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The G7 Research Group presents the

2022 G7 Elmau Summit Interim Compliance Report

28 June 2022 to 6 January 2023

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“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

G7 summits are a moment for people to judge whether aspirational intent is met by concrete commitments. The G7 Research Group provides a report card on the implementation of G7 and G20 commitments. It is a good moment for the public to interact with leaders and say, you took a leadership position on these issues — a year later, or three years later, what have you accomplished?

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme,
in *G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit*



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10. Food and Agriculture: Resilience

“We will ensure that our response to the current challenges also strengthens the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems, in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement and Glasgow Pact, the Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity, including via increasing our support to smallholder farmers.”

G7 Elmau Summit Communiqué

Assessment

| | No Compliance | Partial Compliance | Full Compliance |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Canada | | | +1 |
| France | | | +1 |
| Germany | | | +1 |
| Italy | | 0 | |
| Japan | | 0 | |
| United Kingdom | | | +1 |
| United States | | | +1 |
| European Union | | | +1 |
| Average | +0.75 (88%) | | |

Background

With the adoption of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, strengthening agriculture and food systems, both in terms of resilience and sustainability, has gained increasing importance as a global priority. However, political unrest, in combination with climate change, has posed major challenges to realizing the goals outlined in the SDGs such as “[ending] hunger, [achieving] food security and [improving] nutrition and [promoting] sustainable agriculture.”

Furthermore, G7 members have remarked that the ongoing invasion of Ukraine has yielded significant repercussions to global food and agriculture systems, disrupting major trade lines in manners such as the “blocking of export routes for Ukraine’s grain.” Additionally, G7 members have concluded that the “loss of biodiversity, climate change and ongoing global economic uncertainty,” as well as lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, are weakening global food security. With food and agriculture security at risk, the Sustainable Development Goals remain difficult to attain, resulting in increased global malnutrition and famine. G7 Members have committed to make “food available” as a precautionary strategy to keep global markets stable and have called on other countries “with large food stockpiles” and the private sector to follow suit.

At the 1987 Venice Summit, G7 members identified risks to food security and imbalances of trade in food and agricultural products as a result of “further stimulating production of agricultural commodities in surplus.” Members committed to “allow market signals to influence agricultural production” while giving consideration to “food security, environmental protection and overall employment.”

At the 1988 Toronto Summit, G7 members reiterated the importance of “[reducing] all direct and indirect subsidies” in order to make the “agricultural sector more responsive to market signals.” Members also recognized the impacts of “over intensive use of resources” and “preventing desertification” on agriculture and the environment.

At the 1989 Paris Summit, G7 members emphasized the need for the agricultural sector to help prevent “water pollution, soil erosion and desertification,” thus supporting the “mutually reinforcing” nature of economic growth and good environmental policies.

At the 1990 Houston Summit, G7 members reaffirmed their commitment to “a fair and market-oriented agricultural trading system.” Members continued to recognize that market-oriented economies were the “best

means for successful environmental protection.” During the summit, members further confirmed their readiness to begin negotiations in regard to “curb[ing] deforestation, protect biodiversity ... and address threats to the world’s forests.”

At the 1991 London Summit, G7 members agreed on basic principles for the “management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forest” and announced support for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

At the 1992 Munich Summit, G7 members urged other countries to ratify “the Climate Change Convention,” otherwise known as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The ratification of the UNFCCC laid the basis for the Paris Agreement, a legally binding treaty on climate change enacted in 2016.

At the 1993 Tokyo Summit, G7 members verbally acknowledged the ratification of the “Framework Convention on Climate Change” and discussed the “negotiation of a convention on desertification.” Members did not go into length about ways to ensure food security, sustainability or identify any actions to be taken for desertification or the preservation of diversity.

At the 1994 Naples Summit, G7 members continued to acknowledge the ratification of the Convention on Desertification with no other actions taken for the sustainability of agriculture and food systems.

At the 2001 Genoa Summit, G8 members reaffirmed their commitments to the UNFCCC and affirmed their commitment to ratifying the Kyoto Protocol. Additionally, members identified the need for access to “adequate food supplies and to increase “training in agricultural science” as a solution to addressing malnourishment and food insecurity.

At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, G8 members committed to establishing “food and nutrition security scholars programs to expand training in agricultural science.” These programs would allow local farmers to raise “agricultural productivity in an environmentally sustainable way consistent with local needs.”

At the 2008 Hokkaido Summit, G8 members encouraged the need for “the development of an international forest monitoring network” to combat deforestation and forest degradation, which can lead to desertification. Members also promised to support “country-led” efforts to combat desertification and the “conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.” Additionally, members committed to promoting “agricultural research and development” that is “locally adapted and sustainable farming technologies.”

At the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, G8 members committed to stimulating food production growth by “promoting increased investment in agriculture” with attention paid to “small-hold farmers.” They also welcomed commitments made by non-G8 members to a “goal of mobilizing USD 20 billion over three years” intended for “sustainable agricultural development.”

At the 2012 Camp David Summit, G8 members committed to launch a “New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition” which would accelerate “private capital to African agriculture ... and other innovation that can increase sustainable agricultural productivity.”

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 members announced support for the development of “good practices for global food security and nutrition that are in line with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement on climate change.”

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 members stated that the United States was in the process of “reviewing its policies on climate change and on the Paris Agreement,” therefore reaching a non-consensus on issues related to climate change and sustainability.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 members committed to enacting policies that “encourage sustainable production, the protection, conservation and the regeneration of ecosystems and the sequestration of carbon.”

Members also reaffirmed their commitment to the “Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach” made in the 2015 Elmau Summit, to support the second goal of the SDGs.

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 members committed to “sustainably increas[ing] the availability of agricultural products.” Building upon the conventions of the Paris Agreement and other policies, it is the first summit of its kind where members have identified the close relationship between climate change and the sustainability and resilience of agriculture and food systems. It represents a paradigm shift from agriculture as a product of economic growth to agriculture as a product of sustainable practices.

Commitment Features

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, leaders committed to: “[ensuring] that our response to the current challenges also strengthens the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems, in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement and Glasgow Pact, the Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity, including via increasing our support to smallholder farmers.” This commitment consists of three fundamental pillars: (i) strengthening the long-term resilience of agriculture and food systems, (ii) strengthening the long-term sustainability of agriculture and food systems, (iii) and increasing support to smallholder farmers.

“Ensure” is understood as “to make something certain to happen.”¹⁷⁰² In the context of this commitment, members should aim to ensure that responses to food and agricultural crises also strengthen long-term resilience and sustainability.

“Current challenges” refers to the issues being faced with regard to current agriculture and food systems. This includes, most directly, the insecurity created by Russia’s ongoing war on Ukraine and the challenges presented by the climate crisis.

“Strengthen” is understood as “to make or become stronger.”¹⁷⁰³

“Sustainable Development Goals” or “SDGs” is understood to mean the Sustainable Development Goals that were outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.¹⁷⁰⁴ There are 17 SDGs that this commitment refers to: 1) end poverty; 2) end hunger; 3) good health and well-being; 4) quality education; 5) gender equality; 6) clean water and sanitation; 7) affordable and clean energy; 8) decent work and economic growth; 9) industry, innovation and infrastructure; 10) reduced inequalities; 11) sustainable cities and communities; 12) responsible consumption and production; 13) climate action; 14) life below water; 15) life on land; 16) peace, justice and strong institutions; and 17) partnerships for the goals.¹⁷⁰⁵

“The Paris Agreement” is understood to be a “a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at 21st Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Paris, on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016.”¹⁷⁰⁶ The agreement’s main goal is to “limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels. To achieve this long-term temperature goal, countries aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible to achieve a climate neutral world by mid-century.”

