



Federal Ministry
of Food
and Agriculture

Shaping the Future Together

Examples of Our International Project Work



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Food and Agriculture 03

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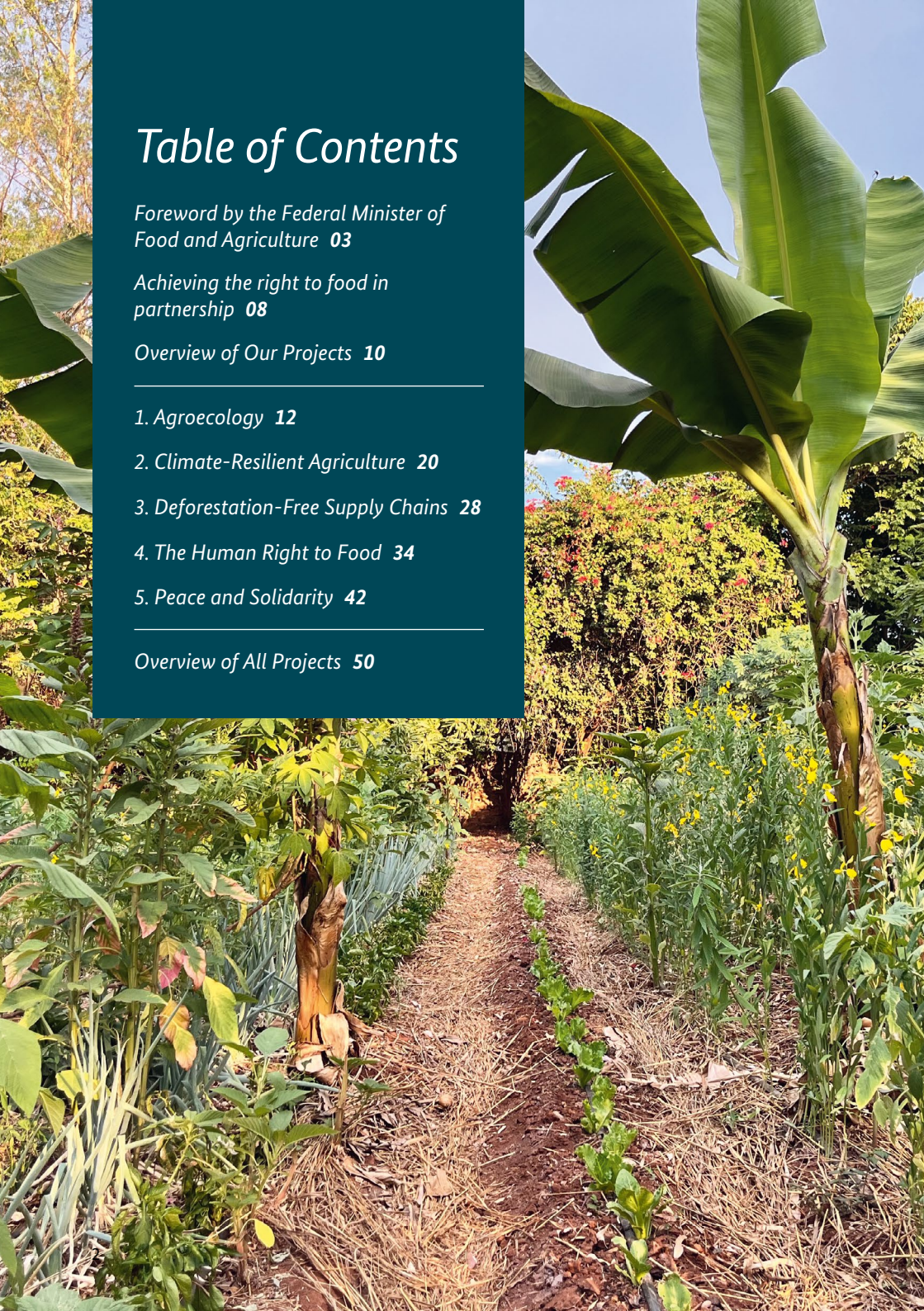
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Dear readers,

2024 is the year of a very special anniversary: 20 years ago, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) adopted the “Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security”. These guidelines were a major step, and they guide my ministry’s international project work. The mothers and fathers of these guidelines were ahead of their time because they equipped us with a manual for just and sustainable advancement of our food and agricultural systems – occasionally referred to today in a somewhat technical and abstract way as “transformation”.

The goal was and is clear: a world in which everyone, including the poorest and most disadvantaged population groups, has equal access to nutritious food and production resources – this means achieving the human right to adequate food. We need to overcome obstacles on the path towards a world without hunger, such as the impacts of the climate crisis, biodiversity loss, increasing soil degradation, growing inequality, as well as conflicts and wars. We can succeed on this path only if we work together – and that too is already reflected in the guidelines.



The Voluntary Guidelines for the Right to Adequate Food were the starting point for further groundbreaking policy recommendations prepared by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) as the central intergovernmental UN platform for civil society and the political, business and scientific communities:

- The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT, 2012),
- the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (RAI principles, 2014),
- the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition (VGFSyN, 2021),
- the Policy Recommendations on Promoting Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture and Food Systems (PR YEEAFS, 2022),
- the Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment (VG GEWGE, ongoing process),
- and the Policy Recommendations on Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches (PR AaOIA, 2021).

The goal was and is clear: a world in which everyone, including the poorest and most disadvantaged population groups, has equal access to nutritious food and production resources.

The Policy Recommendations on Agroecology in particular provide an outstanding model for an agriculture of the future because the 13 FAO Principles of Agroecology reflect all three dimensions of sustainability equally. Agroecology is a systemic, holistic approach. It encompasses approaches based on human rights, good governance, participation and inclusion, strong women and youth. It aims to establish a participatory, economically viable form of agriculture that creates jobs and strengthens rural areas. It places the

protection of ecosystems and global goods as well as closed-loop material cycles at the centre of good agricultural practice. It creates diversification instead of monocultures and counters advancing land degradation with ecological practices. It enables a wholesome and balanced diet in place of one-sided and unhealthy eating patterns. Taking this approach, agroecology has great potential to increase regional food sovereignty with regard to food while remaining within the ecological limits, to give people perspectives for the long term and thereby to contribute to making the human right to food a reality.

