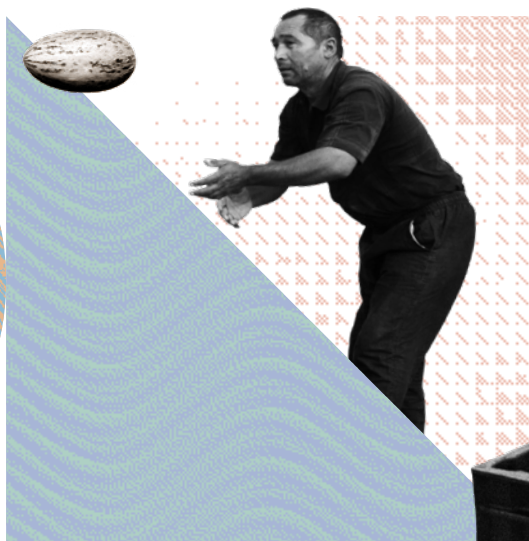
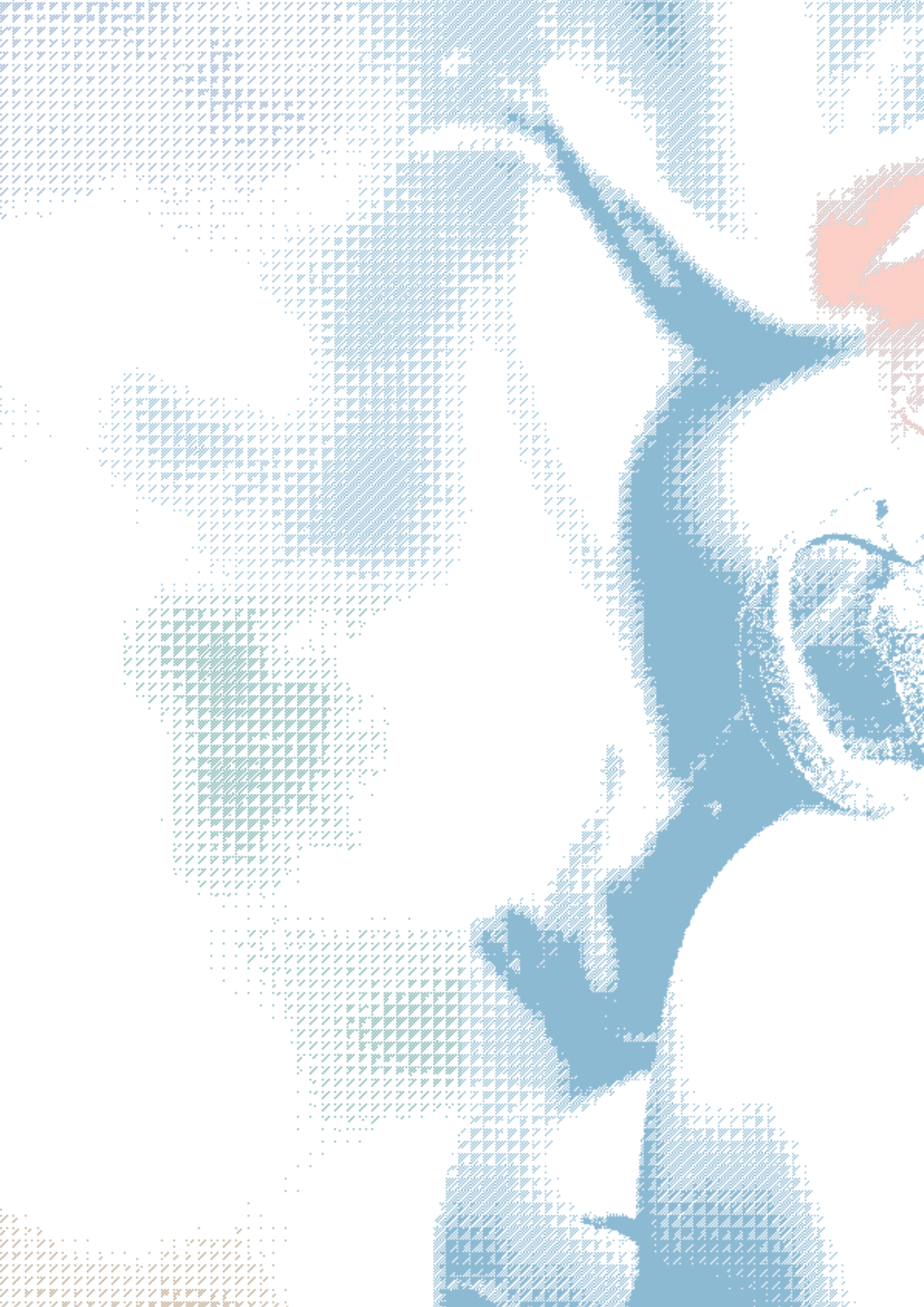




Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

FAO INVESTMENT CENTRE ANNUAL REVIEW 2021





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Abbreviations and acronyms

| | |
|---------|--|
| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| AgriFI | Agriculture Finance Initiative |
| AP | Asia and the Pacific |
| CABEI | Central American Bank for Economic Integration |
| CASP+ | Community-based Agriculture Support Programme “Plus” |
| CFI | FAO Investment Centre |
| CIAT | International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (now Alliance Bioversity International) |
| CIRAD | French Agricultural Research Centre |
| EBRD | European Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| ECA | Europe and Central Asia |
| EDFI | European development finance institution |
| EX-ACT | Ex-ante Carbon Balance Tool |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| Fintech | Financial technology |
| GAfSP | Global Agriculture and Food Security Program |
| GCF | Green Climate Fund |
| GI | Geographical Indication |
| GLEAM-i | Global Livestock Environmental Assessment-interactive |
| IDB | Inter-American Development Bank |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| IFI | International financing institution |
| IFPRI | International Food and Policy Research Institute |
| IsDB | Islamic Development Bank |
| IT | Information technology |
| K4I | Knowledge for investment |
| LAC | Latin America and the Caribbean |
| LID | Living Income Differential |
| LSIPT | Livestock Sector Investment and Policy Toolkit |
| WNERA | Near East and North Africa |
| PRAPS-2 | Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support project, second phase |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |
| SME | Small and medium enterprise |
| SSA | Sub-Saharan Africa |
| UDB | Uganda Development Bank |
| UNCDF | United Nations Capital Development Fund |
| VGGT | Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security |



Message from FAO Director-General

Qu Dongyu

After years of decline, the number of hungry people has jumped in recent years, accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, the climate crisis, conflict and humanitarian emergencies. Food, fuel and fertilizer prices are rising, and the war in Ukraine and conflicts across the globe further threaten global food security. At the same time, the world is racing to limit the rise in global temperature to 1.5 degrees.

Together, these challenges are stark reminders of the need to transform global agrifood systems to be more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable. Our agrifood systems have to provide healthy diets for all plus feed the 811 million hungry people today and an additional two billion people by 2050. We must build on the momentum initiated by the Pre-Food Systems Summit in July 2021, followed by the United Nations Food Systems Summit in 2021, to move this agenda forward.

FAO now hosts the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub working alongside the other UN agencies, governments, civil society, the private sector and diverse actors to support implementation of national pathways to speed up transformation at country level. In this regard, I was particularly inspired by the energy and creativity of the youth leaders at the World Food Forum in October 2021, and their innovative ideas on how our agrifood systems can fight global hunger.

The FAO Strategic Framework 2022–31 aims to support Members to realize the 2030 Agenda, meet the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), and achieve the four betters: better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life for all, leaving no one behind. It is a robust framework that supports our Members in an efficient, effective and coherent manner. Investment is crucial to achieve these aspirations.

The FAO Investment Centre plays an important role in scaling up impact at country level. It integrates FAO's expertise and knowledge into investment planning to localize the four betters by partnering with financial institutions, working through the FAO flagship Hand-in-Hand Initiative, and supporting better enabling conditions for public and private agrifood investment.

The FAO Investment Centre is the go-to place for our Members, as well as public institutions, the private sector, farmers and financing institutions, to turn to for sustainable agrifood investment and finance solutions. We want to expand our outreach to more investors, working strategically across the Organization to scale up investment, including through initiatives such as the 1000 Digital Villages and One Country One Priority Product, among others.

The transformation focuses on what we call “4+2” – four main solutions that support strategic investment planning and policy, public investment, private investment, and innovative finance, along with the two companion solutions of knowledge for investment and capacity development for investment.

The Investment Centre's business model has stood the test of time. The achievements featured in this Annual Review are a reflection of this. Our Members want more, including direct support to realize their investment and finance objectives, and we are poised to meet their needs.

We all have a part to play in changing how our agrifood systems work for the better, from how we grow, process, transport and market our food, to what we eat and how we dispose of it. During these very challenging times, I challenge all of you to make 2022 the year of extraordinary efforts leading to extraordinary results.



Message from FAO Investment Centre Director

Mohamed Manssouri

The world faces disruptions to global supply chains and cropping calendars, rising food and fuel prices, conflict, humanitarian emergencies, climate change and an ongoing pandemic. This is further compounded by the war in Ukraine, which poses specific global food security challenges in addition to the humanitarian response in the country. The Investment Centre continued to deliver its full range of investment support to Members in 2021. Digital technology, strong cooperation with our financing and knowledge partners and FAO teams around the world, and an unwavering commitment to help our Members meet their SDG targets made that possible. We are pleased to share highlights of this work in the 2021 edition of our Annual Review.

Our collaboration with longstanding partners like the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) continued to yield impressive results in 2021. We helped design 42 IFI-approved public investment projects in 37 countries worth around USD 7.2 billion – up from the previous year's USD 6.6 billion. But design support is only part of our work. Navigating COVID-19 constraints, we continued to assist countries with policy work and provide implementation support to 245 ongoing public investment projects in 91 countries, amounting to USD 42.6 billion collectively. We also contributed to 20 agricultural strategies, 26 policy studies, 24 sector studies and 21 policy dialogues and events.

The evidence and analysis from the food systems assessments and consultations in more than 50 countries, together with national pathway documents for the UN Food Systems Summit, will help inform the policy and investment needed to transform the world's agrifood systems. We continued to work with our partners to develop new investment strategies and programmes in 2021, including through the Hand-in-Hand initiative. We also boosted our climate, green and blue financing portfolios, with more projects funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF). We used FAO-developed tools and resources to make agrifood investments more climate-sensitive. And we began collaborating with the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) to promote financial technologies (fintechs) and digital agriculture solutions with our IFI partners in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

Good knowledge is a crucial first step to de-risking investment and improving investment planning. Having launched our Knowledge for investment (K4I) programme in 2020, we published 35 K4I knowledge products in 2021. We continue to grow the programme, working across FAO to bring new knowledge and innovative solutions for better agrifood investment. Forthcoming titles include, among others, *Investment guidelines for youth in agrifood Systems in Africa* and *Investing in carbon neutrality: utopia or the new green wave?* We also organized numerous knowledge-sharing webinars, including a more inward-looking Investment Days, our annual event.



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We are in a transformative period. Last year, FAO members agreed to significantly increase the Centre's resources, allowing us to expand and deepen our investment support to countries and to strengthen and diversify our partnerships. These developments were largely thanks to the strong support from our Director-General and senior leadership, who envision FAO being the go-to place for agrifood investment and finance solutions for our Members.

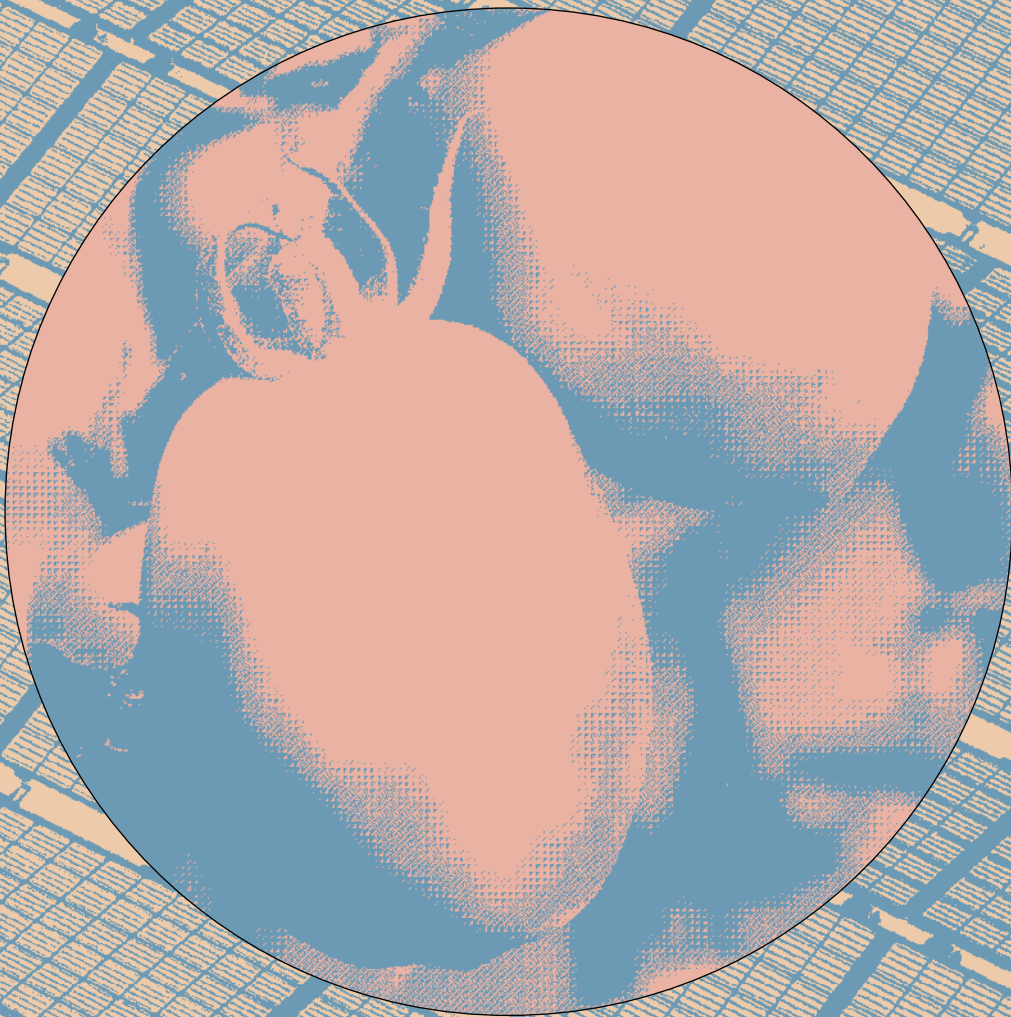
The Centre's current business model – a three-way partnership with Members and IFIs – has endured for decades. The Centre's transformation will build on that legacy to fashion a centre that is even more fit-for-purpose, structured and staffed to meet the growing and evolving demand from Members and investors. While the Centre will strengthen its strategic collaboration with an even wider group of financing partners in countries and regions, especially private investors, it will now also work directly with member countries, providing a full suite of integrated agrifood investment and finance solutions to achieve impact at scale. The transformation also promotes greater and more strategic collaboration with the FAO technical units, country and regional offices. We will bolster our thematic areas such as innovation finance, digital agriculture and blue and green finance. In 2021, we added a fourth geographic service that focuses on Central and West Africa. We will add a fifth service in 2022 for Latin America and the Caribbean. These new services allow us to deepen our focus on investment and finance solutions in each region.

I am grateful to my colleagues every day for their hard work, professionalism, flexibility and perseverance, especially during such trying times. FAO's leadership is inviting us to think big – to look for fresh ways to help end hunger and malnutrition, reduce inequalities and preserve the environment. It is an ambitious vision. I am confident that together we can turn this transformation into a reality and help countries realize a better tomorrow.

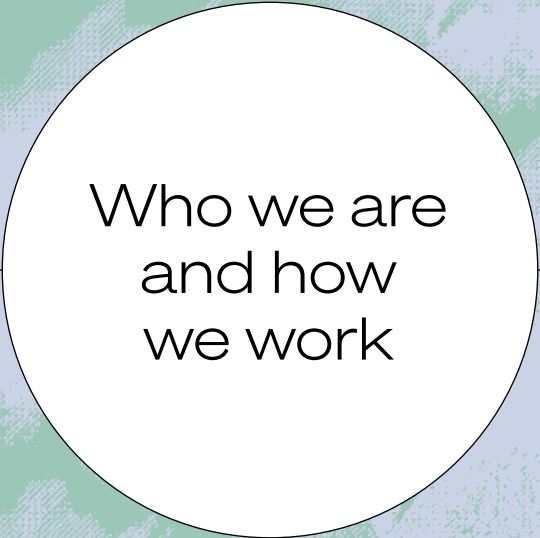
FAO aims to become the go-to place for agrifood investment and finance solutions for its Members. The ultimate goal is to help countries realize the promise of the four betters – better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life for all, leaving no one behind.







About the Investment Centre



Who we are
and how
we work



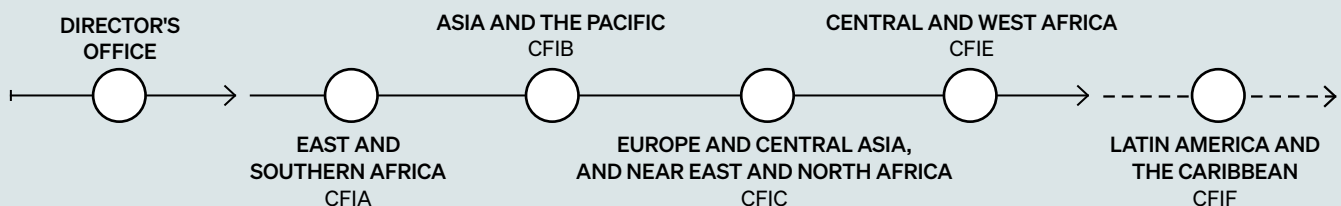
Facts and
figures 2021

Who we are

The FAO Investment Centre aims to be the go-to place for investment and finance solutions that lead to more efficient, sustainable, inclusive and resilient agrifood systems. Working in nearly 130 countries, the Centre provides a full suite of investment and finance support to FAO Members.

We partner with governments, international financing institutions, national and international organizations, the private sector, research institutions, academia and producer organizations to improve the quality and quantity of agrifood investment.

FAO INVESTMENT CENTRE COMPRISES THE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE AND FOUR REGIONAL SERVICES, EXPANDING TO FIVE IN 2022.



STAFF NUMBERS

8

MANAGERS

143

PROFESSIONAL STAFF AND
LONG-TERM CONSULTANTS

572

SHORT-TERM
INVESTMENT CONSULTANTS

32

SUPPORT STAFF

INVESTMENT SPECIALITIES

- AGRIBUSINESS
- AGRICULTURE
- CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
- CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT
- COMMUNICATION
- CREDIT AND RURAL FINANCE
- DIGITAL AGRICULTURE
- ECONOMICS
- FISHERIES
- FORESTRY
- IRRIGATION
- KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT
- LAND TENURE
- LIVESTOCK / ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND HEALTH
- NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
- RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING
- RURAL INSTITUTIONS
- RURAL SOCIOLOGY

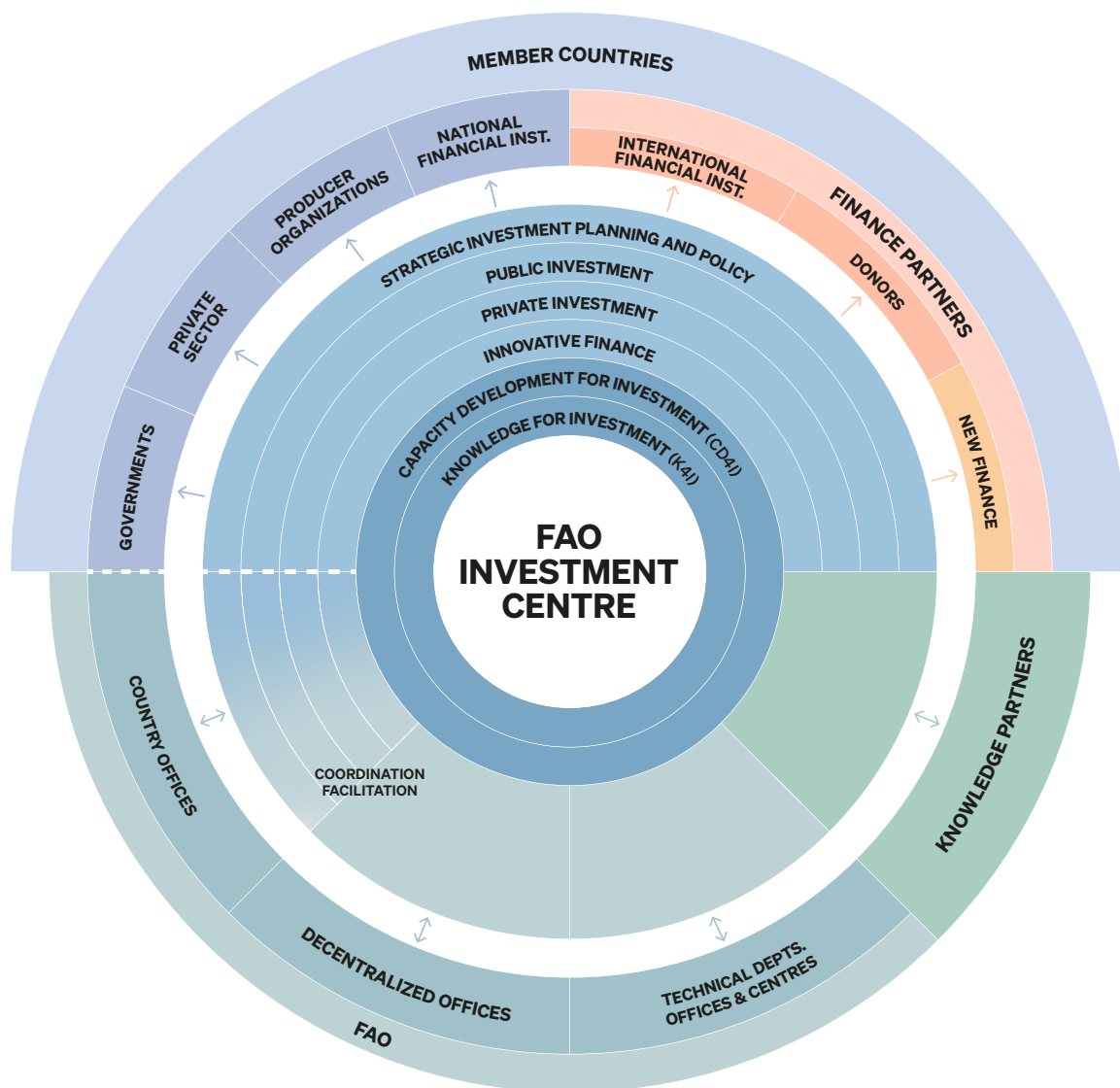
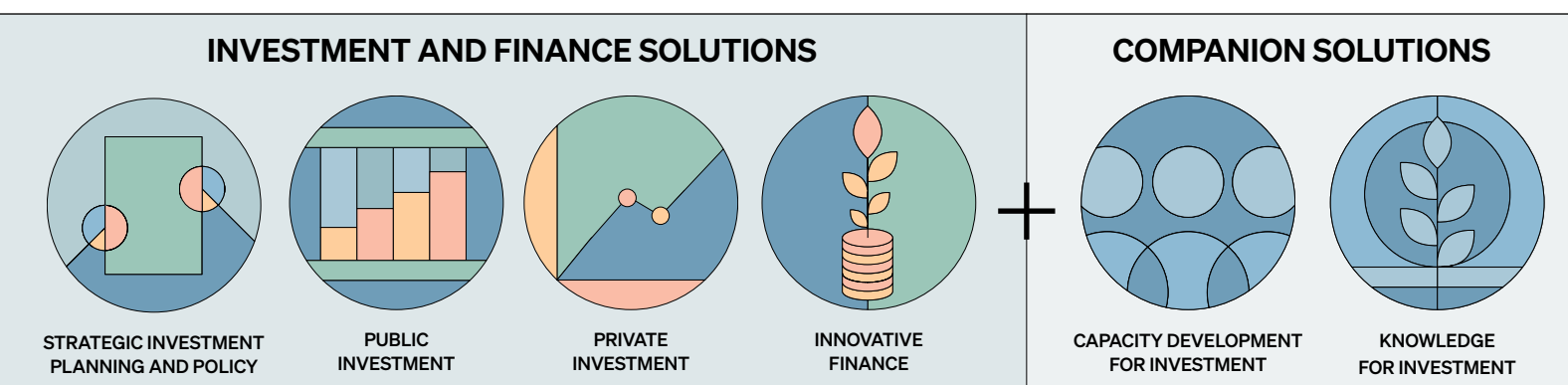


How we work

Outreach to Members

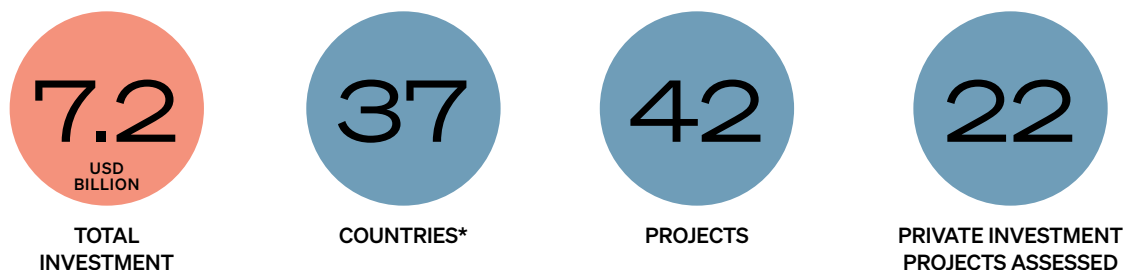
The needs of the people and countries FAO serves come first.

