



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

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+

Republic of Korea

Promoting
partnerships for
inclusive and
sustainable rural
development



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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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Cover photographs

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Acronyms

AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
APO	Associate Professional Officer
ASF	African swine fever
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLRM	Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism
HPAI	Highly pathogenic avian influenza
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
ISPM	International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures
ITPGRFA	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
KFS	Korea Forest Service
KRW	Won
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NPPO	National Plant Protection Organization
PIS	Pest Information System
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SBR	Shouf Biosphere Reserve
SMAE	Small and medium-sized agricultural enterprise
SOP	Standard operation procedure
SSTC	South-South and Triangular Cooperation
TF	Team/Task Force
USD	United States Dollar
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development

Partnership at a glance

Having joined the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) as a recipient country in 1949, the Republic of Korea today is a major G-20 economy and a dedicated FAO resource partner. Thanks to the rich experience gained from its rapid development, the country supports the achievement of FAO's strategic objectives in a range of fields, including animal disease and plant pest control, development and climate change mitigation, in addition to playing a key role in promoting and developing South-South Cooperation.

The Republic of Korea is a growing donor, having steadily increased its official development assistance in recent years. Agriculture remains a top priority sector for development cooperation, as seen in the country's 2018 International Development Cooperation Plan. The sector's specific focus on improving the self-reliance of rural areas very much mirrors some of the key values embedded in FAO's Strategic Framework. Moreover, FAO applauds the Republic of Korea's emphasis on ensuring that rural development is both inclusive and sustainable — a focus which lies at the heart of the country's International Cooperation Agency's Agriculture and Rural Development Mid-Term Strategy 2016–2020. Other priorities in the strategy include sustainable production and market access improvement, and conservation of rural production systems and natural resources by responding to climate change.

Over the past four years, the Republic of Korea has been a valued partner of the Organization, contributing more than KRW 69 billion (USD 62 million)¹ towards a variety of activities, from the development of the mariculture sector and rice production in Africa, to capacity building in plant pest surveillance and foot-and-mouth disease control in Asia. Likewise, the country's commitment to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change is reflected in its extensive support to FAO's forestry work. For example, the Republic of Korea's resources have contributed to the implementation of the Clean Development Mechanism — aimed at reducing carbon emissions and enhancing forest carbon stocks — and the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) programme in developing countries. This has been achieved by building national capacities to implement afforestation and reforestation activities. Since 2014, the Government has also supported FAO's Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism (FLRM) to bolster

countries' efforts to improve the resilience, productivity and socio-economic value of degraded forests and landscapes. The resulting interventions are expected to engage the private sector in the development of appropriate value chains linked to forest and landscape restoration opportunities.

Moreover, FAO and the Republic of Korea also share the view that good results can be achieved in food security through South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) agreements that catalyse the exchange of experience and technologies. Recognizing the importance of knowledge and resource sharing among countries of the global South, the Republic of Korea provides development solutions to a number of countries under FAO's SSTC programme.

The Republic of Korea's valuable contributions have spanned all of FAO's areas of work. Between 2017 and 2018, FAO's efforts to increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises received the greatest level of financial support by the country, attracting 53 percent of its total contributions. This was closely followed by activities to make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable with 34 percent of total contributions. Likewise, the Republic of Korea's contributions have focused primarily on Latin America, as well as interregional projects, which each received 38 percent and 47 percent, respectively, during the same period.

FAO greatly values the Republic of Korea's willingness to work with and through the Organization in a variety of ways, which is also mirrored in the country's continuous support through its human capital. The Republic of Korea's human resource contributions to FAO as a knowledge organization are channelled through the Associate Professional Officer (APO) Programme, as well as through numerous FAO staff and interns around the world. Between 2016 and 2018 the country funded 4 APOs and 24 interns. This makes FAO a strong partner in disseminating the Republic of Korea's rich know-how and technologies in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. With our interests still closely aligned, FAO firmly believes that this partnership can continue to grow and strengthen as we work together to achieve a Zero Hunger world.

¹ Values in Won (KRW) in this report are based on the exchange rate as of 5 February 2019 (USD 1 = KRW 1 118).

