

Donor contributions to food systems

DONOR PROFILES

September 2021



Global Donor Platform
for Rural Development

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report of the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD) was produced by the GDPRD Secretariat, under the supervision of the GDPRD Board members and the coordination of Maurizio Navarra, Senior Partnership Officer and Secretariat Coordinator.

In addition to the authors - Jim Woodhill, Director of AgriFoodNexus Consulting and Honorary Research Associate at the University of Oxford; Kristal Jones, Consultant; and Sylvia Otieno, Consultant - the Secretariat would like to acknowledge the support received from Lise Saga and Petronilla Wandeto, Interns, and Alessandro Cordova, Administrative Assistant. The SDG2 Roadmap Thematic Working Group of the GDPRD was also instrumental in providing inputs to the report and validating findings, data and conclusions.

The report was graphically designed and laid out by Andrea Wöhr, Graphic Design Consultant, under the coordination of Michelle Tang, Communications Coordination Analyst in the GDPRD Secretariat. It was edited and galley proofed with the support of the Communications Division of the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

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BILATERAL DONORS

1 Australia

1.1 Overview

The Australian Government's programming and intervention in international development cooperation is spearheaded by its Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). DFAT's development cooperation work is currently guided by its development policy "Partnerships for Recovery: Australia's COVID-19 Development Response". This policy takes a whole-of-government approach and outlines Australia's approach to tackling COVID-19 in its region. Australia's work and engagement with the Food Systems Summit is, however, convened and spearheaded by its Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment. An overview of its national Food Systems Summit dialogues can be found [here](#).

1.2 Guiding strategies

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FACT SHEET: AGRICULTURE

Key areas of engagement: Supporting economic recovery through increased smallholder incomes and improved value chains; strengthening food security and nutrition; improving plant and animal biosecurity; and adapting agriculture to be more resilient, sustainable and adapted to climate change.

Current priorities: Support agriculture as a key driver of economic recovery from COVID-19; support small-scale farmers and entrepreneurs, particularly women, to meet their livelihood and food security needs; whole-of-government support to critical surveillance, response and preparedness for key biosecurity threats; strengthen data collection to support early-warning systems for acute food insecurity; engage communities and policymakers on climate-responsive agricultural production; advocate for more open agricultural trading systems through international and regional forums.

Results in 2019-2020: Strengthened food security and nutrition for farmers in the atoll states of Tuvalu and Kiribati through climate-adapted farming practices; reduced spread of African swine fever in Timor-Leste and Papua New Guinea; expanded high-yield seed availability in Fiji from intensive industry and government engagement, which has helped renew interest in local agricultural production during the COVID-19 pandemic.

PARTNERSHIPS FOR RECOVERY: AUSTRALIA'S COVID-19 DEVELOPMENT RESPONSE

Core action areas: Health security; stability; and economic recovery. In addition, Australia will put a strong emphasis on protecting the most vulnerable, especially women and girls.

- a) **Stability:** A key priority will be supporting countries to maintain core services while designing and implementing effective social and economic policy responses to the pandemic and its aftermath. Core measures include

improved governance, support for social protection, food security, supply chains, resilient markets and school enrolments.

- b) Economic recovery:** Support policymaking that promotes economic response and recovery efforts, private sector resilience, open markets and supply chains, improved livelihoods and inclusive growth.

Geographical focus: The Indo-Pacific, particularly the Pacific, Timor-Leste and South-East Asia.

Principles: Whole-of-government; flexible and responsive; effective partnerships; new approaches and instruments; and evidence-based interventions.

STRATEGY FOR AUSTRALIA'S AID INVESTMENTS IN AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND WATER (2015)

Objectives: Increase contributions to national economic output; increase incomes of rural people; and enhance food, nutrition and water security

Priority areas: Strengthening markets: Increase small-scale farmers' and fisheries' participation along food chains and address constraints to agrifood business, including leveraging private sector investment and innovation. Emphasis will be put on women's economic empowerment.

- a) Innovating for productivity and sustainable resource use:** Improve productivity along food and agriculture value chains and promote more efficient and sustainable use of natural resources, using international and Australian research and expertise.
- b) Promoting effective policy, governance and reform:** Assist partner countries to achieve more effective policy settings to promote sustainable and inclusive growth and open trade, and improve the enabling environment for business, investment and innovation.

Guiding principles: Aiding effectiveness; avoiding trade-distorting investments; engagement with the private sector; responsible investment; adherence to environmental and social safeguards; policy coherence; and evidence and analysis.

OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE NOTE: NUTRITION-SENSITIVE AGRICULTURE (2015)

Pathways to improving nutrition: Increasing year-round access to a range of nutrient-rich foods; increasing incomes for better access to nutrient-rich food and health services, particularly for women; safeguarding and strengthening the capacity of women to provide for the food security, health and nutrition of their families; and integrating nutrition messaging and nutrition-sensitive policies.

DFAT actions to improve nutrition through agriculture: Design new, or adjust existing, agricultural investments to deliver better nutrition outcomes; where appropriate, scale up proven nutrition-sensitive agricultural interventions at the country level; where they exist, consider engaging with country-level multi-stakeholder platforms (such as Scaling Up Nutrition and REACH).

1.3 Food systems framing

Currently, Australia does not have a strategic position on food systems and is working on integrating it in its departments. However, food systems are a primary focus in its Partnerships for Recovery Strategy – given their ability to deliver development and economic activity in regional areas and remote locations affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, its Strategy for Australia's Aid Investments in Agriculture, Fisheries and Water (2015) is underpinned by a food systems approach. In this regard, Australia adopts a whole-of-government and integrated approach that tackles blockages along the entire value chain, including food production, storage, processing, distribution and marketing. This strategy recognizes the interlinkages between agriculture and food nutrition security, water, energy and health. Its programme areas in this field also seek to improve synergies with other sectors, specifically infrastructure, private sector engagement, health, education, ecosystem health, and biodiversity protection and governance. In addition, women's economic empowerment remains a high priority.

Australia is currently implementing various food-system-related initiatives, including the Pacific Food Security Initiative and its work around biosecurity. Most of its interventions are largely targeted to the Pacific region and use a climate change lens.

1.4 Overall approach

Australia's agricultural investment approach recognizes the importance of "market pull" in creating successful interventions that can be scaled up. It gives particular attention to creating new, inclusive business opportunities for small-scale farmers and the agrifood sector. Its best value for money will be using its brokering role to open new markets, catalyse private sector investment and drive the commercial uptake of new technologies.

Generally, Australia has a strong focus and investment in agriculture and innovation, including through the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research, the CGIAR Consortium, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation and the Department of Agriculture. Australia also seeks to develop the capacity of research and innovation organizations in partner countries, in part supported by the Australia Awards. It also strengthens its engagement with the private sector through new funding modalities and better use of market incentives to leverage business and investments and scale up the adoption of innovation. In addition, Australia seeks to expand its collaboration with other leading development actors (including bilateral partners, major global forums, multilateral agencies, development banks and NGOs) and participation in regional and global forums.

1.5 Flagship programmes/Examples of successful projects

PACIFIC FOOD SECURITY INITIATIVE (US\$9.5 MILLION, 2020-2022)

Through this initiative, Australia will work with governments, the private sector, NGOs and other community partners as well as with regional organizations and

other donors to increase the availability and affordability of local, nutritious foods, which are vital for health and long-term well-being. By invigorating Pacific food systems, Australia seeks to generate significant local income and employment, boosting economic opportunities for rural communities and providing effective, sustainable pathways to assist with recovery.

**GROW ASIA PARTNERSHIP WITH THE WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM
(US\$15.6 MILLION, 2014-2022)**

Description: Grow Asia aims to strengthen sustainable and inclusive agricultural development and food security in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations region. It works to improve inclusive and environmentally responsible agricultural development and food security in that region by unlocking private sector investment and supporting regional cooperation. So far, it has collaborated with more than 520 partner organizations and 46 working groups across its six country partnerships to reach more than 1.7 million smallholder farmers.

Target countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines and Viet Nam.

**MARKET DEVELOPMENT FACILITY (PHASES 1 AND 2:
US\$121.8 MILLION, 2011-2022)**

Description: The Market Development Facility is an Australian Government multi-country initiative that uses a market systems approach to promote sustainable economic development by raising incomes for women and men in its partner countries. It enhances investments and coordination and strengthens inclusive economic growth by connecting individuals, businesses, governments and NGOs with each other. It is implemented by Palladium, in partnership with Swisscontact.

Target countries: Fiji, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste.

**THE CAMBODIA AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN (CAVAC) PROGRAMME
(PHASES 1 AND 2: US\$144.7 MILLION, 2010-2021)**

Description: CAVAC's overarching goal is to promote a commercially viable, resilient agriculture sector supporting inclusive growth. It supports profitable irrigated agriculture and an increasingly competitive agriculture industry. In its first phase, CAVAC developed a "proof of concept" approach to community-led, sustainable irrigation infrastructure. In the context of the COVID-19 crisis, CAVAC will focus on three key areas: expanding reporting, improving communication platforms and brokering of new interventions through a "build back better" approach.

Approach: Partnering with the private sector to deliver commercially viable productivity improvements; conducting applied research and analysis; building capacity and skills in public, private and community organizations; supporting the Royal Government of Cambodia to strengthen policy-setting and policy implementation; delivering sustainable irrigation services directly to communities; fostering linkages between public, private and research sector institutions; and providing demand-driven advisory services for irrigation infrastructure investments and policies.

2 Canada

2.1 Overview

Canada's international development, humanitarian, and peace and security assistance efforts are led by its [Global Affairs Canada](#) department. Its international development cooperation work is currently guided by its Feminist International Assistance Policy, discussed in section 2.2.

2.2 Guiding strategies

CANADA'S FEMINIST INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE POLICY (2017)

Action areas: Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls (core action area); human dignity (health and nutrition, education and humanitarian action); growth that works for everyone; environment and climate action; inclusive governance; and peace and security.

Under the **"growth that works for everyone" action area**, Canada will:

- a) focus its international assistance more on increasing economic leadership and empowerment of women at all levels;
- b) help improve economic opportunities for and resilience of rural women (e.g. increasing productivity by promoting the adoption of climate-smart methods of food production, and supporting local women-led agricultural businesses, including women's cooperatives and associations);
- c) promote greater financial inclusion for women and equal access to capital, markets, digital technology and business development services;
- d) promote women's economic rights (including property rights) and access to decent work;
- e) support technical and vocational training for women; and
- f) help address unpaid work and the disproportionate burden of care shouldered by women.

Guiding principles: Focusing on innovation, research and results; creating more effective partnerships; and responding better to needs and opportunities.

2.3 Food systems framing

Rather than a food systems framing, Canada's current development policy has adopted a feminist approach that puts women and girls at the centre of its efforts and interventions. It will prioritize investments and interventions that primarily advance gender equity and women's and girls' empowerment. Although its policy is currently addressing various food system and value chain components such as agriculture, nutrition and resilience, it has not been framed as such.

2.4 Overall approach

Canada will increase its support to interventions that advance gender equality and women's empowerment as its principal focus. Canada aims to ensure that 15 per cent of all its bilateral international development assistance specifically targets gender equality and women's empowerment. To deliver its work and advance its feminist agenda, Global Affairs Canada focuses on building productive partnerships with a broad array of actors, including bilateral partnerships with the governments of developing countries, civil society, multilateral and international organizations, philanthropic foundations, the private sector and emerging official donors. Partner countries are the principal partners for Canada's international assistance. Canada will work to ensure that more than 50 per cent of its bilateral international development is directed to sub-Saharan African countries by 2021-2022. It will continue to support sustainable development by increasingly focusing on more effective engagement with fragile states and countries in crisis and forming stronger partnerships for sustainable development and productive partnerships for transition.

3 Finland

3.1 Overview

Finland's international cooperation interventions are designed and implemented by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Finland's agriculture, food security and nutrition projects are thus hosted under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It does not have a specific food security and nutrition strategy, so its work in this area is currently guided by Finland's Development Strategy 2018-2022 and Report on Development Policy Extending Across Parliamentary Terms.

3.2 Guiding strategies

FINLAND'S DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2018-2022

Goals: Eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities.

Priority areas: Strengthening the status and rights of women and girls; strengthening the economic base of developing countries and creating jobs; education, well-functioning societies and democracy; climate change and natural resources, with an emphasis on strengthening adaptation alongside mitigation of climate change; food security and water; meteorology and disaster risk prevention; and forests and safeguarding biodiversity.

Under the fourth goal,¹ Finland seeks to increase people's possibilities to produce or buy food; better access to a high-quality water supply and access to and use of decent toilets; developing countries' investments in sustainable energy solutions,

¹ Food security and natural resources, including access to water and energy.

growing the use of renewable energies and decreasing the use of fossil energies; and sustainable management, use, protection and control of renewable natural resources and ecosystems, such as forests and water bodies. Finland will also work to promote food security by supporting developing countries' agricultural growth and related value chains, promoting agricultural research and supporting farmers' organizations.

Key principles: Human rights; openness; coherence; quality and sustainable results; and partner countries' responsibility for their development.

REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT POLICY EXTENDING ACROSS PARLIAMENTARY TERMS

Goal: The goals of development cooperation are poverty eradication and reduction of inequalities.

Priority areas: Rights of women and girls; education, sustainable economies and decent work; peaceful, democratic societies; climate change; biodiversity; and sustainable management and use of natural resources.

Cross-cutting objectives: Gender equality; non-discrimination; climate resilience and low-emission development; and protection of the environment, with an emphasis on safeguarding biodiversity.

Key principles: Democracy and the rule of law; human rights and non-discrimination; gender equality; freedom of speech and free civil society; sustainable market economy; and the sustainable management and use of energy and natural resources.

3.3 Food systems framing

Food systems framing is relevant to Finland's overall strategy, but its work has not been organized around this approach. Some of Finland's projects touch on some components of the food system, for example nutrition, water, forests, climate change and gender issues, but they do not target the food system as a whole. At the moment, its work in food security and nutrition uses a climate change lens.

3.4 Overall approach

Unlike other donors, Finland does not have a development implementation agency, so all of its funding goes through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Development aid is disbursed either through contracts with consultant companies, in the case of bilateral projects, or through various multilateral organizations, for example to the World Food Programme to support its school feeding programme. A significant amount of Finland's development funding is contributed as unearmarked funding to various multilateral organizations, for example the Green Climate Fund and IFAD. Additional funding is also allocated to strengthening the operating conditions of United Nations specialized agencies and other multilateral organizations whose results have been found effective and efficient. Finland also invests through bilateral aid, particularly for its meteorological and land registration programmes. In addition, it invests through the private sector through Finnfund (in the sustainable agriculture sector, it focuses on the entire agricultural value chain, particularly in agribusiness). Finland also

invests in developing finance, especially through the [Finland-International Finance Corporation \(IFC\) Blended Finance for Climate Program](#), World Bank and the Nordic Development Fund. Through the Finland-IFC Blended Finance for Climate Program, Finland will invest EUR 114 million alongside the IFC in climate change mitigation and adaptation projects. Finland also supports [civil society organizations and foundations](#), and international NGOs, especially those that focus on the basic needs and rights of the poorest people in developing countries, such as social development, education, health, better livelihoods and rural development. Finland's investment in research and development is mainly through European Union (EU) agriculture, food security and nutrition research projects. In addition, the Academy of Finland also has earmarked funding for development research.

3.5 Main areas of investment

Finland boosts the opportunities of people in developing countries to produce and source safe, healthy and nutritious food. Finland supports access for food producers to food value chains and markets to strengthen food systems and for the food systems to improve food and nutrition security, and increase access to income. Solutions to land governance issues are part of these efforts. Finland aims to ensure that the food systems of developing countries are climate and environmentally friendly, and economically and socially sustainable. This work also takes into account the interdependencies of food, water, forests and energy.

3.6 Flagship programmes/Examples of successful projects

RESPONSIBLE AND INNOVATIVE LAND ADMINISTRATION PROJECT

Description: The Responsible and Innovative Land Administration Project aims to ensure that people in rural areas have greater land tenure security and are empowered to participate in land-use management to reduce land degradation. The first phase was implemented between 2011 and 2017, and the second phase is ongoing and will be implemented until 2021.

Objectives: Better land administration; greater land tenure security for people in rural Ethiopia; capacity-building for government land administrators; increased supply of skilled manpower to the land administration sector; sustainable land management practices; and improved rural livelihoods and economic well-being.

Results areas: **Area 1** (development and roll-out of the National Rural Land Administration Information System, systematic land registration); **Area 2** (monitoring and evaluation system development and supporting National Spatial Data Infrastructure processes); and **Area 3** (scaling up the technical and vocational education training programme, funding a Master of Science scholarship and supporting short-term technical training).

Key outcomes: Development of the second-level land certification system in Ethiopia and getting it accepted as a national method; development of the first technical, vocational, education and training programme on rural cadastre and land registration in Ethiopia; and development of the National Rural Land Administration

Information System and getting it accepted as the primary land information system in the country.