The Centre acts as a bridge between Members and financing partners to scale up investment for greater impact at country level, support better enabling conditions for policy and investment and integrate FAO's vast knowledge and expertise into national investment planning.

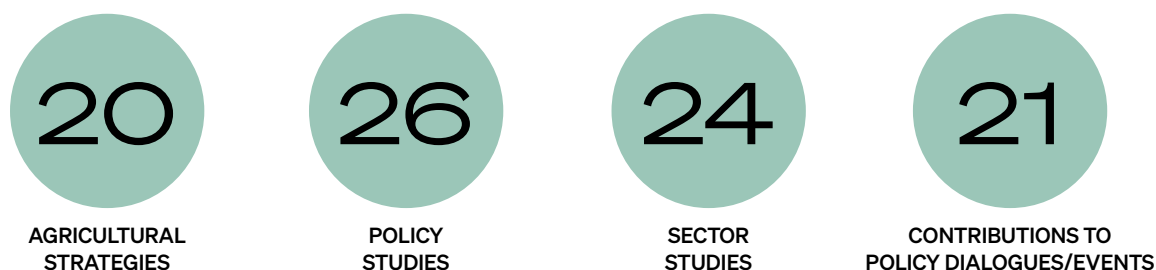


Facts and figures 2021

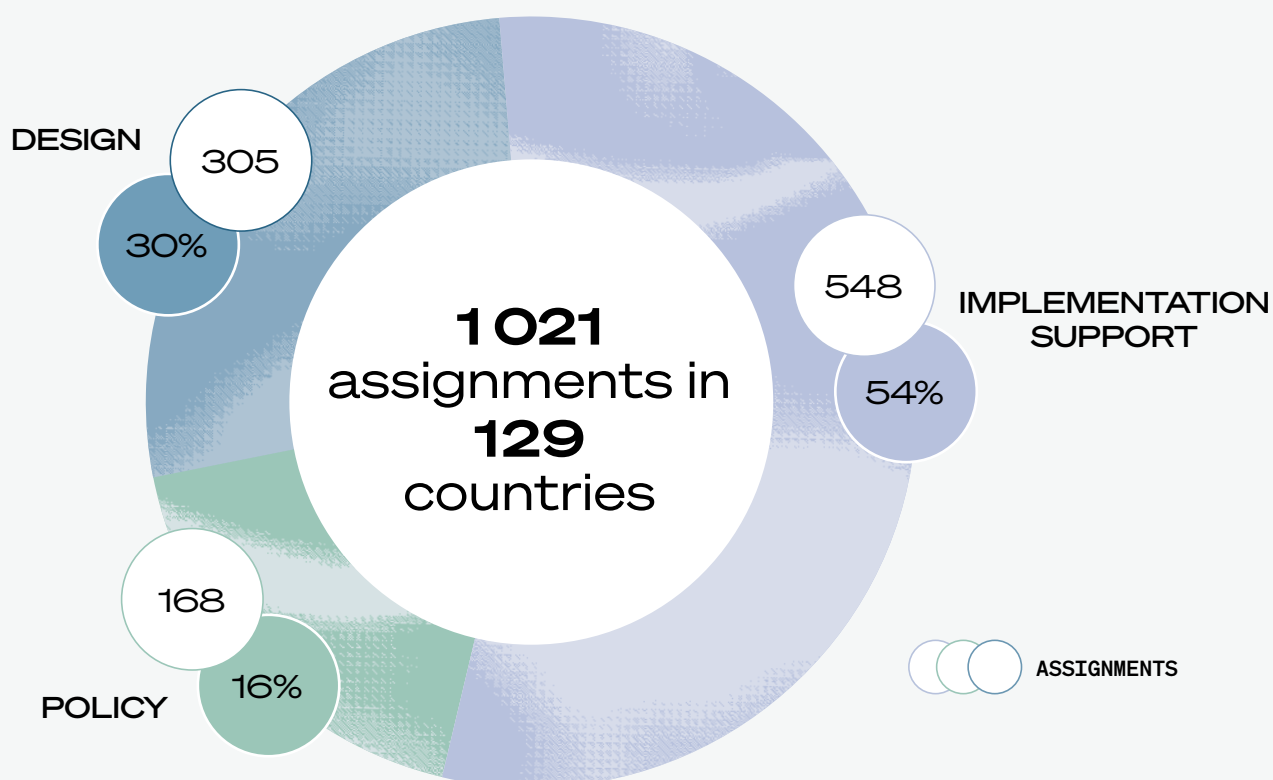
SUPPORT TO INVESTMENT PROJECTS APPROVED BY IFIS



POLICY SUPPORT & ANALYTICAL STUDIES



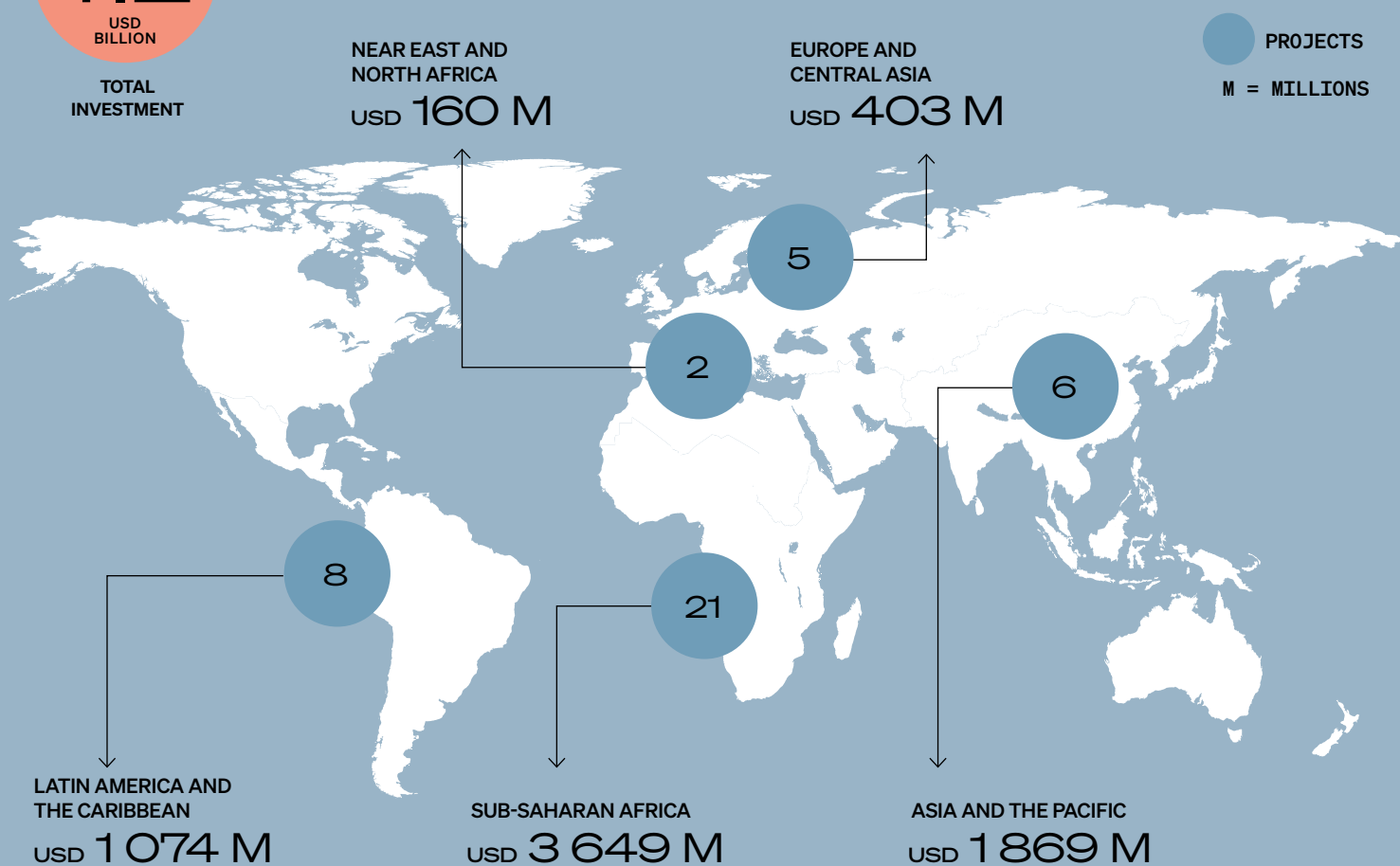
ASSIGNMENT BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION AND POLICY SUPPORT



7.2
USD
BILLION

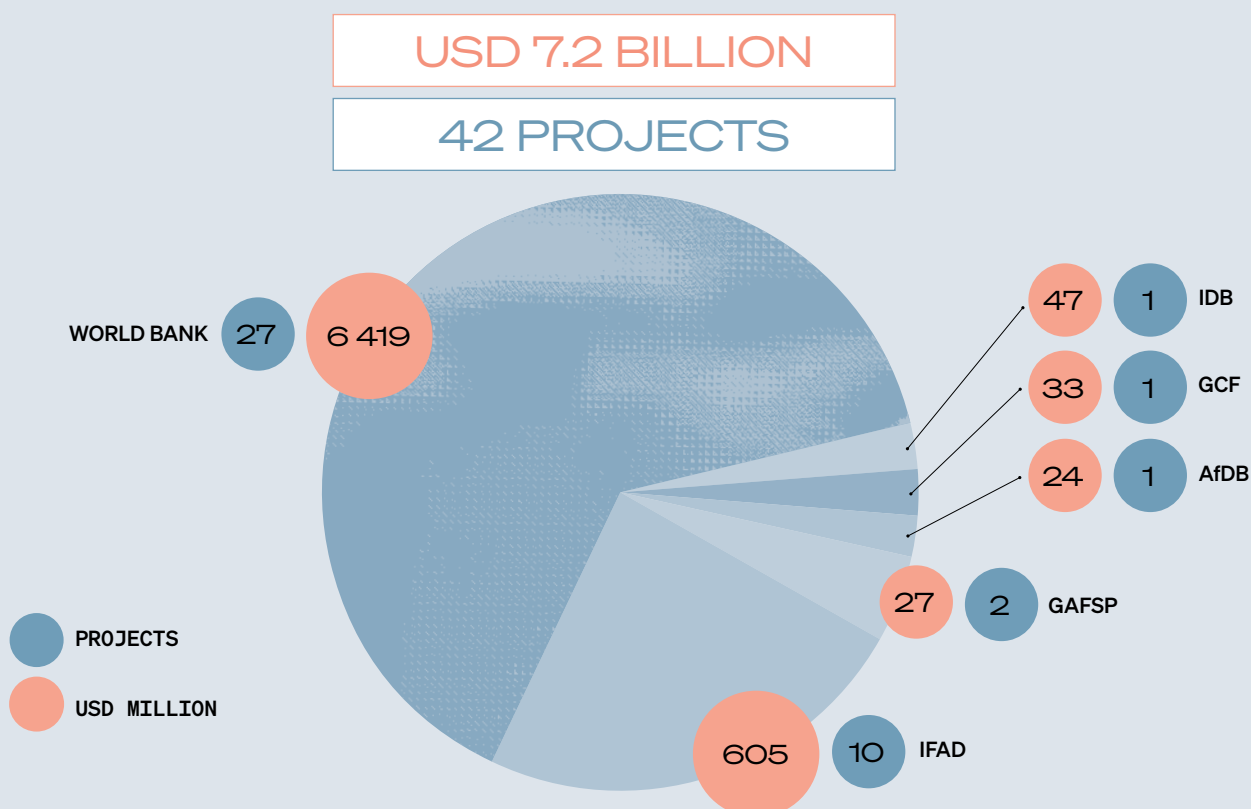
TOTAL
INVESTMENT

DESIGN SUPPORT TO PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROJECTS APPROVED IN 37 COUNTRIES



DELIVERY IN 2021

DESIGN SUPPORT TO PUBLIC INVESTMENT BY MAIN FINANCING INSTITUTION



Partnerships

Creating a world where all people have regular access to enough nourishing food to lead active, healthy lives cannot be done alone.

For over five decades, the Centre has teamed up with governments, IFIs, national and international organizations, the private sector, research institutions, academia and producer organizations to improve the quality and quantity of agrifood investments. We also work with multiple partners in a country or region for more integrated support. The Centre will continue to strengthen existing partnerships while also seeking new financing and knowledge partners to help countries meet their SDG targets and achieve impact at scale. Here's a snapshot of our work with some of our partners.

FINANCING PARTNERS

World Bank
IFAD
EBRD
AfDB
CABEI
IDB
IsDB
European Union
GCF
GAFSP

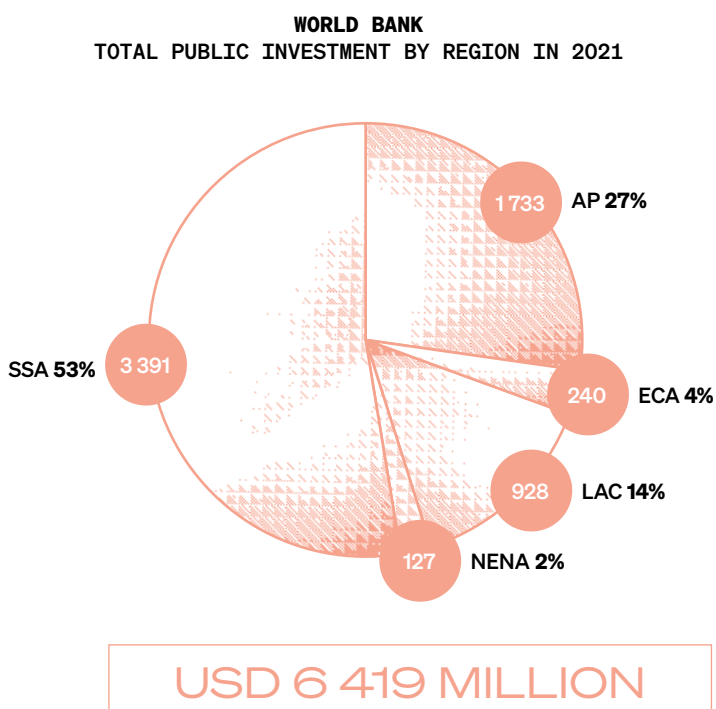
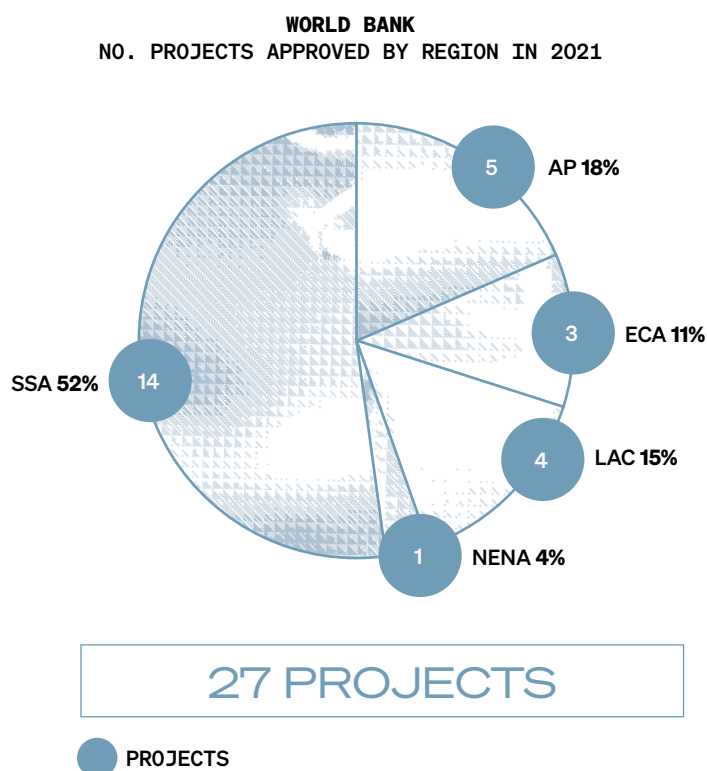
World Bank

The Centre's cooperative programme with the World Bank, its oldest and largest partner, has been going strong for well over 50 years. In 2021, the Centre contributed to the design of 27 World Bank-financed projects worth over USD 6.4 billion. Of note was a USD 375 million regional Sahel pastoralism project to strengthen the resilience of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal (p. 39). Also noteworthy is a USD 354 million regional food systems resilience programme that aims to provide West Africans with sufficient, affordable and nutritious food in the medium to long term. The Bank approved, among others, a large-scale food safety improvement project and a Yangtze River protection and ecological restoration programme in China; a project to boost India's agricultural resilience by rejuvenating the country's watersheds; a national agricultural development programme in the Democratic Republic of Congo; an agrifood sector development programme in Côte d'Ivoire; a climate intelligent and inclusive agrifood systems project in Argentina; and an innovation for rural competitiveness project in Honduras.

On the policy front, the Centre helped develop the Climate Smart Agricultural Investment Plan for Nepal (p. 26) and agricultural strategies for the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Peru and the Maghreb countries. The Centre teamed up with the World Bank on a strategic analysis looking at the investment, policy and institutional support needed to transition South Sudan's agriculture sector from humanitarian aid to a development-oriented growth path. After a thorough review of lessons in South Sudan and in other conflict-affected countries, as well as broad multistakeholder consultations, the team identified four complementary investment strategies. These centre around agricultural production and food security; community resilience and social capital; value chain development and jobs; and peace consolidation. This milestone analytical work will pave the way for future investments in agriculture and rural development in South Sudan.

One Health – achieving optimal health for people, animals and the environment – is crucial for well-functioning agrifood systems and for reducing global health security risks. The World Bank collaborated with FAO on two major One Health studies in East Asia and the Pacific, to be published in 2022, on strengthening investments in livestock health and wildlife systems (p. 27). The Centre and the Bank also published *Up-skilling human capital for value-chain competitiveness in Uruguay*. This new K4I Country Investment Highlights looks at the training needed by agricultural professionals to lead the next generation of technology- and innovation-driven agribusinesses (p. 41). Another K4I release in 2021 was *Urban food systems governance: current context and future opportunities*. The study explores how nine cities around the world are dealing with complex food issues, like maintaining well-functioning food supply chains and urban markets, protecting jobs and livelihoods, tackling diet-related disease and managing food waste. A report on modernizing irrigation in Central Asia will be published in 2022. Given the importance of land tenure to the livelihoods of billions of people, the Centre has been providing long-term implementation support to several World Bank-financed land administration projects, including in Nicaragua (p. 31) and the Philippines. The latter, one of the largest land projects funded by the Bank, is improving land tenure security and strengthening the property rights of agrarian reform beneficiaries. The Centre helped design a USD 40 million cadastral and land tenure improvement project in Senegal, approved as a grant by the World Bank in 2021.

The Bank is also partnering with the Centre on digital agriculture, from promoting the digitalization of food systems in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Jordan and Malaysia, to the use of digital solutions to reduce food loss and waste in Guatemala.



