



G7 HIROSHIMA PROGRESS REPORT

Advancing Resilience in Times of Crises :
Food Security and Nutrition, Migration and Refugees





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Executive Summary

G7 leaders committed to enhancing global food security and nutrition, including at Elmau in 2015 and 2022, at Taormina in 2017, and to supporting refugees and migrants at Ise-Shima in 2016. In 2023, in view of Russia's ongoing war of aggression against Ukraine, these priorities have only increased in importance. We reaffirm our unwavering support for Ukraine for as long as it takes and condemn Russia's illegal, unjustifiable, and unprovoked war, disregard for the Charter of the United Nations (UN) and indifference to the impacts that its war is having on people worldwide.

As the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 states, efforts toward food security and nutrition are necessary to help all who suffer from hunger and malnutrition access safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round. Transforming agricultural and food systems towards sustainability and resilience is key for achieving the SDGs—including increased sustainable agriculture, food production, and access to critical inputs such as seeds and fertilizer, improved global supply chains, and decreased food loss and waste—especially as the global population continues to grow. Improving nutrition through multisectoral approaches including through increasing access to affordable, safe, and nutritious foods will contribute to tackling all forms of malnutrition, and in particular the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women to prevent long-term issues that may be triggered by stunted physical and cognitive growth.

In 2015, the G7 decided to “lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030” by contributing to the SDGs. To support this commitment, the G7 also decided to collectively support dynamic rural transformations, take multisectoral approaches to improve food and nutrition security, implement responsible investment and sustainable agriculture in Sub-

Saharan Africa, and safeguard food security and nutrition amidst conflicts and crises.

As the SDG principle of “leaving no one behind” indicates, challenges faced by refugees and migrants cannot be overlooked. Large-scale refugee movements and protracted refugee situations persist around the world due to violence, armed conflicts, environmental degradation, climate change and natural disasters. The international community stands ready to continue to address these challenges.

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, the G7 committed to increasing global assistance to meet the needs of refugees and other displaced persons as well as the host communities. While working with partner countries to strengthen development cooperation, the G7 continues to provide humanitarian, financial, and development assistance and cooperation tailored to short- and long-term needs.

Despite the G7's efforts, the food and nutrition crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the climate crisis, and existing conflicts has been further exacerbated by Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. Food security, poverty, and nutrition trends are moving in the wrong direction and reversing decades of progress in the fight against hunger. At the 2022 Elmau Summit, the G7 decided to establish the Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS) supported by the World Bank Group to provide a targeted response to the food insecurity and malnutrition crises caused by the war and to protect those in the most vulnerable situations. The G7 also contributed an additional USD 4.5 billion to protect the most vulnerable from hunger and malnutrition, amounting to a joint commitment of over USD 14 billion for global food security in 2022.

The war has led to a sharp increase in the number of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs)—one of the highest since the Second World War—within and from Ukraine, and its neighboring countries. The G7, through its statement on Support for Ukraine, recognized the need to support these people by providing short- and medium-term assistance as well as securing equitable access to a range of support services.

In light of the given circumstances, the G7 Hiroshima Progress Report reviewed progress on commitments related to food security and nutrition as well as migration and refugees, who are particularly affected by the consequences of the global crisis.

G7 members have acted collectively and individually to meet these commitments, with progress measured by a set of indicators as agreed by the G7 Accountability Working Group. Case studies throughout the report capture the efforts made by each member.

Overall, G7 members have made considerable investments in addressing the aforementioned challenges, including those which were announced at the successful Tokyo Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit in 2021. Yet much remains to be done since the war caused global hardships, a rise in global food, energy, fuel, and fertilizer prices; and many people are still being forced to flee from their homes and their lives remain at risk. The G7 stands ready to continue addressing the impact of food insecurity and malnutrition, particularly for people in the most vulnerable circumstances.

Introduction

G7 Accountability Working Group

Accountability and transparency are core principles of the G7 that maintain the credibility of G7 leaders' decisions. At the Heiligendamm Summit in 2007, G8 countries agreed to the idea of building an accountability system. At the L'Aquila Summit in 2009, the leaders decided to establish an accountability mechanism and adopted the terms of reference of the G7 Accountability Working Group (AWG) as well as a preliminary accountability report.

AWG reports contain the results of the assessment on the progress of development and development-related commitments made at G7 Summits and communicate progress to G7 leaders. The AWG monitors and assesses all active commitments every three years. In the interim years, the G7 publishes a report on commitments belonging to specific sectors or themes.

This accountability mechanism enables citizens and civil society of G7 countries and other countries to monitor what the G7 has committed to and achieved in order to hold G7 governments accountable.

The AWG draws on the knowledge of relevant sectoral experts, and its reports provide qualitative and quantitative information. Since the mechanism was established, five Comprehensive Progress Reports, Muskoka (2010), Lough Erne (2013), Ise-Shima (2016), Biarritz (2019) and Elmau (2022), that assess all commitments were published. In addition, six thematic reports were published and reported the progress of specific G7 commitments, which were Deauville (2011) on Health and Food Security; Camp David (2012) on Food Security, Markets and Trade, Nutrition, and Global Health; Elmau (2015) on Biodiversity; Taormina (2017) on Global Partnership

for Education; Charlevoix (2018) on Economic Empowerment of Women; and Carbis Bay (2021) on Universal Health Coverage and Global Health.

G7 Hiroshima Progress Report 2023

The G7 Hiroshima Progress Report 2023 is the seventh thematic report, succeeding the Elmau Progress Report 2022.

More than a year has passed since the start of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. It has triggered disruptions in the agricultural production of affected areas, related supply chains and agricultural trade that have driven global food, fertilizer and energy prices to unprecedented levels. This has dramatically exacerbated an already strained global food security and nutrition situation. The G7 are very concerned about the war's global impact on the rise in global food insecurity and malnutrition, poverty and other inequalities including gender inequality, dire health condition, climate change and notably its impact on countries affected by pre-existing humanitarian crises.

Over 13 million people¹ are displaced from their homes, including over 8 million refugees² who have fled Ukraine to neighboring countries. The G7 will enhance our support through provision for all short- and medium-term assistance, as well as strengthening access to a range of support services for those displaced and affected both in Ukraine and in other host countries with specific attention to women and girls.

Given the global impact of this war, this Progress Report reviews progress against existing G7 commitments focusing on food security and nutrition³ as well as migration and refugees.

¹ UNHCR (2023). *UNHCR: One year after the Russian invasion, insecurity clouds return intentions of displaced Ukrainians*. Retrieved from <https://www.unhcr.org/news/unhcr-one-year-after-russian-invasion-insecurity-clouds-return-intentions-displaced-ukrainians>

² UNHCR Regional Bureau for Europe (2023). *Ukraine Situation Flash Update #44*. Retrieved from <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/100004>

³ Further detail on the Broad G7 Food Security Commitment to lift 500 million people out of food insecurity by 2030, as set out in the Annex to the G7 2015 Elmau Communiqué will be reported as usual in the annual G7 "Food Security Working Group Financial Report on Food Security and Nutrition" later.



"You are my emotional support." A mother and her child fled from Ukraine to neighboring Moldova, without her husband because Ukrainian men are banned from leaving the country. Lonely and anxious, the mother kisses her son.
Credit: Peace Winds Japan

CHAPTER 1

Russia's War of Aggression against Ukraine and G7 Development-Related Commitments

Highlights

- ▶ Russia's unjust and unprovoked war of aggression against Ukraine has negatively impacted the effort toward world economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and in dealing with climate impacts. The war exacerbated compounding global crises, through worsening energy, food, and fertilizer supplies and price hikes.
- ▶ Food insecurity and malnutrition rates were significantly aggravated, and the number of forcibly displaced populations spiked.
- ▶ People in vulnerable situations—such as women, children, and persons with disabilities—were affected the most. They are confronting challenges including the risk of hunger and malnutrition as well as conflict-related gender-based violence.
- ▶ The G7 Hiroshima Progress Report highlights the G7's response to the consequences of the war on global food security and nutrition as well as refugees, with a focus on the "Broad food security and nutrition development approach (Commitment 18)," "Mobilising support for the Global Alliance for Food Security (Commitment 19)," and assisting "Migration and refugees (Commitment 40)."

CHAPTER 1

Russia's War of Aggression against Ukraine and G7 Development-Related Commitments

The global community is threatened by the compounding impacts of conflict, environmental degradation, climate change, biodiversity loss, economic decline and poverty, discrimination, food insecurity and malnutrition, lack of access to quality essential and primary health services, energy insecurity, gender inequalities and gender-based violence (GBV), and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Russia's unjust and unprovoked war of aggression against Ukraine started in February 2022. It has adversely affected the entire global food supply chain and has negatively impacted efforts towards strengthening the world's economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and addressing climate impacts such as more frequent and extreme weather events and slow onset processes. By starting a war between two of the world's most significant producers of agricultural commodities and inputs, the Government of the Russian Federation is contributing to rising prices for food and fertilizer across the globe. Russia continues to delay food shipments in the Black Sea, destroy Ukrainian agricultural land and production facilities, and target civilians. While collectively calling for an immediate cessation of its war of aggression, G7 countries have provided assistance to mitigate its global impact.

This chapter will provide an overview of the global impacts of Russia's war and G7's commitments related to development issues mainly focused on global food security and nutrition, migration and refugees, and other social impacts.

1.1 Overview of the Global Impacts by the War in Ukraine

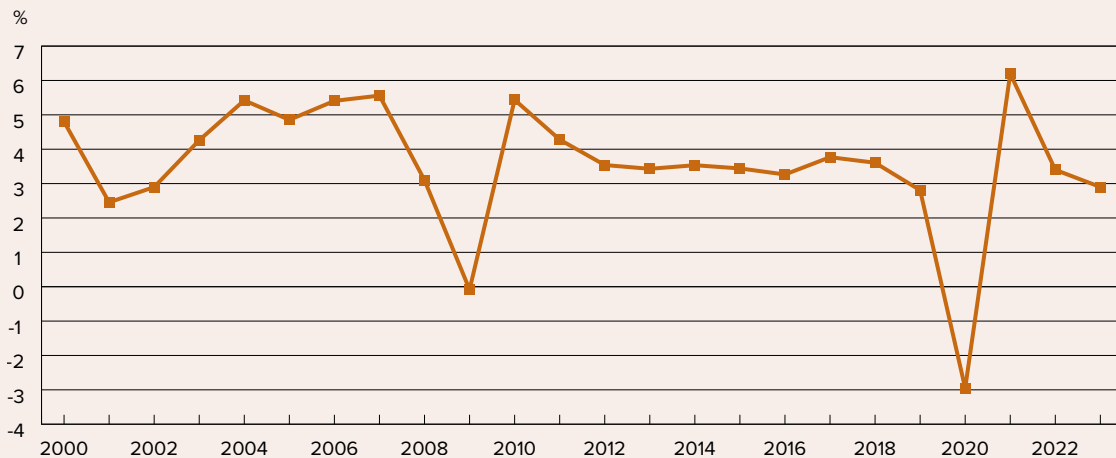
a. World Economy

Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine negatively impacted the world economy. The Russian Federation was the top natural gas exporter in the world, and the second-largest oil exporter.¹ Oil and gas prices had already been increasing due to post COVID-19-lockdown demand beyond supply.² The aggression worsened the energy supply situation in the world, resulting in energy price increases and negatively impacting the world economy.

According to the World Economic Outlook Update of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), global economic growth is projected to fall from an estimated 3.4% in 2022 to 2.9% in 2023 (Figure 1-1). Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine, the rise in central bank rates to fight inflation and the lingering COVID-19 pandemic weighed on the global economic activity in 2022. These factors will continue to influence the global economy in 2023. The IMF's report also states that an escalation of the war in Ukraine remains a major source of vulnerability which could lower economic growth and further exacerbate inflation.³

b. Global Food Security and Nutrition

Food insecurity and malnutrition rates were significantly aggravated by Russia's war of aggression. According to the United Nations (UN), Ukraine and Russia provided around 30% of wheat and barley traded globally,⁴ 20% of maize,⁵ and more than 50% of sunflower oil.⁶ Russia and neighboring Belarus export nearly 20% of the fertilizer in the world.⁷

Figure 1-1 GDP Growth

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook database October 2022 and World Economic Outlook Update January 2023

Against a backdrop of around 3 billion people lacking access to healthy diets globally,⁸ Russia's war has significantly changed the global economic outlook by contributing to sharply rising food, fuel and energy prices. It has driven people towards cheaper and less nutritious food, increasing undernourishment by 7.6 to 13.1 million people in addition to spiking rates due to COVID-19.⁹ As shown in the figure, just after Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, the food price index of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) surged (Figure 1-2). According to the World Bank, fertilizer prices also increased drastically.¹⁰ The Black Sea Grain Initiative (BSGI) has opened up desperately needed exports from Ukraine's Black Sea ports and helped to bring prices down, but Russia's deliberate slowdown of inspections through the corridor and the resulting backlog may once again contribute to rising grain prices. The world is now facing a worsening state of food insecurity and malnutrition.

In this worsening situation where most people are already unable to afford food to keep them healthy, those who are in the most vulnerable situations, including women, children, people with disabilities, and other groups, face increasing obstacles to accessing nutritious food due to rising costs, and

confront the risk of hunger and malnutrition.

In addition to a short-term impact on food security and nutrition for which acute hunger and wasting are the most visible and deadly forms, food insecurity and malnutrition may also cause irreversible problems leading to long-term problems. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), chronically undernourished children face "an irreversible condition that stunts the physical and cognitive growth of children."¹¹ Poor nutritional care of the mother before and during pregnancy and for the child, particularly during the first 1,000 days, carries the risk of lifelong effects on the child's physical and mental development. Nutritional issues due to food insecurity brought on by the war in Ukraine may worsen the future of children, hence the future of the world, by hampering human and economic development of countries.

Russia's war of aggression may also disturb our efforts towards the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems. Maintaining such efforts is essential to build the basis of global and regional food and nutrition security as well as to stop unsustainable land-use change and deforestation that contributes

to making agricultural and food systems more vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

c. Migration and Refugees

The number of forcibly displaced populations increased sharply due to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. In the middle of 2022, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated the number of forcibly displaced populations¹² reached 103 million¹³ worldwide, the highest figure ever recorded (see Figure 3-1 on page 54).