4 France

4.1 Overview

France adopted an international strategy for food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture, which identifies its strategic operations and will guide its work for 2019–2024. France's priorities are set by the [French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs](#) and are implemented through the [French Development Agency](#) [Agence Française de Développement] (AFD). A significant portion of its development cooperation projects is implemented through the AFD.

4.2 Guiding strategies

[FRANCE'S INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY FOR FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE \(2019\)](#)

Objectives:

- a) **Reinforce global governance of food security and nutrition:** Promote greater synergy between the themes of environment and food security and nutrition; improve the efficiency of the institutions in charge of food security and nutrition; support responsible private sector investment in the agricultural sector as a lever for food security; promote a new global impetus for research in sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition; advocate in the international arena for a multisectoral approach to problems of nutrition; and encourage efforts towards effective international coordination.
- b) **Develop sustainable agricultural and food systems:** Support the implementation of nationally determined contributions concerning the climate and for national communications on adaptation submitted in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; strengthen rural development programmes based on a territorial approach by the AFD through customized and governance mechanisms; support regional and national agroecology projects; and endorse in the international forums the recognition of agriculture and agricultural and food systems as key sectors that can offer solutions to the problems of adaptation and resilience to climate change, as well as mitigation.
- c) **Reinforce France's action in nutrition:** Enhance the mainstreaming of nutrition in France's humanitarian and development programmes and strategies, through the intervention areas identified in the nutrition road map for France's international action; develop a nutrition project portfolio in priority countries identified in the nutrition road map and the Sahel area; and

support nutrition-sensitive agriculture and promote food systems producing nutritional, healthy, safe and sustainable food that is accessible to all.

- d) **Support the structuring of sustainable agrifood sectors to promote the creation of decent jobs in rural areas, particularly for young people:** Safeguard access to land; extend access to financial services for family farmers; develop transport infrastructure in rural areas; improve and scale up training opportunities for rural young people; finance training programmes for executives, technicians, farmers and breeders; support producers and agrifood inter-branch and distribution organizations; participate in, and support, international initiatives for agriculture and sustainable breeding; and foster the emergence of value chain strategies.
- e) **Strengthen food assistance actions for vulnerable populations and improve their resilience:** Strengthen tools such as French programmed food assistance; contribute to the interministerial decision on breakdown of aid; participate in international action towards reducing hunger, such as the Food Assistance Convention; and target neglected areas with the Muskoka Fund "Peace and Resilience".

4.3 Food systems framing

France recognizes the food systems framing and has started using the term internally. However, its strategy and other official documents are still based on a food security and nutrition lens. Various food systems components are increasingly being taken into consideration, for instance looking at the interlinkages between food security and nutrition and environmental health, climate change and agriculture. "Food systems" is considered a useful frame from a strategic point of view in trying to better connect different investment areas, for instance understanding the impacts of food systems on biodiversity or climate change. However, from an operational point of view, its projects focus on a few components rather than the whole food system.

4.4 Overall approach

The implementation of France's strategy on food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture will be based on a partner-based approach, and includes the EU and other European partners, civil society, research institutes, private sector stakeholders and foundations. France is financing multilateral institutions, particularly the Rome-based agencies and the World Bank. It also funds the Committee on World Food Security, which it considers an important multilateral and multi-stakeholder forum to advance food system policies. Most bilateral funding goes through the AFD and some French ministries. France also has specific funding that is channelled through NGOs. France also funds research and development organizations such as the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development.

4.5 Main areas of investment

France's main areas of investment are highlighted in its strategy, but can be broadly classified into the following areas: governance, climate change, sustainable agriculture, nutrition (increasing finance to nutrition), value chains (including family farmers) and increasing resilience (including food assistance). Furthermore, AFD's framework (operational translation of the French strategy) has three pillars: **ecological transition of productive systems** in agriculture, fisheries and timber; **integrated rural development** (including territorial approaches with support for decentralization, natural resource management and participation of rural communities); and **enabling institutional and political environments** (includes support to sectoral policies, and public and private institutions). AFD is active in the transition to agroecological production, in the development of agricultural services, training, advice, extension, decentralization of rural areas, food supply, gender issues, climate and nutrition.

4.6 Flagship programmes/Examples of successful projects

Digitisation: Economic and Social Impacts in Rural Areas: France contributes to this initiative through the EU. For more details, see section 19.

THE GREAT GREEN WALL ACCELERATOR

Description: The Great Green Wall Accelerator was launched by France together with international partners to facilitate and coordinate the Great Green Wall initiative, an ambitious undertaking to tackle land degradation, capture carbon and create jobs in 11 Sahelian countries. One of the ambitions of the Great Green Wall initiative is to scale rehabilitation and restoration activities over the coming decade, with a view to reaching the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): restore 100 million hectares of degraded land by 2030, sequester carbon, boost food security and support local communities to adapt to climate change. So far, a total of 17.8 Mha land is under restoration or has been rehabilitated in the Great Green Wall member states. To reach a total area of 100 Mha by 2030, it would be necessary to substantially increase the current pace of land restoration from 1.9 Mha/year on average to 8.2 Mha/year.

International partners: World Bank, Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, African Development Bank, European Investment Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Fund for Agricultural Development, European Commission and African Union.

PREVENTING ZOOONOTIC DISEASE EMERGENCE

Preventing Zoonotic Disease Emergence is an innovative international initiative launched at the 2021 One Planet Summit with the ambition of understanding the risks of emergence of zoonotic infectious diseases, to develop and implement innovative methods to improve prevention, early detection and resilience, including in food systems, to ensure rapid response to the risks of emerging infectious diseases of animal origin. It has both a research and an operational dimension.

International partners: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the EU.

5 Germany

5.1 Overview

Within the German Government, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development [Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung] (BMZ) is responsible for Germany's development policy. BMZ's task is to determine the objectives of German development policy; to negotiate with about 80 partner countries worldwide regarding bilateral cooperation; and to play a part in shaping multilateral cooperation. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the United Nations forms the international framework for Germany's development policy. A special focus for BMZ is creating better opportunities in the countries where refugees originate. Other important topics are global food security, sustainable economic development and climate action. For the implementation of its projects, BMZ relies on the following organizations, among others: the German Society for International Cooperation [Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit] (GIZ), Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau Group and Engagement Global – Service for Development Initiatives.

5.2 Guiding strategies

DEVELOPMENT POLICY AS FUTURE-ORIENTED PEACE POLICY

Road maps for global sustainable development:

- a) **A world without poverty and hunger is possible:** Promoting equitable growth and shared prosperity – combating extreme inequality; expanding the scope of food security in the light of climate change; an integrated approach to poverty reduction; strengthening human rights, equality and inclusion; and managing population dynamics and demographic change.
- b) **The new global imperative: combating climate change, keeping within the boundaries** – Promoting global greenhouse gas neutrality, mitigating and guarding against climate impacts; preserving biodiversity, protecting the seas and halting soil degradation; protecting natural resources, including a circular economy worldwide; and managing urbanization and promoting smart urban growth.
- c) **Promoting development opportunities, mitigating the causes of displacement and safeguarding peace:** Preventing violent conflict from erupting and managing crises; demanding and promoting good governance; and addressing the challenge in displacement and fragility – protecting, respecting and fulfilling human rights.
- d) **Creating a fairer world economy:** Facilitating fair trade and expanding technology transfer; promoting sustainable production and consumption patterns; mobilizing private finance and investment for sustainable development – “from billions to trillions”; creating transparent and regulated financial flows and markets; and addressing digitalization as a challenge and an opportunity.

e) Global partnerships for the 2030 Agenda (partnership with civil society):

Partnership with the science and research community; partnership with the private sector; partnerships at the municipal level; cooperation with the EU; cooperation in international forums and institutions; and cooperation with global development partners.

BMZ'S 2030 REFORM STRATEGY

The recent reform strategy focuses development measures and funding even more strategically, effectively and efficiently and is aimed at a new quality of cooperation with partner countries.

Pillars: More emphasis on partner countries delivering results by themselves; partnerships with countries that are pursuing reforms; promoting private investment; and creating the right conditions for fair trade.

Primary focus: Overcoming hunger and poverty, and implementation of the 2030 Agenda to achieve the 17 SDGs.

Priority areas: Peace and inclusive societies; a world without hunger (food security, rural development and agriculture); training and sustainable growth for decent jobs; responsibility for our planet – climate and energy; and protecting life on Earth – the environment and natural resources.

5.3 Food systems framing

Germany has been instrumental in putting sustainable hunger reduction on the international agenda. The food systems framing aligns with some of the BMZ's development programmes. Germany provides significant food systems-related investments across the globe, especially in the context of the special initiative One World – No Hunger. Under this initiative, several comprehensive programmes cover various food systems elements ranging from production and value chains through trade and markets to diets and nutrition. The upcoming United Nations Food Systems Summit plays an important role in shaping food systems globally. Germany is very active in Action Track 1 and in support of national dialogues in partner countries. Currently, the BMZ's new One World – No Hunger strategy is being finalized. It emphasizes that a world without hunger is possible within planetary boundaries and recognizes food systems as an overarching frame. The strategy aligns three key areas of action: sustainable agriculture; rural development, including agroecology; and food and nutrition security. Mainstreaming food systems thinking into Germany's One World – No Hunger strategy portfolio is envisaged. Efforts aim to increase synergies and reduce trade-offs between programmes to help strengthen resilient food systems in its partner countries.

5.4 Main areas of investment

Discussed under sections 5.2 and 5.5.

5.5 Flagship programmes/Examples of successful projects

THE SPECIAL INITIATIVE ONE WORLD – NO HUNGER

Description: The special initiative One World – No Hunger was launched in 2014. It facilitates over 300 projects that focus on the structural causes of hunger and food insecurity and promote rural development to create opportunities to escape poverty and undernutrition or malnutrition.

Goals until 2024: Improve nutrition for more than 7.5 million people, particularly women and children; support 2 million people coping with the impact of climate change; sustainably increase the income of 3.2 million smallholders; restore 1.7 million hectares of degraded soil; secure land rights for at least 140,000 smallholder households; provide access to agricultural finance for 1.9 million agribusinesses; and support more than 330,000 individuals in accessing new employment opportunities in rural areas.

Thematic focus: Under the overarching umbrella of rural development that preserves the natural resources and increases resilience to climate change and crisis, the key areas of the special initiative One World – No Hunger are improving framework conditions for sustainable rural development; promoting innovation and boosting value addition; combating malnutrition and overnutrition; protecting and restoring fertile soils and safeguarding access to land; agricultural financing; vocational training and youth employment in rural areas; climate-smart agriculture; agroecology and organic farming; livestock farming and animal health; and agroforestry, reforestation and sustainable forest use.

Examples of strategic approaches/projects:

- a) **Supporting innovation:** In 16 partner countries of German cooperation, BMZ has established green innovation centres for the agriculture and food sector. These are development and training networks that bring together many local, German and international partners. They support the introduction and dissemination of innovation and drive sustainable agricultural development with a focus on sustainable production, storage, transportation, processing and marketing of food.
- b) **Building the knowledge base and capacity:** For instance, through **international agricultural research** (BMZ provides around EUR 20 million of funding annually for 17 international agricultural research centres) and **research cooperation for the Global Food Security programme** supported by the German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture.
- c) **Targeted approach:** BMZ aims to implement various targeted approaches to specific target groups, that is directing efforts towards marginalized communities, smallholder farmers who are close to achieving commercial viability and food-processing companies.
- d) **Access to appropriate financial services:** BMZ aims to improve access to financial services in partner countries, for example by setting up specialized agricultural funds, introducing new and adapted financial products, and providing support for microfinance institutions.

- e) **Agricultural development and trade policy coherence:** Supporting developing countries and emerging economies to ensure that their agricultural and trade policies are conducive to development, including building the capacity of policymakers, the science and research community, and civil society in partner countries to conduct policy impact assessments of their trade and agricultural strategies.

Successes of the One World – No Hunger initiative (2014-2019): More than 3 million people, particularly women and children, are better nourished, and over 990,000 hectares of degraded soil and forests has been restored and is now managed sustainably. More than 700,000 agribusinesses gained access to agricultural finance, over 1 million smallholder households have increased their income, and about 700,000 people in rural areas benefit from improved skills development. Land rights for more than 80,000 smallholder households have been secured.

6 Italy

6.1 Overview

The Italian Government's policies and strategies on development cooperation are guided by a three-year programming plan that sets out strategic guidelines on geographical and sector priorities, implementation mechanisms, instruments and financial allocations. It is currently in the process of developing a new programming document that will guide its work for the next three years (2021-2023). Italy's priorities are set by the [Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation](#) and are implemented through the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation. With regards to food security and nutrition-related interventions, Italy is currently revising its strategic guidelines on rural development and food security.

6.2 Guiding strategies

THREE-YEAR PROGRAMMING AND POLICY PLANNING DOCUMENT

Priorities, instruments and implementation modalities: Humanitarian aid (top priority in the most fragile contexts: Iraq, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen, the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, Palestine and the Central African Republic); migration and development; agriculture and food security; environment; energy; health; education; global citizenship education; culture, development and creative industries; juvenile justice; debt cancellation; and debt swap.

Agriculture and food security focus areas: Strengthening agrifood systems and value chains, food security and nutrition; leveraging the role and abilities of women; and transforming the productive system into an element of economic development and social emancipation.

Specific focus: Adoption of techniques and practices for cultivation, transformation and sustainable consumption; qualitative and quantitative improvement of production; increasing the profit margins of small-scale producers and strengthening them and, especially, their associations, in the phases of post-harvest transformation, distribution and sale, while encouraging responsible investment (with the “virtuous” involvement of the private sector).

Strategic guidelines: Humanitarian aid; social commitment; empowerment of women; concentration on strategic sectors such as agriculture and food security, nutrition, productive value chains, environment and development support for the private sector; migration and development; focus on least developed countries, fragile states and low-income countries; and importance of certain geographical areas.

Geographical priorities: The Sahel and East Africa, the Mediterranean Basin and the Middle East (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Tunisia), Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Balkans, the Afghan-Pakistan region and Myanmar in South-East Asia and, lastly, Cuba and El Salvador in Central America – extending the regional approach to include Honduras and Guatemala, and Bolivia in the Andean region.

6.3 Food systems framing

In its current programming documents, Italy’s food systems approach is applied in projects that focus on rural development and food security contexts, on specific thematic areas in the food system such as value chains, rural infrastructure, agricultural production and nutrition. In designing its interventions, Italy considers the interconnectedness and synergies between different systems and embraces a holistic approach to relate/contribute to food system transformations. For example, the current version of thematic guidelines on agriculture, rural development and food security adopts a highly integrated approach between these three fields of action, while promoting synergies with other development sectors such as environmental management, health, education and infrastructure. The new strategic guidelines on rural development and food security that will soon be coming into force will reflect the increasing importance of the food system transformation in the Italian cooperation strategy. Finally, concerning the food system Action Tracks, all five are relevant to Italy’s work, and there are specific projects that address all of them.

6.4 Overall approach

One pathway of Italy’s investment is through banks and multilateral development funds. According to the Three-year Programming and Policy Planning Document from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy contributes to the replenishment of various development banks, including the International Development Association, the African Development Fund and the Asian Development Fund. From its programming document, Italy is the tenth largest donor to the Eighteenth Replenishment of the International Development Association (a contribution of EUR 570 million), sixth largest donor to the African Development Fund Fourteenth Replenishment (commitment of EUR 250 million) and tenth largest donor to

the Asian Development Bank (contribution of US\$2.5 billion). In addition, Italy contributed a replenishment fund of US\$300 million to the Multilateral Investment Fund of the Inter-American Development Bank Group. Italy also has bilateral partnerships and cooperates with development banks, for example cofinancing for projects with the African Development Bank. This pathway also includes voluntary contributions to the United Nations system.

Italy's bilateral aid is through grants and soft loans, especially for larger infrastructure projects. It also makes contributions to various research institutions, United Nations agencies (giving special attention to the Rome-based agencies) and other international organizations. Grant funds are also allocated for projects proposed by the civil society organizations and non-profit bodies in the priority sectors indicated in the Programming and Policy Planning Document. Furthermore, Italy pursues innovative forms of partnerships with private for-profit and non-profit actors, to implement specific projects designed to achieve goals with a social impact in priority partner countries. Such mechanisms include cofinancing of projects selected through public procedures.

6.5 Main areas of investment

Italy is currently preparing its new programming policy document, which will guide Italian cooperation work in food security and nutrition while determining its main investment areas for the next three years. For 2020, Italy focused on various thematic priorities, including the agrifood chain, agroecology, supporting small-scale farmers, supporting cooperatives, access to credits, food security and nutrition, and agro-industrial parks. It also focused on cross-cutting issues such as gender and environmental protection. For 2020, the response to COVID-19 was the highest priority, followed by investments in food security and rural development sectors.

6.6 Flagship programmes/Examples of successful projects

[Digitisation: Economic and Social Impacts in Rural Areas](#) – financed through the EU. See section 19.

