



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Photo exhibition
on the occasion of

30 YEARS EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS



INTRODUCTION

On 26 November 1991, the European Union (EU) became the 161st Member of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The accession marked an institutional breakthrough, as it was the first time that the EU became a member of a UN body, and the first time (and unique up to now) that FAO welcomed a Member Organization.

2021 marks the 30th anniversary of this long-standing and fruitful cooperation.

For the EU, FAO is a centre of excellence concerning normative work and policy advice and a knowledge hub in the main areas within its mandate. The EU is the largest provider of voluntary contributions to FAO's budget, being FAO's most strategic political, technical and financial partner.

Between 2018 and 2020, the EU contributed approximately EUR 541million to more than 250 projects undertaken around the

world, supporting FAO in implementing programmes and projects in line with the Paris Agreement on climate action and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Today, the EU and FAO are engaged in meeting the shared goals of eradicating poverty, hunger and malnutrition, jointly advancing the transformation towards more sustainable, resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems.

The EU is committed to continued support for rules-based multilateralism, the United Nations and the Agenda 2030, addressing the immense challenges such as increasing malnutrition, environmental degradation, climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, conflict and crises, transboundary pests and diseases, and other global threats of today.



TURKEY – Prevent and control transboundary animal diseases, here Foot-and-Mouth Disease

Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) is a severe, highly contagious viral disease of livestock that has a significant economic impact. The disease affects cattle, swine, sheep, goats and other cloven-hoofed ruminants. It is a transboundary animal disease that deeply affects the production of livestock and disrupting regional and international trade in animals and animal products.

It is the most important constraint on international trade in animals and animal products. The endemically or sporadically infected countries, which are mainly in the south, generally face total embargoes on the export of their live animals and fresh meat.

The support of the farming community is vital to achieve the success of a control and eradication programme.

Country: TURKEY

Location: Ürünü Village, Thrace Province

Date: 12 October 2006

Credit: ©FAO/Kai Wiedenhofer



COLOMBIA - Improve land governance in national protected areas based on the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests

Strengthening of governance in protected areas in Colombia: The project contributed to increased responsible governance in Colombia's national protected areas and their areas of influence with the support of the European Union Land Governance Programme (EULGP)*, using the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT). Doing so will reduce conflicts related to land tenure and land-use, and promote the understanding and use of the VGGT among local communities.

*EULGP funds 18 individual country-level projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America, all of which address tenure issues, and are implemented alongside various partners, among which are government agencies, civil society organizations, bilateral and multilateral organizations and private contractors.

Country: COLOMBIA

Location: Parque Nacional Natural
Nevado del Cocuy, Colombia.

Date: 9 June 2018

Credit: ©FAO



MADAGASCAR – The FAO-EU Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Programme supports the legality and traceability of timber exploitation

Yellow plastic label to mark timber to support the legality and traceability of community exploitation of timber, Madagascar.

The FAO-EU Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Programme to reduce and eventually eliminate illegal logging. With the support of its donors, the FAO-EU FLEGT Programme funded projects created by governments, civil society and private sector organizations in Latin America, Africa and Asia to improve forest governance. The Programme worked in support of the European Commission's Action Plan on FLEGT to promote the legal production and consumption of timber by granting funds to projects, and assisting them at all stages from the original design to the outcome. Decreasing illegal logging contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals by alleviating poverty (SDG 1), ensuring food security (SDG 2), mitigating climate change (SDG 13) and managing forests sustainably (SDG 15).

Country: MADAGASCAR / VIET NAM

Date: 16 June 2012

Credits: ©FAO/Tim Barker





BURUNDI – Enhance the resilience capacities of vulnerable people most affected by crisis in the country

Members of a farmer organisation 'Tugireumwete mu bikorwa', in Bukemba commune (Rutana province, South Burundi), express their joy at the harvest (soya and beans), under the Pro-Resilience Action (Pro-ACT) project implemented by FAO and funded by the European Union.

The project is promoting fungiculture to improve food security and nutrition, supporting the improvement of resilience capacities for vulnerable populations.

Country: BURUNDI

Location: Rutana province

Date: May 24, 2017

Credits: ©FAO/Gustave Ntaraka



IVORY COAST – FISH4ACP: The EU, FAO, Germany and the OACPS Secretariat cooperate to cultivate better fisheries governance & more efficient value chains

FISH4ACP - Sustainable growth of the Nile tilapia sector in Ivory Coast funded by FAO, European Union, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

Over the years, fisheries and aquaculture in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific have grown significantly. This is good news for many of the 79 countries that make up the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (OACPS). Exports of fish and fishery products are vital to their national economies and to the lives of people of ACP countries. Fish is a major source of affordable protein for the population and many people rely on the sector for their jobs and livelihoods, including a large proportion of women.