Federal Minister Özdemir in conversation with a staff member of the German aid organisation Stelp at the Food Hub in Dębica, Poland.



Accordingly, all international projects supported by the BMEL will be based on the principles of agroecology in future.

The following approaches are key:

- **Co-creation as an opportunity:** We will rely on transformative cooperation projects with civil society and the business and research communities in order to identify robust, participatory and innovative solutions for realising the right to food. The aim of integrating local knowledge and involving the BMEL's departmental research institutes as well as scientific institutions and farming associations in the partner countries is to advance and propagate local farming systems with respect to their ecological and social sustainability and their climate resilience.
- **Participation by all groups of society:** We seek to promote approaches that involve women and young people in particular, but also disadvantaged groups such as indigenous population groups, in the development of farming and marketing systems. In the process, we strengthen the connection between urban and rural areas, where most of our food is produced and our biodiversity is preserved. To this end, the projects draw on existing networks of non-governmental organisations and foster their participation in political discussions. We aim to promote women in leadership positions as well as approaches to settling conflicts between rival population groups.
- **Strengthening biodiversity and climate resilience:** Diversifying farming systems strengthens both economic resilience in terms of yield security and social and ecological resilience. This supports biodiversity

above ground and in the soil. The aim of testing and propagating diverse crop rotation systems and year-round soil cover using local, indigenous plant species is to counteract increasing soil erosion, to stabilise yields and to increase the soils' capacity to store water and carbon. Inclusive access to seeds is an integral part of our joint plant breeding programmes for locally adapted varieties from the very beginning.

Taking this approach, agroecology has great potential to increase regional self-sufficiency with regard to food while remaining within the ecological limits.

When we develop innovative and context-based concepts, we grant highest priority to the right to food by promoting food sovereignty. Our international cooperation is characterised by our contributions to shaping catalysing research, which require dialogue on equal footing with our partner countries about agricultural policy and practice, especially in times of increasing geopolitical conflicts around the world.

**After all, change can only be achieved together.
We're taking it on!**

We hope you enjoy learning about our projects in this brochure.



Cem Özdemir, Member of the Bundestag
Federal Minister of Food and Agriculture

Achieving the right to food in partnership

Through our international project work, we aim to contribute to achieving human right to food at last.

Reaching this goal requires a social, ecological and economic transformation within the global food systems. Within our competencies for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), we aim to accelerate the transformation of the agricultural and food systems by introducing and networking our expertise in agriculture and food in international climate-food partnerships.

To this end, we work in partnership in the areas of generating knowledge (research), education (training and continuing education), capacity-building, promotion of innovation and knowledge transfer. The guiding principles of our cooperation are the principles of agroecology, equal treatment of all societal groups, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, human rights-based approaches to combating hunger and poverty as well as fair, rules-based trade. We work in accordance with the principle that the plate has priority over the tank and the trough in the distribution pathways and that food sovereignty has priority over food exports.

Implementation of our international project cooperation is based on five instruments:

1. In **Bilateral Cooperation Projects** within the meaning of SDG17, we work on legal, scientific, technical and societal challenges to agricultural and food policy. The most important implementation instrument is the Agricultural Policy Dialogues, within which participants exchange and jointly develop positions, strategies and framework conditions.
2. As the responsible ministry within the federal government, we support the political and technical work of the FAO and implement selected projects within the framework of the **Bilateral Trust Fund (BTF)** to strengthen human rights-based approaches to participatory, equitable and climate-friendly agriculture as well as solutions that reduce and/or avoid food waste.
3. In our **Research Cooperation Projects**, we seek new solutions and innovations that further accelerate the transformation of food systems.
4. In our **Innovation and Transformation Dialogue (ITD)**, we promote individual ideas, formats and innovations that provide new impetus for change.
5. In our **Bilateral Institutional Partnerships**, we implement cooperation between public authorities concerning core issues of the transformation to enable more rapid EU accession.

