



G7 JAPAN 2023

G7 FOOD SECURITY WORKING GROUP

Financial Report on Food Security and Nutrition 2021

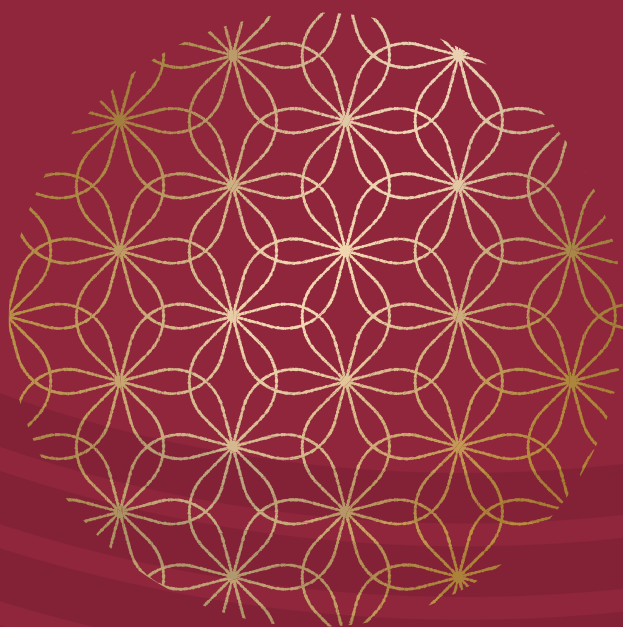




Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Japanese G7 Presidency	4
Methodology	5
Canada	8
France	12
Germany	16
Italy	21
Japan	25
United Kingdom	29
United States	33
European Union	38



Introduction

At the 2015 Summit in Elmau/Germany, the G7 committed to work with partner countries and international actors aiming to lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. To support this commitment, the G7 adopted a “Broader Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach” (in the **Annex** to the 2015 G7 Leader’s Declaration) and launched an annual reporting process to track progress towards the Elmau commitment via the G7 Financial Report on Food Security and Nutrition (“Elmau Financial Report”). The G7 Food Security Working Group (FSWG) is the custodian of this Commitment submits required data the annual Elmau Financial Report and will continue to do so at least until 2030. Some of the associated Elmau Financial Report progress indicators already developed under Germany’s G7 Presidency in 2015 were included in the **Ise-Shima Progress Report**, published under Japan’s G7 Presidency in 2016. The first Financial Report on Food Security and Nutrition was published by the Italian G7 Presidency in 2017. Four more reports followed, published by the **Canadian G7 Presidency in 2018**, by the **French G7 Presidency in 2019** and by the **UK G7 Presidency in 2021**, with the latter covering both the 2020 as well as the 2021 reports and **German G7 presidency in 2022**.



Japanese G7 Presidency





In 2021, the reference year of this report, the G7 countries recognized the rise in poverty, hunger and malnutrition globally, noting the exacerbating role of the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, economic shocks, biodiversity loss and increased conflict, and agreed further actions are needed to reverse these trends and strengthen global food systems. They also reaffirmed their commitment to the Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach made at Elmau in 2015. Compared to USD 8.8 billion in 2015, when the Elmau Financial Report began tracking the G7 countries' supports, the amount in 2021 was USD 11.9 billion, showing the scaled-up efforts of the G7. Approximately 50% of these resources are directed towards sub-Saharan African countries.

The global food security situation in 2023 continued to be deeply concerning. Multiple risks posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, soaring energy prices, climate change and armed conflicts have all contributed to disorder and disruption in food supply chains in recent years, which have been threatening global food security including nutrition. Russia's aggression against Ukraine has further aggravated the situation surrounding food security around the world.




Against this background and to work together to strengthen global food security, the G7 jointly with the partner countries invited to the Hiroshima Summit in May 2023 issued the "Hiroshima Action Statement for Resilient Global Food Security." The statement illustrated that realizing global food security and achieving zero-hunger require both responses to the immediate food security crisis and medium- and long-term efforts to build resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems. The statement listed collective actions to respond to the immediate food security crisis; to prepare for and prevent future food security crises by enhancing market transparency and preparedness for food and nutrition crises and by developing a shared understanding of recommended crisis-time actions; to realize resilient global food security and nutrition for all by increasing efforts to achieve zero-hunger (SDG 2) and to ensure access to food and nutrition for all those in need, promoting and cooperating on achievement of resilient, sustainable and productive agriculture and food systems, and promoting innovation and technology and introducing them at every stage in food systems. The G7 will continue to cooperate with a wider international community to strengthen global food security and nutrition.

Methodology

This report includes data on bilateral and multilateral financial commitments, and disbursements in the food security and nutrition sectors for the year 2021, using a combination of OECD/DAC validated data and self-reported data for each of the G7 members. Indicators and a common **Financial Reporting Methodology** used in this report have been developed throughout the previous G7 presidencies.




Indicator	Definition
<p>2.1</p>  <p>Percentage of G7 member programmes on agriculture and rural development that include objectives and expected results to increase the incomes of smallholder farmers</p> <p>Data Source: <i>G7 self-reporting by G7 members</i></p>	<p>Number of committed G7 agriculture and Rural development programmes (CRS Code 311, 32161, 312, 313, 43040) in partner countries with objectives and expected results to increase incomes of smallholders</p> <p>Divided by Total number of G7 agriculture and Rural development programmes (CRS Code 311, 32161, 312, 313, 43040); Multiplied by 100</p>
<p>2.2</p>  <p>Percentage of resources committed to agriculture that include specific gender objectives</p> <p>Data Source: <i>OECD DAC database (OECD Stat)</i></p>	<p>Volume of commitments dedicated to CRS Code 310 (i.e. 311, 312, 313) that is targeted at gender equality and women's empowerment (OECD DAC marker for Gender equality and women's empowerment 1 or 2), divided by total volume of commitments dedicated to CRS Code 310 (i.e. 311, 312, 313); Multiplied by 100</p>
<p>2.3</p>  <p>G7 donors' performance standards for ODA-supported investment instruments are reviewed to be aligned with the VGGT and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems</p> <p>Data Source: <i>Self-reporting by G7 members</i></p>	<p>Performance standards for ODA-supported investment instruments are reviewed to be aligned with the VGGT and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Ag and Food Systems.</p>
<p>2.4a</p>  <p>Percentage of resources committed to agriculture that include climate adaptation and/or mitigation objectives</p> <p>Data Source: <i>OECD DAC database (OECD stat)</i></p>	<p>Volume of commitments dedicated to CRS Code 310 (i.e. 311, 312, 313) that is targeted at climate adaptation and / or mitigation (OECD DAC marker climate change adaptation 1 or 2; mitigation 1 or 2), divided by total volume of commitments dedicated to CRS Code 310 (i.e. 311, 312, 313); Multiplied by 100</p>



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

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



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



Indicator	Thresholds	
2.1	Percentage of G7 member programmes on agriculture and rural development that include objectives and expected results to increase the incomes of smallholder farmers	
	92 programmes / 167 programmes	★ less than 25%
	55%	★★ 25-50%
	★★★	★★★★ more than 50%
2.2	Percentage of resources committed to agriculture that include specific gender objectives	
	Marker 1: USD million 236.44 / 296.02 = 79.88%	★ less than 30% with Marker 1 and 2*
	Marker 2: USD million 48.19 / 296.02 = 16.28%	★★ 30-50% with Marker 1 and 2, with more than 0% with Marker 2 ("Principal")
	★★★	★★★★ more than 50% with Marker 1 and 2, with at least 5% with Marker 2 ("Principal")
Note/Remark:		
* 96% of Canada's agri-food investments have significant or principal targeting to gender equality objectives, with 16% having principal focus on gender equality objectives.		
2.3	G7 donors' performance standards for ODA-supported investment instruments are reviewed to be aligned with the VGGT and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems	
	★	★ No review of consistency with VGGT and the Principles*
		★★ Review process started and ongoing
		★★★ Review has taken place and standards are aligned with the VGGT
		★★★★ ... and the Principles
Note/Remark:		
* Canada's food security investments are not reviewed against the VGGT or Principles		
2.4	Percentage of resources committed to agriculture that include climate adaptation and/or mitigation objectives	
	Adaptation 1+2: USD million 254.01 / 296.02 = 86%	★ less than 20% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	Mitigation 1+2: USD million 159.93 / 296.02 = 54%	★★ 20-40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	★★★	★★★★ more than 40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2