¹⁷⁰² Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 2 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf

¹⁷⁰³ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 2 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf

¹⁷⁰⁴ Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations’ Department of Economic and Social Affairs (New York) 25 September 2015. Access Date: 4 December 2021. <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>

¹⁷⁰⁵ The 17 Goals, United Nations (New York) n.d. Access Date: 21 January 2022. <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

¹⁷⁰⁶ The Paris Agreement, United Nations Climate Change (New York) n.d. Access Date: 18 January 2023. <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreement>

“Glasgow Pact” is understood as “a doubling of finance to support developing countries in adapting to the impacts of climate change and building resilience.”¹⁷⁰⁷

“The Convention to Combat Desertification” is understood as “a Convention addresses specifically the arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas, known as the drylands, where some of the most vulnerable ecosystems and peoples can be found. Parties to the Convention meet at COPs every two years, as well as in technical meetings throughout the year, to advance the aims and ambitions of the Convention and achieve progress in its implementation.”¹⁷⁰⁸

“The Convention on Biological Diversity” is understood as “a Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is the international legal instrument for the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources that has been ratified by 196 nations.”¹⁷⁰⁹

“Long-term” is understood as pertaining to “any commitment with a delivery date of over five years.”

“Resilience” is understood as “the capacity of [systems] potentially exposed to hazards to resist, adapt and recover.”

“Sustainability” is understood as “meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

“Agriculture and food systems” refer to “the sum of actors and interactions along the food value chain – from input supply and the production of ... agricultural commodities to transportation, processing, retailing, wholesaling and preparation of foods for consumption and disposal.”

“Increase” is understood as to contribute additional efforts to a prior commitment.

“Support” is understood as acts of providing aid or assistance.

“Smallholder farmers” refer to “small-scale farmers, pastoralists, forest keepers, fishers who manage areas varying from less than one hectare to 10 hectares; [they are] characterized by family-focused motives such as favoring the stability of the farm household system, using mainly family labor for production and using part of the produce for family consumption.”

Examples of strong actions may include, but are not limited to: loan or grant issuance, financial subsidy programs, other non-financial contributions intended for smallholder farmers; foreign direct investment or other financial contributions issued by an executive or a national legislature; the creation of new policy or the amelioration of current initiatives. Executive or legislative policy proposals which fail or have yet to be implemented will still count as strong actions. Examples of weak actions may include, but are not limited to, verbal support for one of the pillars under the commitment.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that take strong action in at least two of the following three pillars: (i) strengthening the long-term resilience of agriculture and food systems, (ii) strengthening the long-term sustainability of agriculture and food systems, (iii) and increasing support to smallholder farmers.

¹⁷⁰⁷ COP 26: Together for our planet, United Nations (New York) n.d. Access Date: 18 January 2023. <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/cop26>

¹⁷⁰⁸ United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, United Nations Women (New York) n.d. Access Date: 18 January 2023. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/how-we-work/intergovernmental-support/climate-change-and-the-environment/united-nations-convention-to-combat-desertification>

¹⁷⁰⁹ Convention on Biological Diversity, key international instrument for sustainable development, United Nations (New York) n.d. Access Date: 18 January 2023. <https://www.un.org/en/observances/biological-diversity-day/convention>

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be given to G7 members that take strong action in one of the following three pillars: (i) strengthening the long-term resilience of agriculture and food systems, (ii) strengthening the long-term sustainability of agriculture and food systems, (iii) and increasing support to smallholder farmers. Even if a G7 member takes weak action in two of the pillars, it will still only receive partial compliance.

Non-compliance, or a score of -1, will be given to G7 members that does not take any strong action in the following three pillars: (i) strengthening the long-term resilience of agriculture and food systems, (ii) strengthening the long-term sustainability of agriculture and food systems, (iii) and increasing support to smallholder farmers.

Scoring Guidelines

| | |
|----|---|
| -1 | The G7 member has taken action to ensure food and agriculture security, sustainability and resilience in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine in less than TWO of the following dimensions: (i) sustainable development goals (ii) climate change (iii) biodiversity (iv) desertification (v) smallholder farmers. |
| 0 | The G7 member has taken strong action to ensure food and agriculture security, sustainability and resilience in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine in at least TWO of the following dimensions: (i) sustainable development goals (ii) climate change (iii) biodiversity (iv) desertification (v) smallholder farmers OR less than strong steps in at least three dimensions. |
| +1 | The G7 member has taken strong action to ensure food and agriculture security, sustainability and resilience in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine in at least FOUR of the following dimensions: (i) sustainable development goals (ii) climate change (iii) biodiversity (iv) desertification (v) smallholder farmers. |

*Compliance Director: Timothy Tennant
Lead Analyst: Tanmaya Ramprasad*

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

On 12 July 2022, the Government of Canada released a sector-by-sector overview of its 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan.¹⁷¹⁰ To meet Canada's 2030 emissions reduction target and achieve net zero emissions by 2050, Canada pledged to provide CAD470 million to the Agricultural Climate Solutions: On-Farm Climate Action Fund and extend the program's end date. The fund aims to increase support to key climate mitigation practices and help farmers adopt practices that align with the fertilizer emissions target and Global Methane Pledge. Additionally, Canada pledged CAD150 million for "a resilient agricultural landscapes program to support carbon sequestration, adaptation and address other environmental co-benefits," CAD330 million for the Agricultural Clean Technology program and CAD100 million towards an investment in "transformative science for a sustainable sector in an uncertain climate and net-zero economy for 2050."

On 22 July 2022, the federal, provincial and territorial Ministers of Agriculture reached a new five-year agreement which will direct CAD500 million towards the five-year Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership.¹⁷¹¹ The ministers agreed to allocate CAD250 million towards the Resilient Agriculture Landscape Program. This new agreement "includes stronger targets such as a 3-5 [metric ton] reduction in greenhouse gas

¹⁷¹⁰ 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan – Sector-by-sector overview, Environment and Natural Resources (Ottawa) 12 July 2022. Access Date: 26 October 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/environment/weather/climatechange/climate-plan/climate-plan-overview/emissions-reduction-2030/sector-overview.html>

¹⁷¹¹ Federal, Provincial and Territorial Ministers of Agriculture reach new partnership agreement and inject new funds to support the sector, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Saskatoon) 22 July 2022. Access Date: 26 October 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/agriculture-agri-food/news/2022/07/federal-provincial-and-territorial-ministers-of-agriculture-reach-a-new-partnership-agreement-and-inject-new-funds-to-support-the-sector.html>

emissions, increasing sector competitiveness, revenue and exports, and increased participation of Indigenous Peoples, women and youth.” It will help different regions in the country leverage their strengths to combat challenges posed by climate change while “ensuring that efforts to reduce emissions from fertilizer or other agricultural sources do not impede Canada’s ability to contribute to domestic and global food security, now or into the future.”

On 15 August 2022, Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Marie-Claude Bibeau and Member of Parliament for Kings-Hants Kody Blois announced a CAD8.5 million investment under a five-year plan called the On-Farm Climate Action Fund.¹⁷¹² This plan is intended to support farmers in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador in the adoption of sustainable farming practices to increase resilience against climate change. Adopting innovative and sustainable agricultural practices will also help Canadian producers reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

On 17 August 2022, the federal government, in conjunction with the province of British Columbia, pledged more than CAD1 million to fund 10 new projects to help fight climate change and encourage the adoption of regenerative agricultural practices through the British Columbia Agri-Innovation Program.¹⁷¹³ These projects will help farmers leverage technology to make agriculture more sustainable, help achieve the emissions reduction target, mitigate the effects of climate change and boost food security.

On 28 August 2022, the government announced a new funding stream added to a Canada-British Columbia program called the Knowledge and Technology Transfer Program (KTTP), which allows agriculture producers and processors in British Columbia to submit applications for funding.¹⁷¹⁴ This is intended to “increase the competitiveness, resiliency and innovation of British Columbia’s agriculture and food sector through facilitated knowledge and technology sharing.” The Canadian Agricultural Partnership funds the KTTP projects as part of a CAD3 billion five-year commitment aimed at strengthening and growing Canada’s agri-food and agri-products sectors.

