



G7 GERMANY
2022

G7 FOOD SECURITY WORKING GROUP

Financial Report on Food Security and Nutrition 2020

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Introduction

At the 2015 Summit in Elmau, Germany, the G7 committed to work with partner countries and international actors aiming to lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. To support this commitment, the G7 adopted a “Broader Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach” (in the **Annex** to the 2015 G7 Leader’s Declaration) and decided to report annually on progress towards food security and nutrition.

As the **custodian to the Elmau Commitment**, the Food Security Working Group (FSWG) meets on a yearly basis and develops the G7 FSWG Financial Report on Food Security and Nutrition

(“Elmau Financial Report”), at least until 2030, in order to track progress against a set of agreed indicators in line with the Broader Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach.

Some of the associated progress indicators already developed under Germany’s G7 Presidency in 2015 were included in the **Ise-Shima Progress Report**, published under Japan’s G7 Presidency in 2016. The first Financial Report on Food Security and Nutrition was published by the Italian G7 Presidency in 2017. Three more reports followed, published by the **Canadian G7 Presidency in 2018**, by the **French G7 Presidency in 2019** and by the **UK G7 Presidency in 2021**, with the latter covering both the 2020 as well as the 2021 reports.

German G7 Presidency

In 2020, the reference year of this report, global food insecurity continued to increase, due to major drivers such as conflict, climate crisis-related weather extremes and economic shocks, and exacerbated by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022, the situation is expected to deteriorate even further, due to the impact of Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine on global food security and nutrition.

Since their commitment at the Elmau Summit in 2015, G7 countries have continuously shown high levels of commitment to food security and nutrition: direct assistance from G7 countries for agriculture, fishing, food security and nutrition rose considerably from USD 8.8 billion in 2015 to USD 10.5 billion in 2020. Around 43.7% of these resources are directed towards sub-Saharan African countries. Overall, contributions increased in 2020 as

compared to 2019: While direct assistance (3.1) decreased by around USD 200 million, G7 members' other assistance with explicit food and nutrition security objectives (3.2a) has increased by about USD 400 million to USD 2.7 billion in 2020.

Most G7 members, including the EU, report that more than 50% of their projects contribute to increasing smallholder farmers' incomes (indicator 2.1) or get very close to 50%. Only Canada has a share of at least 5% of agriculture, forestry and fishery projects contributing to gender equality and women's empowerment as the main target (indicator 2.2). All members but UK have at least 40% of agriculture, forestry and fishery projects contributing to climate change adaptation or mitigation (indicator 2.4a). Several members report increasing commitments towards nutrition with respect to 2015, while others report a decrease (indicator 2.5).

At the 2022 summit, G7 members committed an **additional USD 4.5 billion to protect the most vulnerable from hunger and malnutrition**. The G7 FSWG was able to shape important parts of the G7 food security results: Germany supported by the World Bank set up the **Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS)** which was launched together with the G7 as a coordinated and solidary response to the global food crisis. Reaffirming the **Elmau 2015 goal** to lift 500 million people out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, G7 leaders in their **Statement on Global Food Security** ensured that their response to the current

challenges also strengthens the **long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems**, in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement and the Glasgow Pact, the Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity. They further agreed to continue engagement with and support for the **UN Food Systems Summit's objectives** and encouraged all partners to support or join the **Zero Hunger Coalition**.

In addition, a commitment to **Beyond Elmau** was reached which aims at a transformation of agricultural policy towards sustainable agricultural production. This includes the start of the **CompensACTION** Initiative at COP27 for compensation payments to small scale farmers for their contribution to the ecosystem and to food security.

Building on previous work of the UK G7 Presidency in 2021, the FSWG under German Presidency provided **recommendations for future G7 work on improved global food security and nutrition monitoring and analysis** and further developed the **Sustainable Supply Chain Initiative (SSCI)** which highlights the important role of private sector in achieving global food security and nutrition.

We encourage future G7 presidencies to build on this work in order to step up our joint efforts on achieving SDG 2 and make progress on the transformation towards sustainable and resilient agriculture and food systems.

Methodology

This report includes data on bilateral and multilateral financial commitments, and disbursements in the food security and nutrition sectors for the year 2020, using a combination of OECD/DAC validated data and self-reported data for each of the G7 members. Indicators and a common **Financial Reporting Methodology** used in this report have been developed throughout the previous G7 presidencies and have been improved each year.

Indicator	Definition
<p data-bbox="165 624 353 667">2.1</p>  <p data-bbox="365 624 952 722">Percentage of G7 member programmes on agriculture and rural development that include objectives and expected results to increase the incomes of smallholder farmers</p> <p data-bbox="365 770 952 826"><i>Data Source:</i> G7 self-reporting by G7 members</p>	<p data-bbox="963 624 2072 751">Number of committed G7 agriculture and Rural development programmes (CRS Code 311, 32161, 312,313, 43040) in partner countries with objectives and expected results to increase incomes of smallholders Divided by Total number of G7 agriculture and Rural development programmes (CRS Code 311, 32161, 312,313, 43040); Multiplied by 100</p>
<p data-bbox="165 842 353 885">2.2</p>  <p data-bbox="365 842 952 914">Percentage of resources committed to agriculture that include specific gender objectives</p> <p data-bbox="365 978 952 1034"><i>Data Source:</i> OECD DAC database (OECD Stat)</p>	<p data-bbox="963 842 2072 946">Volume of commitments dedicated to CRS Code 310 (i.e. 311, 312, 313) that is targeted at gender equality and women's empowerment (OECD DAC marker for Gender equality and women's empowerment 1 or 2), divided by total volume of commitments dedicated to CRS Code 310 (i.e. 311, 312, 313); Multiplied by 100</p>
<p data-bbox="165 1061 353 1104">2.3</p>  <p data-bbox="365 1061 952 1189">G7 donors' performance standards for ODA-supported investment instruments are reviewed to be aligned with the VGGT and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems</p> <p data-bbox="365 1236 952 1292"><i>Data Source:</i> G7 self-reporting by G7 members</p>	<p data-bbox="963 1061 2072 1125">Performance standards for ODA-supported investment instruments are reviewed to be aligned with the VGGT and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Ag and Food Systems.</p>

Indicator		Definition
2.4a 	Percentage of resources committed to agriculture that include climate adaptation and/or mitigation objectives <i>Data Source:</i> OECD DAC database (OECD Stat)	Volume of commitments dedicated to CRS Code 310 (i.e. 311, 312, 313) that is targeted at climate adaptation and/or mitigation (OECD DAC marker climate change adaptation 1 or 2; mitigation 1 or 2), divided by total volume of commitments dedicated to CRS Code 310 (i.e. 311, 312, 313); Multiplied by 100
2.4b 	Short qualitative paragraph setting out progress on Sustainable Agriculture investments based on outcomes such as the 10 Core Performance Criteria & 5 Advanced Criteria of the FAO's TAPE tool*, agreed by G7 FSWG in 2021 <i>Data Source:</i> G7 self-reporting by G7 members	The narrative text provided by partners should describe progress on Sustainable Agriculture investments advancing outcomes such as those set out in the 10 Core Performance Criteria and 5 Advanced Criteria of the FAO's TAPE tool. It is up to partners where they would like to focus their 1 paragraph narrative commentary. Please do not exceed 500 words in your paragraph response. Reference: FAO. 2019. TAPE Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation 2019 – Process of development and guidelines for application. Test version. Rome Source: https://www.fao.org/3/ca7407en/ca7407en.pdf [accessed on 25th May 2022] Star-rating does not apply to this indicator.
2.5 	Resources committed to nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions <i>Data Source:</i> – Self-reporting based on N4G/SUN tracking of nutrition spending – OECD DAC database (CRS Code 12240)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A) Absolute levels of commitments for nutrition-specific interventions B) Percentage change in commitments for nutrition-specific interventions compared to baseline 2. A) Absolute levels of commitments for nutrition-sensitive interventions B) Percentage change in commitments for nutrition-sensitive interventions compared to baseline (Nutrition-sensitive: methodology applied according to/equivalent with “SUN DONOR NETWORK Methodology and Guidance Note to Track Global Investments in Nutrition”).
2.6 	G7 strategic focus to strengthen linkages between short-, medium- and long-term food security and nutrition support/programmes and to enhance transition between relief and development <i>Data Source:</i> G7 self-reporting by G7 members	Existence (in G7 members administrations) of a multi-sectoral strategy to strengthen linkages between short- medium- and long-term food security and nutrition support, and its implementation exist or not.