International Fund for Agricultural Development

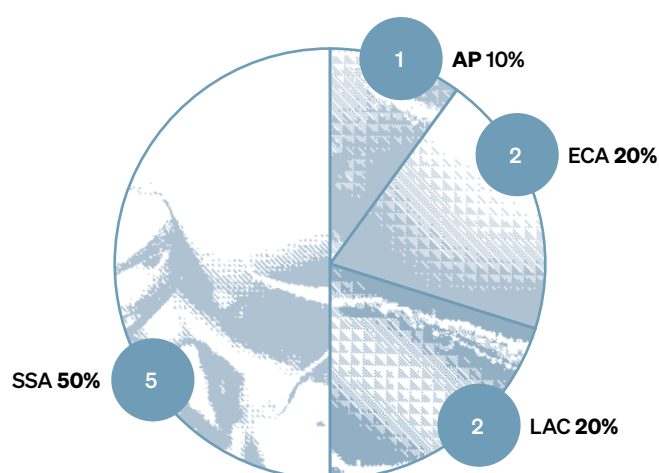
FAO has had a fruitful partnership with IFAD, one of the Rome-based agencies, for almost half a century. In 2021, the Centre helped design ten projects approved by IFAD for over USD 605 million in new investment. These included, among others, an integrated agricultural development programme in Eritrea; a climate-smart agricultural value chain project in Viet Nam; an inclusive blue economy project in Haiti; a project in Congo to promote agriculture, youth and entrepreneurship; and the second phase of an irrigation and integrated watershed management project in Rwanda.

The Centre and IFAD jointly designed a project for GCF funding to help Tajikistan, a nation prone to extreme temperatures, drought and other natural disasters, build resilience by moving towards climate-adaptive food systems and lower emission sustainable development pathways (p. 30). This approach was also applied in Mexico, where the Centre and IFAD worked together to reduce climate vulnerability and emissions by promoting sustainable livelihoods in the Balsas catchment. This led to the approval of a USD 55 million project by IFAD, while GCF co-financing is being prepared.

The Centre worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in the Solomon Islands, IFAD and other stakeholders to design the country's ten-year Agriculture Sector Growth and Investment Plan. The plan provides guidance for public action and investment in the coming years to improve the well-being, prosperity and food and nutrition security of all Solomon Islanders (p. 25).

In 2021, the Centre teamed up with IFAD to organize four virtual knowledge-sharing events to strengthen our collaboration on animal production issues. These included seminars on One Health and the importance of a global approach to prevent emerging infectious diseases; assessments of the carbon emissions of pig production systems; the nexus between pastoralism and land tenure; and innovative rural poultry development models.

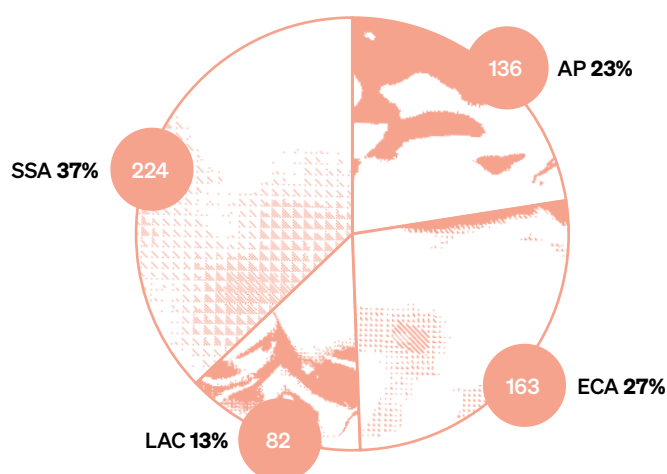
IFAD
NO. OF PROJECTS APPROVED BY REGION IN 2021



10 PROJECTS

PROJECTS

IFAD
TOTAL PUBLIC INVESTMENT BY REGION IN 2021



USD 605 MILLION

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

FAO and its longstanding partner EBRD developed a technical cooperation package in late 2020 to help agrifood value chains in the Bank's countries of operation in Eastern and Central Europe and Southern and Eastern Mediterranean cope with COVID-19 disruptions. One interesting initiative in 2021 saw the two organizations carry out a global study on how the COVID-19 pandemic has shaped the way fresh foods, especially fruits and vegetables, are distributed and bought in urban areas. The study looks at trends and initiatives in the capitals of France, Georgia, Italy, Morocco, Serbia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

FAO and the EBRD have been supporting the Serbian Grain Association Zita Srbije and the Government of Serbia in recent years to elevate the country's standing as a major grain producer and exporter. Serbia, the world's seventh largest exporter of maize, ratified the Grains Trade Convention of 1995 in 2021, completing the last step in its membership into the International Grain Council. The Council seeks to advance international cooperation in the grain trade and improve market transparency through information sharing, analysis and consultation on policy developments. The two organizations also organized a webinar with the Government of Serbia to introduce guidelines and promotional materials to help Serbian small-scale producers and processors of traditional products understand and comply with new flexible food safety bylaws (p. 44).

FAO partnered with the EBRD on a study looking at the evolving situation of agrifood systems from a carbon neutrality perspective. The study's findings, synthesized in an investment brief, were presented at the COP26 Climate Conference in Glasgow in 2021, with a full report due in 2022. The two organizations supported a study on the use of digital technologies for agriculture in Serbia (horticulture and food retail), Ukraine (grain sector) and Turkey. A food loss and waste investment brief, developed in 2021, will also be published in 2022.

Sustainable agritourism initiatives continued taking shape in Georgia and Montenegro. A new roadmap launched in 2021 aims to help Georgia develop its agritourism industry in a responsible, inclusive and eco-friendly manner. FAO and the EBRD hosted a series of webinars to share tips with Georgian agritourism operators, destination management organizations and other stakeholders on sustainable agritourism in the country.

Other notable work in 2021 included ongoing support to improve the quality, productivity and efficiency of the olive oil industries in Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and the West Bank and Gaza Strip (p. 33). FAO and the EBRD also organized a webinar with Morocco FoodEx – Morocco's export control and promotion arm – with panellists from Germany and Italy to discuss sustainability trends and market opportunities for sustainable Moroccan fresh produce.

Regional development banks

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

In 2021, the African Development Bank (AfDB) approved a USD 24 million project to improve the productivity and competitiveness of the meat and milk value chains in Chad in a bid to sustainably increase the livestock sector's contribution to the national economy. The Centre supported the design and formulation of the project, which looks to intensify livestock production and productivity, create employment opportunities and improve incomes. It also seeks to increase the supply of meat to the domestic market, boost exports and establish a local dairy industry to reduce Chad's dairy bill.

One of the constraints for investment development in Africa is the shortage of national and regional technical capacity to prepare and implement projects and carry out results-based management. The AfDB and FAO are developing a three-year Technical Assistance Facility that will strengthen national capacities to identify, plan, formulate, implement and evaluate agricultural investment operations for better development outcomes in Central Africa. Its purpose is to put in place an effective funding instrument that provides multi-year financial commitments to enable more programmatic and systematic collaboration.

CENTRAL AMERICAN BANK FOR ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

The Centre continued to support the design of two climate proposals financed by the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) for Honduras and Panama to be submitted to the GCF. The project in Honduras aims to increase the resilience of families by facilitating the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural approaches and improving housing to protect against adverse climate conditions. The project will address other important barriers to adaptation, such as water scarcity and the conservation and ineffective use of plant genetic resources. The financing proposal was submitted to CABEI at the end of 2021. There was a slowdown in Panama due to external factors, including COVID-19 and ongoing challenges in securing adequate co-financing; following extensive comments from the GCF Secretariat, the revised concept note was submitted to the GCF Secretariat at the end of 2021. Preparations for the financing proposal continue apace.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Centre has steadily expanded its work with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in recent years, with the IDB looking to the Centre for pre-investment and design expertise in forestry, fisheries and aquaculture value chains, animal health, innovation and post-harvest losses. Highlights from 2021 include the design of a USD 45 million IDB-financed project on sustainable and inclusive agricultural innovation for Panama. The Centre is also supporting the development of protocols to control and eradicate the African swine fever outbreak in the Dominican Republic, including training veterinary services and preparing information materials. The Centre completed its support to an IDB-financed rural productive development project in Uruguay. The project established a baseline on the availability and access of digital technologies and the use of such technologies and platforms by small and medium size farmers to improve their productivity and competitiveness. Finally, the Centre developed and implemented a Program and Budget for Results approach for agriculture-related public sector institutions in Honduras and prepared a set of studies for Panama's fisheries sector.

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) launched a USD 59.5 million irrigated agriculture development project in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2021, of which USD 600 000 will be co-financed by FAO. The Centre assisted in designing the project, which aims to improve rural livelihoods through sustainable agriculture development and climate-adaptive water resources management. It is also supporting the FAO country office to implement the stakeholders' capacity building component. This is the first time the Centre has worked with the Bank on projects in Central Asia. FAO sees good potential to expand the collaboration to other countries in the region.

Financing partners

EUROPEAN UNION

In 2018, the European Union and FAO launched AgrIntel to strengthen the European Union's investment decision-making to improve targeting, efficiency and SDG alignment. To date, the European Union has invested in three agrifood blended funds – the Africa Agriculture and Trade Investment Fund (AATIF), the Agri-Business Capital Fund (ABC) and the Huruma Fund – where its equity contribution is mixed with funding sources from IFIs, European development finance institutions (EDFIs) or private investors. It also set up the Agriculture Finance Initiative (AgriFi) facility to reach the 'missing middle' and mobilize co-financing from EDFIs and other investors. These vehicles provide short-term credit, long-term loans or equity investments to SMEs, cooperatives, microfinance institutions, banks and companies active in the agrifood sector.

In 2021, the Centre's advisory team supported the European Union's review on blended finance investments, including on additionality and development impact, by reviewing 82 investment proposals submitted by the above funds and facility (see Annex 3). Since AgrIntel's start, 45 projects have been signed for a total investment of EUR 174 million, with most in Africa (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia) but also Latin America (Plurinational State of Bolivia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru) and Asia (India, Myanmar). Investment amounts vary from EUR 200 000 to EUR 23 million, depending on the blended vehicle. AgriFi provided a USD 1.5 million



long-term loan, for example, to East Africa Fruits, a Tanzanian distributor of fresh fruits, vegetables and grains connecting rural farmers directly with urban customers. This financing will be used to invest in additional trucks, collection centres and machinery, aiming to reach 10 000 farmers by 2025 and to reduce post-harvest food losses. AgriFi received EUR 80 million of additional financing from the European Union to deploy through dedicated country and regional windows. The Centre has been working more closely with European Union delegations, including on a training on opportunities and challenges associated with microfinance lending, and continued to support dialogue between the European Union and EDFIs.

Food systems assessments

In 2021, FAO, the European Union and the French Agricultural Research Centre (CIRAD), in partnership with governments and working closely with national experts, national institutions and food systems stakeholders, initiated food systems assessments and consultations in more than 50 countries (p. 23). The results so far point to key sustainability issues to inform future policy and investment. These include, among others, the importance of strengthening institutions and developing capacities to improve natural resource governance; promoting greater public and private investment in markets, warehouses, processing facilities, roads and other key infrastructure to drive inclusive growth and value addition in secondary towns and cities; and transforming food systems through policy incentives and public and private investment for better nutrition, job creation and less reliance on food imports. Results from all the assessments, together with national dialogues and national pathway documents for the UN Food Systems Summit, provide an analytical foundation and stepping-stone to advance new enabling policies and investment actions in support of sustainable food systems.



Global Sustainable Cocoa Initiative

The European Union hosted a series of virtual Cocoa Talks in 2021, with support from the Centre, to mobilize action for a more sustainable and inclusive cocoa sector. The talks bring together representatives from European Union member states, cocoa-producing countries, industry and civil society organizations to advance the cocoa sustainability and equity agenda.

Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana are the world's largest exporters of cocoa. Together with Cameroon, they account for nearly two-thirds of global exports, with the European Union among the top consumers. Millions of small-scale farmers in the three producing countries rely on cocoa for their livelihoods. Yet many live below the poverty line.

These Cocoa Talks, along with the Global Sustainable Cocoa Initiative launched in late 2021 with funding from the European Union and FAO, are pushing for progress on ensuring a living income for cocoa farmers, protecting and restoring forests in cocoa-producing regions and eliminating child labour. Strategic cocoa studies carried out by the Centre in 2020 through its AgrIntel Facility with the European Union helped launch the initiative and talks.

In 2020, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana decided to charge a USD 400 per tonne premium on cocoa exports and pass that money on to farmers – a Living Income Differential (LID). The Global Sustainable Cocoa Initiative will support implementation of the LID. FAO and partners will provide technical assistance, training and capacity building to governments, producers, cooperatives, the local private sector and other value chain actors to improve the long-term economic, social and environmental sustainability of the cocoa sectors. Efforts will focus initially on support to Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana as well as the joint Secretariat of the Côte d'Ivoire-Ghana Cocoa Initiative, established in support of the LID. It may extend to other cocoa-producing countries in Africa in the future. These efforts will build on FAO's previous and ongoing dialogue and analytical work on cocoa, including through projects funded by the World Bank and the GCF.

Support to national financing institutions

Since 2020, the joint EUR 2.2 million AgrInvest Uganda project, financed by the European Union and FAO, has been supporting the Uganda Development Bank (UDB) to boost its agrifood lending portfolio. In 2021, a mapping exercise helped UDB identify more bankable agrifood small and medium enterprises (SMEs), while a partnership between the Bank's Special Programs for Youth, Makerere University Business School and FAO's Inclusive Rural Transformation and Gender Equality Division seeks to build a pipeline of young Ugandan agripreneurs. In parallel, trainings have continued to enhance UDB's skills on agri-risk management and loan appraisal – including carbon footprint analysis using the Ex-ante Carbon Balance Tool (EX-ACT) and the Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model-interactive (GLEAM-i) tool. On the innovation front, AgrInvest began collaborating with Dalberg Data Insights to assess the impact of the Bank's loans on reducing poverty through a pilot using big data analytics. The project also supported UDB to roll out innovative digital finance products in partnership with the UNCDF and fintechs for digital lending to smallholder farmers. As part of its policy dialogue activities, the project teamed up with two Ugandan institutions (Dairy Development Authority and Uganda Agribusiness Alliance) and FAO's Monitoring and Analysing Food and Agricultural Policies programme to advance the country's dairy and beef industries through value chain analysis and evidence-based policy dialogue.



GREEN CLIMATE FUND

The GCF green lighted a USD 33 million project in 2021 for the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Through a mix of infrastructure investments, innovative technologies, climate-smart agricultural practices and knowledge sharing, the project seeks to improve water use and availability and to influence climate change policy and action. It is in line with Jordan's 2017 Green Growth Plan. The Centre led the project's design, working closely with FAO country and regional offices and FAO's Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment. More than 212 000 people in the Dead Sea basin, nearly half of them women, stand to benefit. FAO is the project's accredited entity and, along with the UN Development Programme, also one of its executing entities. In 2020 and 2021, the Centre began supporting nearly 20 proposals financed by FAO and IFIs worth over USD 1 billion for approval in 2022 and 2023. These include projects in Colombia, Honduras, Iraq, Malawi, Panama, Serbia, Tajikistan and a programme to address the climate change needs of Small Island Developing States.

GLOBAL AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

The Centre continued to coordinate and guide FAO's growing partnership with the GAFSP. FAO works with GAFSP both directly, as a supervising entity on government-led projects and through a new financing window that accepts proposals from producer organizations, and indirectly, by providing design and implementation support to IFI-government projects.

In 2021, FAO's portfolio of GAFSP-financed projects, for which FAO is supervising entity, increased by eight – three government-led and five producer organization-led projects. Most of these projects are in the first phase of development; the funding was committed based on initial proposals that are now being fully developed and costed. Once this is complete, the financing will be drawn down and implementation will begin in 2022 or 2023. Of note, the Centre led the design of two government projects, one in South Sudan and one for the Solomon Islands/Vanuatu, for a total of USD 35 million. The third project in Bangladesh, for which GAFSP funding totals USD 4 million, is part of a larger IFAD investment project.

The new funding window allows producer organizations to strengthen their capacities to access technology, finance and markets. FAO supported five of those approved proposals for a total of USD 13.95 million in Bangladesh, Honduras, Maldives, Nicaragua and Niger. This new window follows on the success of the pilot Missing Middle Initiative (MMI), with the Centre supporting MMI projects in Bangladesh and Senegal.

In 2021, through its indirect support via IFIs, two further GAFSP projects were supported and fully financed. These include a USD 18.3 million IDB-funded project in Haiti and a USD 9.08 million AFDB-funded project in Liberia [see Annex 2].

The Centre intensified its participation in GAFSP strategic discussions in 2021, including on how the GAFSP can increase investment in agriculture and food security and advance its work on climate change. FAO helped develop a concept note on the topic, providing GAFSP with major resources related to FAO's climate change work, including strategic and guidance documents and tools.

Working as one FAO

The Centre is committed to greater, more strategic collaboration across FAO to deliver effective investment and finance solutions to its Members. This also ensures a stronger investment focus across FAO's normative work and technical assistance to countries.

The Centre logged over 140 distinct internal collaborations in 2021, from the Hand-in-Hand initiative, to investment planning, design and implementation, to the growing body of analytical studies, K4I publications (see Annex 5) and innovative tools and technologies. More systematic collaboration will help countries achieve impact at scale and realize the ambitions of the four betters – better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life for all.

Hand-in-Hand

The Hand-in-Hand initiative, launched in 2019, is an evidence-based, country-led and country-owned initiative. It is designed to accelerate sustainable rural development and agrifood system transformation to end poverty, hunger and malnutrition. The initiative uses integrated geospatial and socioeconomic data and analysis and an agrifood systems approach to identify investment gaps and innovative solutions. The Centre is participating in Hand-in-Hand teams in 32 countries to enable integrated planning. These include Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nepal, Peru, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan and Yemen, among others.

In Ethiopia, for example, the Centre is supporting the organization of stronger supply chains to bring good quality raw materials to nearby agro-industrial parks – hubs that link farmers to processing and agribusiness services. By attracting investment and sharing infrastructure and services, these parks can reduce post-harvest losses and transaction costs, create jobs along the supply chain and drive inclusive growth (p. 24). In Nepal, the country's Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development partnered with FAO and the World Bank to develop a new investment plan that provides guidance on investing in climate-smart agriculture practices and technologies suitable for different crop, livestock, agroforestry and aquaculture systems (p. 26). In Yemen, the Centre contributed to the country's draft National Agriculture Strategy and National Investment Plan, expected to be finalized in 2022. In Guatemala, the Centre contributed to the preparation of an investment plan based on a programmatic approach, targeting two priority regions and focusing on cardamom, cocoa and food crops.

Food systems assessments

The food systems assessments work in 2021 fully embodied the one FAO spirit. The team, involving 291 staff from the Organization, worked on assessments and consultations in more than 50 countries across the globe in the lead up to the UN Food Systems Summit. The results, together with national dialogues and national pathway documents for the UN Food Systems Summit, will help inform policy and investment solutions for more sustainable, resilient and inclusive agrifood systems. Due to their outstanding efforts, the team received an FAO Employee Recognition Award in 2021.



Tools and technologies

Together with the global farmer field school network group in FAO's Plant Production and Plant Division and FAO's elearning Academy, the Centre developed two e-learning courses in 2021 – an introductory course on farmer field schools and another on implementing farmer field school projects. Work is under way to create a third e-learning course on designing farmer field school projects.

As in previous years, the Centre teamed up with other FAO technical divisions to scale up the use of tools and technologies like Earth Map, RuralInvest, LSIPT, Collect Mobile, Aquacrop, CropWat, EX-ACT and GLEAM-i to improve the quality of agrifood investment.

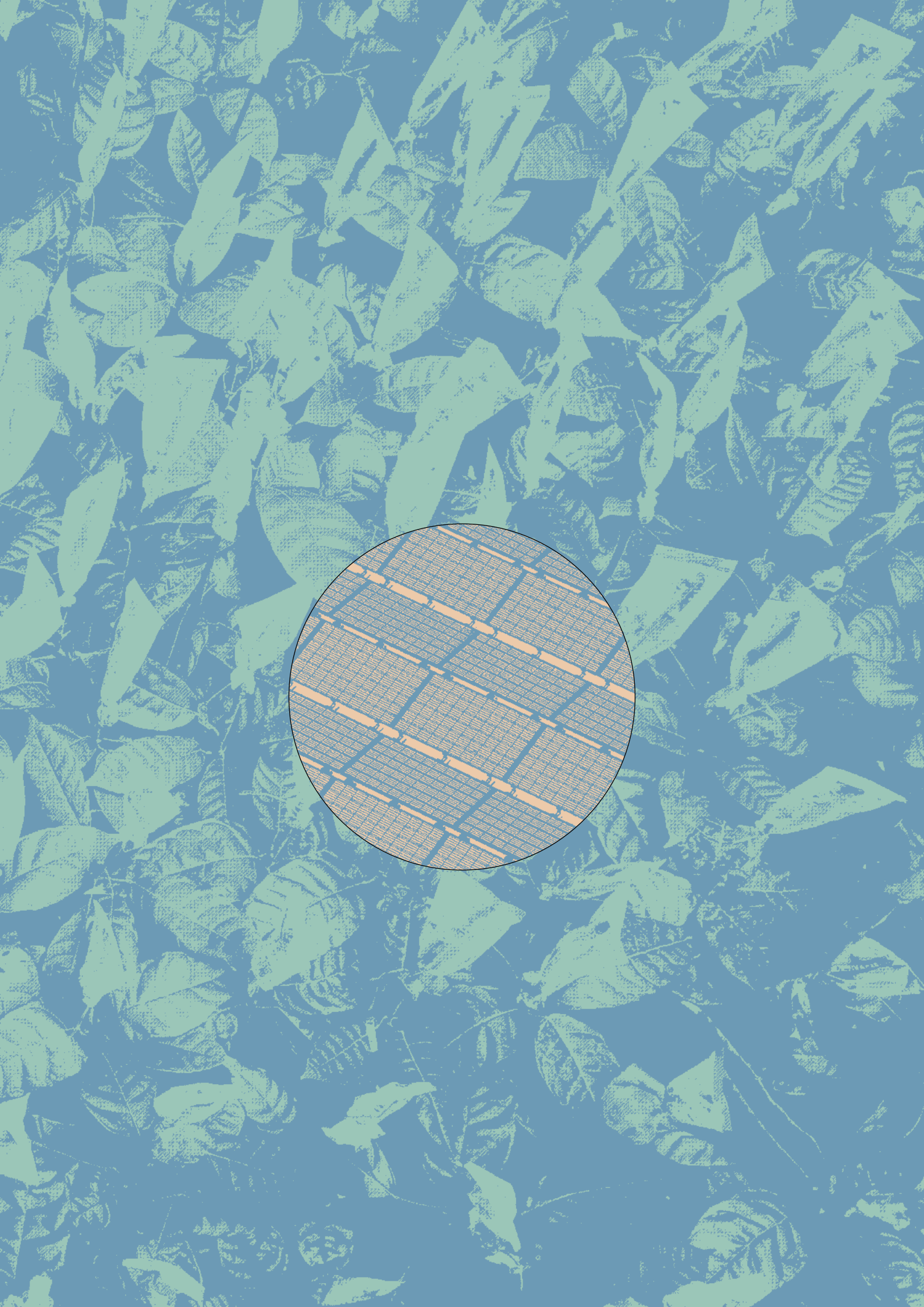
Knowledge and innovation

The Centre has worked with FAO's Food and Nutrition Division over the years to help Members develop sustainable Geographical Indications (GIs) for their unique agrifood products – like Senegal's Madd de Casamance, a tart and nutritious wild fruit, and Georgia's sulguni and Tushetian guda cheeses. In 2021, FAO launched the first thematic website devoted exclusively to GIs, built in the new FAO web platform Sitefinity. With this mobile-friendly site, readers have everything they want to know about FAO's nearly 15 years of GI work at their fingertips. The Centre also teamed up with FAO's Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment on a publication on renewable energy technologies in Rwanda, and with FAO's Plant and Protection Division on a Directions in Investment on sustainable agricultural mechanization in sub-Saharan Africa.