Several initiatives/programmes to strengthen key agricultural production such as coffee, cocoa, olive oil and dates, mostly implemented in Africa and South America, consistent with the food system Action Tracks.

7 Japan

7.1 Overview

Japan has assisted 190 countries and regions since 1954. Characteristics of Japan's development cooperation include support for self-help efforts, sustainable economic growth and human security. Japan's international development work is mainly implemented by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Japan's current development cooperation work is guided by its Priority Policy for Development Cooperation (2017). In addition, JICA's work on agriculture is guided by its Thematic Guidelines on Agricultural and Rural Development (2011).

7.2 Guiding strategies

PRIORITY POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (2017)

Priority areas: Developing an environment for international peace, stability and prosperity, and sharing universal values; **addressing global issues towards achieving the SDGs and promoting human security** (assistance for the implementation of the SDGs; health, women and education; and disaster prevention, tsunami countermeasures, climate change and global environmental issues); and **economic diplomacy aimed at "high-quality growth" together with developing countries and contributing to regional revitalization** (promoting high-quality infrastructure and improving the business environment; assistance for the overseas expansion of local governments, small and medium-sized enterprises, etc.; promoting the internalization of Japan's technologies and systems; and developing industrial human resources).

JICA'S THEMATIC GUIDELINES ON AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2011)

Development objectives of cooperation in agricultural and rural development:

- a) **Sustainable agricultural production: policy support** (mid-term objective – capacity-building for policy planning and implementation in the field of agriculture and rural development).
- b) **Improvement of capital production** (mid-term objective – improving, maintaining, conserving and managing production infrastructure).
- c) **Establishment and dissemination of production technology** (mid-term objective – capacity-building for research and development).
- d) **Improving farm management** (mid-term objective – supporting farmers' organizations).
- e) **Environmental considerations** (mid-term objective – response to global environmental issues).

- f) **Stable food supply** (mid-term objectives – formulating food supply/demand policy; improving import systems; and proper use of food aid).
- g) **Promoting dynamic rural communities** (mid-term objectives – promoting rural areas' response to decentralization; improving the distribution and sale of food; promoting the agricultural processing industry; strengthening export promotion measures; improving non-farming income; and improving the rural living environment).
- h) **More careful consideration of the environment** (promoting livelihood improvement; improving the health and education standard of rural areas; participatory rural development; and gender in rural communities).

7.3 Overall approach

Between 1954 and 2019, Japan assisted 190 countries and regions totalling US\$550.5 billion (gross) and US\$387.5 billion (net). Of this, US\$440 billion (gross) was through bilateral aid. Under bilateral aid, US\$120 billion was through grant aid, US\$70 billion was through technical cooperation and US\$250 billion was through loan aid. US\$110 billion was invested through multilateral aid.

7.4 Flagship programmes/Examples of successful projects

South Sudan: Project for Comprehensive Agricultural Development Master Plan: JICA has provided support to South Sudan since its independence for the development of a comprehensive agricultural development master plan to establish peace and promote development. This master plan was officially approved in 2015.

Egypt: Project for Strengthening Water Management Transfer: JICA provided assistance to improve the efficiency of water use in Egypt's agricultural sector by utilizing the techniques and knowledge of Japan's farmer participation-type water management.

Viet Nam: The Project for the Development of Crop Genotypes for Midlands and Mountain Areas of North Vietnam: This project is a Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development project to assist the Vietnamese Government to achieve its goal of "developing new high-yield varieties of rice using minimal agricultural materials that are resistant to pest damage and with a short cultivation period, and adapting the varieties to Viet Nam".

8 Republic of Korea

8.1 Overview

The Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) is the Republic of Korea's development cooperation agency, established in 1991. It is a unified grant provider that delivers grant-based programmes through its development projects, development experience programme, international volunteer and fellowships programmes, emergency relief provision and multilateral cooperation, among others. KOICA operates in 44 country offices globally. Its current work in the agriculture and rural development sector is guided by its Mid-term Sectoral Strategy 2016-2020. In 2015, The Korean Government selected 24 priority countries (11 in Asia, 7 in Africa, 4 in Central and South America, and 2 in the Middle East and Commonwealth of Independent States), out of 134 partner countries.

8.2 Guiding strategies

KOICA'S MID-TERM SECTORAL STRATEGY 2016-2020

Priority sectors: Education, health, governance, agriculture and rural development, and technology, environment and energy.

Cross-cutting areas: Gender equality, climate change response, and science, technology and innovation.

In the agriculture and rural development sector, KOICA will focus on the following areas:

- **Sustainable production and expanding market access:** Agricultural production based on agroecological food production systems to increase productivity and improve conservation in partner countries; construction of innovative food value chains supported from the farmer-based cooperative by smallholders; and business support for the entire value chain from agricultural production and consumption.
- **Inclusive and sustainable rural development:** Regional development strategy and practice for the government to actively support the local people involved in leadership; and setting an appropriate spatial extent for project implementation that is based on partner countries' national strategies for regional development.
- **Natural resource and farming system conservation by responding to climate change:** Strengthening smallholders' capacity to cope with disasters; building national management capacity for agricultural and bioresources conservation; and creating a system to share the benefits from natural resources.

8.3 Overall approach

According to the Mid-term Strategy for Development Cooperation, 77 per cent of the Republic of Korea's official development aid (ODA) is bilateral ODA, and the remaining 23 per cent is multilateral ODA. Within bilateral ODA, grants account for 62 per cent and concessional loans account for the remaining 38 per cent. In terms of geographical distribution, 46 per cent of the total bilateral ODA goes to Asian countries and 24 per cent is allocated to African countries. By sector, 27 per cent of the budget goes towards developing the economic infrastructure while 42 per cent of the total amount of bilateral ODA is allocated to supporting social infrastructure. Support for NGOs, emergency relief aid and public-private partnerships has also doubled compared with previous years. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through KOICA, and the Ministry of Strategy and Finance, through the Economic Development Cooperation Fund, will execute about 76 per cent of the annual ODA budget, while other government agencies implement the remaining 24 per cent.

8.4 Main areas of investment²

- **Sustainable production and expanding market access:** Major programmes – increased food production; construction of agricultural production infrastructure; enhancement of value chains; extension of agricultural techniques, including post-harvest technology; promotion of agricultural cooperatives; and capacity development for young people.
- **Inclusive and sustainable rural development:** Major programmes – sustainable village development, support local leadership.
- **Natural resource and farming system conservation by responding to climate change:** Major programmes – conservation of fishery and forestry resources; agrobiodiversity conservation; consulting for a national strategy of forestry development; and sustainable forestry management.

8.5 Flagship programmes/Examples of successful projects

THE PROJECT FOR IRRIGATION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT TO IMPROVE RICE PRODUCTIVITY IN EL PORVENIR, EL SALVADOR (2013-2018, US\$4.70 MILLION)

Aim: Ensure sustainability by utilizing underground water and solar energy.

Interventions: Supporting monetization of solar energy generation and expanding additional income generation.

² See [KOICA's website](#).

9 Norway

9.1 Overview

Norway's international development work is spearheaded by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs and implemented mainly by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation. The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation is a directorate under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and its terms of reference and strategies are issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Climate and Environment. Its current work in food security and nutrition is guided by its Action Plan on Sustainable Food Systems in the Context of Norwegian Foreign and Development Policy, discussed in section 9.2.

9.2 Guiding strategies

FOOD, PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT: THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION PLAN ON SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS IN THE CONTEXT OF NORWEGIAN FOREIGN AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY (2019-2023)

Overall objective: Ensure increased food security through the development of food systems.

Thematic focus areas:

- a) **Food production:** Objective – increased sustainable, climate-resilient food production and increased productivity from agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture sectors.
- b) **Value creation and markets:** Objective – increased sustainable value creation and private sector development in the food sector to ensure stable access to healthy and safe food and reduce food waste
- c) **Nutrition and diet:** Objective – improved nutrition and sustainable consumption patterns owing to improved knowledge and access to healthy diets, safe food and clean drinking water
- d) **Policy and governance:** Objective – sustainable food systems are promoted at national, regional and global levels, and strengthened through institution-building.

Key development policy priorities for Norwegian development policy: health, education, private sector development, agriculture and renewable energy, climate change, environment and oceans, and humanitarian aid.

Targets: Develop, make accessible, apply and scale up knowledge and technology needed for sustainable and climate-resilient food production; increased biodiversity in food production; more sustainable and climate-smart food production; food producers and their local communities are better equipped to deal with natural disasters and other adverse impacts of climate change; develop and strengthen sustainable value chains from source to markets; improve food safety, and animal

and plant health in partner countries; information and guidance on maternal and child health are enhanced, and measures to improve nutrition for schoolchildren, young people and adults have been implemented; and develop and strengthen global and regional frameworks for sustainable food systems as well as national policies and governance structures for these systems.

9.3 Food systems framing

Food systems framing is fully adopted and integrated in the Norwegian Action Plan on Sustainable Food Systems. The strategy places the food value chain in a broader food system and considers elements such as climate, health, environment, infrastructure and institutions interlinked to them. It considers the entire food value chain from food production, processing and distribution to sale and consumption, as well as related environmental and socio-economic impact.

9.4 Overall approach

Norway cooperates with a broad range of partners in the implementation of its policies, including:

Civil society, research institutions and the private sector: Norway has strong research centres of expertise in fields relating to food systems. In addition, Norway supports the CGIAR Consortia. Norway also facilitates public–private partnerships, especially in the development of supply chains, value chains and markets. It also works to strengthen the private sector in low-income countries. For example, Norway supports the Food and Land Use Coalition, a public–private initiative that supports countries to identify their comparative advantages and develop strategies for exporting and importing food.

Bilateral and regional cooperation: Norway works closely with both the authorities and target groups through bilateral cooperation. There has been increased emphasis on private sector development and foreign investment, rather than on traditional aid. Norway also supports regional organizations, for example the African Union.

The multilateral system: Approximately half of Norway’s aid is channelled through multilateral actors. Its important multilateral actors include the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, IFAD, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children’s Fund, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Trade Organization.

10 Switzerland

10.1 Overview

The Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) currently has four departments: Global Cooperation, South Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Eastern Europe Cooperation. Its work in food security is currently undertaken by the Global Programme Food Security Division, which is housed in the Global Cooperation Department. Other issues handled in this department include climate change, water, migration and health. Switzerland's action in agriculture and food security is currently guided by the recently developed Global Programme Food Security Programme Framework 2021-24. The Global Cooperation Department handles both country and global dimensions.

10.2 Guiding strategies

GLOBAL PROGRAMME FOOD SECURITY: PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK 2021-24

Description: The Global Programme Food Security aims to enhance the sustainability of food systems and shares the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' vision aligned with the universal right to adequate food. Its **overall goal** is to support transformation towards sustainable and resilient food systems in line with agroecological principles to achieve food security and nutrition, realizing the right to adequate food for all, in particular for women and young smallholder farmers and disadvantaged urban consumers in low-income countries and lower-middle-income countries.

Thematic entry points: Agroecological production; inclusive agricultural and food market systems; and improved diets for healthy nutrition.

Strategic priorities and outcomes:

- **Enhanced global governance:** Inclusive and participatory process towards food systems and the Food Systems Summit 2021; key multilateral partners effectively contribute to transform food systems; and development and implementation of international frameworks, voluntary guidelines or technical standards on the right to adequate food.
- **Agroecological food production:** Improved resource efficiency and resilience of agroecosystems; and increased co-creation and sharing of knowledge.
- **Inclusive agricultural food market systems:** Inclusive and responsible agricultural investments to enable effective agroecological and competitive rural-urban agricultural value chain frameworks; and strengthened resilience of women and young smallholder farmers through safety nets and risk transfer mechanisms.

- **Sustainable and healthy diets for improved nutrition:** Policies, initiatives and innovation enable conducive framework conditions for healthy and sustainably produced food; improved access to safe, healthy, nutritious and sustainably produced food, particularly for women, children and the most vulnerable groups; and enhanced consumer demand and desire for healthy and sustainably produced food choices through information and behaviour change.
- **Guiding principles of action:** Influencing international policy and norms; innovation (especially in the enabling of transformative change, capabilities to test and scale up technological, organizational and institutional innovations); expertise and knowledge management; and systemic change.

10.3 Food systems framing

Food systems framing is the focus of the Global Programme Food Security strategy, and Switzerland is working to incorporate it in most of its work. This framing is prominently featured in its strategy document. The strategy features various food system components while paying special attention to the interconnectedness and synergies between different food system elements. In addition, the main priority for its Global Cooperation Department is sustainable food systems, and in this area it aims to bring together agriculture and food security issues. With regards to the Food Systems Summit, SDC engages actively in Action Tracks 2 and 3 through the working groups.

10.4 Overall approach

SDC also invests heavily through its multilateral partners. For instance, approximately half of the Global Cooperation Department's budget goes to multilateral partners, specifically to the CGIAR Consortium and IFAD. In the United Nations system, IFAD and the World Food Programme are its key partners. It also partners with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (on specific issues), but to a lesser extent. The remaining budget is invested mainly as bilateral aid, and for this it partners with a wide array of organizations, including NGOs, and research organizations. Switzerland also invests through the private sector. It currently has a few projects with blended finance mechanisms, and these aim to support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and smallholders through impact investors. Switzerland adopts a multi-country approach for a significant number of its projects. It also works to enhance global governance of the food systems, for example through its contributions to the Committee on World Food Security, the International Land Coalition, and the Scaling Up Nutrition movement. In the global governance arena, Switzerland also partners with civil society and private bodies such as the World Economic Forum (specific to the Food Systems Summit), but to a lesser extent.

10.5 Main areas of investment

The main areas of investment include promoting access to food; production, advisory services and marketing; land rights; preventing desertification and soil erosion; biodiversity; and food aid. With regards to investments in the food systems, SDC has three entry points: agroecological production, responsible and intransitive markets, and improved diets and nutrition. The three entry points are not addressed in silos, but rather follow a circular economy logic and within enhanced governance of the food system. The main target groups are young people, women, smallholders and vulnerable urban consumers.

10.6 Flagship programmes/Examples of successful projects

PLANTWISE, IMPLEMENTED THROUGH THE CENTRE FOR AGRICULTURE AND BIOSCIENCE INTERNATIONAL (CABI)

Description: Established in 2011, Plantwise is a global programme led by CABI, which seeks to prevent farmers' losses to plant health problems. Through this initiative, CABI is working closely with national agricultural advisory services and has established a global plant clinic network, run by trained plant doctors who provide practical health advice to farmers. The plant clinic network is reinforced by the Plantwise Knowledge Bank, a gateway to practical online and offline health information, including diagnostic resources, best practice pest management advice and plant clinic data analysis for specific crops.

Results: Plantwise supported over **44 million smallholder farmers** globally with the knowledge they need to reduce losses to pests and disease, increase food security and improve rural livelihoods; and detected at least **eight new pests**.

REMOTE SENSING-BASED INFORMATION AND INSURANCE FOR CROPS IN EMERGING ECONOMIES

Description: This project was commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. This project aims to reduce the vulnerability of smallholder rice farmers to extreme weather events and increase their economic well-being through satellite-supported crop insurance.

Target countries: Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Thailand and Viet Nam.

Partners: International Rice Research Institute, Sarmap SA, SDC and Swiss Re.

Lead executing agency: Association of Southeast Asian Nations Secretariat – Food, Agriculture and Forestry division.

Results so far: Over **300 employees from government institutions** and agricultural research trained in analysing satellite data.

11 The Netherlands

11.1 Overview

The Netherlands' development cooperation programmes are implemented and coordinated both centrally by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and through its embassies. Its overall work is currently guided by the Policy Document on Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation (2018). Furthermore, its food security and nutrition work, including its priorities, will be guided by the strategic policy note to the Parliament, discussed in section 11.2.

11.2 Guiding strategies

POLICY DOCUMENT ON FOREIGN TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (2018)

Geographical focus: The Netherlands' focus has shifted to the unstable regions of the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, and the Middle East and North Africa, to tackle the root causes of poverty, migration, terrorism and climate change.

Cross-cutting goals: Advancement of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls.

Overarching goals: Preventing conflict and instability; reducing poverty and social inequality; promoting sustainable and inclusive growth and climate action worldwide; and enhancing the Netherlands' international earning capacity.

These goals will be addressed in an integrated way, and thus goals 2 and 3 have been classified under the "investments in stability and poverty reduction" work area, which addresses the following issues.

- a) Education, work and freedom of choice for women and girls.
- b) **Creating employment and income-generating activities:** In Africa, the efforts have been focused on modernizing and strengthening the agricultural sector, for instance supporting farms through the provision of better seeds, irrigation, storage and logistics and promoting business skills. In addition, the Netherlands also invests in promoting inclusive financial services, especially for females and young entrepreneurs.
- c) Freedom of choice and improved access to contraceptives.
- d) Food security, agricultural development and water (focus areas include better nutrition and climate-smart agriculture to boost productivity and revenues, and innovative approaches to promote secure land tenure; water management, drinking water and sanitation).
- e) Just and peaceful societies.
- f) Reception and protection in countries of the origin and cooperation on migration.
- g) Emergency aid and humanitarian diplomacy.