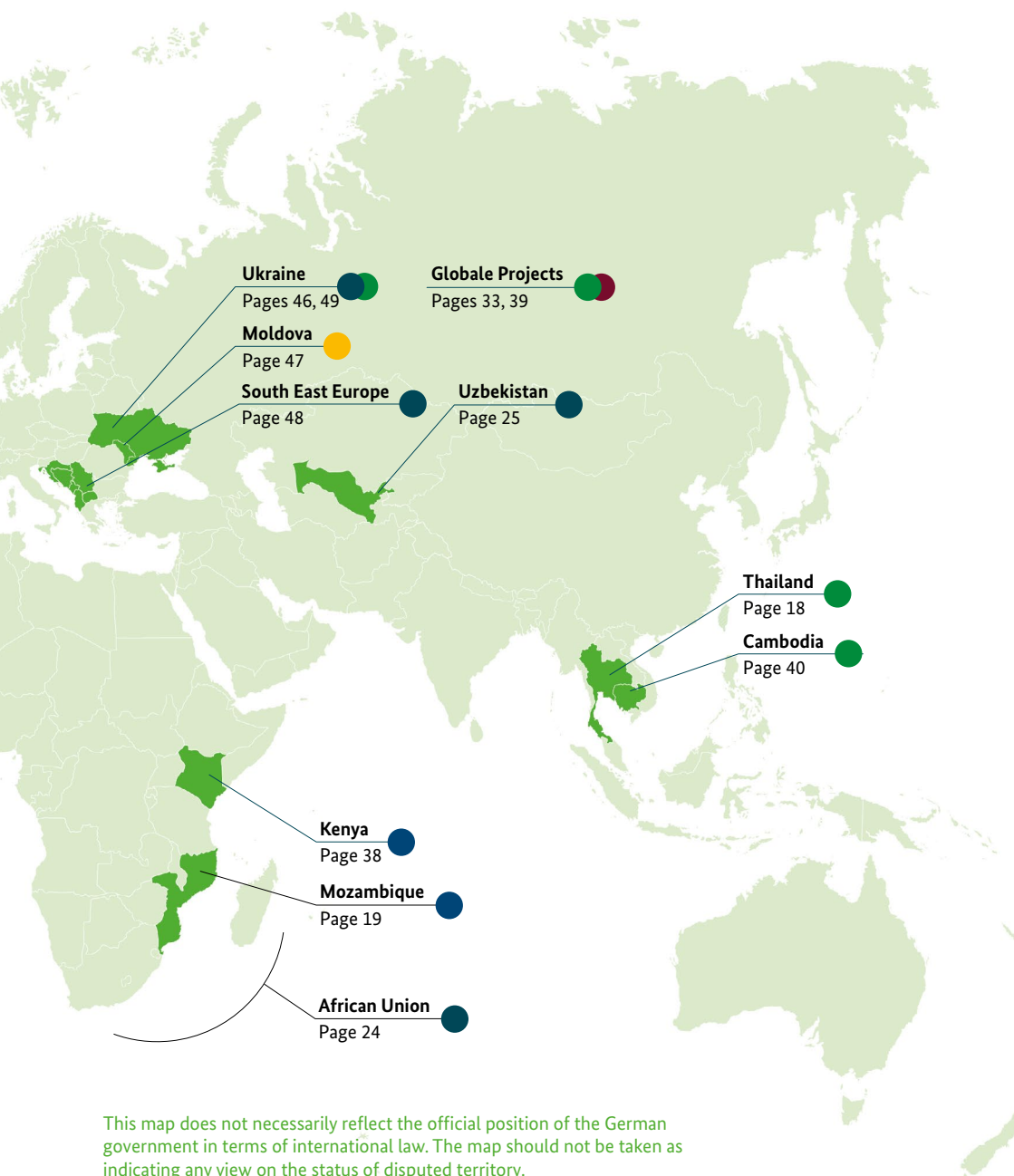
The role of the **BMEL as an international actor** is to **make a contribution to more food security and climate change mitigation worldwide** through its competency and expertise for agricultural policy both **within the federal government and internationally** as a reliable partner at bilateral and multilateral level.

Our Projects

This map shows all the cooperation projects described in this Project Letter.


A comprehensive list of all projects is at the end of this Project Letter.







A farm under agroecological management in Colombia.

A lush, green landscape with a large tree in the foreground and a field of colorful flowers in the background. The scene is vibrant and natural, with various shades of green and hints of orange and pink from the flowers. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

FIRST CHAPTER

Agroecology

The task of the agricultural and food systems of the future is to secure sustainable and healthy food production and simultaneously ensure a responsible approach to the environment under increasing impacts of climate change. In its role as a holistic concept and a multi-faceted toolbox, agroecology provides a set of principles for meeting these challenges within the Earth's carrying capacity.

Agroecology is normative for the BMEL's international project work and brings together participation in society and diversification at the business level on the one hand with anthropogenic climate change mitigation and adaptation on the other. A clear institutional framework as well as development and testing of agricultural practices are necessary if producers are to be able to put the concept into practice.

It is precisely these tasks that Colombia and Germany are addressing in the "German-Colombian Demonstration and Training Project for Agroecology (Agro-ECOLombia)", their joint partnership for the future. Promoting agriculture oriented towards ecology and biodiversity is to support the role of women and young skilled workers in realising the right to food. Involving the entire population, including indigenous and marginalised groups, plays a key role in supporting the internal peace process and in combating the climate crisis. The Colombian research institute Agrosavia and the Julius Kühn Institute (JKI) jointly conduct experiments and demonstrations in the areas of agroecology and agroforestry. The findings and application-related knowledge gained are incorporated in agricultural extension and inform the design of national policies.

The protection of bees is a relevant aspect of the approach of agroecology; it is included in the cooperation between AGROSAVIA and the JKI.



The willingness of farmers and herders to invest in sustainable land and water management practices such as agroecological systems depends on the security of their access rights and the availability of sufficient water resources to maintain their production systems, among other factors. This is where the BTF project “ScaleWat” with the FAO steps in, namely by promoting just and more sustainable access to water in the pilot countries Thailand and Colombia. One aim is to generate synergies between the BTF project and the BCP projects in Colombia.

Our cooperation with Uruguay has a stronger focus on soil. It is clear that the biological diversity of soil organisms is decisive for plant growth and health. There are ways to specifically influence the composition of the soil microbiome, that is, the totality of soil organisms, to make it more resilient to the impacts of climate change, pests and dependence on external inputs. That is why the Uruguayan agricultural research institute INIA and the JKI are examining in the “German–Uruguayan Technical Dialogue Agriculture” which management measures and environmental factors have positive and negative impacts on the soil microbiome.

One essential principle of agroecology is co-creating knowledge. The international research project FEMOZ explicitly embraces this principle as a research method. In “Living Labs”, for example, researchers and local partners discuss research approaches and findings and develop strategies for strengthening the resiliency of food environments in the context of climate change in Mozambique. Local knowledge about neglected and rarely used crops and wild plants in particular is included in the process.



Representatives of civil society, the Colombian Ministry of Agriculture, the agricultural research institute AGROSAVIA and small-scale women farmers meet for project planning.



PROJECT SYNOPSIS

German-Colombian Demonstration and Training Project for Agroecology

Scientific testing and development of local agroecological farming methods and promotion of an agroecology strategy at political level.

COOPERATION

Bilateral Cooperation Projects

COUNTRY

Colombia

TIMEFRAME

02/2024 – 12/2026



Impacts of non-inversion tillage on the soil microbiome are the subject of research in a long-term experiment in Las Brujas in Uruguay.