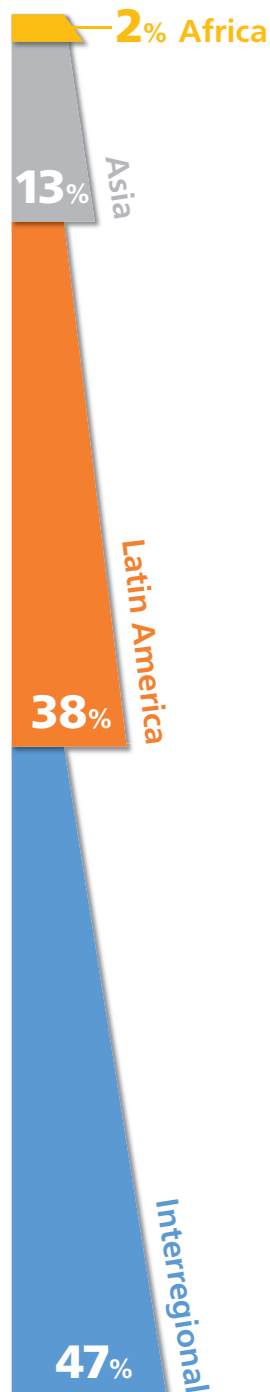
In figures

Total contributions of the Republic of Korea to FAO (assessed and voluntary) 2017–2018

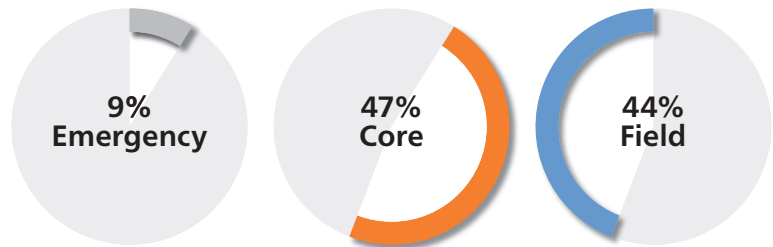
KRW 37 369 679 932

(USD) 33 425 474

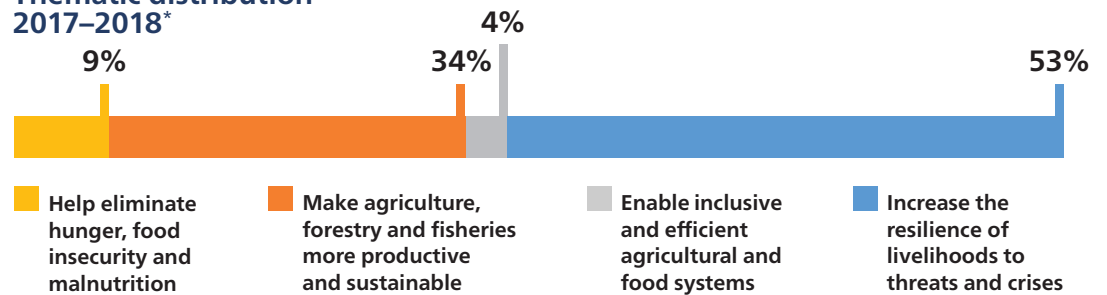
Regional distribution 2017–2018*



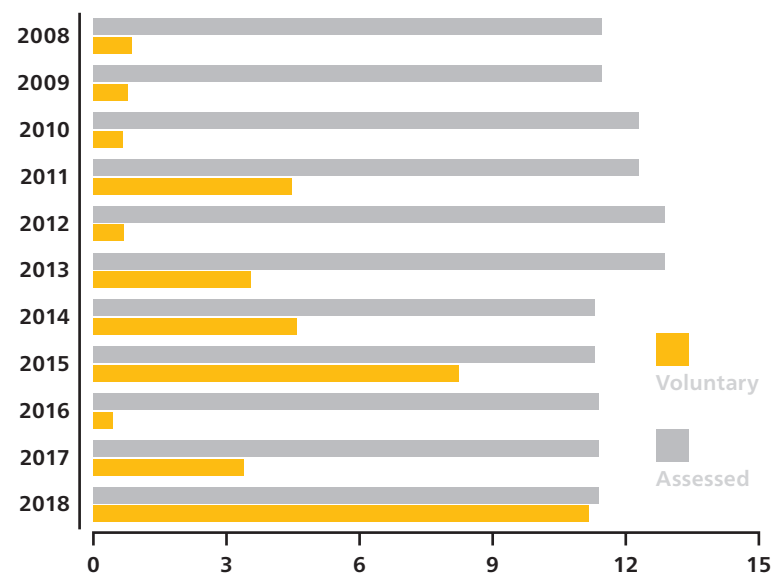
Category distribution 2017–2018*



Thematic distribution 2017–2018*



Trend of assessed and voluntary contributions (KRW billion) 2008–2018



* This only refers to voluntary contributions, based on approvals.



A woman of the Betroka region in southern Madagascar winnows chaff from rice before pouring it into sacks for transportation

©FAO/Yasuyoshi Chiba

Global governance for food security

The world's food and agricultural systems are essential to the health and well-being of every woman, man, girl and boy on Earth. Ensuring that every person has access to essential nutrients is one of the most fundamental responsibilities of human societies. Also, ensuring that food systems grow and develop in ways that can meet the needs of all people is a task best accomplished through well-developed cooperation, including trade, innovation and investments, as well as shared rules for safety and fairness in all aspects of production, distribution and consumption.