* 1) Secure land tenure, 2) Increased productivity, 3) Increased income, 4) Added value, 5) Decreased exposure to pesticides, 6) Increased dietary diversity, 7) Women's Empowerment, 8) Increased youth employment, 9) Increased agricultural bio diversity, 10) Improved soil health, 11) Increased resilience, 12) Improved Food Security & Nutrition, 13) Decent Work, 14) Increased water use efficiency & decreased water pollution, and 15) Climate change mitigation.

Indicator		Definition
2.7 	<p>G7 governments have provided technical support and/or funding to improve and/or expand capacities to collect, analyze, and/or use food security and nutrition indicators in support of SDG2 targets</p> <p><i>Data Source:</i> G7 self-reporting by G7 members</p>	<p>Existence of specific programmes/projects aiming at expanding capacities to collect, analyze, and/or use food security and nutrition indicators in support of SDG2 targets.</p>
3.1 	<p>G7 members Direct Assistance for agriculture, fishing, food security and nutrition</p> <p><i>Data Source:</i> OECD DAC database (OECD stat)</p>	<p>Absolute disbursement by G7 members dedicated to CRS Codes 311, 313, 32161, 520, 72040, 12240 worldwide</p> <p>Absolute disbursement by G7 members dedicated to CRS Codes 311, 313, 32161, 520, 72040, 12240 for Sub-Saharan Africa</p> <p><i>*A single amount for the absolute disbursement should be provided, while a footnote should be included with a breakdown of the amount dedicated to each individual CRS Code.</i></p>
3.2a 	<p>G7 members other assistance with explicit objectives to improve people's food security and/or nutrition</p> <p><i>Data Source:</i> Self-reporting by G7 members</p>	<p>Disbursement by G7 members dedicated to CRS Codes 112, 12220, 12261, 12281, 13020, 140, 16010, 16050, 16062, 210, 23210, 23310, 24030, 24040, 25010, 312, 32165, 32267, 41010, 41030, 43030, 43040, 43071, 43072, 43073, 73010, 74010 with KEYWORDS SEARCH APPROACH</p> <p><i>*A single amount should be provided for the overall total of all the CRS Codes combined, while a footnote should be included explaining which codes the overall total was extrapolated from.</i></p>
3.2b 	<p>Multilateral contributions</p>	<p>imputed % of core contributions to agriculture, food security and nutrition</p>

Indicator	Thresholds		
2.1 Smallholder farmers' income			
	84 programmes/ 162 programmes	★	less than 25%
	51%	★★	25–50%
	★★★★	★★★★	more than 50%
2.2 Gender objectives			
	Marker 1: USD million 152.2/163.5 = 93.1%	★	less than 30% with Marker 1 and 2
	Marker 2: USD million 8.4/163.5 = 5.1%	★★	30–50% with Marker 1 and 2, with more than 0% with Marker 2 (“Principal”)
	★★★★	★★★★	more than 50% with Marker 1 and 2, with at least 5% with Marker 2 (“Principal”)
2.3 Alignment with CFS VGGT and CFS RAI			
	★	★	No review of consistency with VGGT and the Principles
		★★	Review process started and ongoing
		★★★	Review has taken place and standards are aligned with the VGGT
		★★★★	... and the Principles
2.4a Climate change adaption and mitigation			
	Adaptation 1+2: USD million 52.4/163.5 = 32%	★	less than 20% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	Mitigation 1+2: USD million 123.1/163.5 = 75%	★★	20–40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	★★★★	★★★★	more than 40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2

Indicator
2.4b Qualitative paragraph on sustainable agriculture

Narrative paragraph:

In 2020, Canada's investments in agriculture and food systems were guided by the Feminist International Assistance Policy and supported FAO's TAPE tool criteria for sustainable agriculture. Canada addresses sustainability through various projects in agricultural production, agri-food value chain development and management of natural resources. These initiatives included empowering women farmers in cooperatives and credit unions, strengthening agricultural markets, addressing land degradation, restoring critical ecosystems and productive areas, and supporting smallholder farmers and value-chain workers in adopting innovative and climate-smart approaches.

Seeking to address gaps in sustainable agricultural production, the Strengthening Irrigated Agriculture (REAGIR) initiative, partnering with the German Society for International Cooperation, sustainably developed irrigated agriculture in Mali. The objectives were to increase agricultural production and food security through protecting and improving the sustainable development of natural resources, specifically soil and water. In 2020, the project constructed 189 hydro-agricultural facilities (AHAs) and rehabilitated 125 AHAs for a total of 314 AHAs developed, increased vegetable production by 42% compared to 2018–2019 and incomes by 270% compared to 2017–2018 as a result of 20,631 producers (42% women) receiving technical training including on best farming practices and post-harvest handling and storage.

Women and youth empowerment is central to Canada's support to agriculture and food systems. Canada supported the CRECER: Sustainable Economic Growth for Women and Youth initiative in Alta Verapaz, Guatemala implemented with SOCODEVI. The project improved agricultural entrepreneurship in the sectors of organic cardamom and turmeric and positioned the products in niche markets with organic and fair-trade certifications. It also contributed to strengthening clean and sustainable practices for 19 cooperatives affiliated with the Federation of Cooperatives of the Verapaces+A26 by improving their inclusive governance and their ability to support their members in adopting green practices. In 2020, the project planted 3,377 mahogany and cedar seedlings among 164 hectares of cardamom and turmeric in an agroforestry system, benefiting 693 cooperative members (68% women and 66% youth).

Putting a strong emphasis on natural resource management and soil health, Canada supported the Scale-Up Conservation Agriculture project in East Africa implemented by the Canadian Foodgrains Bank. Technical trainings in conservation agriculture (CA) focusing on enhancing soil fertility, improving moisture retention and reducing soil erosion and tillage drove the adoption of sustainable practices and improved food security and livelihoods for East African smallholder farmers. In 2020, 51,080 smallholder farming households, including 8,086 women-headed households, had an acceptable Food Consumption Score compared to 2,735 smallholder farming households at baseline. There was a 30% improvement in soil health indicators when comparing CA plots with conventional plots and farmers reported an average net profit of USD 5,500 from CA yields. Partners also introduced and fostered the development of saving groups to create a culture of farmers regularly saving and reinvesting in their farms. Savings groups empowered 24,901 farmers (19,461 women) to save close to USD 671,140 in 2020.

Canadian investments in agriculture and food systems are grounded in a feminist approach and build on Canada's priorities for international development including environment and climate change, health and nutrition and inclusive governance.