Under the “sustainable and inclusive growth worldwide” work area, the action areas include international climate action, mobilizing the private sector for the SDGs, a focus on digitalization, an integrated approach to value chain sustainability and corporate social responsibility, and investments in a future-proof trade and investment system.

Working method: Cooperation, coordination with national agendas in developing countries, coordination with the Netherlands’ national agendas, and integrated foreign policy and synergy between aid, trade and investment.

TOWARDS A WORLD WITHOUT HUNGER IN 2030: THE DUTCH CONTRIBUTION

Description: This is a joint letter to the Parliament on global food security from the Minister of Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation and the Minister of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality. It sets out the progress of the government on these issues within the framework of the revised policies on foreign trade and development cooperation.

The Netherlands’ key strengths: Innovation, partnerships and demonstrable impact.

Agenda for the coming years:

- a) **Continue with SDG 2:** The goals include ending hunger and malnutrition, promoting inclusive and sustainable growth in the agricultural sector and achieving ecologically sustainable food production systems. The Netherlands will also continue with its efforts to secure land (use) rights, particularly for women and young people.
- b) **Making food systems more sustainable:** Efforts to achieve food security will focus on the following three overarching themes.
 - Nutrition: The Netherlands’ action here will focus on food-insecure consumers and particularly young children, young mothers and prospective mothers. Thus, food security interventions aimed at increasing productivity and/or ecological sustainability will contribute as much as possible to safe and healthy nutrition.
 - Gender.
 - **Jobs**, for instance through sustainable intensification of primary production and processing in value chains, promotion of digital technologies, access to means of production and financial services, job-oriented vocation education and training for young people, strong farmers’ associations, and promotion of an open and safe business climate for women.
 - In making the transition to more sustainable and circular food systems, the Netherlands will focus on **innovation** (e.g. Garbal information service – satellite navigation for pastoralists in Mali); **climate adaptation** (will include interventions that focus on “no regret” options such as better weather forecasts, technologies and innovations that reduce risks and increase opportunities for the adoption of climate-smart practices); and **food losses** (e.g. Food Smart Facility).

Additional specific focus areas: Plant and animal breeding (working to improve local farmers' access to good-quality seeds and, in the multilateral context, working to contribute to the preservation and improvement of genetic material for global food production); and oceans and fisheries (supporting the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' Blue Growth Initiative).

Target regions: The Sahel, the Horn of Africa, and the Middle East and North Africa.

11.3 Food systems framing

Food systems framing is already incorporated in a policy note to Parliament, specifically in the context of enhancing food security. This policy note recognizes the interconnections between sustainability, production, consumption, well-being and nutrition. Thus, the Netherlands strives to adopt an integrated approach to maximize the synergies between different systems. For instance, in its foreign trade and development cooperation, the Netherlands plans to set up integrated programmes in the fields of food security, water and climate action around small urban growth centres in the Sahel region. The approach will focus on increasing vulnerable populations' access to basic services such as food and water, enhancing the sustainability of rainfed agriculture and livestock, and improving protection against floods, water scarcity and water pollution in and around small urban growth centres.

Furthermore, where necessary, and within the framework of the multiannual country strategies, the Netherlands plans to undertake food system analyses to develop context-specific priorities. Where possible, it also intends to focus on combinations of nutrition, agriculture, water, nature and renewable energy at the local level. An example would be the use of solar energy to power water-efficient irrigation. Efforts to achieve food security will also consider the three overarching themes discussed in sections 11.1 and 11.2, above.

11.4 Overall approach

In implementing its policy, the Netherlands works closely with civil society, businesses and knowledge institutions. In developing countries, the Netherlands tailors its interventions to national plans, including those for implementation of the SDGs. At the global level, the Netherlands partners with various multilateral development banks and United Nations agencies. Most importantly, the EU and like-minded EU Member States are its natural partners.

11.5 Main areas of investment

In its foreign trade and development cooperation policy, sexual and reproductive health and rights, water, agriculture, and security and the rule of law remain key priorities. There is still quite a strong private sector orientation in the programmes.

11.6 Flagship programmes/interventions

TOWARD SUSTAINABLE CLUSTERS IN AGRIBUSINESS THROUGH LEARNING IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP (2SCALE)

Description: 2SCALE is an incubator programme that manages a portfolio of public–private partnerships for inclusive business in agrifood sectors and industries. It offers a range of support services to its business champions (small and medium-sized enterprises and farmer groups) and partners, enabling them to produce, transform and supply quality food products.

Objectives: Improve access to nutritious food for at least 1 million bottom of the pyramid consumers; improve the livelihoods of 750,000 smallholders; develop inclusive business with 5,000 micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises; and scale over 60 public–private partnerships.

Target countries: Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and South Sudan.

GEODATA FOR AGRICULTURE AND WATER (G4AW)

Description: G4AW is a programme of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs within the policy priorities for food security and water, executed by the Netherlands Space Office. It promotes and supports satellite and mobile-based services that positively impact the lives of smallholder food producers. The G4AW programme has facilitated 25 public–private partnerships in 15 countries to develop demand-driven and satellite-based information services for smallholders.

Goals: It seeks to **improve the output of the agricultural, pastoral and fishing sectors** in 26 partner countries by providing food producers with relevant information, advice or financial products; **reach a minimum of 10 per cent increase in sustainable food production** and/or an improved financial situation for at least 3 million food producers, by providing them with relevant and timely information services; **help to achieve a 10 per cent more effective use of inputs for food production** (water, seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, etc.); and **focus on sustainable improvement and increasing food production** alongside more efficient use of water in agriculture.

Outcomes: Improve the output of the agricultural, pastoral and fishing sectors by **providing agricultural advice to smallholder food producers; affordable satellite-based insurance**; enhancement of sustainable economic growth and self-reliance by providing **agri-financial services** in rural areas to smallholder farmers; **access to accurate, localized weather information**, allowing farmers to make well-informed decisions and effectively manage and mitigate risk; **market information services** that provide farmers with prices for livestock and staple grains, enabling them to obtain a fair price for their products.

Number of partners: 129

Number of projects: 25

Number of countries: 15

Results: 3,827,100 food producers participating in and trained using G4AW services – 30.4 per cent female users (direct users) and 44.3 per cent young users (direct users); 1,418,900 food producers with improved food production; 1,142,800 subscriptions to G4AW services; and 4,807,000 ha of land managed by reached farmers.

12 United Kingdom

12.1 Overview

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Department for International Development (DFID) were merged in 2020 into one department – the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO). In light of this reorganization, the FCDO is currently undergoing an internal reprioritization process; thus, strategies and priorities for the future are yet to be determined. At the moment, its food systems-related work will continue to be guided by the Economic Development Strategy and the Conceptual Framework on Agriculture.

12.2 Guiding strategies

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: PROSPERITY, POVERTY AND MEETING GLOBAL CHALLENGES (2017)

Vision: To transform economies and ensure that growth delivers for everyone.

Sector priorities and commitment to inclusion: Infrastructure, energy and urban development (infrastructure work focuses on energy, transport, water and sanitation); **agriculture** (boosting agribusiness; helping farmers and their families to have opportunities and jobs outside of their farms, and supporting SMEs in rural areas; supporting subsistence farmers, without other economic opportunities, to avoid hunger, malnutrition and extreme poverty; and encouraging commercial approaches that reduce the cost of nutritious diets); exports, manufacturing and services; extractive industries; and economic inclusion – leaving no one behind.

New approaches, finance and partnerships: Advancing trade and prosperity, especially focusing on poverty reduction; increasing the use of development capital; focusing on financial sectors, new technology and innovative financing mechanisms; partnerships with international companies and SMEs; and improving the investment climate.

DFID CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK ON AGRICULTURE

Twin strategy: Agricultural transformation – “stepping up” (promoting growth in commercial agriculture and agribusiness to raise incomes, create jobs and lower food prices); and **rural transition – “stepping out”** (promoting labour-intensive growth in manufacturing and services; boosting growth in rural non-farm economy and connectivity between regions; and promoting good health and nutrition); and **“hanging in”** (investing in agriculture as a “holding strategy” during the transition process alongside interventions to promote mobility).

Areas of focus include: Creating strong enabling environments through investments in public infrastructure, specifically rural roads and infrastructure, agriculture research and creating an enabling policy environment and investment climate; agribusiness and value chain development; technology and innovation; and land tenure and security.

Cross-cutting priorities: Inclusion and women’s economic empowerment; production of nutritious and safe food; and environmental sustainability and climate-smart agriculture.

12.3 Food systems framing

Generally, there has been a shift of focus from commercial agriculture to the food security frame, especially given the current COVID-19 context. Food systems language has still not been adopted internally but is sometimes used at a technical level to highlight the interrelationships between different food systems components (especially nutrition, environment and livelihoods) and maximize potential synergies. Environmental issues are a key priority for the United Kingdom in 2021, given that it will host the twenty-sixth United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26), together with climate and agriculture. In its current strategy documents (discussed in section 12.2), food systems transformation framing has not yet been adopted, but rather, the focus is on agricultural transformation and rural transitions.

12.4 Overall approach

In its Economic Development Strategy, the United Kingdom will increasingly use development capital to create jobs, catalyse private sector investment and build markets in challenging settings. CDC (the United Kingdom’s development finance institution) is its principal partner in development capital. In promoting agricultural transformation and rural transitions, the United Kingdom is using a targeted and differentiated approach that is tailored to specific opportunities and challenges of different categories of farmers, agro-climate and geographical zones, and value chains.

The United Kingdom’s investments use various pathways, including bilateral aid, support to the United Nations system, engagement with civil society and NGOs (e.g. their land work), engagement with the private sector, development financing and support for food system governance. The United Kingdom also invests in global research and innovation programmes.

12.5 Main areas of investment

The main focus remains the [Conceptual Framework on Agriculture](#), which is centred on agricultural transformation and rural transition. With regards to nutrition,³ the FCDO, in collaboration with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, is focusing on these dimensions: investment in research to develop nutritious and climate-resilient crop varieties; leveraging its investments in different sectors to address malnutrition and drive action, accountability and food systems to enable more people to access nutritious diets; adapting agriculture and private sector development to improve nutrition; supporting governments to strengthen their policies; and promoting accountability by business to improve diets. Priority will be given to reforming how acute malnutrition is addressed by driving innovation in financing and supporting governments to adapt their approaches. An example of an initiative in this area includes supporting HarvestPlus and the International Potato Center to develop biofortified crops.

12.6 Flagship programmes/Examples of successful projects⁴

ADAPTATION FOR SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE PROGRAMME: £150 MILLION OVER 10 YEARS

Description: The Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme is a multi-donor programme that aims to enable over 6 million smallholder farmers in up to 42 countries to adapt to climate change impacts by promoting and supporting the use of various climate-smart agriculture approaches. Such approaches include scaling up the use of water-harvesting and storage systems, flood protection and irrigation systems, and agroforestry and conservation agriculture approaches.

Target countries: 42 to date in Africa and Asia.

Budget: US\$208.3 million (DFID); US\$308.5 million in total.

Donors: Flanders, Belgium, Canada, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Work with the private sector: Cofinancing projects with private sector funding, international finance institutions and development banks and developing projects focused on markets and strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate change; in many of the projects, there will be opportunities for SMEs to deliver services to smallholders.

AFRICA ENTERPRISE CHALLENGE FUND (AECF)

The AECF is a multi-donor competitive mechanism that allocates grants and zero-interest loans of between US\$250,000 and US\$1.5 million to SMEs able to demonstrate innovations that have a positive impact on poor people in rural areas of sub-Saharan Africa. The AECF targets investments in agriculture and agribusiness, and renewable energy and adaptations to climate change. It also targets investments in rural financial services and communications systems

³ [ICAI's Review on Assessing DFID's Results in Nutrition](#).

⁴ [Examples of Global Flagship Programmes on Inclusive and Sustainable Commercial Agriculture](#).

that support the two sectors. Agriculture and agribusinesses constitute around 57 per cent of the AECF's portfolio value.

COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE FOR SMALLHOLDERS AND AGRIBUSINESS (CASA)

CASA entered the inception phase in 2017/18 and aims to increase investment in agribusinesses that trade with smallholders and to increase smallholder engagement and benefits from agribusiness investments. Specifically, CASA aims to increase economic opportunities for smallholders by demonstrating the commercial viability of SME agribusinesses with significant smallholder supply chains and attracting more investment into these businesses; deepen the smallholder impact of existing investments made by development finance institutions and impact investors; enable poor smallholder farmers to engage with and trade in commercial markets; and research and communicate the case for successful engagement with smallholder-linked agribusiness.

Expected outcomes and results: Increased emerging commercial smallholder household incomes by over 30 per cent (directly targeting 130,000 farmers and indirectly benefiting many more); increased pipeline of deals for impact investors and later-stage investors such as CDC; creation of new jobs in agribusinesses through third-party investment in SMEs; and increased investment in smallholder agriculture and agribusiness by investors, governments and donors.

Budget: £29.9 million.

GLOBAL AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMME⁵

The Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme is a global initiative started in 2009 by the G8 and the G20 that aims to improve the income and food security of poor people in developing countries by increasing and improving public and private sector investment in agriculture and rural sectors that is country-owned and country-led. It helps to fill significant gaps left by bilateral and multilateral programmes and private investments, and targets hard-to-reach farmers in countries with high rates of poverty and vulnerability. It does this through long-term grant financing to the governments of poor countries; financial products for farmers and direct investments in private sector agribusinesses; and grants to farmer organizations to increase their productivity or innovation.

Donors: 11 donors; the United Kingdom is the third largest after the United States and Canada.

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification: The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification enabled the development and roll-out of a set of standard tools and procedures that provide information on the food security situation within a certain geography, allowing decision makers to understand the severity of food security and identify the worst-affected areas, together with populations in the area. This information informs effective, targeted and coordinated responses to food security.

Budget: US\$5.28 million over 5 years.

⁵ [Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme website](#).

LAND ENHANCING GOVERNANCE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Land Enhancing Governance for Economic Development supports local, national and global initiatives to promote responsible land-based investments, strengthen tenure security of poor men and women, and improve the evidence, transparency and accountability of land governance. It works with multilaterals, global and local companies, civil society and think tanks.

Expected outcomes and results: Improved tenure security for men, women and responsible businesses; improved data, information and evidence; and improved land investments.

Partners: KPMG, Overseas Development Institute, International Institute for Environment and Development, National Resources Institute, International Food Policy Research Institute, Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment, Cadasta, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Land Alliance, Landesa, Land Portal, Transparency International, Rights and Resources Initiative, Interlaken Group and Namati.

Budget: US\$52.8 million over 7 years.

13 United States of America: the United States Agency for International Development

13.1 Overview

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has a long history of leadership in international agricultural development, as well as nutrition and water security, sanitation and hygiene. Through the Bureau for Resilience and Food Security, and in collaboration with a range of partners, USAID works to advance inclusive agriculture-led growth, resilience, nutrition, and water security, sanitation and hygiene. The Bureau also leads the coordination of **Feed the Future, the United States Government's global food security initiative**. Its work is currently guided by the United States Government Global Food Security Strategy 2017–2021. The United States is currently working on a new food security strategy. It also leads the implementation of the United States government Global Water Strategy and oversees contributions across the agency to the USAID Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy, and efforts to strengthen resilience in areas of recurrent humanitarian crisis.

13.2 Guiding strategies

U.S. GOVERNMENT GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY 2017-2021

Description: The Global Food Security Strategy is a five-year framework that seeks to sustainably reduce global hunger, malnutrition and poverty in developing countries. It provides the framework for implementation of the United States Government's Feed the Future initiative.

Objectives and key outcomes:⁶

- a) **Inclusive and sustainable agriculture-led economic growth:** Strengthened inclusive agriculture systems that are productive and profitable; strengthened and expanded access to markets and trade; increased employment and entrepreneurship; and increased sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-smart approaches.
- b) **Strengthened resilience of people and systems:** Increased sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-smart approaches; improved proactive risk reduction, mitigation and management; and improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses.
- c) **A well-nourished population, especially women and children:** Increased consumption of nutritious and safe diets; increased use of direct nutrition interventions and services; and more hygienic household and community environments.

Cross-cutting expected results: Strengthened commitment to investing in food security; improved climate risk, land, marine and other natural resource management; increased gender equality and women's empowerment; increased youth empowerment and livelihoods; more effective governance, policy and institutions; and improved human, organizational and system performance.

Elements of approach: **Targeting investments** in countries and geographical areas where there is greatest potential to sustainably improve food security and nutrition and **strategically focusing resources** on those approaches and interventions that evidence shows will reduce extreme poverty, hunger and malnutrition at scale; a comprehensive and multifaceted **whole-of-government approach** rooted in lessons learned and evidence to date that reflects emerging trends; country leadership; partnerships; sustainability; and harnessing the power of science, technology and innovation.