Safeguarding the world's food and agriculture relies on paying attention to the sustainability and climate footprint of all related activities. FAO enables different forms of cooperation by providing data and analysis of emerging trends, and facilitating the development of norms and standards to guide action by governments and government partners. The Organization also supports and sustains technically sophisticated platforms at global, regional and national levels for policy dialogue among governments, farmers, civil society, businesses and consumers.

The Republic of Korea's assessed contributions to FAO strengthen efforts to boost international standards through three major vehicles: the Codex Alimentarius, the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA). As host of the governing bodies of these three major covenants, FAO facilitates countries' participation in these intergovernmental mechanisms and lends its institutional resources and expertise to further their success. Outside these vehicles, FAO has been instrumental in brokering a number of major international guidelines, partnerships and agreements in the areas of fisheries and soils, supported by the Republic of Korea's generous additional funding.

Codex Alimentarius

The Republic of Korea is a member and strong supporter of the Codex, which, through its Commission, sets international and regional standards, guidelines and codes of practice. Likewise, the broad scope of the Codex, covering areas such as contaminants, nutrition, food hygiene, additives, antimicrobial resistance and pesticide and veterinary drug residues, makes it an essential part of achieving food security and zero hunger. In addition, food safety is of public concern, often placing Codex at the centre of global debate.

The Republic of Korea currently hosts the Codex ad hoc Intergovernmental Task Force on Antimicrobial Resistance, which is expected to complete its work in 2020. The country also hosts or co-hosts two electronic working groups of the Codex Committee on Processed Fruits and Vegetables: Conversion of Regional Standard for Gochujang to Worldwide Standard and Elaboration of General Standards for Dried Fruits.

Seconding a technical officer to the Codex Secretariat is further evidence of the Republic of Korea's ongoing commitment and support for the development of international food standards and related texts of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

The Republic of Korea is a key partner for the IPPC through its participation and regular financial support, which helps to secure coordinated, effective actions to prevent and control the introduction and spread of pests that affect plants and plant products. The convention, governed by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, covers cultivated plants and natural flora. It also extends to vehicles, aircrafts and vessels, containers, storage places, soil and other objects or materials that can harbour or spread pests. The convention also encourages collaboration between various national and regional plant protection organizations, to implement the rules set out in the agreement. In particular, the Republic of Korea's financial support has focused on the Electronic Phytosanitary Certification, the promotion of the International Year of Plant Health, capacity building activities, the implementation of a pilot on surveillance, and other priorities of the IPPC work plan. Additionally, the Republic of Korea supported and organized the IPPC Commission on Phytosanitary Measures in 2017.

FAO is collaborating with various partners to address the spread of pests and diseases affecting animals, cultivated plants and plant products, as well as natural flora

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A local farmer fetching water from a nearby pond to water his vegetable garden

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International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)

The ITPGRFA, also known as the International Plant Treaty, facilitates the conservation, sustainable use and continued open exchange of food crops and their genetic materials between countries. This helps to ensure that farmers and researchers across the globe continue to have access to the world's most important food crops and can utilize the valuable genetic traits found therein to transform the livelihoods of farming families, while contributing to more climate-resilient food production systems. By the end of 2017, more than 4 million samples of genetic diversity had been exchanged through the system.

In the last biennium, the Republic of Korea contributed almost KRW 112 million (USD 100 000) to the treaty's core administrative budget. In addition, through mechanisms such as the treaty's Multilateral System, the country has been able to access germ plasms such as rice, wheat, barley, maize, sweet potato, sorghum and pepper from China, Germany, India, Kenya, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, the Philippines, Tunisia and Turkey. Likewise, it has also been able to develop crops that are more resilient to pests, diseases and adverse climate conditions, and that taste better and are more nutritious.



A local fisherman steadily rows his fishing canoe out into the open waters on a regular day of work
©FAO/Paulina Prasula

Sustainable management and use of natural resources

Our well-being and that of our planet depends in no small way on healthy forests, soils, streams and oceans, and the genetic diversity these ecosystems provide. Ensuring the food security and prosperity of future generations is impossible without safeguarding these natural resources that enable food production and, by extension, create rural jobs.

Agriculture is where the fights against climate change and hunger come together. That makes it fertile ground for finding new approaches that increase productivity, limit agriculture's environmental footprint and help farmers adapt to a changing climate. At this intersection, FAO is bringing together partners and governments, including the Republic of Korea, to build holistic solutions that serve people, producers and the planet. To this end, the Republic of Korea has committed KRW 5.6 billion (USD 5 million) for the period 2018–2021, to assist rural communities of Guatemala in increasing their capacity to adapt to climate variability and change, as well as establishing policies, measures and practices of resilience that improve their livelihoods, based on the restoration of degraded lands and microbusiness development. This

initiative is expected to benefit around 5 000 producers, most of whom belong to local productive organizations, allowing them to develop an agricultural and/or forestry activity, with the potential to produce goods for the local, regional or international markets.