PROJECT SYNOPSIS

German–Uruguayan Technical Dialogue Soil

Technical dialogue and agricultural research cooperation project for resource-efficient land use to create the foundation for long-term productivity.

COOPERATION

Bilateral Cooperation Projects

COUNTRY

Uruguay

TIMEFRAME

11/2023 –
10/2026



In light of climate change, responsible water use in agriculture is absolutely necessary in Thailand too.



PROJECT SYNOPSIS

ScaleWat

Expansion of the capacities for responsible management of water rights to promote food security, climate resilience and social integration.

COOPERATION

Bilateral Trust
Fund

COUNTRY

Colombia &
Thailand

TIMEFRAME

11/2023 –
10/2026



Living Lab nutrition
index working group
in Ribáuê District,
Nampula Province.

PROJECT SYNOPSIS

Research Project FEMOZ

The research project strengthens the resilience of the rural food environment in the context of disaster risk and climate change in Mozambique.

COOPERATION

Bilateral Coopera-
tion Projects

COUNTRY

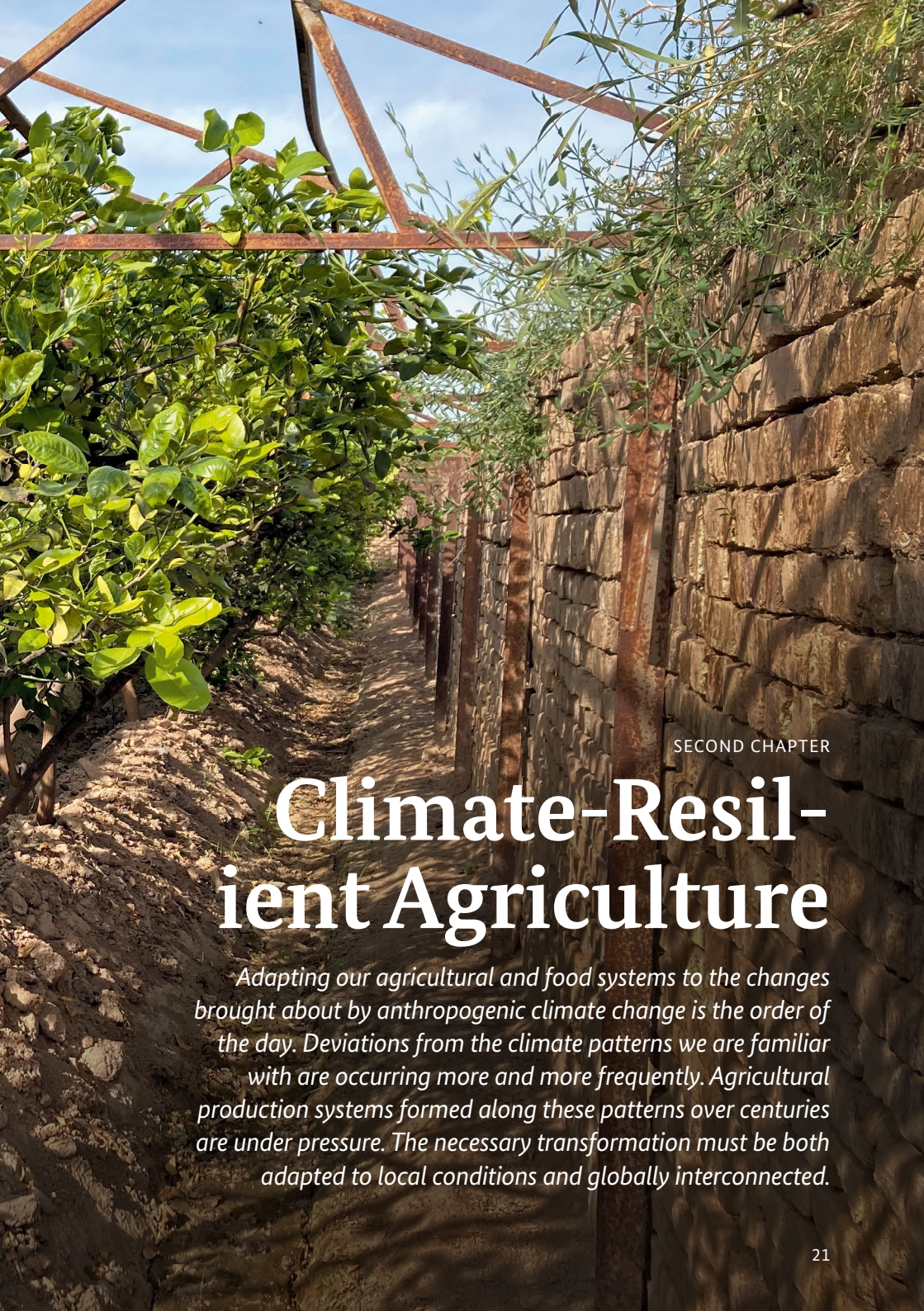
Mozambique

TIMEFRAME

03/2021 –
12/2024



A mandarin tree plantation in Uzbekistan. The stone walls protect from frost in the winter.



SECOND CHAPTER

Climate-Resilient Agriculture

Adapting our agricultural and food systems to the changes brought about by anthropogenic climate change is the order of the day. Deviations from the climate patterns we are familiar with are occurring more and more frequently. Agricultural production systems formed along these patterns over centuries are under pressure. The necessary transformation must be both adapted to local conditions and globally interconnected.

At the multilateral level, the BMEL is using the Bilateral Trust Fund in cooperation with the FAO to support the establishment of the FAST Partnership. Its goal is to improve the quantity and quality of climate finance for the transformation of the agricultural and food systems and to make it more inclusive.

This is the starting point for the new flagship project of BCP, the Agricultural Policy Dialogue (APD) between the African Union (AU) and the BMEL. Working with the AU Commission, the APD is to develop guidelines, including for climate-resilient agriculture, to inform national policy frameworks as a pilot within the context of an implementation strategy. This is to be a direct contribution to the transformation of the agricultural and food systems on the African continent.