The number of refugees under UNHCR's mandate had increased constantly to around 20 million people between 2017 and 2021. Solving the root causes of displacement and providing durable solutions have long been significant challenges for the international community. However, Russia's war has further accelerated the increase in number, displacing over 8 million Ukrainian refugees to date.¹⁴

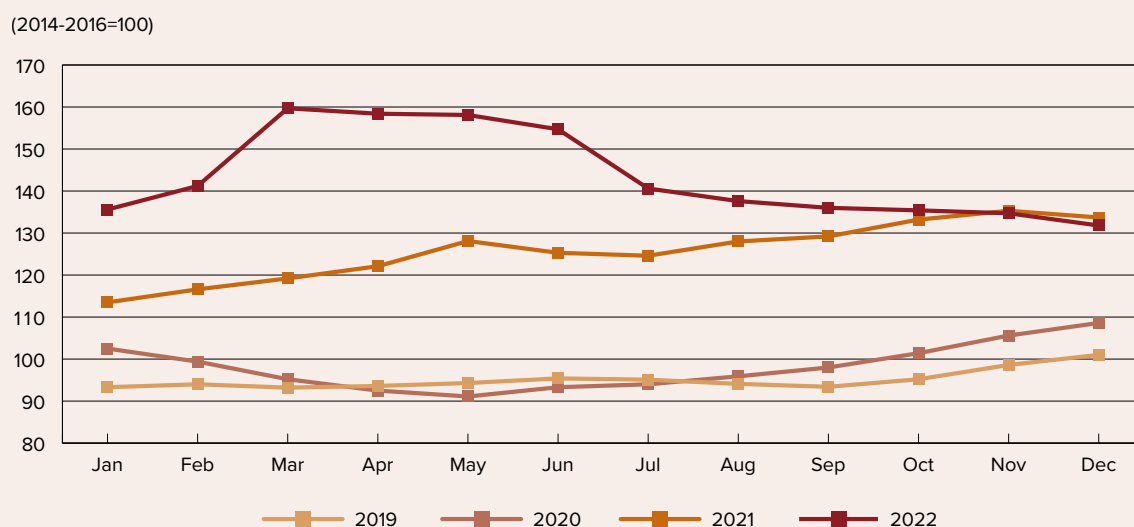
Russia's war entailed an immediate response from many countries, international and civil organizations to deal with the arrival of Ukrainian refugees. Through the Elmau G7 Statement on

Support for Ukraine, the G7 agreed to seek means of providing safe passage for refugees, including temporarily facilitating immigration procedures and visa requirements. The longer the aggression continues, the greater the need for the international community to shift from an emergency response to medium- to long-term support.

The international community has been working on the protection of refugees since the end of the Second World War. The year 2021 marked the 70th anniversary of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951 Refugee Convention). On that occasion, UNHCR emphasized that recommitment to the spirit and fundamental principles of the Global Compact on Refugees is more urgent than ever.

At the G7 Elmau Summit in June 2022, the commitment to "protecting refugees, supporting forcibly displaced persons and host countries and communities" was reaffirmed. Moreover, G7 members recalled their commitment to the Global Compact on Refugees to share responsibility more equitably and to promote international solidarity.

Figure 1-2 Food Price Index



Source: FAO Food Price Index January 2023

d. Other Social Impacts

The war in Ukraine has highlighted the need for a swift supply diversification and energy transition. Disruptions to the trade linkages between Russia, Ukraine and many industrialized economies has had significant impacts and repercussions for the price of key commodities in the energy sector. Many governments seek to secure alternatives to Russian oil and gas; in some cases, coal use is on the rise, leading to rising greenhouse gas emissions. They also aim to reduce demand for fossil fuels by promoting sustainable consumer choices, energy efficiency and faster investments in renewable energy. The net effect on the climate agenda and the transition to renewables is still unknown.¹⁵

The crisis of Russia's war against Ukraine also threatens women and girls in all their diversity and the other groups in situations of vulnerability. Women and girls in all their diversity are confronted with risks of conflict-related GBV including sexual violence, difficulties to access and exercise their sexual and reproductive health and rights, and basic services such as education, health services and access to decent jobs in the devastating situation of the war. For instance, a survey found that women and girls are more likely to face GBV when facing food insecurity and that such situations oblige some to engage in transactional sex in exchange for food or money to buy food.¹⁶ Concerning access to social services, a rapid gender analysis of Ukraine reported that access to health services in Ukraine is "affected due to mined roads, the lack of medicines and the targeted attacks on health facilities including hospitals and ambulances" and that children's schooling is also affected by the war.¹⁷ It is also worth noting that the war has had devastating impact on women and girls worldwide, widening gender gaps and increasing rates of food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty.¹⁸ G7 countries shared the concerns in the G7 Leaders' Communiqué on June 28, 2022 that the impact of war, conflict, and forced displacement worldwide, "clearly demonstrated that women, girls, and those most vulnerable based

on gender identity, sexual orientation, or disability are disproportionately affected, and yet at the same time severely underrepresented in decision making roles."

Russia's war together with the existing crises above worsened the post COVID-19 situation and increased uncertainty about the future of the world. G7 leaders shared their recognition that there is a need to intensify efforts to jointly address challenges of energy security, climate change, just transition, pandemic prevention, preparedness and response (PPR), access to primary health care including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services and gender equality.

1.2 G7's Commitments Related to Development Issues

a. Theme of the Progress Report

Against the background overview in previous sections, the Progress Report for the G7 Hiroshima 2023 focuses on the G7's response to the consequences of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine on global food security and nutrition and refugees.

After the outbreak of Russia's war, G7 leaders shared strong concerns about food security and malnutrition worsened by the war and risk of weaponization of food by certain actors and expressed shared determination to address the challenges. In the 2022 Resilient Democracies Statement on June 27, 2022, leaders of G7 and Argentina, India, Indonesia, Senegal and South Africa affirmed their commitment to "improving food security to prevent famine and striving for energy security by ensuring resilient energy supply chains, noting in this context the work of the UN Global Crisis Response Group (GCRG) initiative." In addition, on June 28, 2022, the G7 stated that "G7 leaders will spare no effort to increase global food and nutrition security and to protect the most vulnerable, whom the food crisis threatens to hit the hardest." In the G7 Statement on Global Food

Security, G7 leaders stated that “(...) in strong support of the UN GCRG, we are building the Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS) jointly with the World Bank as a coordinated and solidarity response to the challenges ahead.” This effort will include making the seven lines of efforts outlined in the Roadmap on Global Food Security – Call to Action¹⁹ which highlights the importance of additional financial contributions, maintaining open trade, increasing and diversifying sustainable fertilizer production and efficient use, and working towards meaningful food system transformation.

Also, the G7 shared the need to support refugees and displaced persons as a consequence of the conflict and increase international assistance to countries neighboring Ukraine.

b. Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development (Commitment 18)

At the Elmau Summit in 2015, to contribute to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the UN in 2015, G7 countries decided to “aim to lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030.” To support this commitment, the G7 adopted a “Broader Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach” in the Annex to the 2015 G7 Leader’s Declaration and decided to report annually on the progress made towards food security and nutrition. As the custodian to the Elmau commitment, the G7 Food Security Working Group (FSWG) annually develops the G7 FSWG Financial Report on Food Security and Nutrition, at least until 2030, in order to track the progress against a set of agreed indicators. As part of the 2015 Elmau commitment, G7 leaders committed to strengthen efforts to support dynamic rural transformations, promote responsible investment and sustainable agriculture and foster multisectoral approaches to nutrition, and aim to safeguard food security and nutrition in conflicts and crises. At the Taormina Summit in 2017, G7 leaders decided to raise collective support for food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa through an array of possible actions, such as increasing Official Development

Assistance (ODA), better targeting, and measuring respective interventions of G7 countries. It is also necessary to empower women and girls in all their diversity within agriculture and food systems and take their needs into account. These efforts can also be backed by the effort to attract responsible private investments and additional resources from other development stakeholders and to encourage blended finance and public-private partnerships (PPPs). Such efforts will support locally-led development and a transformation towards food systems that are inclusive, resilient and sustainable as part of a long-term vision.

c. Mobilising Support for the Global Alliance for Food Security (Commitment 19)

At the Elmau Summit in 2022, as a concrete response to the food insecurity and malnutrition crisis caused by Russia’s war and to protect those in the most vulnerable situations, G7 countries decided to establish the GAFS together with the World Bank Group. The G7 also committed an additional USD 4.5 billion to protect the most vulnerable from hunger and malnutrition, which was a total of over USD 14 billion as the G7’s joint commitment to global food security in 2022.

d. Migration and Refugees (Commitment 40)

At the Ise-Shima Summit in 2016, G7 countries committed “to increase global assistance to meet the immediate and longer-term needs of refugees and other displaced persons as well as their host communities, via humanitarian, financial, and development assistance [and] cooperation...” and “to strengthen our development cooperation with our partner countries, with special attention to African, Middle East and neighboring countries of origin and transit.” Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine has killed and maimed innocent civilians, destroyed the livelihood of ordinary people in Ukraine and Russia and forced the displacement of many. The war resulted in the increasing number of forcibly displaced persons in Ukraine and international destination countries. The G7, through its statement on Support for Ukraine, emphasized to “enhance our support through the

provision of short- and medium-term assistance, as well as strengthening access to a range of support services for those displaced and affected both in Ukraine as well as in other host countries.” The G7 will continue to address the issue of migration and refugees.

¹ United Nations (2022). *BRIEF NO.1 Global Impact of war in Ukraine on food, energy and finance systems*. Retrieved from https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/un-gcrg-ukraine-brief-no-1_en.pdf

² Nick Bulter (2022). *The impact of the Ukraine war on global energy markets*. Centre for European Reform. Retrieved from https://www.cer.eu/sites/default/files/insight_NB_14.7.22.pdf

³ IMF (2023). *World Economic Outlook Update*. Retrieved from <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2023/01/31/world-economic-outlook-update-january-2023>

⁴ UNCTAD (2022). *The Impact on Trade and Development of the War in Ukraine*. Retrieved from https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/osginf2022d1_en.pdf

⁵ United Nations (2022). *BRIEF NO.1 Global Impact of war in Ukraine on food, energy and finance systems*. Retrieved from https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/un-gcrg-ukraine-brief-no-1_en.pdf

⁶ UNCTAD (2022). *The Impact on Trade and Development of the War in Ukraine*. Retrieved from https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/osginf2022d1_en.pdf

⁷ The figure is calculated by UNCTAD for the following UN report. United Nations (2022). *BRIEF NO.1 Global Impact of war in Ukraine on food, energy and finance systems*. Retrieved from https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/un-gcrg-ukraine-brief-no-1_en.pdf

⁸ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO (2022). *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022*. Retrieved from <http://www.fao.org/3/cc0639en/cc0639en.pdf>

⁹ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO (2022). *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022*. Retrieved from <http://www.fao.org/3/cc0639en/cc0639en.pdf>

¹⁰ World Bank (2023, April 4). *World Bank Commodities Price Data (The Pink Sheet)*. Retrieved from <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/5d903e848db1d1b83e0ec8f744e55570-0350012021/related/CMO-Pink-Sheet-April-2023.pdf>

¹¹ UNICEF website on *Reduce Stunting*. Retrieved from <https://www.unicef.org/esa/reduce-stunting>

¹² This term includes refugees, asylum seekers and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and other people in need of international protection.

¹³ UNHCR Refugee Data Finder. Retrieved from <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/>

¹⁴ UNHCR Regional Bureau for Europe (2023). *Ukraine Situation Flash Update #44*. Retrieved from <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/100004>

¹⁵ UNEP (2022). *The Closing Window: Climate crisis calls for rapid transformation of societies*. Retrieved from <https://www.unep.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2022>

¹⁶ GBV AoR Helpdesk (2021). *Links Between Food Insecurity and GBV in Conflict-Affected Settings*. Retrieved from <https://gbvaor.net/sites/default/files/2021-12/GBV%20AoR%20HD%20-%20Food%20Insecurity%2C%20Famine%20and%20GBV%20-19112021.pdf>

¹⁷ UN Women and Care International (2022). *Rapid Gender Analysis of Ukraine*. Retrieved from <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2022-05/Rapid-Gender-Analysis-of-Ukraine-en.pdf>

¹⁸ United Nations and UN Women (2022). *Global Gendered Impacts of the Ukraine Crisis on Energy Access and Food Security and Nutrition*. Retrieved from <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2022-09/Policy-paper-Global-gendered-impacts-of-the-Ukraine-crisis-en.pdf>

¹⁹ US Department of State (2022, May 19). *Chair's Statement: Roadmap for Global Food Security—Call to Action*. Retrieved from <https://www.state.gov/chairs-statement-roadmap-for-global-food-security-call-to-action/>



“Expanding Market Access in Nepal” Durga Thapa is a farmer from the Jagaruk Cooperative in Nuwakot, Nepal. By partnering with Feed the Future, Durga is able to sell her quality produce for fair prices at the cooperative’s collection center and vegetable outlet in Chhahare, Nepal, and has gained access to other markets.

Credit: Robic Upadhyay, Feed the Future Nepal Knowledge-Based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture in Nepal (KISAN) II

CHAPTER 2

Global Food Security and Nutrition and Actions of G7 Countries

Highlights

- ▶ The number of undernourished people sharply increased worldwide due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine deteriorated the food security and nutrition situation even further. Sub-Saharan Africa faces the most severe prevalence of undernourishment in the world.
- ▶ The G7’s direct ODA for food security and nutrition increased between 2015 and 2020 in order to lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030. It was primarily allocated to agriculture and emergency food assistance, with about half of the funding spent to support Sub-Saharan Africa.
- ▶ In 2022, as part of the USD 14 billion commitment to enhance food security and nutrition, and to mitigate the negative effects caused by the war, the G7 provided emergency relief measures as well as development assistance to promote long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems.
- ▶ The Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS) was launched and a secretariat and a steering group structure were set up representing all relevant stakeholders, including UN agencies, like-minded governments and other organizations. Activities were implemented by GAFS partners including G7 members to coordinate aid measures related to food security and nutrition. The GAFS Dashboard was launched as a key tool for a coherent response to the current and future global food security and nutrition crises.

CHAPTER 2 Global Food Security and Nutrition and Actions of G7 Countries

The G7 has been supporting broad food security and nutrition development in order to lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030 as committed at the Elmau Summit in 2015. The G7 has intensified their actions to mitigate the negative effects caused by Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine.

This chapter assesses the progress of Commitment 18 and 19. First, it overviews global trends regarding food security and nutrition; the following sections assess the progress of G7 support for these commitments.

2.1 Global Trends of Food Security and Nutrition

a. World

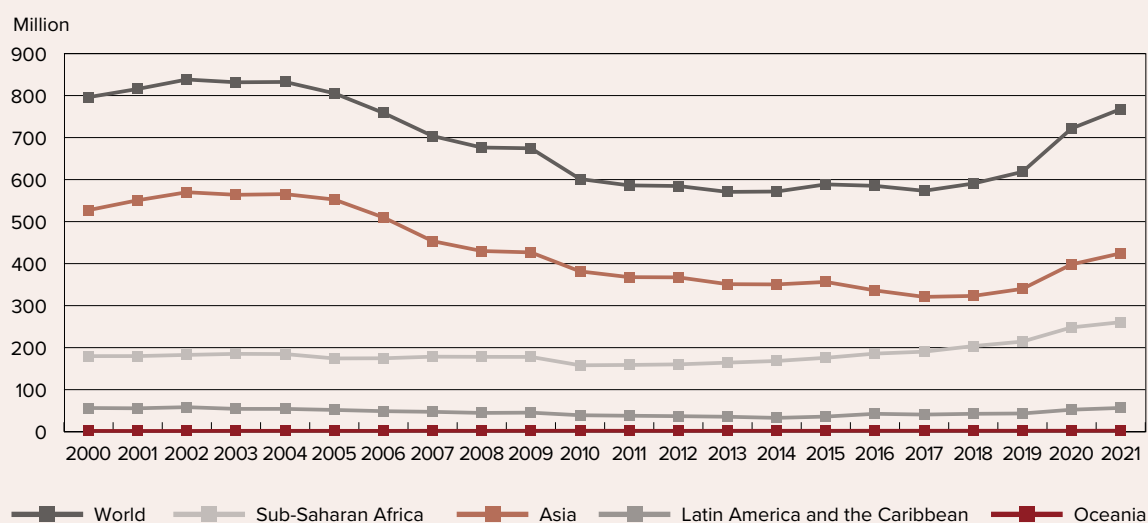
The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the global state of undernutrition. The number of undernourished¹ people gradually increased from

2014 to 2019, and sharply rose from 618.4 million in 2019 to 721.7 million in 2020 when the COVID-19 pandemic broke out. Southern Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa experienced an increase of 53.5 million and 33.8 million in their undernourished population compared to the previous year, respectively.