Moreover, water (and fresh water in particular), as the source of all life, is at the centre of global concerns about the sustainable use of resources. These concerns are mounting as climate change adds extra challenges to the existing ones that result from population growth and changing lifestyles. FAO, with the backing of partners like the Republic of Korea, has been increasing its efforts in recent years to support countries in finding the right strategies and technologies for specific local realities.

In light of its expertise in land and water management, it is a natural fit for the Republic of Korea to work together with FAO in these areas — which the country has supported with contributions to projects in regions where such interventions are essential to sustainable development.

Fulfilling the needs of both people and the environment: the Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism



Contribution:
KRW 4.1 billion
(USD 3.7 million)



Expected beneficiaries:
Local communities,
government ministries
and non-governmental
organizations (NGOs)



Location:
7 countries across
Asia-Pacific,
the Mediterranean,
Latin America and Africa



Duration:
2014–2020



Results:
FLR projects in progress
in 7 countries

**Additional support
leveraged to work in a
total of 20 countries**

**10 times increase in the
overall budget since the
FLRM programme began**

Deforestation and landscape degradation are a worldwide problem. Around 13 million hectares of forests were converted to other land uses or lost through natural causes each year from 2000 to 2010. Continued landscape degradation poses serious obstacles to eliminating poverty and hunger, maintaining biodiversity, and to the ability of farmers and local communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Consequently, it threatens people's livelihoods, well-being, food, water and energy security, and the resilience capacity of both people and natural ecosystems.

The Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism (FLRM) was established in 2014 by FAO, with the aim of helping countries meet their ambitious pledges made under the Bonn Challenge to restore degraded lands — the restoration target of deforested and degraded lands has now been extended to 350 million hectares by 2030. The FLRM is focused on improving the resilience, productivity and socio-economic value of landscapes through the restoration of forest, crop and other land uses. It works with countries to plan and implement restoration projects that enable the conditions needed to upscale restoration work, provide technical support and capacity development for FLR implementation and support work in monitoring, reporting, assessment and evaluation of FLR.

Moreover, the FLRM supports the preparation and implementation of national FLR Action Plans in each selected country, in accordance with its own laws, regulations and policy frameworks, as well as other relevant initiatives/programmes. To upscale FLR efforts within countries and from country to regional and global levels, as well as to ensure their sustainability, the FLRM operates to promote networking and supports partnerships on FLR, striving for increased intersectoral collaboration. It also explores investment opportunities and a greater involvement of the private sector to develop appropriate value chains linked to restoration opportunities.

The Republic of Korea, through the Korea Forest Service (KFS), has funded the implementation of the FLRM since 2014 to help achieve the goals of the Bonn Challenge and, in addition, has shared its own experience and knowledge of a successful reforestation programme in the Republic of Korea with developing countries around the world. The country has also provided technical and policy guidance regarding forest management, FLR and sustainable landscape management, through the secondment of several senior experts from the KFS to the FLRM. Furthermore, with the support of the KFS, the FLRM programme began with an annual budget of around KRW 559 million (USD 500 000) in 2014. Since then, it has grown steadily with additional support from France, Germany, Sweden and the Global Environment Facility, bringing in an additional KRW 67 billion (USD 60 million) of funding for country restoration projects. Overall, the project budget will have increased by more than tenfold in the four years since the programme began — and direct FAO support to countries for FLR will have expanded from 7 countries to more than 20.

Restoring damaged terraces and their associated socio-economic and ecological functions

The total area of Lebanon is 10.452 km² and forests cover 13 percent of the country. The FLRM implemented various activities and pilot restoration actions in the Shouf Biosphere Reserve (SBR) and in the Kadisha Valley, which consist of the restoration of stone terraces in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, relevant stakeholders and project partners. The aim is to enhance the climate resilience of vulnerable forest ecosystems, while promoting the resilience and livelihoods of vulnerable rural communities in mountain areas through sustainable forest management.

The work conducted by the FLRM has restored the damaged terraces and their associated socio-economic and ecological functions. In addition to the restoration of stone walls in the SBR, pre-existing stone ponds that were no longer functional were cleaned and restored to support farmers in securing reliable water sources for irrigation. Likewise, wooden cottages that blend in well with the landscape were constructed on a few of the beneficiaries' lands. These were used to support farmers living on their lands and to store basic tools and

equipment. All restored terraces were planted with a diverse set of trees, shrubs and aromatic plants. The list of plants chosen depended on the site's characteristics and on the interest of the landowners. Planting a diversified set of species presents many benefits, such as the provision of a wider range of marketable products and resilience to adverse biotic and abiotic factors.

The FLRM project has raised national interest in the restoration of the multifaceted landscapes of Lebanon, which are rich in cultural and natural significance. The initiative, in collaboration with relevant partners, also champions the cause of Lebanon's impressive cultural landscapes and advocates for the restoration of its majestic mountains.