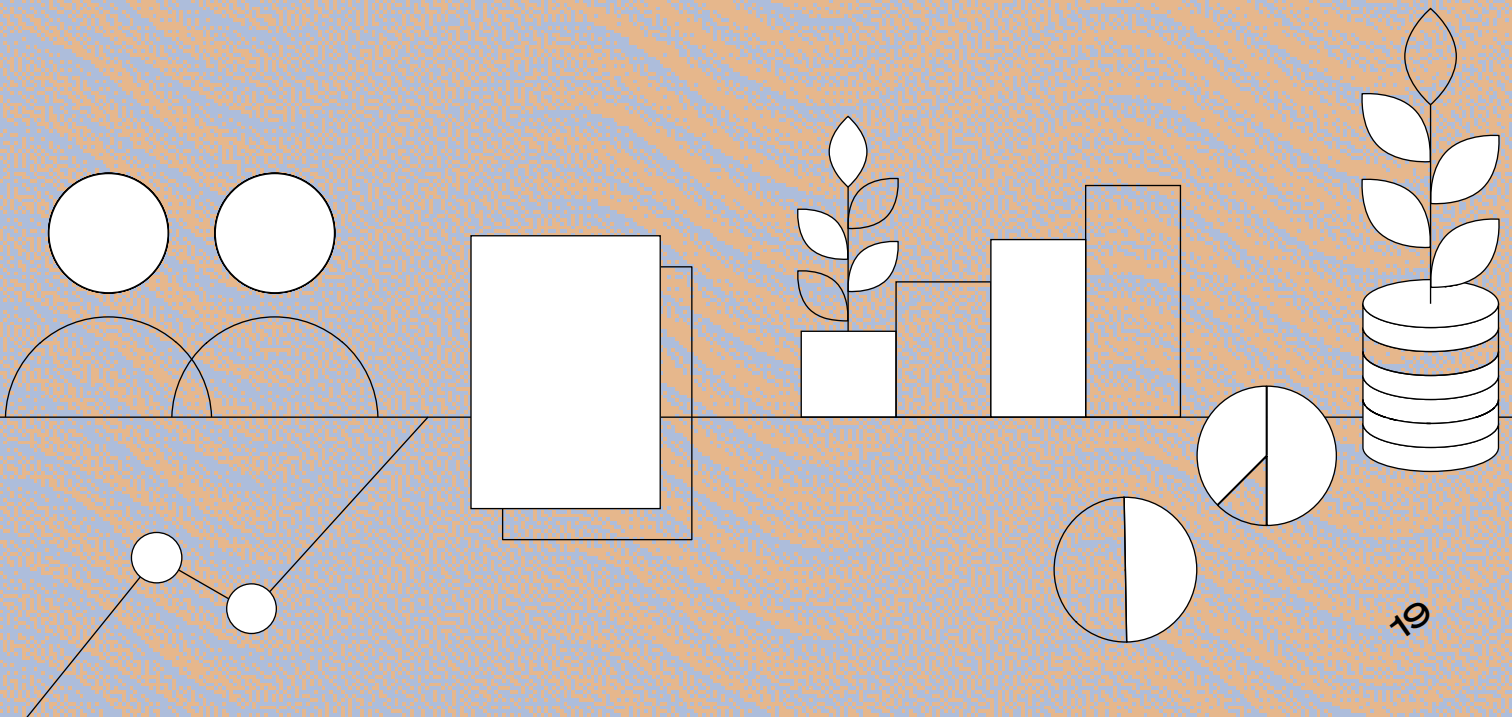
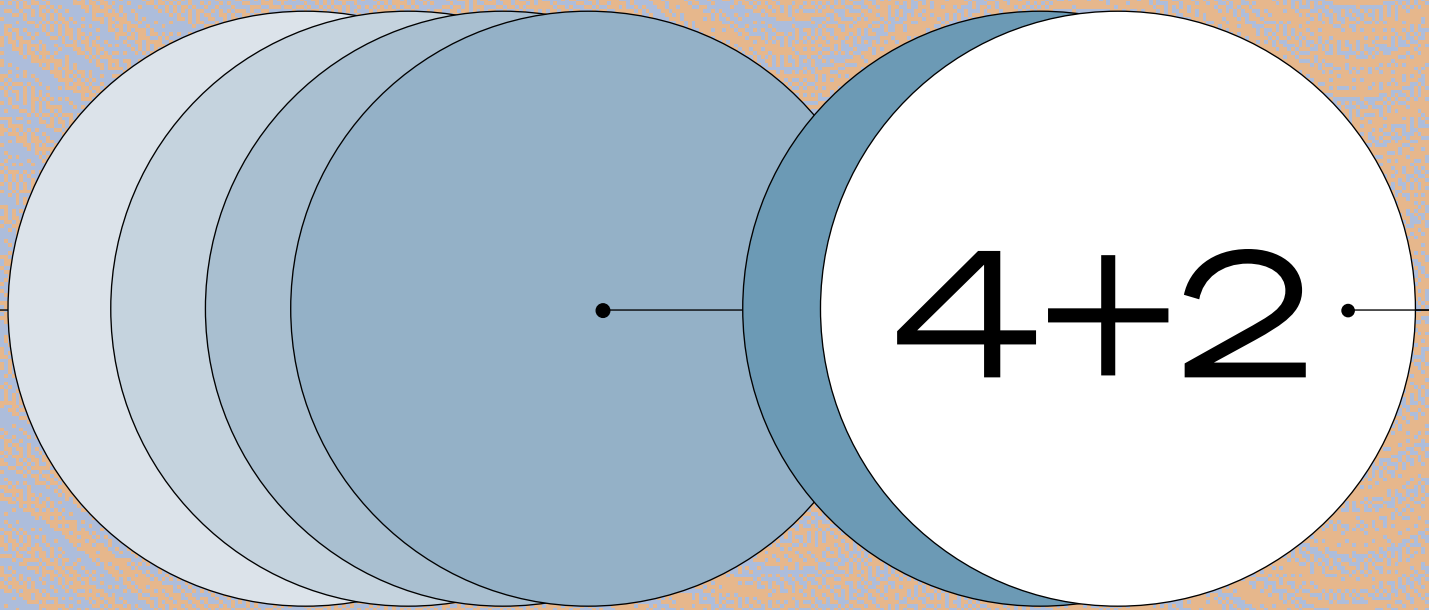
The quality and
quantity of today's
agrifood investments
shape tomorrow's
outcomes.

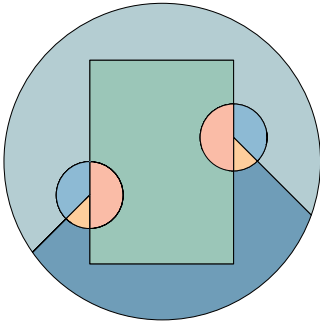






Investment and finance solutions





Support to strategic investment planning and policy

Tackling the massive development challenges countries face – climate change, rapid urbanization, shocks disrupting food production and trade – calls for good data and analysis, a shared vision and greater investment.

In 2021, the Centre contributed to 20 agricultural strategies, 26 policy studies and 24 sector studies. It also participated in 21 policy dialogues and events.

Linking our policy support with investment is how we can achieve impact at scale. Through the Hand-in-Hand work in Yemen, for example, the Centre helped develop the country's draft National Agriculture Strategy and National Investment Plan. The new Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plan for Nepal, another Hand-in-Hand priority country, envisions a more productive, inclusive, resilient and low-carbon agriculture sector. A multidisciplinary FAO team contributed substantially to the plan, making sure proposed investment options were locally relevant and addressed the specific needs and vulnerabilities of different groups (p. 26).

Other notable achievements include the Centre's work in leading a multistakeholder team to design the Agriculture Sector Growth and Investment Plan in the Solomon Islands. The ten-year plan aims to revitalize, modernize and commercialize the country's agriculture sector (p. 25). And in Kazakhstan, the Centre worked with the FAO country office to support the Ministry of Agriculture to develop its strategic National Project for the Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex (2021-2025). Priorities of the USD 15.9 billion National Project, of which FAO will support implementation, include a focus on technology transfer, extension services, diversified agricultural production, value chain development, sustainable food systems and enhanced food security and nutrition.

The Centre brings together stakeholders from the public and private sectors, including producer organizations, governments, IFIs and others, to discuss policy issues and resolve bottlenecks. In 2021, the Centre and the World Bank carried out a strategic analysis of South Sudan's agriculture sector, identifying the public and private investment, policy and institutional support needed to move from humanitarian aid to a development-oriented growth plan. This piece of work, lauded by the Government and the World Bank as a milestone for investment and rural development in South Sudan, is expected to be published as part of FAO's K4I series in 2022.

The Centre contributed to various policy and sector studies, including a study on opportunities for Azerbaijani and Georgian tea producers (p. 21). To better understand the challenges and opportunities facing wholesale food markets, the Centre embarked on a study of 35 markets, from traditional producer markets to more modern facilities, in over 30 countries. The study involves the World Union of Wholesale Markets, FAO technical units and partners from the World Bank, EBRD, AfDB and the Asian Development Bank, among others. The findings will provide insight for better investments and clearer policy guidance for more sustainable and resilient wholesale food markets.



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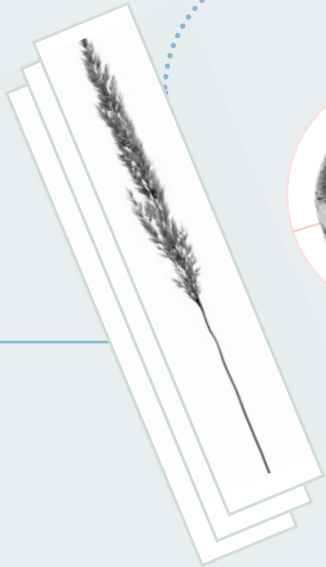
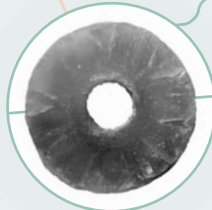
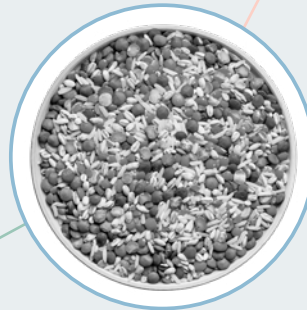
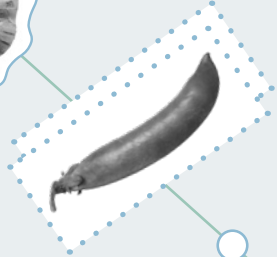
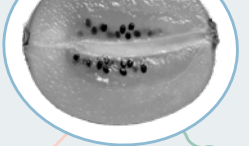
DIRECTIONS IN INVESTMENT



Boasting unique tea growing conditions and natural tea stock, Azerbaijan and Georgia have recently taken steps to revitalize their once thriving tea sectors. Both supplied the bulk of tea consumed in the former USSR until the 1980s, making the Soviet Union the fourth largest tea producer in the world at the time, after China, India and Sri Lanka. But following significant sector declines, Azerbaijan and Georgia today account for just under 0.05 percent of global tea production. With the right support, including investments in knowledge and technology, Azerbaijani and Georgian teas could become recognized symbols of quality and sustainability. *Potential brewing for Azerbaijani and Georgian tea producers*, a new Directions in Investment published by FAO and the EBRD, highlights the potential the two countries have to produce high quality, organic and carbon-neutral teas in line with rising demand at home and abroad.



Food systems assessments



Urbanization, changing dietary patterns, food safety issues, climate change, low production and productivity, income inequality – these are just some of the factors putting pressure on the world's agrifood systems. Transforming these systems to provide all people with access to nutritious, affordable and safe food and contribute to better livelihoods in an environmentally sustainable way requires political commitment, partnerships, coordinated action, sound policies and innovative investment solutions.



Countries

- Gambia
- Guatemala
- Guinea Bissau
- Haiti
- Jamaica
- Kenya
- Lao People's Democratic Republic
- Lebanon
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Mongolia
- Mozambique
- Nepal
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Palestine
- Papua New Guinea
- Peru
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- Somalia
- South Africa
- South Sudan
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Uganda
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

In 2021, FAO teamed up with the European Union, CIRAD, governments, national and international experts and food systems actors to carry out large-scale food systems assessments and consultations in more than 50 countries. Such assessments are a first step towards transforming these systems. Combining quantitative evidence, qualitative appraisals and participatory analysis, the assessments have supported countries to generate evidence and knowledge about sustainable food systems, with a focus on four core goals: food security, nutrition and health; inclusive economic growth; territorial development and equity; and environment sustainability.

FAO released initial results from assessments conducted in Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Madagascar and Nepal at the Food Systems Pre-Summit in Rome in July 2021. Results from those and other countries contributed to national dialogues organized in the lead up to the UN Food Systems Summit in New York in September, where global leaders gathered to discuss solutions to improve the world's food systems. The FAO team was involved in supporting the dialogue process in many countries, participating in task forces and discussions and providing analytical inputs. Findings from all the assessments are published as food systems country profiles.

The evidence and knowledge gathered so far have identified key sustainability questions and entry points for innovative policy and investments solutions leading to more sustainable and inclusive agrifood systems. Here is a snapshot of some of those findings.

Caribbean island states

Greater consumption of processed foods high in sugar, fats and sodium has contributed to the rising incidence of overweight and obesity and non-communicable diseases in the Caribbean, particularly among women and children. The region remains highly vulnerable to climate change and other biophysical and economics shocks. The food systems assessment highlights the need to make the agrifood sector more sustainable and resilient to improve livelihoods, reduce the region's dependence on imports and improve the food security and nutrition situation.

Nepal

Nepal faces challenges in meeting the food demands of a growing and urbanizing population as it transitions to a federal system of governance. The country has recognized in its constitution the basic human right to food. The food systems assessment highlights how meeting this obligation and transforming the food system will require new policies and measures to promote local production and productivity in the face of outward migration, urbanization, insufficient infrastructure and climate change.

Senegal

The food system is a driving force behind economic growth in Senegal, accounting for 37 percent of gross domestic product and including dynamic exports in fisheries, groundnuts, horticulture and processed food. However, the country is affected by climate change and environmental degradation. Rural migration, especially among youth, is affecting rural demographics and the workforce. One key question is how to feed the Senegalese population while reducing the country's reliance on imports, reversing the depletion of natural resources and providing attractive jobs for young people.

Zambia

The country potentially benefits from a wealth of natural resources including land, forest, water and diverse ecosystems; however, unsustainable agricultural practices are quickly depleting the resources. Heavy reliance on rainfed agriculture and the predominance of maize production contribute to making Zambia's food system more vulnerable to climate shocks. A key question is how to promote agricultural diversification, create incentives for investment in rural areas and implement climate-smart measures like agroforestry and conservation agriculture to improve food systems resilience and ensure food security and better nutrition for vulnerable rural people.



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Organizing stronger supply chains

Country: Ethiopia

Main financing institution: FAO Hand-in-Hand initiative

Agricultural production in sub-Saharan Africa tends to be scattered, informal and often not up to quality standards. But the region has huge potential to increase its agricultural production and productivity given the booming demand for food commodities.

In a push to modernize its agriculture sector, Ethiopia has built agro-industrial parks – hubs that link nearby farmers to processing and agribusiness services. By attracting investment and sharing infrastructure and services, agro-industrial parks can reduce post-harvest losses and transaction costs, create jobs along the supply chain and drive inclusive growth. While the main focus of agro-industrial parks is market access, these parks are also strong vehicles for farmers and SMEs to access knowledge and innovation, technology and finance.

In 2019, FAO developed investment plans, with financial support from the European Union, to increase production in nearby areas and organize stronger supply chains to bring good quality raw materials to these parks. The following year, FAO launched its Hand-in-Hand initiative, an evidence-based, country-led and country-owned programme to reduce poverty, hunger and malnutrition.

The Centre is supporting one of the three pillars of the Hand-in-Hand initiative in Ethiopia to implement

the investment plans and increase marketable surplus from agro-commodity procurement zones within a 100 km radius of the parks. This involves addressing bottlenecks inhibiting the production and productivity of lead commodities, like wheat, avocados, dairy and coffee, and strengthening the institutional setting for the development of these zones.

The team has assessed investment opportunities across different value chains as well as options to diversify livelihoods in the avocado and coffee value chains. It is using geographic information system technology to map the location of storage facilities for wheat and coffee in the Bulbula and Yirgalem agro-commodity production zones to help prioritize investments in storage and other post-harvest facilities.

With EX-ACT and GLEAM-i tools, the team evaluated the greenhouse gas emissions associated with land use change and production systems proposed by the investment plans. Preliminary results from the study for wheat show a potential to reduce CO₂ emissions by -0.5 metric tonnes/hectare per year if farmers adopt best agricultural practices. A similar study on dairy is slated for 2022. The team is also supporting regional government and other local actors to plan investments and work together to reach common objectives, including private sector matchmaking, where possible.



Revitalizing and commercializing agriculture

Country: Solomon Islands

Main financing institution: IFAD

Around 80 percent of Solomon Islanders live in rural areas. Most rely on agriculture and fisheries for their food and money. But the country's agriculture sector, increasingly prone to climate hazards, has underperformed over the last two decades, hamstrung by chronic underfunding, declining production and productivity, and a lack of infrastructure and services, among other factors.

Working closely with the country's Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, IFAD, farmer organizations, the private sector, other stakeholders and development partners, the Centre led the design of the country's Agriculture Sector Growth and Investment Plan. It was officially launched by the Prime Minister in October 2021. The ten-year plan details the Government's goal to revitalize, modernize and commercialize the country's agriculture sector to contribute to the well-being, prosperity and food and nutrition security of all Solomon Islanders.

In line with the country's National Development Strategy, the plan centres around four key programmes designed to guide public and private action and investment in the coming years. The first programme seeks to improve and professionalize the services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to create an enabling environment for innovation, research and sustainable agriculture sector growth. It will focus on increasing

farmers' access to information, knowledge and technology through decentralized extension services and greater private sector involvement, among other activities.

Like many Pacific Island countries, the Solomon Islands struggles with the triple burden of malnutrition – high rates of obesity, micronutrient deficiencies and stunting and wasting among children. An increased reliance on imported foods, especially highly processed foods, has led to a rise in non-communicable diseases like diabetes and hypertension. In response, the plan's second programme will promote innovative technologies and resilient production systems to ensure greater availability and access to diverse, nutritious and affordable food.

The third programme aims to boost livestock productivity through improved breeds and veterinary and technical advisory services as well as environmentally sustainable farming systems for smallholder and commercial-scale livestock development. The fourth programme will focus on increasing the productivity and quality of traditional export crops such as coconut and cocoa while also promoting lucrative new crops like coffee, kava, vanilla, cardamom and ginger for export and domestic markets.



New Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plan promotes growth and resilience

Country: Nepal

Main financing institution: World Bank

Increasing climate risks and extreme weather events pose big challenges to Nepal's agriculture sector – from reduced food production and water scarcity to the loss of biodiversity and forests. Setting its sights on a more productive, inclusive, resilient and low-carbon agriculture sector, Nepal's Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development partnered with FAO and the World Bank to develop the Nepal Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plan.

The plan supports Hand-in-Hand goals in Nepal, namely, accelerated agricultural transformation and sustainable rural development to reduce poverty and improve food security. It does so by providing guidance on investing in climate-smart agriculture practices and technologies suitable for different crop, livestock, agroforestry and aquaculture systems.

Making sure investments are locally relevant—addressing the specific needs and vulnerabilities of different groups—is vital. Using FAO climate modelling and mapping tools and analyzing existing experiences in detail, the multidisciplinary team developed six investment packages for four provinces in Nepal that represent the country's diverse agroecological zones. Each package identifies the benefits of the proposed actions – like improved food security and nutrition,

greater economic inclusion, reduced greenhouse gas emissions – as well as costs. It also looks at how to carry out and finance those actions in the context of federalism.

The plan features recommendations for enhancing the enabling environment, including federal support for coordination, planning and research, and for guiding provincial governments on where to focus their resources and how to strengthen their capacity. Building on existing strategy documents, the plan is the product of wide consultations with federal and provincial government agencies, drawing in civil society, the private sector, farmer groups and research institutions.

The proposed investment options aim to strike synergies between driving agricultural and economic growth in Nepal along with improving climate adaptation and resilience. Integrated farming systems combining agroforestry, crop and livestock production – along with good quality seed varieties and livestock breeds and efficient extension services – can contribute, for example, to healthier soils and biomass, reduce environmental pressures and lead to better nutrition, more diverse incomes and better livelihoods.



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Investing in One Health

Region: East and Southeast Asia

Main financing institution: World Bank

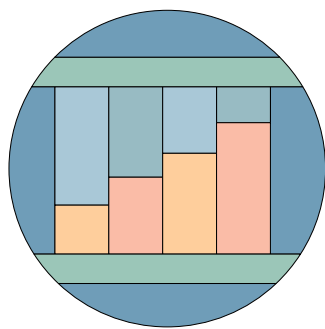
The loss of life, suffering and massive economic and supply chain disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic are stark reminders of the importance of a One Health approach. Investing in such an approach – striving towards optimal health for people, animals and the planet – is vital for thriving agrifood systems and global health security.