In 2019, the OACPS Secretariat launched a five-year programme called FISH4ACP aimed at enhancing the productivity and competitiveness of fish value chains, while ensuring environmental sustainability and social inclusiveness.

Country: IVORY COAST

Location: Abengourou

Date: 28 April 2021

Credits: ©FAO/SIA KAMBOU



GUYANA – Foster long-term sustainable management practices for preservation of biodiversity in primary forest areas

Sand Creek Secondary School Students from the newly formed Wildlife Club attend a lecture and a short excursion where they learn more about their immediate environment.

This is an initiative run by the South Rupununi Conservation Society. The Rupununi Region is located in the south-west of Guyana. The region has approximately 24,000 inhabitants, including indigenous groups that rely on subsistence hunting, fishing and farming.

While conservation efforts are evolving in the Rupununi, there is a need to foster long-term sustainable management practices, to share lessons learnt that may be valuable in other Caribbean and Amazonian countries. The project is building upon existing strategies at the local and national levels to demonstrate the potential for sustainable use, to contribute to biodiversity conservation and preservation of the rights of local communities, both in terms of food security and livelihoods. The focus to date has been on building strong working relationship with local communities, developing and implementing a revised fisheries management plan, environmental education, wildlife surveys using camera trapping, eco-tourism activities, wildlife road-kill assessment and livestock development as a source of alternative protein to wild meat.

Country: GUYANA

Location: Sand Creek, Rupununi

Date: 17 February 2020

Credits: ©Brent Stirton/Getty Images for
FAO, CIFOR, CIRAD and WCS



MOZAMBIQUE - Enhance agricultural production, improve access to food and improve dietary intake and feeding practices

National Programme on Food security to accelerate the achieving of the Millennium Development Goals during a monitoring field visit to a group of woman learning nutrition and home garden practices in Zambezia Province, Mozambique. The largest EU-approved project in 2013.

The outcome of the project was to enhance agricultural production, improve access to food and improve dietary intake and feeding practices. Three specific objectives were defined: (i) enhancing agricultural and fisheries production (food availability), (ii) increasing access to food and (iii) improving nutrition. In order to achieve the above results, 16 result components were defined and implemented at the Farmer Field Schools in order to introduce new knowledge and technologies at household level.

Country: MOZAMBIQUE

Location: Zambezia Province

Credits: ©FAO/Telcínia dos Santos.



COLOMBIA – The CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in practice - Improving land governance in national protected areas

Strengthening of governance in protected areas in Colombia

The project contributed to increased responsible governance in Colombia's national protected areas and their areas of influence with the support of the European Union Land Governance Programme (EULGP)*, using the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT). Doing so reduces conflicts related to land tenure and land use, and promotes the understanding and use of the VGGT among local communities.

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Location: Parque Nacional Natural Nevado del Huila, Colombia.

Date: 22 March 2018

Credit: ©FAO



THE PHILIPPINES – Restore livelihoods of fishing communities following Typhoon Haiyan

Fishing communities receive support to restore their livelihoods while paving the way for a more sustainable development.

'FAO's Typhoon Haiyan response programme' was implemented with financial support from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection, United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund and the governments of Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

FAO's overall Typhoon Haiyan response comprised 22 projects benefitting more than 230 000 households (some 1.1 million people) of the most vulnerable agricultural and fisheries communities.

Country: THE PHILIPPINES

Location: Island of Tubabao, the Philippines

Date: 23 July 2015

Credit: ©FAO/Rommel Cabrera





NIGERIA – Borno State: EU, FAO, UNWOMEN & WFP cooperate to rebuild livelihoods through the livestock restocking campaign

Thanks to the European Union support, FAO is regenerating livestock production to strengthen resilience of vulnerable populations in Borno State.

The current COVID-19 pandemic is a crisis within a crisis in Borno State, north-eastern Nigeria. The state was already undergoing a staggered recovery because of a decade-long insurgency that has resulted in food shortages, imperilled livelihoods and exacerbated poverty. Now faced with the pandemic, conflict-affected persons in the State are at greater risk if recovery efforts are not sustained and increased.