Indicator		Thresholds	
2.5 Nutrition			
	Nutrition specific: USD million 70.9 (-34.8%)	★	Decrease in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
	Nutrition sensitive: USD million 836.5 (-34.2%)	★★	Same level as 2015
	★	★★★	Increase in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
2.6 Humanitarian-development nexus			
	★	★	No strategy
		★★	Process of strategy development ongoing
		★★★	Strategy developed and being implemented

Note/Remark: Canada does not have a specific multi-sectoral strategy for linking short, medium and long-term food security interventions, but addresses food security needs indirectly through its comprehensive Feminist International Assistance Policy.

2.7 Indicators and analysis			
	★	★	No programmes
		★★	Programmes under definition
		★★★	Programmes ongoing

Note/Remark: Canada does not have specific capacity building programmes for food security indicators, but supports statistical capacity of partner governments through broader programming initiatives.

Indicator	Items	
3.1 Direct assistance		
	(3.1a) Total Disbursement: USD million 457.90	Worldwide (CRS Code: USD) 311: 191.87 million 313: 5.05 million 32161: 5.42 million 520: 18.53 million 72040: 166.58 million 12240: 70.47 million
	(3.1b) Sub-Saharan Africa: USD million 196.30	Sub-Saharan Africa (CRS Code: USD) 311: 73.06 million 313: 1.25 million 32161: 2.25 million 520: 18.49 million 72040: 72.23 million 12240: 28.99 million
3.2a Other assistance		
	(3.2a) USD million 72.6	

Indicator	Organisation	Imputed % of core contributions to agriculture, food security & nutrition	USD million	Notes/Remarks	
3.2b Multilateral core contributions					
	FAO	Core (92%)	10.0		
	WFP	Core (91%)	17.0		
	WHO	Core (2%)	0.2		
	UNICEF	Core (11%)	1.3		
	CGIAR	Core (55%)	3.7		
	IFAD	Core (82%)	15.3		
	WORLD BANK GROUP	WB Core (2%)		7.3	
		Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (Public Sector Window)		0.0	
		IFC (Private Sector Window and Agribusiness Investment)		0.0	
	AFDB	Core (12%)	10.6		
	ADB	Core (8%)	2.0		
	IDB	Core (2%)	0.0		
	EBRD	Core (2%)	0.0		
OTHERS					
TOTAL			67.4		

Indicator		Thresholds	
2.1 Smallholder farmers' income			
	154 programmes/ 302 programmes	★	less than 25%
	51%	★★★	25–50%
	★★★★	★★★★	more than 50%
2.2 Gender objectives			
	Marker 1: USD million 634.7/1,051.4 = 60%	★	less than 30% with Marker 1 and 2
	Marker 2: USD million 26.4/1,051.4 = 0.02%	★★★	30–50% with Marker 1 and 2, with more than 0% with Marker 2 (“Principal”)
	★★★★	★★★★	more than 50% with Marker 1 and 2, with at least 5% with Marker 2 (“Principal”)
2.3 Alignment with CFS VGGT and CFS RAI			
	★★★★	★	No review of consistency with VGGT and the Principles
		★★	Review process started and ongoing
		★★★	Review has taken place and standards are aligned with the VGGT
		★★★★	... and the Principles
2.4a Climate change adaption and mitigation			
	Adaptation 1+2: USD million 856.4/1,051.6 = 81%	★	less than 20% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	Mitigation 1+2: USD million 472.8/1,051.6 = 45%	★★★	20–40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	★★★★	★★★★	more than 40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2

Indicator
2.4b Qualitative paragraph on sustainable agriculture

Narrative paragraph:

France supports the FAO **Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE)** indicators which have been developed with the contribution of our French research organisms. TAPE indicators illustrate that agroecology is a holistic and context-specific approach acting on the three dimensions of sustainability: the environmental one as well as the economic and the social ones.

In its **international strategy for food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture** (2019–2024), France promotes agroecology and alignment of its development projects with the Paris agreement, in support of sustainable food systems, with particular emphasis placed on family farmers. Alongside, France also targets in its ODA the structuring of sustainable agri-food value chains to promote the creation of decent jobs in rural areas, with particular attention given to youth and women, as well as the resilience of vulnerable populations. Public investments in agriculture, food security and nutrition is also answering to two general commitments made by France: 50% of its ODA funding volume is gender responsive or sensitive by the end of this year (see France’s international strategy on gender equality **France’s international strategy on gender equality** 2018–2022) and 100% alignment of French development Agency’s financial commitments with the Paris agreement by the end of this year (taken in 2017).

Among other achievements, French Development Agency’s bilateral commitments in 2020 allowed to support (i) 700,000 family farms to increase their competitiveness and (ii) 110,000 family farms to perform their transition toward agroecological systems. In addition, 15 million hectares will benefit from sustainable management of natural resources programs, 267,000 hectares are in the transition to agroecological systems and 26.7 million ha will benefit from conservation or biodiversity restoration programs.

Indicator		Thresholds	
2.5 Nutrition			
	Nutrition specific: USD million 24.6 (+386%)	★	Decrease in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
	Nutrition sensitive: USD million 27.3 (+19%)	★★	Same level as 2015
	★★★★	★★★★	Increase in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
2.6 Humanitarian-development nexus			
	★★★★	★	No strategy
		★★	Process of strategy development ongoing
		★★★★	Strategy developed and being implemented
2.7 Indicators and analysis			
	★★★★	★	No programmes
		★★	Programmes under definition
		★★★★	Programmes ongoing

Indicator	Items	
3.1 Direct assistance		
	(3.1a) Total Disbursement: USD million 766.90	Worldwide (CRS Code: USD) 311: 675.39 million 313: 4.28 million 32161: 4.71 million 520: 25.64 million 72040: 35.06 million 12240: 21.79 million
	(3.1b) Sub-Saharan Africa: USD million 167.80	Sub-Saharan Africa (CRS Code: USD) 311: 109.40 million 313: 3.10 million 32161: 3.90 million 520: 17.60 million 72040: 21.70 million 12240: 12.20 million
3.2a Other assistance		
	(3.2a) USD million 42.9	

Indicator	Organisation	Imputed % of core contributions to agriculture, food security & nutrition	USD million	Notes/Remarks	
3.2b Multilateral core contributions					
	FAO	Core (92%)	16.7	The French contribution to FAO is also included as bilateral contribution in indicator 3.1. France's total contribution to FAO amounted to 26M USD in 2020.	
	WFP	Core (91%)	1.4	The French contribution to WFP is also included as bilateral contribution in indicator 3.1. France's total contribution to WFP amounted to 32M USD in 2020.	
	WHO	Core (2%)	0.8		
	UNICEF	Core (11%)	1.4		
	CGIAR	Core (55%)	3.3		
	IFAD	Core (82%)	11.2		
	WORLD BANK GROUP	WB Core (2%)		10.5	
		Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (Public Sector Window)		0.0	
		IFC (Private Sector Window and Agribusiness Investment)		0.0	
	AFDB	Core (12%)	1.9		
	ADB	Core (8%)	0.0		
	IDB	Core (2%)	0.0		
	EBRD	Core (2%)	0.0		
OTHERS					
TOTAL			47.2		