East and Southeast Asia are hotspots for emerging infectious zoonotic diseases – diseases that can pass from animals to humans and vice versa. A team from FAO and the World Bank joined leading wildlife and One Health experts to conduct two major studies in the region to better understand the causes behind this. One report analyses the drivers of zoonotic and emerging infectious diseases in animal-sourced food systems with an eye to prevention. The other examines wildlife aspects of One Health systems to reduce pandemic risks at the source. The two complementary studies advocate for a proactive, coordinated, multidisciplinary approach that works across the human, animal and environmental health sectors.

The reports look at the socioeconomic impacts of zoonotic diseases and epidemics across the region. They provide background information on why emerging infectious diseases are happening more frequently. Risk factors include, for example, greater contact between people and animals, rising urbanization, environmental

degradation, poor livestock biosecurity and food hygiene practices, and extensive trade in domestic and wild animals. The reports assess the benefits of a risk-based approach; the management of animal and wildlife health; and the ability to control endemic diseases and identify and respond quickly and efficiently to emerging threats.

The reports, to be published in 2022, build on the latest global knowledge and evidence to provide governments, IFIs, the private sector and other development partners with recommendations to prevent the spread of zoonotic and emerging infectious diseases. They offer practical guidance on the policy improvements, institutional strengthening and investments needed to protect agricultural production, animal health and ecosystems, and to improve global health security. Recommendations include, among others, greater emphasis on improving mechanisms and capacities to understand and prevent disease risks and to expand surveillance and early detection for better preparedness and response. Consumers' growing demand for safe food can also be an important driver of change. And stronger cooperation between wildlife practitioners and veterinary and public health personnel can have multiple benefits across sectors.



Support to public investment

In its nearly 60-year history, the Investment Centre has supported billions of dollars in public investment in food security, nutrition, agriculture and rural development. Last year alone, despite COVID-19 constraints, the Centre contributed to the design of 42 IFI-approved public investment projects in 37 countries worth around USD 7.2 billion.

The ongoing pandemic meant less travel, more virtual missions. But it also meant greater collaboration with FAO country and regional teams to deliver the full range of investment support in nearly 130 countries – from the identification, design and appraisal of projects to their implementation and evaluation.

As the Centre diversifies and expands its outreach to Members, it will continue to strengthen its collaboration across FAO and with financing and knowledge partners to identify and carry out sound agrifood investment and finance solutions.

Design support

Investment design accounted for 30 percent of the Centre's support in 2021. The Centre contributed to the design of 21 IFI-approved projects worth USD 3.65 billion in sub-Saharan Africa; six in Asia and the Pacific for USD 1.87 billion; eight in Latin America and the Caribbean for USD 1.07 billion; five in Europe and Central Asia for USD 403 million; and two in the Near East and North Africa for USD 160 million.

Among the projects approved in 2021 are an AfDB-funded project in Chad to sustainably improve the productivity and competitiveness of the country's meat and milk value chains; a World Bank-funded West African food systems resilience project; two large-scale World Bank projects in China – one on food safety improvement and another involving the Yangtze River protection and ecological restoration; a World Bank project in India to rejuvenate the country's watersheds; a World Bank-financed resilient agroecological systems project and an IDB-funded sustainable and inclusive agricultural innovation project in Panama (see Annex 2 for the full list of approved projects).

Notable achievements include approval in early 2021 of a USD 375 million World Bank-funded regional Sahel pastoralism project. A multidisciplinary FAO team contributed to the design of the project, which aims to strengthen the resilience of millions of vulnerable pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal (p. 39). An USD 80 million GCF project, designed jointly with IFAD, will help Tajikistan build climate resilience (p. 30). The Centre also helped design a USD 40 million cadastral and land tenure improvement project in Senegal, approved as a grant by the World Bank in 2021. Through the Centre's collaboration with the FAO land tenure team and the World Bank, a multisectoral platform set up earlier to help operationalize the *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security* (VGGT) in Senegal is being used to support the project's implementation and national discussions on land policy reform in the country.



© FAO/Shah Marai

Implementation support

As in previous years, **implementation** support made up the lion's share of the Centre's work on public investment, at 54 percent. The Centre provided implementation support to 245 ongoing public investment projects in 91 countries, amounting to USD 42.6 billion collectively.

The Centre, for example, has been providing long-term support to World Bank-funded land administration projects in various countries. This work is helping to increase the access of smallholders and women to land rights, collective rights managed by indigenous communities or rural villages and tenure security for vulnerable urban populations. FAO is also partnering with IFIs in numerous countries to modernize real property registration and cadastral systems, including digitizing records and services. This includes support to projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Philippines, Serbia and Viet Nam.

In 2021, the Centre supported farmer field school activities in seven World Bank-financed projects as well as the East Africa Farmer Field School network through an agreement with the Africa Forum for Agricultural and Advisory Support. These schools can help strengthen farmers' skills and knowledge on a range of issues, from improving agricultural production and productivity, to controlling pests and disease, to improving health and nutrition.

In Uganda, the Centre is supporting implementation of an irrigation for climate resilience project and a small-scale irrigation project, financed under the Uganda Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers Program for Results, to help farmers access small-scale irrigation equipment. In both projects, the Centre is supporting the development of guidelines, e-learning courses and farmer field school support on irrigated farming.



Building climate resilience

Country: **Tajikistan**

Main financing institutions: **GCF and IFAD**

In Tajikistan, temperatures are rising and precipitation patterns are shifting, with periods of drought becoming more frequent and intense. These changes pose a particular threat to rainfed agricultural cropping and rangeland productivity in the country's mountainous areas, with significant impacts on ecosystems, rural livelihoods and the overall economy.

FAO and IFAD jointly designed the Community-based Agriculture Support Programme "Plus", known as CASP+, to help the country's rural populations cope with these challenges. Building on successful ongoing and past practices, CASP+ aims to mobilize climate finance from GCF and IFAD to assist Tajikistan in moving towards climate-adaptive food systems and lower emission sustainable development pathways. IFAD submitted the USD 80 million project for GCF financing in 2021.

Using ground and remote-sensing data, the design team conducted a detailed and innovative climate change vulnerability analysis, focusing on exposure to climate change variables, sensitivity and the adaptive capacity of livelihoods and ecosystems. These vulner-

ability analyses pointed to higher adaptation needs in Tajikistan's rural mountainous areas, where people rely more on livestock for their livelihoods.

CASP+ will promote climate-sensitive investments at community level and improved market linkages along with a better enabling environment and geospatial data for an effective ecosystems approach. The project, in line with the Government's long-term climate change adaptation priorities and national commitments, is expected to increase the resilience of around 650 000 people in 21 targeted districts. It will contribute to the sequestration of an estimated 7.5 million tonnes of CO₂eq from improved rangeland and forest management, afforestation and improved herd management. This climate-focused and youth-sensitive project will also provide leadership training to women to increase their self-confidence in community representation and household decision-making. Overall, some 2.9 million rural people, about 30 percent of the country's population, stand to benefit directly and indirectly from CASP+.



Towards more secure land tenure rights

Country: Nicaragua

Main financing institution: World Bank

Individual or collective land titling obtained under Nicaragua's Land Administration Project, known as PRODEP, contributed significantly to a greater perception among beneficiaries of increased land tenure security and land value. These were among the findings of an impact evaluation carried out by FAO and partners on the second phase of the project. The project is now considered a transformative land tenure programme, with a third phase having begun in 2018.

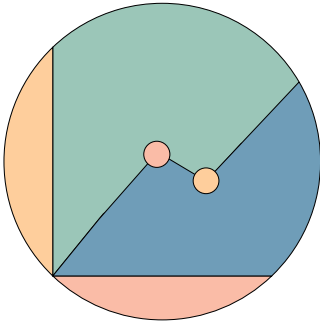
Spanning more than two decades, PRODEP has promoted individual and collective land tenure rights for smallholders, greater access among women to land titles, and collective rights managed by indigenous communities or rural villages. The programme has benefitted from sustained investments from the Government and financing partners, particularly the World Bank, and implementation support from the Centre for more than ten years.

The Centre's multidisciplinary team has provided technical assistance to strengthen different land administration institutions at country level, including municipalities and indigenous communities, and to develop monitoring and evaluation systems for the programme. The PRODEP team also conducted systematic land surveys and tenure regularization, using geospatial technologies to develop modern land infor-

mation systems. These data, along with other national territorial information systems, are contributing to the development of a national spatial data infrastructure in Nicaragua.

With support from FAO's K4I programme, the Centre teamed up with colleagues from FAO's Agrifood Economics Division, as well as World Bank and PRODEP/Nicaragua partners, to carry out the impact evaluation in 2020 and 2021. The team measured the impacts of land titles on tenure security, property value, access to credit and household investments. They found that the perception of increased property values was higher among women land title owners who had benefitted from PRODEP's second phase. The evaluation team also looked at how the geospatial land information system is affecting aspects such as tenure security, land transactions, access to data and decentralization of land administration services.

While results from the programme, in line with the VGGT, were encouraging, the evaluation team pointed to the importance of strengthening linkages with complementary programmes on local economic development, housing and poverty reduction for greater impact in the country.



Support to private investment

Countries have less than a decade to fulfil their SDG commitments. Public funding alone is not enough to meet those goals by 2030. The Centre works with partners to create enabling conditions that will attract greater and more responsible private agrifood investment.

FAO and long-time partner EBRD approved a USD 3 million technical cooperation package in late 2020 to help keep agribusinesses in the Bank's countries of operation afloat and resilient amid COVID-19 disruptions. Technical and policy assistance is focused on everything from low-carbon agriculture and urban farming initiatives to e-commerce opportunities for fresh fruit and vegetable producers. The FAO/EBRD partnership is strengthening short food supply chains and providing marketing and IT support. As Montenegro negotiates to join the European Union, for example, FAO and the EBRD are providing technical assistance to register informal farm operations and increase food safety compliance. They are also scaling up the country's first peer-to-peer online agricultural platform where farmers can share knowledge, access technical support, buy and sell inputs, from seed potatoes to electric sprayers, and sell their local farm products to consumers. The site received more than 10 million visits and sold nearly EUR 1 million worth of goods and services in 2021. It is signing up small producers and aggregating their offer to sell to hotels and retailers.



Improving olive oil quality, from field to shelf

Countries: **Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia** and the **West Bank and Gaza Strip**

Main financing institution: **EBRD**

Gaining a foothold in a crowded global olive oil market involves improving quality standards and productivity – from field to shelf – and better marketing. Over the last several years, FAO and the EBRD have been supporting the olive oil industries in Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and the West Bank and Gaza Strip to do just that. The European Union provided funding for the initiatives in Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia.

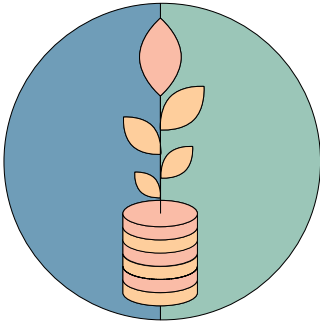
Activities ranging from trainings on best agromonic practices, market analysis and export development, to policy dialogue, international study tours and olive oil tastings are helping the countries improve sector efficiency and raise the profile of their olive oils at home and abroad. This work is set to get a boost thanks to a new agreement signed between FAO and the International Olive Council in 2021, formalizing their cooperation.

In Morocco, with its good growing conditions and local olive varieties like the *Picholine marocaine*, attention has turned to improving quality, labelling and traceability systems. FAO and the EBRD have supported Interpolve, the country's inter-professional olive federation, on policy dialogues as well as trainings on olive pruning techniques and agromonic practices for healthier trees and increased productivity. Efforts are also

being made to raise consumer awareness on buying better quality Moroccan olive oil that is packaged, sealed and labelled.

In Tunisia, FAO and the EBRD supported olive oil industry stakeholders to map out a common vision, strategy and action plan – crucial for building public-private consensus on everything from raising quality standards to accessing new markets. Tunisia has good potential to tap into international olive oil markets with bottled, value-added and organic extra virgin olive oils. The country is already one of the top global exporters of olive oil, but most of its oil has been sold in bulk. In a first for Tunisia, SME exporters are being supported to achieve the highest level of food safety certifications, using food quality and safety standards to promote higher value-added exports and tap new markets.

FAO and the EBRD have carried out comprehensive reviews of the respective olive oil sectors in Jordan and the West Bank and Gaza Strip to identify constraints and opportunities. The analysis pinpoints gaps in know-how and financing and the environmental impacts of olive oil production. This will inform the types of public and private investments and training needed to improve sector performance and sustainability.



Support to innovative finance

Innovative finance is transforming the development finance landscape. It can help fill the funding gap by enhancing the access of smallholder farmers, SMEs and the corporate sector to financial resources, all with the goal of sustainability. This includes innovative climate finance instruments that support reductions in emissions and adaptation to current and future impacts of climate change.

Innovative finance comprises things like impact investing – private capital investments that generate social and environmental impacts alongside financial returns. One way of reaching underserved farmers and SMEs struggling to access affordable and predictable financing is through dedicated de-risking and blended financing instruments, as seen in the Centre's AgrIntel work with the European Union (p. 10). Though not a panacea, blended finance – the use of public or philanthropic capital to crowd in private sector investment towards sustainable development – can help mobilize much-needed additional capital. The use of fintechs is also changing the delivery of financial services in rural areas, improving access to credit, savings, payment and insurance, like in Uganda through AgrInvest (p. 12).

Countries are under increasing pressure to produce more with less, reduce emissions and manage their natural resources more efficiently. Climate, green and blue financing can help countries meet their SDG targets and national climate commitments. For example, the USD 33 million GCF project in Jordan, designed by the Centre, is expected to help the country make progress on everything from adapting to climate change, improving water use and promoting green growth to reducing poverty, hunger and gender inequality. Other notable work includes contributions to the design of a USD 535 million World Bank-financed climate intelligent agrifood systems project in Argentina and a USD 26.6 million IFAD-financed inclusive blue economy project in Haiti.



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Opportunities for the uptake of renewable energy technologies

Country: Rwanda

Knowledge partner: FAO Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment

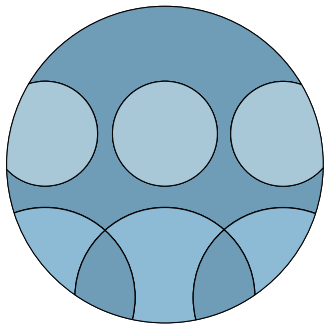


For many developing countries, limited access to energy can hinder the development of modern agro-processing industries, prevent farmers from producing higher value products and be a major cause of food losses. Countries, like Rwanda, seeking to meet their growing food and energy needs while also shrinking their carbon footprints are increasingly looking to renewables like solar, wind, biomass and hydropower. FAO's report *Renewable energy for agri-food chains: investing in solar energy in Rwanda*, published under K4I, looks at opportunities for the uptake of solar energy technologies in Rwanda's agrifood sector.

The assessment breaks down the country's agri-food chains into their main production and processing blocks. It then assesses the energy requirements at each stage of the chain, showing the potential market size and areas with the most promise. Investing in renewable energy technologies can help minimize emissions along agrifood chains, improve productivity and competitiveness and make better use of the earth's natural resources. These technologies can also help countries meet their international development commitments, including under the Nationally Determined Contributions and the 2030 Agenda.

The study classified solar energy interventions as either Type 1, including decentralized solar equipment catering to a specific stage of the value chain, or Type 2, in which electricity demand could be substituted by solar-based PV systems. Identifying the market potential of a certain technology is a good way to get the private sector and government to focus on scaling up those technologies. The assessment found that the potential market size for specific solar technologies in the horticulture chain, for example, could reach around USD 470 million, while the market size for small-scale milk chillers in Rwanda could reach USD 25 million.

Should these solar technologies be deployed, they could solve some of the structural constraints preventing the country's agribusiness sector from modernizing while also creating jobs, especially for women and young people. The methodology can be applied to the broad range of renewable energy technologies available and to all agrifood chains. Solar energy technologies should be screened against other renewable energy alternatives to find the most sustainable and cost-effective solutions for the agrifood chain in question, based on the context and needs of the country.



Capacity development for investment

The Centre helps people and institutions make better agrifood investment and finance decisions through on-the-job training, peer learning and educational resources and tools. It continues to develop, finetune and scale up these tools and trainings to leave lasting capacities in countries.

RuralInvest

Since developing RuralInvest with its partners nearly two decades ago, FAO has rolled out the participatory, interactive toolkit in over 40 countries. Featuring a methodology, manuals, training materials and computer software, the toolkit helps small and medium-sized rural entrepreneurs prepare viable business plans to access funding from banks and other financing partners. To date, FAO has trained roughly 1 100 people on RuralInvest and helped more than 1 800 business plans be developed.

Due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, the RuralInvest team at headquarters focused on improving both the software and training materials in 2021. RIV20, a new generation of the RuralInvest software, features up-to-date programming language, improved user experience, new offline and cloud-based functionalities, and more visually appealing reports. The team is testing a Beta desktop version (available in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Swahili and Kinyarwanda) with users in several countries. They will use the feedback to keep improving the software and launch the cloud version in mid-2022.

The team has worked with the FAO elearning Academy to develop an e-learning series on using the software to master business planning in the field. The series comprises four modules and around eight hours of training. It is currently available in English and will soon be available in French and Spanish. The training can be done individually or complement a face-to-face training for more efficient capacity development. A partnership with the Centre for Rural Development, an organization affiliated with Berlin's Humboldt University, will result in a comprehensive assessment of RuralInvest in 2022 and the development of an innovative training approach. Several investment projects are also planning to use RuralInvest to access matching grants, including IFAD-funded projects in Benin, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Madagascar.



Towards sustainable water solutions

FAO partnered with the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) to develop a cloud-based version of a tool that identifies viable water sources for small-scale irrigation systems. The novel AGRI World Sources web is an open-source platform. FAO and CIAT developed it for seven Latin American countries and recently tailored it to Ethiopia, Kenya and Rwanda. The Centre held a webinar in 2021 to give FAO colleagues at headquarters and country offices in the three sub-Saharan African countries, partners and irrigation and investment experts a chance to see how the tool works. AGRI integrates available information about the terrain, soils and climate as well as mathematical and hydrological models. Analysis produced by the AGRI tool can guide the planning, prioritization and design of investments related to irrigation, water for livestock and rural water supply systems, helping small-scale farmers boost their productivity, incomes and climate resilience. FAO is now tailoring the tool for northern Argentina and the Caribbean nations of Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica and Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Child labour prevention and safeguards in agrifood investments

Of the estimated 160 million child labourers in the world today, about 70 percent work in agriculture, often in small, family-run operations. More than 40 percent of those children are involved in hazardous agricultural work, meaning their health and safety are at immediate risk. Recognized as a serious human rights violation, the global community is pushing to end all forms of child labour by 2025.

In recent years, IFIs like the World Bank have included child labour considerations in their environmental and social safeguard policies and guidelines. FAO is partnering with the World Bank on technical guidance to better identify child labour risks and integrate child labour prevention and safeguards across the Bank's agricultural investment portfolio. In addition, the Centre is updating FAO's social analysis guides for investment to include child labour considerations. The original compendium comprising three guides – one for managers, one for practitioners and one for field workers – emphasizes the importance of capturing the full social picture when designing and managing investment programmes and projects.

Digital agriculture toolkit

Digital technologies have the potential to improve agriculture and food system efficiency, equity and environmental impact. But these technologies are not yet to scale in most African countries. Various issues need to be addressed to overcome the digital divide and accelerate adoption, including conducive regulatory and incentive frameworks and enabling conditions such as digital literacy, rural connectivity and data governance. In 2021, FAO teamed up with the AfDB to produce a comprehensive toolkit that supports public sector-led digitalization for agriculture investment projects in Africa. Designed for development finance and government institutions, the toolkit draws on these institutions' project cycle to deliver easy-to-use guidance and tips for the improved design of digital agriculture interventions. The toolkit can be easily adapted to other geographic areas. It explains the different use cases of digital technologies as applicable to agriculture. It also adopts an ecosystem approach to assess a country's readiness, focusing on the broader enabling environment (public investments and policies) required to use those technologies.



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INVESTMENT TOOLKITS

Climate change is a major challenge for agriculture, a vital source of food, income and employment for most of the world's poor. Agricultural investments, as a result, need to become more climate sensitive. This is as true for general agricultural investments focused on development outcomes as for projects specifically addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation. *Making climate-sensitive investments in agriculture: approaches, tools and selected experiences* provides investment practitioners with practical reference material on integrating climate risk considerations at all stages of the investment project cycle. Produced by a multidisciplinary FAO team, the publication draws on the most recent information and data sources, including the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports. It also showcases FAO-developed tools and tested approaches and discusses climate financing opportunities for agriculture.



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Innovative tools for sustainable, low-carbon livestock investment

Region: The Sahel

Main financing institution: World Bank

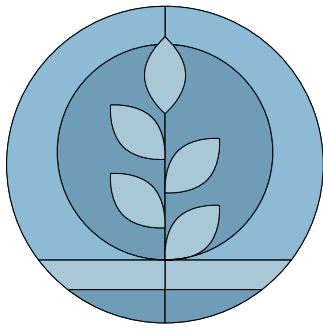
Millions of people in the Sahel depend on pastoral systems for their food and livelihoods, which is why developing the sector in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable way is so vital.

The second phase of the World Bank-financed Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support project, known as PRAPS-2, is investing in more robust animal health systems. Building on the legacy of its predecessor, it is introducing innovations for healthier animals and ecosystems, more resilient livelihoods and greater social and economic inclusion. That includes more accessible technical and vocational training for women and young people from pastoral households. Around 13 million people in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal stand to benefit.

PRAPS-2 seeks to harmonize animal vaccination and disease surveillance activities. It also aims to strengthen veterinary services and rehabilitate critical infrastructure like veterinary units, border inspection posts, livestock markets and rest areas along routes used for trade and the seasonal movement of livestock. One of the project's key activities involves testing approaches to sustainably increase cultivated fodder

and strengthen capacity to measure feed availability using FAO's improved feed balance methodology and guidelines.

When designing this second phase, a multidisciplinary team led by the Centre and including colleagues from FAO's Animal Production and Health Division used innovative tools to provide evidence-based analysis for more sustainable, climate-sensitive investment. One such tool was the Livestock Sector Policy and Investment Toolkit (LSIPT). Developed by FAO with the World Bank and CIRAD, LSIPT provides analysis on the benefits and costs of livestock investments. It can also be used to carry out livestock sector assessments and master plans. The team applied the FAO-developed GLEAM-i, an open, free online tool that estimates greenhouse gas emissions across the life cycle of animal products. GLEAM-i can be used for low-carbon and resilient livestock development and to improve economic and financial analyses by estimating environmental externalities.