As part of its emergency response, FAO launched its 2020 livestock restocking campaign. This campaign is part of a comprehensive initiative funded by the European Union Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF) jointly implemented by FAO, UN Women and WFP. It is envisaged that the intervention will empower beneficiaries by enabling them to re-establish their productive asset base through the replenishment of lost livestock.

Country: NIGERIA

Location: Borno State

Date: 4 June 2020

Credits: ©FAO



PAKISTAN – Combatting rising food prices. The EU cooperates with FAO, WFP & IFAD to promote best management practices among farmers

One of the objectives of this EU project was the establishment and strengthening of Farmer Field Schools to train beneficiaries on best management practices. Around 30 facilitators and 250 farmers were trained. Wheat was the primary target crop. In the project the three UN food agencies - FAO, IFAD and WFP partnered with the EU in order to help rural people in Pakistan to combat high food prices by growing their own food.

The project ran from 1 April 2009 to 31 July 2011.

Country: PAKISTAN

Location: Multan

Credit: ©FAO/Asim Hafeez



KENYA – Students at work in primary school organic kitchen garden

Kalobeyei Social Economic Development. A project to support the development of agriculture, address the needs of both the settlement and the host community, facilitate access to the regional markets for the produce.

Students of Pokotom Primary School deweed the organic kitchen garden at Junior Farmer Field Schools in Pokotom Primary School that has started an organic kitchen garden to teach children about farming and nutrition as well as a chicken farm.

Country: KENYA

Location: Kakuma

Date: 6 October 2019

Credits: ©FAO/Luis Tato





PALESTINIAN FEMALE FARMER harvesting wheat by hand - Improving agricultural water availability and demand management through rainwater cisterns

Since the European Union became a member of FAO in 1991, the two institutions have built a strategic partnership around shared goals such as the MDGs and SDGs. Rooted in these shared goals, EU funded FAO projects have helped communities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip tackle serious constraints to their food and livelihood security. Availability of and access to land and water is one of the largest problems Palestinian farmers and herders face. Since 2007 the region has suffered from severe weather conditions and rainwater scarcity affecting agricultural productivity. Restrictions in accessing land and establishing or rehabilitating water wells have also severely impaired farmers from realizing their potential. In response, EU funding in 2011 focused on improving agricultural water availability and demand management. Rainwater harvesting cisterns were established and rehabilitated in the West Bank. The rehabilitation works were implemented through a cash transfer modality, creating jobs for nearly 2 200 skilled and unskilled workers. In 2013, EU funding contributed to develop institutional capacity related to livestock, animal health and food safety.

Location: TAMMUN, West Bank

Date: 13 May 2013

Credit: ©FAO/Marco Longari





KENYA – Produce environmentally friendly charcoal from hacked down invasive trees

Kalobeyei Social Economic Development. A project to support the development of agriculture, address the needs of both the settlement and the host community, facilitate access to the regional markets for the produce.

Members of a group belonging to the Turkana community collect wood from Mathenge trees to prepare charcoal next to their village in Morungole, Turkana County, Kenya. FAO is promoting the group of people and their capacity to produce charcoal in an environmentally sustainable manner improving long-term food security and resilience. The group has transformed substantially its livelihood hacking down the invasive trees called Mathenge and turning them into charcoal.

Country: KENYA
Location: Morungole
Date: 4 October 2019
Credits: ©FAO/Luis Tato





SENEGAL – Create a community-based natural reserve improving living conditions, biodiversity conservation and developing value chains of non-wood forest products as part of the Great Green Wall initiative

Men and women from the community work in the trees nursery created in the village as part of the Great Green Wall Initiative.

One of the objectives of the Great Green Wall project in Senegal is to create a community-based natural reserve at Kholi-Alpha, in the rural community of Mboula.

The Great Green Wall initiative is a pan-African programme to improve the resilience and restore the productivity of agro-sylvo-pastoral landscapes affected by Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought in Africa's drylands around the Sahara. The initiative brings together countries from the Sahel-Saharan region, along with a mosaic of regional and international organisations.

Country: SENEGAL

Location: Koyli Alpha

Date: 28 July 2018

Credits: ©Benedicte Kurzen/
NOOR for FAO



UGANDA – The Global Climate Change Alliance in practice: the EU, FAO and Ireland together support farmers, here a mushroom farmer, to tackle climate change adaptation challenges

Global Climate Change Alliance: Agricultural Adaptation to Climate Change in Uganda. Objectives: The overall objective is to contribute to the sustainable improvement of livelihoods and food security of rural population in Uganda.