The estimated number of undernourished people worldwide reached 767.9 million in 2021. The vast majority of whom (91.4% of the 767.9 million) live in Asia (424.5 million) and Africa (278 million). In Africa, almost half of the undernourished (136.4/278 million) live in Eastern Africa. In Asia, the majority of those are in Southern Asia (331.6 million). 56.5 million and 2.5 million people are malnourished in Latin America and the Caribbean, and in Oceania² respectively.³

The global prevalence of undernourishment had stayed consistent around 8% between 2014 and 2019, but sharply increased to 9.3% in 2020,

Figure 2-1 Number of Undernourished People



Source: FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO (2022)

Commitment 18: Broad food security and nutrition development

“As part of a broad effort involving our partner countries, and international actors, and as a significant contribution to the Post 2015 Development Agenda, we aim to lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030. The G7 Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach, as set out in the annex, will make substantial contributions to these goals”

Elmau 2015, Elmau Leaders' Communiqué, p. 19

Taormina 2017, Leaders' Communiqué, para 27

“We have therefore decided to raise our collective support for food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa through an array of possible actions, such as increasing Official Development Assistance, better targeting and measuring our respective interventions in line with food security and nutrition-related recommendations defined at Elmau and Ise-Shima, and ensuring they reach women and girls, backing efforts to attract responsible private investments and additional resources from other development stakeholders. We will encourage blended finance and public private partnerships (PPPs). We will act in line with African countries priorities and consistently with the African Union Agenda 2063, aiming to reach also the most neglected areas and the most vulnerable people.”

Taormina 2017, Leaders' Communiqué, para 30

Carbis Bay, 2021 G7 Summit Communiqué, para 66



Commitment 19: Mobilising support for the Global Alliance for Food Security

“We, the Leaders of the G7, will spare no effort to increase global food and nutrition security and to protect the most vulnerable, whom the food crisis threatens to hit the hardest.”

“... in strong support of the UN GCRG, we are building the Global Alliance for Food Security jointly with the World Bank as a coordinated and solidarity response to the challenges ahead.”

“We commit to an additional USD 4.5 billion to protect the most vulnerable from hunger and malnutrition, amounting to a total of over USD 14 billion as our joint commitment to global food security this year.”

“We will ensure that our response to the current challenges also strengthens the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems (...).”

Elmau 2022 G7 Statement on Global Food Security (para. I, II, III.1, III.6)



and continued to rise to around 9.8% in 2021. Africa has recorded the highest prevalence of undernourishment at 20.2% in 2021, compared to 9.1% in Asia, 8.6% in Latin America and the Caribbean, 5.8% in Oceania, and less than 2.5% in North America and Europe (Figure 2-2).⁴

The number of stunted children under five was 149.2 million in 2020, decreasing from the baseline in 2015, 163.4 million.⁵ This change is mainly attributed to a decrease in the number of stunted children in Asia, where the largest population face stunted growth. The prevalence of stunted children under five also decreased from 24.4% in 2015 to 22.0% in 2020 globally. Only in Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand, the prevalence of stunted children has been rising continuously. The region recorded the highest prevalence at 41.4% in 2020, followed by Africa (30.7%), Asia (21.8%), and Latin America and the Caribbean (11.3%) (Figure 2-3).

Global hunger is estimated to increase further in 2022. Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine negatively impacted the food security and nutrition situation as described in Chapter 1. FAO estimated that the global undernourished population would

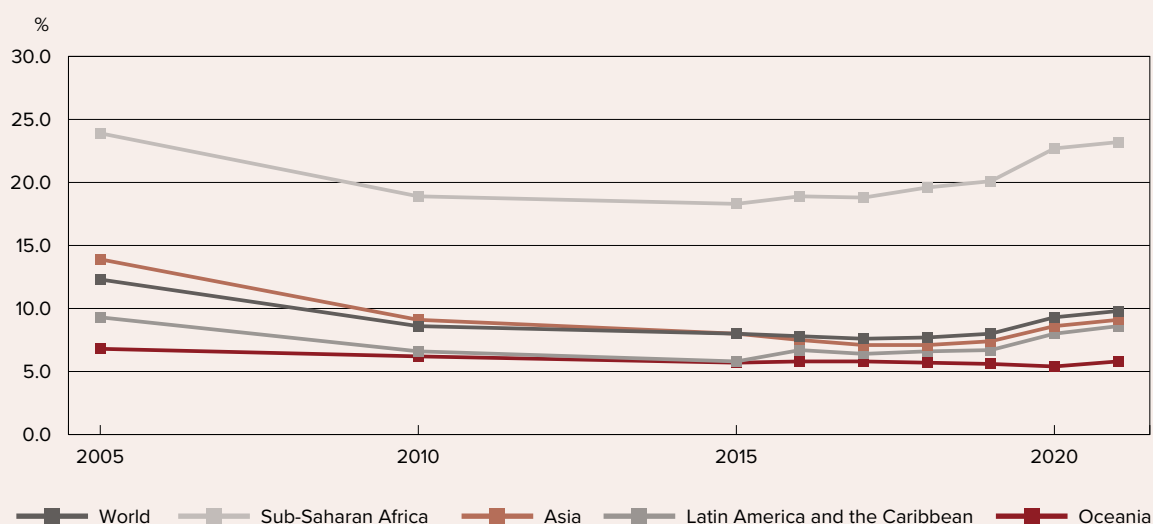
increase between 7.6 million and 13.1 million in 2022 due to export shortfalls from Ukraine and the Russian Federation.⁶ The World Food Programme (WFP) also estimated that 349 million across 79 countries are facing acute food insecurity.⁷ The prevalence of undernourishment is also rising.

People in vulnerable situations, such as women and children, are most affected by the current devastating situation. According to FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), UNICEF, WFP, and the World Health Organization (WHO), "historically, women tend to be disproportionately affected by health and economic crises in a number of ways, including but not limited to food security and nutrition, health, time burden, and productive and economic dimensions."⁸ Statistically, the prevalence of food insecurity among women had been higher than that of men in every region between 2014 and 2021. Africa has recorded the worst in both severe food insecurity and a combined total of moderate or severe food insecurity.⁹

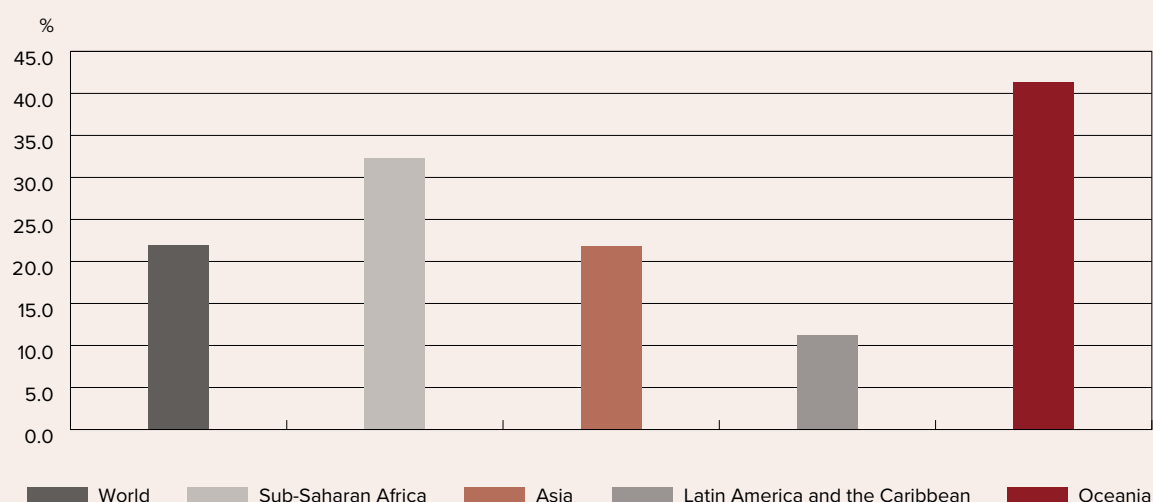
b. Sub-Saharan Africa

According to FAO, Sub-Saharan Africa faces the most severe prevalence of undernourishment

Figure 2-2 Prevalence of Undernourishment



Source: FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO (2022)

Figure 2-3 Prevalence of Child Stunting

Source: UNICEF, WHO, World Bank Group Joint Malnutrition Estimates, May 2022 Edition

(23.2% in 2021), followed by Southern Asia (16.9% in 2021). In all sub regions in Sub-Saharan Africa except Southern Africa, the prevalence of malnourishment is higher than the global prevalence. In 2021, within Sub-Saharan Africa, malnourishment was 32.8% in Middle Africa, 29.8% in Eastern Africa, and 13.9% in Western Africa.¹⁰

In terms of food insecurity, Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to be the hardest hit by Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine according to FAO's simulation. The number of undernourished people in Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to increase by 1.98% in the severe scenario. This is attributed to the low-income level in the region, associated with the high shares of food expenditure.¹¹ WFP and FAO warn of the risk of acute food insecurity in Sub-Saharan Africa, identifying that 16 out of 24 hunger hotspot countries between October 2022 to January 2023 are located in this region.¹²

The number of stunted children under five in Sub-Saharan Africa was 55.2 million in 2020. In the region, the pace of growth in the number of stunted children under five has been slowing down and remained at around 55 million since 2016.¹³

2.2 G7's Support against the Impact of the War in Ukraine

At the Elmau Summit in June 2022, G7 leaders committed to USD 4.5 billion in addition to the already committed amount to food security and nutrition for 2022, totaling USD 14 billion.¹⁴ As of December 2022, the total amount of disbursement was 14.9 billion, which is 106% of total committed. Significant progress has been made on this commitment. However, the G7 remains seized of the dire food security and nutrition crisis and determined to respond to the urgent need to further improve the situation.

a. Emergency Relief

The G7 has helped countries hit the hardest by rising global food prices and shortages of fertilizer. Emergency relief is often provided through WFP, but also through other multilateral organizations such as FAO, UNICEF, and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), as well as through bilateral channels. Emergency relief includes emergency food assistance, nutrition, protection, health, water and sanitation, as well as agriculture.

Canada allocated a record amount of nearly CAD 650 million for humanitarian food and nutrition assistance in 2022. Canada announced CAD 250 million to help address the global food security crisis in June 2022. This funding will address the increasing global food and nutrition needs—especially for the most vulnerable and with a focus in Sub-Saharan Africa. This funding will help key humanitarian food and nutrition partners, both Canadian and international, reach more people in more places with life-saving services. This includes food assistance, emergency cash and vouchers, and ready-to-use therapeutic food, often used for emergency feeding of malnourished children.

France doubled its contribution to WFP in 2022 compared to 2021 (EUR 161 million in 2022). France is also actively engaged in the European Union (EU) Solidarity lanes which help Ukraine in exporting its cereals. For instance, France financed a project (EUR 3 million in 2022) in Burkina Faso led by the Belgian Red Cross fighting against malnutrition among internally displaced populations, with a focus on children under two years old and women. This project also aims at improving nutrition practices for young children.

The **German** government provided humanitarian aid to enable WFP to support more than 5.8 million people per month in Syria with enough food in 2022. Germany has also made a significant contribution towards attaining the goal that by end of 2022, no one in Yemen had to live under the conditions of acute famine (i.e., registered under phase 5 of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification [IPC]). Furthermore, Germany supported WFP in Eastern Africa with an additional EUR 40 million, taking its overall contribution to WFP in East Africa to EUR 123.9 million. This helped to ensure the support of up to 8.7 million people in Eastern Africa and contributed to averting famine conditions in Somalia.

In 2022, the **Italian** Development Cooperation allocated EUR 267 million to support the humanitarian activities of international organizations and Italian Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). Mindful of the deteriorating global food security outlook, further exacerbated by Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, one of the Italian priorities in 2022 was to ensure emergency food assistance to those most in need. The main geographic focus of Italian activities was the African continent, and in particular the Horn of Africa, where a severe drought continues to cause a rise in humanitarian needs. In Ethiopia, for instance, Italy has financed a EUR 3 million initiative carried out by Italian CSOs aimed at responding to the food crisis caused by the drought. At the same time however, Italy kept the attention high on other "hunger hotspots," such as Syria, the Sahel and Afghanistan, where Italy contributed to the humanitarian response.

Japan decided to provide assistance of approximately USD 200 million in July 2022, in response to the deterioration of global food security exacerbated by the situation in Ukraine. This decision has been followed by implementation of various projects. More specifically, food assistance and capacity building for countries facing food shortages was implemented through bilateral channels (approximately USD 47.1 million), through WFP (approximately USD 36.14 million) and FAO (approximately USD 19.72 million). Additional emergency food assistance was also implemented through WFP (USD 68 million), UNRWA (USD 5 million), and Japanese NGOs (USD 10 million). In addition, support to promote grain exports from Ukraine was implemented by FAO (USD 17 million). Moreover, Japan contributed approximately USD 48 million through WFP, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and UNICEF to implement food-related emergency assistance to respond to the emergencies in countries including Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Somalia, etc. This assistance included the project to transport via the Black Sea route and distribute wheat donated by the Ukrainian government to Somalia through WFP.

The UK joined the G7 Leaders' Pledge in June 2022 and pledged GBP 372 million to help countries hit the hardest by rising global food costs and shortages of fertilizer, as part of the Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS) commitment to step up. The UK remains an important global player and one of the top six countries to donate to WFP in 2022, with contributions of nearly USD 420 million. The UK has allocated GBP 156 million of humanitarian support for East Africa in 2022. In Somalia, the UK's total support across humanitarian, health and nutrition this financial year reached GBP 61 million.

The US, through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), is funding a full range of multisectoral emergency programs designed to meet the needs of populations affected by the global crisis. USAID is not only funding emergency food assistance but also nutrition, protection, health, water and sanitation, as well as agriculture. Its humanitarian funding has helped bolster emergency programming and scales responses to the increasing levels of need around the world. Recent findings from the Somalia IPC Technical Working Group and Famine Review Committee show that the swift increase of humanitarian assistance—mobilized in large part by the United States—has delayed the onset of Famine in parts of Somalia at the end of 2022. This demonstrates that a universal increase in humanitarian aid targeting those most in need can prevent the onset of Famine and large-scale deaths in Somalia and across the Horn of Africa in 2023.