Drip irrigation efficiently supplies the fruit trees with water in dry months (as seen here in Uzbekistan).





Since early 2023, a new Technical Dialogue has been helping Uzbek agriculture adapt to climate change, and it has served as an example of how these policy frameworks can be implemented in practice. With the goal of contributing to food security in the region in the future, new seeds adapted to local conditions and regenerative practices in feed cultivation are being developed and tested in order to promote the resiliency of agricultural systems regarding the increasingly extreme weather conditions, the dwindling amounts of available water and the salinisation of soils.

Climate-compatible production methods provide for stable yields in Zambia.



Signing ceremony of the Implementation Agreement by German Ambassador Auer in Ethiopia and Commissioner of the African Union, Ms Sacko.



PROJECT SYNOPSIS

Agricultural Policy Dialogue between the African Union (AU) and Germany

Development of policy guidance to promote climate-resilient production methods for all AU member states and implementation of this guidance at national level in pilot countries.

COOPERATION

Bilateral Cooperation Projects

COUNTRY

Countries of the African Union

TIMEFRAME

11/2023 – 11/2026



The Technical Dialogue supports the cultivation of legumes for nitrogen fixation and further soil improvement.

PROJECT SYNOPSIS

German–Uzbek Technical Dialogue for Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Agriculture

Promotion of climate-resilient and agroecological methods in feed cultivation with the aim of reducing water needs and contributing to humus formation by means of more diverse crop rotations.

COOPERATION

Bilateral Cooperation Projects

COUNTRY

Uzbekistan

TIMEFRAME

04/2023 –
03/2026

An aerial photograph of a vast, dense tropical forest. A winding river flows through the landscape on the right side, with several small, lush green islands of forest floating in the water. The forest is a deep green color, and the sky is a pale blue with some light clouds.

THIRD CHAPTER

Deforestation-free Supply Chains

Deforestation and forest degradation are significant drivers of climate change and contribute to biodiversity loss. According to the FAO, 90% of deforestation is due to the expansion of agricultural land. The European Union has taken a clear position on the subject of deforestation-free supply chains.



Mangrove forests in the
Brazilian Amazon.

The EU Regulation on Deforestation-Free Products (EUDR) entering into force in June 2023 heralded a transformation within agricultural supply chains, especially in countries such as Brazil, which features one of the globally most important forest areas, the Amazon, and also relies economically on exporting agricultural products. In our joint Agricultural Policy Dialogue with the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and in the future also with the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Agriculture, we will seek a common understanding concerning deforestation and assist the transition to deforestation-free supply chains.

We conducted information events on the EUDR with stakeholders along the supply chains through our Innovation and Transformation Dialogue “Supply Chains” in three provinces in Argentina. The aim was to generate a common understanding of the EU definition of deforestation-free supply chains, to assess the implications of the EUDR entering into force and to identify potential points of contact with national traceability platforms.

With its Act on Corporate Due Diligence Obligations in Supply Chains, Germany is taking a stand for respecting human rights. The purpose is to prevent the practice of importing inexpensive agricultural goods from other parts of the world and simultaneously shifting inhuman and environmentally damaging production methods there. Against this background, the BTF project “Building Responsible Global Value Chains for the Sustainable Production and Trade of Tropical Fruits” (BTF Tropical Fruits) promotes the establishment of multi-stakeholder



platforms. The target group is companies that are aware of the ecological, social and economic impacts of their business operations and are committed to more responsible supply chains for tropical fruits. The project participants also consider the impacts of exogenous shocks and climate change on the supply chains and work with the companies involved to develop strategies for enhancing resiliency. Adapting to the Act on Corporate Due Diligence Obligations in Supply Chains is very important to the companies.

Site visit on a farm in the Argentinian province of Santa Fé within the framework of the ITD “Supply Chains”.



PROJECT SYNOPSIS

German–Brazilian Agricultural Policy Dialogue

The Agricultural Policy Dialogue supports the promotion of deforestation-free supply chains and agricultural environmental measures and contributes to strengthening cooperation in the area of bioeconomy.



Minister of Agriculture Cem Özdemir and his Brazilian counterparts Minister of Agriculture and Livestock Carlos Faváro (right) and Minister of Agrarian Development and Family Agriculture Paulo Teixeira (left) signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the continuation of the German–Brazilian Agricultural Policy Dialogue.

COOPERATION

Bilateral Cooperation Projects

COUNTRY

Brazil

TIMEFRAME

New phase:
07/2024 –
06/2027



Precision agriculture using drones is one of the innovative approaches applied in Argentina.



PROJECT SYNOPSIS

German-Argentinian Technical Dialogue on Sustainable Agricultural Innovations

The Innovation and Transformation Dialogue “Supply Chains” enables exchange between various stakeholder groups about the impacts of the EU Regulation on Deforestation-Free Products (EUDR) and identifying gaps in national legislation and technical implementation.

COOPERATION

Innovation and Transformation Dialogue

COUNTRY

Argentina

TIMEFRAME

06/2023 – 12/2023



The avocado is part of the project BTF “Tropical Fruits”, which supports responsible value chains.

PROJECT SYNOPSIS

Tropical fruits

Establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms for companies championing responsible value chains for pineapples and avocados. Among other things, the network is preparing strategies for companies to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

COOPERATION

Bilateral Trust
Fund

COUNTRY

Global

TIMEFRAME

02/2024 –
12/2026

Grain harvest in
Ethiopia.





FOURTH CHAPTER

The human right to food

The transformation of our food systems can succeed only if the right to food is its foundation and guiding principle. For this reason, the BMEL has defined the realisation of the right to food as a key goal in its international project work. For example, the BMEL supports the work of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) both in political and in project-based terms, aiming to help implement the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food worldwide.