Mushroom farmer Gorreti Asiiimwe working inside her mushroom farm during a visit by FAO identifying climate change challenges and adoption options to develop farmers to be climate resilient. Since 2012, FAO in partnership with the Ministry of Water and environment (MWE) has been implementing the four-year global climate change alliance (GCCA) project.

Country: UGANDA

Location: Luwero

Date: 13 October 2016

Credits: ©FAO/Isaac Kasamani





SENEGAL – Integrated Production and Pest Management: Increasing the income of cotton farmers through sustainable and competitive cotton value chain development

Farmers Picking cotton in the application fields near Velingara. The project supports competitiveness and sustainable intensification of African cotton sectors through capacity development on Integrated Production and Pest Management. Objectives are to contribute to sustainable improvement of competitiveness, value addition, and the viability of African cotton value chains to optimize overall impact on the income of cotton producers.

Country: SENEGAL

Location: Velingara

Date: 24 October 2013

Credits: ©FAO/Swiatoslaw
Wojtkowiak



ESWATINI – From a small cottage industry of five women to a thriving internationally certified Fair Trade business, improving living conditions of small scale farming women and of marginalised youth

The Swaziland Agricultural Development Project (SADP) aimed to increase equitable economic growth and development by improving smallholder production, marketing systems for food security, and improved quality of life for rural households. An example is Eswatini Kitchen -a Fair Trade producer of natural gourmet food that buys all the fresh vegetables and fruits used in the preparation of their products from approximately 100 local farmers and growers at fair prices.

Eswatini Kitchen was established in 1991 in Swaziland (Eswatini) with the main objective to create employment for disadvantaged women, provide a market for small local farmers and rural families who harvested wild fruit. The profit generated was to be destined to fund Manzini Youth Care's social programmes, which support more than 2000 marginalized children and young people in the country.

Country: ESWATINI

Location: Manzini - Ezulwini Valley

Date: 18 March 2014

Credits: ©FAO/Giulio Napolitano



European Union Food Facility and Purchase for Progress Project - A woman pouring corn into an FAO-sponsored motorized mill during a demonstration in the village. As part of this project, FAO has provided rural communities with mills that are run and managed by committees of community members.

Credits: ©FAO/Olivier Asselin



ETHIOPIA - Training facilitators for the establishment of Pastoral Field Schools to reinforce resilience against recurrent drought and other climatic hazards in the Horn of Africa

A training course of facilitators for the establishment of Pastoral Field Schools (PFS) being held under the shade of a tree. This is within the FAO-EU Project: Regional Support Programme for the coordination and technical supervision of disaster and drought risk reduction in the Horn of Africa. To contribute to saving lives, alleviating human suffering and paving the way for longer-term development actions by reducing vulnerability and strengthening capacity to respond to recurrent droughts and other climatic hazards in the affected areas of the Horn of Africa.

Country: ETHIOPIA
Location: Yabello
Date: 11 June 2010
Credits: ©FAO/Giulio Napolitano



BURKINA FASO – A researcher at work in the seed germination room of the National Seeds Service Laboratory to re-establish high level crop production capacity in rural communities

The Service National des Semences Laboratory : the FAO-EU project was to provide support for and reinforcement of basic food security through re-establishment of high level crop production capacity in rural communities affected by soaring food prices.

Country: BURKINA FASO

Location: Ouagadougou

Date: 12 April 2010

Credits: ©FAO/Giulio Napolitano





DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO – Enhance research capabilities for high priority research programmes and dissemination of research findings

Students from the University of Kasangani examining the harvested rattan in the Yoko Forest, within the EU-funded FAO project: Renovation of agricultural and forestry research in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The three areas of intervention are: institutional support, improvement of infrastructure and research facilities and the furtherance of research capabilities and of distribution of research findings.

Country: DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Location: Yoko Forest

Credits: ©FAO/Giulio Napolitano





SOMALIA – Tackle economic marginalization in coastal communities in collaboration with fisherfolk co-operatives, Somalia's federal and state governments

A fisherman holds a finished lure that he made during an FAO training session in the Gulf of Aden, off the coast of Bosaso, Puntland state, Somalia. The training is part of the Coastal Communities Against Piracy (CCAP) Project, which aims at tackling some of the root causes of economic marginalization in Somalia's coastal communities. Launched in November 2016, this European Union-funded intervention is being led by FAO in partnership with the Federal Government of Somalia, Federal Member States, and coastal fisher folk co-operatives.