The EU significantly increased its humanitarian food and nutrition assistance to an estimated EUR 1.0 billion in 2022, 60% more than in 2021 and almost doubling the amount mobilized in 2020. This amount was used to support food and nutrition assistance, as well as livelihood support activities, predominantly through cash transfers and vouchers, but also in-kind. The vast majority of funds were allocated to developing countries, notably hunger hotspots such as the Syrian crises, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Yemen,



Delivery of ECOWAS grain donation of 7,598 tons of cereals (millet, maize and sorghum) and 205 tons of fortified flour to the Nigerien authorities in Dosso, September 2021. This donation program was to help the most vulnerable populations face the difficulties in food and nutrition.

Credit: ECOWAS/RRSA

Afghanistan, the Sahel or the Horn of Africa. About 50% of the funding was allocated to WFP, with significant amounts allocated also under other UN agencies (UNICEF, FAO, UNHCR) and the Red Cross system. A significant proportion (around 19%) was channeled to international NGOs.

b. Development Cooperation for the Long-term Resilience and Sustainability of Agriculture and Food Systems

The G7 has also contributed to enhancing food security through development cooperation. Such cooperation is intended to promote long-term structural changes to make agriculture and food systems more resilient against future shocks. The focus of support varies, including improvement of income and productivity of smallholder farmers, growth of small and medium-sized agri-food enterprises, and improvement of the availability of fruits and vegetables through a food storage program, etc.

Canada continues to provide long-term agriculture and food systems development assistance to address the root causes of hunger and strengthen the resilience in global agriculture and food systems for the poorest and most vulnerable. In May 2022, Canada made a major contribution to support small and medium-sized agri-food enterprise growth in Africa through a CAD 100 million investment to the African Development Bank (AfDB). It will support

investments in green agribusinesses, particularly those run by or benefitting women on the African continent. The funding is provided through the Government of Canada's International Assistance Innovation Program, which helps accelerate private sector development that contributes to the SDGs. Moreover, at the 2022 G7 Leaders' Summit, Canada announced CAD 52 million for agricultural solutions including temporary grain storage equipment in Ukraine.

IFAD and the French Development Agency (AFD) co-financed the project in Cameroon on rice and onions value chains, which is emblematic of pillar three of the Food and Agriculture Resilience Mission (FARM) initiative. In addition, **France** reinforced its long-lasting mobilization on food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture. In 2022, it renewed its support to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) regional strategy for strategic food stocks.

Germany, via the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), supported a short-term crisis response as well as long-term structural changes to make agriculture and food systems more resilient against future shocks. Most of the financial support went to multilateral organizations such as WFP, UNICEF, the World Bank, and IFAD in order to reach those particularly affected by the food crisis. Long-term transformation was supported for example via



A Tanzanian smallholder farmer who was able to afford a solar-powered water pump and thus increase the yields as part of the GIZ-coordinated German contribution to the international initiative, "Water and Energy for Food."

Credit: GIZ/Fabiana Anabel Woywod

financial support to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) and the World Bank's Transformation Fund, Food Systems 2030, to expand production in a socially and ecologically sustainable way and to improve the productivity of agriculture and food systems.

Italy contributes to the food security of partner countries in the Mediterranean Region through development cooperation, with a whole value chain approach aimed at strengthening all stages and actors of the production chain. Particular attention is given to small and medium-sized local producers to strengthen the resilience of food systems and provide long-term solutions to the root causes of hunger.

Japan provided grant aid and government loans to improve agricultural facilities and equipment to enhance food production capacity in the long-term. For example, Japan provided grant aid of JPY 519 million to Bangladesh. This cooperation is expected to improve the livelihoods of small-scale farmers and the nutritional situation of displaced persons, thereby contributing to overcoming social vulnerabilities in Bangladesh. Japan also provided a government loan of JPY 6.4 billion to India for the "Uttarakhand Integrated Horticulture Development Project." This loan is expected to contribute to sustainable and inclusive growth by improving the productivity of fruit trees and vegetables per unit area, adding high value, and promoting the sale of horticultural crops produced in Uttarakhand state.

The UK is working with its international partners to address the underlying causes of food insecurity and promote robust food systems in low-income countries shaped by its Agriculture Development Policy. Over 15 programs in Africa and Asia aim to improve income and productivity of smallholder farmers through better access to market, finance and sustainable practices.

The United States, via Feed the Future (FtF) is using Ukraine supplemental resources under the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations

Act, 2022 to bolster FtF and implement the US government's strategy to mitigate the global food security crisis. The United States will also invest USD 5 billion over five years for global food security and nutrition, which will include USD 1 billion in private sector-led projects that strengthen local and regional food systems. In June 2022, President Biden announced that the United States is expanding FtF to eight new priority countries, including those vulnerable to the effects of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The expansion brings the list of prioritized countries from 12 to 20.

The EU adopted a package of additional EUR 632 million as a special measure for 2022 for the Union response to the food security crisis and economic shock in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. In line with the European Green Deal, the action envisages to address different dimensions of the crisis in a complementary and mutually reinforcing way by sustaining humanitarian assistance through social protection and safety net mechanisms (about USD 158 million), by supporting medium- to long-term investments in sustainable food production and resilience of food systems (USD 369 million) and by providing macroeconomic stability contributing to the IMF's Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PGRT) subsidy account (USD 105 million). In this framework, a program, with a budget amount of USD 26.3 million, is being implemented in the Democratic Republic of the Congo with the objective of improving the seed and agricultural extension sectors, boosting the agroecological production of local crops, in particular manioc, to replace wheat imports, and reducing losses at production and post-harvest stages.

c. Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS)

In May 2022, the German G7 Presidency and the World Bank Group launched GAFS¹⁵ as an international platform for crisis response coordination. This alliance was set up with the aim to ensure that the support reaches those in most urgent need and coordinates aid measures relating to food security.

Germany and the World Bank jointly set up a GAFS Secretariat and a steering group structure, in which all relevant stakeholders are represented, such as FAO, IFAD, WFP, UN, the European Commission, the African Union (AU), the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), France, Italy, Japan, the UK, the US and many other like-minded governments and organizations. GAFS activities are implemented through the World Bank's Trust Fund Food Systems 2030. The following GAFS activities were implemented in 2022.

- Organization of five Steering Group Meetings and five Action Team Meetings, where 15 GAFS priority actions have been identified in a consensus-based and inclusive approach by all GAFS partners.
- Design and development of the Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard, launched at the 27th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP27) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on November 9, 2022 by Germany and the World Bank, as the key tool for a coherent global crisis response.

France is closely following the implementation of GAFS, through the steering committee meetings. France contributed to the implementation of GAFS through the Food and Agriculture Resilience Mission (FARM) initiative aimed at supporting the most vulnerable countries to access food products, becoming less dependent on food exports as well as supporting local and sustainable food systems, and whose objectives were partly taken onboard by GAFS.

Italy participates in GAFS and sustains its activities. To respond to the food crisis generated by the war in Ukraine, in coordination with G7 partners, Italy launched a Mediterranean Ministerial Dialogue on the Food Crisis; and two editions of the Dialogue were held in 2022. The objective was to identify critical areas for food security in the Mediterranean region and to provide concrete answers to

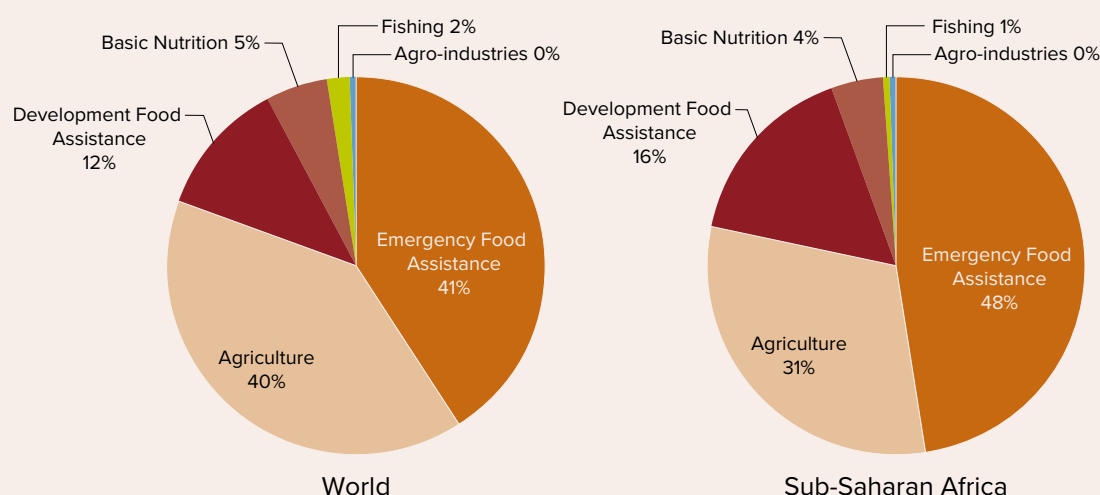
overcome them. Organized in the framework of the G7, the Dialogue availed itself of the technical cooperation of several international organizations, such as FAO, IFAD, the International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (CIHEAM), and the Union for the Mediterranean. As a concrete follow up, in 2023, Italy is undertaking several “food security missions” in strategic Mediterranean countries, in order to intensify bilateral cooperation in the field of agriculture and food security; the first missions have taken place in Egypt and Albania; the next will be in Tunisia, Lebanon, and Kenya.

Japan supported the establishment of GAFS and discussed the way to foster it. To succeed the G7 presidency in 2023 from Germany, Japan started considering how to develop food and agriculture related data to contribute to or in association with it. Japan became engaged in the discussion toward the launch of GAFS by encouraging greater coherence and coordination among existing various food security related initiatives and frameworks. With assumption of the G7 presidency in 2023, Japan continues to work to help create more resilient food systems in line with priorities set by GAFS and has already started working to provide food and agricultural data to the GAFS Dashboard.

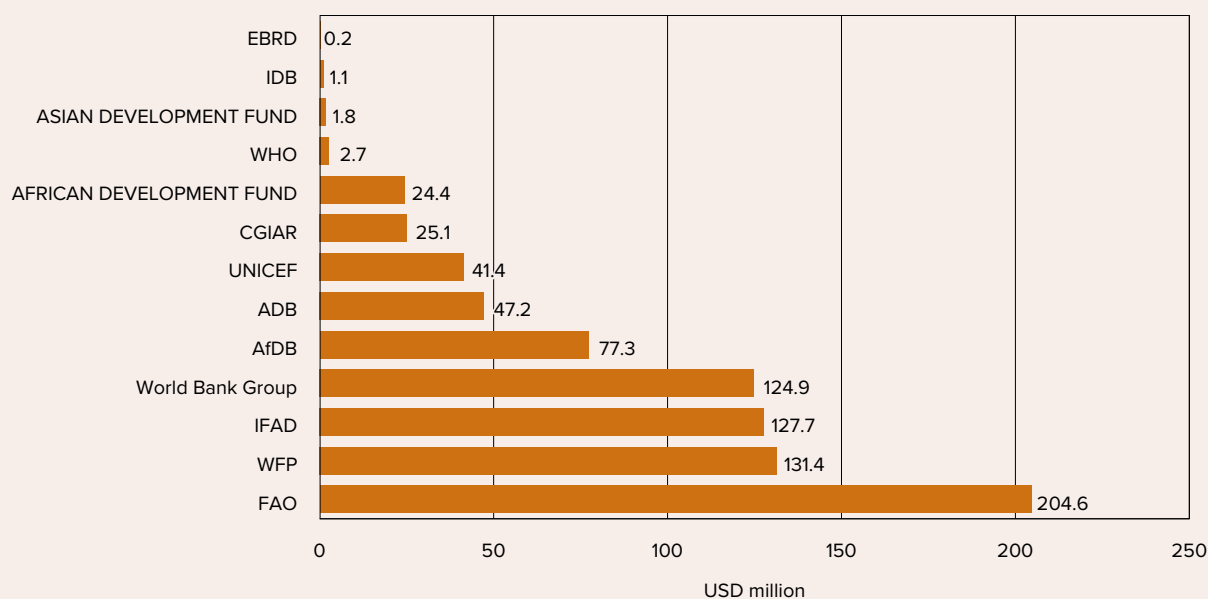
The UK has been encouraging greater coherence and coordination in the global humanitarian and development response to the current crisis along the lines of the GAFS priorities of “advise,” “act,” and “learn and adapt.” The UK also encouraged GAFS to use the IPC to direct international efforts in food assistance and more long-term approaches to supporting food security.

The US government advocated for GAFS as a political level group to coordinate advocacy and messaging with other G7 countries to mitigate the impacts of Russia’s war and to address urgent food security needs. Since its G7 endorsement on June 1, 2022, USAID has been an active participant in both GAFS Steering Group meetings and working-level Action Team meetings to help identify tangible outcomes, outputs, and priority action areas. This includes the development of the GAFS’s priority deliverable, the GAFS Dashboard, in which the US has provided both written and verbal feedback to the GAFS Secretariat throughout the Dashboard’s development. The US will remain active in these discussions, providing information and technical expertise on relevant food security and nutrition where needed.

Figure 2-4 Composition of G7 Direct Assistance for Food Security and Nutrition in 2020



Source: G7 FSWG Financial Report 2022

Figure 2-5 Multilateral Contributions for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition in 2020

Source: G7 FSWG Financial Report 2022

2.3 G7's Continuous Support to Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development

The G7 has long supported food security and nutrition from broader perspectives. This section monitors the G7 leaders' commitment, specifically G7 political and financial contributions to agriculture, fishing, food security and nutrition in developing countries, as well as to multilateral organizations.¹⁶

a. Overview of Spending: G7's ODA Spending for Agriculture, Fishing, Food Security and Nutrition

G7's direct ODA for food security and nutrition increased from USD 8.8 billion to USD 10.5 billion between 2015 and 2020.¹⁷ G7 countries allocated about half of their total spending for food security and nutrition to Sub-Saharan Africa from 2017 to 2020.

The G7 spent the most on agricultural and emergency food assistance with 41% and 40% in 2020 (Figure 2-4). While the agricultural volume

rose from USD 3,422 million in 2019 to USD 4,197 million in 2020, the spending for emergency food assistance decreased from USD 4,883 million in 2019 to USD 4,327 million in 2020. Both sectors' spending follows the same trend in the Sub-Saharan region.

G7 members disbursed USD 2,698 million for other assistance with explicit objectives to improve people's food security and/or nutrition in 2020. The EU disbursed the most with USD 1,734 million. Germany disbursed USD 334.1 million, followed by the US (USD 333.8 million) and the UK (USD 151.5 million). As the core contribution to multilateral organizations in 2020 for agriculture, food security and nutrition, the G7 provided about USD 809.5 million. On a bilateral basis, the UK contributed the most to the reported multilateral institutions (USD 167.2 million), followed by Japan (USD 166.5 million), the US (USD 162.6 million), and Germany (USD 151.9 million). Among the reported multilateral organizations, FAO received the most with USD 204.6 million. The other major multilateral organizations that the G7 contributed to were WFP (USD 131.4 million), IFAD (USD 127.7 million), and the

World Bank Group (USD 124.9 million).