On 30 August 2022, Minister Bibeau established a Livestock Tax Deferral for designated regions in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba which faced extreme weather conditions.¹⁷¹⁵ This tax deferral “allows livestock producers who are forced to sell a significant amount of their breeding herd due to drought or flooding to defer a portion of their income from sales until the following tax year.” This provision aims to help producers increase their resilience to the uncertainties created by extreme weather conditions.

On 21 September 2022, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau participated in the Global Food Security Summit and discussed Canada’s efforts in addressing the global food security crisis.¹⁷¹⁶ Prime Minister Trudeau announced that Canada would allocate CAD245 million in humanitarian funding to the UN as well as other Canadian, and

¹⁷¹² Government of Canada invests \$8.5 million to help farmers in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador adopt sustainable practices, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Kings County) 15 August 2022. Access Date: 26 October 2022.

<https://www.canada.ca/en/agriculture-agri-food/news/2022/08/government-of-canada-invests-85-million-to-help-farmers-in-nova-scotia-and-newfoundland-and-labrador-adopt-sustainable-practices.html>

¹⁷¹³ Agriculture innovations help fight climate change, protect food security, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Victoria) 17 August 2022. Access Date: 26 October 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/agriculture-agri-food/news/2022/08/agriculture-innovations-help-fight-climate-change-protect-food-security.html>

¹⁷¹⁴ Regenerative agriculture funding stream added to revitalized Canada-B.C. program, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Victoria) 28 August 2022. Access Date: 26 October 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/agriculture-agri-food/news/2022/08/regenerative-agriculture-funding-stream-added-to-revitalized-canada-bc-program.html>

¹⁷¹⁵ Tax relief for Prairie livestock producers facing the impacts of extreme weather, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Ottawa) 30 August 2022. Access Date: 26 October 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/agriculture-agri-food/news/2022/08/tax-relief-for-prairie-livestock-producers-facing-the-impacts-of-extreme-weather.html>

¹⁷¹⁶ Prime Minister delivers action at the United Nations General Assembly, Prime Minister of Canada Justin Trudeau (New York City) 21 September 2022. Access Date: 26 October 2022. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2022/09/21/prime-minister-delivers-action-united-nations-general-assembly>

international organizations that tackle food insecurity. He further noted the impact of Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine on the global food system as well as drought-induced famines.

On 27 September 2022, Agriculture and Agri-food Canada announced a CAD67,000 pilot project in British Columbia to station livestock emergency response trailers in the Fraser Valley and East Kootenays.¹⁷¹⁷ These trailers aim to help capture and contain animals, safeguarding them from dangerous conditions. In doing so, producers will be able to access tools and equipment during extreme weather events, while protecting the welfare of animals.

On 11 October 2022, Minister Bibeau and Manitoba Agriculture Minister Derek Johnson announced the launch of a new Environmental Farm Plan platform for Manitoba.¹⁷¹⁸ The platform serves as an online, voluntary self-assessment tool prepared by farm families that helps “assess the features and management practices of a farm in order to develop an action plan to mitigate the identified risks.” This tool intends to help farms adapt to changing climate conditions and promote resilience by providing farmers with greater access to the resources needed to implement and prioritize best management practices.

On 13 October 2022, Minister Bibeau traveled to Prince Edward Island to see how Hurricane Fiona affected farm operations, families and livelihoods.¹⁷¹⁹ Minister Bibeau highlighted the business risk management programs available to producers and encouraged them to register for interim benefits. These programs help producers mitigate the risks that threaten their farm operations and provide them with assistance to manage pressing financial challenges. The Government of Canada committed to “continue to respond to the immediate needs of people impacted by the storm and support the long-term recovery of the agricultural sector.”

On 14 October 2022, Minister of Official Languages and the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency Ginette Petitpas Taylor contributed CAD4.2 million to nine businesses in Prince Edward Island.¹⁷²⁰ This investment was intended to boost the sustainable development of the sector and build resilience against potato wart, as it posed a serious threat to 5,000 people in the industry when it was discovered in 2021. This support helps “ensure a strong recovery and increased resilience for the industry.”

On 16 October 2022, Minister of International Development Harjit S. Sajjan delivered a statement on World Food Day that reaffirmed Canada's commitment to continue to work with “partners in developing countries to develop longer-term solutions for greater food system resilience with an emphasis on climate-smart agriculture, fertilizers, sustainable agri-food value chains, inclusive food system governance and productive safety nets.”¹⁷²¹ He noted that it is crucial to include smallholder farmers, two thirds of which are women, in decision making processes and developing solutions. This verbal commitment calls for strengthening the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems.

¹⁷¹⁷ Livestock emergency response trailers going to Lower Mainland, Kootenays, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Vancouver) 27 September 2022. Access Date: 26 October 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/agriculture-agri-food/news/2022/09/livestock-emergency-response-trailers-going-to-lower-mainland-kootenays.html>

¹⁷¹⁸ Governments of Canada and Manitoba Announce Launch of Province's New Online Environmental Farm Plan Platform, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Winnipeg) 11 October 2022. Access Date: 26 October 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/agriculture-agri-food/news/2022/10/governments-of-canada-and-manitoba-announce-launch-of-provinces-new-online-environmental-farm-plan-platform.html>

¹⁷¹⁹ Minister Bibeau and Minister Compton tour Prince Edward Island Farms affected by Hurricane Fiona, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Charlottetown) 13 October 2022. Access Date: 26 October 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/agriculture-agri-food/news/2022/10/minister-bibeau-and-minister-compton-tour-prince-edward-island-farms-affected-by-hurricane-fiona.html>

¹⁷²⁰ Federal initiative building resilience in the P.E.I. potato sector, Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (Souris) 14 October 2022. Access Date: 26 October 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/atlantic-canada-opportunities/news/2022/10/federal-initiative-building-resilience-in-the-pei-potato-sector0.html>

¹⁷²¹ Statement by Minister Sajjan on World Food Day, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 16 October 2022. Access Date: 26 October 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/10/statement-by-minister-sajjan-on-world-food-day.html>

On 12 November 2022, Minister of Environment and Climate Change Steven Guilbeault reaffirmed Canada's intention of funding a CAD10 million initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on Adaptation and Agriculture Day at the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.¹⁷²² This initiative "aims to promote climate-smart agriculture and agriculture biodiversity practices to help rural communities in Aswan, Beheira, and Kafr El Sheikh, Egypt, expand their capacity to adapt to climate change."

On 18 November 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau concluded his participation in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Economic Leaders' Meeting in Thailand, where he announced that a CAD38.1 million investment would establish the first Canadian agriculture office in the region and expand "supply chain resilience in the Indo-Pacific to benefit people in the region and Canada alike."¹⁷²³

On 3 December 2022, Minister Bibeau discussed the Government of Canada's Indo-Pacific Strategy with agriculture stakeholders at the Canadian Western Agribition in Regina, Saskatchewan.¹⁷²⁴ They discussed the announcement of the Indo-Pacific Agriculture and Agri-Food Office (IPAAO). The IPAAO will help Canada expand supply chain resilience while promoting resilience and security as well as the creation of "a sustainable and green future."

