



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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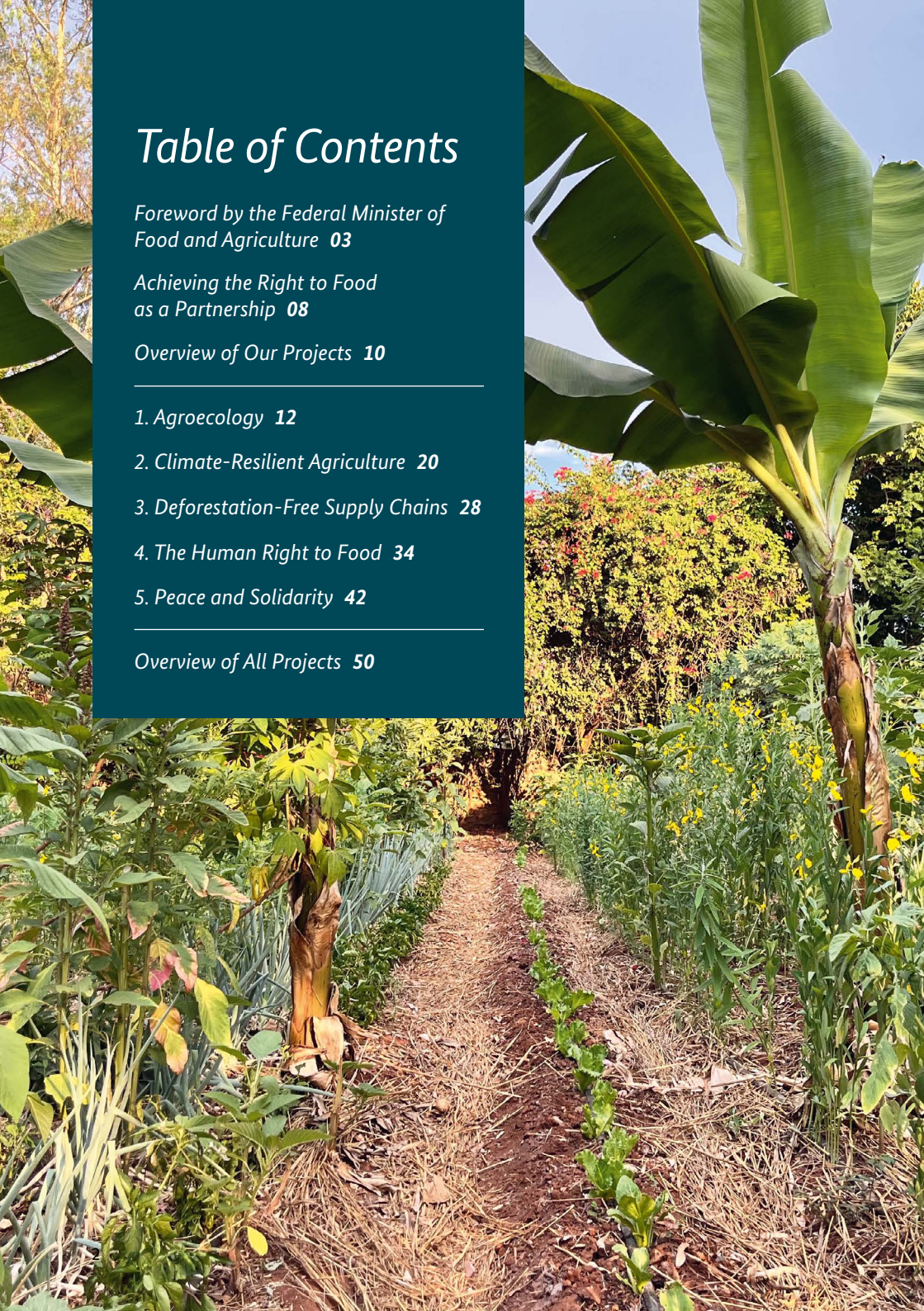
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**Dear readers,**