Canada provided USD 457.9 million in direct assistance for agriculture, fishing, food security and nutrition in 2020, an increase of over USD 75 million compared to 2019. This increase was largely driven by additional support for agriculture, alongside more modest increases in emergency food assistance and basic nutrition spending. In 2020, 43% of Canada's direct assistance went to Sub-Saharan Africa. In response to growing global food and nutrition needs, Canada allocated CAD 385 million in additional funding for humanitarian food and nutrition assistance from 2021 to 2023. Ahead of the 2021 Nutrition for Growth Summit, Canada committed CAD 520 million for nutrition interventions between 2021 and 2025. These investments demonstrate Canada's ongoing commitment to supporting emergency response and longer-term development assistance to address root causes of hunger and malnutrition.

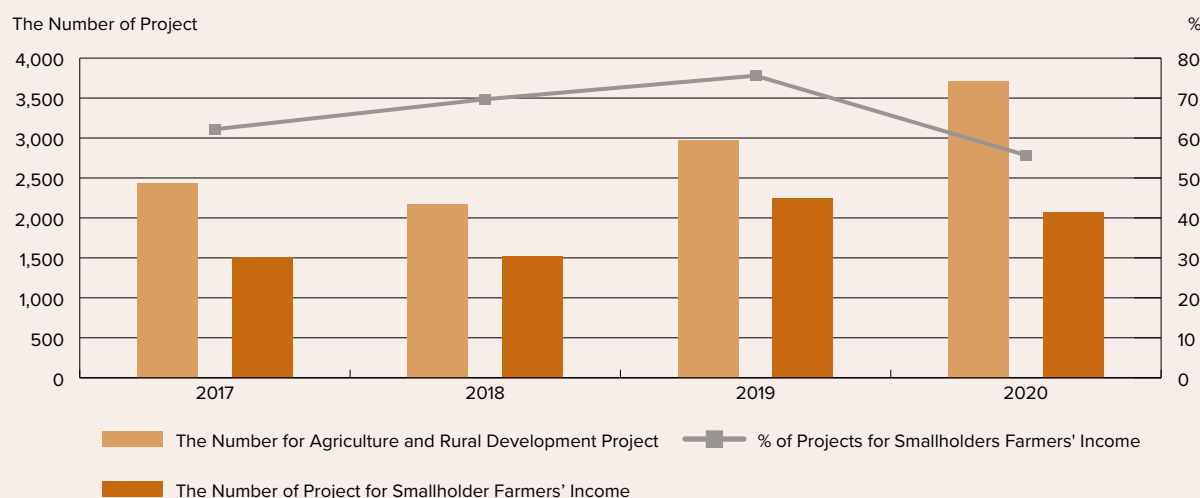
France's direct assistance for agriculture, fishing, food security and nutrition follows a strategy defined for the period 2019-2024. Five objectives were identified: (i) strengthen global governance on food security and nutrition, (ii) develop sustainable food systems including through the promotion of agroecology, (iii) strengthen action on nutrition, (iv) support the structuring of sustainable value chains providing decent employment in rural areas particularly for youth, and (v) strengthen food assistance actions for populations in vulnerable situations and improve their resilience along the humanitarian-development nexus. This strategy also integrates the overall objective of the French feminist diplomacy of fighting, in all sectors, for gender equality.

Germany's direct assistance has significantly increased from 2019 to 2020. Germany invested around USD 1.5 billion annually in this area. Contributions jumped from around USD 1.6 billion in 2019 to more than USD 2.1 billion in 2020. This is mainly due to increased spending on agriculture, but also due to increased emergency food aid

as well as increased food assistance and basic nutrition in 2020. In 2022, Germany pledged an additional USD 475 million. In total, Germany committed resources of around EUR 5 billion in 2022 to address food insecurity and malnutrition in emergency humanitarian food aid and the long-term transformation towards sustainable and resilient agriculture and food systems.

In 2020, **Italy's** total contribution recorded EUR 155.5 million, including EUR 83.3 million for Sub-Saharan Africa countries. In this framework, it is essential to underline the commitment of Italy to support the so-called "supply chain approach," which allows the strengthening of all stages and actors of the production chain from field to table (Farm to Fork). In this way, in addition to providing efficient and effective support to small and medium-sized local producers, the links between the basic actors in the production process are strengthened, increasing economic conditions and sustainability along the entire supply chain. These initiatives are in the rural development and food security sector in the broadest sense, encompassing the agricultural sector (horticulture, cereals, fruit growing), but also activities such as livestock, pastoralism, fisheries and aquaculture and production of non-timber forest products (for example, honey and gum arabic, products of great importance to subsistence farming economies).

Japan provided USD 647.4 million of direct assistance worldwide, and USD 201.3 million for Sub-Saharan Africa in 2020. Japan allocated the most to agriculture for food security and nutrition, amounting to USD 317.3 million, followed by USD 122.4 million for emergency food assistance, and USD 121.5 million for fishing in 2020. Specifically, Japan provided grants for equipment of fisheries and aquaculture to Kiribati and Tonga and aquaculture equipment to Fiji in 2022. In Indonesia, Japan has provided budgetary support for the construction and improvement of fishing ports and fishing markets in the outer islands since 2018.

Figure 2-6 G7 Projects Aimed at Increasing Smallholder Farmers' Income

Source: G7 FSWG Financial Reports 2019, 2021 and 2022

The UK's International Development Strategy states as one of its key objectives, "Preventing and anticipating future shocks and building resilience by tackling the underlying drivers of crises, instability and food insecurity, including through sustainable agriculture, efforts to end deforestation, and climate-resilient, sustainable food system." The UK has consistently ranked among the top five donors to agriculture development between 2016 and 2020. The UK remains committed to its humanitarian aid and longer-term action and aim to increase spending again when its fiscal situation allows.

The US provided USD 14.4 billion of direct assistance worldwide for agriculture, fishing, food security, and nutrition from 2020-2022. Emergency food aid assistance increased each year, totaling USD 9.3 billion for all three years. The US provided USD 561,348 in direct assistance for fishing and USD 2.6 billion in direct assistance for agriculture, USD 1.1 million in direct assistance for agro-industries, USD 329 million in basic nutrition assistance, and USD 2.2 billion for development food aid. From 2020-2022, 59% of all US direct assistance for agriculture, fishing, food security, and

nutrition—totaling USD 8.6 billion—went to Sub-Saharan Africa. Emergency food aid accounted for more than half of this total, at USD 5.7 billion.

The EU committed over EUR 1.5 billion in 2021 to support sustainable production and resilience of food systems, agricultural development and food and nutrition security. In response to the emerging food crisis in 2022, the EU adopted a package of EUR 600 million to provide humanitarian assistance (EUR 150 million), food production and resilience of food systems (EUR 350 million) and macro-economic support (EUR 100 million). The total EU commitments of development cooperation in food system related activities increased considerably in 2022 reaching more than EUR 2.5 billion. Some examples from Sub-Saharan Africa include: "Unis pour l'agriculture et l'alimentation (United for Agriculture and Food)" in the Democratic Republic of the Congo which is aligned with the Team Europe Initiative "Alliance for sustainable development: a partnership for people, nature and a green economy," in which the EU will invest EUR 45 million.

b. G7 Member Programs on Agriculture and Rural Development

Between 2019 and 2020, G7 members increased the number of agriculture and rural development programs.¹⁸ In contrast, the number of programs which aims to increase the incomes of smallholder farmers decreased from 2,243 to 2,068, accounting for 75.6% and 55.7% of the total number of agricultural development programs in the same period (Figure 2-6). This decreasing percentage is mainly due to the considerable increase in the total number of projects, whereas the number of projects with the above aims decreased only slightly during the same period, remaining well above the level of 2018.

Canada supports inclusive agricultural growth that helps smallholder farmers improve their resilience, productivity and incomes. For example, Canada works with the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture on a project to improve bean markets in Africa to reduce poverty among smallholder farmers through increasing incomes, improving food security and strengthening adoption of climate-smart agriculture. A Canadian-funded project in Ethiopia supports inclusive growth along agri-food value chains by supporting income generation activities and business performance of women and men farmers in rice and vegetable value chains. Canada is also scaling up commercial pathways to biofortified seed and food in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Uganda and Zimbabwe, in order to increase the consumption of nutritious food.

France supported 700,000 family farmers to increase their economic performance in 2020. France is financing some crisis and post-crisis projects through Appels à projet crise et sortie de crise (APCC) (EUR 12 million in 2022), supporting NGOs and communities in the Sahelian region and contributing to the plant protein initiative launched at the EU-AU 2022 Summit. These projects aim at supporting the development of plant proteins value chain in order to increase the revenues of producers, most of them being family farmers

through the development of crops with high economic potential, to improve the nutrition of populations through local consumption of these plant proteins, to fight against desertification and land degradation, and to promote agroecology. For instance, the Smallholder Resilience Enhancement Project (SREP) since 2020 in Angola supports explicitly family farmers through capacity strengthening of producers as well as institutions, including on their resiliency to climatic shocks.

Germany through the Green Innovation Centers for the agriculture and food sector aim to increase the productivity and income of smallholder farmers in 13 African and two Asian countries. They support small and medium-sized enterprises in agricultural value chains and contribute to employment creation, especially for women and young people in rural areas. To date, 1,500,000 smallholder farms have been supported to apply innovations in selected rural regions. As a result, the average income from the sale of products from the supported value chains increased by 45% from 2021 to 2022 and by 95% during the entire project period (2015-2022).

Italy supported the initiative, “Promotion of inclusive and sustainable agricultural value chain development in Ethiopia” (EUR 30 million soft loan), aimed at fostering agricultural mechanization in Oromia and the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People’s Region (SNNPR) Regional States increasing added value distribution of in-country agricultural cooperatives and of other stakeholders (producers, brokers, processors, retailers) in selected supply chains: horticulture, durum wheat and processing tomato. In 2020 in Sudan, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI) and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) launched the initiative “Res-East, strengthening the resilience and inclusive sustainable agriculture development for the people of the Eastern states,” supporting small and medium-sized farmers to enhance sustainable agricultural practices in the wheat and horticultural supply chains. Farmers’

capacity to produce, store and access market is fostered, strengthening the local value chains, with the support of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and local institutions.

Japan announced its commitment of USD 300 million to bolster food production through co-financing with AfDB, in order to support African countries in food crisis caused by the limited export of grain from Ukraine at the Eighth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD 8) held in August 2022. Japan also announced the Support for 66,000 people's shift to agriculture for "earning" through the Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment & Promotion (SHEP) at TICAD 8. Japan started technical cooperation to improve the Agriculture Marketing and Distribution System in Indonesia in 2021 and provided grants in the same year for the project, Improvement of Agricultural and Fisheries Value Chain for Smallholder Farmers and Fisherfolk through WFP.

The UK's commercial agriculture portfolio pursues the dual objective set out in the Agriculture Conceptual Framework of promoting food security, while also helping smallholders to benefit from sustainably increased incomes. Preliminary data from a recent review of the portfolio showed 32 UK programs that were in operation in 2020-2022 reached an estimated cumulative 30 million smallholder farmers with various forms of assistance. In the review period, over 623,000 smallholder farmers have achieved specifically a cumulative additional income of GBP 331 million.

The Feed the Future Democratic Republic of the Congo Strengthening Value Chains (SVC) Activity by **the US**, aims to increase household incomes and access to nutrient rich crops by linking smallholder farmers to strengthened and inclusive value chains and supportive market services. SVC applies a nutrition-sensitive value chain and market systems development approach to strengthen nutritional crop (beans and soybean) and specialty coffee value chain development in South Kivu.

The EU is committed to facilitating agribusiness investments, especially those aiming to strengthen smallholder farmers' livelihoods and incomes. In 2021, more than EUR 1.0 billion of EU development aid was invested to improve productivity and incomes of smallholder farmers. For instance, the EU renewed in 2021 its investments in ACP countries through "Fit for Market+," a EUR 25 million program which strengthens the capacity of smallholders, farmer groups and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in horticulture to access domestic, regional and international markets by complying with regulatory and market requirements in a sustainable framework.

c. Resources Committed to Agricultural Projects with a Gender Focus

The ratio of spending on agricultural projects with gender as the principal objectives (Marker 2) and significant objectives (Marker 1) recovered from 56.3% in 2019 to 64.1% in 2020, which decreased from 2017 to 2019 (Figure 2-7).¹⁹ Canada achieved the highest rate of agricultural spending with gender as a focus (98.2%) among G7 countries, followed by Germany (85.1%) and Italy (74.9%) in 2020. France, Japan, and the EU recorded more than 60%. The projects with gender as the principal objectives were still marginal compared to projects with significant objectives. Only Canada has a share of at least 5% of agriculture, forestry and fishery projects contributing to gender equality and women's empowerment as the main target in 2020.

Making progress on gender equality and women's empowerment is central to **Canada's** international assistance efforts. Through the "Scaling Her Voice on Air" project with Farm Radio International, Canada contributes to improved gender equality and food security among smallholder farmers in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali and Senegal through increased use of gender-sensitive interactive radio programs. In Nicaragua, Canada has funded a WFP project seeking to improve equitable and sustainable livelihoods for women and men smallholder farmers in Nicaragua's Dry Corridor. There is a strong focus on the empowerment of

women farmers to ensure that they can withstand economic and climate shocks. It enhances the enabling environment to promote gender equality and strengthen climate and economic resilience among smallholder farmers in rural areas.

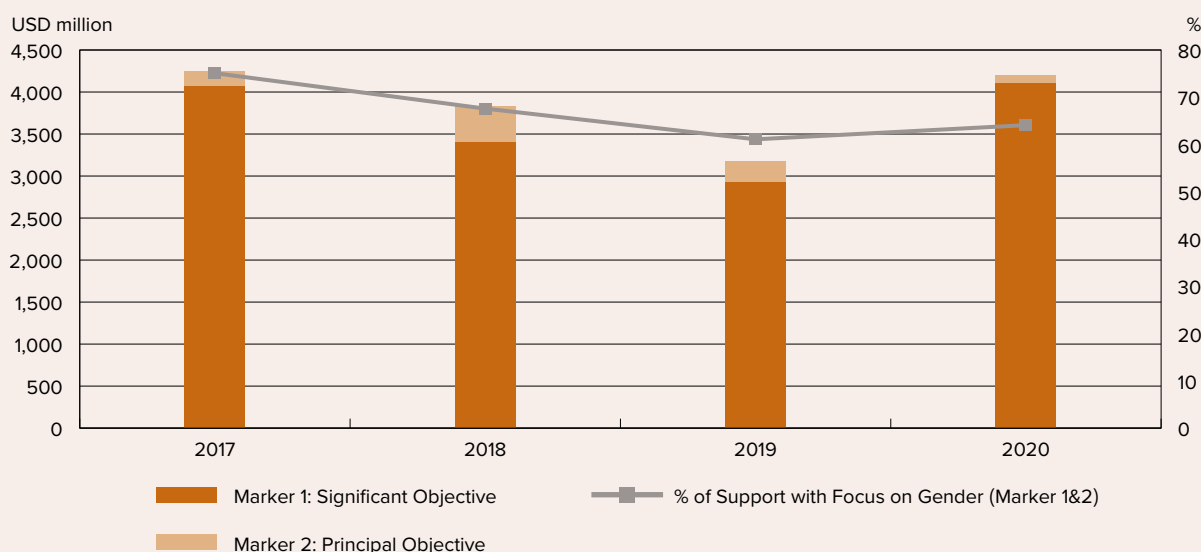
France has financed *Projet d'appui à la relance du secteur Agricole (PARSA)* since 2020 (EUR 8 million) in the Republic of Congo, which supports the Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Ministry in providing technical assistance, such as training and advice on agroecology and support for gardening value chains, which gather a large proportion of women involved in food systems.