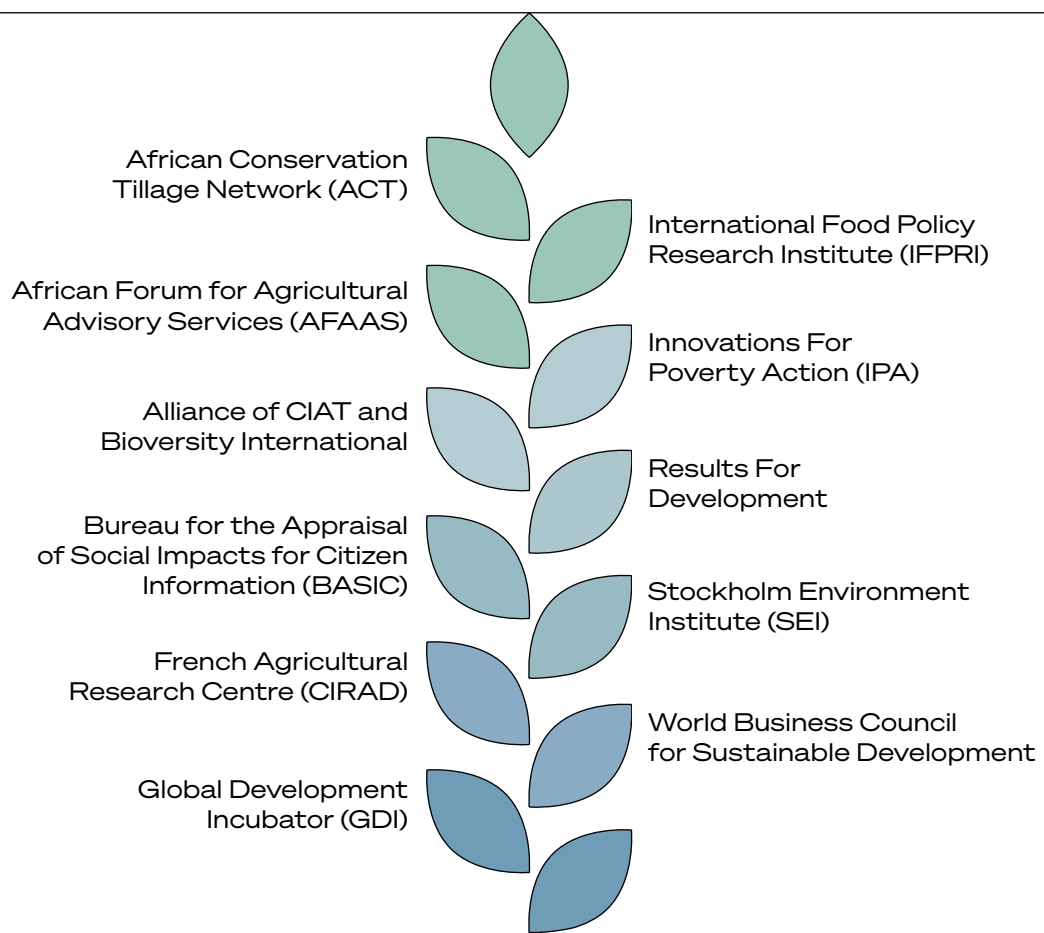


Knowledge for investment

Our goal through K4I is to provide a strong evidence-based voice on investment. The Centre partners with international and national financing institutions, technical experts, research centres, academia and public and private sector innovators to address critical knowledge gaps in investment and finance, provide high-quality analysis and share new tools. It seeks to deliver sustainable investment and finance solutions that will ultimately lead to a better life for all.

In 2021, we had a banner year, publishing 35 of the 50 knowledge products initiated in 2020, K4I's inaugural year. Topics ranged from climate-sensitive agriculture investment to sustainable agricultural mechanization to agriculture human capital, among others. We will continue to expand the programme and reach out to new partners, like the Innovations for Poverty Action, with whom we signed an agreement in 2021.

KNOWLEDGE PARTNERS





DIRECTIONS IN INVESTMENT



Sustainable agricultural mechanization can boost agricultural productivity, reduce post-harvest losses and ease the burden of hard physical work. It can also drive the transition to more market-oriented agriculture, creating jobs and accelerating sustainable agricultural and rural development. A business model particularly well suited to sub-Saharan Africa is the provision of hiring services. *Agri-hire in sub-Saharan Africa: business models for investing in sustainable mechanization* draws on experiences shared by providers during regional workshops in Côte d'Ivoire and Uganda. Geared to policy-makers, practitioners and financial partners, the publication looks at factors behind the success of these private sector-driven business models and identifies entry points for investment.



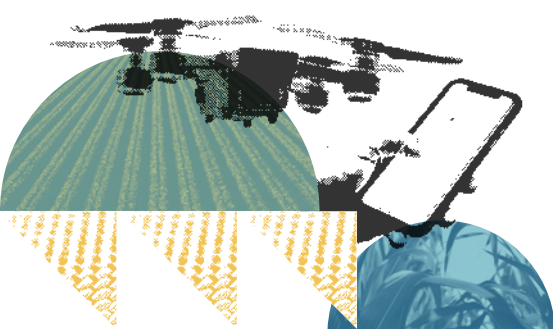
COUNTRY INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS



Investing in farmers - agriculture human capital - is crucial to addressing challenges in our global agrifood systems, from sustainably feeding the world's growing population to finding innovative solutions for more resilient and climate-smart agriculture. The Centre partnered with the World Bank to publish *Up-skilling human capital for value chain competitiveness in Uruguay*, part of the K4I's Country Investment Highlights. The publication looks at opportunities to increase key value chain efficiency and competitiveness and the skills needed to seize such opportunities. It identifies ways to develop human capital by training agricultural professionals - including researchers, agronomists and technicians - to lead the next generation of technology- and innovation-driven agribusinesses.



INVESTMENT BRIEFS



Digital agricultural technologies, innovations and data are transforming business models and practices across entire value chains. But can digital technologies be used to train agricultural producers or increase their skills and knowledge? This new Investment Brief, *Smart farmers - learning with digital technologies*, explores cases from a global study and other examples to provide insights and investment recommendations on the use of digital technologies to strengthen agriculture human capital.

K4I series



**DIRECTIONS
IN INVESTMENT**



**COUNTRY
INVESTMENT
HIGHLIGHTS**



**INVESTMENT
TOOLKITS**



**INVESTMENT
BRIEFS**

K4I
(2020–2021)

40
PROPOSALS
APPROVED

54
PARTNERS
INT/EXTERNAL

63+
CFI STAFF
INVOLVED

35
PRODUCTS
LAUNCHED

COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH

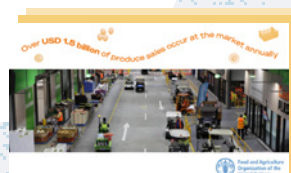


35 knowledge products
(includes K4I)

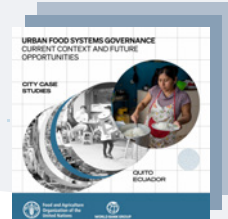


560 twitter posts
plus other social
media campaigns

50 total initiated
since 2020



**20+
webinars**



**46
articles**





Embracing digital storytelling

We continued to improve our media visibility in 2021, sharing stories on sustainable agrifood investment across different media channels. The Centre grew its online following via its Twitter account (@FAOInvest) and FAO's corporate Twitter, Instagram and Facebook accounts.

In 2021, we published 46 articles and tweeted over 570 times, with our Twitter account garnering over 600 000 impressions. The Centre's Twitter readership increased by over 14 percent to more than 6 200 followers in 2021, representing nearly 900 new followers and involving more than 77 000 visits.

We explored different ways to connect with audiences. Using a Twitter thread, for example, we built a narrative around our work on developing guidelines for upgrading wholesale food markets. The FAO Director-General mentioned this work and the importance of upgrading these markets for more resilient and sustainable agrifood systems during the World Union of Wholesale Markets Conference.



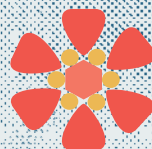
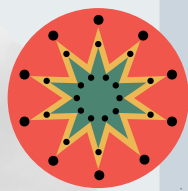
Showcasing FAO's work around UN international days

We used social media campaigns to shine a light on FAO's work during different UN international days, like World Tea Day, Intellectual Property Day, Sustainable Gastronomy Day and World Tourism Day.

As part of the World Food Day celebrations, FAO and the EBRD joined a Montenegrin chef and gastro-blogger for an Instagram Live cooking demonstration and chat about sustainability and responsible consumption. The chef prepared a pasta dish made with the GI-protected *Njeguski Prsut* (prosciutto) as well as *Njeguski* cheese and local figs – many ingredients featured in the Atlas of typical Montenegrin food prepared under FAO/EBRD initiatives on GIs and sustainable tourism. The chef showed the audience how to make a zero-waste dish by incorporating the fruit peels and ham hock.

World Food Safety Day is a reminder that keeping food safe from farm to plate is everyone's business. In Serbia, new flexible food safety bylaws in line with European Union standards are making it easier for small-scale producers to sell their pickles, jams and other traditional foods in formal markets. To mark the day, FAO, the EBRD and the Serbian Government invited Serbian agricultural producers, specialists, food distributors and representatives from producer organizations, consumer groups and the media to an online roundtable to delve deeper into what these latest rules mean for on-farm and small capacity processing.

In honour of World Milk Day, FAO highlighted how the Smart Milk portal – a one-stop digital shop on good farming practices, food safety and quality standards – is helping Kazakhstan's dairy industry become more efficient and competitive via an EBRD/FAO initiative. World Olive Day was a chance to show how FAO and the EBRD are helping the olive oil industries in Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and the West Bank and Gaza Strip improve quality across the supply chain, from field to shelf. Best practices at every stage – pruning, harvesting, milling, storage, packaging – are key to making a good quality olive oil good.



Keeping up with a rapidly changing world

Region: **Global**

Knowledge partner: **IFPRI**

Farmers increasingly face disruptive changes, including a rise in digital technologies, rigorous food safety requirements, shifting diets, climate change and pandemics like COVID-19.

They need to be able to analyse, innovate and adapt to keep up with this rapidly changing environment. But what's the best way to invest in strengthening the skills and capacities of small-scale farmers so they can respond to today's agrifood challenges and opportunities?

Seeking answers to this and other questions, the Centre embarked on a year-long global study with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), with support from the CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets and the FAO Research and Extension Unit.

Investing in Farmers: Agriculture Human Capital Investment Strategies showcases the study's findings, including recent trends like shifts in financing and increased digitalization. The study looks at successful initiatives in Cameroon, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Peru, Rwanda and the United States of America. It also includes 11 shorter cases, ranging from pastoralist training centres to the inclusion of indigenous communities.

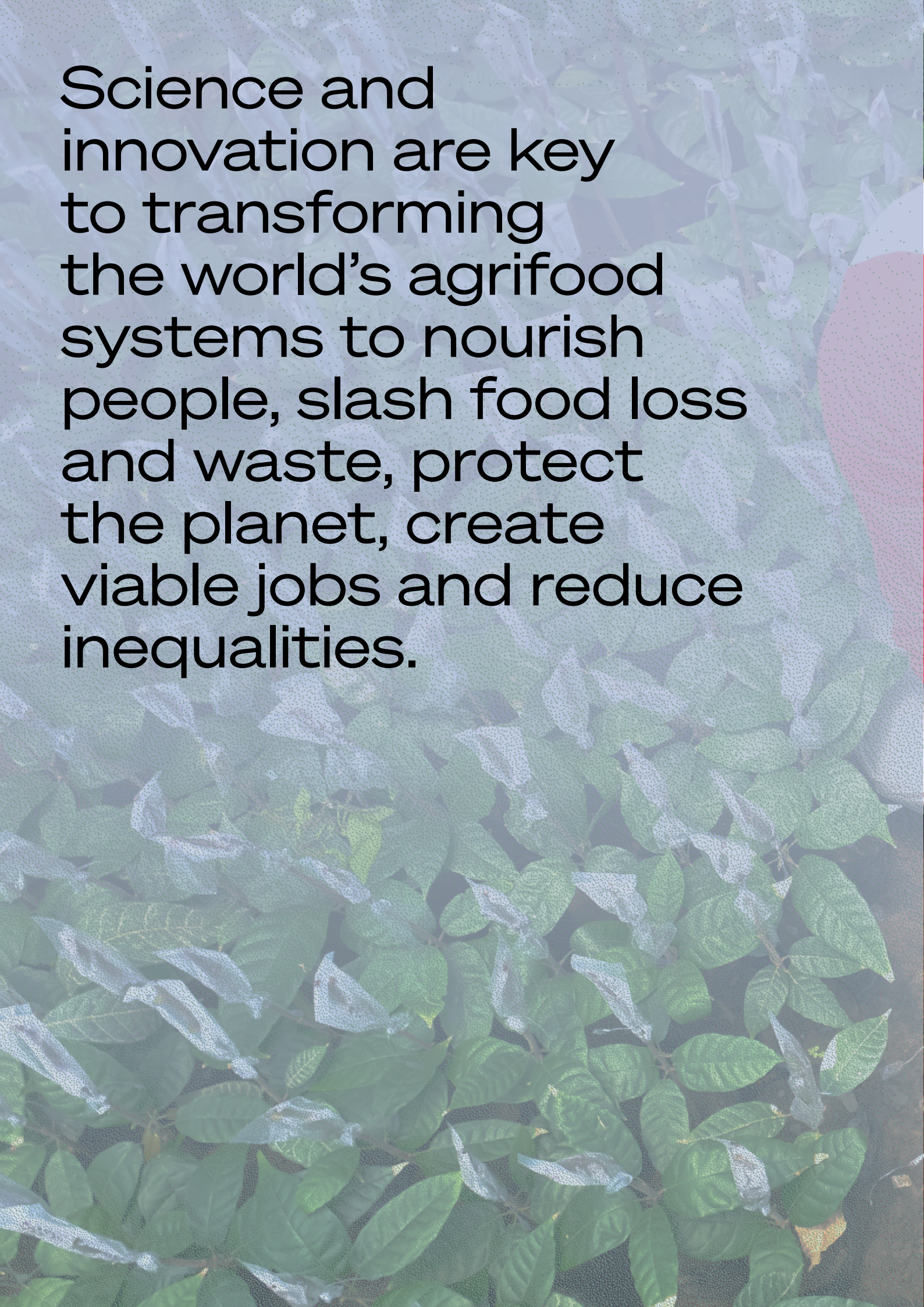
The study found that investing in farmers can contribute to increased rural incomes, better health and nutrition, social cohesion and greater inclusion of women and youth in economic activities.

In Peru, for example, local community promoters known as Yachachiq help boost the productive and entrepreneurial capacities of small-scale farmers by combining new skills with ancestral knowledge. Since 2013, the Haku Wiñay/Noa Jayatai programme – meaning 'let's grow together' in Quechua and Shipibo-Conibo, respectively – has reached more than 300 000 agricultural households and invested more than USD 500 million.

In India, women master trainers and community service providers not only gained technical expertise in livestock farming but also developed greater self-reliance, gender equity, empowerment and recognition in their communities.

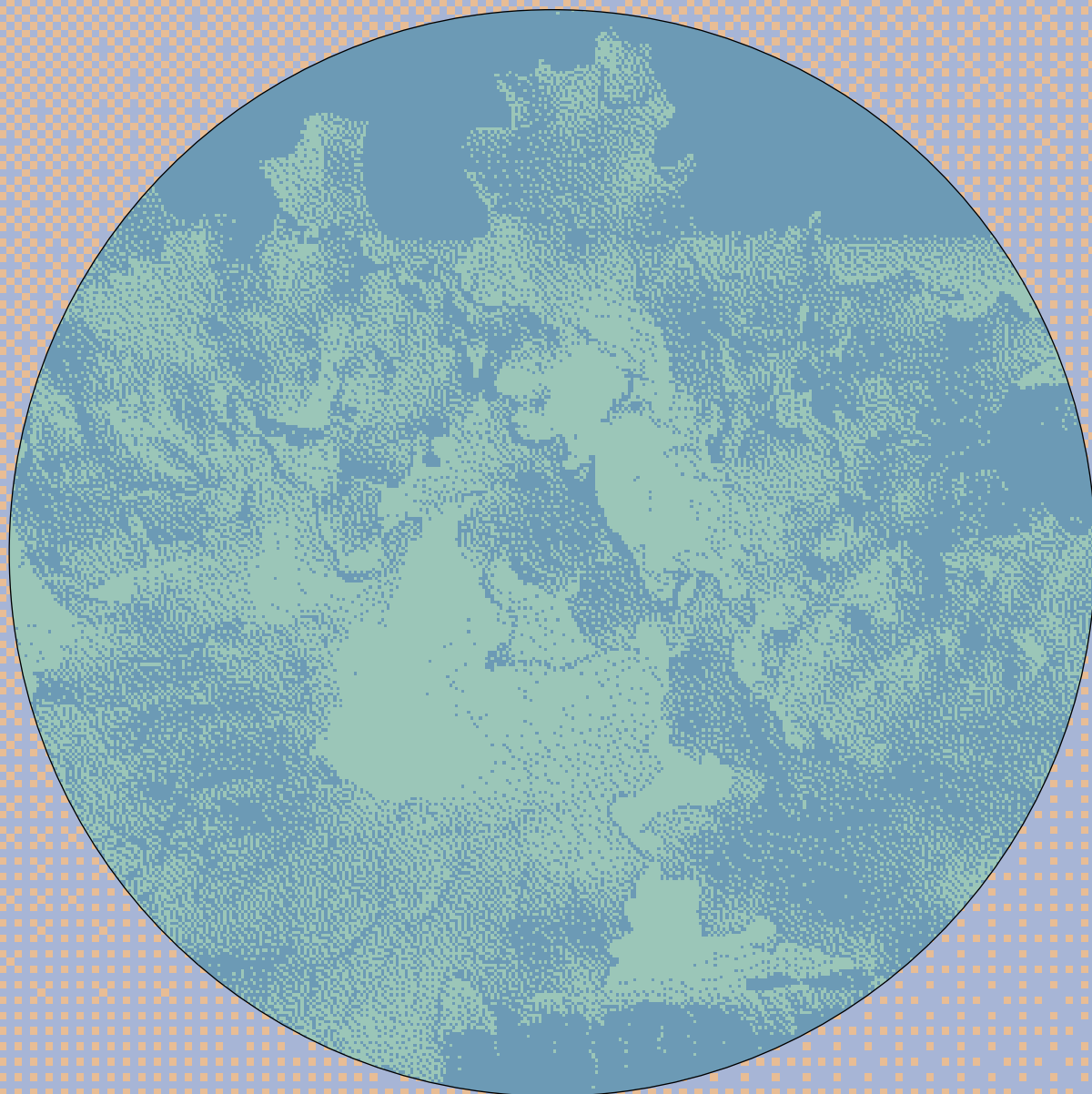
Rwanda is seeing good results since mainstreaming farmer-to-farmer learning in its Twigire Muhinzi national agricultural extension system, which also uses farmer field schools. The system is helping Rwandan farmers sharpen their skills and knowledge, leading to greater uptake of technologies and practices that can improve their livelihoods and incomes.

Findings from the global report and individual case studies were shared with wider audiences during regional events, including in Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean. These reports and a forthcoming toolkit and thematic investment briefs on digital agriculture, economic analysis, private sector and youth aim to guide governments, IFIs and other partners on investments and programmes to strengthen farmers' capacities.

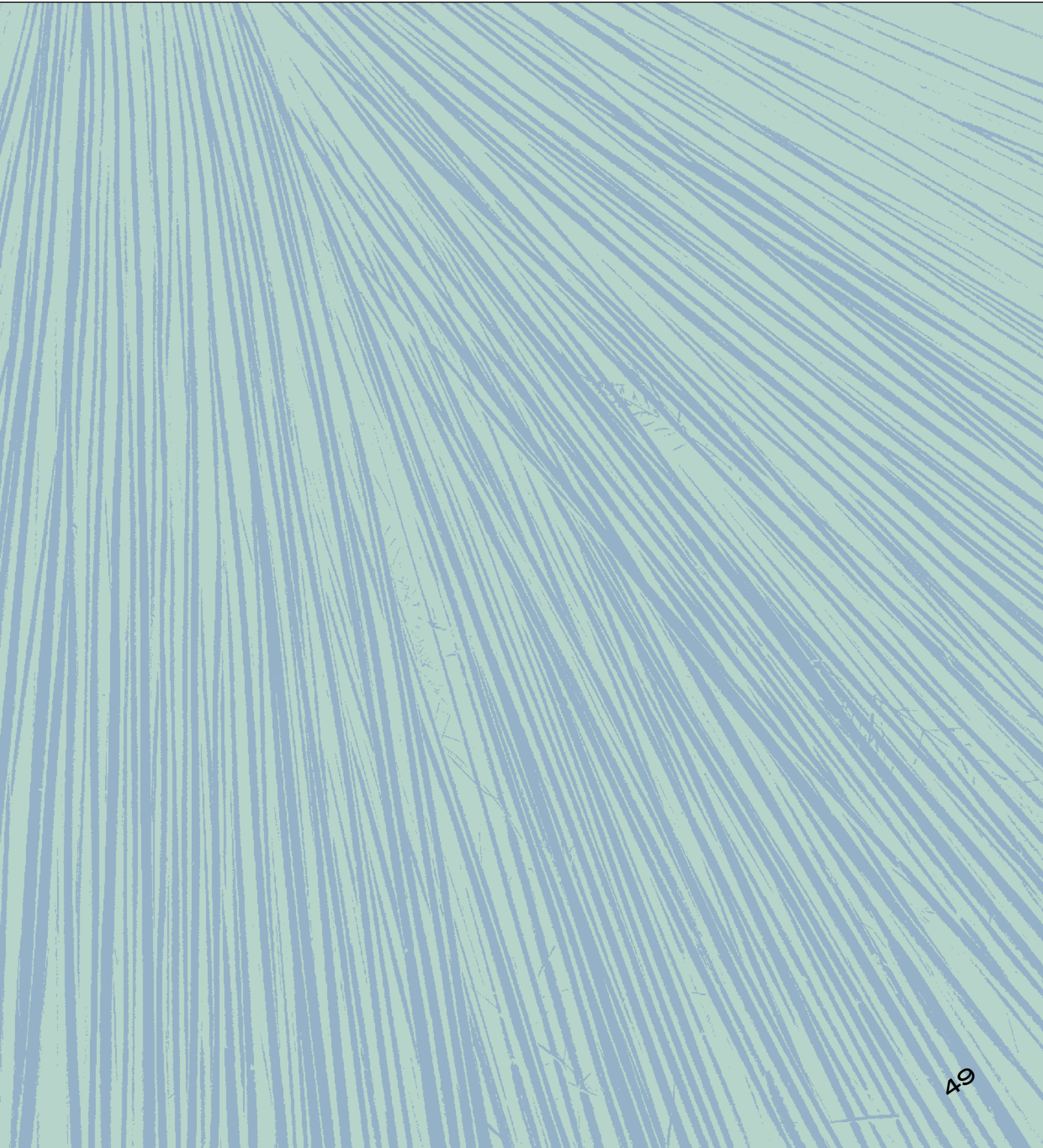
The background of the slide features a dense, close-up photograph of green leaves, likely from a plant like a rose or similar, with some leaves showing signs of aging or damage. On the right side, a portion of a pink, textured object, possibly a flower or a piece of fabric, is visible. The overall image has a soft, slightly blurred quality.

