowledge and tools to ensure a sustainable, food-secure future.

In addition to CSOs and ARIs, FAO continues to foster its engagements with parliamentarians, who play a very important role in food security and nutrition. Parliamentarians have the power to guarantee enabling environments, ensure appropriate budget allocations and oversee government actions. Recognizing this, the Second Global Parliamentary Summit Against Hunger and Malnutrition was held in Chile in June 2023, where parliamentarians from across the world came together to share their experiences in implementing legislation on matters related to food and nutrition security, discuss priorities and challenges, and build relationships between parliamentarian peers and parliaments.

Parliamentarians reached unanimous agreement on the “Global Parliamentary Pact against Hunger and Malnutrition”. As FAO moves forwards with implementation of the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-2031, transformative partnerships must be mainstreamed. FAO is working to develop key learning products and opportunities to increase the capacities of FAO personnel, particularly those working at regional and national levels, and ensure a more consistent approach and knowledge when engaging with potential partners. Specifically, a guidance note is being developed for FAO personnel to generate a shared understanding of the concept of transformative partnerships and provide insight on how to implement them. A series of workshops will be conducted, followed by the creation of a community of practice, as well as an interactive e-learning course to further provide the appropriate knowledge and tools to allow FAO personnel to integrate transformative partnerships into their work.
Annex 1: List of formal partnerships (as of December 2022)

- African Conservation Tillage Network (ACT)
- AgriCord
- Agrinatura
- American University of Beirut
- Ankara University
- Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)
- Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia (AsiaDHRRA)
- Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet)
- Asociación Coordinadora Indígena y Campesina de Agroforestería Comunitaria Centroamericana (ACICAFOC)
- Bahçeşehir University
- Beijing Forestry University (BFU)
- Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa)
- Canadian Civilian Response Corps (CANADEM)
- Canadian International Cooperation Organisations: Carrefour; CECI; SUCO; SOCODEVI; UPAD; Mer et Monde
- Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS)
- Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences (CATAS)
- Consumers International
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- Development Association World Rural Forum (WRF)
- DivSeek International
- Duke University
- Eastern Africa Farmers Federation (EAFF)
- Food Banking Regional Network (FBRN)
- French Research Institutions: CIRAD, INRAE, IRD
- Gansu Academy of Agricultural Sciences (GAAS)
- Geneva Graduate Institute
- Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Research Center for Fisheries and Aquaculture (HAKI)
- IFOAM Organics International
- IHE Delft
- iMMAP
- Institut Polytechnique UniLaSalle
- International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (CIHEAM)
- International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)
- International Centre for Biosaline Agriculture (ICBA)
- International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (CIHEAM)
- International Cooperative Alliance (ICA)
- International Federation of Beekeepers’ Associations (Apinomencia)
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
- International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
- International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS)
- International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)
- Interpeace
- Italian Research Institutions: CNR; CREA; ENEA; ISPRA
- Japan International Research Centre for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS)
- Jiangsu Academy of Agricultural Sciences (JAAS)
- Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research (ZALF)
- LUISS - Libera Università Internazionale degli Studi Sociali Guido Carli
- M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University (MSU)
- Michigan State University
- Mississippi State University
- Natural Resources Institute Finland - LUKES
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- OceanCare
- Pan-African Farmers’ Organisation (PAFO)
- Pan-African Parliament
- Pennsylvania State University
- Polytechnic University of Turin
- RedR Australia
- Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture (RUFORUM)
- Réseau International URGenci (Uргenci)
- Russian State Agrarian University – Moscow Timiryazev Agricultural Academy
- Slow Food
- Strategic Alliance of Catholic Research Universities (SACRU)
- Texas A&M University System
- The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
- Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology (TUAT)
- Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center (CATIE)
- Unión de Universidades de América Latina y el Caribe (UDUAL)
- Union for the Mediterranean (UPM)
- United Arab Emirates University (UAEU)
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Annex 2: International non-governmental organizations with FAO formal status

Consultative Status
1. ACWW Associated Country Women of the World
2. CI Caritas Internationalis
3. ICA International Cooperative Alliance
4. ICC International Chamber of Commerce
5. ICW International Council of Women
6. IFRCRCS International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
7. IUF International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco & Allied Workers Associations (ex-IFPAAW)
8. WFUWO World Federation of Trade Unions
9. WUCWO World Union of Catholic Women’s Organizations

Specialized Consultative Status
1. ACF Action Contre la Faim International
2. AOAC Association of Official Analytical Chemists
3. APIMONIA International Federation of Beekeepers’ Associations
4. BROOKE Brooke - Action for Working Horses and Donkeys
5. CEDR European Council for Rural Law
6. CI Consumers International (ex-IOCU)
7. CIAA Confederation of Food and Drink Industries of the EEC
8. CIGR International Commission of Agricultural Engineering
9. CIPAC Collaborative International Pesticides Analytical Council
10. CLI CropLife International (ex-GCPF & ex-GIFAP)

11. EAAP European Association for Animal Production
12. ETC Group Action Group on Erosion, Technology & Concentration (ex-RAFI)
13. GAFTA Grain and Feed Trade Association
14. IAAE International Association of Agricultural Economists
15. IAALD International Association of Agricultural Information Specialists
16. ICAR International Committee for Animal Recording
17. ICID International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
18. ICIMOD International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
19. ICSU International Council for Science
20. IDF International Dairy Federation

21. IFPO Marine Ingredients Organisation (ex-International Fishmeal & Fish Oil organization & ex-IFOMA)
22. IFHE International Federation for Forestry Research Organizations
23. IFMA International Federation of Margarine Associations
24. IFS International Foundation for Science
25. ILSI International Life Sciences Institute
26. IPU Inter-Parliamentary Union
27. ISC International Society for Citriculture
28. ISF International Seed Federation
29. ISO International Organization for Standardisation
30. IUCN World Conservation Union

31. IUFRO International Union of Forest Science and Technology
32. IUFRO International Union of Forestry Research Organizations
33. IUNS International Union of Nutritional Sciences
34. IUPAC International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
35. IUSS International Union of Soil Science (ex-ISSS)
36. MIJARC International Movements of Catholic Agricultural and Rural Youth
37. SAFE Safeguard for Agricultural Varieties in Europe / Sauvegard pour l’Agriculture des Variétés d’Europe
38. UIS-TAACT Trade Unions International of Workers in Agriculture, Food, Commerce, Textiles and Allied Industries (ex-TUAFCHAI or TUAFCTW)
39. WAAP World Association for Animal Production

40. WILPF Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom
41. WOCCU World Council of Credit Unions
42. WPSA World’s Poultry Science Association
43. WVA World Veterinary Association

Liaison Status
1. AAI ActionAid International
2. AFRACA African Regional Agricultural Credit Association
3. AFS American Fisheries Society
4. ALIDE Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions
5. ANGOC Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development
6. AOCS American Oil Chemists’ Society