Other food systems-related strategies: The USAID Multi-sectoral Nutrition Strategy 2014-2025 (aims to decrease chronic malnutrition); and the U.S. Government Global Water Strategy (aims to reach more families and communities with clean water and safe sanitation).

⁶ Summary of the Results Framework.

13.3 Food systems framing

USAID has recently developed a food systems framework, whose primary focus is diets and nutrients, and which currently guides part of its Feed the Future work. For instance, in its [Advancing Nutrition project](#), USAID is working with researchers and implementers to build evidence on how food systems can contribute to improved diets and nutrition, particularly for vulnerable populations. Furthermore, USAID's multisectoral work on agriculture, food security and nutrition, and various components of the food system (resilience and water issues) now work together under its Bureau for Resilience and Food Security. There has also been a general acknowledgement of the complexity and interrelationships among various issues; for instance, the Bureau is now looking into the linkages and trade-offs among water, nutrition, agriculture, and equity and inclusion issues. As the United States Government is starting to think more about how to implement its programmes in a food systems context, this will be made more elaborate in the new food security strategy that is currently being developed.

13.4 Overall approach

For agriculture, food security and nutrition issues, most of USAID's assistance is through bilateral aid – essentially through the Feed the Future programme. This assistance is not government budget support, but rather the United States works within the existing coordination frameworks that governments have established for donor assistance while prioritizing the partner countries' priorities. Most of its projects are implemented using a broad range of United States partners, particularly NGOs. The United States also works with civil society organizations to promote mutual accountability and locally led development.

The United States also makes development assistance contributions to the multilateral system and global multilateral efforts, for example the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program. The United States engages with the private sector, including by promoting public-private partnerships and bilateral partnerships with specific companies as part of its development strategy. For example, most market development initiatives in the Feed the Future programme are very substantial private sector market systems partnerships. The United States also invests through development finance to increase access to finance for smallholders and SMEs. Apart from already established development financing institutions, the United States has recently set up a new development finance institution, and the Bureau for Resilience and Food Security is working closely with this institution on its agriculture and rural development portfolio, which is currently being developed.

13.5 Main areas of investment

Apart from the focus areas highlighted under the Feed the Future programme, USAID is also providing substantial emergency food assistance to vulnerable and malnourished populations.

13.6 Flagship programmes/examples of successful projects

FEED THE FUTURE

Description: Feed the Future is a whole-of-government global hunger and food security initiative that addresses the root causes of poverty, hunger and malnutrition by boosting agriculture-led growth, resilience and nutrition. It was launched in 2010 and is led by USAID's Bureau for Resilience and Food Security.

Objectives: Feed the Future seeks to improve agricultural production and markets and create new opportunities for security and prosperity; to strengthen the resilience of communities to shocks that can lead to famine and political unrest; to reduce hunger and improve nutrition, especially among mothers and children; and to increase the exchange of ideas, technologies and products that benefit citizens at home and abroad.

Partnerships: Feed the Future represents a broad partnership that draws resources, expertise, talents and dedication from 11 United States Government agencies, businesses, partner governments, researchers and universities, non-profits and NGOs, and everyday Americans, including farmer-to-farmer volunteers.

Target countries and focus areas: **Bangladesh** (agriculture-led growth; women's empowerment; and private sector engagement); **Ethiopia** (unlocking growth for underserved communities; strengthening resilience for farmers; and women's and children's health); **Ghana** (accelerating investment in agriculture; unlocking loans; and responding to COVID-19); **Guatemala** (rust-resistant coffee seedlings; new farming techniques; watershed management); **Honduras** (diversifying to higher-value crops; and strengthening resilience to shocks and stresses); **Kenya** (combating drought; private sector partnerships; and dairy and livestock); **Mali** (building up the private sector; strengthening resilience through agriculture-led growth and nutrition; and investing in education, governance and health); **Nepal** (agriculture-led growth and private sector engagement; and addressing health and nutrition challenges); **Niger** (spurring agriculture-led growth; and building strong, resilient communities); **Nigeria** (improving agricultural productivity; strengthening resilience; and empowering women and young people); **Senegal** (empowering Senegalese farmers; unlocking finance for farmers; and strengthening resilience); and **Uganda** (cultivating nutritious foods; building trust in marketplaces; and focusing on quality controls).

Results to date: Since its establishment, Feed the Future has accomplished the following: unlocked US\$3.5 billion in agricultural financing; helped farmers to generate more than US\$13.7 billion in agricultural sales; helped to develop and deploy over 1,000 innovations for agriculture and nutrition; approximately 23.4 million people now live above the poverty line; approximately 5.2 million families are no longer suffering from hunger; and approximately 3.4 more children are living free from stunting.

USAID ADVANCING NUTRITION

Description: This is USAID's flagship multisectoral nutrition project, led by John Snow, Inc., Research & Training Institute, Inc. and a diverse group of experienced partners. It works to strengthen the enabling environments and support country-led scalable, effective, integrated and sustainable multisectoral nutrition programmes, interventions, and food and health systems. Its work measures components of the food environment for diet quality; engages the private sector and policymakers to strengthen food systems; strengthens governments' capacity for effective programming; aligns stakeholders' visions around food systems; and translates evidence into recommended actions. Like Feed the Future, this initiative is also hosted under the Bureau for Resilience and Food Security.

Goals: Equitably scale up high-impact nutrition interventions and services; strengthen country commitment and capacity for multisectoral nutrition programming; and generate evidence and facilitate learning and innovation for improved nutrition.

Focus areas: Capacity-strengthening; early childhood development; food systems; knowledge management; monitoring, evaluation and learning; nutrition and health systems; nutrition in humanitarian contexts; and social and behaviour change and gender.

Target countries: Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kyrgyzstan, Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania.

RESILIENCE PROGRAMME⁷

Description: Resilience has emerged as an important priority area for USAID. The main aim of this programme is to reduce the costs of recurrent crises, including the unsustainable costs of responding to large-scale humanitarian emergencies in the same places every few years.

Objectives: Increased adaptive capacity; improved ability to address and reduce risk; and improved social and economic conditions of vulnerable populations.

Target regions: The Horn of Africa⁸ and the Sahel.

U.S. GLOBAL WATER STRATEGY

Objectives: Promote sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation services and the adoption of key hygiene behaviours; encourage the sound management and protection of freshwater resources; promote cooperation on shared waters; and strengthen water sector governance, financing and institutions.

Target countries: Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, South Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Activities: Provide technical assistance; make targeted investments in sustainable infrastructure and services; promote science, technology and information; mobilize financial resources; engage diplomatically; and strengthen partnerships and intergovernmental organizations.

⁷ [Building Resilience to Recurrent Crisis: USAID Policy and Program Guidance](#).

⁸ [Quick Facts on Resilience in the Horn of Africa 2017](#).

14 United Arab Emirates

14.1 Overview

The United Arab Emirates consists of seven emirates: Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm Al Quwain, Ras Al Khaimah and Fujairah. Since its formation in 1971, the United Arab Emirates has delivered global foreign assistance to developing countries. Its foreign assistance policies and strategies are designed and implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation. Its current work in international development is guided by its Policy for Foreign Assistance 2017–2021 (discussed in section 14.2).

14.2 Guiding strategies

PROMOTING GLOBAL PEACE AND PROSPERITY: UAE POLICY FOR FOREIGN ASSISTANCE 2017-2021

Vision: To promote global peace and prosperity.

Purpose of United Arab Emirates foreign assistance: Improve lives and reduce poverty in less fortunate communities; promote regional stability, peace and prosperity; build closer relationships with other countries; and foster mutually beneficial economic ties with developing countries.

Guiding principles: Address neglected issues and under-supported communities; support partner countries to achieve their priority SDGs; utilize sustainable approaches; collaborate with other donors and actors; make aid accountable and focus on results; and build on United Arab Emirates characteristics and capabilities.

Global themes: Transport and urban infrastructure; government effectiveness; and empowerment and protection of women. Other issues that may be addressed in country strategies include access to water, education, food security and youth unemployment.

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY

2051 vision: World-leading hub in innovation-driven food security.

2021 vision: To champion agribusiness trade facilitation through a whole-of-nation apparatus and to ensure food security by enabling technology-based production and supply of food, promoting international trade partnerships and enforcing policies and regulations to enhance nutritional intake and reduce food loss and waste.

Key enablers: Build an effective food security governance model; establish and implement a national research and development food security agenda; develop the National Food Security Database; build human capacity for security functions; and engage the community to shift food security notions and behaviours.

Strategic direction: Agribusiness trade facilitation; reduce food loss and waste; food risk and crisis management; technology-enabled food production; and food safety and nutrition.

14.3 Food systems framing

Despite food systems framing not being used in its foreign development policy and National Food Security Strategy, the United Arab Emirates addresses components of food systems, including nutrition and agribusiness. Its agricultural work is currently centred around food security.

14.4 Overall approach

The United Arab Emirates uses a portfolio of different types of programmes to provide foreign assistance. It allocates its investments and resources in seven major categories: country partnerships, global thematic programmes, humanitarian aid (e.g. response to humanitarian emergencies), stabilization, private sector engagement, foreign assistance partners (United Arab Emirates organizations, foundations and charities, and international organizations) and technical assistance. The largest percentage of its aid is invested through country partnership for development, specifically in the Middle East and North Africa region. Here, the United Arab Emirates will deliver its aid through multi-year programmes that are tailored to partner countries' development plans and implemented in collaboration with governments and relevant partners. Country strategies are developed in close collaboration with civil society and other donors.

Furthermore, the United Arab Emirates plans to create three global thematic programmes in transport and urban infrastructure, government effectiveness, and empowerment and protection of women. With regards to the private sector, the United Arab Emirates will seek opportunities to collaborate with the private sector, specifically companies based in the United Arab Emirates, to create an enabling environment to trade and invest in developing countries. For example, the United Arab Emirates will establish regional innovation centres that will work to promote innovation and entrepreneurship among local businesses, specifically among SMEs. The United Arab Emirates also contributed to the multilateral system, including United Nations agencies, international NGOs and regional organizations. It is also a shareholder member of development banks and regional financial institutions.

MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS

15 African Development Bank Group

15.1 Overview

The African Development Bank Group was founded in 1964 and seeks to mobilize financial resources to support economic and social development in Africa. It currently has a membership of 54 African countries and 27 non-African countries. The bank has three constituent institutions: the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund and the Nigeria Trust Fund. Its operations are currently guided by the African Development Bank Group Strategy for 2013–2022. Further, its work on food security is guided by the Feed Africa strategy discussed in section 15.2.

15.2 Guiding strategies

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP STRATEGY FOR 2013-2022

Description: This strategy lays the foundation for the Feed Africa initiative, which focuses on agricultural transformation in Africa.

Objectives: Inclusive growth and green growth.

Operational priorities: Infrastructure development; private sector development; governance and accountability; and skills and technology.

Special emphasis areas: Fragile states; agricultural and food security; and gender.

Strategies: Partnerships and collaboration; institutional effectiveness; focusing on results; and operationalizing the strategy.

FEED AFRICA: STRATEGY FOR AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION IN AFRICA 2016-2025

Goals: Contribute to eliminating extreme poverty in Africa by 2025; end hunger and malnutrition in Africa by 2025; make Africa a net food exporter; and move Africa to the top of export-oriented global value chains where it has a comparative advantage.

Key enablers: Increase productivity by catalysing the development of effective input distribution systems and a reduction in post-harvest waste and loss; realize the value of increased production by facilitating increased investment in output markets and supporting market incentives for value addition; increase investment in enabling both hard and soft infrastructure; create an enabling agribusiness environment with appropriate policies and regulation; catalyse flows of capital (especially commercial lending and private investment) to scale agribusinesses; ensure that transformation delivers on the broad-based needs of Africans by ensuring inclusivity, sustainability and effective nutrition beyond what the market may provide otherwise; and coordinate activities to kick-start transformation, align activities and investments of different actors, and guide initial activities to the point where sector actors can be crowded in.

15.3 Food systems framing

Even though its current strategy has not adopted a food systems framing, it forms an integral part of the African Development Bank Group's current agricultural programming, especially in the context of [COVID-19 pandemic recovery](#). In partnership with other actors, the bank⁹ will work to drive food system transformation, particularly in the following areas: sustainably intensifying the production of safe and nutritious foods to meet demand; sustainable management of land, soil and water; increasing the contribution of local food producers and suppliers and reducing post-harvest losses; and harnessing digital technologies to develop and drive food systems transformation.

15.4 Flagship programmes/Examples of successful projects

TECHNOLOGIES FOR AFRICAN AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION

Overview: The Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation programme seeks to support the continent to achieve its enormous potential in the sector by employing high-impact technologies to boost its output. This programme was launched in 2018, and is an integral part of the bank's Feed Africa strategy 2016-2025.

Overall objective: Harness proven technologies to raise agricultural productivity in Africa; mitigate risks and promote diversification and processing in 18 agricultural value chains in 8 priority intervention areas. Its overall goal is to increase food output by 100 million tons and lift 40 million people out of poverty by 2025.

Focus commodity value chains: Maize, rice, wheat, high-iron bean, cassava, orange-fleshed sweet potato, sorghum/millet, livestock and aquaculture.

Enablers: Soil fertility management, water management, capacity development, policy support, attracting African youth in agribusiness and fall armyworm response.

STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION OF AFRICAN AGRICULTURE AND RURAL SPACES PROJECT

Launched in 2014, the Structural Transformation of African Agriculture and Rural Spaces project is a joint multi-year research initiative of the African Development Bank Group, the Partnership for Economic Policy, the African Economic Research Consortium, the World Bank and Cornell University. It focuses on agriculture in Africa and addresses the following goals: develop policy-oriented agricultural research in Africa; reinforce capacities in agricultural research in Africa; and increase policy outreach of agricultural research in Africa.

The Great Green Wall initiative: Discussed in section 4.6.

⁹ [Strengthening food systems must be at the centre of Africa's COVID-19 recovery, says African Development Bank.](#)

16 Asian Development Bank

16.1 Overview

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is owned by 67 members, including 48 from the region, and is based in Manila. It assists its members and partners by providing loans, technical assistance, grants and equity investments to promote economic and social development. ADB's work in agriculture and natural resources and food security is guided by its Operational Plan for Agriculture and Natural Resources, discussed in sections 16.2 and 16.4.

16.2 Guiding strategies

STRATEGY 2030: ACHIEVING A PROSPEROUS, INCLUSIVE, RESILIENT, AND SUSTAINABLE ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (2018)

Vision: A prosperous, inclusive, resilient and sustainable Asia and the Pacific.

Guiding principles: Finance, knowledge, partnerships, using a country-focused approach, promoting innovative technology and providing integrated solutions.

Operational priority areas: Addressing remaining poverty and reducing inequalities; accelerating progress in gender equality; tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience and enhancing environmental sustainability; making cities more liveable; promoting rural development and food security; strengthening governance and institutional capacity; and fostering regional cooperation and integration.

Focus areas on promoting rural development and food security: Improving market connectivity and agricultural value chain linkages; increasing agricultural productivity and food security (including promoting the adoption of advanced and climate-smart technologies); enhancing food safety (including helping in the formulation and implementation of food safety policies, and improving food traceability and tracking).

OPERATIONAL PLAN FOR AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE FOOD SECURITY IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC IN 2015-2020

Priority areas:

- a) **Increasing productivity and reducing pre- and post-harvest losses of food crops:** Agricultural water management and other productivity-enhancing and climate change and disaster-resilient infrastructure and technologies; preventing crop losses through enhanced flood protection and drainage, prevention of salinity intrusion and provision of post-harvest storage and processing facilities; and technological improvement and provision of rural

finance to allow farmers to diversify their cropping systems, adopt new technology, and improve on-farm processing and storage.

- b) Improving market connectivity and value chain linkages:** Transport, communication, market facilities and logistics to enable integration of more producers, agribusinesses and consumers into national, regional and global food systems; agribusiness investment and value chain development through financial intermediaries and direct investment; and information and communications technology services and rural–urban market linkages.
- c) Enhancing food safety, quality and nutrition:** Establishment and enforcement of mandatory regulatory systems; investment in safety and quality control infrastructure and facilities; and training and education, community outreach programmes and voluntary compliance involving all stakeholders.
- d) Enhancing management and climate resilience of natural resources:** Water resources improvement, protection and integrated utilization, and coastal and marine resources management; land reclamation, reforestation and watershed stabilization to reduce soil erosion and nutrient deficiency, and ensure the sustainability of forests and biodiversity; and enhancement of environmental and resource management standards and legislation, with an overall emphasis on climate-smart investment to promote adaptation and mitigation, while targeting smallholders for sustainable yield and income increases.

Thematic considerations: Good governance and capacity-building, gender-mainstreaming and knowledge solutions.