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, and 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 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 in terms of their ecological and social sustainability and their climate resilience.
- **Participation by all groups of society:** We seek to promote approaches that in particular involve women and young people in the development of farming and marketing systems, as well as disadvantaged groups such as indigenous population groups. 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 as well as 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 food sovereignty 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 the co-creation of catalysing research, which requires 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 going for it!**

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 the human right to food.*

Reaching this goal requires a social, ecological and economic transformation within global food systems and 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 as partners in the areas of generating knowledge (research), education (basic and advanced training), 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 combatting hunger and poverty as well as fair, rules-based trade. We work in accordance with the principle that the plate has priority over the fuel tank and the feeding trough 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** in the sense of SDG 17, we work on legal, scientific, technical and societal challenges to agricultural and food policy. The most important implementation instrument: 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 increased 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.

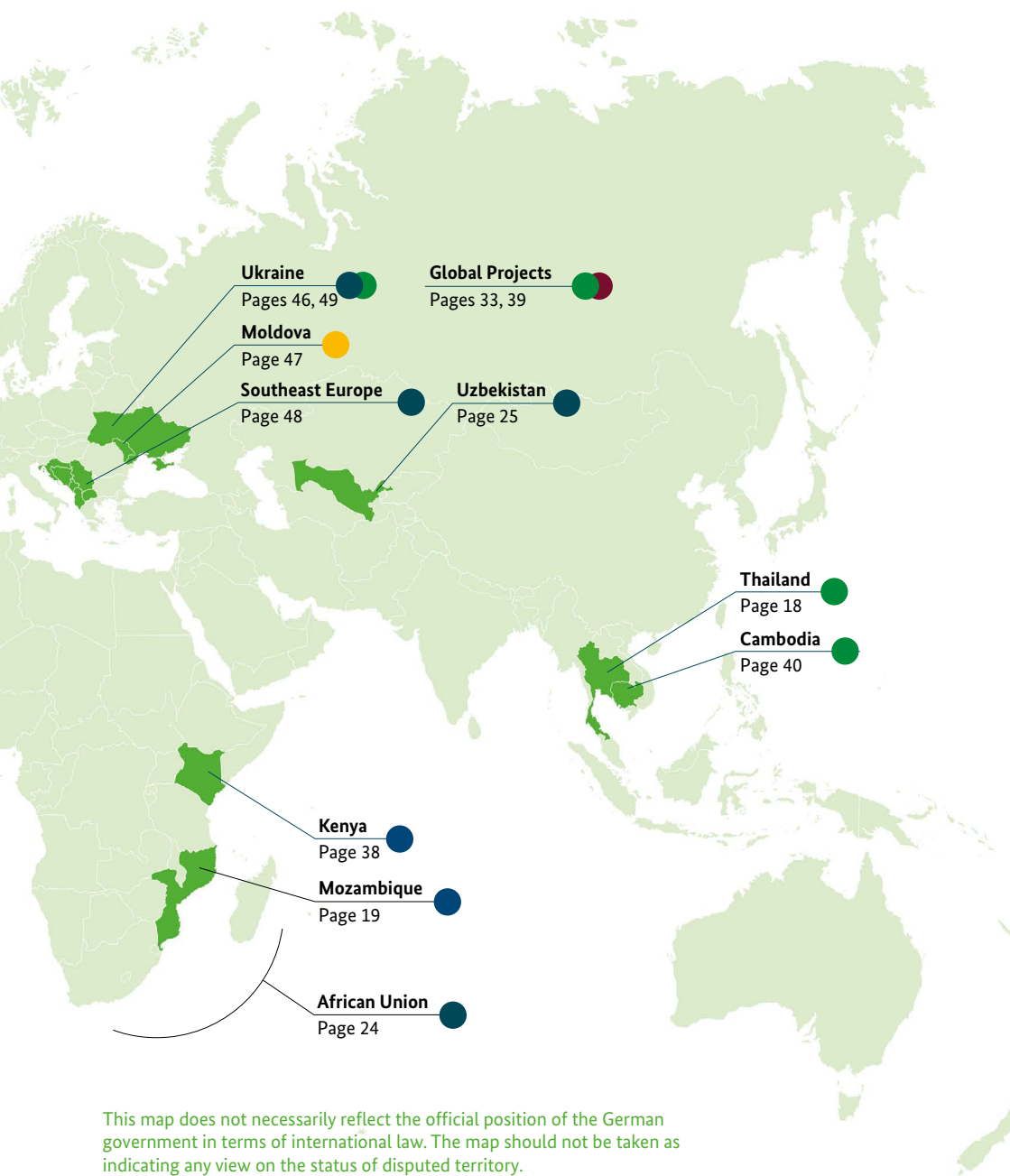
# Our Projects

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

A comprehensive list of all projects can be found at the end of this Project Letter.