The BTF also expedites the implementation of other important CFS guidelines and policy recommendations. For example, a project aiming to directly strengthen the CFS and the dissemination of its policy products and to promote the implementation of human rights-based approaches worldwide was initiated with the CFS Secretariat in 2023. Another new project strengthens local institutions, participatory multi-stakeholder processes and more inclusive local management of land rights (VGGT). It is intended to benefit women and young people in particular. The pilot countries are Mauretania and Sierra Leone. The project “ScaleWat” aims to promote more just and more sustainable access to water and complements the VGGT guidelines by adding practical applications regarding water rights.

We are also strengthening national expertise with respect to the human right to food. The German Institute for Human Rights is establishing a hub on the right to food with support from the BMEL in the framework of the Innovation and Transformation Dialogue. The hub aims to strengthen the human right to food on the international agenda and to use international policy recommendations more intensively in transformation processes of food systems at national level. To this end, civil-society and indigenous organisations receive advice from partner countries and are strengthened in their efforts to introduce concrete proposals for improving implementation of the right to food and for implementing the sustainable transformation of food systems in national and international policy processes.

We develop practice-oriented solutions for strengthening human rights-based measures in international research projects as well. In the NaviNut project, for example, we support mothers in Kenya and Benin in improving their families’ diets, focussing especially on the children and infants.



The research examines the criteria that are decisive when selecting foods. In addition, the children's current nutritional status is documented. Using suitable dialogue formats and learning opportunities for mothers, we develop measures to promote year-round access to and the attractiveness of locally available and nutritious traditional foods. Local health services are involved as well to support the integration of diet-related aspects in health care.

Mutual exchange is important in preparing wholesome baby food.



Preparing baby food
using traditional
knowledge.



PROJECT SYNOPSIS

Research Project NaviNut

Uses scientific methods to document the children's nutritional status and to gather data on the decision criteria for purchasing food. This can help identify suitable traditional foods for a healthy diet and develop effective product labelling and awareness-raising strategies.

COOPERATION

Research Coopera-
tion Projects

COUNTRY

Benin,
Kenya

TIMEFRAME

09/2020–
04/2024



Local market in the Guatemalan highlands.

PROJECT SYNOPSIS

Transformation Through Human Rights: A Competence Hub for the Right to Food

Coordination and promotion of the capacities of international stakeholders advocating in the political and societal arenas for the human right to food at national and multi-lateral level.

COOPERATION

Innovation and Transformation Dialogue

COUNTRY

Global

TIMEFRAME

11/2022 –
12/2025



Fresh leafy vegetables are an important component of school meals.



PROJECT SYNOPSIS

School meal

School food nutrition guidelines and standards for safeguarding children's and adolescents' right to food.

COOPERATION
Bilateral Trust
Fund

COUNTRY
Ghana &
Cambodia

TIMEFRAME
11/2020 –
12/2024



The project strengthens the participation of pastoralists – especially women and young people – in decision-making processes about pastoral land in Mauritania.

PROJECT SYNOPSIS

VGGT

Promotes gender-equitable land management as well as collective measures for awareness-raising about land rights and strengthens local institutions.

COOPERATION

Bilateral Trust
Fund

COUNTRY


Mauritania &
Sierra Leone

TIMEFRAME

06/2023 –
05/2026



A sunflower field
in Ukraine.



FIFTH CHAPTER

Peace and solidarity

Recent years have seen a rise in national isolation efforts and the destabilisation of political structures as well as open hostilities as in the case of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. The BMEL is taking a stand here, supporting the European policy of integrating Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova and the Western Balkan states.

The BMEL and its partners in Ukraine have maintained close professional cooperation for more than 20 years and have intensified it in view of Russia's war of aggression. Since the beginning of the war, the German Food Bridge has delivered food donated by the German food industry and other donor organisations specifically to areas particularly affected by the war. Through the FAO's Rapid Response Plan (RRP), the BMEL supports the production of foods of animal origin in Ukraine, in particular by procuring and distributing veterinary medicinal products and vaccines. Within the BTF framework with the FAO, the BMEL supported the establishment of a phytosanitary and veterinary laboratory in Izmail on the border to Romania which is to expand the testing and certification capacities of agricultural exports. Via the FAO, the BMEL is also making electricity generators, animal feed and seeds available for food production in areas particularly impacted by the war. The aim is to stabilise and strengthen the food supply infrastructure in these areas.

Ukraine is receiving support in key areas of the food industry and agriculture through agriculture and forestry projects of the BMEL's Bilateral Cooperation Programme. The focal areas are organic farming as well as education and training. Additional funds will be made available for the new project "German-Ukrainian Technical Dialogue on Sustainable Development of the Fruit and Vegetable Sector" for the years 2023 to 2025. It aims to achieve sustainable structural reconstruction in a key area of Ukraine's food supply. Through the Agricultural Policy Dialogue, we will provide intensive support to Ukraine for its efforts to potentially join the EU.

The Republic of Moldova applied for EU membership directly after the beginning of the Russian attack on Ukraine and at the same time as Ukraine. Through the German-Moldovan Agricultural Policy Dialogue, the BMEL is accompanying the Republic of Moldova as a

new candidate country on its EU reform path in the agricultural sector, including adapting its legal framework to the EU *Acquis communautaire*. Under an institutional partnership between the Moldovan Food Safety Agency and the Lower Saxony State Office for Consumer Protection and Food Safety, government administrative personnel are being trained in applying the EU legal framework in the area of veterinary services and food safety, be it with respect to slaughterhouse inspections or animal disease outbreak prevention.

The Republic of Moldova is also a member of the Regional Rural Development Standing Working Group (SWG) and is therefore a part of the Agricultural Policy Dialogue Southeast Europe, which supports the six countries of the Western Balkans and Moldova in achieving EU integration in the area of agriculture. The common goal of joining the EU has the power to reduce persistent conflicts between countries, to support meeting common challenges and to strengthen European unification. The APD provides technical and financial support to regional working groups in the areas of climate adaptation, soil protection, organic farming, wine, innovation systems and rural development, with a special focus on women and young people.

Representatives of the Ukrainian consumer protection authority during training for oversight of organic farming.