Indicator	Thresholds
2.4b	Short qualitative paragraph setting out progress on Sustainable Agriculture investments based on outcomes such as the 10 Core Performance Criteria & 5 Advanced Criteria of the FAO’s TAPE tool, agreed by G7 FSWG in 2021



Narrative paragraph:

Canada’s investments in agri-food systems are guided by the Feminist International Assistance Policy and support objectives related to FAO’s TAPE tool. In 2021, Canada addressed sustainability through various initiatives focused on agricultural production, natural resource management and agri-food value chain development. Canada’s investments into these agri-food initiatives delivered outcomes on several international development priorities including agri-food systems resilience, gender equality, climate action, biodiversity and economic growth. Key examples include:

Canada supports sustainable land management and land restoration through the **Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Fund**. The fund seeks to restore 350,000 hectares of degraded land, facilitate 70,000 jobs for vulnerable populations, and reduce 25 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent in developing countries. Canada provided an unconditionally repayable contribution of \$53.1 million to the fund in support of sustainable land management and restoration projects in developing countries including investments in sustainable agriculture, sustainable forestry, and other LDN-related sectors, such as green infrastructure and ecotourism. Recognizing that like poverty, desertification affects women and girls disproportionately, LDN Fund projects work to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment in alignment with Canada’s Feminist International Assistance Policy and the UNCCD’s 2018 Gender Action Plan. LDN Fund projects promote women’s empowerment by increasing women’s voice and leadership in cooperatives and farming businesses, building capacity for women-owned businesses, and increasing women’s decision-making power and access to key resources.

Canada also invests in initiatives focused on sustainable agricultural productivity and resilience. The **Targeted Support for Irrigated Land and Nutrition Opportunities (ACTION) project** (\$44.6 million, 2021-2027) is a food security initiative that seeks to strengthen the resilience of poor, rural populations in Mali, most notably women and youth, and improve their economic, food and nutritional security through climate-smart agricultural and irrigation practices. It aims to sustainably increase agricultural productivity and production in target regions such as Koulikoro, Mopti and Kayes.

Women’s empowerment is central to Canada’s support to agri-food systems. In partnership with **SOCODEVI**, Canada supports rural women’s economic empowerment and promotes sustainable agricultural production by focusing on initiatives that strengthen women cooperatives and their participation in value chains as seen through the *SABORES de Honduras: Empowering Women and Youth in Coffee and Honey Value Chains* (\$10.7 million, 2021-2027) project and the *Improving Access to Agricultural Insurance in the Casamance Region in Senegal* (\$9.7 million, 2021-2026) project. Both projects support grassroot women’s cooperatives in diversifying their economic activities and creating sustainable services to meet their distinct needs and priorities. They also contribute to the economic recovery and resilience of women farmers and other vulnerable groups through innovative and climate-smart approaches in response to socioeconomic and climatic shocks exasperated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Canada’s investments into sustainability in agri-food systems are grounded in feminist approaches and support the resilience and empowerment of women and other vulnerable groups, the strengthening of agricultural markets, the restoration of critical ecosystems and production areas, and the adoption of innovative and climate-smart approaches.



Indicator	Thresholds
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2.5	Resources committed to nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions
	Nutrition specific: USD million 115.78 (+6.6%) ☆☆ Same level as 2015
	Nutrition sensitive: USD million 1,248 (-1.9%) ☆☆☆ Increase in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
	☆☆ ☆ Decrease in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015

2.6	G7 strategic focus to strengthen linkages between short-, medium- and long-term food security and nutrition support/programmes and to enhance transition between relief and development
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	☆ ☆ No strategy*
	☆☆ Process of strategy development ongoing
	☆☆☆ Strategy developed and being implemented

Note/Remark:

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

2.7	G7 governments have provided technical support and/or funding to improve and/or expand capacities to collect, analyze, and/or use food security and nutrition indicators in support of SDG2 targets
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	☆ ☆ No programmes*
	☆☆ Programmes under definition
	☆☆☆ Programmes ongoing

Note/Remark:

* Canada does not have specific capacity building programmes for food security indicators or statistics

Indicator	Items
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3.1	G7 members Direct Assistance for agriculture, fishing, food security and nutrition
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	(3.1a) Total Disbursement: USD million 690.63	Worldwide (CRS code: USD)	
		311:	247.2 million
		313:	6.6 million
		32161:	3.8 million
		520:	14.7 million
		72040:	302.6 million
		12240:	115.8 million
		Sub-Saharan Africa (CRS code: USD)	
		311:	60.0 million
		313:	0.7 million
		32161:	1.8 million
		520:	14.7 million
		72040:	145.1 million
		12240:	32.8 million

3.2	G7 members other assistance with explicit objectives to improve people's food security and/or nutrition
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	(3.2a) USD million 87.18
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Indicator	Imputed % of core contributions to agriculture, food security & nutrition	USD Million	
3.2b			
	FAO	Core (92%)	11.2
	WFP	Core (91%)	19.9
	WHO	Core (2%)	10.0
	UNICEF	Core (11%)	12.9
	CGIAR	Core (55%)	8.0
	IFAD	Core (82%)	39.9
		WB Core (2%)	364.8
	WORLD BANK GROUP*	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (Public Sector Window)	–
		IFC (Private Sector Window and Agribusiness Investment)	–
	AFDB	Core (12%)	126.6
	ADB	Core (8%)	24.0
	IDB	Core (2%)	5.0
	EBRD	Core (2%)	–
	OTHERS		–
TOTAL		622.30	





Indicator	Thresholds	
2.1	Percentage of G7 member programmes on agriculture and rural development that include objectives and expected results to increase the incomes of smallholder farmers	
	35 programmes / 76 programmes	★ less than 25%
	46%	★★ 25-50%
	★★★	★★★★ more than 50%
2.2	Percentage of resources committed to agriculture that include specific gender objectives	
	Marker 1: USD million 149 / 427 = 35%	★ less than 30% with Marker 1 and 2
	Marker 2: USD million 9 / 427 = 0,02%	★★ 30-50% with Marker 1 and 2, with more than 0% with Marker 2 ("Principal")
	★★★	★★★★ more than 50% with Marker 1 and 2, with at least 5% with Marker 2 ("Principal")
2.3	G7 donors' performance standards for ODA-supported investment instruments are reviewed to be aligned with the VGGT and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems	
	★★★	★ No review of consistency with VGGT and the Principles
		★★ Review process started and ongoing
		★★★★ Review has taken place and standards are aligned with the VGGT
		★★★★ ... and the Principles
2.4	Percentage of resources committed to agriculture that include climate adaptation and/or mitigation objectives	
	Adaptation 1+2: USD million 196 / 420 = 47%	★ less than 20% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	Mitigation 1+2: USD million 111 / 420 = 26%	★★ 20-40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	★★★★	★★★★ more than 40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2