"I have inherited this land from my late father. The land was abandoned and filled with weeds and thorns. However, the land that was deserted is now planted and green and has great economic potential."

– Nassib Zeineddine

Nassib Zeineddine has returned to his family's land to begin cultivation for the first time in 50 years. With support from the FLRM, he is now planting new species, such as oregano and sumac.



Forests are critical to the livelihoods of the world's poorest. FAO balances social, economic and environmental objectives so that present and future generations can both reap the benefits of the earth's forest resources

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Blue growth — building scientific and technical knowledge to develop the mariculture sector in the United Republic of Tanzania, Zanzibar



Contribution:
KRW 3.6 billion
(USD 3.2 million)



Beneficiaries:
Aquaculture farmers,
university students,
seafood traders and
dealers, processors and
exporters, consumers



Location:
United Republic of
Tanzania, Zanzibar



Duration:
2015–2019



Results:
171 fish, crab and
sea cucumber farmers,
government officers
and extension workers
attended several
workshops/training
sessions

22 students trained in
hatchery techniques
and operations

Live feeds (algae, artemia
and rotifers) produced to
sustain fish production

First-ever sea species
larvae grown in
hatcheries in the area,
and supplied to farmers

The total fish capture production of the United Republic of Tanzania’s mainland and Zanzibar was just over 400 000 tonnes in 2015, of which 75 percent came from inland fisheries. Aquaculture production for human consumption, however, was only four million tonnes — mostly Nile tilapia and shrimp, and a small amount of milkfish produced in Zanzibar. This represents less than one percent of the African aquaculture yield for human consumption, demonstrating the potential for growth and development of the sector.

Recognizing the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to food and nutrition security, poverty alleviation and employment generation, the Government requested the support of FAO in addressing the stumbling blocks that hinder aquaculture development in the island.

Through funding from the Republic of Korea, and in partnership with the Government, FAO is implementing a project in line with Zanzibar’s Aquaculture Strategy, which aims to support the development of an aquaculture sector that provides positive environmental, socio-economic and food security outcomes, and recognizes the importance of market-driven, and enterprise-associated research. At the end of the project, there will be an operational hatchery providing milkfish, crab and sea cucumber seed for outgrow farmers and other profitable aqua-farmers.

The implementation of good and sound aquaculture enterprises requires a solid pool of qualified personnel to conduct and make use of the best-quality research. In line with this, the project pays special attention to the training of newly graduated university students and marine researchers. What is more, the initiative is also developing and strengthening the capacities of farmers and government officers, through training in aquaculture good practices and business orientation, as well as through the implementation of pilot demonstration farms.

Fish and its associated products are essential for nutrition, food security, employment and economic growth. FAO works with a wide range of partners, including Governments and fishing communities to promote responsible fisheries

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Promoting responsible fisheries management



Contribution:

**KRW 2.2 billion
(USD 2 million)**



Beneficiaries:

**Fishing communities in
developing countries**



Location:

**Burundi, Democratic
Republic of the Congo,
United Republic of
Tanzania, Viet Nam
and Zambia**



Duration:

2007–2019



Results:

**2 national and regional
plans of action
developed for managing
fishing capacity in
Lake Tanganyika and
Viet Nam, respectively**

**Technical assistance
provided in facilitating
fisheries tenure and user
rights through several
meetings in 2015, 2016
and 2018**

**A call issued to develop
Voluntary Guidelines
on Fisheries Tenure and
User Rights**

Fish have been an essential source of food and nutrition for millennia, but the percentage of fish stocks that are within biologically sustainable levels has decreased to 67 percent in 2016, and the vast majority of fish stocks and fishing grounds are believed to be fully exploited.

In 2001 the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) called for countries to take action to maintain or restore fish stocks. The Republic of Korea has been assisting FAO with contributions since 2007, funding the FAO-Republic of Korea Trust Fund project to promote the full implementation of the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity, for the sustainable use of living marine resources. This is in line with the call made by the WSSD for countries to restore stocks to levels of sustainability. Moreover, the initiative has backed the promotion, preparation and implementation of national and regional plans of action, by providing technical assistance to manage fishing capacity in Viet Nam and the four countries bordering Lake Tanganyika — Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

Since 2011, the project has also supported the promotion of fisheries co-management as a means of facilitating good governance of tenure in capture fisheries around the world. In addition, between 2015 and 2018, the Republic of Korea provided technical inputs to FAO's work on fisheries tenure at various meetings. More recently, the Trust Fund supported the global conference on Fisheries Tenure and User Rights in the Republic of Korea, to share information and practical experiences on tenure and rights-based approaches in fisheries management. The conference called for FAO to develop Voluntary Guidelines on Fisheries Tenure and User Rights, marking a turning point in global discussions.