Indicator	Thresholds		
2.1 Smallholder farmers' income			
	52 programmes/ 97 programmes	★	less than 25%
	54%	★★	25–50%
	★★★★	★★★★	more than 50%
Note/Remark: Limited to programmes funded by BMZ; channel of delivery via GIZ & KfW (not considering support via multilateral channels or non-state actors)			
2.2 Gender objectives			
	Marker 1: USD million 1,160.8/1,370 = 84.7%	★	less than 30% with Marker 1 and 2
	Marker 2: USD million 5.4/1,370 = 0.4%	★★	30–50% with Marker 1 and 2, with more than 0% with Marker 2 (“Principal”)
	★★	★★★★	more than 50% with Marker 1 and 2, with at least 5% with Marker 2 (“Principal”)
2.3 Alignment with CFS VGGT and CFS RAI			
	★★★★	★	No review of consistency with VGGT and the Principles
		★★	Review process started and ongoing
		★★★	Review has taken place and standards are aligned with the VGGT
		★★★★	... and the Principles
2.4a Climate change adaption and mitigation			
	Adaptation 1+2: USD million 910.4/1,370 = 66.4%	★	less than 20% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	Mitigation 1+2: USD million 385.3/1,370 = 28.1%	★★	20–40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	★★★★	★★★★	more than 40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2

Indicator
2.4b Qualitative paragraph on sustainable agriculture

Narrative paragraph:

In recent years, Germany has continuously increased its political and financial engagement regarding investments in sustainable agriculture, including agroecological approaches and organic farming. Bilaterally, the number of projects promoting systemic changes based on agro-ecological principles have almost doubled in the past two years. These projects encompass climate change, conservation and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystem services and natural resources management. At the same time, they promote sustainable and innovative supply chains and support increasing productivity and farm income, addressing marginalized groups such as smallholders, female farmers, and youth. Future investments in sustainable agriculture and rural development should strengthen the promotion of agroecological transformation towards resilient and robust agri-food systems, e.g., through integrated landscape approaches addressing conflicting interests on land and natural resources and trade-offs, rural governance as well as climate resilient and low-emission pathways.

At the international level, soil protection and combating land degradation have been instrumental to counterbalance the loss of ecosystem services in agroecological systems. As host state of the UNCCD and as its largest donor, Germany advocates for and contributes to achieving land degradation neutrality (SDG 15.3). In 2020, it allocated more than 1 billion USD of bilateral ODA to combat land degradation worldwide. Germany also supported the Economics of Land Degradation Initiative and the GEO-LDN Initiative to inform sustainable land use decisions and investments.

This engagement is also reflected in the BMZ core theme “Transformation of Agri-Food Systems”, with the following programmes of the Special Initiative “One World – No Hunger”, as important instruments to implement this strategy. For instance, the global programme “Soil protection and rehabilitation for food security” contributed in 2020 to 145,178 hectares of soil protected and soil health rehabilitated to enable resumption of productive as well a sustainable agriculture in seven countries. In total, between 2014 and 2021 this amounts to 498,377 hectares rehabilitated and protected soils. Adopting innovative and agroecological methods and technologies to prevent erosion and increase soil fertility, smallholder farmers achieve an average of 45% higher yields, resulting in improved food security for almost 1 million people. In 2020, 117,549 smallholders have been trained in these methods, of a total 392,798 smallholders between 2014 and 2021.

The Green Innovation Centres, another programme of the core theme Transformation of Agri-Food Systems, promoted sustainable agriculture, e.g., via good agricultural practice trainings, organic farming and agro-forestry initiatives, and climate-intelligent innovations. From 2014 to 2020, the programme contributed to improved productivity in supported value chains (+26%) and to a significant increase in farmers’ income (+91%) via technical or organizational innovations while conserving the environment and despite of serious environmental, health and economic related shocks during reporting period. Although innovations in sustainable agriculture have the potential to bridge trade-offs between economic and environmental targets, experience shows this requires time.

Indicator		Thresholds	
2.5 Nutrition			
	Nutrition specific: USD million 144.3 (+98.4%)	★	Decrease in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
	Nutrition sensitive: USD million 214.9 (+53.1%)	★★	Same level as 2015
	★★★★	★★★★	Increase in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
2.6 Humanitarian-development nexus			
	★★★★	★	No strategy
		★★	Process of strategy development ongoing
		★★★★	Strategy developed and being implemented

Note/Remark: BMZ strategy on transitional development assistance, including food security as one of several action areas, has been developed and finalized in July 2020

2.7 Indicators and analysis			
	★★★★	★	No programmes
		★★	Programmes under definition
		★★★★	Programmes ongoing

Note/Remark:

- From late 2017 until December 2020, GER supports a FAO study in multiple countries to improve the operationalization of the indicator Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W). Furthermore, since 2020, GER and the European Commission support the validation and further development of the Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W) indicator to advance healthy diets and gender aspects in SDG2 through the Knowledge for Nutrition programme.
- Furthermore, GER supports the 50*2030 initiative that was launched in 2020. The Programme, implemented by the World Bank, FAO and IFAD, looks to improve country-level data by building strong, nationally representative integrated survey programs that produce high-quality and timely agricultural and rural data.

Indicator	Items	
3.1 Direct assistance		
	(3.1a) Total Disbursement: USD million 2,138.80	Worldwide (CRS Code: USD) 311: 909.86 million 313: 27.80 million 32161: 0.64 million 520: 373.17 million 72040: 703.73 million 12240: 123.57 million
	(3.1b) Sub-Saharan Africa: USD million 648.20	Sub-Saharan Africa (CRS Code: USD) 311: 232.54 million 313: 5.67 million 32161: 0.33 million 520: 215.99 million 72040: 165.25 million 12240: 28.42 million
3.2a Other assistance		
	(3.2a) USD million 334.1	

Indicator	Organisation	Imputed % of core contributions to agriculture, food security & nutrition	USD million	Notes/Remarks	
3.2b Multilateral core contributions					
	FAO	Core (92%)	23.2		
	WFP	Core (91%)	49.8		
	WHO	Core (2%)	0.5		
	UNICEF	Core (11%)	11.3		
	CGIAR	Core (55%)	0.0	The German contribution to CGIAR is included as bilateral contribution in indicator 3.1.	
	IFAD	Core (82%)	20.7		
	WORLD BANK GROUP	WB Core (2%)		14.7	
		Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (Public Sector Window)		0.0	The German contribution to GAFSP is included as bilateral contribution in indicator 3.1.
		IFC (Private Sector Window and Agribusiness Investment)		0.0	Contributions to the International Finance Corporation are included in WB Core
	AFDB	Core (12%)	5.6		
	ADB	Core (8%)	0.0		
	IDB	Core (2%)	0.0		
	EBRD	Core (2%)	0.0		
	OTHERS	African Development Fund (12%)		24.4	Data is based on the same percentage that is applied to data for AFDB
Asian Development Fund (8%)			1.8	Data is based on the same percentage that is applied to data for AsDB	
TOTAL			151.9		

Indicator	Thresholds		
2.1 Smallholder farmers' income			
	266 programmes/ 476 programmes	★	less than 25%
	56%	★★	25–50%
	★★★★	★★★★	more than 50%
2.2 Gender objectives			
	Marker 1: USD million 121.1/164.2 = 73.8%	★	less than 30% with Marker 1 and 2
	Marker 2: USD million 1.8/164.2 = 1.1%	★★	30–50% with Marker 1 and 2, with more than 0% with Marker 2 (“Principal”)
	★★	★★★★	more than 50% with Marker 1 and 2, with at least 5% with Marker 2 (“Principal”)
2.3 Alignment with CFS VGGT and CFS RAI			
	★★	★	No review of consistency with VGGT and the Principles
		★★	Review process started and ongoing
		★★★	Review has taken place and standards are aligned with the VGGT
		★★★★	... and the Principles
2.4a Climate change adaption and mitigation			
	Adaptation 1+2: USD million 92.8/164.2 = 56.5%	★	less than 20% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	Mitigation 1+2: USD million 54.1/164.2 = 32.9%	★★	20–40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	★★★★	★★★★	more than 40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2