Indicator	Thresholds	
2.4b	Short qualitative paragraph setting out progress on Sustainable Agriculture investments based on outcomes such as the 10 Core Performance Criteria & 5 Advanced Criteria of the FAO's TAPE tool, agreed by G7 FSWG in 2021	
	Narrative paragraph: France supports FAO Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE) indicators which have been developed with the contribution of our French research organisms. TAPE indicators illustrate that agroecology is a holistic and context-specific approach acting on the three dimensions of sustainability: the environmental one as well as the economic and the social ones.	
	In its international strategy for food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture (2019-2024), France promotes agroecology and alignment of its development projects with the Paris agreement, in support of sustainable food systems, with particular emphasis placed on family farmers. Alongside, France also targets in its ODA the structuring of sustainable agri-food value chains to promote the creation of decent jobs in rural areas, with particular attention given to youth and women, as well as the resilience of vulnerable populations. Public investments in agriculture, food security and nutrition is also answering to two general commitments made by France: 50% of its ODA funding volume is gender responsive or sensitive by the end of this year (see France's international strategy on gender equality (2018–2022) and 100% alignment of French development Agency's financial commitments with the Paris agreement by the end of this year (taken in 2017).	
Among other achievements, 2020 French Development Agency's bilateral commitments allowed to support directly (i) 463 000 family farms to increase their competitiveness and (ii) 18,000 family farms to perform their transition toward agroecological systems . In 2021, France also contributed 10MEUR to the European initiative DESIRA supporting research and the dissemination on innovation notably on agroecology in developing countries.		
2.5	Resources committed to nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions	
	Nutrition specific: non available	★ Decrease in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
	Nutrition sensitive: USD million 25 (+11%)	★★★ Same level as 2015
	★★★★	★★★★ Increase in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
2.6	G7 strategic focus to strengthen linkages between short-, medium- and long-term food security and nutrition support/programmes and to enhance transition between relief and development	
	★★★★	★ No strategy
		★★ Process of strategy development ongoing
		★★★★ Strategy developed and being implemented
2.7	G7 governments have provided technical support and/or funding to improve and/or expand capacities to collect, analyze, and/or use food security and nutrition indicators in support of SDG2 targets	
	★★★★	★ No programmes
		★★ Programmes under definition
		★★★★ Programmes ongoing



Indicator	Items	
3.1	G7 members Direct Assistance for agriculture, fishing, food security and nutrition	
 (3.1a) Total Disbursement: USD million 705	Worldwide (CRS code:USD)	
	311:	572 million
	313:	6 million
	32161:	0.01 million
	520:	67 million
	72040:	35 million
	12240:	27 million
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		Sub-Saharan Africa (CRS code:USD)
	311:	208 million
	313:	5 million
	32161:	-
	520:	46 million
	72040:	5 million
12240:	12 million	
3.2	G7 members other assistance with explicit objectives to improve people’s food security and/or nutrition	
 (3.2a) USD million 181		







Indicator	Imputed % of core contributions to agriculture, food security & nutrition	USD Million	
3.2b			
	FAO ^A	Core (92%)	16.85
	WFP ^B	Core (91%)	14.53
	WHO	Core (2%)	0.63
	UNICEF	Core (11%)	1.89
	CGIAR	Core (55%)	2.60
	IFAD	Core (82%)	11.31
	WORLD BANK GROUP	WB Core (2%)	10.74
		Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (Public Sector Window)	–
		IFC (Private Sector Window and Agribusiness Investment)	–
	AFDB	Core (12%)	7.37
	ADB	Core (8%)	–
	IDB	Core (2%)	0.01
	EBRD	Core (2%)	–
	OTHERS		–
TOTAL		66.95	

^A The French contribution to FAO is also included as bilateral contribution in indicator 3.1. France's total contribution to FAO amounted to 10,4M USD

^B The French contribution to WFP is also included as bilateral contribution in indicator 3.1. France's total contribution to WFP amounted to 84M USD



Indicator	Thresholds	
2.1	Percentage of G7 member programmes on agriculture and rural development that include objectives and expected results to increase the incomes of smallholder farmers	
	47 programmes / 100	★ less than 25%
	47%	★★ 25-50%
	★★	★★★★ more than 50%
2.2	Percentage of resources committed to agriculture that include specific gender objectives	
	Marker 1: USD million 936.563 / 1.585.389 = 59.07%	★ less than 30% with Marker 1 and 2
	Marker 2: USD million 7.589 / 1.585.389 = 0.48%	★★ 30-50% with Marker 1 and 2, with more than 0% with Marker 2 ("Principal")
	★★	★★★★ more than 50% with Marker 1 and 2, with at least 5% with Marker 2 ("Principal")
2.3	G7 donors' performance standards for ODA-supported investment instruments are reviewed to be aligned with the VGGT and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems	
	★★★	★ No review of consistency with VGGT and the Principles
		★★ Review process started and ongoing
		★★★ Review has taken place and standards are aligned with the VGGT
		★★★★ ... and the Principles
2.4	Percentage of resources committed to agriculture that include climate adaptation and/or mitigation objectives	
	Adaptation 1+2: USD million 858.175 / 1.578.470 = 54,4%	★ less than 20% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	Mitigation 1+2: USD million 294.092 / 1.585.323 = 18.6%	★★ 20-40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	★★★	★★★★ more than 40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2



Indicator	Thresholds
2.4b	Short qualitative paragraph setting out progress on Sustainable Agriculture investments based on outcomes such as the 10 Core Performance Criteria & 5 Advanced Criteria of the FAO’s TAPE tool, agreed by G7 FSWG in 2021



Narrative paragraph:

In recent years, Germany has continuously increased its political and financial engagement for sustainable agriculture, including agroecological approaches and organic farming. Germany’s financial commitments for agroecology doubled between 2018 and 2020. Since 2014, more than 80 bilateral projects on agroecology (with a budget of 780 Mio. Euro) were funded. These projects encompass climate change, conservation and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystem services and natural resources management. At the same time, they promote sustainable and innovative supply chains and support increasing productivity and farm income, addressing smallholders, female farmers, and youth.

Soil protection and combating land degradation have been instrumental to counterbalance the loss of ecosystem services in agroecological systems. As host state of the UNCCD and as its largest donor, Germany advocates for and contributes to achieving land degradation neutrality (SDG 15.3). In 2021, it allocated more than 1.2 billion USD of bilateral ODA to combat land degradation, desertification, and drought worldwide.

Project examples from the Special Initiative “Transformation of Agricultural and Food Systems” illustrate progress in different areas relevant for the TAPE Tool:

In 2021, the global programme “Soil protection and rehabilitation for food security” contributed to 207,213 hectares of soil protected and soil health rehabilitated to enable resumption of productive as well a sustainable agriculture in seven countries. In total, between 2014 and 2022 this amounts to 565,881 hectares rehabilitated and protected soils. By adopting innovative and agroecological methods and technologies to prevent erosion and increase soil fertility, smallholder farmers achieve an average of 38% higher yields, resulting in improved food security for almost 1.3 million people. In 2021, 113,627 smallholders have been trained in these methods, of a total of 515,192 smallholders between 2014 and 2022.

The Green Innovation Centres promote sustainable agriculture through training in good agricultural practice, organic farming, agroforestry and climate-smart innovations. From 2014 to 2023, the programme has contributed to increasing productivity in supported value chains (+44%) and to enhancing farmers’ income (+ 50%) through technical or organizational innovations while preserving the environment. Against the backdrop of severe environmental, health and economic shocks during the reporting period, these results underscore the resilience of the implemented measures. While innovations in sustainable agriculture have the potential to bridge trade-offs between economic and environmental goals, experience has shown that this takes time.

Since 2015, the global programme “Responsible Land Policy” has supported strengthening the land rights of over 210,000 small farming households, from which a total of 83,000 (40%) documents have been issued in the name of the woman or jointly as a couple. This has had positive effects on women’s bargaining power and on their participation in household decision-making. As part of the programme, the Responsible Governance of Investments in Land (RGIL) project in Ethiopia, Laos and Uganda, co-financed by the EU, aims to ensure that investments in land are fair, productive and contribute to sustainable land management. More than 402 agricultural investors now follow international guidelines and thereby contribute to sustainable agricultural development.



Indicator	Thresholds	
2.5	Resources committed to nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions	
	Nutrition specific: USD million 81.358 (-6.7%)	★ Decrease in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
	Nutrition sensitive: USD million 159.107 (+13.4%)	★★ Same level as 2015
	★★	★★★ Increase in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015

Note/Remark:

The 2-star rating results from the stagnation in nutrition-specific commitments (-6.7, i.e. same level as 2015), while the nutrition-sensitive commitments alone would result in a 3-star rating.