The Ukrainian–German BCP projects also support Ukraine in the process towards EU accession and initiate talks at political level and association level between representatives of Ukraine and the European Union.



PROJECT SYNOPSIS

Projects in Ukraine

Five projects to strengthen the agricultural policy framework conditions in the areas of organic farming, agricultural trade, rural development, land market and vocational training as well as to promote investments in the area of fruit and vegetable cultivation.

COOPERATION

Bilateral Trust Funds,
Bilateral Cooperation Projects

COUNTRY

Ukraine

TIMEFRAME

Project-specific



Minister of Agriculture
Vladimir Bolea from the
Republic of Moldova
and Cem Özdemir from
Germany sign the Joint
Declaration of Intent
for cooperation.

PROJECT SYNOPSIS

Institutional Partnership in the Area of Food Safety between ANSA and LAVES

Establishment of a partnership between the Moldovan Food Safety Agency and the Lower Saxony State Office for Consumer Protection and Food Safety to build capacities in Moldova in the areas of meat inspection, protect against animal diseases and reduce the use of antibiotics.

COOPERATION

Bilateral Institutional Partnership

COUNTRY

Moldova

TIMEFRAME

11/2023 –
12/2024



Southeast Europe is an ideal wine region; the Agricultural Policy Dialogue aims to improve regulation of viticulture.



PROJECT SYNOPSIS

Agricultural Policy Dialogue Southeast Europe

Strengthening of regional cooperation between all the Western Balkan states and Moldova, including in the areas of climate change mitigation, soil health, regulation of viticulture, agricultural knowledge and information systems, rural development and organic farming.

COOPERATION

Bilateral Cooperation Projects

COUNTRY

Southeast Europe

TIMEFRAME

07/2021 – 12/2024



The aid deliveries to Ukraine include urgently needed lab equipment.

PROJECT SYNOPSIS

FAO Emergency Relief Projects in Ukraine

The projects support the establishment of alternative export routes to reduce dependency on the Black Sea ports, improve access to veterinary products and services to prevent and control prevalent veterinary diseases and support the procurement of generators in small and medium-sized agricultural and food processing operations.

COOPERATION

Bilateral Trust
Fund

COUNTRY

Ukraine

TIMEFRAME

08/2022 –
06/2024

Overview of All Projects

Current as of January 2024

Bilateral Cooperation Projects

COUNTRY	PROJECT	SDGs	TIMEFRAME
African Union	Agricultural Policy Dialogue	1, 2, 10, 13, 17	11/2023 – 10/2026
Argentina	German–Argentinian Technical Dialogue on Sustainable Agricultural Innovations	2, 12, 13, 15	11/2021 – 10/2024
Brazil	German–Brazilian Agricultural Policy Dialogue (APD)	2, 12, 13, 15	04/2021 – 06/2024
China	Sino–German Agricultural Centre (DCZ)	2, 12, 13, 17	04/2022 – 03/2025
China	Sino–German Cooperation Project to Develop Animal Breeding in China	2	02/2015 – 12/2024
Colombia	German–Colombian Demonstration and Training Project for Agroecology	1, 2, 8, 12	02/2024 – 12/2026
Côte d'Ivoire	Professionalising Cacao Producers and Their Organisations in Sustainable Cacao Production (PRO-PLANTEURS II)	2, 5, 12	04/2015 – 05/2025
Ethiopia	Contribution to Promoting Sustainable Agricultural Productivity in Ethiopia	2, 6, 12, 13, 15	01/2021 – 10/2024
India	Indo–German Cooperation on Seed Sector Development – Phase 3	2, 1, 5	07/2013 – 04/2024
India	Indo–German Cooperation on Agricultural Market Development	2, 12	08/2021 – 08/2024
Kazakhstan	German Agricultural Training Centre in Kazakhstan (DAZ)	2, 4, 12, 15	11/2010 – 12/2023

COUNTRY	PROJECT	SDGs	TIMEFRAME
Kazakhstan	Development of Competencies for Sustainable Dairy Production	1, 2, 12	11/2019 – 10/2026
Kazakhstan	Kazakh–German Agricultural Policy Dialogue (APD)	2, 12, 15	06/2009 – 01/2026
Moldova	German–Moldovan Agricultural Policy Dialogue	17	11/2023 – 10/2026
Mongolia	German–Mongolian Cooperation Project Sustainable Agriculture (Technical Dialogue) – Phase 4	2, 12, 13	01/2022 – 12/2024
Morocco	German–Moroccan Agriculture and Forestry Dialogue (DIAF) – Phase 2, Component 1: Promoting Organic Farming	2, 12, 13, 15	01/2024 – 12/2026
Morocco	German–Moroccan Agriculture and Forestry Dialogue (DIAF) – Phase 2, Component 2: Promoting Inter-Farm Cooperation in the Agriculture and Forestry Sectors (ÜZAF)	2, 12, 13, 15	01/2024 – 12/2026
Southeast Europe	Agricultural Policy Dialogue Germany–South-east Europe	17	01/2019 – 12/2024
Southern Africa	Strengthening Capacities of SACAU Members in Climate Resilience and Further Topics of Strategic Importance Through Peer Learning and Exchanges	1, 2, 12, 13, 15	11/2021 – 10/2024
Thailand	German–Thai Cooperation Project to Promote sustainable Agricultural Production Systems/ Management through Innovation Networks	12, 13	01/2024 – 12/2026