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Canada has expressed verbal support for strengthening the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems, and provided humanitarian funding in response to risks of famine brought on by the war in Ukraine. The government has also implemented several programs to uphold this commitment, targeting smallholder farmers and promoting resilience against climate change. These programs also emphasize the importance of agricultural practices that increase biodiversity.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Lara Ground

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

On 26 July 2022, France and the World Food Programme launched a plan through the European Food and Agricultural Resilience Mission initiative that will "support countries worst hit by the global food crisis by boosting sustainable agricultural production and ensuring that the most vulnerable countries have equitable access to supplies of agricultural commodities at a fair price."¹⁷²⁵

¹⁷²² Canada supporting developing countries to adapt to climate change at COP27, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Sharm El-Sheikh) 12 November 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2022/11/canada-supporting-developing-countries-to-adapt-to-climate-change-at-cop27.html>

¹⁷²³ Prime Minister strengthens relations with the Indo-Pacific region at the APEC Economic Leader's Meeting, Prime Minister of Canada (Bangkok) 18 November 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2022/11/18/prime-minister-strengthens-relations-indo-pacific-region-apec>

¹⁷²⁴ Canada's Indo-Pacific Strategy to support growth and prosperity for the agriculture and agri-food sector, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Regina) 3 December 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/agriculture-agri-food/news/2022/12/canadas-indo-pacific-strategy-to-support-growth-and-prosperity-for-the-agriculture-and-agri-food-sector.html>

¹⁷²⁵ France and WFP launch FARM solidarity mechanism, World Food Programme (Paris) 26 July 2022. Access Date: 5 March 2023. <https://www.wfp.org/news/france-and-wfp-launch-farm-solidarity-mechanism>

On 31 August 2022, the first Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) Strategic Plans of EU countries was formally approved by the European Commission.¹⁷²⁶ France's CAP plan aims to promote “farm diversification, preservation of permanent grasslands, plant protein production, agroecology and organic farming” by combining “national and regional elements, providing support to farmers and rural areas by taking into account regional specificities.”¹⁷²⁷ This plan supports the European Unions' Green New Deal and helps the transition towards a sustainable and resilient agricultural sector that ensures long-term food security—along with many other strengthened environmental ambitions.

On 19 October 2022, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs reaffirmed its commitment to France's International Strategy for Food Security, Nutrition and Sustainable Agriculture.¹⁷²⁸ This strategy intends to contribute to “strengthening global governance of food security and nutrition and developing sustainable food systems by promoting agro-ecological practices.” It also aims to combat undernourished young children and pregnant or breastfeeding women in developing countries and enhance the resilience of vulnerable populations to agricultural shocks.

On 30 November 2022, the Ministry for Agriculture and Food Sovereignty met with representatives of France's Overseas Territories to discuss the agro-ecological transition and efforts to increase food resilience to climate change.¹⁷²⁹ The Ministry for Agriculture announced a EUR3 million increase in aid to the Overseas Ministry to be directed towards ecological improvements in food production.

On 14 December 2022, the National Agricultural and Rural Development Programme (PNDAR) announced its funding of 50 research and development projects, totalling EUR20 million in aid.¹⁷³⁰ The projects intend to aid France's agro-ecological transition, with emphasis placed on reduction of greenhouse gases, preservation of agrobiodiversity and adaptation to climate hazards.

France has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems considering the Russian invasion of Ukraine. France has expressed verbal support for strengthening the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems and has met with overseas representatives to further these aims. The government has taken strong action in launching the PNDAR, which is aimed at promoting biodiversity and resilience against climate change. Additionally, it has taken steps to support smallholder farms through aid and recognized desertification by promoting the implementation of practices that limit soil erosion as seen in the CAP Strategic Plan.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Anurag Choudhury

¹⁷²⁶ CAP Strategic Plans by Country, European Commission (Brussels) 31 August 2022. Access Date: 5 March 2023.

https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/cap-my-country/cap-strategic-plans-country_en

¹⁷²⁷ At a glance: France's CAP STRATEGIC PLAN, European Commission (Paris) 5 September 2022. Access Date: 5 March 2023.

https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-09/csp-at-a-glance-france_en_0.pdf

¹⁷²⁸ Food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture – France's strategy, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 19 October 2022. Access Date: 28 October 2022. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/development-assistance/news/2019/article/food-security-nutrition-and-sustainable-agriculture-france-s-strategy-22-oct-19>

¹⁷²⁹ Le gouvernement trace les perspectives d'adaptation de l'agriculture ultramarine à la transition agroécologique, à la lutte contre le réchauffement climatique et vers la souveraineté alimentaire, Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Souveraineté alimentaire (Paris) 30 November 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 26 December 2022.

<https://agriculture.gouv.fr/outr-mer-le-gouvernement-trace-les-perspectives-dadaptation-de-lagriculture-ultramarine-la>

¹⁷³⁰ Programme national de développement agricole et rural : le ministère finance 50 projets à hauteur de 20 millions d'euros en 2022, Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Souveraineté alimentaire (Paris) 14 December 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 26 December 2022. <https://agriculture.gouv.fr/pndar-le-ministere-finance-50-projets-hauteur-de-20-millions-deuros-en-2022>

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

On 30 June 2022, German state-directed KfW Development Bank launched the InsuResilience Investment Fund (IIF) initiative.¹⁷³¹ The IIF aims to reduce the vulnerability of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises to extreme weather events and climate change. The initiative has issued loans totalling more than USD95 million and has made equity investments amounting to more than USD40 million. The fund currently invests in 26 partners across four continents and has reached more than 40 million beneficiaries.

On 8 July 2022, Minister of Food and Agriculture Cem Özdemir acknowledged the achievements of the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) in plant protection, food security and animal health.¹⁷³² Minister Özdemir pledged EUR150,000 in funding to the STDF, stating that the development of sustainable food systems in the Global South is essential to global food security.

On 26 July 2022, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture launched a project to reduce the use of peat in commercial horticulture by 2030.¹⁷³³ The project aims to fund research to develop less carbon-heavy alternatives and generate sustainable initiatives to encourage private gardening agencies to adopt alternative fertilization materials.

On 14 August 2022, Chancellor Olaf Scholz announced that Germany would make EUR1.5 billion available annually for international biodiversity conservation starting in 2025 to promote food security.¹⁷³⁴ This doubles the EUR750 million per year invested on average from 2017 to 2021, making Germany the largest international donor.

On 20 September 2022, the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development implemented the InsuResilience Solutions Fund (ISF).¹⁷³⁵ The ISF aims to enhance the resilience of vulnerable agricultural businesses against extreme weather events and provides advisory services for climate risk insurance products, intending to cover 1.25 million people by 2025. The fund signed a support agreement with the Rwandan Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and K. M. Dastur & Company Limited to give smallholder farmers improved and broader access to agricultural insurance.

On 17 November 2022, Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock and Environment Minister for Environment Steffi Lemke announced that Germany would increase its contribution to the International Adaptation Fund by EUR60 million.¹⁷³⁶ This contribution further supports smallholder farmers in developing countries against

¹⁷³¹ InsuResilience Investment Fund (IIF), Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 30 June 2022. Access date: 06 November 2022. <https://www.bmz.de/en/issues/climate-change-and-development/climate-risk-insurance/insuresilience-investment-fund-59560>

¹⁷³² Özdemir: Widerstandskraft der Ernährungssysteme des globalen Südens stärken, Bundesministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft (Berlin) 8 July 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 November 2022. <https://www.bmel.de/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/DE/2022/96-stdf.html>

¹⁷³³ Toffrei gärtnern, Klima schützen, Bundesministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft (Berlin) 26 July 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 November 2022. <https://www.bmel.de/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/DE/2022/107-torfmininderungsstrategie.html>

¹⁷³⁴ Important signal for preserving biodiversity at the 77th General Assembly of the United Nations, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 21 September 2022. Access date: 06 November 2022. <https://www.bmuv.de/en/pressrelease/a-strong-partner-in-global-nature-conservation-germany-to-increase-international-biodiversity-finance-to-15-billion-euros-per-year-by-2025>

¹⁷³⁵ InsuResilience Solutions Fund (ISF), Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 20 September 2022. Access date: 06 November 2022. <https://www.bmz.de/en/issues/climate-change-and-development/climate-risk-insurance/insuresilience-solutions-fund-59558>

¹⁷³⁶ Germany increases funding for global adaptation fund by 60 million euro, The Federal Foreign Office and the Federal Ministry for the Environment. (Berlin) 17 November 2022. Access date: 21 December 2022.

turbulent weather changes caused by climate change. The financial contribution supports new innovative projects that combine climate adaptation and biodiversity protection, safeguarding vital natural resources and agricultural goods simultaneously.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Germany has taken strong action to address its commitment to sustainable development by funding key projects that help food systems withstand the impacts of climate change. In addition, Germany has taken strong action to protect biodiversity through investment schemes and provided support for smallholder farmers. However, Germany has not taken any actions towards desertification.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Ada Davidrajub

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

On 3 August 2022, the Italian Ministry of Agriculture released an agenda to support the sustainable transition of the livestock sector, aligning with the European Commission's Farm to Fork and Biodiversity 2030 Strategies.¹⁷³⁷ The plan intends to promote the development of a sustainable breeding model, animal welfare improvement and initiatives to curb the rise of antimicrobial resistance in livestock.