2.6	G7 strategic focus to strengthen linkages between short-, medium- and long-term food security and nutrition support/programmes and to enhance transition between relief and development	
	★★★	★ No strategy
		★★ Process of strategy development ongoing
		★★★ Strategy developed and being implemented

Note/Remark:



„BMZ strategy on transitional development assistance, including food and nutrition security, focused on availability, access, use and utilization as one of four fields of action, was issued in 2020. The strategy guides the implementation of projects that support people and local structures in overcoming crises and strengthening their resilience over the medium- and long-term.”

2.7	G7 governments have provided technical support and/or funding to improve and/or expand capacities to collect, analyze, and/or use food security and nutrition indicators in support of SDG2 targets	
	★★★	★ No programmes
		★★ Programmes under definition
		★★★ Programmes ongoing


Note/Remark:

- GER supports the 50x2030 Initiative that was launched in 2020. The initiative aims to increase the capacity of 50 low and lower middle-income countries to produce, analyse, interpret, and apply data to decisions in the agricultural sector that support rural development and food security. It is implemented by the World Bank, FAO and IFAD.
- Since 2020, GER and the European Commission support the advancement of the Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W) as SDG2 indicator for healthy diets and specifically, the adequacy of micronutrients in women’s diets, through the Knowledge for Nutrition programme.
- Also through the Knowledge for Nutrition programme, GER supports as of January 2020, the global coordination function of National Information Platforms for Nutrition (NIPN). NIPN, an initiative of the European Commission, provides technical assistance to nine countries for better nutrition information systems enabling countries to improve data analysis for better-informed strategic policies and decisions. In addition, as of January 2022, GER directly supports the implementation of NIPNs in Ethiopia and Niger as well as the establishment of a new NIPN in Zambia as of January 2023.



Indicator	Items	
3.1	G7 members Direct Assistance for agriculture, fishing, food security and nutrition	
 (3.1a) Total Disbursement USD million 2,285.025	Worldwide (CRS code: USD) 311: 848.843 million 313: 29.770 million 32161: 30.909 million 520: 411.146 million 72040: 867.487 million 12240: 96.870 million	
	Sub-Saharan Africa (CRS code: USD) 311: 231.214 million 313: 6.886 million 32161: 0.378 million 520: 165.965 million 72040: 194.556 million 12240: 64.569 million	
	(3.1b) Sub-Saharan Africa USD million 663.568	
	3.2	G7 members other assistance with explicit objectives to improve people’s food security and/or nutrition
	 (3.2a) USD million 341.864	



Indicator	Imputed % of core contributions to agriculture, food security & nutrition	USD Million	
3.2b			
	FAO	Core (92%)	22.533
	WFP	Core (91%)	53.808
	WHO	Core (2%)	0.462
	UNICEF	Core (11%)	9.106
	CGIAR ^A	Core (55%)	–
	IFAD	Core (82%)	30.061
	WORLD BANK GROUP	WB Core (2%)	15.036
		Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (Public Sector Window) ^B	–
		IFC (Private Sector Window and Agribusiness Investment)	–
	AFDB	Core (12%)	6.845
	ADB	Core (8%)	0
	IDB	Core (2%)	0
	EBRD ^C	Core (2%)	0.047
	OTHERS	African Development Fund ^D	25.836
		Asian Development Fund ^E	1.890
	TOTAL		165.624

^A Contributions included under 3.1

^B Contributions included under 3.1

^C Refers to EBRD Western Balkans Joint Trust Fund

^D Applied the percentage used for AfDB

^E Applied the percentage used for AsDB



Indicator	Thresholds	
2.1	Percentage of G7 member programmes on agriculture and rural development that include objectives and expected results to increase the incomes of smallholder farmers	
	257 programmes / 391 programmes	★ less than 25%
	66%	★★ 25-50%
	★★★	★★★★ more than 50%
2.2	Percentage of resources committed to agriculture that include specific gender objectives	
	Marker 1: USD million 40.3 / 78.3 = 51.5%	★ less than 30% with Marker 1 and 2
	Marker 2: USD million 4.7 / 78.3 = 6.0%	★★ 30-50% with Marker 1 and 2, with more than 0% with Marker 2 ("Principal")
	★★★	★★★★ more than 50% with Marker 1 and 2, with at least 5% with Marker 2 ("Principal")
2.3	G7 donors' performance standards for ODA-supported investment instruments are reviewed to be aligned with the VGGT and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems	
	★	★ No review of consistency with VGGT and the Principles
		★★ Review process started and ongoing
		★★★ Review has taken place and standards are aligned with the VGGT
		★★★★ ... and the Principles
2.4	Percentage of resources committed to agriculture that include climate adaptation and/or mitigation objectives	
	Adaptation 1+2: USD million 58.9 / 78.3 = 75.3%	★ less than 20% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	Mitigation 1+2: USD million 37.5 / 78.3 = 48.0%	★★ 20-40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	★★★	★★★★ more than 40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2



Indicator	Thresholds
2.4b	Short qualitative paragraph setting out progress on Sustainable Agriculture investments based on outcomes such as the 10 Core Performance Criteria & 5 Advanced Criteria of the FAO’s TAPE tool, agreed by G7 FSWG in 2021






Narrative paragraph:

In 2021, Italy contributed to numerous initiatives aimed at fostering sustainable agricultural systems, with about 35MUSD funded to support about 250 programmes. Consistent with the guidelines put forward by the "Three-year Programming and Policy Planning Document for 2019-2021", among most targeted countries there are Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Myanmar, Senegal, and Palestine, all priority Countries for the Italian Development Cooperation. The common goal of the interventions was to ensure both social and environmental sustainability. Firstly, the programmes aimed at strengthening the income of rural communities by giving special support to youth employment and women empowerment. In this light, technical and managerial training courses and microcredit components addressed to the most fragile segments of the populations have been accompanied by awareness-raising actions on labor rights, to encourage the creation of decent work. Secondly, support for the use of sustainable and advanced agricultural techniques, focusing, for example, on water use efficiency, pest management, preservation of agricultural biodiversity, and diversification of dietary regimes, have been relevant components in most of the initiatives addressed to the mitigation of climate change.



In Cuba, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI) and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) funded “Hab.A.M.A. - Food self-sufficiency and development of sustainable economic initiatives in Havana” (EUR 5,4 million). This initiative aims to enhance the capacity of institutions, smallholders, and local actors to promote food self-sufficiency through increased local production and access to healthy and diversified food in five municipalities of Havana province. Through the implementation of an economically sustainable and resilient strategy, the action foresees the creation of business partnerships and the marketing of quality Cuban agri-food products in both the Italian and European markets. It is part of the strategy to manage natural resources by adopting agroecological practices and renewable energy sources for their rational use and conservation. Moreover, it is worth mentioning the initiative “Improved rural livelihoods through support to moringa value chain development in SNNPR – Ethiopia” (EUR 4,75 million), funded by AICS and implemented jointly by FAO, UNIDO and SNNPR Bureau of Agriculture, which aimed at enhancing sustainable production and productivity in the moringa value chain through integrated use of natural resources, improving its added value through processing and marketing of moringa products, also strengthening a nutrition-sensitive and inclusive approach of agri-food systems, the promotion of nutritious products and a conducive enabling environment. In Bosnia & Herzegovina, AICS implemented an initiative (EUR 2.4 million) in collaboration with the Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Bari (CIHEAM Bari) aiming to balance the environmental protection of natural constrained areas and sustainable development of local communities through a participatory involvement at all levels of governance and multifunctional agricultural activities with farms associations taking into account the territorial peculiarities and the biodiversity, and contributing to comply with EU standards.