Indicator
2.4b Qualitative paragraph on sustainable agriculture

Narrative paragraph:

In 2020 Italy has funded several projects aiming at improving the resilience to climate change and at reducing harm to the environment. In this regard, almost **USD 35 million** were disbursed in supporting about **250 initiatives** following the criteria of sustainable agriculture. In line with the “**Three-year Programming and Policy Planning Document for 2019–2021**”, these projects targeted several of the 22 priority partner countries (Tunisia, Senegal, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Mozambique, Lebanon, Palestine, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Cuba). Funded projects addressed the promotion of eco-sustainable development respecting the biodiversity and local cultures through training, technical assistance as well as support to partner governments in defining regulatory frameworks. Several key challenges were addressed, such as: **water systems modernization; reduction of greenhouse gas**; implementation of mechanisms for **creating and selling carbon credits**; awareness raising through **environmental education**; improvement of **agroforestry practices**; promotion of competitiveness, employment, in the climate technology market. Additionally, **sustainable food systems, diets and food security** represented Italy’s top priorities within climate-oriented projects. Among cross-cutting issues, the projects funded by Italy also targeted **poverty reduction** and **women empowerment**.

It is worth highlighting that in 2020 the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) joined the **Agroecology Donor Group**, set up as informal group of donors alongside the 2nd FAO International Symposium on Agroecology held in Rome in 2018. The objective of this group is to facilitate exchange of information, increase visibility and **enhance stocktaking of initiatives aiming at fostering agroecological transition of food systems** in different geographical contexts.

Within funded projects, it is worth mentioning the promotion of inclusive and sustainable agricultural value chain development in **Ethiopia** (EUR 30 million soft loan), aiming at fostering the **agricultural mechanization** in Oromia and SNNPR Regional States increasing added value distribution of **in-country agricultural cooperatives** and of other stakeholders (producers, brokers, processors, retailers) in **selected supply chains**: horticulture, durum wheat and processing tomato. This initiative also encouraged a **governance model aiming at setting up sustainable food system** by strengthening coordination among Federal Ministries, Regional States entities, FAO, UNIDO, International Finance Corporation and AICS. Moreover, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI) and AICS, jointly with Cassa Depositi e Prestiti (CdP) and in partnership with the Ministry of Finance of **Tunisia**, launched the PRASOC Programme, divided into two components: a soft loan (EUR 30 million) targeting the agricultural and fishery sectors, and a grant (EUR 7 million) aiming at boosting social economies. Eligible initiatives within PRASOC are those aiming at **enhancing agricultural production**, facilitating agro-processing and animal production and supporting marketing of local products and services, including actions facilitating obtention of **organic labels**, in order to foster **local value chains**. In **Sudan**, MAECI and AICS launched the initiative Re-East, strengthening the resilience and inclusive sustainable agriculture development for the people of the Eastern states, supporting small and medium-sized farmers to enhance sustainable agricultural practices in the wheat and horticultural supply chains. Farmers’ capacity to produce, store and access to market (community farming) is fostered, strengthening the local value chains, also thanks to the involvement of UNIDO and local institutions.

Indicator		Thresholds	
2.5 Nutrition			
	Nutrition specific: USD million 6.3 (+18.6%)	★	Decrease in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
	Nutrition sensitive: USD million 26.2 (+20.8%)	★★	Same level as 2015
	★★★★	★★★★	Increase in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
2.6 Humanitarian-development nexus			
	★★	★	No strategy
		★★	Process of strategy development ongoing
		★★★★	Strategy developed and being implemented
2.7 Indicators and analysis			
	★★★★	★	No programmes
		★★	Programmes under definition
		★★★★	Programmes ongoing

Note/Remark: Italy supports the multi-donor “50×2030 Initiative Data-Smart Agriculture” implemented by WB-FAO and IFAD

Indicator	Items	
3.1 Direct assistance		
	(3.1a) Total Disbursement: USD million 155.50	Worldwide (CRS Code: USD) 311: 124.07 million 313: 0.96 million 32161: 6.10 million 520: 3.02 million 72040: 15.26 million 12240: 6.14 million
	(3.1b) Sub-Saharan Africa: USD million 83.30	Sub-Saharan Africa (CRS Code: USD) 311: 70.57 million 313: 0.22 million 32161: 1.03 million 520: 0.14 million 72040: 6.30 million 12240: 5.08 million
3.2a Other assistance		
	(3.2a) USD million 25.7	

Indicator	Organisation	Imputed % of core contributions to agriculture, food security & nutrition	USD million	Notes/Remarks	
3.2b Multilateral core contributions					
	FAO	Core (92%)	13.6		
	WFP	Core (91%)	12.9		
	WHO	Core (2%)	0.3		
	UNICEF	Core (11%)	0.8		
	CGIAR	Core (55%)	0.0		
	IFAD	Core (82%)	14.6		
	WORLD BANK GROUP	WB Core (2%)		1.6	
		Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (Public Sector Window)		0.0	
		IFC (Private Sector Window and Agribusiness Investment)		0.0	
	AFDB	Core (12%)	2.5		
	ADB	Core (8%)	0.0		
	IDB	Core (2%)	0.1		
	EBRD	Core (2%)	0.0		
	OTHERS				
TOTAL			46.3		

Indicator		Thresholds	
2.1 Smallholder farmers' income			
	1,453 programmes/ 2,527 programmes	★	less than 25%
	58%	★★	25–50%
	★★★★	★★★★	more than 50%
2.2 Gender objectives			
	Marker 1: USD million 508.9/827.3 = 61.5%	★	less than 30% with Marker 1 and 2
	Marker 2: USD million 1.1/827.3 = 0.1%	★★	30–50% with Marker 1 and 2, with more than 0% with Marker 2 (“Principal”)
	★★	★★★★	more than 50% with Marker 1 and 2, with at least 5% with Marker 2 (“Principal”)
2.3 Alignment with CFS VGGT and CFS RAI			
	★	★	No review of consistency with VGGT and the Principles
		★★	Review process started and ongoing
		★★★	Review has taken place and standards are aligned with the VGGT
		★★★★	... and the Principles

Note/Remark: No review of consistency with VGGT and the Principles (★); Japan does not currently screen initiatives against the VGGT and the Principles.

Indicator			
2.4a Climate change adaption and mitigation			
	Adaptation 1+2: USD million 453/551 = 82.2%	★	less than 20% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	Mitigation 1+2: USD million 114/551 = 20.7%	★★	20–40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	★★★	★★★	more than 40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
2.4b Qualitative paragraph on sustainable agriculture			
	<p>Narrative paragraph: In 2020, Japan made good progress on each of TAPE Criteria through its agriculture investments. According to the SDG Global Indicators publicized by Japan, the total amount of ODA disbursements by Japan to the agricultural sector in 2020 recorded the highest amount since 2010.</p> <p>Japan proactively addresses food-related problems as a global issue, giving priority to cooperation for the promotion of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, including the development of food value chains. In the short term, Japan provides food assistance to developing countries to avert food shortages, and in the medium to long term, it aims to help increase and improve agricultural production and productivity in developing countries in order to prevent and eliminate the causes of food related problems including hunger.</p> <p>Japan has been involved in initiatives such as providing assistance to the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS), which aims to enhance the transparency of the international agricultural market. It is an inter-organizational platform launched in 2011 by the G20 as a measure to counter the wild fluctuations of food prices, and the G20 member countries, major importing and exporting countries, corporations, and international organizations utilize it to share information on the agricultural and food market (such as production volumes and prices) in a timely, accurate, and transparent manner. Japan has provided project costs to AMIS, while sharing information about Japan, to contribute to the enhancement of food security</p> <p>Japan also provides assistance in the agricultural sector to enable developing countries to strengthen their own foundations for food production through international organizations such as FAO, IFAD, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), and WFP. For example, Japan has provided assistance in technical cooperation for the agricultural and rural development of developing countries, the establishment of international standards and norms in the food and agriculture fields, and the development of statistics, etc. through FAO.</p>		