On 30 November 2022, the government released an inter-ministerial decree on animal welfare following the State-Regions Conference.¹⁷³⁸ The decree prioritized the sustainability of livestock and farming practices, and was intended to supplement Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

On 22 December 2022, the Ministry of the Environment announced its agreement with the World Bank pledging EUR10 million to developing countries to aid in climate change adaptation projects, including strengthening food and agricultural sustainability and resilience.¹⁷³⁹ The funds will be processed through the Paris Agreement Adaptation Fund and will target regions vulnerable to droughts, floods and desertification to foster sustainable development practices.

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Italy has taken action in launching initiatives that address its commitments to promote sustainable development, protect biodiversity and combat climate change through legal and financial mechanisms. However, it has not taken any steps to support smallholder farmers and counteract desertification.

<https://www.bmu.de/en/pressrelease/germany-increases-funding-for-global-adaptation-fund-by-60-million-euro-the-federal-foreign-office-and-the-federal-ministry-for-the-environment-are-increasing-their-contribution-to-the-international-adaptation-fund-by-30-million-euro-each>

¹⁷³⁷ Firmato decreto da 144 milioni per aiuti straordinari a comparto zootecnico, Ministero dell'agricoltura, della sovranità alimentare e delle foreste (Rome) 1 July 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 28 October 2022. <https://www.politicheagricole.it/144mln-zootecnia>

¹⁷³⁸ The State-Regions Conference approves the Ministerial Decree amending the National Livestock Quality System, Edizioni Pubblicità Italia (Rome) 1 December 2022. Access Date: 15 January 2023. <https://www.pubblicitaitalia.com/en/carne/news/la-conferenza-stato-regioni-approva-il-dm-di-modifica-del-sistema-di-qualita-nazionale-zootecnica>

¹⁷³⁹ Dal MASE 10 milioni per progetti di adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici nei Paesi in via di sviluppo, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica (Rome) 22 December 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 26 December 2022. <https://www.mite.gov.it/comunicati/dal-mase-10-milioni-progetti-di-adattamento-ai-cambiamenti-climatici-nei-paesi-di>

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Isabella Liu

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

On 14 October 2022, the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries released an annual report on Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas in Japan. In the report, the government outlines efforts taken in line with its Strategy for Sustainable Food Systems, which focuses on the establishment of sustainable food systems through changes in procurement, production, processing, distribution and consumption practices.¹⁷⁴⁰ It highlighted the use of small hydroelectric power generation to “achieve energy saving in agricultural irrigation facilities.”¹⁷⁴¹ These advancements are in part due to a revision of the Land Improvement Act, which ensures that the costs for implementing smart agriculture do not fall solely on the farmers. It further discusses the use of rural land or agriculture via different types of agricultural management to take advantage of specific rural characteristics. This entails a focus on hilly and mountainous farming areas, which contributes between 70 per cent and 40 per cent productivity relative to flat farming areas respectively.

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. It has implemented measures in line with the UN sustainable development goals and provided support to smallholder farmers. However, it has not taken any action to promote the protection of biodiversity, combat climate change or resist desertification.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Anurag Choudhury

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

On 30 June 2022, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the Rural Payments Agency introduced the Sustainable Farming Incentive (SFI) to reward farmers who manage their land in a way that improves food production in a more environmentally sustainable way.¹⁷⁴² To get GBP20 per hectare of eligible land, the farmer has to complete a soil assessment and then produce a soil management plan meeting certain preconditions. The SFI will provide an annual health and welfare review to eligible livestock farmers, and the funding will cover the cost of the vet.

On 20 July 2022, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Scottish Government, the Welsh government and the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs confirmed that the

¹⁷⁴⁰ Summary of the Annual Report on Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas in Japan, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Tokyo) 14 October 2022. Access Date: 28 October 2022. <https://www.maff.go.jp/e/data/publish/attach/pdf/index-69.pdf>

¹⁷⁴¹ Summary of the Annual Report on Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas in Japan, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Tokyo) 14 October 2022. Access Date: 28 October 2022. <https://www.maff.go.jp/e/data/publish/attach/pdf/index-69.pdf>

¹⁷⁴² The SFI arable and horticultural soils standard, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs and the Rural Payments Agency (London) 30 June 2022. Access Date: 7 November 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/the-sfi-arable-and-horticultural-soils-standard#how-the-arable-and-horticultural-soils-standard-will-improve-the-environment>

exclusion to the Internal Market Act on single-use plastics had received Parliamentary approval.¹⁷⁴³ This exclusion prohibits the sale of single-use plastics and is intended to help fight the growing concern surrounding microplastics found in food as well as increases the quality of produce.

On 17 August 2022, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Rural Payments Agency and the Environment Agency relaxed rules to help farmers deal with the impacts of some of the driest weather for decades. The changes come into effect 7 November and last until the end of 2022.¹⁷⁴⁴ The new rules will help increase smallholder farmers' access to bedding, fodder, grazing or forage in ways that limit its environmental impact.

On 22 September 2022, the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) and the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs introduced the Health and Welfare Framework.¹⁷⁴⁵ This framework provides a set of practical principles that will help protect against animal disease in the farming sector. It outlines measures to ensure that the harmful byproducts of the farming industry do not threaten the health of animals nor the quality of the human food chain. It also promotes the use of information and intelligence sharing and improves the partnership work between local authorities and APHA.

On 31 October 2022, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs introduced the Genetic Technology Bill concerning the environmental release and marketing of genetically modified organisms.¹⁷⁴⁶ The bill seeks to encourage new genetic technologies that increase yields, make food more nutritious and make crops more resistant to disease and weather extremes. To help farmers with this change, the bill will establish a proportionate regulatory system to ensure animal welfare is safeguarded and will not introduce new changes until this system is in place.

On 7 November 2022, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs opened the Countryside Stewardship Facilitation Fund 2023.¹⁷⁴⁷ The fund's purpose is to allow farmers and landowners to work together, and share knowledge to protect and enhance the local environment. The GBP2.5 million fund encourages efforts to improve the environment and create cleaner, greener landscapes, leading to healthier food and produce.

On 13 December 2022, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs introduced a new funding package worth GBP12.5 million for agriculture, horticulture automation and robotics.¹⁷⁴⁸ Under this scheme, farmers, growers, businesses and researchers are invited to apply for a share of GBP12.5 million, with grants

¹⁷⁴³ Reforms to the Packaging Waste Recycling Note (PRN) and Packaging Waste Export Recycling Note (PERN) Systems and Operator Approval, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, the Scottish Government, the Welsh government, and the Department of Agriculture, Environment & Rural Affairs (London) 20 July 2022. Access Date: 7 November 2022.