The Republic of Korea is currently providing preliminary technical assistance and resources for responsible fisheries management to ensure sustainable fisheries across Africa, Asia and Latin America. In addition, the country expects to continue financing multi-year projects on the development of the Voluntary Guidelines on Fisheries Tenure and User Rights, which will greatly contribute to the biological sustainability of fish stocks, the economic viability of fishers and the social sustainability for communities on the ground.



Farmer using a net to catch fish from a pond at his farm
©FAO/Hoang Dinh Nam

Capacity development for sustainable rice value chains in Africa



Contribution:

**KRW 2 billion
(USD 1.8 million)**



Beneficiaries:

**Policy makers,
technicians and
stakeholders**



Location:

**Burkina Faso,
Côte d'Ivoire
and Nigeria**



Duration:

2014–2019



Results:

**Experts and technicians
fielded as part of
SSTC exchanges**

**Policy dialogue
implemented**

**National government
agencies' capacity
strengthened**

**Institutional
collaboration promoted,
ensuring a sustainable
impact of initiatives**

Small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises (SMAEs) and traders provide an important gateway for smallholders to access markets, not only through market outlets but also with support in responding to modern market demands. However, SMAEs frequently lack the capacity to provide financial assistance to bring smallholders' produce up to market standards.

To meet the expected demand for agriculture commodities, the Government of the Republic of Korea supported a five-year project focused on training and capacity development to share technologies for rice breeding, cultivation, post-harvest, mechanization and agribusiness among African and Asian countries.

Stakeholder ownership of project activities was promoted throughout the life cycle of the initiative, with the role of relevant national agencies in target countries strengthened. For example, in November 2018 the project enhanced the training capacity of the Centre de Formation à la Mécanisation Agricole de Grand-Lahou in Côte d'Ivoire, to implement training in the use of a multipurpose tractor.

Moreover, the project increased collaboration with international research institutions such as the Africa Rice Center and the International Rice Research Institute, resulting in more inclusive and efficient rice value chains being developed and implemented by the public and private sectors.

One of the keys to the success of the project has been linking it with existing programmes and initiatives to help ensure a sustainable impact. Moreover, a second-phase of the project, expected to start in 2019, will upscale cooperation with the International Rice Research Institute as well as a major rice-producing country in Asia, to reinforce the exchange of rice knowledge and experience between Asia and Africa. It is also designed to deliver more efficient and inclusive results based on lessons learned and experiences gained from the ongoing project.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC)

Despite the progress made in reducing chronic hunger and malnutrition in the last two decades, over 800 million people still go hungry every day. Achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals set out in the 2030 Agenda requires new and innovative ways of cooperation and the adoption of creative approaches.

Countries in the South offer a myriad of development solutions — knowledge, experience, good practices, innovative policies, technologies and resources, which have proven cost-effective and have an important potential to be upscaled for the benefit of others. In the development landscape, SSTC plays a greater role than ever. Innovation in the South is generating new tools and partnerships for tackling issues of food insecurity, poverty and sustainable agriculture. FAO and the Republic of Korea agree that good results can be achieved in food security through SSTC agreements, catalysing the exchange of experience and technologies.

Recognizing the importance of knowledge and resource sharing among countries of the global South, the Republic of Korea provides development solutions to a number of countries under FAO's SSTC programme, funding a capacity-development project to help Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria develop competitive and inclusive rice value chains. The project has provided training in agribusiness, group dynamics and leadership, marketing and contract negotiation, while facilitating access to inputs, finance and value chain services in the participating countries.



Eradicating chronic hunger and malnutrition requires a fresh perspective coupled with the adoption of new, innovative and creative approaches

©FAO



Veterinary health assistants
vaccinating goats to control
the spread of animal diseases
©FAO/Luis Tato

Protecting global health

As part of its global effort to keep food chains safe and consumers healthy, FAO is a key international player in the control of food-borne health threats, including animal diseases and the overuse of pesticides and antibiotics in food production.

Transboundary animal diseases are highly contagious and spread rapidly, irrespective of national borders. These epidemics cause high rates of death and illness in animals, with serious economic and sometimes public health consequences. Animal diseases also constitute a constant threat to the livelihoods of livestock farmers. Zoonotic diseases — those transmissible to humans — are of particular concern as they can cause serious illness and sometimes death in humans, while placing a burden on public health systems. But even the high-impact animal diseases that do not directly affect human health can affect the quality and quantity of food available for human consumption and can cause considerable disruption to trade. This ultimately results in production losses and particularly affects countries relying on exports as a source of revenue.

FAO, with the support of partners such as the Republic of Korea, has long worked to protect small-scale farmers against the immediate loss of livestock and livelihoods, while also improving national and international systems for disease detection and control. In addition, FAO, along with the World Health Organization and the World Organisation for Animal Health — is in the vanguard in preserving the effectiveness of antibiotics and other antimicrobials that are important for human and animal health. FAO works in line with the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), which threatens human, animal and plant health. AMR also poses a risk to food safety and food security and, in a similar way, it increases the risk of animal disease outbreaks, threatening the economic well-being of millions of farming families.