Indicator	Thresholds	
2.5	Resources committed to nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions	
	Nutrition specific: USD million 5.489.660 (+3,58%)	★ Decrease in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
	Nutrition sensitive: USD million 52.870.365 (+144,77%)	★★★ Same level as 2015
	★★★	★★★ Increase in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
2.6	G7 strategic focus to strengthen linkages between short-, medium- and long-term food security and nutrition support/programmes and to enhance transition between relief and development	
	★★	★ No strategy
		★★ Process of strategy development ongoing
		★★★★ Strategy developed and being implemented
2.7	G7 governments have provided technical support and/or funding to improve and/or expand capacities to collect, analyze, and/or use food security and nutrition indicators in support of SDG2 targets	
	★★★★	★ No programmes
		★★ Programmes under definition
		★★★★ Programmes ongoing

Note/Remark:

Italy supports the multi-donor "50x2030 Initiative Data-Smart Agriculture" implemented by WB - FAO and IFAD

Indicator	Items
3.1	G7 members Direct Assistance for agriculture, fishing, food security and nutrition
	Worldwide (CRS code: USD)
	311: 93.61 million
	313: 2.15 million
	(3.1a) Total Disbursement: USD million 124.31
	32161: 4.71 million
	520: 0.89 million
	72040: 15.73 million
	12240: 7.22 million
	Sub-Saharan Africa (CRS code: USD)
	(3.1b) Sub-Saharan Africa: USD million 66.62
311: 47.68 million	
313: 0.09 million	
32161: 1.89 million	
520: 0.69 million	
72040: 10.29 million	
12240: 5.99 million	
3.2	G7 members other assistance with explicit objectives to improve people's food security and/or nutrition
	(3.2a) USD million 41.71



ITALY Multilateral 2021







Indicator	Imputed % of core contributions to agriculture, food security & nutrition	USD Million	
3.2b			
	FAO	Core (92%)	14.0
	WFP	Core (91%)	13.4
	WHO	Core (2%)	0.4
	UNICEF	Core (11%)	0.8
	CGIAR	Core (55%)	–
	IFAD	Core (82%)	50.0
	WORLD BANK GROUP	WB Core (2%)	8.2
		Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (Public Sector Window)	–
		IFC (Private Sector Window and Agribusiness Investment)	–
	AFDB	Core (12%)	2.6
	ADB	Core (8%)	–
	IDB	Core (2%)	0.0
	EBRD	Core (2%)	–
	OTHERS		–
TOTAL		89.3	



JAPAN 2021



Indicator	Thresholds	
2.1	Percentage of G7 member programmes on agriculture and rural development that include objectives and expected results to increase the incomes of smallholder farmers	
	1,502 programmes / 1,778 programmes	★ less than 25%
	84.5%	★★ 25-50%
	★★★	★★★★ more than 50%
2.2	Percentage of resources committed to agriculture that include specific gender objectives	
	Marker 1: USD million 352.41 / 544.65 = 64.7%	★ less than 30% with Marker 1 and 2
	Marker 2: USD million 0.64 / 544.65 = 0.12%	★★ 30-50% with Marker 1 and 2, with more than 0% with Marker 2 ("Principal")
	★★	★★★★ more than 50% with Marker 1 and 2, with at least 5% with Marker 2 ("Principal")
2.3	G7 donors' performance standards for ODA-supported investment instruments are reviewed to be aligned with the VGGT and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems	
	★	★ No review of consistency with VGGT and the Principles
		★★ Review process started and ongoing
		★★★ Review has taken place and standards are aligned with the VGGT
		★★★★ ... and the Principles
Note/Remark: No review of consistency with VGGT and the Principles (★); Japan does not currently screen initiatives against the VGGT and the Principles.		
2.4	Percentage of resources committed to agriculture that include climate adaptation and/or mitigation objectives	
	Adaptation 1+2: USD million 333 / 658 = 50.7%	★ less than 20% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	Mitigation 1+2: USD million 90 / 658 = 13.7%	★★ 20-40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	★★★	★★★★ more than 40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2



Indicator	Thresholds
2.4b	Short qualitative paragraph setting out progress on Sustainable Agriculture investments based on outcomes such as the 10 Core Performance Criteria & 5 Advanced Criteria of the FAO’s TAPE tool, agreed by G7 FSWG in 2021



Narrative paragraph:

In 2021, Japan contributed a total of 69 million USD in 25 countries and regions by mainly providing the Japanese government’s stockpile rice as the Food Aid Programme based on requests from developing countries confronting food shortages. In addition to bilateral support, Japan is also engaged in efforts to provide food assistance in cooperation with international organizations. For example, through WFP, Japan implements measures such as school meals programmes to improve access to education, as well as initiatives of food-for-work programmes to encourage people to participate in the development of agricultural land and social infrastructure through the distribution of food. In 2021, Japan also supported the flood-damaged south-central region of Laos by providing supplies and equipment for agricultural infrastructure development and by conducting training to improve disaster risk reduction capabilities. Furthermore, Japan supports the improvement of nutrition in developing countries through contributions to the multilateral development banks (MDBs). Japan announced additional contributions totaling 70 million USD to the World Bank’s Global Financing Facility (GFF) and the Japan Trust Fund for Scaling Up Nutrition in 2021. In addition, from the perspective of mainstreaming nutrition in development policy, Japan hosted the 20th replenishment meeting of the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank Group in December 2021 where an agenda of strengthening human capital, including improving nutrition status, is included as a priority area.

In developing countries, low purchase prices for agricultural products are one of the factors that prevent many farmers from escaping poverty. Japan is promoting the establishment of food value chains for developing countries in cooperation with private companies. In FY2021, based on the “Plan to Promote the Establishment of Global Food Value Chain,” Japan organized bilateral policy dialogues with Palau and workshops with Thailand and Viet Nam. Moreover, Japan places emphasis on agriculture as an essential industry that plays an important role in Africa’s economic growth, and actively contributes to its development. Specifically, under the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD) 2nd phase, efforts are underway to improve the quantity and quality of rice production applying the RICE approach. The approach includes support for the development of irrigation facilities, research on superior rice varieties including New Rice for Africa (NERICA), a hybrid of Asian and African rice varieties, and dissemination of production technology. Moreover, in order to transform agriculture from self-sufficient to income generating activities, Japan has trained 18,013 technical instructors and 183,042 smallholders from 29 countries, including non-African countries, to promote market-oriented agriculture through the Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment & Promotion (SHEP) approach by the end of 2021.



Indicator	Thresholds	
2.5	Resources committed to nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions	
	Nutrition specific: USD million 44.69 (+1,816.7%)	★ Decrease in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
	Nutrition sensitive: USD million 91.85 (N/A)	★★ Same level as 2015
★★★	★★★	Increase in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
2.6	G7 strategic focus to strengthen linkages between short-, medium- and long-term food security and nutrition support/programmes and to enhance transition between relief and development	
	★★★	★ No strategy
		★★ Process of strategy development ongoing
		★★★ Strategy developed and being implemented
2.7	G7 governments have provided technical support and/or funding to improve and/or expand capacities to collect, analyze, and/or use food security and nutrition indicators in support of SDG2 targets	
	★★★	★ No programmes
		★★ Programmes under definition
		★★★ Programmes ongoing

Indicator	Items
3.1	G7 members Direct Assistance for agriculture, fishing, food security and nutrition
	Worldwide (CRS code: USD)
	311: 369.45 million
	313: 87.18 million
	(3.1a) Total Disbursement: USD million 768.00
	32161: 41.56 million
	520: 64.91 million
	72040: 170.05 million
	12240: 34.85 million
	Sub-Saharan Africa (CRS code: USD)
	311: 91.52 million
(3.1b) Sub-Saharan Africa: USD million 276.11	
313: 10.08 million	
32161: 37.70 million	
520: 61.72 million	
72040: 53.71 million	
12240: 21.38 million	
3.2	G7 members other assistance with explicit objectives to improve people's food security and/or nutrition
	(3.2a) USD million 87.19