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1114183/PRN_Reform_Consultation_-_Summary_of_responses_and_government_response.pdf

¹⁷⁴⁴ Press release: Support for farmers on dry weather impacts, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, Rural Payments Agency, and Environment Agency (London) 17 August 2022. Access Date: 7 November 2022.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/support-for-farmers-on-dry-weather-impacts>

¹⁷⁴⁵ Policy paper: Animal Health and Welfare Framework, Animal & Plant Health Agency and Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (London) 22 September 2022. Access Date: 7 November 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/animal-health-and-welfare-framework-2018/animal-health-and-welfare-framework>

¹⁷⁴⁶ Policy paper: Genetic Technology Bill to take on most pressing environmental problems of our time, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (London) 31 October 2022. Access Date: 7 November 2022.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/genetic-technology-bill-to-take-on-most-pressing-environmental-problems-of-our-time>

¹⁷⁴⁷ Press release: Government fund to support collaboration in farming communities opens, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (London) 07 November 2022. Access Date: 07 November 2022.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-fund-to-support-collaboration-in-farming-communities-opens>

¹⁷⁴⁸ Press release: New funding for agriculture and horticulture automation and robotics. Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (London) 13 December 2022. Access Date: 13 December 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-funding-for-agriculture-and-horticulture-automation-and-robotics>

for projects worth between GBP500,000 and GBP1.5 million available. These projects are intended to encourage cutting-edge agriculture and horticulture innovation, and create more sustainable farming practices. With this action, the UK has strengthened the long-term resilience of agriculture and food systems and increased support to smallholder farmers by giving grants to encourage research.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The country has made numerous efforts to help smallholder farmers by introducing more funds. These opportunities not only increase yield but to make farms more eco-friendly. The UK has also made laws to help improve the sustainability of agriculture and food, systems and protect biodiversity. These laws entail banishing plastic use, improving scientific innovations for crops, and collaborating with different actors. Additionally, it is noticed that the government managed to respond quickly to changing weather patterns without comprising environmental agreements. However, it has not taken concerted action to combating desertification.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Ada Davidrajub

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

On 12 August 2022, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) committed USD80 million to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization to combat food insecurity and malnutrition in Afghanistan.¹⁷⁴⁹ The initiative provides Afghan smallholder farmers with an increased availability of nutritious seeds and resources to pursue crop diversification and other sustainable farming practices.

On 21 September 2022, President Joe Biden pledged USD2.9 billion in new financial assistance to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program before the UN General Assembly.¹⁷⁵⁰ The government also encourages private donors to contribute to the initiative as well.

On 21 September 2022, President Biden pledged USD783 million in global development assisting funding.¹⁷⁵¹ USD140 million will be specifically allocated towards supporting smallholder farmers, both domestic and abroad, by investing in new agricultural technologies, tools and production methods through the US Feed the Future program. USD220 million will be funded through the US Department of Agriculture to build new school feeding projects in Africa and East Asia. USD178 million will be funded through the U.S. Department of Agriculture to promote sustainable agricultural practices and address migration issues in Central America.

¹⁷⁴⁹ United States Announces \$80 Million Commitment to United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization to Improve Food Security and Nutrition for Vulnerable Afghans, United States Agency for International Development (Washington, D.C.) 12 August 2022. Access Date: 1 November 2022. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/aug-12-2022-united-states-announces-80-million-commitment-united-nations-food-security-nutrition-vulnerable-afghans>

¹⁷⁵⁰ FACT SHEET: At United Nations General Assembly, President Biden Announces \$2.9 Billion in Additional Funding to Strengthen Global Food Security, The White House (Washington, D.C.) 21 September 2022. Access Date: 1 November 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/09/21/fact-sheet-at-united-nations-general-assembly-president-biden-announces-2-9-billion-in-additional-funding-to-strengthen-global-food-security/>

¹⁷⁵¹ FACT SHEET: At United Nations General Assembly, President Biden Announces \$2.9 Billion in Additional Funding to Strengthen Global Food Security, The White House (Washington, D.C.) 21 September 2022. Access Date: 1 November 2022. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/09/21/fact-sheet-at-united-nations-general-assembly-president-biden-announces-2-9-billion-in-additional-funding-to-strengthen-global-food-security/>

On 29 September 2022, USAID provided USD44 million to Nigeria in support of food security and resilience in the wake of climate risks.¹⁷⁵² The initiative allocates USD25 million in direct humanitarian assistance and USD9 million in agricultural market and development investment. An additional USD10 million aims to improve Niger's governance practices in food security.

On 19 October 2022, USAID launched the Global Food Security Research Strategy in partnership with the Department of Agriculture, aiming to build resilience to challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic, water security, climate change and violent conflict.¹⁷⁵³ The strategy establishes three domains of research that will guide the US Government's global food security partnerships through 2026: climate-smart agricultural innovations, improved nutrition through high-quality, affordable diets and genetic improvement of resilient crops and livestock.

On 22 December 2022, USAID announced the Food Safety for Food Security Partnership (FS4FS).¹⁷⁵⁴ The FS4FS will allocate USD15 million over five years to boost accessibility to safe food sources and thereby reduce hunger and malnutrition in low and middle-income countries.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The United States has consistently contributed to strengthening resilience against climate change and sustainability in global food systems through investing in new technologies, research and development. The United States has committed to assisting smallholder farmers through funded projects, pledges, and practices. It has also promoted sustainable agricultural practices to protect the environment. However, it has not taken any steps towards combating desertification.

Thus, the United States earns a score of +1.

Analyst: Isabella Liu

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

On 5 August 2022, the European Commission approved a EUR110 million Austrian scheme to support primary agricultural producers affected by Russia's invasion of Ukraine.¹⁷⁵⁵ Eligible beneficiaries will be able to receive direct grants, and "the measure will be open to companies of all sizes active in the primary agricultural sector, which have been affected by the price increase of energy, fertilizers and other raw materials."

On 24 August 2022, Water for Food Grand Challenge (WE4F) Southern and Central Africa Regional Innovation Hub, a joint international initiative partially funded by the European Union, announced the launch

¹⁷⁵² United States Announces Additional Support To Address Food Insecurity And Strengthen Resilience In Niger, United States Agency for International Development (Washington, D.C.) 29 September 2022. Access Date: 26 December 2022. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/09-29-2022-united-states-announces-additional-support-to-address-food-insecurity-and-strengthen-resilience-in-niger>

¹⁷⁵³ USAID And USDA Announce The Global Food Security Research Strategy To Fight Hunger And Build Sustainable Systems, United States Agency for International Development (Washington, D.C.) 19 October 2022. Access Date: 26 December 2022. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/oct-19-2022-usaid-and-usda-announce-global-food-security-research-strategy-fight-hunger-build-sustainable-systems>

¹⁷⁵⁴ U.S. Agencies Forge Partnership to Improve Food Safety Standards Globally, United States Agency for International Development (Washington, D.C.) 22 December 2022. Access Date: 26 December 2022. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/dec-22-2022-us-agencies-forge-partnership-improve-food-safety-standards-globally>

¹⁷⁵⁵ State aid: Commission approves €110 million Austrian scheme to support agricultural producers in context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, European Commission (Brussels) 5 August 2022. Access Date: 2 November 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_4827

of the second Southern and Central Africa Call for Innovations. The initiative intends to encourage innovation and enhance food security in the region, which will “support up to 30 organizations working on innovative technologies and business model solutions to provide more sustainable water or energy solutions for climate-resilient agriculture.”¹⁷⁵⁶ The selected organizations can include smallholder farms, and they will receive USD200,000 as well as technical, investment, legal, policy and regulatory assistance that will enable them to “foster the transition to sustainable, climate-resilient agricultural sectors.”

On 31 August 2022, the European Commission approved the first package of European Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) Strategic Plans for Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Poland, Portugal and Spain. EUR270 billion will be allocated towards the CAP for the 2023-2027 period, and the seven plans approved have a budget of over EUR120 billion.¹⁷⁵⁷ The CAP will “shape the transition to a sustainable, resilient and modern European agricultural sector” and the new policy will distribute funding more fairly to small and medium-sized family farms and young farmers.

On 12 September 2022, Malawi’s Minister of Agriculture Lobin Lowe, First Capital Bank CEO Spyridon Georgopoulos and Vice President of the European Investment Bank (EIB) Thomas Östros unveiled a EUR25 million investment under the Kulima Agriculture support program that will help smallholder farmers and rural cooperatives across Malawi.¹⁷⁵⁸ The investment will better equip smallholders to “tackle recent drought and extreme rainfall” and create business opportunities over the long term.

On 13 September 2022, the European Commission approved the second package of CAP Strategic Plans for Austria and Luxembourg.¹⁷⁵⁹ The two plans have a budget of over EUR6.2 billion.

On 24 September 2022, the European Commission announced the allocation of EUR600 million from the European Development Fund to “finance immediate humanitarian food aid, food production and resilience of food systems in the most vulnerable countries in Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific (ACP).”¹⁷⁶⁰ This decision will help these vulnerable countries manage the consequences of Russia’s war against Ukraine, which include the food security crisis.