16.3 Food systems framing

The ADB's strategy adopts innovative and integrated approaches and interventions. Its priority areas include key food system elements from production to consumption. In addition, given the multifaceted nature of food security, ADB adopts a multisectoral approach and focuses on positive linkages between agricultural and natural resources and other sectors, including transport, energy, water, environment, finance, education, health, and disaster and emergency assistance.

16.4 Overall approach

ADB tailors its Operational Plan to specific country priorities and needs and will prioritize country ownership, mutually agreed intervention and establishment of partnerships, specifically in financing, innovation, implementation and evaluation, and policy and knowledge solutions. ADB's main instruments in supporting developing countries are policy dialogue, loans, equity investments, guarantees, grants and technical assistance. In its Operational Plan, ADB will also consider innovative transactions to maximize development impacts such as partial risk guarantees to banks that lend to farmers, supply chain finance, dedicated and experienced agribusiness private equity funds, project finances to well-structured

public–private partnership projects, and direct equity investments in agribusiness companies with long-term financial viability prospects and potential scalable impact.

ADB pursues cofinancing of interventions with key international agencies, bilateral agencies, regional organizations, the private sector and philanthropic foundations. Its Private Sector Operations Department will deepen its support to agriculture and natural resources and food security, through direct investment and financial intermediaries with increased public–private partnerships. With regards to regional cooperation and integration, ADB will extend its agriculture and natural resources initiatives such as the core agriculture support programme in the Greater Mekong Subregion and strengthening the regional rice reserve system of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Member States. ADB is also strengthening its partnerships with multilaterals, specifically with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and IFAD. ADB is also working with the World Food Programme and the World Wide Fund for Nature and is a core convener (with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development) of the Multilateral Development Banks’ Working Group on Food and Water Security. ADB also invests in agricultural research and development in partnerships with the CGIAR Consortium (for example the International Food Policy Research Institute, the International Rice Research Institute and the International Water Management Institute), the private sector and civil society organizations.

17 Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

17.1 Overview

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation ([BMGF](#)) has six grant-making areas. Food security and nutrition issues are specifically addressed in two areas: the Global Development Program (gender equity and nutrition) and the Global Growth & Opportunity programme. Agricultural issues are addressed under the Global Growth & Opportunity programme and are guided by an agricultural strategy discussed in section 17.2. The foundation’s main focus with regards to agriculture is smallholders in developing countries.

17.2 Guiding strategies

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Description: This strategy aims to support country-led, inclusive agricultural transformation across sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

Goals: Increase agricultural productivity for smallholder farmers; increase smallholder farmer household income; increase equitable consumption of a safe, affordable and nutritious diet year-round; and increase women's empowerment in agriculture.

Investment pathways: **Global public goods** to develop new products, tools, technologies and approaches to advance inclusive agricultural transformation; **country systems** to support agricultural strategies and help drive systems innovation through countries, the private sector and other in-country partnerships to enable more effective delivery of products, tools, technologies and services; **farmer impact** to support scaling partners to achieve impact for smallholder farmers.

Programmatic portfolios:

- a) **Enabling country systems: Africa** – Under this area, BMGF supports African nations in their efforts to advance inclusive transformation, including setting resource allocation priorities, building government implementation capacity, shaping inclusive markets, and collecting evidence on what works and what other efforts across Africa have proven successful.
- b) **Enabling country systems: Asia** – In partnership with Asian governments and local and international partners, BMGF supports country-led efforts to realize inclusive agricultural transformation – specifically, to ensure diversified farming and food systems that improve access to affordable, nutritious food and strengthen markets.
- c) Seed systems and varietal improvement.
- d) Crop discovery and translational sciences.
- e) Livestock.
- f) Nutritious food systems.
- g) Global policy and advocacy.
- h) **Policy and data** (improving state-level policies and resource allocation; increasing the availability and use of credible data and analytics; and improving data and regulations for efficient and inclusive markets – to support more systematic policy prioritization and address market failures, owing to policy, regulations and imperfect information, that impede smallholders' access to relevant products and services).
- i) Digital farmer services.
- j) Women's empowerment.
- k) Partnerships.

NUTRITION STRATEGY

Areas of focus: Large-scale food fortification; nutritious food systems; maternal, infant and young child nutrition; upstream research and innovation; and policy, advocacy and communications.

17.3 Food systems framing

Even though the food systems framing is relevant, BMGF's overall agricultural and nutrition strategies are not driven by the food systems framing but rather have adopted a narrower definition and focus. For instance, its Agricultural Development strategy is centred around inclusive agricultural development with a focus on how smallholders can catalyse transformation. However, its interventions target specific issues in the food systems components such as food fortification, but the expected outcomes are related to one or more Food Systems Summit Action Tracks. When comparing the two workstreams, food systems framing is more relevant to BMGF's Nutrition section, whose interventions include food safety and large-scale food fortification. BMGF is in the process of defining what its portfolio in the food systems space will look like.

17.4 Overall approach

BMGF's approach is often very specific, with focused outcomes, and targets smallholders in developing countries. An example of such an approach is the identification of the right solutions for a specific problem with demonstrated evidence (for example agricultural innovations) and getting them implemented and scaled up. BMGF mainly offers grants to its various partners and other grantees (and this includes NGOs and civil society organizations) to implement projects and investments that are usually in line with its priority areas. Grants are made to projects that seek to achieve some sort of public good outcome. BMGF also works to strengthen multilateral governance through its support for key United Nations agencies, for example the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Development Programme. It also supports various development financing institutions through innovative mechanisms and towards specific programmes. This support is often in the form of grants to enable them to implement specific projects in line with BMGF's strategies. However, it does not entail contributions to their replenishment cycles and international financial institution support. With regards to research, BMGF also invests in various research organizations such as the CGIAR Consortium and the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa.

17.5 Main areas of investment

With regards to agriculture and nutrition, BMGF's main areas of investment include increasing investment in research and development; large-scale food fortification; nutritious food systems; increasing smallholders' productivity; women's empowerment; global governance of food and agriculture; and livestock.

17.6 Flagship programmes/Examples of successful projects

REALIZING INCREASED PHOTOSYNTHETIC EFFICIENCY

Description: Formed in 2012, Realizing Increased Photosynthetic Efficiency is an international research project that is engineering crops to be more productive by improving photosynthesis. It equips farmers with higher-yielding crops for increased overall productivity and food security. It is funded by a five-year US\$25 million grant from BMGF. Other donors include the Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research and the United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office.

Focus crops: Cassava, cowpea, maize, rice and soybean.

18 Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria Microfinance Foundation

18.1 Overview

Created in 2002 within the Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria (BBVA) corporate social responsibility framework, BBVA Microfinance Foundation is a non-profit organization that promotes sustainable and inclusive economic and social development for people living in vulnerable conditions. The foundation is entirely independent from the BBVA Group and is managed separately. Its geographical focus area is mainly Latin America.

18.2 Guiding strategies

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

Goal: To promote climate-friendly actions through a green corporate culture that integrates environmental risks and improves the value proposition to entrepreneurs, collaborators and society in general.

Focus areas: Eco-friendly and carbon footprint; training and awareness (including in-person training at demonstration farms and digital training); and collaboration with local organizations. The foundation is also committed to entrepreneurs and works to promote green finance in the following sectors and settings: water and sanitation; energy efficiency; sustainable infrastructure; recycling; and agricultural sustainability (organic agriculture, family farming, drip irrigation and the agrosilvopastoral system).

18.3 Food systems framing

Information unavailable on the foundation's website.

18.4 Overall approach

To achieve its goals and objectives, BBVA Microfinance Foundation employs its own speciality and methodology called "productive finance". Productive finance entails provision of financial services, training and advice for people who live in vulnerable conditions so that they progress through net income derived from their productive activities. Through this model, the foundation has enabled 5 million people without access to a conventional financial system to engage in productive activities and improve their living standards in a sustainable way.

18.5 Flagship programmes/Examples of successful projects

Microfinance for Ecosystem-based Adaptation: Launched in Colombia and the Dominican Republic in partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme and local institutions to implement the application of new technologies and mitigation and adaptation measures to climate change.

Eco Vivienda: A pilot project in the Dominican Republic in partnership with Habitat for Humanity to facilitate the self-construction of rural housing.

Ecocrédito: A financing programme that promotes the implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures to climate change in the Dominican Republic.

19 European Commission

19.1 Overview

The European Commission's Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture work area¹⁰ is hosted under the Directorate-General for International Partnerships. Under this work area, it seeks to improve food security and nutrition; enhance smallholder family farmers' incomes through sustainable agricultural growth; support rural diversification and balanced territorial development; create opportunities for vulnerable groups; improve systemic resilience to food crises; and help partner countries to further reduce the number of stunted children by 7 million by 2025. The key drivers for its work in the food security and nutrition area include gender equality, resilience and sustainability, inclusive growth and decent jobs, climate change, and the migration–mobility and security–development nexuses.

Key general results: Since 2014, more than 3 million smallholder farmers have benefited from EU-funded actions aimed at increasing their sustainable production, access to markets and security of land; with the EU's support, more than 3.8 million smallholder farmers were assisted by rural advisory services; and globally, more than 800,000 women and men have achieved secure tenure of land with the help of EU funding. In addition, the EU contributed to the introduction of sustainable land management practices on more than 4 million hectares of land in agricultural and pastoral ecosystems.

19.2 Guiding strategies

FARM TO FORK STRATEGY

Description: The EU aims to reduce the **environmental and climate footprint** of the EU food system and strengthen its **resilience**; ensure food security in the face of climate change and biodiversity loss and lead a **global transition** towards competitive sustainability from farm to fork; and tap into **new opportunities**.

Focus areas: Sustainable food production; ensuring food security; stimulating sustainable food-processing, wholesale, retail, hospitality and food services practices; promoting sustainable food consumption; and reducing food loss and waste.

The EU will focus its international cooperation on food research and innovation, with particular reference to climate change adaptation and mitigation; agroecology; sustainable landscape management and land governance; conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; inclusive and fair value chains; nutrition and healthy diets; prevention of and response to food crises, particularly in fragile contexts; resilience and risk preparedness; integrated pest management; plant

¹⁰ Because Results Count: An Intervention Logic and Catalogue of Indicators for Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture.

and animal health and welfare; food safety standards; antimicrobial resistance; and sustainability of its coordinated humanitarian and development interventions.

Enablers of the transition: Research, innovation, technology and investments; and advisory services, data and knowledge sharing, and skills.

19.3 Food systems framing

The EU is working to increasingly adopt the “food systems approach” within its international policy framework for sustainable agriculture (especially in the Farm to Fork Strategy) by encompassing all activities from food production to consumption. The EU has adopted a wide spectrum of actions defined as “sustainable agrifood systems” to integrate the priorities of the European Green Deal and the Farm to Fork Strategy.

19.4 Overall approach

The EU’s main focus is bilateral aid, including through “budget support”, thematic programmes and targeted actions, in line with partner countries’ priorities. The beneficiaries include governments (both central and subnational) and other public entities in partner countries. Public institutions in partner countries are the EU’s main partners in terms of both the number of contracts and budget size. These are closely followed by investments through NGOs and then multilateral organizations, which implement fewer contracts but with bigger budgets. The EU also supports the private sector, including through blended finance and public–private partnerships, and research institutions.

19.5 Main areas of investment

Between 2014 and 2020, the EU has supported a significant number of areas, including land management, nutrition, construction of irrigation infrastructure, and access to credits and markets. Support has also been directed at key areas of governance, including sector reform, and improvement of monitoring and evaluation systems. The EU also invests in global public goods and processes. Major initiatives at this level include coordination of pilot initiatives around the world, global governance on sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition through the interaction with global organizations and initiatives; global information and accountability systems; global early-warning surveillance systems and response initiatives (including the Global Network Against Food Crises and the Scaling Up Nutrition movement); global food security and nutrition information; global knowledge development; and global research and innovation.

19.6 Flagship programmes/Examples of successful projects

DEVELOPMENT SMART INNOVATION THROUGH RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE

Description: Development Smart Innovation through Research in Agriculture was launched in 2017 at the One Planet Summit and is fully aligned with the new European Green Deal. It aims to support research and innovation projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and strengthens research capacities and research governance by involving key actors at national, regional, continental and global levels.

Objective: To contribute to climate-relevant, productive and sustainable transformation of agriculture and food systems in low- and middle-income countries by putting more science in development.

Pillars: **Innovation in agriculture** (includes projects in specific fields such as agroecology, agroforestry, livestock, carbon sequestration and nutrition); **research infrastructure conducive to innovation** (includes specific actions to support the global and the African regional and subregional institutional architecture and governance of agricultural research for development through funding to the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme ex-pillar IV organizations, the Tropical Agriculture Platform and the Global Forum on Agricultural Research); and **knowledge and evidence to feed development policies** (includes activities aimed at increasing scientific and local knowledge and evidence to feed public development policies, mobilize resources and make investment decisions).

Duration: 2019–2025.

EU contribution: Approximately EUR 340 million from the European Commission under the Global Public Goods and Challenges Thematic Programme, including a specific allocation of EUR 70 million from the Global Climate Change Alliance to support the international research agenda on climate-relevant food systems transitions; in addition, co-funding of Member States for some specific projects (50 million).

Implementing organizations: European research organizations, international research organizations, regional and national research organizations, and development agencies of Member States.

Number of projects: 80

Example of collaborative research: Agroforestry in the dry corridor in Central America; integrated rice–fish farming in West Africa; and agroecology and safe food in South–East Asia.

20 Mastercard Foundation

20.1 Overview

Created in 2006, the Mastercard Foundation is one of the largest foundations in the world that works to advance learning and promote financial inclusion for people living in poverty in Africa. It operates under the governance of its own board of directors.

20.2 Guiding strategy

THE YOUNG AFRICA WORKS STRATEGY: MASTERCARD FOUNDATION STRATEGY 2018-2030

Goal: Enable 30 million young people in Africa, especially young women, to secure dignified and fulfilling employment.

Focus areas: Improve the quality of education and vocational training so that they equip young people with the skills employers need; leverage technology to connect employers and job seekers, and drive growth; and enable entrepreneurs and small businesses to expand by improving access to financial services.

20.3 Food systems framing

Information unavailable.

20.4 Overall approach

The Mastercard Foundation currently works in 29 countries across Africa. Through scholarships and innovative training delivery models, it will work to increase access to education and skills training. In its strategy, it will deepen its engagement in focus countries through partnerships with governments and the private sector to better understand their economic aspirations and identify priority sectors for growth. To achieve its objectives, it will develop long-term plans for each of its focus countries.

20.5 Flagship programmes/Examples of successful projects

MASTERCARD FOUNDATION RURAL AND AGRICULTURAL FINANCE LEARNING LAB

Created in 2015, this project collects, analyses and disseminates what the foundation and its 10 implementing partners are learning in their work on financial

inclusion with Africa's smallholder farmers. It fosters knowledge creation, sharing and collaboration that lead to better financial solutions provided to more smallholder farmers and other rural clients. Since its creation, it has produced a regular stream of reports, analyses, blog posts, webinars, videos and in-person learning events. This project is operated by Global Development Incubator and Dalberg.

FUND FOR RURAL PROSPERITY

Overview: It is a US\$50 million challenge fund launched in 2015. It seeks to find, support, help to scale up and learn from innovative ideas that expand financial inclusion to smallholder farmers and other economically disadvantaged people living in rural Africa. To date, the fund has committed more than US\$26 million to 21 firms in 8 countries to expand financial inclusion and make it easier for smallholder farmers to benefit from access to financial services.

Partners: AgDevCo; Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa; Global Development Incubator; Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation; Kenya Commercial Bank; Kiva Microfunds; KPMG East Africa; One Acre Fund; and Root Capital.

21 Wellcome Trust

21.1 Overview

The Wellcome Trust is a politically and financially independent global charitable foundation that is funded by a £29.1 billion investment portfolio. Its strategy includes grant funding, advocacy campaigns and partnerships to find solutions to today's urgent health challenges.

21.2 Guiding strategy

WELLCOME'S VISION AND STRATEGY

Vision: Support science to solve the urgent health challenges facing everyone.

Overview: The trust will support a broad programme of discovery research across a wide range of disciplines with the potential of making important and unanticipated discoveries about life, health and well-being.

Goals:

- a) **Mental health:** Working with people who have lived experience of mental health issues to improve research, understanding and treatment of mental health.

- b) **Infectious disease:** Working with communities affected by escalating infectious diseases to bring those diseases under control and stop epidemics.
- c) **Climate and health:** Working with the communities most affected by climate change to explore the harmful effects of global heating on health, and using research to develop new ways of protecting people's health.

21.3 Food systems framing

A food systems approach has been adopted under its Our Planet, Our Health programme, which is discussed in section 21.4. The Wellcome Trust works to understand the relationship between health and global food systems by funding various research initiatives and partnering with global food systems platforms such as EAT. Within this framing, the trust has prioritized the interconnections between global food systems and health.