The **German** project *Agricultural Technical Vocational Education and Training for Women (ATVET4W)* from 2017 to 2022 improved agricultural employment prospects, especially for women, through gender-transformative skills development in six AU member states: Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi and Togo. As one component under the Skills Initiative for Africa (SIFA), ATVET4W aimed to increase women's access to quality training, including competency-based training along agricultural value chains. Going a

step further, ATVET4W also addressed gender norms and stereotypes to dismantle structural inequalities for women in entrepreneurship and employment. Training like "Gender makes Business Sense" (GmBS) equipped entrepreneurs with practical business management skills, financial know-how and an understanding of the impact of gender dynamics in business. Over 13,900 people benefited from quality agricultural training, 22 partner institutions have introduced gender guidelines and 17 offered gender-sensitive training, laying the foundations for women's empowerment.

Italy supports the Ministry of Agriculture of Guinea through the project "Paguita" aimed at contributing to the food and nutrition security of Conakry and Kankan regions by improving the resilience of vulnerable families. It intends to increase the horticultural productivity and incomes of vulnerable groups with specific attention on gender issues and women participation. Moreover, in Ethiopia, the approach of the initiative "Improved rural livelihoods through support of the moringa value chain development in SNNPR" includes food and nutritional security issues targeting especially rural women. Implemented by FAO, UNIDO, AICS

Figure 2-7 G7 Agriculture Projects with Gender Objectives



Source: G7 FSWG Financial Reports 2019, 2021 and 2022

and Ethiopia, it supports the strengthening of the value chain through integrated utilization of natural resources and the improvement of value addition. In Mauritania, the initiative “Resilience and Food Security for Women through Production, Productivity and Markets in Mauritania” (2P2M) (EUR 2 million for two years from 2021) aims to strengthen the livelihoods of small-scale producers and in particular women and youth living in cross-border areas. 2P2M will particularly target women and youth, with the aim of increasing productivity and agroforestry production through climate-resilient agricultural practices and technologies and strengthening cross-border markets.

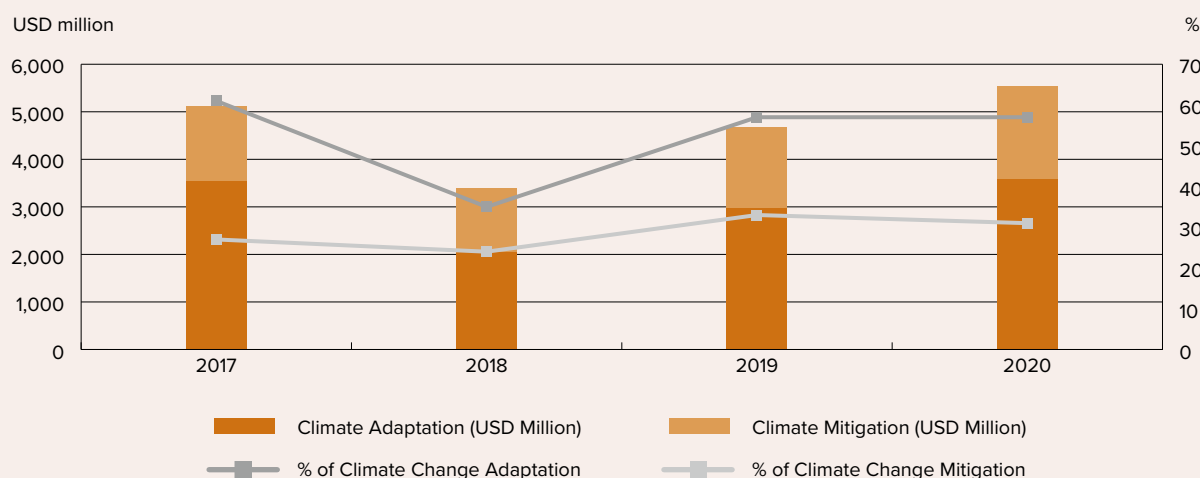
Japan provided the technical cooperation Project in Cambodia on Gender Mainstreaming for Women’s Economic Empowerment whose scope includes the agriculture sector between 2017-2022. Through UN Women, Japan has also supported refugee and host community women in Uganda to increase their knowledge and use of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) technology and has provided 400 women farmers in Somalia with agricultural tools and training on good agricultural practices since 2021.

Many programs in the **UK**’s agriculture portfolio are delivering on Women’s Economic and Empowerment (WEE) by ensuring women’s inclusion and access to program activities and services, by building women’s agency and decision-making power, and by addressing the underlying causes of inequality through institutional and social change. For example, Pathways to Prosperity for Extremely Poor People in Bangladesh (PPEPP) primarily targeted women, girls, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities, and over 90% of its target beneficiaries were vulnerable women. The program included behavior change communication activities to tackle social norms and exclusionary practices that affected women, people with disabilities and other social minority groups; and it created a women’s agency by providing training to micro-enterprises on leadership and negotiation skills.

Feed the Future (FtF), the government’s flagship initiative to combat global hunger, promotes evidence-based and data-driven approaches to advancing gender equity, equality and women’s empowerment. **The US** challenges discriminatory gender norms, policies and practices. The US intentionally engages with men and boys as partners to empower women and girls in their different roles on and off the farm. For example in Malawi the Agriculture Diversification Activity (AgDiv) has identified soy processing, particularly soymilk production, as a way to increase income generation and improve nutrition and specifically targeted women. AgDiv initially piloted the intervention with 30 entrepreneurs and eventually scaled it to nearly 1,500 entrepreneurs by August 2021 (over 80% women). Emerging evidence shows that women’s greater contributions to household income through their soy processing business and related shifts in gender norms have led to women’s increased participation in various agricultural processes and their ability to contribute to decisions.

The EU adopted its third Gender Action Plan (GAP III) which provides a renewed policy framework for the EU to enhance its level of engagement for the period 2021-2025 and made the commitment that at least 85% of all new external actions will have gender equality and empowerment of women and girls as a significant objective or as a principal objective by 2025. In the area of agri-food systems, this percentage reached 75.3% in 2021. Furthermore, the EU uses its global leverage to promote gender equality in agri-food systems. Due to EU support of IFAD, FAO and WFP, gender-transformative approaches are increasingly embedded in the institutional culture of the Rome-Based Agencies (RBAs), policy dialogues and programs. In practice, the EU further supports women’s entrepreneurship and employment in sustainable agri-food systems. A new initiative, Support to Innovation and Jobs for Youth in Nigeria (EUR 55 million) was adopted in 2021 to pursue the creation of new green and smart jobs for women and the youth through skills

Figure 2-8 G7 Agriculture Projects Targeting Climate Change Adaptation/ Mitigation



Source: G7 FSWG Financial Reports 2019, 2021 and 2022

enhancement (technical and vocational education and training [TVET] in agriculture) and provision of digital solutions and technical equipment to women farmers.

d. Resources Committed to Agricultural Projects with a Climate Change Focus

Out of the total G7's resources committed to agricultural projects, the percentage of the projects targeting climate change mitigation increased from 26.8% in 2017 to 31.1% in 2020.²⁰ In addition, the proportion of effort in climate change adaptation against the total commitment to agricultural projects bounced back to 2017 levels in 2020 to 57.2% (Figure 2-8).

Canada is committed to helping the most vulnerable communities adapt to climate change and mitigate its impacts. Canada has supported a Société de coopération pour le développement international (SOCODEVI) project in Honduras that focused on sustainably increasing productivity of value-added agroforestry operations. Working with agroforestry cooperatives, the project promoted multiple climate change adaptation measures including practices to prevent forest fires, protection of water sources, use of wood waste to produce biomass energy, and reforestation among

other practices. In Indonesia, Canada supports the Sustainable Landscape for Climate-Resilient Livelihoods project of the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) to reduce deforestation—a leading contributor to greenhouse gas emissions—and improve farmers' resilience to climate change-related shocks. It will contribute to enhanced climate-resilient livelihoods and food security for poor and vulnerable communities, especially women.

France allocated in 2020, 9% of all projects on agriculture, rural development and biodiversity to contribute solely on mitigating climate change, while 58% contribute solely to fostering climate change adaptation. 33% of all projects contribute to both. More specifically, France supports a project led by the NGO Terre & Humanisme (EUR 1 million) entirely aimed at promoting agroecology and its national structuration, with networks, links between science and practitioners, corresponding agriculture value chains and government support in Burkina Faso and Togo. Agroecology contributes both to climate adaptation and mitigation.

Germany implemented the global program "Soil protection and rehabilitation for food security," which contributed in 2020 to 145,178 hectares

of protected soil and rehabilitated soil health to enable resumption of productive as well as sustainable agriculture in seven countries. In total, this amounts to 498,377 hectares rehabilitated and protected soils between 2014 and 2021. Adopting innovative and agroecological methods and technologies to prevent erosion and increase soil fertility, smallholder farmers achieve an average of 45% higher yields, resulting in improved food security for almost 1 million people. In 2020, 117,549 smallholders out of a total 392,798 smallholders have been trained in these methods between 2014 and 2021.

In line with the “Three-year Programming and Policy Planning Document for 2019-2021,” **Italian** initiatives for improving resilience to climate change targeted several priority partner countries (Tunisia, Senegal, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Mozambique, Lebanon, Palestine, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Cuba). Funded projects addressed the promotion of eco-sustainable development respecting the biodiversity and local cultures through training, technical assistance as well as support to governments in defining regulatory frameworks. For example, Italy also supports the project SEMAKENYA II – A Resilient Pathway to Agroecology that contributes and promotes in Kenya the decarbonization process and combats climate change through a new industrial model that integrates the circular economy along the entire supply chain to produce biofuels based on the development of sustainable oil crops.

Japan has provided the technical cooperation project, Capacity Development for the Implementation of Agricultural Insurance, to combat a decline in agricultural production due to climate change in Indonesia, and extended to a grant aid of JPY 300 million to the Social and Economic Development Program to provide agricultural equipment in Honduras.

UK International Climate Finance supports a range of programs specifically designed to help smallholder farmers in the most climate vulnerable

countries to adopt sustainable and resilient agricultural practices, many of which also have mitigation co-benefits. The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) is accelerating its climate focus to build stronger, more sustainable food systems. Roughly two-thirds of public sector projects contribute to climate change co-benefits; almost half of GAFSP’s public sector financing, totaling USD 563 million, supports climate adaptation (48%) and mitigation (8%) efforts. Future projects will be aligned with climate plans and integrate a wider range of climate approaches such as agroecology. GAFSP’s portfolio is an overall net reducer of greenhouse gas emissions, according to a recent analysis of 70% of GAFSP’s public sector projects. Current calls for proposals to countries and producer organizations have further enhanced the focus on adaptation while responding to the food security crisis.

The US through Feed the Future (FtF) supports research and development of climate-smart agricultural practices and helps countries boost agriculture-led growth. As a result of FtF investments, over 7 million smallholder producers, managing almost 4 million hectares, utilized improved technologies and practices that increased productivity, increased incomes, and improved the nutritional status of children under five years of age in fiscal year (FY) 2020. FtF supports activities to improve soil health and water use efficiency in countries where agricultural production is highly vulnerable to climate change. Illustrative activities include land capability mapping and development of best management practices that improve agriculture water management (e.g., terracing, fertilizer micro-dosing) in partnership with host governments and donors. FtF has provided food security training for hundreds of thousands of people, over two-thirds of whom were women. This includes more than a thousand people receiving academic degrees, nearly half of whom were women. Vision for Adapted Crops and Soils (VACS) which is part of FtF and being carried out in partnership with the AU and FAO, seeks to amplify existing FtF crop and soil research

investments and will expand the scope of crops undergoing adaptation efforts to include traditional and indigenous crops essential to future nutritional and food security in Africa. It will prioritize those soil fertility interventions that are prerequisites for sustainable production and fertilizer efficiency.

The EU, the largest provider of public climate finance in the world, contributes to climate action beyond their borders and provided EUR 23 billion support to developing countries in 2021. The Farm to Fork Strategy adopted in 2020 is at the heart of the European Green Deal aiming to make food systems fair, healthy and environmentally friendly. In the agri-food system sector, 64% and 64.9% of development flows were respectively aligned with climate adaptation and/or mitigation objectives (up from 56.5% and 36.5% in 2020). The EU values the contribution of “research and innovation” to address global challenges and embraced in 2021, the new CGIAR 2030 Research and Innovation Strategy. The EU pledged EUR 140 million and renewed its support of CGIAR through research programs and through participation in the CGIAR governance.

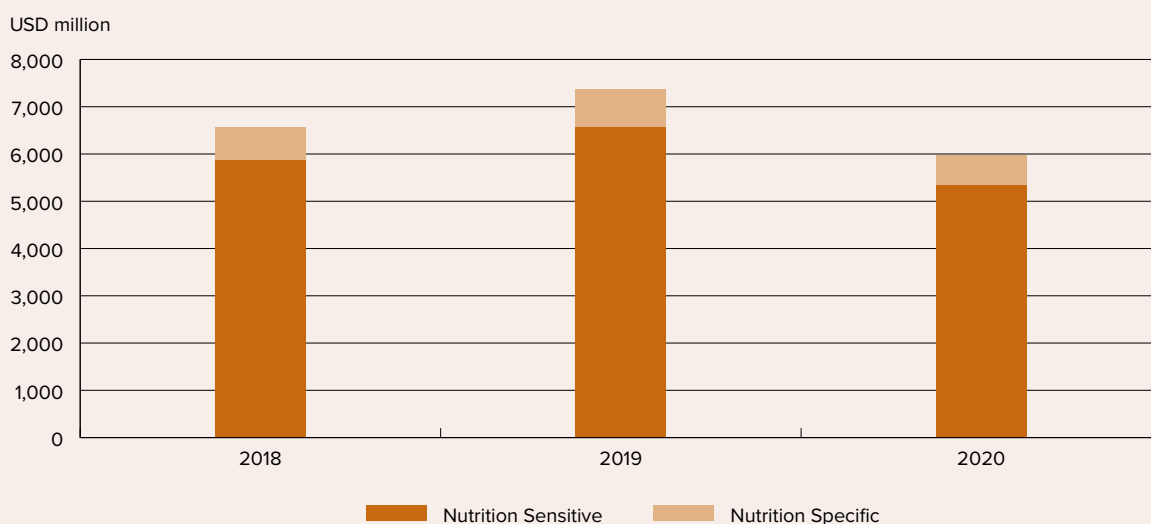
e. Resources Committed to Projects with a Nutrition Focus

To address the challenges of malnutrition and people lacking healthy diets, which total 3 billion, the G7 recognizes the need to have multisectoral responses. The total amount of resources committed to projects with a nutrition focus decreased in 2020 compared to 2019 for both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions.²¹ Germany, Italy, Japan, and EU increased the volume of nutrition-sensitive intervention. However, the aggregated amount of these countries did not exceed the drop of US support that was the largest among G7 countries and decreased for the first time in three years.

f. Support for Effective Management of Food Security and Nutrition

G7 members committed to integrating the performance standards “Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems” (RAI) and “Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure” (VGGT) in their investment instruments.²² Most of G7 countries aligned their ODA spending with these two standards. In 2020, Canada and the EU reviewed and made their

Figure 2-9 G7 Resources for Nutrition Specific/ Sensitive Interventions



Source: G7 FSWG Financial Reports 2021 and 2022

standards consistent with the VGGT and the RAI, while France, Germany, and the US made standards aligned with the VGGT. Italy and the UK were reviewing consistency with the VGGT and the RAI in the same year. Japan did not screen initiatives against the VGGT and the RAI.