On 6 October 2022, the European Commission announced the launch of the new European CAP Network that will start on 1 January 2023.¹⁷⁶¹ The CAP aims to help the European agricultural sector become more sustainable and resilient by “playing a key role in supporting Europe’s agricultural sector as well as strengthening the efforts of European farmers to tackle climate change and protect the environment.”

¹⁷⁵⁶ Southern and Central Africa Regional Innovation Hub Announces its Second Call for Innovations, Water and Energy for Food (Pretoria) 24 August 2022. Access Date 2 November 2022. <https://we4f.org/program-news/sca-cfi-2022-2>

¹⁷⁵⁷ Common Agricultural Policy 2023-2027: the Commission approves the first CAP strategic plans, European Commission (Brussels) 31 August 2022. Access Date: 2 November 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_22_5183

¹⁷⁵⁸ Malawi: Malawian smallholders to benefit from EUR 25 million (25 billion MWK) agriculture investment scheme launched by First Capital Bank and Team Europe, European Investment Bank (Brussels) 12 September 2022. Access Date: 2 November 2022. <https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2022-368-malawian-smallholders-to-benefit-from-eur-25-million-25-billion-mwk-agriculture-investment-scheme-launched-by-first-capital-bank-and-team-europe>

¹⁷⁵⁹ Common Agricultural Policy 2023-27: the Commission approves the CAP strategic plans for Austria and Luxembourg, European Commission Agriculture and rural development (Brussels) 13 September 2022. Access Date: 2 November 2022. https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/news/common-agricultural-policy-2023-27-commission-approves-cap-strategic-plans-austria-and-luxembourg-2022-09-13_en

¹⁷⁶⁰ Food security: EU allocates funds to the most vulnerable African, Caribbean and Pacific countries hit by food crisis, European Commission International Partnerships (Brussels) 24 September 2022. Access Date: 2 November 2022. https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/news-and-events/news/food-security-eu-allocates-funds-most-vulnerable-african-caribbean-and-pacific-countries-hit-food-2022-09-24_en

¹⁷⁶¹ Implementing the new Common Agricultural Policy: launch of EU CAP Network, European Commission Agriculture and rural development (Brussels) 6 October 2022. Access Date: 2 November 2022. https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/news/implementing-new-common-agricultural-policy-launch-eu-cap-network-2022-10-06_en

On 13 October 2022, the EIB proposed a loan of EUR150 million for a project that will assist Egypt in building resilience against agricultural shortages as a result of climate change or inflation by modernising their storage and logistics infrastructure.¹⁷⁶² Specific objectives of the project include “strengthening the resilience of Egypt’s food supply system by increasing the storage capacity for wheat in modern silos, thus reducing losses in grain storage and handling” and “contributing to immediate food security by addressing cereal supply shortages and replenishing the country’s strategic reserves.”

On 25 October 2022, the EIB proposed a loan of EUR150 million for a project that will work to alleviate the current grain price spike caused by the war in Ukraine and strengthen the capacity of Tunisia’s cereal supply chains.¹⁷⁶³ Additionally, the project aims to help Tunisia build resilience in response to food shortages caused by climate change or spikes in food prices “by increasing and modernising their cereal storage and logistics infrastructure.”

On 25 October 2022, the European Commission adopted a EUR115 million program to “support the ecological, inclusive and innovative development of Morocco’s agricultural and forestry sectors.”¹⁷⁶⁴ This program will contribute to Morocco’s Green Generation and Moroccan Forests national strategies, which cover the period from 2020-2030. One objective of the program is to support sustainable agricultural value chains through the Food and Resilience Facility, which aims to support solutions to optimize agricultural output and sustainable methods among producers.

On 26 October 2022, the EIB Board of Directors approved EUR11.2 billion in funds “to accelerate business investment, clean energy and climate action, health, education and sustainable transport across Europe and around the world.”¹⁷⁶⁵ The board also approved new initiatives that target financing to promote agricultural resilience in at-risk countries.

On 28 October, the European Commission approved the CAP Strategic Plans for Croatia, Slovenia and Sweden.¹⁷⁶⁶ The three plans have a budget of close to EUR9 billion. Sweden “[allocated] EUR806 million for farmers to continue sustainable agricultural practice in areas where conditions for farming are challenging, such as mountains, forest-dominated areas or northern areas,” which will strengthen the resiliency of agriculture and food systems.

On 7 November 2022, the European Commission approved the CAP Strategic Plan for Hungary.¹⁷⁶⁷ The Hungarian plan has a budget of EUR8.4 billion, with EUR2 billion “dedicated to environmental and climate objectives and eco-schemes.”

¹⁷⁶² Egypt Food Resilience, European Investment Bank (Brussels) 13 October 2022. Access Date: 3 November 2022.

<https://www.eib.org/en/projects/pipelines/all/20220523>

¹⁷⁶³ Strengthening Tunisia Food Resilience, European Investment Bank (Brussels) 25 October 2022. Access Date: 3 November 2022. <https://www.eib.org/en/projects/pipelines/all/20220488>

¹⁷⁶⁴ EU-Morocco Green Partnership: Commission adopts a key programme to support the agricultural and forestry sectors in Morocco, European Commission (Brussels) 25 October 2022. Access Date: 2 November 2022.

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_6362

¹⁷⁶⁵ EIB approves €11.2 billion for clean energy, business, climate action, sustainable transport, health, education and urban investment, European Investment Bank (Brussels) 26 October 2022. Access Date: 3 November 2022.

<https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2022-418-eib-approves-eur-11-2-billion-for-clean-energy-business-climate-action-sustainable-transport-health-education-and-urban-investment>

¹⁷⁶⁶ The Commission approves CAP strategic plans for Croatia, Slovenia and Sweden, European Commission Agriculture and rural development (Brussels) 28 October 2022. Access Date: 2 November 2022. https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/news/commission-approves-cap-strategic-plans-croatia-slovenia-and-sweden-2022-10-28_en

¹⁷⁶⁷ The Commission approves the CAP Strategic Plan for Hungary, European Commission Agriculture and rural development (Brussels) 7 November 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/news/commission-approves-cap-strategic-plan-hungary-2022-11-07_en

On 9 November 2022, the European Commission, in acknowledging the impact of Russia's war in Ukraine on food security, reaffirmed the European Union's commitment "to continue to address the root causes of hunger, including conflict and insecurity, climate change, and economic shocks."¹⁷⁶⁸ The Commission expressed its intention to work with "international partners and Member States to support the enhancement of local production capacities and the creation of sustainable and resilient food systems in the most fragile contexts."

On 11 November 2022, the European Commission approved the CAP Strategic Plans for Estonia and Latvia.¹⁷⁶⁹ The two plans have a budget of EUR3.8 billion. Estonia's plan "will use around [EUR]456 million of its total CAP budget to support environmental and climate objectives, focusing on carbon sequestration, biodiversity and valuable grasslands, as well as increasing knowledge about sustainable production," and Latvia's plan will focus on "climate change mitigation, pollution reduction, biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry," setting high targets for environmental and climate actions.

On 14 November 2022, the European Commission released a EUR210 million humanitarian aid package for 15 countries to combat food insecurity, reduce the risk of famine and respond to Russia's war in Ukraine, which has affected the global food supply.¹⁷⁷⁰

On 16 November 2022, the EIB announced support for Egypt's green transition at the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which includes support for agricultural adaptation.¹⁷⁷¹ The EIB "is currently working on projects that contribute to agriculture adaptation, climate action and environmental sustainability objectives" in response to the food security challenge in Egypt and will "support Egypt in building resilience to food shortages due to climate change or to food price spikes."

On 21 November 2022, the European Commission approved the CAP Strategic Plans for Germany, Greece and Lithuania.¹⁷⁷² Germany's plan has a budget of EUR30.5 billion, Greece's plan has a budget of EUR13.4 billion and Lithuania's plan has a budget of EUR3.9 billion. Germany's plan will focus on ensuring the resilience of farms and rural areas, Greece's plan "will improve the viability of small- and medium-sized holdings," and Lithuania's plan will allocate EUR3 billion "for income support with a redistributive payment for small- and medium-sized farms."