21.4 Flagship programmes/Examples of successful projects

OUR PLANET, OUR HEALTH PROGRAMME

Since 2015, the Wellcome Trust has supported researchers who focus on the challenges food systems, increasing urbanization and climate change pose to health. The areas of focus include the following.

- a) **Climate change:** The Wellcome Trust is currently offering funding through the Climate Change and Health Awards for research that focuses on the links between climate change and people's health and has funded projects that seek to understand the health impacts of climate change on different populations. It has also partnered with the *Lancet* to develop Lancet Countdown, which tracks global progress on climate change.
- b) **Global food systems:** The Wellcome Trust is a founding partner of the EAT Foundation, which brings together scientists, businesses and policymakers to transform food systems and feed the world's growing population. So far it has invested £10.3 million in two research partnerships looking at how to create healthier food systems.
- c) **Urban environments:** It has invested £17.8 million in research looking at how urban design and policy can improve health. Its research partnerships are investigating what makes cities healthy and environmentally sustainable, and how water management can be built into urban design.

22 The Rockefeller Foundation

22.1 Overview

The Rockefeller Foundation is a science-driven philanthropic foundation that works to improve the well-being of people globally by identifying and accelerating breakthrough solutions, ideas and conversations, mainly through partnerships and grant-making. Its work is focused on improving access to electricity, food, health care and economic opportunity by maximizing creative partnerships and innovative investments to extract value from data and private capital. The Rockefeller Foundation will soon be launching a new strategy that will guide its work for the coming years.

22.2 Food systems framing

The Rockefeller Foundation has adopted a whole-systems approach¹¹ that supports co-creation and transformation from farm to plate. Its vision is a global food system that affords every human being a diet rich in healthy foods and low in harmful foods, produced in environmentally sustainable ways. In its Nourish People and Planet work area, it aims to improve the dietary quality of at least 100 million vulnerable children and families around the world in the next 10 years. Globally, it seeks to catalyse systemic transformation by spurring research, generating data, sourcing innovative solutions and catalysing networks to take actions on building food systems that are nutritious, regenerative and equitable.

22.3 Main areas of investment

The Rockefeller Foundation has different priorities for different continents. In Africa, its focus is on advancing green agriculture. It seeks to support the building of more efficient and resilient supply networks that deliver healthy foods to vulnerable populations and create economic opportunity. It does this by supporting the growth of SMEs through the Ag/Energy for Nutrition Accelerator, investing in green agriculture innovations with the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa and outfitting markets with clean and sustainable infrastructure. In the United States, its work is focused on supporting school meals programmes and rapidly expanding access to produce prescription programmes, with a focus on communities of colour. The Rockefeller Foundation is working towards systemic shifts necessary to make food systems more equitable, nourishing and sustainable in the long term. Globally, it is prioritizing the advancement of research, innovative solutions and co-created visions for nourishing, sustainable, resilient and equitable food systems.

¹¹ [The Rockefeller Foundation](#).

22.4 Flagship programmes/Examples of successful projects

ACCELERATING AGRICULTURE AND ENERGY INNOVATION FOR NUTRITION

This initiative supports the growth of local SMEs that address issues of availability, affordability, food safety and scale-up of energy-efficient solutions in protective food value chains. Through this initiative, the Rockefeller Foundation aims to increase the supply and reduce the price of healthy foods by 10 per cent, thus making them accessible to 5 million more people.

SMART MARKETS INITIATIVE

Through this initiative, the Rockefeller Foundation helps to scale “Smart Markets” that are restorative and regenerative by design, equipping markets with solar technology, water-harvesting infrastructure and waste management systems and strengthening supply networks to meet food needs for all.

FOOD SYSTEM VISION PRIZE

This is an invitation for organizations, universities, institutions, companies, cooperatives and partnerships across the globe to develop a vision of the regenerative and nourishing food system that they aspire to create by 2050. A prize of US\$2 million will be distributed among the winners. This Vision Prize aims to amplify the discourse on the state and future of the world’s many food systems.

Partners and grantees: Food Tank and EcoAgriculture Partners.

23 The World Bank Group

23.1 Overview

The Global Engagement Unit of the Agriculture and Food Global Practice, headquartered in Washington, D.C., drives the strategic planning, including setting priorities for the whole agriculture and food global practice globally. However, the vast majority of the World Bank Group's staff are based in its country offices.

23.2 Guiding strategies

A STRONGER, CONNECTED, SOLUTIONS WORLD BANK GROUP: AN OVERVIEW OF THE WORLD BANK GROUP STRATEGY

Goals: To end extreme poverty (reduce the percentage of people living on less than US\$1.25 a day to 3 per cent by 2030); and to promote shared prosperity (foster income growth for the bottom 40 per cent of the population in every developing country).

Approach: Embracing a development solution (shifting from a project mentality to a broader culture of supporting countries in delivering customized solutions). New strategies include the selection and creation of "**global practices**" to promote the flow of knowledge across sectors, regions and the World Bank Group; "**science of delivery**" to ensure that the intended benefits of development are achieved when and where they are needed; focusing on engagements with potential to have a **transformational impact**; and focusing its country programmes by refining its **model for engaging with its clients**. The model has three main elements:

- a) a systematic country diagnostic, which uses data and analytic methods to identify the most critical opportunities, and constraints to reducing poverty and promoting shared prosperity sustainably;
- b) a country partnership framework; and
- c) performance and learning reviews.

WORLD BANK: AGRICULTURE AND FOOD GLOBAL PRACTICE STRATEGY

Focus areas: Food security, climate-smart agriculture, food system jobs, and agribusiness and value chains. The World Bank Group works with countries, providing innovation, infrastructure and resources so that the food and agriculture sector:

- a) is **climate-smart**: more productive and resilient in the face of climate change while reducing emissions, both from crops and livestock;
- b) **improves livelihoods and creates more and better jobs**, including for women and young people;

- c) **boosts agribusiness** by building inclusive and efficient value chains; and
- d) **improves food security and produces enough safe, nutritious food** for everyone, everywhere, every day and is nutrition-smart.

2020 overview: US\$5.8 billion in new International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/International Development Association commitments to agriculture and related sectors; **128 projects** helped provide **7.2 million farmers** with agricultural assets and services; **3 million farmers** adopted improved agricultural technology; and farmers improved irrigation and drainage on **986,000 hectares of agricultural land**.

Target regions: Africa, East Asia and Pacific, Europe and Centra Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East, North America and South Asia.

23.3 Food systems framing

The World Bank Group has embraced the food systems framing approach; this is reflected in the change of name of the long-standing Agricultural Global Practice in the World in 2019 to Agriculture and Food Global Practice. This name change reflects a new focus on food systems more broadly rather than just agriculture. Furthermore, the World Bank Group is embracing a broader strategy in its programmes. The Agriculture and Food Global Practice has four focus areas centred around the food systems approach: food security, climate-smart agriculture, food systems jobs, and agribusiness and value chains. And in all strategic pillars, the World Bank Group is now focusing on the entire value chain, for instance, by leverage private sector investments. Rather than just focusing on production, it is also taking into consideration the availability of markets for the products (responding to market needs). The World Bank Group is now also working to incorporate this food systems approach in its documents, rather than a more traditional agriculture approach. Finally, it has three food systems-related initiatives ([Food Systems 2030](#); [Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration](#); and [PROGREEN](#)), which are discussed in sections 23.4 and 23.6.

23.4 Overall approach

In determining its interventions, the World Bank Group responds to the needs of its clients, which are mostly developing countries. For most of its investment project finance, the World Bank Group is increasingly using programme-for-results financing approaches; this entails using a country's institutions and processes and disbursement of funds directly for the realization of specific programme results and targets. The World Bank Group is also increasingly focusing on private capital mobilization,¹² to achieve development outcomes by engaging with investors and project sponsors. Moreover, in 2020, the World Bank Group underwent a trust fund reform process: 70 per cent of its agriculture and food investments are in the form of lending operations, and 30 per cent are as grants through its trust-funded operations. It has consolidated its entire trust fund portfolio from around 600 trust funds (in 2019) to approximately 70 trust funds to increase its efficiency

¹² [World Bank Group Approaches to Mobilize Private Capital for Development: An Independent Evaluation](#).

and effectiveness. The Agriculture and Food Global Practice now has one trust fund – Food Systems 2030, a World Bank Group umbrella trust fund.

23.5 Main areas of investment

The World Bank Group's Agriculture and Food Global Practice work is focused on four areas: food security (activities include strengthening safety nets, emergency support, and countries' and development partners' engagement to address food security challenges; promoting climate-smart techniques; improving supply chains to reduce post-harvest losses and improve hygiene; and applying the One Health approach); climate-smart agriculture (outcomes: increased productivity; enhanced resilience and reduced emissions); food system jobs (strategies: developing mechanisms for aggregating produce; promoting inclusive value chains; expanding the micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprise ecosystem; youth engagement through skills development, vocational education, incubation and digital agriculture); and agribusiness and value chains (work to improve infrastructure and bolster support services to strengthen food value chains and increase smallholder market access).

In addition, with regards to food systems-related initiatives, the World Bank Group will focus on the initiatives discussed in section 23.6.

23.6 Flagship programmes/Examples of successful projects

FOOD SYSTEMS 2030 TRUST FUND

Description: Established in 2020, Food Systems 2030 is an umbrella trust fund of the World Bank Group that aims to build the foundations for sustainable food systems that deliver improved livelihoods and safe, affordable and nutritious diets for all. Funding for this trust fund is expected to leverage about US\$4 billion in annual World Bank lending, sharpen policies that govern public spending, and help steer trillions of dollars in private sector activity in the agriculture and food sector. This trust fund will support activities that have a demonstrable positive impact on health, the environment and prosperity, with a strong narrative and results reporting to capture the impacts.

Transformation pathways: **Healthy people** (better diets; One Health/prevention of zoonotic diseases; and improved food safety); **healthy planet** (reduction in greenhouse gases; and reduction in pollution; improved land, water, food loss and waste management); and **healthy economies** (promotion of productivity growth; increased job creation; and maintaining trade flows).

Components: Incentives, institutions, investments, information and innovation.

Target group: Policymakers, knowledge-based organizations, the private sector and civil society organizations in low- and middle-income countries, as well as organizations seeking transformative changes at the global level.

PROGREEN: GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT LANDSCAPES

Description: PROGREEN is a World Bank multi-donor trust fund that supports countries' efforts to improve livelihoods while tackling declining biodiversity, loss of forest, deteriorating land fertility and increasing risks, such as uncontrolled forest fires, that are exacerbated by climate change.

Priority areas: Management of forests and land-based ecosystems; management of land-use changes from agriculture; and management of landscapes involving select sectors.

Cross-cutting issues: Engagement of the community and vulnerable groups; climate change mitigation and resilience; and leveraging and mobilizing finance for development.

Expected outcomes: Enable countries to deliver on their national development objectives and global commitments on forests, biodiversity, landscapes and climate change in an integrated and cost-effective manner; improve livelihoods of the rural poor through interventions that increase economic opportunities and food security while halting deforestation, and promoting restoration of degraded lands, biodiversity conservation and mitigation to climate change; bring together sectors that are the main drivers of deforestation and forest and land degradation to work together with a shared goal of creating sustainable landscapes; enable impact at scale by reorienting national policies (fiscal, governance, trade and financial sector policies, and institutions) to create incentives for sustainable landscape management practices such as responsible commodity value chains, sustainable land management and nature-based solutions; and respond to individual countries' conditions and priorities.

THE FOOD SYSTEMS, LAND USE, AND RESTORATION (FOLUR) IMPACT PROGRAM

Description: Structured with a global platform and country projects, FOLUR seeks to promote sustainable, integrated landscapes and efficient food value chains at scale. It is supported through a commitment of US\$307 million from the Global Environment Facility and expected additional cofinancing. It targets large production landscapes for eight commodities: beef, cocoa, corn, coffee, palm oil, rice, soy and wheat.

Partners: The FOLUR global platform is led by the World Bank Group with support from partners including the International Finance Corporation, Global Landscapes Forum, United Nations Development Programme/Good Growth Partnership, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and World Resources Institute/Food and Land Use Coalition.

24 Inter-American Development Bank

24.1 Overview

Established in 1959, The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is the leading development institution in Latin America and the Caribbean. It works to promote accelerating economic and social development in the region by offering financial and technical support to reduce poverty and inequality, advance infrastructure, and improve education and health. Its current work is supported by its second update to the Institutional Strategy (2019). Agricultural and food security strategies are guided by two specific frameworks, discussed in section 24.2.

24.2 Guiding strategies

SECOND UPDATE TO THE INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGY (2019)

Overarching objectives: Reducing poverty and inequality, and achieving sustainable growth

Strategic goals: Address the needs of less-developed and small countries; and promote development through the private sector.

Cross-cutting issues: Gender equality, climate change and environmental sustainability, and institutional capacity and the rule of law. In addition, it will address the following development challenges: social exclusion and inequality, low productivity and innovation, and limited economic integration.

Operational guiding principles: Effectiveness and efficiency, leverage and partnerships, responsiveness, multisectorality, and innovation and knowledge.

AGRICULTURE SECTOR FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT

Description: The Agriculture Sector Framework aims to guide the work of the IDB Group with the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in the agricultural sector. It seeks to promote a sustainable agricultural sector by boosting productivity, production and economic activity of food systems; reducing environmental impacts; increasing smallholders' opportunities; and adopting a comprehensive vision of food systems aimed at promoting healthy diets.

Action lines: Foster investments that help to boost agricultural productivity, consistent with sustainable management of natural resources; foster sustainable agriculture that reduces and offsets its impact on the environment; develop and implement instruments that sustainably boost the income of small agricultural producers; support the production of the foods needed for a healthy diet; and support a knowledge agenda.

FOOD SECURITY SECTOR FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT**Focus areas:**

- a) Foster mechanisms for intersectoral and interagency coordination to design and implement food security-related policies and projects.
- b) Improve agricultural service delivery and infrastructure as a public good, to expand food availability.
- c) Improve farmer participation in global markets and value chains to facilitate trade and food availability, as well as access to quality inputs and innovative technologies.
- d) Expand access to productive resources and technical assistance for women and vulnerable population groups.
- e) Create interventions aimed at reducing food losses in all sections of the food system.
- f) Promote productive activities in the agricultural sector and social protection programmes to raise the income of the most vulnerable populations and consequently increase food consumption.
- g) Continue to implement social protection programmes with nutrition and health conditionalities, and bring about behavioural changes in the population to introduce healthy diets that can reduce overweight and obesity.
- h) Expand the scope of agricultural interventions to include nutrition-sensitive actions, considering the needs of the food system in each country.
- i) Boost the supply of and demand for safe foods, as well as the population's access to water and sanitation services.
- j) Foster climate-smart agriculture and actions designed to make food systems less vulnerable to natural disasters.

24.3 Food systems framing

IDB's Agriculture Sector Framework has adopted the food systems framework. It considers the sector's primary production and the food systems elements including environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructure and institutions; and activities relating to production, processing, distribution, preparation and consumption of foods. It pays attention not only to agricultural production but also to various areas and participants needed to ensure that consumers have physical and economic access to safe and nutritious food (but to a lesser extent).

24.4 Overall approach

In its borrowing partner countries, IDB prepares joint strategies for each country. Furthermore, to guide its thematic work that is based on its Institutional Strategy, IDB prepares sector strategies, which are approved by its Executive Board. IDB has three lending categories for public sector financing:

- investment lending that finances goods, works and services to promote social and economic development;
- policy-based lending that provides flexible liquid funding to support policy reforms and/or institutional changes; and
- special development lending that supports borrowing countries during macroeconomic crises and mitigates the effects on countries' economic and social progress.

24.5 Main areas of investment¹³

In the agriculture and food security work area, IDB focuses on the modernization of agricultural services (for example through research, extension and modernization services, land titling and registration, and agricultural health and food safety); improving market access for farmers; infrastructure investment, including the construction and rehabilitation of irrigation, drainage and flood control systems; and support payments.

24.6 Flagship programmes/Examples of successful projects

AGROLAC

Description: AgroLAC 2025 is a multi-donor funding platform coordinated by IDB with support contributions from Global Affairs Canada and Dow. It brings together a broad range of public and private sector donors to identify and support sustainable agricultural practices and market systems in the region.

Focus areas: **Trade and access to markets** (including farmers' markets and supply chain integration, quality systems upgrade, post-harvest logistics, market information systems, trade finance and trade facilitation); **increased productivity through sustainable intensification** (agricultural innovation, agricultural health, irrigation, risk management, mechanization and access to credit); and **agri-environmental planning** (including natural resources property rights, payments for ecosystem services, soil management, territorial planning and land-use planning).

¹³ [Investment areas](#).