**Ukraine**  
Pages 46, 49

**Global Projects**  
Pages 33, 39

**Moldova**  
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**Southeast Europe**  
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**Uzbekistan**  
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**Thailand**  
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**Kenya**  
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**Mozambique**  
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**African Union**  
Page 24

This map does not necessarily reflect the official position of the German government in terms of international law. The map should not be taken as indicating any view on the status of disputed territory.



A farm under agroecological management in Colombia.



A lush, diverse garden scene with various plants, flowers, and trees. The foreground is filled with green foliage and small yellow and pink flowers. In the middle ground, there are larger green plants and a cluster of orange flowers. The background features tall, thin trees and a glimpse of a blue sky with light clouds.

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 will 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.

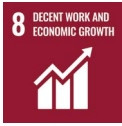
The protection of bees is a relevant aspect of the approach of agroecology; it is included in the cooperation between AGROSAVIA and the JKI.



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 Bilateral Trust Fund (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 Bilateral Cooperation Projects (BCP) 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 working together in the “German–Uruguayan Technical Dialogue on Agriculture” to examine 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 as well as 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.

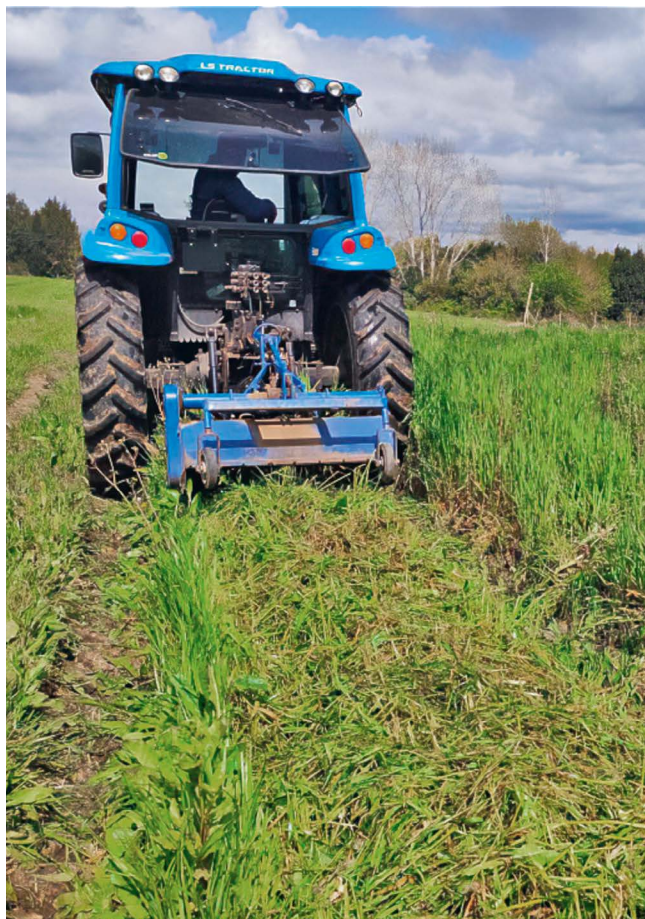
PROJECT SYNOPSIS

**German–Colombian Demonstration and Training Project for Agroecology**

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

COOPERATION	COUNTRY	TIMEFRAME
Bilateral Cooperation Projects	Colombia	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 on Agriculture

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 Ribáuè District, Nampula Province.

PROJECT SYNOPSIS

## Research Project FEMOZ

Strengthening the resilience of the rural food environment in the context of disaster risk and climate change in Mozambique.