Thanks to the funding of the Republic of Korea in the last biennium, many countries are better prepared to recognize and respond to emerging threats to health and food security. Global stockpiles of vaccines are prepositioned to respond rapidly to outbreaks of pests and diseases, and governments across Asia are smarter in the way they control the use of antimicrobials in the livestock industry.

Building capacity for plant pest surveillance and information management



Contribution:
KRW 1.9 billion
(USD 1.7 million)



Beneficiaries:
NPPOs



Location:
Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand and Viet Nam



Duration:
2013–2017



Results:
A total of 534 trainees attended regional courses — 7 national, 2 special and 8 internal training courses on pest surveillance

3 technical consultations and 4 training courses on PIS implemented

The most practical measure for protecting countries from the entry of plant pests is to analyse the risks associated with the introduction and spread of pests, as well as the impact on national plant resources, through the surveillance and identification of regulated pests found in plant products. This can be done by taking appropriate phytosanitary measures in line with the IPPC and International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs).

With the support of the Government of the Republic of Korea, FAO designed and implemented a project to promote the capacity of National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) in six countries in Southeast Asia. The project focused on improving the countries' capacity in pest surveillance through training programmes, effective pest information management and the development of a Pest Information System (PIS).

FAO supported the programme by designing trainings to build capacity, using new and advanced technologies. The courses were meant to enable the participants to gain general and specific technical knowledge and skills related to the IPPC, ISPMs, the role of plant pest surveillance and the collection, identification, classification, data recording and management of pests.



Two Muong farmers measure and count rice grains per plant in a field where a variety of rice was planted for comparison

©FAO/Hoang Dinh Nam

Addressing avian influenza and other high-impact animal diseases in sub-Saharan Africa, and South and Southeast Asia



Contribution:

**KRW 2.7 billion
(USD 2.5 million)**



Expected beneficiaries:

Ministries, national veterinary services, technical institutions in target countries, smallholder farmers, commercial producers and vulnerable groups (particularly women)



Location:

20 countries across Africa and Asia



Duration:

2015–2019



Results (Asia):

Epidemiology and agroecological modelling studies conducted

4 bioinformatics training modules produced

Report on regional laboratory proficiency testing programmes developed

Training reports on regional bioinformatics workshops developed

52 live bird markets profiled and 87 trade connections mapped

Infectious animal diseases, such as avian influenza or African swine fever (ASF), threaten livelihoods due to their high impact on producers and economies. Preparedness for (and efficient control of) disease introductions help build resilience and minimize devastating implications, especially for the poorest. In 2011 a newly emerged clade of H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) virus was introduced into Japan and the Republic of Korea, resulting in the culling of millions of poultry and causing severe negative economic impacts. Since then, incursions of other virus subtypes, such as H5N6 HPAI and H5N8 HPAI, have continued to threaten poultry production and the economy in these countries. The region is under a continuous threat from avian influenza because these viruses are constantly evolving to generate new genotypes. A strong risk-based influenza surveillance programme is imperative to enable or improve risk analysis and to support the design of national preparedness and response plans.

In the Southeast Asia and East Asia subregions, despite ongoing combined and complementary efforts by FAO and partners, country and regional needs still surpass the current level of support provided. Likewise, in the East Africa setting, understanding the production, marketing, and trade connections and practices remains among the challenges to be addressed in order to efficiently target surveillance, early detection and timely response.

In 2015, with generous contributions from the Republic of Korea, FAO supported countries affected by or at risk of avian influenza, to better understand poultry value chains and interfaces between poultry and wild birds; coordinate national and regional-level risks-based surveillance frameworks; gain an in-depth understanding of the prevalence and diversity of avian influenza viruses; strengthen the capacity of national and regional laboratories; and strengthen regional coordination, emergency preparedness and response systems in sub-Saharan Africa, and South and Southeast Asia.

Moreover, the project provided the opportunity to help address the recent incursion of ASF into China, representing an enormous threat to swine production in the whole region. A regional meeting was organized with the aim of reviewing approaches for risk reduction and preparedness both at the regional and country levels, to minimize impacts on the pig production economy, associated livelihoods and the food security of the region.

Given the transboundary nature of many infectious animal diseases, selected countries in South and Southeast Asia, and in sub-Saharan Africa, are benefiting from improved knowledge gained from the established risk-based surveillance that enables and supports the prediction and control of avian influenza.