COUNTRY	PROJECT	SDGs	TIMEFRAME
Turkey	German–Turkish Association Partnership to Strengthen Selected Associations of Agricultural Cooperatives – Phase 2	5, 17	04/2019 – 12/2023
Ukraine	German–Ukrainian Cooperation in Organic Agriculture (COA) – Phase 2	2, 12	09/2020 – 08/2025
Ukraine	Improvement of Education at Agricultural Colleges in Ukraine (FABU) – Phase 2	4	12/2021 – 12/2024
Ukraine	German–Ukrainian Agricultural Policy Dialogue (APD) – Phase 5, Component 1: Agricultural Policy Dialogue	17	01/2022 – 12/2024
Ukraine	German–Ukrainian Technical Dialogue on Sustainable Development of the Fruit and Vegetable Sector	12	01/2023 – 12/2025
Uruguay	German–Uruguayan Technical Dialogue Agriculture	2, 6, 12, 13, 15	11/2023 – 11/2026
Uzbekistan	German–Uzbek Technical Dialogue for Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Agriculture	2, 6, 12, 13, 15	04/2023 – 03/2026
Zambia	German–Zambian Agricultural Knowledge and Training Centre	2, 12, 13, 15	08/2021 – 07/2024

Bilateral Trust Fund

COUNTRY	PROJECT	SDGs	TIMEFRAME
Colombia, Thailand	Scaling Up Capacities for Responsible Governance of Water Tenure in Support of Food Security, Climate Resilience and Social Inclusion	2, 5, 6, 13, 15	11/2023 – 10/2026
Ghana, Cambodia	School Food Nutrition Guidelines and Standards for Safeguarding Children’s and Adolescents’ Right to Food	2, 4	09/2020 – 12/2024
Global	Building Responsible Global Value Chains for the Sustainable Production and Trade of Tropical Fruits	2, 12	12/2019 – 06/2024
Global	Increasing Awareness and Use of CFS Policy Outcomes on the Ground	2, 5, 17	01/2024 – 12/2024
Global	Supporting the Establishment of the Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation (FAST) Partnership	13	10/2023 – 03/2025
Mauritania, Sierra Leone	Promoting Inclusivity for Improved Local Tenure Governance (VGGT)	1, 2, 5, 10	06/2023 – 05/2026
Turkey	Rural Revive: Rebuilding Rural Communities Through Cooperative Movement	2, 12	01/2024 – 06/2024
Ukraine	Strengthening Animal Health in Ukraine	2	11/2022 – 06/2024
Ukraine	Emergency Livelihood and Energy Assistance for Vulnerable Farmers and Small/Medium-Scale Agro-Processing Industries in Newly Accessible and Other Conflict-Affected Areas of Ukraine	2	01/2023 – 04/2024

Research Cooperation Projects

COUNTRY	PROJECT	SDGs	TIMEFRAME
Benin, Kenya	Enhancing Women's Agency in Navigating Changing Food Environments to Improve Child Nutrition in African Drylands – NaviNut with 2 Subprojects	1, 2, 5, 12, 17	09/2020 – 07/2024
India	NutriAIDE – Building Smart Food Environments for Improved Nutrition – 3 Subprojects	2, 4, 9, 12, 17	07/2021 – 02/2025
Kenya	Development and Implementation of Sustainable Strategies to Improve Food Safety and Retain Nutritional Values by Reducing Fungal Infestation and Aflatoxin Contamination in the Food Chain in Kenya as a Model Region for Sub-Saharan Africa (AflaZ) – with 3 Subprojects	2, 3	10/2018 – 02/2024
Kenya	Set-Up of a Solar Cooling and Drying System for Milkfish (Chanos chanos) and Kimarawali (Stolephorus delectatus) – SolCoolDry – with 2 Subprojects	2, 9, 12, 17	09/2018 – 03/2024
Malaysia, Ghana, Tanzania, South Africa	Shaping Food Environments in Transitioning Economies for Sustainable and Healthy Diets – FETE	2, 4, 9, 12, 17	01/2023 – 09/2026
Mozambi- que	Strengthening the Resilience of the Rural Food Environment in the Context of Disaster Risk and Climate Change in Mozambique – FEMOZ with 2 Subprojects	1, 2, 3, 13, 17	03/2021 – 12/2024
South Africa	Food Environments in Africa: Addressing Malnutrition Using a Syndemics Approach – Food-SAMSA	2, 12, 17	11/2021 – 05/2025
Tanzania	Tackling the Triple Burden of Malnutrition Through Changes in Dietary and Physical Activity Behaviour: An Urban–Rural Comparison in Tanzania – FoCoActive, Subproject 1	2, 12, 17	07/2022 – 09/2025
Vietnam, Myanmar	Nutrition Intervention Forecasting and Monitoring – NIFAM	2, 17	07/2022 – 10/2025

Innovation and Transformation Dialogue

COUNTRY	PROJECT	SDGs	TIMEFRAME
Argentina	Transformation Dialogue on the German Act on Corporate Due Diligence Obligations in Supply Chains and to Prepare Argentina for the New EU Regulation on Deforestation-Free Products	2, 12, 13, 15	06/2023 – 12/2023
Brazil	Innovation Dialogue to Introduce Duckweed as an Ecological and Plant-Based Protein Alternative	1, 2, 12, 14	06/2023 – 12/2023
China	Sustainable Use and Management of Agrobiodiversity as a Contribution to Transformation to Climate-Resilient Food Systems and Innovative Promotion of Rural Regions – Establishment of a Bilateral Network	2, 12, 13, 17	10/2023 – 12/2024
Global	Transformation through Human Rights: A Competence Hub for the Right to Food (ITD Human Rights)	2	11/2022 – 12/2025
India	International Exchange of Experiences on the Expansion of the Cultivation, Use and Processing of Millet as a Climate-Resilient Plant and to Strengthen Balanced Diets and Agrobiodiversity	12, 13, 17	08/2023 – 12/2023
Morocco	German–Moroccan Agriculture and Forestry Dialogue (DIAF): Innovation and Transformation Dialogue	12, 17	08/2023 – 12/2023
Western Balkans	Balkan Food Summit with the Title “Importance of Agrobiodiversity and Food System Transformation”	12, 17	05/2023 – 06/2023

Bilateral Institutional Partnerships

COUNTRY	PROJECT	SDGs	TIMEFRAME
Moldova	Institutional Partnership in the Area of Food Safety between ANSA and LAVES	17	11/2023 – 12/2024

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