COOPERATION  
Bilateral Cooperation Projects

COUNTRY  
Mozambique

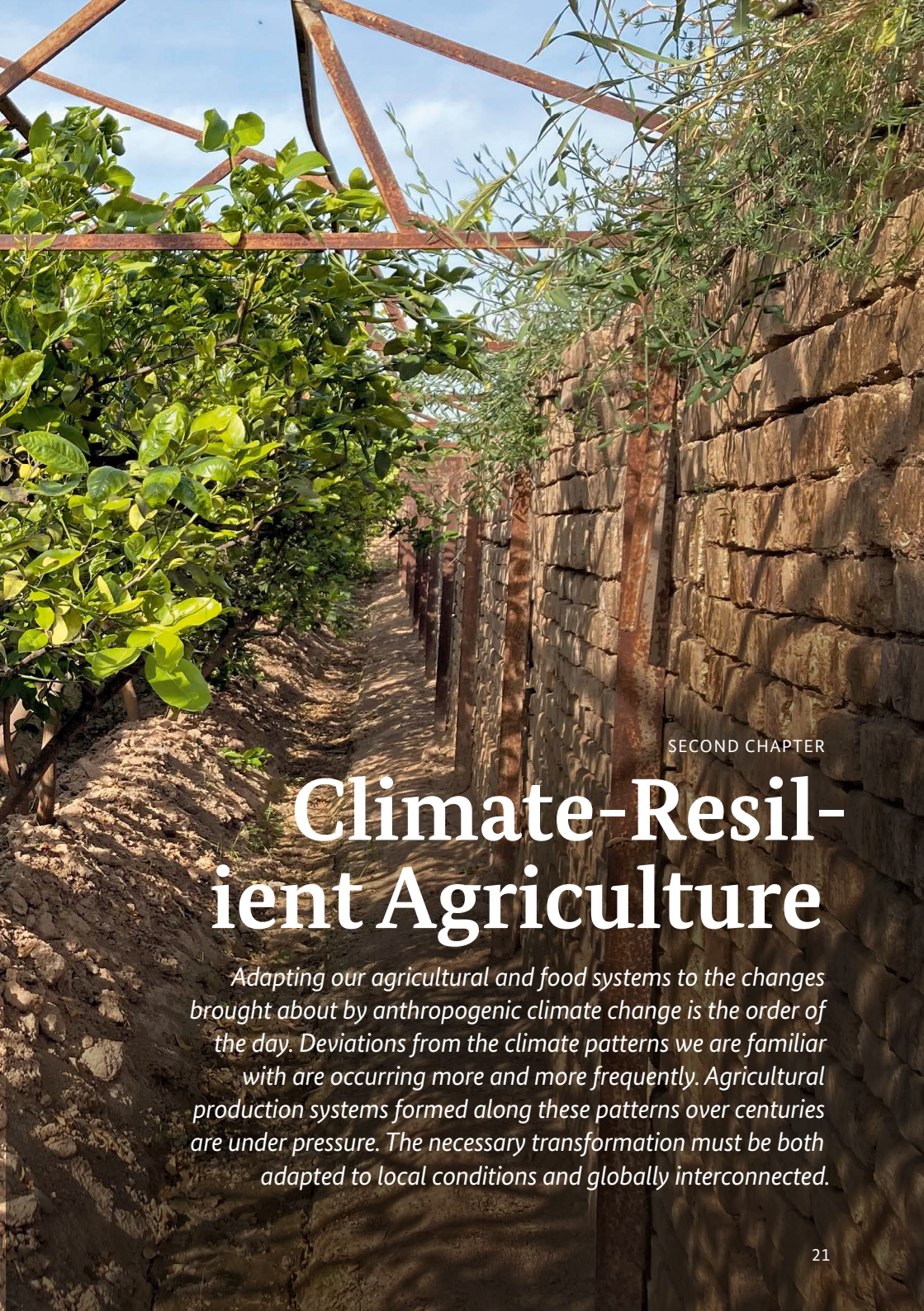
TIMEFRAME  
03/2021 – 12/2024





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



A photograph of a terraced agricultural field. In the foreground, there is a stone wall made of stacked, rectangular stones. To the left of the wall, there is a metal trellis structure made of rusted metal beams, with green leafy plants growing on it. The ground is a dirt path or terrace, and the background shows more of the field and a clear blue sky.