Emergency preparedness and response plan for African swine fever risk in Cambodia

African swine fever (ASF) is a highly contagious haemorrhagic disease, causing high morbidity and mortality in affected species of the Suidae family, including domestic pigs and wild boars. The threat of incursions of ASF into China has been a concern, since the country is a major pig producer and is home to more than half the global swine population. This encouraged FAO to conduct a risk assessment, which showed that China's north-eastern regions — Heilongjiang Province and Inner Mongolia — were the most prone to the spread of ASF. In August 2018 the first detection of ASF was reported on a pig farm in China, forcing the local government at provincial level to implement the African Swine Fever Contingency Plan and Emergency Response Level II. The high concentration of large-scale pig production farms, with associated value chains related to these high swine density areas, implied a high risk of spread within the country and into other countries of the region. To date, Cambodia, Mongolia and Viet Nam have also reported outbreaks and it is proving challenging to contain the epidemic.

At the beginning of the crisis, FAO organized the Emergency Regional Consultation on ASF Reduction and Preparedness in Bangkok in order to review

approaches for risk reduction and preparedness both at the regional and country levels, to minimize impacts on the pig production economy, the associated livelihoods and the food security of the region.

In Cambodia, the first ASF outbreak was detected recently in Ratanakiri Province. Therefore, a number of control measures relevant to ASF have been put in place, including directives issued by national and subnational Cambodian authorities. However, there was a need to review gaps and strengthen the control measures in the country to sustain the efforts towards better preparedness and response for disease control. FAO, in collaboration with the General Directorate of Animal Health and Production of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, other relevant ministries, academia, the private sector, development partners and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), met in April 2019 for the first national consultative workshop to develop a preparedness and response plan (CPRP) for ASF. The aim was to review and adjust the existing ASF contingency plan; develop operational guidelines and standard operation procedures (SOPs) linked to the contingency plan to be used for ASF outbreak containment and control; and identify the required field operations Team/Task Forces (TFs) to be deployed during ASF outbreaks. ASF CPRP and associated guidelines will be finalized, including the composition, roles and responsibilities of the TF teams, and training on how to implement SOPs for all sectors at all levels will be planned and conducted.



A young girl feeding the pigs she and her family are raising

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List of projects funded by the Republic of Korea (ongoing over the 2017–2018 period)*

Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget**	Start date	End date	Status***
OSRO/AFG/810/ROK	Emergency agriculture assistance to drought-affected vulnerable farmers in Ghor and Badghis	1 000 000	17/12/18	16/7/19	Ongoing
OSRO/GLO/503/ROK	Support to address avian influenza and other high impact animal diseases in South Asia, Southeast Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa	2 495 838	1/12/15	30/11/19	Ongoing
OSRO/NAM/601/ROK	Improving water access in the drought affected regions of Namibia	200 000	26/1/18	30/6/19	Ongoing
GCP /BOL/048/ROK	Improvement of quinoa yields and capacity development of farmers in Bolivia	497 000	30/6/14	31/8/17	Closed
GCP /GLO/579/ROK	Implementation of the Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) Mechanism	3 380 102	1/11/14	30/11/20	Ongoing
GCP /GUA/030/ROK	Adaptación de comunidades rurales, a la variabilidad y cambio climático para mejorar su resiliencia y medios de vida, en Guatemala	5 000 000	8/11/18	31/12/21	Ongoing
GCP /INT/005/ROK	Support for Horticulture Programme Development	2 677 611	14/4/06	28/2/21	Ongoing
GCP /INT/037/ROK	Promotion of Responsible Fisheries Management	2 621 259	1/1/07	31/12/19	Ongoing

Project Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget**	Start date	End date	Status***
GCP /INT/350/ROK	FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) Implementation Support Project	2 000 000	24/12/18	31/10/23	Ongoing
GCP /INT/917/ROK	Support for the development of international food standards and related texts by the Codex Alimentarius Commission, in particular recommendations relating to chemicals in food	2 902 495	1/2/04	30/3/20	Ongoing
GCP /RAF/497/ROK	Capacity Development and Experience Sharing for Sustainable Rice Value Chain Development in Africa through South-South Cooperation	1 897 533	1/11/14	30/6/19	Ongoing
GCP /RAS/181/ROK	Support to the Policy Assistance Branch (FAORAP)	3 083 994	4/1/01	31/8/20	Ongoing
GCP /RAS/286/ROK	Support to Capacity Development in Implementation of Plant Pest Surveillance and Information Management in Southeast Asian Countries	1 746 732	1/9/13	28/2/17	Closed
GCP /URT/146/ROK	Development of Mariculture Sector in Zanzibar	3 228 103	30/11/15	31/12/19	Ongoing
GCPT/GLO/883/ROK	Technical and policy guidance regarding FLR and Sustainable Landscape Management	1 600 256	1/1/18	31/12/23	Ongoing
GCPT/GLO/934/ROK	Technical Support for the implementation of FAO's Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) Global Capacity Development Programme	950 000	17/7/18	31/12/21	Ongoing

*Contributions provided to the Multilateral/Pooled Trust Funds are not included.

**In USD, subject to change for ongoing projects.

***As of 1 January 2019

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