25 World Trade Organization

25.1 Overview

Established in 1995, the World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. It is run by its 164 member states, which represent 98 per cent of world trade. Its functions include administering WTO trade agreements, a forum for trade negotiations, handling trade disputes, monitoring national trade policies, providing technical assistance and training for developing countries, and cooperation with other international organizations. In the agricultural sector, WTO's overall aim is to enhance a fairer trading system that increases market access and improves farmers' livelihoods globally. It works to reform the agricultural sector and address subsidies and high trade barriers that distort agricultural trade.¹⁴

25.2 Guiding strategies

WTO AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE

This agreement came into force in 1995, and its implementation is overseen by the Agricultural Committee. The WTO Agreement on Agriculture provides a framework for the long-term reform of agricultural trade and domestic policies. It aims to create fairer competition and a less distorted sector and covers the following areas: market access (use of trade restrictions such as tariffs on imports); domestic support (use of subsidies and other programmes that directly stimulate production and distort trade); and export competition (use of export subsidies and other government support programmes that subsidize exports).

25.3 Food systems framing

Food systems framing is relevant to a number of WTO initiatives discussed in section 25.4, even though they are not framed as such. These initiatives touch on some components of the food system, particularly on international agricultural trade (which is an important component of food systems transformation). WTO is generally focused on liberalizing the trade of food and other agricultural products and inputs such as fertilizers. WTO is participating closely in the Food Systems Summit, especially from the trade perspective, and will be organizing informal dialogues around it.

¹⁴ [WTO website](#).

25.4 Flagship programmes/Examples of successful projects

AID-FOR-TRADE INITIATIVE

The Aid-for-Trade Initiative seeks to mobilize resources to address the trade-related constraints identified by developing and least-developed countries. It supports these countries to build supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure. Activities under this initiative are carried out on the basis of a biennial work programme and are currently guided by the [Aid-for-Trade Work Programme 2020-2022](#). Under the theme “Empowering Connected, Sustainable Trade”, this programme seeks to develop analysis on the opportunities that digital connectivity and sustainability offer for economic and export diversification – and how Aid-for-Trade can help to empower different economic actors to realize these opportunities. It will also aim to add value by analysing how current industrialization and economic growth objectives interact with those on sustainability and responsible production, approaches which can be collectively termed “green growth”, with a particular emphasis on women, young people and micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises.

STANDARDS AND TRADE DEVELOPMENT FACILITY (STDF)

Hosted under WTO, STDF is a multi-donor partnership and trust fund that works to increase the capacity of developing countries to implement international [sanitary and phytosanitary \(SPS\) standards, guidelines and recommendations](#) and thus gain and maintain market access. It provides a platform for organizations to discuss SPS capacity-building needs, share experiences and good practice, leverage additional funding and work on coordinated and coherent solutions. STDF’s founding partners include the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Organization for Animal Health, the World Bank Group, the World Health Organization and the WTO. Its current work is guided by the [STDF Strategy 2020-2024](#).

STDF STRATEGY 2020-2024

Vision: Sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and food security.

Outcomes: More synergies and collaboration driving catalytic SPS improvements in developing countries; and greater access to, and use of, good practices and knowledge products at global, regional and national levels.

Mechanisms of change: Convening and connecting diverse stakeholders with a role in SPS capacity development; delivering demand-driven activities to pilot and innovate; learning from and disseminating the results and experiences; and catalysing and influencing change that drives sustainable SPS improvements in developing and least-developed countries.

ENHANCED INTEGRATED FRAMEWORK

Overview: The Enhanced Integrated Framework is a multi-donor trust fund that is managed by the United Nations Office for Project Services. It provides tailored support to the poorest countries, supporting them to integrate into regional and global trading systems, create jobs and increase incomes. It currently has a partnership of 51 countries, 24 donors and 8 partner agencies, and works closely with governments, development organizations and civil society to assist

least-developed countries, using trade as an engine for development and poverty reduction.

Areas of focus: Empower women, power trade; agriculture and trade; fragile countries; and analytical work.

Partner agencies: World Tourism Organization, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, WTO, World Bank Group, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, International Trade Centre and International Monetary Fund.

UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS

26 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

26.1 Overview

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. It has over 194 member states and works in over 130 countries globally.

26.2 Guiding strategies

OUR PRIORITIES: THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF FAO

Key priorities/strategic objectives:

- a) **Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition** (includes designing policies, programmes and legal frameworks; strengthening governance and coordination; improving evidence-based decision-making; and enhancing governments' capacities to finance policies and programmes).
- b) **Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable** (includes supporting producers in adopting more productive, sustainable and climate-resilient practices; promoting the transition to sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural policies and governance mechanisms; providing knowledge and information for evidence-based decision-making; and supporting countries in implementing policies and international treaties).
- c) **Reduce rural poverty** (empowering rural people and improving access to productive resources, services, markets and technologies; achieving decent rural employment; changing the future of migration; and building inclusive nutrition-sensitive, risk-informed and shock-responsive social protection systems and multisectoral policies to reduce rural poverty).
- d) **Enhance inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems** (supporting developing countries in the implementation and enforcement of standards, helping countries benefit from trade, applying the FAO Framework for the Urban Food Agenda, developing inclusive and efficient value chains, reducing food loss and waste, and promoting agribusiness finance and investment).
- e) **Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises** (advising countries in governing crises and disaster risk, monitoring threats to agriculture, reducing community vulnerability to crises and disaster risks, and preparing for and responding to crises and disasters).

Cross-cutting themes: Gender, governance, nutrition and climate change.

26.3 Food systems framing

Food systems framing forms an integral part of FAO's strategy. FAO has integrated a food systems approach in its programming and investments. It promotes and supports governments to build inclusive, efficient and sustainable food systems through leadership-driven, market-based action, and collaboration, informed by insights and innovation in alignment with the SDGs. It works closely with governments and key actors such as civil society organizations, regional economic community and platforms, and the private sector, integrating the three sustainability dimensions across global, regional and local food systems. FAO advocates for mainstreaming food system development and turning holistic approaches into actions, policies and investments in addressing food system challenges.

FAO has developed a set of six priority areas under the Strategic Programme on Food Systems (discussed in section 26.4), which provide an integrated approach to strengthen its contribution to more efficient and inclusive food systems and provide a clearer line of sight to multiple SDGs impacted by food system development.

26.4 Main areas of investment

FAO has six priority areas under the Strategic Programme on Food Systems:

- a) **Trade and agribusiness: investing in sustainable value chains.** Main areas of action are enhancing trade opportunities and access to domestic and global markets; sustainable value chain development; improving the enabling environment; promoting private sector investments. Ongoing initiatives are the Agro-Industry Accelerator, AgrInvest, Aid for Trade, Alliances for Transformative Action, Monitoring and Analysing Food and Agricultural Policies, and the Sustainable Food Value Chains technical network.
- b) **Urban Food Agenda for inclusive and efficient food systems.** Main areas of action are creating effective national urban policies and transformative institutions to enhance sustainable food systems; integrated food system planning and inclusive food governance mechanisms to support sustainable urbanization and territorial development; short supply chains and inclusive public food procurement to tap the potential of production in cities and surrounding regions; innovative and sustainable agrifood business for employment generation and the development of functional and prosperous territories across small towns; improved access to food and green environments for healthy cities; optimized supply chains and circular bioeconomy for reduction of food losses and waste in urban areas; and evidence-based outreach initiatives to improve global urban food governance and to boost investment – global knowledge products and governance. **Ongoing initiatives** are Developing Sustainable Food Systems for Urban Areas: Piloting a Holistic Approach in Nairobi (Kenya), Dhaka (Bangladesh), and Lima (Peru); the City Region Food Systems Programme; and the Urban Food Actions Platform.
- c) **One Health: Food safety, plant and animal health.** Ongoing initiatives are Codex Alimentarius, the International Plant Protection Convention, the

Regional Office of Asia and the Pacific's-Regional Initiative on One Health and the [FAO Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2016-2020](#).

- d) **Sustainable food systems in the small island developing states.** Main areas of action are enabling environments for food security and nutrition; sustainable, resilient and nutrition-sensitive food systems; empowered people and communities for food security and nutrition. An ongoing initiative is the [Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action Pathway](#).
- e) **Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste.** Main areas of action are awareness-raising; collaboration and coordination; policy, strategy and programme development; supporting an international code of conduct for the prevention and reduction of food loss and waste; and investment programmes and projects. An ongoing initiative is the [Save Food initiative](#).
- f) **Global dialogue and partnerships for sustainable food systems.** Main areas of action are the Sustainable Food Systems Programme of the One Planet Network; the Food Systems Summit and the Committee on World Food Security Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition. An ongoing initiative is the [Sustainable Food Systems Programme](#).

Other initiatives include the [Hand-in-Hand initiative](#) and the [FAO Investment Centre](#).

27 IFAD

27.1 Overview

[IFAD](#) is the only specialized global development organization that is exclusively focused on and dedicated to transforming agriculture, rural economies and food systems. It functions as an international financial institution. IFAD's work is currently guided by its Strategic Framework 2016-2025. With regards to the Food Systems Summit, it is the United Nations Anchor Agency for Action Track 4 – Advancing equitable livelihoods and value distribution. IFAD's work and strategic focus are determined by its 177 member countries.

27.2 Guiding strategies

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2016-2025

Overarching goal: Poor rural people overcome poverty and achieve food security through remunerative, sustainable and resilient livelihoods.

Strategic objectives and areas of thematic focus: Increase poor rural people's productive capacities (access to natural resources; access to agricultural technologies and production services; inclusive financial services; and nutrition);

increase poor rural people's benefits from market participation (diversified rural enterprise and employment opportunities; rural investment environment; rural producers' organizations; and rural infrastructure); **strengthen the environmental sustainability and climate resilience of poor rural people's economic activities** (environmental sustainability and climate change).

Outcomes: Enabling policy and regulatory frameworks at national and international levels; increased levels of investment in the rural sector; and improved country-level capacity for rural policy and programme development, implementation and evaluation.

Principles of engagement: Targeting; empowerment; gender equality; innovation, learning and scaling up; and partnerships.

Pillars of results delivery: Country programmes delivery; knowledge-building, dissemination and policy engagement; financial capacity and instruments; and institutional functions, services and systems.

27.3 Food systems framing

The food systems framing is a crucial evolving frame for IFAD – as one of the United Nations food agencies – and it fits well across its work portfolio. Various elements of the food system, especially those related to rural livelihoods and development approaches, were already incorporated into its work, so it is not a completely new frame. The new aspect is fitting all the components under one frame.

27.4 Overall approach

Country strategic opportunity programmes are IFAD's core instrument for planning, managing and monitoring its full mix of financial (loans and grants) and non-financial (knowledge management, partnership-building and policy engagement) operations at the country level. IFAD also uses targeted country approaches to take into consideration specific contexts across countries. In planning and designing its programmes, it aligns interventions with the stated needs and strategies of its partner countries and its policies. Furthermore, IFAD adopts simplification, implementation readiness and realism in the design of its programmes and projects. It also seeks to broaden its financial products to better respond to the needs of its partner countries and will continue to assess the viability of the international financial institutions' direct equity investments and provision of credit guarantees. IFAD also pursues domestic and international cofinancing options by private and public partners to expand its programme of work, for instance, engagement in the newly established Green Climate Fund.

IFAD's predominant instrument is sovereign loan financing to its member state governments. While these loans are exclusively channelled to national governments, in some instances they can be received outside the governments, for instance through NGOs, civil society, or even the private sector in some cases. IFAD also incentivizes and facilitates public-private partnerships specifically in the enhancement of agrifood SMEs that support small-scale farmers.

28 United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

28.1 Overview

Established in 1994, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)'s mandate is to support country parties in promoting sustainable land management, for example combating land degradation through investments in land restoration at scale. It specifically addresses the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas (drylands). Its work is currently guided by the UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework. The focus regions include Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern Mediterranean, and Central and Eastern Europe.

28.2 Guiding strategies

UNCCD 2018-2030 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Strategic objective: Improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality (LDN); improve the living conditions of affected populations; generate global environmental benefits through effective implementation of UNCCD; and mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the UNCCD by building effective partnerships at global and national levels.

28.3 Food systems framing

UNCCD is the United Nations anchor agency for Action Track 3 – Boost nature-positive production. It approaches the food systems framing from two angles: LDN and piloting some projects around productive capacities and value chains. UNCCD's priority areas are food, feed and fibre. UNCCD focuses on land degradation and how it undermines the ability to deliver food, together with the pressures put on agricultural lands. UNCCD works to address these pressures by advocating for a shift to plant-based diets, reducing food loss and waste, and increasing nature-positive production. It is increasingly adopting a systematic approach by integrating environmental, economic and social factors from a production and consumption perspective. Furthermore, with regards to commitment to LDN, its 130 member parties have set their targets that link directly to various Food Systems Summit Action Tracks. Furthermore, UNCCD has set up an LDN Fund, which currently has approximately US\$200 million, and invests in food systems-related projects globally.

28.4 Overall approach

National action programmes are key instruments in implementing the convention and are supported by action programmes at subregional and regional levels. The national action programmes are developed through a participatory approach including various stakeholders, for example relevant governmental offices, scientific institutions and local communities.

UNCCD's funding is mobilized mainly by the Global Mechanism. This funding mainly comes from bilateral donors. In addition, UNCCD is increasingly using innovative finance mechanisms to involve the private sector, for example the Land Degradation Neutrality Fund.

28.5 Flagship programmes/Examples of successful projects

THE LDN TARGET SETTING PROGRAMME

Description: Through this programme, the Global Mechanism and the Secretariat of UNCCD, in collaboration with multiple international partners, support interested countries with their national LDN target-setting process, including setting national baselines, targets and associated measures to achieve LDN. Currently, 127 countries have committed to setting LDN targets.

LDN FUND

Description: The LDN Fund is an impact investment fund that blends resources from the public, private and philanthropic sectors to support achieving LDN through sustainable land management and land restoration projects implemented by the private sector. Its establishment was spearheaded by the Global Mechanism, with support from the governments of France, Luxembourg and Norway, as well as the Rockefeller Foundation, with the involvement of an advisory group with representatives of public financial institutions, international NGOs and academia. The fund was structured and will be managed by Mirova (a subsidiary of Natixis Investment Management) on behalf of the UNCCD.

Budget: Investors have announced commitments of over US\$100 out of a target of US\$300 million.

Focus areas: The LDN Fund will invest in financially viable private projects on land rehabilitation and sustainable land management, including sustainable agriculture, sustainable livestock management, agroforestry and sustainable forestry.

Partners: Governments of France, Luxembourg and Norway, and the Rockefeller Foundation.

THE DROUGHT INITIATIVE

Description: This initiative was mandated at the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting. The Secretariat and appropriate UNCCD institutions and bodies implemented the initiative during the 2019–20 biennium. Under this initiative, UNCCD supports countries to develop national drought plans. So far, 14 drought plans have been validated and are available [here](#).

Focus areas: Drought preparedness systems; regional efforts to reduce drought vulnerability and risk; and a toolbox to boost the resilience of people and ecosystems to drought.

LDN TRANSFORMATIVE PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Description: Under this mechanism, the Global Mechanism of the UNCCD supports countries to develop LDN transformative projects and programmes that contribute to the achievement of voluntary LDN targets, deliver multiple benefits, enhance national capacities and leverage innovative finance by tapping into multiple sources of finance, both public and private.

Main features of LDN transformative projects: Ensuring transformation and innovation; promoting responsible and inclusive governance; ensuring sustainability; and leveraging innovative finance.

Areas of interventions: Sustainable land and landscape management, forest management, watershed management, renewable energy, agriculture, rangeland management, market access, and trade and private sector involvement.

29 World Food Programme

29.1 Overview

The World Food Programme (WFP) is the world's largest humanitarian organization, working to save lives in emergencies and using food assistance to build a pathway to peace, stability and prosperity for people recovering from conflict, disasters and the impact of climate change.

29.2 Guiding strategies

WFP STRATEGIC PLAN (2017-2021)

Strategic goals: Support countries to achieve zero hunger (SDG 2) – strategic objectives were to end hunger by protecting access to food, improve nutrition and achieve food security; **partner to support the implementation of the SDGs (SDG 17)** – strategic objective was to support SDG implementation; and partner for SDG results.

WFP's focus areas: Climate action; disaster risk reduction; gender equality; nutrition (areas of work include chronic malnutrition, vitamin and mineral deficiencies, and overweight, obesity and the double burden of malnutrition); smallholder market support; social protection and safety nets; and sustainable livelihoods and ecosystems.

29.3 Overall approach

WFP is increasingly adopting a more systematic, integrated and diversified approach that is implemented through country strategic plans. Country strategic plans incorporate country offices' entire humanitarian and development portfolio, subsuming all programmes and projects into clearly defined strategic outcomes. These plans take into consideration distinct national context and needs, and put national stakeholders in the driving seat, with WFP as an enabler. This approach is informed by a country-led zero hunger strategic review, which outlines all stakeholders' (including governments, development and humanitarian agencies, institutional actors and civil societies) contributions to the achievement of SDG 2.

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for Rural Development**

hosted by the International Fund for
Agricultural Development (IFAD)

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www.donorplatform.org

ISBN 978-92-9266-121-2



9 789292 661212