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 agricultural and food systems and to make it more inclusive.

The starting point for the new flagship project of the bilateral cooperation project is the Agricultural Policy Dialogue (APD) between the African Union (AU) and the BMEL. Working with the AU Commission, the APD is to develop guidelines for climate-resilient agriculture, among other topics, to inform national policy on a pilot basis at the level of selected AU member states, as part of an implementation strategy. The aim is to make 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 future food security in the region, new seeds adapted to local conditions and regenerative practices in feed cultivation are being developed and tested. These are intended to promote the resiliency of agricultural systems in the face of increasingly extreme weather conditions, 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 the national level in pilot countries.

COOPERATION	COUNTRY	TIMEFRAME
Bilateral Cooperation Projects	Countries of the African Union	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





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) that entered 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 with the Amazon and is also economically reliant on exporting agricultural products. In our joint Agricultural Policy Dialogue with the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and also in the future with the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Agriculture, we will seek a common understanding concerning deforestation and assist in 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 inhumane 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 bioeconomy sector.



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:  
04/2021 –  
06/2024



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



#### PROJECT SYNOPSIS

### 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

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 on 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

### BTF “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 Bilateral Trust Fund (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 – 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 Mauritania and Sierra Leone. The project “ScaleWat” aims to promote more just and 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 as part 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 the national level. To this end, civil-society and indigenous organisations from partner countries are advised on human rights and strengthened in their efforts to introduce concrete proposals for improving implementation of the right to food and 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 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

Using 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 levels.

#### 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 Meals

Improving 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

Promoting gender-equitable land management and collective measures to raise awareness about land rights, as well as strengthening local institutions.