Indicator		Thresholds	
2.5 Nutrition			
	Nutrition specific: USD million 14 (+ 569.9%)	★	Decrease in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
	Nutrition sensitive: USD million 90.8 (N/A)	★★	Same level as 2015
	★★★★	★★★★	Increase in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
2.6 Humanitarian-development nexus			
	★★★★	★	No strategy
		★★	Process of strategy development ongoing
		★★★★	Strategy developed and being implemented

Note/Remark: Based on the Cabinet’s decision on the “Development Cooperation Charter” which includes multi-sectoral strategy, Japan has compiled and been implementing the Country Assistance Policy and the Rolling Plans tailor-made for specific situations of the recipient countries. These Policy and Plans, wherever appropriate, strategically encompass the short-, mid- and long-term assistance, to ensure seamless assistance for enhancing food security and nutrition.

2.7 Indicators and analysis			
	★★★★	★	No programmes
		★★	Programmes under definition
		★★★★	Programmes ongoing

Note/Remark: Japan provided financial support for projects aiming at improving agricultural statistics through international and regional bodies. Japan also offered bilateral technical assistance in this field through JICA.

Indicator	Items	
3.1 Direct assistance		
	(3.1a) Total Disbursement: USD million 647.40	Worldwide (CRS Code: USD) 311: 317.31 million 313: 121.56 million 32161: 5.19 million 520: 76.60 million 72040: 112.43 million 12240: 14.32 million
	(3.1b) Sub-Saharan Africa: USD million 201.30	Sub-Saharan Africa (CRS Code: USD) 311: 51.81 million 313: 4.61 million 32161: 1.66 million 520: 55.26 million 72040: 79.70 million 12240: 8.28 million
3.2a Other assistance		
	(3.2a) USD million 3.4	

Note/Remark: Japan is of the view that a consistent methodology should be used to calculate and report on its explicit objectives to improve people’s food security and/or nutrition in the Elmau Accountability Report. To establish the baseline figures for indicator 3.2a, Japan used the following methodological approach: Japan used Creditor Reporting System (CRS) purpose codes listed under Definition; a key-word search in the project title and summary with “nutrition” and/or “food security”.

Indicator	Organisation	Imputed % of core contributions to agriculture, food security & nutrition	USD million	Notes/Remarks	
3.2b Multilateral core contributions					
	FAO	Core (92%)	39.4		
	WFP	Core (91%)	3.6		
	WHO	Core (2%)	0.8		
	UNICEF	Core (11%)	2.2		
	CGIAR	Core (55%)	0.5		
	IFAD	Core (82%)	11.8		
	WORLD BANK GROUP	WB Core (2%)		39.7	
		Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (Public Sector Window)		0.0	
		IFC (Private Sector Window and Agribusiness Investment)		0.0	
	AFDB	Core (12%)	25.1		
	ADB	Core (8%)	42.4		
	IDB	Core (2%)	1.0		
	EBRD	Core (2%)	0.1		
OTHERS					
TOTAL			166.5		

Indicator	Thresholds		
2.1 Smallholder farmers' income			
	20 programmes/ 42 programmes	★	less than 25%
	48%	★★	25–50%
	★★★	★★★★	more than 50%

Note/Remark: Data from the UK Commercial Agriculture Portfolio Review [CAPR 2020](#)

2.2 Gender objectives			
	Marker 1: USD million 86.8/343.1 = 25.3%	★	less than 30% with Marker 1 and 2
	Marker 2: USD million 0.0/343.1 = 0.0%	★★	30–50% with Marker 1 and 2, with more than 0% with Marker 2 (“Principal”)
	★	★★★★	more than 50% with Marker 1 and 2, with at least 5% with Marker 2 (“Principal”)
2.3 Alignment with CFS VGGT and CFS RAI			
	★★	★	No review of consistency with VGGT and the Principles
		★★	Review process started and ongoing
		★★★	Review has taken place and standards are aligned with the VGGT
		★★★★	... and the Principles

Note/Remark: Performance standards for some ODA supported investment instruments (e.g. for British International Investment) have recently changed and will therefore be reviewed in 2022/23 to assess alignment with the VGGT

Indicator			
2.4a Climate change adaption and mitigation			
	Adaptation 1+2: USD million 125.6/343.1 = 36.6%	★	less than 20% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	Mitigation 1+2: USD million 145.6/343.1 = 42.4%	★★	20–40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	★★★	★★★	more than 40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
2.4b Qualitative paragraph on sustainable agriculture			
	<p>Narrative paragraph: UK FCDO’s Official Development Assistance agricultural investment programmes are achieving many of the 10 Core Performance Criteria & 5 Advanced Criteria of the FAO’s TAPE tool.</p> <p>FCDO programming and policy work have sought to drive uptake of climate-smart practices appropriate to local contexts, while delivering other economic development priorities, alongside improved food security. This includes work through the Global Agricultural and Food Security Platform (GAFSP), the Adaptation to Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP), and other programmes in FCDO’s commercial agriculture portfolio as described below.</p> <p>The FCDO’s 2020 Commercial Agriculture Portfolio Review (CAPR) confirms that FCDO programmes have strengthened value chains and built resilience through market linkages for climate-smart agribusinesses. Programmes made important contributions to women’s economic empowerment; increasing productivity; improving access to land tenure; and more jobs and incomes. Several programmes also made strong progress on food and nutrition security. On climate, analysis by the CGIAR’s Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture, and Food Security, showed that the changes in farmers’ practices supported by FCDO programmes enhance production while reducing emissions. These reductions are commonly due to soil carbon sequestration as a result of manure addition, minimum tillage, crop rotation or reduced burning. Further qualitative evidence on sustainable agriculture impact is provided in the UK’s International Climate Finance 2020 Results report. Between 2011/12 and 2018/19, across all ICF programmes, 57 million people were directly supported to cope with climate change. Analysis of 2020 data confirms that FCDO’s agriculture portfolio has contributed substantially towards these results, through interventions such as drought resilient crops, irrigation systems and agricultural extension.</p> <p>The FCDO’s 2020 portfolio had only a modest focus on nature and biodiversity; in 2021, the UK committed to spend at least £3 billion of ICF on nature over a five-year period. We will report on the delivery of this commitment and more generally on biodiversity and regenerative agriculture from next year.</p>		

Indicator		Thresholds	
2.5 Nutrition			
	Nutrition specific: USD million 117.4 (- 25.0%)	★	Decrease in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
	Nutrition sensitive: USD million 979.5 (+ 19.5%)	★★	Same level as 2015
	★★	★★★★	Increase in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015

Note/Remark: ★★ is a combination of large proportional increase in nutrition-sensitive and large proportional decrease in nutrition-specific

2.6 Humanitarian-development nexus			
	★★★★	★	No strategy
		★★	Process of strategy development ongoing
		★★★★	Strategy developed and being implemented