The G7 also recognizes the importance of multi-sectoral strategies which bridge the humanitarian-development nexus.²³ Better linkage between humanitarian and development actors can strengthen the short, medium and long-term success of food security and nutrition initiatives. French, Germany, Japan, the UK, the US and the EU developed the strategy as of 2020. Canada and Italy were developing the strategy in 2020 or use the comprehensive policy instead.

g. Support for Capacity Development in Analyzing Food Security and Nutrition Indicators

It is crucial to enhance the monitoring capacities of countries to achieve the SDG2 objectives on Zero Hunger. The G7 has provided technical support and funding to strengthen the capacity of data collection and analysis.²⁴ France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK, the US, and the EU have a specific program for this issue. Canada also supports building the statistical capacity of partner countries through broader program initiatives.

Recognizing that rigorous evidence and consensus-based analysis of food insecurity and acute malnutrition is crucial for an effective humanitarian response, **Canada** provides support to the IPC Global Strategic Programme (CAD 5 million over three years 2022-2024), which provides the whole humanitarian sector with the best possible food security analysis on which to base their decisions, to help ensure impartial, needs-based policy and programming. Through a partnership with Action Against Hunger Canada, Canada also provides support to the Technical Support Team of the Global Nutrition Cluster, which provides technical expertise to improve nutrition outcomes in emergencies. This includes on-site technical

expertise in the form of technical experts deployed in-country, remote support from technical experts, recommendations of vetted consultants, or other capacity building initiatives. Canada also supports Nutrition International to provide technical support to country governments, multilateral development banks, and global advisory groups on strategic planning and the implementation of nutrition-related action.

France renewed its action plan regarding statistical support in 2021. The Suivi des Objectifs du Développement Durable en Afrique (SODDA) project is an illustration of its action. Funded from 2017 to 2020 and operated by Expertise France (France's technical support agency), the project worked on identifying the relevant trackers and shared good practices to record SDGs progress in 22 African States—with a focus on SDG 2, 8 and 16, together with L'Observatoire Economique et Statistique d'Afrique Subsaharienne (AFRISTAT).

From late 2017 until December 2020, **Germany** supported a FAO study in multiple countries to improve the operationalization of the indicator, Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W). Since 2020, Germany and the European Commission support the validation and further development of the MDD-W indicator to advance healthy diets and gender aspects in SDG2 through the Knowledge for Nutrition program. Furthermore, Germany supports the 50x2030 Initiative that was launched in 2020. The program, implemented by the World Bank, FAO and IFAD, seeks to improve country-level data by building strong, nationally representative integrated survey programs that produce high-quality and timely agricultural and rural data.

Italy recognizes the importance of data collection, analysis, sharing and use. In line with the “Three-year Programming and Policy Planning Document for 2019-2021” and the one for 2021-2023, Italy supports Albania with the project, “Strengthening of the capacities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development for statistical data collection in

agriculture in line with the EU standards,” in order to strengthen the capacity in collecting and managing statistical information related to the farms through the establishment of the Farm Register. Moreover, Italy contributes to the multi-donor 50x2030 Initiative “Data-Smart Agriculture” implemented by the World Bank, FAO and IFAD, that brings together leading countries in agricultural development aimed at supporting 50 lower and middle-income countries within Africa, Asia and Latin America to produce, analyze, and apply data to decisions that support rural development and food security. It is focused on improving data collection in the agricultural sector at the national level through the creation of survey programs.

Japan extended a total of approximately USD 9 million of Grant Aid for food security for displaced persons from Myanmar and host communities in Bangladesh in March and September 2022. Under these aid projects, through coordination with WFP, market research and monitoring capacity to strengthen market linkages will also be improved as part of the support. In Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Japan has been providing technical cooperation to prepare the master plan to strengthen the food value chain through analysis of market data, etc.

The UK has been working very closely with FAO, IPC and other expert institutions to drive improved food security monitoring and analysis, in its follow-up to securing G7 donor agreement on a roadmap set out in the G7 principles for improved global food security monitoring and analysis for action.

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

Between 2020 and 2022, **the EU** renewed and stepped up its engagement in the Global Network Against Food Crises (GNAFC) with an additional EUR 49 million allocated to FAO and WFP. Through technical, analytical, and capacity development support, the GNAFC has increased the availability and quality of data on food crises, providing evidence-based analysis for policy change to tackle the root causes of food crises and promote sustainable solutions. The annual release of the Global Report on Food Crisis has become an important milestone for donors and other stakeholders.

Methodology:

Commitment 18: Broad food security and nutrition development		
Baseline	Indicators	Data source
2015	1. (total and Sub-Saharan Africa data reported separately): Trend of hunger and malnutrition • No of people suffering from hunger, • No. of people suffering from stunting	Alignment with SDG2 Monitoring (e.g. FAO SOFI; UNICEF-WB Stunting Database; ICN2 Progress Report, GNR)
	2.1 Percentage of G7 member programmes on agriculture and rural development that include objectives and expected results to increase the incomes of smallholder farmers	• G7 self-reporting, • OECD-DAC data base
	2.2. Percentage of resources committed to agriculture that include specific gender objectives	
	2.3. G7 donors' performance standards for ODA supported investment instruments are reviewed to be aligned with the VGGT and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems	
	2.4 Percentage of resources committed to agriculture that include climate adaptation and/ or mitigation objectives	
	2.5 Resources committed to nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions	
	2.6 G7 strategic focus to strengthen linkages between short-, medium- and long-term food security and nutrition support/programmes and to enhance transition between relief and development	
	2.7. G7 governments have provided technical support and/or funding to improve and/or expand capacities to collect, analyse, and/or use food security and nutrition indicators in support of SDG2 targets.	
	3.1 G7 members Direct Assistance for agriculture, fishing, food security and nutrition (total and Sub-Saharan Africa data reported separately)	G7 Self-reporting based on CRS Codes and agreed methodology
	3.2 G7 members other assistance with explicit objectives to improve people's food security and/or nutrition.	

Commitment 19: Mobilising support for the Global Alliance for Food Security		
Baseline	Indicators	Data source
2022	1. Reporting on the installation and implementation of a Global Alliance for Food Security, including information on activities and actors involved)	• GAFS's Global Food Security and Nutrition Dashboard • Self-reporting • World Bank (publicly available reports and as direct inquiries)
	2. Volume of collective financial support provided by G7 members to global food and nutrition security. (Disaggregated for emergency relief and development cooperation with the aim to establish long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems.) (Target: Additional USD 4.5 billion, amounting to a total of over USD 14 billion to global food and nutrition security in 2022.)	G7 Self-reporting: • partly based on CRS Codes • considering where appropriate Indicator 2.4b of the G7 Food Security Working Group Financial Reporting

Canada



Canada/Rome-Based Agencies (RBA) Resilience Initiative : Strengthening the Resilience of Livelihoods in Protracted Crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Niger, and Somalia

The Canada/Rome-Based Agencies (RBA) Resilience Initiative was developed to support integrated interventions in the sectors of resilience, livelihoods, food security, nutrition, and sustainable agriculture. Launched in 2015 with a CAD 50 million budget, the joint program aims to meet immediate food needs while sustainably increasing food security and strengthening the resilience of food-insecure households in regions affected by protracted and recurrent crises, with a specific focus on vulnerable women and children. It advances a resilience agenda by providing gender-responsive programming bridging humanitarian and development approaches, mitigating the damaging effects of recurrent crises and addressing the root causes of persistent vulnerabilities and food insecurity. The project is implemented in crises-affected regions of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Niger, and Somalia. The case study on Somalia provides a great example of the significance of resilience work in meeting high-level humanitarian needs in relation to food security and nutrition.

In Somalia, the Resilience Initiative is helping support 54,000 food-insecure people and communities coping with drought in the Togdheer region of Somaliland. It was implemented by WFP jointly with FAO, in collaboration with local partners and authorities. The program leveraged the activities, complementary involvement and coordination were carried out among different agencies and partners to strengthen the targeted capacities of communities to attain food and nutrition security, sustainable livelihoods and to build resilience against climatic, economic and conflict shocks. This was carried out through RBA's gender-informed and nature-based interventions that prioritize activities which improve access to nutritious and stable food supplies, gender-sensitive nutrition services, and capacity development training in Natural Resource Management (NRM), agricultural diversity and productivity, value addition expansion and access to loans and microcredit.

Over the last few years, the RBA program has provided food and nutrition assistance including social behavior change communication to the most vulnerable households across 18 villages, particularly those that are headed by females. It has facilitated the development and implementation of innovative and equitable solutions to enhance household food security, address nutrition needs of vulnerable populations, such as women and children, and has worked to strengthen the local productive sector, while building resilience against shocks. More specific achievements include the following:

- In 2020, the RBAs installed a water catchment in collaboration with UNICEF that has helped beneficiaries maintain household food security and income during dry seasons and droughts.
- The acceptable food consumption score of beneficiaries almost doubled from 35% at baseline in 2017 to 72%, reported in 2021.
- The program had a positive impact on beneficiary income. In 2021, beneficiary households reported that estimated average incomes from the sale of primary crops increased by 15% to USD 93 from USD 81, while estimated average incomes from sales of vegetables increased by 325% to USD 136 from USD 32.
- In 2021, 411 women-headed households received Kitchen Garden support. Kitchen gardens are small-scale versions of vegetable gardens used to grow plants and herbs. 100% of the target was met.

- The adoption of kitchen gardening helped to ensure the availability of vegetables while training helped to improve vegetable consumption behavior, as 55% of program beneficiaries reported an increase in vegetable consumption in their households in 2021.
- In 2020, 81.3% of beneficiaries were reported to have adopted at least three good nutrition practices leading to better nutritional status. The target was 71%.
- In 2021, surveyed beneficiaries reported a higher resilience capacity index at 59.9 compared to non-beneficiaries at 55.76. The marginal increase is significant as it indicates that beneficiaries are better equipped to face future stressors compared to others in the region that have not benefitted from the project's activities.



Women's cooperative in West Africa.

Credit: Nikita Eriksen-Hamel from GAC (Global Affairs Canada)

France



PAFDA-II Project: Supporting the Development of Agricultural Sectors

In 2022, France co-financed the second phase of *Projet d'Appui au Développement des Filières Agricoles* (PAFDA) in North Cameroon, together with IFAD, for EUR 5 billion through developing sustainable rice and onions value chains and revenues derived from it by family farmers and the rest of the value chains. As such, it is an illustration of France's contribution to the third pillar of Food and Agriculture Resilience Mission (FARM initiative), in response to the long-term consequences of the war in Ukraine on global food security and nutrition through strengthening the resilience and sustainability of local food systems and thereby, the food sovereignty of the population.

PAFDA-II will (i) support the production capacities and promote the agroecological transition which will also help fight against land degradation and desertification and build up resilience against climate shocks. It will also work on connecting the production basins to the markets and improving rural infrastructures. PAFDA will also (ii) work on the structuration of the whole value chains, supporting the commercialization of the end-product while promoting access to diversified and healthy diets to improve the nutrition of the population.

A total of 111 cooperatives will be reached-out to, as well as microenterprises in the value chains. 50% of women and 30% of youth are specifically targeted through this project to help with their insertion in food systems.

PAFDA-II is expected to contribute to:

- The structuration of value chains providing decent employment and revenues, with a focus on youth and women, thereby contributing to gender equality
- Better connectivity to North productive regions to consumption markets in Cameroon
- Better nutrition, with training targeted at women
- Spreading of agroecological intensification practices
- Better donor coordination

It is too early to draw lessons from this project as it has just started. However, it builds on previous projects: fitting in governmental and local policy plans and scaling-up previous projects. For instance, the promotion of the agroecological transition will be achieved in the framework of the environmental and social management plans elaborated by 50 of the cooperatives in a previous IFAD project. In addition, the PAFDA-II project will also target 150 youth, who were already trained within a previous project financed by AFD.

This project is one of the first pilot AFD-IFAD co-financing to contribute to the pillar 3 of FARM and could inspire other projects in other regions or countries funded by France or by other donors.



Family farmers targeted by the project, cultivating their rice field.
Credit: PAFDA-II project

Germany



Global Program Food and Nutrition Security, and Enhanced Resilience

As shown in Chapter 2, billions of people worldwide are suffering from different forms of malnutrition. Millions of children under the age of five are affected by *stunting* (low height-for-age), reflecting a past episode or episodes of sustained undernutrition. Malnutrition is particularly widespread in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, preventing individuals from developing their potential and affecting development opportunities of entire countries. Its causes are manifold, among them poverty, crises, conflicts and natural disasters, and lack of access to health services, nutritious food, safe drinking water and sanitation.

The German Cooperation's "Global Program Food and Nutrition Security, and Enhanced Resilience" currently works in 10 African and Asian countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Togo and Zambia. Implementation in Kenya and Yemen concluded in 2020.

The main target groups of the program are women of childbearing age, pregnant women, nursing mothers and young children, who are especially vulnerable to malnutrition. In the first 1,000 days from conception until the second birthday of a child, development of a child's brain and body and the metabolism gets primed. Insufficient diets, with regard to quality and quantity of foods during this period can result in lower cognitive and physical development resulting in higher risk for acute diseases as well as chronic illnesses later in life. Hence, adequate nutrition within the 1,000-day window is crucial in the development of individuals and societies. The program has reached more than 3.3 million food insecure people thus far. Around 6.9 million people will have benefited at the end of the program in 2026.

Increased food production does not automatically lead to better and healthier diets. It also requires knowledge about food and its preparation, simple yet effective hygiene practices and infrastructure as well as enough income to afford a healthy diet. Thus, a broad approach from multiple sectoral angles, including agriculture, health and education, is needed to comprehensively tackle the complex causes of hunger and malnutrition.

Despite challenges, the program's measures have been effective. Although the overall food situation has deteriorated due to the climate crisis, pandemics, local and global conflicts, they have been significantly better in supported households than in comparable non-supported households. Participating women and their children have demonstrated better nutrition outcomes than comparable groups. In this regard, behavior change approaches have demonstrated to be particularly effective. Accompanying social security activities have increased the effectiveness of interventions.