#### COOPERATION

Bilateral Trust  
Fund

#### COUNTRY

Mauritania &  
Sierra Leone

#### TIMEFRAME

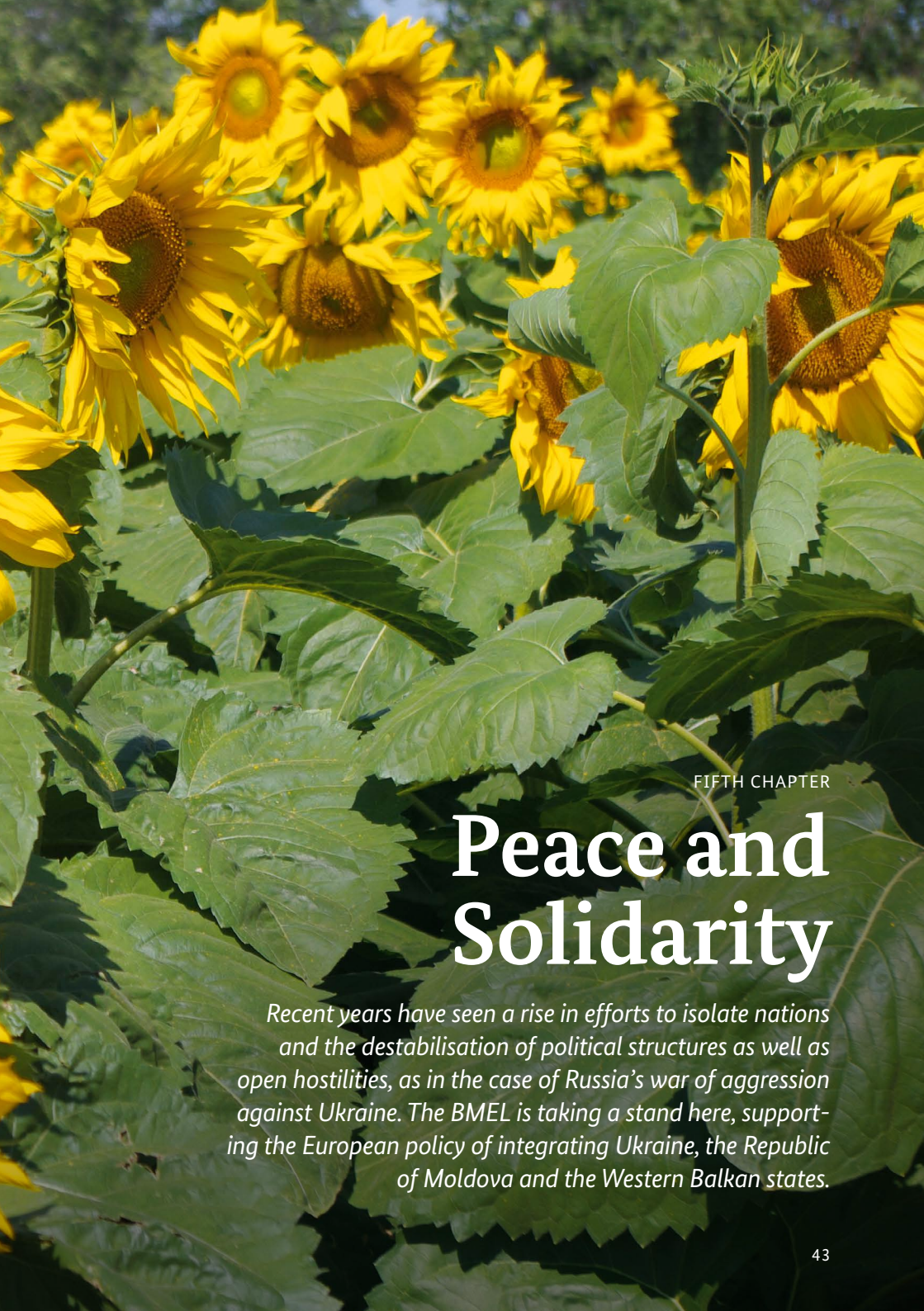
06/2023 –  
05/2026





A sunflower field  
in Ukraine.





FIFTH CHAPTER

# Peace and Solidarity

*Recent years have seen a rise in efforts to isolate nations 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" coordination centre for food donations has delivered food donated by the German food industry and other donor organisations 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 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 projects under the BMEL's Bilateral Cooperation Programme in agriculture and forestry. 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 in regard 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 the political level and the 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

Supporting the establishment of alternative export routes to reduce dependency on the Black Sea ports, improving access to veterinary products and services to prevent and control prevalent veterinary diseases and supporting 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
<b>African Union</b>	Agricultural Policy Dialogue between the African Union (AU) and Germany	1, 2, 10, 13, 17	11/2023 – 10/2026
<b>Argentina</b>	German–Argentinian Technical Dialogue on Sustainable Agricultural Innovations	2, 12, 13, 15	11/2021 – 10/2024
<b>Brazil</b>	German–Brazilian Agricultural Policy Dialogue (APD)	2, 12, 13, 15	04/2021 – 06/2024
<b>China</b>	Sino–German Agricultural Centre (DCZ)	2, 12, 13, 17	04/2022 – 03/2025
<b>China</b>	Sino–German Cooperation Project to Develop Animal Breeding in China	2	01/2022 – 12/2024
<b>Colombia</b>	German–Colombian Demonstration and Training Project for Agroecology	1, 2, 8, 12	02/2024 – 12/2026
<b>Côte d’Ivoire</b>	Professionalising Cacao Producers and Their Organisations in Sustainable Cacao Production (PRO-PLANTEURS II)	2, 5, 12	04/2015 – 05/2025
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Contribution to Promoting Sustainable Agricultural Productivity in Ethiopia	2, 6, 12, 13, 15	01/2021 – 10/2024
<b>India</b>	Indo–German Cooperation on Seed Sector Development – Phase 3	2, 1, 5	07/2013 – 04/2024
<b>India</b>	Indo–German Cooperation on Agricultural Market Development	2, 12	08/2021 – 08/2024