2.7 Indicators and analysis			
	★★	★	No programmes
		★★	Programmes under definition
		★★★★	Programmes ongoing

Indicator	Items
3.1 Direct assistance	
 <p data-bbox="362 379 752 606">(3.1a) Total Disbursement: USD million 793.10</p>	<p data-bbox="766 395 1048 418">Worldwide (CRS Code: USD)</p> <p data-bbox="766 424 999 446">311: 244.14 million</p> <p data-bbox="766 453 999 475">313: 3.60 million</p> <p data-bbox="766 481 999 504">32161: 0.00 million</p> <p data-bbox="766 510 999 533">520: 83.77 million</p> <p data-bbox="766 539 999 561">72040: 335.25 million</p> <p data-bbox="766 568 999 590">12240: 126.28 million</p>
<p data-bbox="362 606 752 833">(3.1b) Sub-Saharan Africa: USD million 446.60</p>	<p data-bbox="766 622 1128 644">Sub-Saharan Africa (CRS Code: USD)</p> <p data-bbox="766 651 999 673">311: 102.70 million</p> <p data-bbox="766 679 999 702">313: 0.71 million</p> <p data-bbox="766 708 999 730">32161: 0.00 million</p> <p data-bbox="766 737 999 759">520: 62.51 million</p> <p data-bbox="766 766 999 788">72040: 212.00 million</p> <p data-bbox="766 794 999 817">12240: 68.72 million</p>
3.2a Other assistance	
 <p data-bbox="362 880 752 1088">(3.2a) USD million 151.5</p>	

Indicator	Organisation	Imputed % of core contributions to agriculture, food security & nutrition	USD million	Notes/Remarks	
3.2b Multilateral core contributions					
	FAO	Core (92%)	17.0		
	WFP	Core (91%)	46.7		
	WHO	Core (2%)	0.1		
	UNICEF	Core (11%)	6.8		
	CGIAR	Core (55%)	17.6		
	IFAD	Core (82%)	24.6		
	WORLD BANK GROUP	WB Core (2%)		19.9	
		Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (Public Sector Window)		0.0	
		IFC (Private Sector Window and Agribusiness Investment)		0.0	
	AFDB	Core (12%)	31.6		
	ADB	Core (8%)	2.8		
	IDB	Core (2%)	0.0		
	EBRD	Core (2%)	0.0		
	OTHERS				
TOTAL			167.2		

Indicator		Thresholds	
2.1 Smallholder farmers' income			
	7 programmes/ 54 programmes	★	less than 25%
	13%	★★	25–50%
	★	★★★★	more than 50%
2.2 Gender objectives			
	Marker 1: USD million 372.3/990.8 = 37.6%	★	less than 30% with Marker 1 and 2
	Marker 2: USD million 37.5/990.8 = 3.8%	★★	30–50% with Marker 1 and 2, with more than 0% with Marker 2 (“Principal”)
	★★	★★★★	more than 50% with Marker 1 and 2, with at least 5% with Marker 2 (“Principal”)
2.3 Alignment with CFS VGGT and CFS RAI			
	★★★★	★	No review of consistency with VGGT and the Principles
		★★	Review process started and ongoing
		★★★	Review has taken place and standards are aligned with the VGGT
		★★★★	... and the Principles

Note/Remark: USAID has developed guidelines for responsible land-based investment and piloted use of the Analytical Framework for Land-Based Investment in African Agriculture with private sector firms. In addition, USAID’s PRO-IP and Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment policies align with key VGGT principles. The Millenium Challenge Corporation (MCC), a separate USG development agency, formally adopted the IFC Performance Standards in 2012.

Indicator
2.4a Climate change adaption and mitigation

	Adaptation 1+2: USD million 175.6/990.8 = 17.7%	★	less than 20% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	Mitigation 1+2: USD million 59/990.8 = 6%	★★	20–40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	★	★★★	more than 40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2

2.4b Qualitative paragraph on sustainable agriculture

	<p>Narrative paragraph:</p> <p>The United States government (USG) achieved substantial progress in several key areas of sustainable agricultural and economic development with a range of programs, such as the Feed the Future Initiative, which focuses development efforts in low income countries. The measured impacts of this USG initiative cover many of the performance criteria utilized by the FAO’s TAPE tool. The initiative supports research and development of climate-smart agricultural practices and helps countries boost agriculture-led growth, one of the most effective tools countries have to lift people out of hunger and poverty. In addition to boosting productivity, Feed the Future helps countries strengthen markets, encourage investment, develop sound policies, and get research and technology into the hands of farmers with a particular focus on women. As a result of Feed the Future investments, in FY 20, over 7 million smallholder producers, managing almost 4 million hectares, utilized improved technologies and practices that increased productivity, increased incomes, and improved the nutritional status of children under five years of age. The initiative also supported activities and partnerships to improve soil health and water use efficiency in focus countries where agricultural production is highly vulnerable to climate change. Illustrative activities include land capability mapping and development of best management practices that improve agriculture water management (e.g., terracing, fertilizer micro-dosing) in partnership with host country governments and international development donors. Feed the Future also prioritized the empowerment of local citizens to address the climate challenges to food security their countries face by providing food security training for hundreds of thousands of people, over two-thirds of whom were women, and included more than a thousand people receiving academic degrees, nearly half of whom were women.</p>
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Indicator		Thresholds	
2.5 Nutrition			
	Nutrition specific: USD million 189 (- 19.4%)	★	Decrease in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
	Nutrition sensitive: USD million 2,627 (- 38.7%)	★★	Same level as 2015
	★	★★★★	Increase in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
2.6 Humanitarian-development nexus			
	★★★★	★	No strategy
		★★	Process of strategy development ongoing
		★★★★	Strategy developed and being implemented

Note/Remark:

1. The U.S. Government’s Global Food Security Strategy (2022–2026) is an integrated whole-of-government approach that aims to end global hunger, poverty, and malnutrition through the Feed the Future initiative. With the refreshed strategy, USAID expanded its global footprint from 12 to 20 target countries in 2022. **2.** USAID’s Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy (2014–2025) addresses both direct and underlying causes of malnutrition, and its focus on linking humanitarian assistance with development programming helps build resilience to shocks in vulnerable communities. To achieve the goals of the strategy, in 2021 USAID refreshed focus on 14 Nutrition Priority Countries and 4 Nutrition Strategic Support Countries. **3.** The U.S. Government Global Nutrition Coordination Plan (2021–2026) is an interagency effort to strengthen the impact of the many diverse nutrition investments. **4.** The Building Resilience to Recurrent Crisis Policy (2012) guided resilience strengthening efforts in seven focus countries originally, expanding to 14 in 2019 and 15 in 2022.

Indicator		Items	
2.7 Indicators and analysis			
	☆☆☆	☆	No programmes
		☆☆	Programmes under definition
		☆☆☆	Programmes ongoing

Note/Remark:

1. The U.S. government has provided technical and other assistance to improve and expand capabilities to collect, analyze and use resilience, food security and nutrition indicators in support of SDG2 targets. **2.** With other bilateral and multilateral development partners, the U.S. government co-developed and launched the 50x2030 Initiative to close the agricultural data gap by scaling up survey programs and building national data systems capacity. **3.** The U.S. government continues to support research started in 2018 to generate Earth observations-derived estimates of poverty and of agricultural yields for selected crops. These metrics correspond to SDG target 2.3.