JAPAN Multilateral 2021







Indicator	Imputed % of core contributions to agriculture, food security & nutrition	USD Million	
3.2b			
	FAO	Core (92%)	39.42
	WFP	Core (91%)	3.67
	WHO	Core (2%)	0.82
	UNICEF	Core (11%)	2.08
	CGIAR	Core (55%)	0.23
	IFAD	Core (82%)	11.75
	WORLD BANK GROUP	WB Core (2%)	28.26
		Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (Public Sector Window)	–
		IFC (Private Sector Window and Agribusiness Investment)	–
	AFDB	Core (12%)	23.74
	ADB	Core (8%)	44.95
	IDB	Core (2%)	0.94
	EBRD	Core (2%)	0.18
	OTHERS		–
TOTAL		156.04	



UNITED KINGDOM 2021



Indicator	Thresholds	
2.1	Percentage of G7 member programmes on agriculture and rural development that include objectives and expected results to increase the incomes of smallholder farmers	
	10 programmes / 32 programmes	★ less than 25%
	31%	★★ 25-50%
	★★★	★★★★ more than 50%
2.2	Percentage of resources committed to agriculture that include specific gender objectives	
	Marker 1: USD million 64 / 227 = 28%	★ less than 30% with Marker 1 and 2
	Marker 2: USD million 0 / 227 = 0%	★★ 30-50% with Marker 1 and 2, with more than 0% with Marker 2 ("Principal")
	★	★★★★ more than 50% with Marker 1 and 2, with at least 5% with Marker 2 ("Principal")
2.3	G7 donors' performance standards for ODA-supported investment instruments are reviewed to be aligned with the VGGT and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems	
	★★★	★ No review of consistency with VGGT and the Principles
		★★ Review process started and ongoing
		★★★ Review has taken place and standards are aligned with the VGGT
		★★★★ ... and the Principles
2.4	Percentage of resources committed to agriculture that include climate adaptation and/or mitigation objectives	
	Adaptation 1+2: USD million 11 / 227 = 5%	★ less than 20% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	Mitigation 1+2: USD million 30 / 227 = 13%	★★ 20-40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	★	★★★★ more than 40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2



Indicator	Thresholds
2.4b	Short qualitative paragraph setting out progress on Sustainable Agriculture investments based on outcomes such as the 10 Core Performance Criteria & 5 Advanced Criteria of the FAO's TAPE tool, agreed by G7 FSWG in 2021



Narrative paragraph:

UK FCDO's Official Development Assistance agricultural investment programmes are achieving many of the 10 Core Performance Criteria & 5 Advanced Criteria of the FAO's TAPE tool. The UK's International Development Strategy sets out the key objective of 'Preventing and anticipating future shocks and building resilience by tackling the underlying drivers of crises, instability and food insecurity, including through sustainable agriculture, efforts to end deforestation, and climate-resilient, sustainable food systems.'

FCDO programming and policy work is guided by our Agriculture Development Policy and seeks to drive uptake of climate-smart practices appropriate to local contexts, while delivering other economic development priorities, alongside improved food security. This includes work through the Global Agricultural and Food Security Platform (GAFSP), the Adaptation to Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP), and other programmes in FCDO's commercial agriculture and International Climate Finance (ICF) portfolio as described below. We have also been taking forward two UK initiatives launched at COP26 to accelerate a shift to more sustainable and resilient agriculture production following COP26: the 'Policy Dialogue on Accelerating Transition to Sustainable Agriculture through repurposing public policies and support and scaling innovation' and the Agriculture Breakthrough, which aims "to make climate-resilient, sustainable agriculture the most attractive and widely adopted option for farmers everywhere".

The FCDO's 2022 Commercial Agriculture Portfolio Review (CAPR) confirms that FCDO programmes have continued to strengthen value chains and build resilience through market linkages for climate-smart agribusinesses. Overall, the review shows that programmes are reaching over 24.5m smallholder farmers (83% of the target total, 40% women), working with almost 17,500 Small and Medium Sized Enterprises and stimulating half the target amount of investment of £1bn. For example, the Commercial Agriculture for Smallholders and Agribusiness (CASA) programme is helping agri-Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and smallholder farmers to grow, attract more sustainable investment and adapt to disruptions of agri-food markets caused by COVID-19, climate change and conflict. The programme aims to raise rural incomes and improve food security by attracting climate smart investment into the agri-food sector, improving smallholder productivity, and helping to keep food supply chains flowing.

The UK's International Climate Finance (ICF) 2022 Results report shows that between April 2011 and March 2022 across ICF programmes, 95 million people were directly supported to cope with climate change – with FCDO's agriculture portfolio contributing substantially towards these results, through interventions such as drought resilient crops, irrigation systems and agricultural extension and demonstrating the important role that well-designed commercial agriculture programming can play in supporting rural communities to adapt to the effects of climate change. The ICF report also shows that 910 hectares have been brought under sustainable land management practices.



UNITED KINGDOM 2021



Indicator	Thresholds	
2.5	Resources committed to nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions	
	Nutrition specific: USD million 52.2 (-42%)	★ Decrease in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
	Nutrition sensitive: USD million 389.4 (-52%)	★★ Same level as 2015
	★	★★★★ Increase in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
2.6	G7 strategic focus to strengthen linkages between short-, medium- and long-term food security and nutrition support/programmes and to enhance transition between relief and development	
	★★★★	★ No strategy
		★★ Process of strategy development ongoing
		★★★★ Strategy developed and being implemented
2.7	G7 governments have provided technical support and/or funding to improve and/or expand capacities to collect, analyze, and/or use food security and nutrition indicators in support of SDG2 targets	
	★★★★	★ No programmes
		★★ Programmes under definition
		★★★★ Programmes ongoing

Indicator	Items
3.1	G7 members Direct Assistance for agriculture, fishing, food security and nutrition
	Worldwide (CRS code: USD)
	311: 131.9 million
	313: 2.3 million
	(3.1a) Total Disbursement: USD million 403
	32161: –
	520: 26.5 million
	72040: 187.5 million
	12240: 55.1 million
	Sub-Saharan Africa (CRS code: USD)
	311: 40.6 million
	(3.1b) Sub-Saharan Africa: USD million 157
	313: 0.7 million
32161: 0.0 million	
520: 5.2 million	
72040: 82.6 million	
12240: 27.5 million	
3.2	G7 members other assistance with explicit objectives to improve people's food security and/or nutrition
	(3.2a) USD million 82






UNITED KINGDOM Multilateral 2021




Indicator	Imputed % of core contributions to agriculture, food security & nutrition	USD Million	
3.2b			
	FAO	Core (92%)	17.01
	WFP	Core (91%)	46.31
	WHO	Core (2%)	3.03
	UNICEF	Core (11%)	3.63
	CGIAR	Core (55%)	15.89
	IFAD	Core (82%)	21.67
	WORLD BANK GROUP	WB Core (2%)	20.60
		Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (Public Sector Window)	–
		IFC (Private Sector Window and Agribusiness Investment)	–
	AFDB	Core (12%)	5.85
	ADB	Core (8%)	19.49
	IDB	Core (2%)	0.02
	EBRD	Core (2%)	–
	OTHERS		–
TOTAL		153.50	



Indicator	Thresholds	
2.1	Percentage of G7 member programmes on agriculture and rural development that include objectives and expected results to increase the incomes of smallholder farmers	
	7 programmes / 60 programmes	★ less than 25%
	11.70%	★★ 25-50%
	★	★★★★ more than 50%
2.2	Percentage of resources committed to agriculture that include specific gender objectives	
	Marker 1: USD million 283,984,528 / 894,519,157 = 31.7%	★ less than 30% with Marker 1 and 2
	Marker 2: USD million 85,679,713 / 894,519,157 = 9.6%	★★ 30-50% with Marker 1 and 2, with more than 0% with Marker 2 ("Principal")
	★★	★★★★ more than 50% with Marker 1 and 2, with at least 5% with Marker 2 ("Principal")
2.3	G7 donors' performance standards for ODA-supported investment instruments are reviewed to be aligned with the VGGT and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems	
	★★★	★ No review of consistency with VGGT and the Principles
		★★ Review process started and ongoing
		★★★ Review has taken place and standards are aligned with the VGGT
		★★★★ ... and the Principles