Science and
innovation are key
to transforming
the world's agrifood
systems to nourish
people, slash food loss
and waste, protect
the planet, create
viable jobs and reduce
inequalities.





Future perspectives



Future perspectives

These are challenging and uncertain times. The emerging food, energy and financial crisis, compounded by the war in Ukraine, supply chain disruptions and climate change, is pushing more people into poverty and hunger. What is certain is the need to accelerate the transition to more resilient and sustainable agrifood systems.

Stronger country focus

We aim to become a stronger, more dynamic and forward-thinking Investment Centre – the go-to place for Members and investors looking for sustainable agrifood investment and finance solutions. This means intensifying our country focus and outreach, strengthening, expanding and diversifying our partnerships, including with new financing institutions, investors, the private sector and research centres, and engaging in more strategic collaboration across FAO to scale up agrifood investment and impact at country level. This transformation is fully integrated into FAO's new Strategic Framework. Our goal is to be even more fit-for-purpose to better serve the critical needs of countries, working through our financial partners and with our Members directly.

Strategic investment planning and policy

The Hand-in-Hand initiative and the analysis from the large-scale food systems assessments and national dialogues carried out in 2021 provide good entry points for policy and investments for transforming agrifood systems. These include opportunities in One Health, sustainable value chains, agro-logistics and food distribution, local agrifood systems and digitalization. A better understanding of the financial architecture beneath the food systems is also critical for developing innovative financial solutions such as blended finance, fintechs or risk management instruments. As the FAO Director-General said, it is time to move from words to action. FAO is now hosting the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub, working with governments, the Rome-based agencies, UN partners and international and national food systems actors. The Centre will support the work of the Hub to help countries advance the transformation agenda for real change.

Investing in greener, more resilient agrifood systems

Mindful that the quality and quantity of today's investments shape tomorrow's outcomes, we will continue to apply the best of FAO's technical and policy expertise, knowledge and innovations to increase public and private agrifood investment flows. We need to double down on building more resilient agrifood systems. The regional pastoralism project in the Sahel is a good example of how climate-sensitive investment can contribute to healthy animals and ecosystems and resilient livelihoods. There are also many low-cost, high-impact investments that can make a difference. Our studies on wholesale food markets show how a growing number of countries and cities are already upgrading their markets by investing in digital technologies, e-commerce and innovative ways to reduce food loss and waste and improve food safety. The further transformation of wholesale markets into effective food hubs that distribute nutritious food is a major investment opportunity in the coming years.

Diversified financial ecosystem

We will continue to evolve with the investment landscape, expanding our work in areas such as climate, green and blue finance, impact investing, dedicated de-risking and blended financing instruments, and fintechs. As the FAO Director-General noted during the 'Finance in Common' Summit in 2021, public development banks are part of the solution to ending hunger and transforming agrifood systems. With their development mandate and ability to finance public and private sectors, they can boost agrifood financing and build bridges between stakeholders. As we work to create the conditions for more diversified financial ecosystems at country level, we will place greater emphasis on working with national development banks and national financing institutions. We can already draw good lessons from our work with the European Union in Uganda, where we are helping to strengthen the capacity of the Uganda Development Bank to identify more bankable agrifood SMEs, appraise loans, manage agri-risks and introduce innovative finance products, like digital lending, to smallholder farmers.

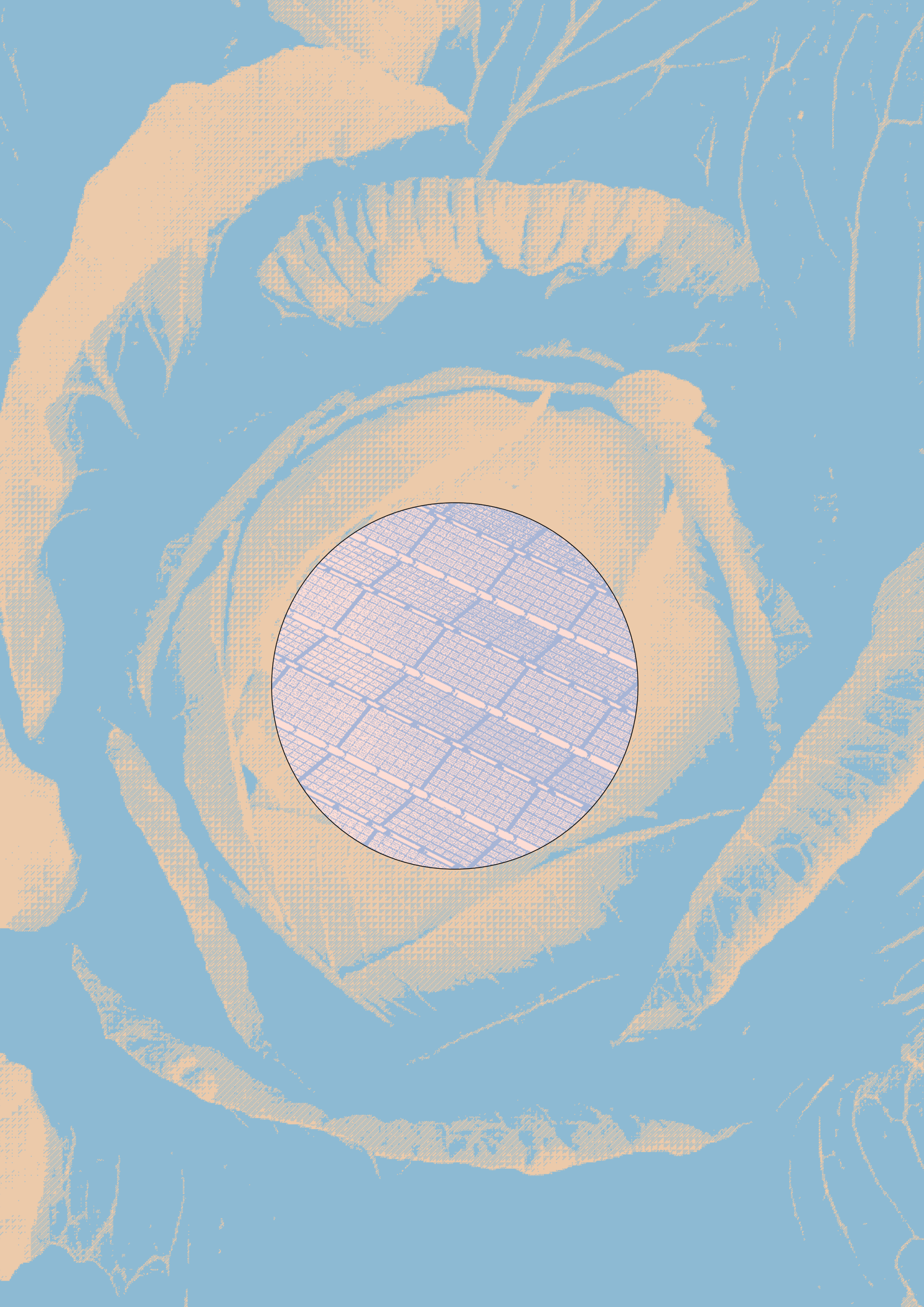
More knowledge and innovation-intensive solutions

Behind every good investment is good knowledge. We will continue to bring the latest knowledge, thinking and innovations from FAO and beyond, including national and international research centres and academia, for better agrifood investment. Our partnership with IFPRI, for example, was particularly fruitful in 2021, yielding a global study on agriculture human capital investment and nine country case studies published in 2021. A toolkit and thematic investment briefs to guide investments and programmes on strengthening farmers' capacities are in the works. Another new title already published in 2022 with the African Union is the *Investment guidelines for youth in agrifood systems in africa*, which focus on increasing investments for and by youth in agrifood systems, looking to young people as development partners, advisers and innovators for a sustainable future. We look forward to expanding the body of K4I products throughout the rest of 2022.

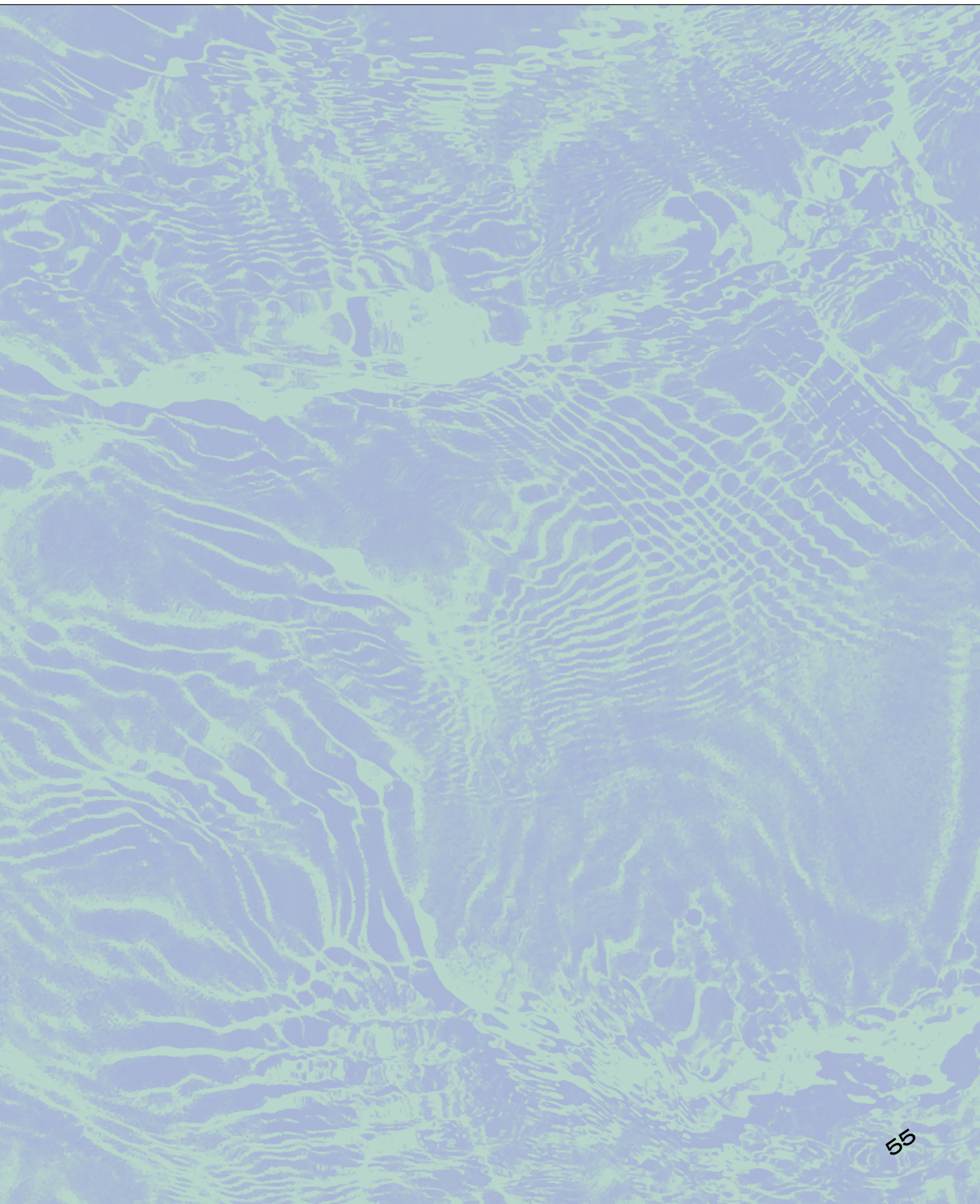
We all have a part to
play in changing
how the world's agrifood
systems work for the
better.







Annexes



Annex 1

Support to strategic investment planning and policy in 2021



Contribution to agricultural strategies: 20

| TITLE | PARTNER | COUNTRY |
|---|--|----------------------------------|
| ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGION (AP) | | |
| Agriculture Growth Strategy and Investment Plan 2021-2030 | In collaboration with IFAD | Solomon Islands |
| Nepal Climate Smart Agriculture Investment Plan | In collaboration with Government of Nepal and World Bank | Nepal |
| | | |
| EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA REGION (ECA) | | |
| National Investment Plan for Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture (NIP) 2021-2030 | FAO/Government Cooperative Programme | Tajikistan |
| Review and recommendations to the Serbian food safety law | EBRD | ECA regional |
| Support to the development of guidelines on flexibility measures for plant origin products | EBRD | Serbia |
| CFI Support to FAO Hand-in-Hand Initiative | FAO | Tajikistan |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION (LAC) | | |
| National Agricultural Innovation System Support Project | World Bank | Peru |
| Assessment of COVID-19 impacts on the agriculture sector in Bolivia | World Bank | Bolivia (Plurinational State of) |
| CFI Support to FAO Hand-in-Hand Initiative | FAO | Guatemala |
| CFI Support to FAO Hand-in-Hand Initiative | FAO | Haiti |
| CFI Support to FAO Hand-in-Hand Initiative | FAO | El Salvador |
| CFI Support to FAO Hand-in-Hand Initiative | FAO | Honduras |
| CFI Support to FAO Hand-in-Hand Initiative | FAO | Peru |
| CFI Support to FAO Hand-in-Hand Initiative | FAO | Ecuador |
| NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGION (NENA) | | |
| Support to agriculture sector strategies in Maghreb countries | World Bank | NENA Regional |
| National Investment Plan in Palestine | FAO/Government Cooperative Programme | Palestine |
| Support to design of the National Agriculture Strategy 2020-2025 | Technical Cooperation Programme | Lebanon |
| Assessing the impact of COVID-19 on food systems in Jordan | Technical Cooperation Programme | Jordan |
| CFI support to FAO Hand-in-Hand Initiative: Support to developing an inclusive national comprehensive policy & investment framework for SDG 1 and SDG 2 | Technical Cooperation Programme | Yemen |
| CFI support to FAO Hand-in-Hand Initiative | FAO | Syrian Arab Republic |

Contribution to sector studies: 24

| TITLE | PARTNER | COUNTRY |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGION (AP) | | |
| Sector study: Unleashing the potential of horticultural value chains in North East India | World Bank | India |
| Value chains analysis study in the North Eastern States of India | World Bank and Ernst and Young | India |
| Fisheries Sector COVID-19 Response and Recovery Project | World Bank | India |
| Impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on the fisheries sub-sector in Bangladesh | World Bank | Bangladesh |
| DIGITAL AGRICULTURE IN ACTION: Selected case studies from India (synthesis report and case studies) | World Bank | India |
| EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA REGION (ECA) | | |
| Value chain study of the Ukraine horticultural sector | EBRD | ECA Regional |
| Draft digital technologies for agriculture | EBRD | Serbia |
| Draft digital technologies for agriculture | EBRD | Turkey |
| Draft digital technologies for agriculture | EBRD | Ukraine |
| Agricultural Sector Review | World Bank | Tajikistan |
| Strengthening suppliers/buyers relationships: practical guidance for Montenegrin retailers | EBRD | Montenegro |
| Field work for the study on the emergence of short food supply chains | EBRD COVID-19 response package | Western Balkans |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION (LAC) | | |
| Agri-food value chain study in Paraguay | World Bank | Paraguay |
| <i>Estudio: Mejorar las habilidades del capital humano para la competitividad de las cadenas de valor en Uruguay</i> | World Bank | Uruguay |
| Application of digital technologies in the agriculture sector | World Bank | Bolivia (Plurinational State of) |
| <i>Estudio generacion de empleo por restauracion forestal</i> | IDB | Honduras |
| Producer support estimate study | IDB | Panama |
| Digitalization of the small farming system in Uruguay | IDB | Uruguay |
| NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGION (NENA) | | |
| Study on the avocado value chain (with a focus on sector expansion effects on water consumption and economic gains) | EBRD | Morocco |
| Study on wholesale markets integration and citrus price transmission | EBRD | Morocco |
| <i>Study: Logistique d'exportation des produits agricoles vers les pays d'Europe Centrale et Orientale: enjeux et opportunités pour le Maroc</i> | EBRD | Morocco |
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REGION (SSA) | | |
| Drought resilience in southern Africa ASA | World Bank | South Africa |
| Review and finalization of <i>Investment Guidelines for Youth in Agri-food Systems in Africa</i> | FAO | Africa Regional |
| E-granary innovative mobile platform to deliver economic services to farmers in East Africa | IFAD | East Africa |

Contribution to policy studies: 26

| TITLE | PARTNER | COUNTRY |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGION (AP) | | |
| Draft policy: Promoting the use of renewable energy technology in agriculture 2021-2030 | In collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and IFAD | Cambodia |
| Irrigation Policy Note. Strategic Irrigation Modernization and Urgent Rehabilitation Project (SIMURP) | World Bank and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank | Indonesia |
| Livestock report in Asia (One Health) | World Bank | Regional |
| Wildlife report (One Health) | World Bank | Regional |
| Draft Sindh Water Policy | World Bank | Pakistan |
| Water Sector Review for Improving Water Security in Afghanistan | World Bank | Afghanistan |
| EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA REGION (ECA) | | |
| Support to the development of Serbia's Irrigation Strategy | EBRD | Serbia |
| COVID-19 Response – Mitigating COVID impacts on dairy value chains in Kyrgyz Republic: Assessment and priorities for new investment | World Bank | Kyrgyzstan |
| COVID-19 Response – Mitigating COVID impacts on the dairy and animal health sectors in Moldova: Assessment and priorities for new investment | World Bank | Moldova |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION (LAC) | | |
| Policy notes to identify agriculture and food policy measures for prospective development policy loans | World Bank | Argentina |
| Policy notes to identify agriculture and food policy measures for prospective development policy loans | World Bank | Bolivia (Plurinational State of) |
| Policy notes to identify agriculture and food policy measures for prospective development policy loans | World Bank | El Salvador |
| Policy notes to identify agriculture and food policy measures for prospective development policy loans | World Bank | Guyana |
| COVID-19 response: Current and potential risks and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on agriculture and the food system in Haiti: policy response and investment implications | World Bank | Haiti |
| Responding to COVID-19: Modern and resilient agrifood value chains | World Bank | Guatemala |
| Responding to COVID-19: Supporting agricultural productive reconversion in southern Mexico | World Bank | Mexico |
| Determination of the State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA) in Region 1 Guyana | Unilateral Trust Fund | Guyana |
| Effects of land rights formalization on households' tenure security and investments: the case of PRODEP in Nicaragua | World Bank | Nicaragua |
| Sustainable agriculture development resilient to climate change through irrigation and drainage planning | Technical Cooperation Programme | Belize |
| Analysis of the fishery sector: Identification of investment priorities | IDB | Panama |
| NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGION (NENA) | | |
| Responding to COVID-19: Assessment of climate smart agriculture innovations | FAO | Egypt |
| COVID-19 response: Current and potential risks and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on olive oil in Tunisia, Morocco and Italy | EBRD COVID-19 response package | Regional |
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REGION (SSA) | | |
| Approaches to public food reserve management | World Bank | Zambia |
| Approaches to public food reserve management | World Bank | Zimbabwe |
| Finalization of the smart policy instruments for CAADP guide series and digital platform | FAO | Regional |
| Transforming agriculture: from humanitarian aid to a development-oriented growth path | World Bank | South Sudan |

Contribution to public-private dialogue processes: 21

| TITLE | PARTNER | (list not necessarily by region) |
|--|------------|----------------------------------|
| Public-private dialogue in the Egyptian grain sector - Phase III | EBRD | Egypt |
| Strengthening compliance with food safety requirements in horticulture value chains | EBRD | Egypt |
| Olives and olive oil in West Bank and Gaza | EBRD | West Bank and Gaza Strip |
| Olives and olive oil in Jordan | EBRD | Jordan |
| Olive oil sector support in Morocco (Phase II) | EBRD | Morocco |
| Improving high value trade opportunities in horticulture in Morocco | EBRD | Morocco |
| Support to sustainable honey value chains through GIs in Turkey | EBRD | Turkey |
| Animal health, food safety and quality programme in Moldova and Ukraine | EBRD | ECA Regional |
| Animal health and food safety programme in Bulgaria, Romania and Serbia | EBRD | ECA Regional |
| Strengthening backward linkages between agrifood producers and the tourism sector | EBRD | Georgia |
| Strengthening quality standards in the agrifood sector in the Western Balkans | EBRD | ECA Regional |
| Stimulating diversification of agrifood exports in the Balkans and Eastern Europe | EBRD | ECA Regional |
| Improving high value trade opportunities in horticulture in the ECA Region | EBRD | ECA Regional |
| Retailers and ministry workshop to validate and launch the retailers technical guidelines | EBRD | Montenegro |
| Policy dialogue workshop on COVID-19 recommendations and appropriate technical requirements for agritourism households organized online with national/international sector associations and public authorities - Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economy, Rural Tourism Association, European Federation of Rural Tourism | EBRD | Montenegro |
| Maghreb agriculture policy dialogue | World Bank | Algeria and Tunisia |
| Programmatic capacity building support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation | World Bank | Egypt |
| National Agricultural Innovation System Support Project | World Bank | Peru |
| National Program for Innovation in Fisheries and Aquaculture | World Bank | Peru |
| Retailers and ministry workshop to validate and launch the retailers technical guidelines | EBRD | Montenegro |
| Roundtable (Country Strategic Opportunity Programme): Opportunities for the digitalization of the agriculture sector in Ecuador | IFAD | Ecuador |