COUNTRY	PROJECT	SDGs	TIMEFRAME
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	Development of Competencies for Sustainable Dairy Production	1, 2, 12	11/2019 – 10/2026
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	Kazakh–German Agricultural Policy Dialogue (APD)	2, 12, 15	06/2009 – 01/2026
<b>Moldova</b>	German–Moldovan Agricultural Policy Dialogue	17	11/2023 – 10/2026
<b>Mongolia</b>	German–Mongolian Cooperation Project Sustainable Agriculture (Technical Dialogue) – Phase 4	2, 12, 13	01/2022 – 12/2024
<b>Morocco</b>	German–Moroccan Agriculture and Forestry Dialogue (DIAF) – Phase 2, Component 1: Promoting Organic Farming	2, 12, 13, 15	01/2024 – 12/2026
<b>Morocco</b>	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
<b>Southeast Europe</b>	Agricultural Policy Dialogue Germany–South-east Europe	17	01/2019 – 12/2024
<b>Southern Africa</b>	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
<b>Thailand</b>	German–Thai Cooperation Project to Promote Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems/ Management Through Innovation Networks	12, 13	01/2024 – 12/2026

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

## Bilateral Trust Fund

COUNTRY	PROJECT	SDGs	TIMEFRAME
<b>Colombia, Thailand</b>	Scaling Up Capacities for Responsible Governance of Water Tenure in Support of Food Security, Climate Resilience and Social Inclusion “Scale Wat”	2, 5, 6, 13, 15	11/2023 – 10/2026
<b>Ghana, Cambodia</b>	School Food Nutrition Guidelines and Standards for Safeguarding Children’s and Adolescents’ Right to Food	2, 4	09/2020 – 12/2024
<b>Global</b>	Building Responsible Global Value Chains for the Sustainable Production and Trade of Tropical Fruits	2, 12	12/2019 – 06/2024
<b>Global</b>	Increasing Awareness and Use of CFS Policy Outcomes on the Ground	2, 5, 17	01/2024 – 12/2024
<b>Global</b>	Supporting the Establishment of the Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation (FAST) Partnership	13	10/2023 – 03/2025
<b>Mauritania, Sierra Leone</b>	Promoting Inclusivity for Improved Local Tenure Governance (VGGT)	1, 2, 5, 10	06/2023 – 05/2026
<b>Turkey</b>	Rural Revive: Rebuilding Rural Communities Through Cooperative Movement	2, 12	01/2024 – 06/2024
<b>Ukraine</b>	Strengthening Animal Health in Ukraine	2	11/2022 – 06/2024
<b>Ukraine</b>	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
<b>Benin, Kenya</b>	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
<b>India</b>	NutriAIDE – Building Smart Food Environments for Improved Nutrition – 3 Subprojects	2, 4, 9, 12, 17	07/2021 – 02/2025
<b>Kenya</b>	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
<b>Kenya</b>	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
<b>Malaysia, Ghana, Tanzania, South Africa</b>	Shaping Food Environments in Transitioning Economies for Sustainable and Healthy Diets – FETE	2, 4, 9, 12, 17	01/2023 – 09/2026
<b>Mozambi- que</b>	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
<b>South Africa</b>	Food Environments in Africa: Addressing Malnutrition Using a Syndemics Approach – Food-SAMSA	2, 12, 17	11/2021 – 05/2025
<b>Tanzania</b>	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
<b>Vietnam, Myanmar</b>	Nutrition Intervention Forecasting and Monitoring – NIFAM	2, 17	07/2022 – 10/2025

## Innovation and Transformation Dialogue

COUNTRY	PROJECT	SDGs	TIMEFRAME
<b>Argentina</b>	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
<b>Brazil</b>	Innovation Dialogue to Introduce Duckweed as an Ecological and Plant-Based Protein Alternative	1, 2, 12, 14	06/2023 – 12/2023
<b>China</b>	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
<b>Global</b>	Transformation through Human Rights: A Competence Hub for the Right to Food (ITD Human Rights)	2	11/2022 – 12/2025
<b>India</b>	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
<b>Morocco</b>	German–Moroccan Agriculture and Forestry Dialogue (DIAF): Innovation and Transformation Dialogue	12, 17	08/2023 – 12/2023
<b>Western Balkans</b>	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
<b>Moldova</b>	Institutional Partnership in the Area of Food Safety between ANSA and LAVES	17	11/2023 – 12/2024

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