Note/Remark:

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

2.4	Percentage of resources committed to agriculture that include climate adaptation and/or mitigation objectives	
	Adaptation 1+2: USD million 209,761,907 / 894,519,157 = 23.4%	★ less than 20% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	Mitigation 1+2: USD million 117,231,603 / 894,519,157 = 13.1%	★★ 20-40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
	★★	★★★★ more than 40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2



Indicator	Thresholds
2.4b	Short qualitative paragraph setting out progress on Sustainable Agriculture investments based on outcomes such as the 10 Core Performance Criteria & 5 Advanced Criteria of the FAO’s TAPE tool, agreed by G7 FSWG in 2021



Narrative paragraph:

The United States government (USG) achieved substantial progress in several key areas of sustainable agricultural and economic development with a range of programs, most notably the Feed the Future Initiative. Feed the Future is the USG’s initiative to combat global hunger and poverty by boosting agriculture-led growth, resilience and nutrition in countries with great need and opportunity for improvement. Focusing development efforts in low and lower-middle income countries, the measured impacts of this USG initiative cover many of the performance criteria utilized by the FAO’s TAPE tool. The initiative supports agriculture-led growth, one of the most effective tools countries have to lift people out of hunger and poverty through a number of ways. Feed the Future supports research and development of climate-smart agricultural innovations, including improved seed varieties and other technologies, diversification, good agricultural practices, and post harvest loss reduction that supports smallholder productivity, profitability, improved nutrition, and healthy production systems. In addition, Feed the Future helps countries strengthen the systems that drive thriving, inclusive and sustainable agriculture and food systems that supports the production and access to diverse, healthy diets, including: the seed systems, markets, agribusinesses and extension systems that get information and technology into the hands of farmers with a particular focus on women and youth; a robust policy environment to support private sector investment, financial inclusion, and remove trade barriers; and enhanced institutional capacity of national stakeholders to lead transformation of these systems. As a result of Feed the Future investments, over 6.4 million smallholder producers applied improved management practices or technologies on over 6 million hectares of cropland and cultivated pasture during FY22, of which nearly 2 million hectares were under ‘climate adaptation / climate risk management practices or technologies’. During that same year, FTF programming reached over 11.6 million pregnant women and over 32 million children under five years of age (footnote below). with nutrition-specific interventions. The initiative also supported activities and partnerships to improve soil health and water use efficiency in focus countries where agricultural production is highly vulnerable to climate change. Illustrative activities include land capability mapping and development of best management practices that improve fertilizer use efficiency and agriculture water management (e.g., conservation agriculture, fertilizer micro-dosing) in partnership with host country governments, international research institutions, private sector and donors. Feed the Future also prioritized the empowerment and leadership of local citizens to address the climate challenges to food security their countries face by providing food security training for hundreds of thousands of people, over two-thirds of whom were women, and included more than a thousand people receiving academic degrees, nearly half of whom were women.

(Footnote - Reaching the 32 million children under five with nutrition-specific interventions (indicator HL.9-1) can also include contributions from other non-FTF USAID programs, such as ‘Maternal and Child Health (HL.6)’ programs, but results are reported together as USAID agency-wide totals. The other results quoted are only from FTF-funded Activities.)



Indicator	Thresholds	
2.5	Resources committed to nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions	
	Nutrition specific: USD million 269,631,518 (+14.9%)	★ Decrease in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
	Nutrition sensitive: USD million 5,863,573,896 (+123.2%)	★★ Same level as 2015
	★★★	★★★ Increase in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
2.6	G7 strategic focus to strengthen linkages between short-, medium- and long-term food security and nutrition support/programmes and to enhance transition between relief and development	
	★★★	★ No strategy
		★★ Process of strategy development ongoing
		★★★ Strategy developed and being implemented
2.7	G7 governments have provided technical support and/or funding to improve and/or expand capacities to collect, analyze, and/or use food security and nutrition indicators in support of SDG2 targets	
	★★★	★ No programmes
		★★ Programmes under definition
		★★★ Programmes ongoing



Note/Remark:

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

Note/Remark:

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



Indicator	Items	
3.1	G7 members Direct Assistance for agriculture, fishing, food security and nutrition	
 (3.1a) Total Disbursement: USD million 5,240.25	Worldwide (CRS code: USD) 311: 987.19 million 313: 0.24 million 32161: 0.72 million 520: 1,016.20 million 72040: 3,115.90 million 12240: 120.01 million	
	Sub-Saharan Africa (CRS code: USD) 311: 465.87 million 313: 0.24 million 32161: 0.72 million 520: 709.48 million 72040: 2,164.75 million 12240: 64.83 million	
	3.2	G7 members other assistance with explicit objectives to improve people’s food security and/or nutrition
	 (3.2a) USD million 342.93	



UNITED STATES Multilateral 2021



7.65		Imputed % of core contributions to agriculture, food security & nutrition	USD Million
3.2b			
	FAO	Core (92%)	87.24
	WFP	Core (91%)	–
	WHO	Core (2%)	–
	UNICEF	Core (11%)	7.65
	CGIAR	Core (55%)	–
	IFAD	Core (82%)	21.8
	WORLD BANK GROUP	WB Core (2%)	19.01
		Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (Public Sector Window)	–
		IFC (Private Sector Window and Agribusiness Investment)	–
	AFDB	Core (12%)	6.58
	ADB	Core (8%)	–
	IDB	Core (2%)	–
	EBRD	Core (2%)	0.04
	OTHERS		–
TOTAL		142.32	



Indicator	Thresholds
2.1	Percentage of G7 member programmes on agriculture and rural development that include objectives and expected results to increase the incomes of smallholder farmers



22 programmes / 33 programmes	★	less than 25%
66.7%	★★	25-50%
★★★	★★★★	more than 50%

Note/Remark:

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

2.2	Percentage of resources committed to agriculture that include specific gender objectives
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Marker 1: USD million 375.9 / 565.1 = 66.5%	★	less than 30% with Marker 1 and 2
Marker 2: USD million 49.6 / 565.1 = 8.8 %	★★	30-50% with Marker 1 and 2, with more than 0% with Marker 2 ("Principal")
★★★	★★★★	more than 50% with Marker 1 and 2, with at least 5% with Marker 2 ("Principal")

Note/Remark:

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

2.3	G7 donors' performance standards for ODA-supported investment instruments are reviewed to be aligned with the VGGT and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems
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	★	No review of consistency with VGGT and the Principles
	★★	Review process started and ongoing
	★★★	Review has taken place and standards are aligned with the VGGT
★★★★	★★★★	... and the Principles

Note/Remark:

In 2021, the EU proposed its Joint Communication on a major investment channel to support sustainable development in partner countries: the Global Gateway. Among the 6 principles that steer the Global Gateway action, two are of direct relevance to the VGGT and the RAI guidelines: i) Democratic values and high standards and ii) Good Governance and Transparency. In this context the EU aims at selecting investments that are sustainable – for local people, local environment and local economies. This will require transparency, accountability and financial sustainability, as well as alignment to international standards. The EU also decided to continue its support to international networks and processes working on the tracking of land investments and the promotion of VGGTs and RAI principles. Finally, as regards existing investment facilities, the EU uses as one of the standard indicators for blending projects the need for due diligence reports for projects that affect land and property rights in line with the VGGT guidelines and the RAI principles.