Annex 2

Public investment projects approved in 2021

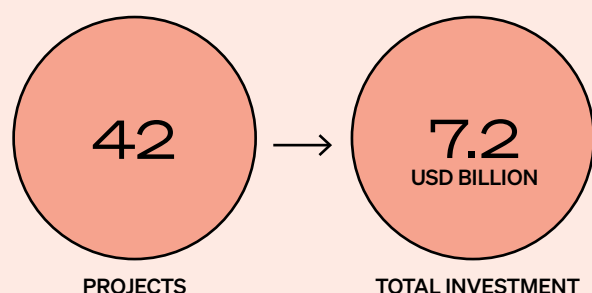
Asia and the Pacific Region (AP)

| DATE APPROVED | COUNTRY | PROJECT TITLE | IFI | TOTAL INVESTMENT (USD MILLION) |
|---------------|----------------------------------|---|------------|--------------------------------|
| 17.03.2021 | BANGLADESH | Climate Smart Agriculture Water Management Project (CSAWMP) | World Bank | 155.31 |
| 25.03.2022 | CHINA | Food Safety Improvement Project | World Bank | 735.00 |
| 02.09.2021 | LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC | Enhancing Systematic Land Registration Project | World Bank | 31.38 |
| 10.12.2021 | INDIA | Rejuvenating Watersheds for Agricultural Resilience through Innovative Development (REWARD) | World Bank | 410.96 |
| 17.12.2021 | CHINA | Yangtze River Protection and Ecological Restoration Program | World Bank | 400.00 |
| 30.12.2021 | VIET NAM | Climate Smart Agricultural Value Chain Development in the Ben Tre and Tra Vinh Provinces (CSAT) | IFAD | 136.38 |
| SUB-TOTAL AP | | 6 | | 1 869.03 |

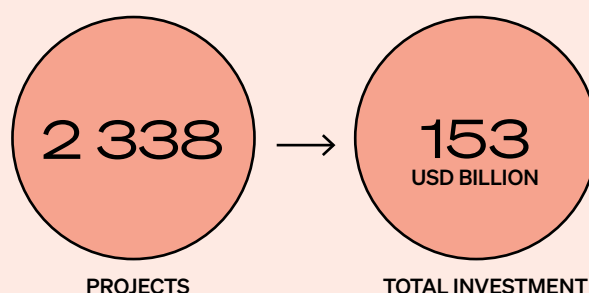
Near East and North Africa Region (NENA)

| DATE APPROVED | COUNTRY | PROJECT TITLE | IFI | TOTAL INVESTMENT (USD MILLION) |
|----------------|---------|--|------------|--------------------------------|
| 18.03.2021 | JORDAN | Building resilience to cope with climate change in Jordan through improving water use efficiency in the agriculture sector (BRCCJ) | GCF | 33.30 |
| 11.05.2021 | YEMEN | Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project | World Bank | 127.00 |
| SUB-TOTAL NENA | | 2 | | 160.30 |

APPROVED PROJECTS IN 2021



APPROVED PROJECTS SINCE THE INVESTMENT CENTRE BEGAN IN 1964



Latin America and the Caribbean Region (LAC)

| DATE APPROVED | COUNTRY | PROJECT TITLE | IFI | TOTAL INVESTMENT (USD MILLION) |
|---------------|-----------|--|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 08.01.2021 | GUATEMALA | Modern and Resilient Agrifood Value Chains/GUATEINNOVA | World Bank/ IFAD | 179.00 |
| 15.06.2021 | HONDURAS | Innovation for Rural Competitiveness Project - COMRURAL III | World Bank | 146.10 |
| 27.07.2021 | PANAMA | Sustainable and Inclusive Agricultural Innovation Project (PIASI) | IDB | 46.60 |
| 30.11.2021 | URUGUAY | Uruguay Agro-Ecological and Climate Resilient Systems Project | World Bank | 52.50 |
| 01.12.2021 | HAITI | Rural Productivity and Connectivity Program with a Territorial Approach | GAFSP/IDB | 18.30 |
| 09.12.2021 | ARGENTINA | Climate Intelligent and Inclusive Agri-food Systems Project | World Bank | 550.00 |
| 29.12.2021 | MEXICO | Reducing climate vulnerability and emissions through sustainable livelihoods | IFAD | 55.00 |
| 30.12.2021 | HAITI | Inclusive Blue Economy Project | IFAD | 26.60 |
| SUB-TOTAL LAC | | 8 | | 1 074.10 |

Europe & Central Asia Region (ECA)

| DATE APPROVED | COUNTRY | PROJECT TITLE | IFI | TOTAL INVESTMENT (USD MILLION) |
|---------------|------------|--|------------|--------------------------------|
| 09.06.2021 | TURKEY | Turkey Resilient Landscape Integration Project (TULIP) | World Bank | 164.60 |
| 18.06.2021 | KYRGYZSTAN | Integrated Dairy Productivity Improvement Project (IDPIP) – Additional Financing | World Bank | 17.00 |
| 18.06.2021 | TAJIKISTAN | Strengthening Post-COVID Response and Resilience of the Agriculture Sector | World Bank | 58.00 |
| 29.12.2021 | KYRGYZSTAN | Regional Resilient Pastoral Communities Project (RRPCP) | IFAD | 65.21 |
| 29.12.2021 | TAJIKISTAN | Community-based Agricultural Support Project Plus (CASP+) | IFAD/GCF | 98.19 |
| SUB-TOTAL ECA | | 5 | | 403.00 |

Sub-Saharan Africa Region (SSA)

| DATE APPROVED | COUNTRY | PROJECT TITLE | IFI | TOTAL INVESTMENT (USD MILLION) |
|---------------|------------------------------|--|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 30.03.2021 | SAHEL | Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II (PRAPS-2) | World Bank | 460.20 |
| 03.06.2021 | COTE D'IVOIRE | Agri-Food Sector Development Project | World Bank | 295.30 |
| 07.06.2021 | LIBERIA | Smallholder Agriculture Development for Food and Nutrition Security (SADFONS) | AfDB (GAFSP) | 9.08 |
| 08.06.2021 | REGIONAL | Emergency Locust Response (South Sudan) | World Bank | 53.70 |
| 09.06.2021 | SOUTH SUDAN | Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Project (RALP) | World Bank | 62.50 |
| 09.06.2021 | MOZAMBIQUE | Sustainable Rural Economy Project (IPF) | World Bank | 150.00 |
| 15.06.2021 | SENEGAL | Senegal Cadastre and Land Tenure Improvement Project | World Bank | 80.00 |
| 26.06.2021 | DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO | National Agriculture Development Programme (PNDA) | World Bank | 520.00 |
| 29.06.2021 | BURKINA FASO | Support to Land and Mining Management Strengthening Project | World Bank | 150.00 |
| 30.08.2021 | GHANA | Landscape Restoration and Small-Scale Mining Project | World Bank | 103.36 |
| 24.09.2021 | CHAD | <i>Amélioration durable de la productivité et compétitivité des chaines de valeur viande et lait</i> | AfDB | 24.49 |
| 30.09.2021 | CONGO | Agriculture, Youth and Entrepreneurship Project/ <i>Projet Agriculture Jeunes et Entrepreneuriat</i> (PAJE) | IFAD | 24.15 |
| 30.09.2021 | CHAD | <i>Projet de renforcement de l'innovation dans l'entrepreneuriat agro-pastoral des jeunes et femmes au Tchad</i> /Project to Strengthen Innovation in Youth and Women Agro-pastoral Entrepreneurship in Chad (RENFORT) | IFAD | 103.35 |
| 01.10.2021 | RWANDA | Kayonza Irrigation and Integrated Watershed Management Project, Phase II (KIIWP2) | IFAD | 61.02 |
| 18.11.2021 | REGIONAL | West Africa Food System Resilience Program (FSRP) | World Bank | 401.00 |
| 24.11.2021 | GAMBIA | Gambia Inclusive and Resilient Agricultural Value Chain Development Project (GIRAV) | World Bank | 47.91 |
| 30.11.2021 | CAMEROON | Valorization of the Investments in the Valley of the Logone (VIVA-Logone) | World Bank | 217.40 |
| 14.12.2021 | NIGERIA | Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) | World Bank | 700.00 |
| 21.12.2021 | UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA | Tanzania Land Tenure Improvement Project | World Bank | 150.00 |
| 29.12.2021 | GUINEA | Family Farming, Resilience and Markets Project in Upper and Middle Guinea (AgriFARM) – Additional financing | IFAD | 29.45 |
| 29.12.2021 | COMOROS | Family Farming Productivity and Resilience Support Project (PREFER) – Additional financing | IFAD | 6.40 |
| SUB-TOTAL SSA | | 21 | 3 649.31 | |





Annex 3

AgrIntel private sector investment projects reviewed in 2021 – at a glance

Regional breakdown of the 2021 private sector investment projects signed by the blended vehicles supported by the Investment Centre as part of AgrIntel *

| REGION | NUMBER OF PROJECTS | INVESTMENT AMOUNT USDM |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Africa | 13 | 45.6 |
| Asia and the Pacific | 1 | 11.7 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 7 | 27.5 |
| Global | 2 | 2.3 |
| TOTAL | 22 | 87.1 |

*As part of the AgrIntel programme, the Investment Centre provides advisory services to the European Commission in the assessment of blended finance investment proposals submitted by European Union-supported funds and facilities.

Annex 4

Capacity development for investment in 2021

| TITLE | PARTNER | COUNTRY | BENEFICIARIES |
|---|---|--|------------------|
| ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGION (AP) | | | |
| Capacity development on safeguards for GCF Pakistan project with national project team | GCF | Pakistan | 40 participants |
| Capacity development of staff of BTDP to promote agri-entrepreneurs | World Bank, IFC and and Bayer CropScience Limited | India | 25 participants |
| Capacity development of NCDDP team to implement Local Economic Development (LED) model | World Bank | Philippines | 55 participants |
| Capacity development of LEAP team to implement producer groups and agricultural cooperatives | World Bank | Cambodia | 70 participants |
| Capacity development of PRF team to implement producer groups | World Bank | Lao People's Democratic Republic | 168 participants |
| Training of trainers RuralInvest | FAO/Government Cooperative Programme | Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Philippines, Thailand | 23 participants |
| Capacity development of FOCUS project team on M&E | IFAD | India | 28 participants |
| Capacity development on technical due diligence of irrigation modernization | World Bank | Lao People's Democratic Republic | 50 participants |
| Strengthening M&E capacity for project implementation | World Bank | Pakistan | 10 participants |
| EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA REGION (ECA) | | | |
| Retail fresh produce category efficiency workshop for food retail chain owners from the South Caucasus and Central Asia, CEOs and fresh produce category managers | EBRD | ECA Regional | 10 participants |
| Three specialized conferences in Ukraine for growers, traders and processors of key sub-sectors such as berries and apples | EBRD | ECA Regional | 400 participants |

| TITLE | PARTNER | COUNTRY | BENEFICIARIES |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Five customized online export development trainings for Uzbek producers on exports of apples, greenhouse vegetables, nuts and dried fruits, table grapes, sweet cherries and other stone fruits | EBRD | ECA Regional | 40 participants |
| Virtual study tour to Italy on herb growers | EBRD | ECA Regional | 400 participants |
| Online training on COVID-19 safety protocols in dairy farms | EBRD | Georgia | 10 participants |
| Ten workshops and one webinar on water and irrigation governance strategies | EBRD | Serbia | 70 participants |
| 20 online lectures on food safety, AMR and animal health in Ukraine attended by students of national universities, the State Service of Ukraine for Food Safety and Consumer Protection and small farmers | EBRD | ECA Regional | 500 participants |
| Meetings with private companies in Moldova engaged in pork production and meat processing on pork market situation, implementation of biosecurity protocols and measures to control African swine fever | EBRD | ECA Regional | 10 companies |
| 20 African swine fever trainings in Serbia (10 for hunters in cooperation with REU and 10 for the private sector in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce) | EBRD | ECA Regional | 500 participants |
| Two African swine fever trainings for private sector in Romania in cooperation with the Association of Private Veterinarians | EBRD | ECA Regional | 100 participants |
| Two African swine fever trainings for private sector in Bulgaria | EBRD | ECA Regional | 100 participants |
| Two Western Balkans regional webinars on fruit and vegetable exports to USA | EBRD | ECA Regional | 70 participants |
| Four trainings on guidelines on grain silo operation under COVID-19 in Ukraine and Serbia | EBRD COVID-19 response package | Inter-regional | 3 200 participants |
| Two industry workshops to discuss COVID-19 response in Serbia and Ukraine | EBRD COVID-19 response package | Inter-regional | 800 participants |
| Monthly grain market newsletters published on the Serbian Grain Association website | EBRD COVID-19 response package | Inter-regional | 50 000 views |
| Three webinars raising awareness on biosecurity principles in Georgia (dairy) and Central Asia (dairy and red meat) | EBRD COVID-19 response package | Inter-regional | 60 participants |
| Bilingual guide (English & Russian) on the prevention of the spread of acute respiratory disease COVID-19 at the facilities for livestock production, livestock slaughter, processing and retail of animal products | EBRD COVID-19 response package | Inter-regional | 500 in Ukraine |
| Safety protocols for products and employees of fruit and vegetable packaging houses and growers under COVID-19 conditions shared through industry associations and local media | EBRD COVID-19 response package | Inter-regional | 2 000 market players |
| Two virtual industry events/conferences (one in Eastern Europe/ Caucasus and one in Central Asia) to exchange lessons learned and industry prospects after the COVID-19 crisis | EBRD COVID-19 response package | Inter-regional | 200 participants |
| Two technical trainings for SFSC organizations/ associations on (i) legal and food safety aspects post COVID-19 and (ii) online marketing | EBRD COVID-19 response package | Western Balkans | (i) 96 participants (ii) 51 participants |
| Doing business under COVID-19: prevention guidelines and recommendations and posters shared with rural households providing agritourism services and shared with rural tourism associations and its members, and disseminated via seljak platform (25k members) | EBRD | ECA Regional | 200 households |
| Workshop on flexible food safety bylaws held on World Food Safety Day | EBRD | ECA Regional | 80 participants |
| Guidelines of the usage of GI labelling for marketing in Europe and elsewhere developed | EBRD COVID-19 response package | Western Balkans | n.a. |

| TITLE | PARTNER | COUNTRY | BENEFICIARIES |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Four industry technical meetings to discuss quality labels and their quality claims | EBRD COVID-19 response package | Western Balkans | 60 participants |
| Six national consultants, trained on dairy farm in 2019, qualified as Master Trainers in 2021 after having passed the practical test on the 'virtual' farm and having successfully lectured to farmers | EBRD | Kazakhstan | 6 national consultants |
| Six national consultants, trained on dairy farm in 2019, qualified as Master Trainers in 2021 after having passed the practical test on the 'virtual' farm and having successfully lectured to farmers | EBRD | Kazakhstan | 6 national consultants |
| A two-day webinar delivered to MSME dairy farmers under the FAO/EBRD project national consultants in close collaboration with the EBRD Advice to Small Businesses Unit, the Dairy Union of Kazakhstan and the National Agrarian Science and Educational Centre | EBRD | Kazakhstan | More than 100 MSME farmers |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION (LAC) | | | |
| Institutionalization of RuralInvest - enhance national stakeholders investment planning and monitoring | Technical Cooperation Programme | Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 25 participants |
| Online training for technical audience and policy-makers on water harvesting AGRI World Sources webtool and EarthMap | Technical Cooperation Programme | Belize | 25 participants |
| NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGION (NENA) | | | |
| E-phyto roundtable discussion and training with heads of CAPOQ and their IT developers and FAO, IPPC, the Global Trade Alliance from the World Economic Forum (WEF) and UNICC | EBRD | Egypt | 15 participants |
| Grain inspection trainings for public sector staff on fumigation and sampling and testing | EBRD | Egypt | 405 participants |
| Online training on high quality olive oil and best practices along the value chain delivered to 15 olive oil producing SMEs, organized in collaboration with CBI, the Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs | EBRD | Jordan | 15 SMEs |
| One online workshop on differentiation strategies for trade development on international market delivered to 11 olive oil producing SMEs | EBRD | Jordan | 11 SMEs |
| One workshop to launch the initiative for the olive oil sector in Jordan | EBRD | Jordan | 61 participants |
| A series of webinars on the impact of COVID-19 on the olive oil sector for olive oil producers, olive oil millers and distributors | EBRD COVID-19 response package | NENA Regional | 70 participants |
| A training on ISO 1705 standards for olive oil laboratory technicians to help in the accreditation process (Tunisia) | EBRD COVID-19 response package | NENA Regional | 32 participants |
| Two industry meetings to discuss COVID-19 response in Tunisia | EBRD COVID-19 response package | NENA Regional | 20 participants |
| Two webinars to present preliminary needs assessment and export analysis findings from target markets to private sector representatives/exporters and regulatory/government authorities | EBRD | Egypt | 120 participants |
| An end-of-project conference in partnership with APK-Inform titled Middle East Grains & Oils Congress in New Cairo | EBRD | Egypt | 150 participants |
| Capacity development via learning-on-the-job and one-to-one sessions to SDG 2 Working Group (multiministerial) to monitor the National Investment Plan 2020-2022 in Palestine | FAO/Government Cooperative Programme | Palestine | About 15 members of the SDG 2 Working Group |
| Support to roll-out of National Agriculture Strategy (NAS) 2020-2025 via on-the-job capacity development of Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) staff on designing a monitoring system for SDG 2 indicators; on advocating with development partners top priority (flagship) investment programmes; and on analysis and dialogue for adapting selected institutional functions of the MoA to efficiently implement the NAS | Technical Cooperation Programme | Lebanon | 3 MoA executive staff |
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REGION (SSA) | | | |
| RuralInvest Training | IFAD | Mali | 30 participants |
| RuralInvest Training | World Bank | Benin | 36 participants |



Annex 5

Knowledge for investment products in 2021

Published

| YEAR | TITLE | PARTNER | TYPE |
|------|--|----------------------------|--|
| 2021 | Making climate-sensitive investments in agriculture. Approaches, tools and selected experiences. Rome | FAO | K4I Series (Investment Toolkits) |
| 2021 | Digital Agriculture Profile Viet Nam | FAO, World Bank, CIAT | Brochure |
| 2021 | Digital Agriculture Profile Kenya | FAO, World Bank, CIAT | Brochure |
| 2021 | Digital Agriculture Profile Grenada | FAO, World Bank, CIAT | Brochure |
| 2021 | Digital Agriculture Profile Turkey | FAO, World Bank, CIAT | Brochure |
| 2021 | Potential brewing for Azerbaijani and Georgian tea industries | FAO, EBRD | K4I Series (Directions in Investment) |
| 2021 | Atlas of typical food from Montenegro | FAO, EBRD | Stand-alone publication |
| 2021 | Agri-Hire in Sub-Saharan Africa: Business models for investing in sustainable mechanization | FAO | K4I Series (Directions in Investment) |
| 2021 | Investing in rural households through community promoters. The Haku Wiñay/Noa Jayatai programme in Peru | FAO, IFPRI | K4I Series (Country Investment Highlights) |
| 2021 | FAO Investment Centre Annual Review 2020 | FAO | Stand-alone publication |
| 2021 | FAO Investment Centre Annual Review 2020 - 2 Pgr (all langs) | FAO | Stand-alone publication |
| 2021 | Building skills and increasing market access for small-scale farmers. Productive Alliances Program in Chile | FAO, IFPRI | K4I Series (Country Investment Highlights) |
| 2021 | Fomento de capacidades y acceso al mercado de pequeños productores. El Programa de Alianzas Productivas en Chile | FAO, IFPRI | K4I Series (Country Investment Highlights) |
| 2021 | Mobilising renewable energy investment in agri-food chains: solar energy in Rwanda | FAO | K4I Series (Investment Toolkits) |
| 2021 | Agro-industrial Parks investment planning: lessons from Sub-Saharan Africa | FAO | K4I Series (Investment Briefs) |
| 2021 | Motivating farmers' market-oriented production: Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion Approach in Kenya | FAO, IFPRI | K4I Series (Country Investment Highlights) |
| 2021 | Food Systems Assessment – Working towards the SDGs. Interim Synthesis brief – September 2021 | FAO, European Union, CIRAD | FSA – Policy brief |
| 2021 | Food Systems Assessment: Working towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Nepal Early Insight | FAO, European Union, CIRAD | FSA – Policy brief |



| YEAR | TITLE | PARTNER | TYPE |
|------|--|----------------------------|--|
| 2021 | Food Systems Assessment: Working towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Madagascar Early Insight | FAO, European Union, CIRAD | FSA – Policy brief |
| 2021 | Food Systems Assessment: Working towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Burkina Faso Early Insight | FAO, European Union, CIRAD | FSA – Policy brief |
| 2021 | Profil du système alimentaire - Burkina Faso. Activer la transformation durable et inclusive de nos systèmes alimentaires | FAO, European Union, CIRAD | FSA – Booklet |
| 2021 | Up-skilling human capital for value-chain competitiveness in Uruguay | FAO, World Bank | K4I Series (Country Investment Highlights) |
| 2021 | Collaborating to develop agricultural skills. Capacity-building agencies in the United States of America | FAO, IFPRI | K4I Series (Country Investment Highlights) |
| 2021 | Investing in women livestock advisers and farmers: Jharkhand Opportunities for Harnessing Rural Growth Programme in India | FAO, IFPRI | K4I Series (Country Investment Highlights) |
| 2021 | The shortest path: Accelerating investment towards carbon-neutral agrifood systems | FAO, EBRD | K4I Series (Investment Briefs) |
| 2021 | Institutionalizing farmer field schools. Twigire Muhinzi National Extension System in Rwanda | FAO, IFPRI | K4I Series (Country Investment Highlights) |
| 2021 | Investing in farmers through public-private-producer partnerships. Rural Empowerment and Agricultural Development Scaling-up Initiative in Indonesia | FAO, IFPRI | K4I Series (Country Investment Highlights) |
| 2021 | Investing in farmers. Agriculture human capital investment strategies | FAO, IFPRI | K4I Series (Directions in Investment) |
| 2021 | Smart farmers: learning with digital technologies | FAO, IFPRI | K4I Series (Investment Briefs) |
| 2021 | Investing in youth vocational training: Professional Training Programme in the Agropastoral and Fisheries Sectors in Cameroon | FAO, IFPRI | K4I Series (Country Investment Highlights) |
| 2021 | Professionalizing farmer organizations through private sector-led models. Capacity development initiatives in Cameroon and Côte d'Ivoire | FAO, IFPRI | K4I Series (Country Investment Highlights) |
| 2021 | Évaluation des systèmes alimentaires- vers la réalisation des objectifs de développement durable | FAO, European Union, CIRAD | FSA – Booklet |
| 2021 | Profil des systèmes alimentaires - Madagascar. Activer la transformation durable et inclusive de nos systèmes alimentaires | FAO, European Union, CIRAD | FSA – Booklet |
| 2021 | Investing in agricultural water management. Pathways to a sustainable future | FAO, SEI | K4I Series (Investment Briefs) |
| 2021 | Notes sur la taille de l'olivier au Maroc | FAO, EBRD | Stand-alone publication (FAO) |







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