Country: SOMALIA

Location: Gulf of Aden, off the coast of Bosaso, Puntland state

Date: 11 October 2017

Credits: ©FAO/Arete/Will Baxter



BURKINA FASO – Promote sustainable land management and dryland restoration in certain African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP)

Men and women planting seeds and seedlings.

Action Against Desertification is an initiative of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) to promote sustainable land management and restore drylands and degraded lands in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, implemented by FAO and partners with funding from the European Union in the framework of the 10th European Development Fund (EDF).

Country: BURKINA FASO

Location: Djibo

Date: 19 June 2016

Credits: ©FAO



PAPUA NEW GUINEA – Vanilla pollination & processing training as part of the Rural Entrepreneurship and Trade programme that focuses on local agripreneurs; jointly implemented by FAO, ILO, ITU, UNCDF and UNDP

The FAO National Vanilla Production Officer explains to the attendees of the EU-STREIT PNG's organised vanilla pollination and processing training how to pollinate vanilla flowers properly.

The Support to Rural Entrepreneurship and Trade in Papua New Guinea (EU-STREIT PNG) programme is the largest grant-funded programme of the European Union in the country and in the Pacific sub-region. The programme was developed under the umbrella of 11th European Development Fund (2014-2020) and is being implemented as a United Nations joint programme under the leadership of the FAO, partnering with ILO, ITU, UNCDF and UNDP and in close collaboration with the Government and local partners with an emphasis on local agripreneurs.

Country: PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Location: Green River Station, Sandaun Province

Date: 06 August 2021

Credits: ©FAO/EU Funded UN Joint STREIT Programme in Papua New Guinea.



SOMALIA – Mitigate impacts of the desert locust infestation on food security and livelihoods

Desert locust response to mitigate impacts on food security and livelihoods.

The objective was to limit the impact of desert locust on agricultural production and food security in locust-affected areas of the targeted countries. 94 539 households and national authorities responsible for desert locust surveillance and control.

Country: PUNTLAND STATE; SOMALIA

Location: Godobjiran, Nugal Region

Date: 14 July, 2020

Credits: ©FAO/Haji Dirir





KENYA – The EU responded to FAO's desert locust crisis appeal for rapid response and anticipatory action in the Greater Horn of Africa

Desert locusts stand on the local vegetation.

The current situation in East Africa remains extremely alarming as hopper bands and an increasing number of new swarms are forming in Kenya, southern Ethiopia and Somalia. This represents an unprecedented threat to food security and livelihoods because it coincides with the beginning of the long rains and the planting season. FAO scales up its emergency response with a massive, border-spanning campaign needed to combat the locust upsurge.

Desert locust crisis appeal for rapid response and anticipatory action in the Greater Horn of Africa aiming at combatting the outbreaks and to preventing the impact of the desert locust.

Country: KENYA

Location: Kipsing, near Oldonyiro, Isiolo county

Date: 31 March 2020

Credits: ©FAO/Sven Torfinn





AFGHANISTAN - Variety and Seed Industry Development

The project supported a private sector industry that produces and markets seeds and planting materials in Afghanistan to meet the needs of farmers for enhancing agricultural productivity and ensuring food security. It helped the government to regulate a private sector seed industry that meets international standards.

Country: AFGHANISTAN

Location: Bamyān

Date: January 2007 _ June 2021

Credits: ©FAO/Giulio Napolitano





SERBIA – EU Assistance for Flood Relief in Serbia

European Union assistance to flood relief in Serbia program, worth 92 million euros used for recovery of economy and agriculture in municipalities most affected with floods. All activities in the field were implemented by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), organisations HELP and ABS and Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Austrian Development Agency (ADA) and World Bank _ in coordination with Government of Serbia Public Investment Management Office.

Country: SERBIA

Location: Šabac

Date: 01 July 2016

Credits: ©FAO/Igor Pavicevic



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC – Women group working in an improved cassava field

Cultivated mainly on marginal lands by small-scale farmers, cassava is an inexpensive and essential part of the diet of vulnerable communities across Africa. Millions of people depend on the crop. Two virus diseases threaten cassava production in Central and East Africa. With funding from the EU, FAO's Regional Emergency Office for East and Central Africa rolled out the Regional Cassava Initiative to support smallholders and prevent further spread of the diseases. Over 100 000 households benefited from the project, strengthening the livelihoods of 500 000 people.

Country: CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Location: Mbaïki

Credits: ©FAO/Ricardo Gangale.





Photo: ©FAO
Prepared by: Delegation of the European Union to the Holy See, Order of Malta, UN Organisations in Rome and to the Republic of San Marino

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