On 24 November 2022, the European Commission approved the CAP Strategic Plans for Czechia and Slovakia.¹⁷⁷³ Czechia's plan has a budget of EUR5.6 billion and Slovakia's plan has a budget of EUR3.3 billion. Czechia's plan will focus on the protection of natural resources and biodiversity and Slovakia's plan will focus on agricultural resilience, the protection of natural resources and redistributive support for small- and medium-sized holdings.

¹⁷⁶⁸ Food security: the Commission addresses the availability and affordability of fertilisers in the EU and globally, European Commission (Brussels) 9 November 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022.

¹⁷⁶⁹ The Commission approves the CAP Strategic Plans of Estonia and Latvia, European Commission Agriculture and rural development (Brussels) 11 November 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022.

https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/news/commission-approves-cap-strategic-plans-estonia-and-latvia-2022-11-11_en

¹⁷⁷⁰ G20: €210 million in food assistance for most vulnerable countries worldwide, European Commission (Brussels) 14 November 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_6448

¹⁷⁷¹ COP27: EIB announced new support for Egypt's own green transition, European Investment Bank (Brussels) 16 November 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. <https://www.eib.org/en/press/news/cop27-eib-announces-new-support-for-egypt-s-own-green-transition>

¹⁷⁷² The Commission approved the CAP Strategic Plans of Germany, Greece and Lithuania, European Commission Agriculture and rural development (Brussels) 21 November 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022.

https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/news/commission-approves-cap-strategic-plans-germany-greece-and-lithuania-2022-11-21_en

¹⁷⁷³ The Commission approved the CAP Strategic Plans of Czechia and Slovakia, European Commission Agriculture and rural development (Brussels), 24 November 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022.

https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/news/commission-approves-cap-strategic-plans-czechia-and-slovakia-2022-11-24_en

On 30 November 2022, the European Commission approved the CAP Strategic Plan for Malta, which has a budget of EUR122 million, with EUR47 million allocated towards environmental and climate objectives and eco-schemes, including the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices.¹⁷⁷⁴

On 2 December 2022, the European Commission approved the CAP Strategic Plans for Cyprus and Italy.¹⁷⁷⁵ Cyprus' plan has a budget of EUR373 million and Italy's plan has a budget of EUR26.61 billion. The Cypriot plan will focus on resilience in the agricultural sector and "invest in irrigation and encourage farmers to adopt more sustainable agricultural practices." The Italian plan will provide about 800,000 farmers with funding of almost EUR3 billion "to participate in risk management tools so they better cope with the growing impact of adverse climate events."

On 5 December 2022, the European Commission approved the CAP Strategic Plans for two Belgian regions, Flanders and Wallonia, with a budget of EUR1.3 billion for Flanders and EUR1.5 billion for Wallonia.¹⁷⁷⁶ In the Flemish Plan, "Flanders allocates [EUR]85 million, more than half of its rural development budget, to environmental and climate-related objectives, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, increasing soil and water quality and strengthening of biodiversity." The Walloon Plan "dedicates 26 [per cent] of its direct payments budget to eco-schemes, and 56 [per cent] of its rural development budget to interventions protecting the environment, climate and biodiversity" and provides redistributive payments for small- and medium-sized farms.

On 5 December 2022, the EIB announced the proposal of a EUR500 million food security loan to the International Fund for Agricultural Development which will "finance investments that boost agricultural production and reinforce the food value chains to generate resilience" for low- and middle-income countries.¹⁷⁷⁷ The projects financed by the EIB will strengthen food production systems and their related policies and institutions.

On 7 December 2022, the European Commission approved the CAP Strategic Plans for Bulgaria and Romania.¹⁷⁷⁸ Bulgaria's plan has a budget of EUR5.6 billion and Romania's plan has a budget of EUR14.9 billion. In Bulgaria, the plan will support small- and medium-sized farms with a redistributive payment and improve soil quality. In Romania, the plan will "support the development of renewable energy sources" and provide farms of less than 50 hectares with a redistributive payment.

On 13 December 2022, the European Commission approved the CAP Strategic Plan for the Netherlands.¹⁷⁷⁹ This plan "represents a total EU budget of more than [EUR]4 billion, including [EUR]1.4 billion dedicated to environmental and climate objectives and eco-schemes, and [EUR]107 million to young farmers."

¹⁷⁷⁴ The Commission approves the CAP Strategic Plan of Malta, European Commission Agriculture and rural development (Brussels), 30 November 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/news/commission-approves-cap-strategic-plan-malta-2022-11-30_en

¹⁷⁷⁵ The Commission approves the CAP Strategic Plans of Cyprus and Italy, European Commission Agriculture and rural development (Brussels) 2 December 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/news/commission-approves-cap-strategic-plans-cyprus-and-italy-2022-12-02_en

¹⁷⁷⁶ The Commission approves the CAP Strategic Plans of Belgium (Flanders and Wallonia), European Commission Agriculture and rural development (Brussels) 5 December 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/news/commission-approves-cap-strategic-plans-belgium-2022-12-05_en

¹⁷⁷⁷ IFAD – Food Security Loan, European Investment Bank (Brussels) 5 December 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. <https://www.eib.org/en/projects/pipelines/all/20220287>

¹⁷⁷⁸ The Commission approves the CAP Strategic Plans of Bulgaria and Romania, European Commission Agriculture and rural development (Brussels) 7 December 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/news/commission-approves-cap-strategic-plans-bulgaria-and-romania-2022-12-07_en

¹⁷⁷⁹ The Commission approves the CAP Strategic Plan of the Netherlands, European Commission Agriculture and rural development (Brussels) 13 December 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/news/commission-approves-cap-strategic-plan-netherlands-2022-12-13_en

On 14 December 2022, the European Commission announced the approval of 28 Strategic Plans, marking the start of the new Common Agricultural Policy, which will begin on 1 January 2023.¹⁷⁸⁰ EUR264 billion in funding will be allocated towards supporting “European farmers in the transition towards a sustainable and resilient agricultural sector.” Additionally, “[co-financing] and complementary national financing will bring the total public budget dedicated to farmers and rural communities to [EUR]307 billion for the 2023-2027 period.”

On 20 December 2022, the EIB announced the financing of a sustainable land-based salmon farm.¹⁷⁸¹ The SEK530 million provided for the project will “enable sustainable production, processing, distribution and consumption of salmon and reduce food waste.” It will also “reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the use of renewable sources in the production process.”

On 20 December 2022, the EIB signed a EUR32 million finance contract with Carraro Finance to support the Carraro Group’s projects concerning electrification technologies for agricultural machinery.¹⁷⁸² The loan “will help to promote environmental sustainability and decarbonization of the agricultural sector.”

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The European Union has financed several projects designed to withstand climate disasters and improve biodiversity. The European Union is also increasing support to smallholder farms through investments and international partnerships. Furthermore, it has promoted the uptake of sustainable agricultural practices in line with sustainable development goals. However, it has not taken any steps towards combating desertification.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Lara Ground

¹⁷⁸⁰ New Common Agricultural Policy: set for 1 January 2023, European Commission (Brussels) 14 December 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_7639

¹⁷⁸¹ Sweden: EIB backs groundbreaking in-land salmon farm, providing SEK 530 million for greener, sustainable food production, European Investment Bank (Brussels) 20 December 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. <https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2022-565-sweden-eib-backs-groundbreaking-in-land-salmon-farm-providing-sek-530-million-for-greener-sustainable-food-production>

¹⁷⁸² Italy: EIB lends €32 million to Carraro to support decarbonisation of the agricultural sector, European Investment Bank (Brussels) 20 December 2022. Access Date: 21 December 2022. <https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2022-564-eib-lends-eur32-million-to-carraro-to-support-decarbonisation-of-the-agricultural-sector>