3.1 Direct assistance			
	(3.1a) Total Disbursement: USD million 3,960.40	Worldwide (CRS Code: USD) 311: 881.54 million 313: 0.30 million 32161: 0.29 million 520: 474.80 million 72040: 2,491.12 million 12240: 112.37 million	
	(3.1b) Sub-Saharan Africa: USD million 2,162.40	Sub-Saharan Africa (CRS Code: USD) 311: 368.53 million 313: 0.16 million 32161: 0.28 million 520: 323.01 million 72040: 1,407.79 million 12240: 62.65 million	
3.2a Other assistance			
	(3.2a) USD million 333.8		



Indicator	Organisation	Imputed % of core contributions to agriculture, food security & nutrition	USD million	Notes/Remarks	
3.2b Multilateral core contributions					
	FAO	Core (92%)	84.3		
	WFP	Core (91%)	0.0		
	WHO	Core (2%)	0.0		
	UNICEF	Core (11%)	17.6		
	CGIAR	Core (55%)	0.0		
	IFAD	Core (82%)	29.5		
	WORLD BANK GROUP	WB Core (2%)		31.2	
		Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (Public Sector Window)		0.0	
		IFC (Private Sector Window and Agribusiness Investment)		0.0	
	AFDB	Core (12%)	0.0		
	ADB	Core (8%)	0.0		
	IDB	Core (2%)	0.0		
	EBRD	Core (2%)	0.1		
	OTHERS				
TOTAL			162.6		

Note/Remark: The United States reported only core contributions starting in 2022 for 2020 flows. Previous years' reporting included both core and non-core funding.



Indicator		Thresholds	
2.1 Smallholder farmers' income			
	32 programmes/ 54 programmes	★	less than 25%
	59.3%	★★	25–50%
	★★★★	★★★★	more than 50%

Note/Remark: Under the relevant DAC sector codes, the EU data present:
 Donor agencies: EU Institutions (European Commission and European Development Fund) and European Investment Bank.
 Aid flow: gross bilateral ODA grants and ODA loans commitments
 Geographic coverage: All partner countries and regions except the EU candidate and potential candidate countries

2.2 Gender objectives			
	Marker 1: USD million 1,068.1/1,636 = 65.3%	★	less than 30% with Marker 1 and 2
	Marker 2: USD million 11.6/1,636 = 0.7%	★★	30–50% with Marker 1 and 2, with more than 0% with Marker 2 (“Principal”)
	★★	★★★★	more than 50% with Marker 1 and 2, with at least 5% with Marker 2 (“Principal”)

Note/Remark: Under the relevant DAC sector codes, the EU data present:
 Donor agencies: EU Institutions (European Commission and European Development Fund) and European Investment Bank.
 Aid flow: gross bilateral ODA grants and ODA loans commitments

Indicator		Thresholds	
2.3 Alignment with CFS VGGT and CFS RAI			
	☆☆☆	☆	No review of consistency with VGGT and the Principles
		☆☆	Review process started and ongoing
		☆☆✓	Review has taken place and standards are aligned with the VGGT
		☆☆☆	... and the Principles
2.4a Climate change adaption and mitigation			
	Adaptation 1+2: USD million 923.6/1,636 = 56.5%	☆	less than 20% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	Mitigation 1+2: USD million 597.9/1,636 = 36.5%	☆☆	20–40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	☆☆☆	☆☆☆	more than 40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2

Note/Remark: Under the relevant DAC sector codes, the EU data present:
 Donor agencies: EU Institutions (European Commission and European Development Fund) and European Investment Bank.
 Aid flow: gross bilateral ODA grants and ODA loans commitments.

Indicator

2.4b Qualitative paragraph on sustainable agriculture



Narrative paragraph:

The EU has shown high ambition for actions within its own boundaries with the European Green Deal and its components, notably the Farm to Fork Strategy. However, the EU alone cannot achieve a global and just transition towards sustainable food systems. The external dimension of this strategy is essential if we are to move towards more sustainable growth, social inclusion and environment/climate proof food systems.

To this end, the EU has worked in 2020 with its partners to support them in building more sustainable agriculture, fisheries and food systems, as well as managing global public goods on which our common future depends. Examples of such approaches include the joint GCCA+/DeSIRA initiative on innovation and research for agri-food systems and climate resilience in selected partner countries, building on the previous landscape approaches initiative in 2019. Both form the EU ‘Landscape for our future’ initiative, which provided support to 48 actions in over 60 countries. The Sustainable Cocoa initiative made good progress with the main producers countries with the aim to provide decent income to producers, ensure safe working conditions and enhance resilience to climate change and environment-positive natural resources management.

On a strategic level, the EU ensured to launch the programming of the new financial cycle for the years 2021–2027 on a solid basis and the Green Deal components will feature prominently in the EU international partnerships and cooperation during this period. This includes a robust taxonomy to ensure responsible and sustainable investments through the blending and guarantees mechanisms. The VGGTs and the RAI principles are reflected in the overall EU approach for international cooperation.

Indicator		Thresholds	
2.5 Nutrition			
	Nutrition specific: USD million 64.8 (+10.3%)	★	Decrease in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
	Nutrition sensitive: USD million 545.8 (-0.3%)	★★	Same level as 2015
	★★★	★★★★	Increase in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015

Note/Remark: Nutrition data produced based on the SUN methodology

2.6 Humanitarian-development nexus			
	★★★★	★	No strategy
		★★	Process of strategy development ongoing
		★★★★	Strategy developed and being implemented

Note/Remark: Sustainable food systems approach, based on Green Deal and Farm to Fork strategy and HDP nexus approach

2.7 Indicators and analysis			
	★★★★	★	No programmes
		★★	Programmes under definition
		★★★★	Programmes ongoing

Note/Remark: Global Network against Food Crises, Global Report on Food Crises, 50×2030 Initiative, Food Security Portal and Strengthening Food Security Statistics at country level to monitor Target 2.1 of the 2030 Agenda.

Indicator	Items
3.1 Direct assistance	
	<p>(3.1a) Total Disbursement: USD million 1,629.4</p> <p>Worldwide (CRS Code: USD) 311: 852.89 million 313: 36.87 million 32161: 28.61 million 520: 163.23 million 72040: 457.86 million 12240: 89.93 million</p>
	<p>(3.1b) Sub-Saharan Africa: USD million 905.3</p> <p>Sub-Saharan Africa (CRS Code: USD) 311: 445.81 million 313: 14.31 million 32161: 8.83 million 520: 74.46 million 72040: 307.76 million 12240: 54.09 million</p>

Note/Remark: Under the relevant DAC sector codes, the EU data present: Donor agencies: EU Institutions (European Commission and European Development Fund) and European Investment Bank. Sub-Saharan Africa countries are also the main beneficiary of global projects that could not be disaggregated at country and region levels at this stage.

3.2a Other assistance	
	<p>(3.2a) USD million 1,734</p>

Note/Remark: Data present (USD 1,734 million), as a result of resources tracking by project documentation, the total sum of the weighted budget amounts of the contracts signed in 2020 to finance food security and sustainable agricultural activities. Humanitarian aid flows not included.

Indicator	Organisation	Imputed % of core contributions to agriculture, food security & nutrition	USD million	Notes/Remarks	
3.2b Multilateral core contributions					
	FAO	Core (92%)	0.4		
	WFP	Core (91%)	0.0		
	WHO	Core (2%)	0.0		
	UNICEF	Core (11%)	0.0		
	CGIAR	Core (55%)	0.0		
	IFAD	Core (82%)	0.0		
	WORLD BANK GROUP	WB Core (2%)		0.0	
		Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (Public Sector Window)		0.0	
		IFC (Private Sector Window and Agribusiness Investment)		0.0	
	AFDB	Core (12%)	0.0		
	ADB	Core (8%)	0.0		
	IDB	Core (2%)	0.0		
	EBRD	Core (2%)	0.0		
OTHERS		0.0			
TOTAL			0.4		

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CONTACT

poststelle@bmz.bund.de
www.bmz.de/g7