2.4	Percentage of resources committed to agriculture that include climate adaptation and/or mitigation objectives
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Adaptation 1+2: USD million 361.7 / 565.1 = 64.0%	★	less than 20% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
Mitigation 1+2: USD million 366.7 / 561.1 = 64.9%	★★	20-40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2
★★★	★★★★	more than 40% with Adaptation and/or Mitigation Marker 1 and 2

Note/Remark:

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




Indicator	Thresholds
2.4b	Short qualitative paragraph setting out progress on Sustainable Agriculture investments based on outcomes such as the 10 Core Performance Criteria & 5 Advanced Criteria of the FAO’s TAPE tool, agreed by G7 FSWG in 2021



Narrative paragraph:


In 2021, at a time when major global challenges were already threatening the livelihoods, food security and nutrition of millions of people around the world, the EU showed high flexibility and responsiveness in addressing the immediate and longer-term impact of the COVID19 pandemic that was significantly weakening the ability of agri-food systems to provide nutritious food and to be an engine of development. To this end, in line with the Green Deal, the Farm to Fork and the Biodiversity Strategy, the EU with its partners promoted a climate-relevant, productive and sustainable transformation of agriculture and food systems in low and middle-incomes countries. It was first done by supporting agriculture research and innovation projects in Africa, Asia, Latin America and by strengthening research capacities and research governance under the DeSIRA initiative. By the end of 2021, the EU had contracted the totality of its financial envelope worth EUR 340 million through 79 actions contributing to a diverse thematic portfolio, incl. a significant attention to agroecology. In parallel to the IFAD Stock-take on agroecology, the EU developed a joint action worth EUR 22.5 million (including EUR 5 million from Belgium) to promote agroecology among small-scale farmers in selected countries of the Global South. In line with the 2021 pledge of the President of the European Commission to invest EUR 140 million to support research in sustainable agri-food systems and tackle food insecurity and malnutrition via the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (“CGIAR”), the EU contracted EUR 11.5 million to CGIAR through IFAD to align policy, investment, and technical support to enable climate-informed agroecological transitions by farmers (development and adoption of holistic metrics for food and agricultural systems performance, inclusive digital tools and transparent private sector engagement to foster incentives and investment). This support complemented another EUR 2.5 million action, kickstarted in 2021 to assist the institutional reform of CGIAR aiming at streamlining its governance and at developing a more coherent research and innovation portfolio. In the aftermath of the 2021 UN Food System Summit, the EU joined eight coalitions such as the Coalition on Agroecology together with 12 European countries and committed itself to financially supporting the operations of its Secretariat.



Indicator	Thresholds
2.5	Resources committed to nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions
 <p>* Total EU commitments with nutrition objective: USD million 1424.3</p> <p>Humanitarian nature: USD million 459.4</p> <p>Development nature: USD million 965.0</p>	★ Decrease in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015
	★★★ Same level as 2015
	★★★★ Increase in commitments by 10% or more with respect to 2015

Note/Remark:

The figures provided encompass the complete budget of projects that have been designated as having a principal or significant objective under the OECD nutrition policy marker. Coinciding with the achievement of the EUR 3.5 billion pledge in 2020 and the start of the EU programming period 2021-2027, at the N4G summit in Tokyo the EU made a new nutrition pledge, to commit EUR 2.5 billion to international cooperation with a nutrition objective from 2021 to 2024 (EUR 1.4 billion in development aid and EUR 1.1 billion in humanitarian aid). At the same time, the EU, alongside other nutrition donors and with the support of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Donor Network, committed to reporting official development assistance (ODA) to the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) using its voluntary Nutrition Policy Marker to identify actions with a nutrition objective. From 2021 nutrition resource tracking in the EU will therefore follow the OECD DAC guidelines for nutrition reporting.


2.6	G7 strategic focus to strengthen linkages between short-, medium- and long-term food security and nutrition support/programmes and to enhance transition between relief and development
	★ No strategy
	★★ Process of strategy development ongoing
	★★★★ Strategy developed and being implemented

Note/Remark:

G7 strategic focus to strengthen linkages between short-, medium- and long-term food security and nutrition support/programmes and to enhance transition between relief and development.

The EU strategic approach to Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus seeks strengthening linkages between short-, medium- and long-term food security and nutrition support/programmes and to align actions in order to reduce overall vulnerability and unmet needs, strengthen risk management capacities and address root and immediate causes of food insecurity and malnutrition.

The EU financed food security and nutrition programmes aim at scaling up of both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions and systems to ensure the resilience of individuals and communities, especially in contexts of protracted food crises. Our approach integrates strengthening the enabling environment (political, legal, economic and human resource) through multi-stakeholder collaboration. These actions also aim to promote innovation (e.g. on water irrigation, linking access to energy and agri-value chains activities, etc). Applying this HDP approach contributes to increased resilience and nutrition security, ensuring adequate nutrition for all during protracted crises and in the face of recurrent shocks, as well as to enhance transition between relief and development.

2.7	G7 governments have provided technical support and/or funding to improve and/or expand capacities to collect, analyze, and/or use food security and nutrition indicators in support of SDG2 targets
	★ No programmes
	★★ Programmes under definition
	★★★★ Programmes ongoing



Indicator	Thresholds
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Note/Remark:

Several studies, reference reports and data collection and analysis tools are funded through the Global Network against Food Crises, including the Global Report on Food Crises, “Monitoring food security in countries with conflict situations” update that feed the UNSC, near-real time monitoring systems etc. Plus other supports, notably the 50x2030 Initiative, Food Security Portal and Strengthening Food Security Statistics at country level to monitor Target 2.1 of the 2030 Agenda.

On MDD-W - the European Commission, in close collaboration with the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), provided a continued support to the Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W) as future SDG2 indicator with the aim to strengthen the agenda on sustainable, healthy diets for food systems transformation. The EU and Germany technical support and funding focused on improving sound measurement, international political commitment and visibility on a global scale and supported collection of MDD-W data for research or impact evaluation. Currently, the MDD-W is the only indicator which provides information on micronutrient adequacy of the diet of women of reproductive age and is therefore essential for promoting health and well-being of women as well as for positive birth outcomes. Furthermore, it is a central indicator for food systems transformation with healthy diets and specifically women being at the centre of the process. Hence, the MDD-W plays an important role for SDG2 policy making, complementing crucial information not provided by other indicators.

In general: EU also co-founded the Global Diet Quality Project (supporting development of indicators on healthy diets) and the Evidence Gap Map. Three studies (on Ethiopia, Nigeria and Malawi) were carried out by researchers from IFPRI and IISD on sustainable food systems transformation taking into account climate change challenges while providing a pathway to improved diets. The studies recommend priority investments, based on the earlier CERES 2030 study that identified the 10 most effective (groups of) investments in order to reduce hunger.

Indicator	Items
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3.1 G7 members Direct Assistance for agriculture, fishing, food security and nutrition



Worldwide (CRS code: USD)	
	3111: 424.6 million
	313: 38.8 million
(3.1a) Total Disbursement:	32161: 2.4 million
USD million 1715.0	520: 50.6 million
	72040: 241.5 million
	12240: 102.6 million

Sub-Saharan Africa (CRS code: USD)	
	311: 476.6 million
	313: 12.6 million
(3.1b) Sub-Saharan Africa:	32161: 5.6 million
USD million 854.6	520: 24.7 million
	72040: 298.2 million
	12240: 36.9 million

Note/Remark:

Under the relevant DAC sector codes, the EU data present:

Donor agencies: EU Institutions (European Commission and European Development Fund) and European Investment Bank.

Sub-Saharan African countries are also the main beneficiaries of global projects that cannot be further disaggregated at the country and regional levels at this time.



Indicator	Imputed % of core contributions to agriculture, food security & nutrition	USD Million	
3.2b			
	FAO	Core (92%)	0.404
	WFP	Core (91%)	–
	WHO	Core (2%)	–
	UNICEF	Core (11%)	–
	CGIAR	Core (55%)	–
	IFAD	Core (82%)	–
	WORLD BANK GROUP*	WB Core (2%)	–
		Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (Public Sector Window)	–
		IFC (Private Sector Window and Agribusiness Investment)	–
	AFDB	Core (12%)	–
	ADB	Core (8%)	–
	IDB	Core (2%)	–
	EBRD	Core (2%)	–
	OTHERS*		–
	International Cocoa Organization (ICCO)	Core (90%)	1.474
International Coffee Organization (ICO)	Core (90%)	0.890	
International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC)	Core (90%)	0.069	
TOTAL		2.84	

*No funding since 2018 and because of sector codes would have been picked up in bilateral