The program works in Zambia. It is embedded in the structures of the *Zambian First 1000 Most Critical Days Program (MCDP II)*, that promotes healthy nutrition for expectant mothers and children under the age of two and is part of the international *Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN)* initiative in Zambia. Where the program works most of the rural population lives on subsistence agriculture, with maize cultivation being the most common. The cultivation of diverse and nutrient-rich food crops and adding value to locally produced goods have received too little attention in the past. Especially poorer parts of the population rarely eat a diversified diet.

For rural households to acquire better nutrition and hygiene practices, the program promotes knowledge transfer through a cascade model. Intermediaries get training on how to provide practical and descriptive

advice to households on nutrition, hygiene, and horticulture. By supporting nutrition-sensitive agriculture and proper processing and storage of agricultural products, people are able to eat a more balanced diet even in times of shortage. Particular attention is paid to the availability of nutrient-rich foods all year round.

The program aims to share experiences and results with governmental and non-governmental institutions to increase sustainability and to enable successful approaches to be continued after its end in 2026. In the meantime, it coordinates closely with extension workers who are key to upscaling successful measures and adapting national strategies and budget lines to improve food and nutrition security.



Nutrition counseling session in a remote village in Luapula, Zambia.
Credit: Jason J. Mulikita

Further resources: Food and Nutrition Security, Enhanced Resilience to Food Crises (giz.de)
<https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/32194.html>

Italy



Mediterranean Ministerial Dialogues on Food Crisis

Global food security is jeopardized by factors such as climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, conflicts, financial instability, and the loss of biodiversity. The war in Ukraine and the subsequent spike in food prices exacerbate the situation, with an estimated additional 47 million people who are acutely food insecure in 2022, according to WFP.ⁱ

Italy firmly believes that a powerful means to tackle the crisis is to reach out to the most affected countries, understand the ways they are impacted by the situation, and involve them in identifying the measures that need to be implemented. These outreach initiatives can also be particularly effective if conducted at the regional level, in addition to GAFS and the Black Sea Grain Initiative (BSGI).

The Mediterranean Ministerial Dialogues on the Food Crisis are an inter-regional initiative born in the framework of the G7 regional outreach actions toward the states most affected by the food crisis exacerbated by the war in Ukraine. These actions have been promoted by Italy with the technical support of FAO.

The first session of the Dialogue, opened by the Italian Foreign Minister Luigi Di Maio, was held on June 8, 2022 with the objective of identifying the most appropriate and concrete medium and long-term measures for food security in the region, giving center stage to the voices from the Mediterranean countries themselves. The participation of countries and international organizations was consistent and at a high level, with 22 invited countries who responded, 15 interventions at the ministerial level (with ministers of foreign affairs, of agriculture, or development cooperation), 8 international organizations including FAO, the Union for the Mediterranean and WFP represented at the highest level. During the discussion, five priority areas emerged:

- targeted investments in countries that are severely affected by the increase in food prices;
- reduction of food loss and waste;
- increased investment for sustainable water management;
- ensure better and more efficient use of available fertilizers;
- accelerate actions by innovation, science, skills and expertise.

As a follow up to the first Dialogue, a Second Mediterranean Ministerial Dialogue on the Food Crisis was held on December 3, 2022 in Rome. Opened by the Italian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Antonio Tajani, it provided a unique opportunity for the Mediterranean countries and their partners to operationalize the aforementioned priorities for intensified regional cooperation.

Among the deliverables of the dialogue, a few proposals were developed including the following:

- An Alliance to turn Research & Innovation projects into concrete business support, access to innovation, and technology transfer for farmers and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the Mediterranean countries. This proposal—developed with the Union for the Mediterranean and CIHEAM Bari—is meant to “walk the last mile” of development cooperation by bringing research and development to the field.

The Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area (PRIMA) is playing a crucial role in this framework through the promotion of its research projects and its financial support in partnership with the Italian government.

- A Mediterranean City-to-City Partnership on Food Policies, as local administrations are crucial actors to mitigate the complex and multifaceted impacts of several crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the food crisis and climate change. This is particularly true in the Mediterranean region, where about 50% of the population reside in cities.

The active involvement of cities offers an unexplored potential for achieving the SDGs at the local level and can also provide an enabling environment for food security and sustainable food systems, by promoting a healthier life, enhancing local and short value chains, achieving more sustainable production and consumption patterns, raising public awareness and strengthening urban-rural linkages.

This collaboration will further lead to the organization in Naples, in late May, of a Conference of Mediterranean Cities with the participation of their mayors, administrators, experts and local decision-makers with the aim of discussing and sharing knowledge on local food security agendas. The event will be organized in partnership with FAO, CIHEAM Bari, and the UN SDG Action Campaign.

Furthermore, in the framework of the Mediterranean Ministerial Dialogue on the Food Crisis, Italy has undertaken two food security missions to Egypt and to Albania and is planning others in Tunisia, Kenya, and Lebanon. The aim is identifying solutions to overcome the food crisis that has hit these countries. The missions are carried out through multilateral institutions that specialize in food security and are involved in the Mediterranean region such as FAO, IFAD, CIHEAM Bari.



FAO Secretary General Qu Dongyu, IFAD President Alvaro Lario and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Italy Antonio Tajani, during the Second Ministerial Mediterranean Dialogue on Food Crisis (Rome, December 3, 2022).
Credit: ANSA

¹ James Belgrave (2022, May 4). Needs at all-time high even before the war in Ukraine, food crises report says. WFP Stories.
<https://www.wfp.org/stories/needs-all-time-high-even-war-ukraine-food-crises-report-says>

Japan



Delivery of Ukrainian Wheat to Somalia in Cooperation with France, Finland and WFP

Global food security has been strengthened through efforts such as international rule-making to foster market transparency and impartiality as well as food production, and international cooperation to achieve the SDGs, which includes the goal to eradicate hunger. The World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations system have led such efforts, aiming to build a food system that realizes a stable food supply.

However, multiple risks posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, soaring energy prices, climate change and armed conflicts have all disrupted food supply chains in recent years, threatening global food security. Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine has further exacerbated global food insecurity, particularly in Africa and the Middle East.

On November 11, 2022, Japan decided to provide Emergency Grant Aid of USD 14 million to WFP to show solidarity with Ukraine and to support fragile countries facing acute food insecurity. This assistance was utilized by WFP to implement humanitarian assistance activities so that Ukrainian wheat donated by the Ukrainian government could be transported to Somalia and distributed to populations in need of food assistance.

This assistance is part of the Grain from Ukraine Initiative, which President Zelensky of Ukraine presented at the General Debate of the 77th session of the UN General Assembly in September 2022. To tackle food insecurity in the Horn of Africa, the Government of Ukraine donated 50,000 metric tons (MT) of wheat, of which 25,000 MT was transported to and distributed in Ethiopia with the contribution of USD 14 million from Germany. The remaining 25,000 MT of wheat was transported to and distributed in Somalia using USD 34.7 million, which is the result of a joint effort of contribution between Japan (USD 14 million), France (USD 14 million), and Finland (USD 6.7 million).

Japan's contribution of USD 14 million supported the transport of approximately 10,000 MT of wheat and its distribution within Somalia. With Japan, France and Finland's collective support, WFP plans to utilize the 25,000 MT of Ukrainian wheat and deliver it to 450,000 beneficiaries in five months from January to May 2023, which will allow people to receive 400 grams of cereal per day. This would account for 80% of the daily calorie intake requirement as recommended by WFP. People will also receive other types of sustenance through the support of various other assistance programs run by WFP. As of the end of January, WFP was able to support 274,332 beneficiaries; 450,000 beneficiaries are expected to receive assistance in the coming months, as food is dispatched to distribution points across the country.

WFP and international partners including Japan highly appreciate the joint effort to distribute wheat in Somalia, which is the result of efforts through both the Black Sea Grain Initiative and the Grain from Ukraine Initiative. This multi-donor collaboration reflects the solidarity of the international community to Ukraine and the determination to counteract the shock to food security in vulnerable African countries caused by Russia's war of aggression. These efforts have also set a precedent for how other partners could show support through in-kind contributions.



Grain that arrived in Somalia is being packed to be transported and distributed within Somalia.
Credit: WFP/Murtaza Dharejo

United Kingdom



UK Support of SMEs and Smallholder Farmers to Respond to the Global Food Security Crisis

Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine has increased the volatility of food commodity and fertilizer prices in global markets, leading to international recognition of existing high prices, which has further exacerbated food insecurity. This crisis has its root causes in conflict, climate change and COVID-19, with 3 billion people in 2019 unable to afford the food they need for a healthy and productive life, and over 1 billion people going to bed hungry every night and almost half of these in crisis, emergency or dying from severe acute food insecurity in 2022. As part of the broader G7 commitments, the UK is responding through humanitarian assistance and through its longer-term investments in agriculture, supporting small agribusiness and smallholder farmers in the most affected countries to adapt and innovate to increase their sustainable food production.

The UK ODA-funded Commercial Agriculture for Smallholders and Agribusiness (CASA) program has been supporting early-stage agribusinesses (notably in Uganda, Malawi and Nepal) to prepare and secure investment and to bring more smallholder farmers into agribusiness supply chains. The program also assisted larger small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and agribusinesses to deepen their smallholder supply chains and to engage with international impact investors to attract further investment and to demonstrate the value of technical assistance to enhance inclusive and resilient growth in 10 countries across Sub-Saharan Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zambia) and South and South-East Asia (India, Indonesia). Up to June 2022, the program provided expertise and assistance to 37 SMEs and 8 leading impact investors to reach over 170,000 smallholder farmers (approximately 60% women and over 40% living below the poverty line). This support resulted in an estimated average income increase of USD 84 each per year.

In July 2022, the CASA program started focusing on delivering the UK food security commitment of GBP 17.7 million aimed at enhancing fertilizer efficiency and sustainably increasing food production in countries vulnerable to the global food crisis.

In Ethiopia and Rwanda, the program identified food value chains (wheat, maize, soybean, poultry and aquaculture) and clusters of SMEs to support early-stage businesses, expand food production and increase the efficient use of fertilizer and other inputs. In Ghana, Malawi and Nepal, ongoing projects were adapted to support SMEs and farmers to face the impact of the increased cost of imported inputs and crops. For example, in Ghana, CASA partnered with leading agri-tech company, Farmerline, to test and scale up an input discount scheme to protect a network of about 5,000 farmers and 30 aggregators from the crisis and expand their cashew, maize, rice and soybean production.

In Egypt, Kenya and Senegal, the CASA program has been delivering technical assistance to establish market-based solutions for improved soil fertility, including increased efficiency in the use of imported fertilizers and commercially viable local production of organic alternatives and soil nutrition supplements. In Egypt, the program identified options to reduce the current overuse of nitrate fertilizer and achieve a better balance of fertilizer and nutrient usage, in line with recommendations. CASA is also attracting further investment to deploy innovative solutions to increase soil fertility yields for smallholder producers of wheat, easing pressure on wheat imports from next year.



Rose Nyarko, a farmer in Adansi Dompsoase receives an input discount card from Abraham Siaw, Farmerline's input dealer from the Ashanti Region in Ghana. Rose participated in Farmerline's input discount program supported by the CASA Technical Assistance Facility.
Credit: Eunice Abban, Farmerline

United States of America



Space to Place Initiative Improves Crop Yields and Soil Health across Sub-Saharan Africa

In alignment with the US government's Feed the Future Initiative and the Global Food Security Strategy, USAID is working to increase fertilizer availability, soil health, access, and efficient use in response to the global food security crisis. Supply chain disruptions that began with COVID-19 and that were worsened by Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine have impacted the global availability of critical fertilizer inputs. This has resulted in skyrocketing costs that have made it harder for smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth, to purchase and use fertilizers, threatening the yield of subsequent harvests and income of many families across the world.

Even before price hikes, improper use of fertilizer coupled with nutrient-depleted soils prevented many farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa from realizing the productivity benefits of fertilizer. Fertilizer is one critical component of productive and sustainable agricultural systems and can address soil deficits and increase land productivity with proper use. However, smallholder farmers often lack detailed information on best practices for the types of fertilizer to use and how much, typically resulting in high fertilizer waste, low yields for each kilogram of fertilizer applied, and soils that are further degraded. For comparison, North American farmers often produce two to three times more grain per kilogram of fertilizer than resource-poor smallholder farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa. Increasing the amount of grain produced with each kilogram of fertilizer among smallholder farmers is a high priority and is key to meeting income, food security, environment, biodiversity, and climate change goals.

The **Space to Place (S2P)** initiative develops and disseminates tailored fertilizer recommendations and agronomic practices that reduce labor, support soil and water conservation, and improve soil health. Digitized soil maps and remote sensing data (Space), combined with site-specific characteristics like soil texture and water holding capacity (Place), enable creation of localized fertilizer and agronomic practice recommendations. With the right targeting information to support optimal application and use and building capacity of local institutions and stakeholders to sustain these efforts, farmers have a much higher likelihood of sustained and profitable yield increases, while minimizing the negative effects of improperly applied fertilizer. This information is also used to better empower women to more effectively utilize their land, labor, and capital to achieve their objectives. S2P was developed and validated by a USAID-led partnership of the International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC), US universities, US Department of Agriculture-Agricultural Research Service (USDA-ARS), and international soil experts.

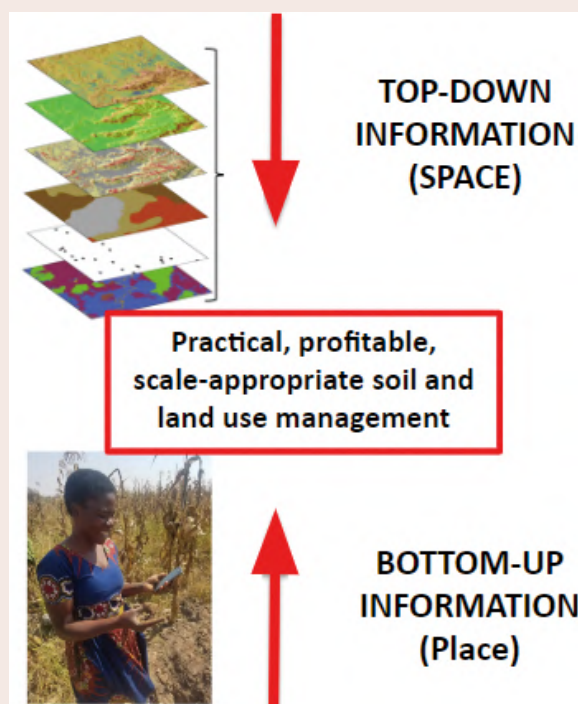


Figure describing the Space to Place Approach. The combination of soil mapped information (SPACE) and user sourced information (PLACE) guides practical and profitable fertilizer and soil health recommendations for smallholders at scale.

Credit: Zach Stewart, IFDC, and LandPKS

Led by the Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture, S2P has been validated and scaled through a Consortium of partners in Ethiopia. Across more than 1,000 field trials, this approach increased yields 40-200% and reduced fertilizer wastage 20-80%. The approach has now been fully integrated into the Ethiopian National Plan as the primary decision support tool for fertilizers used by national programs. Over 4.2 million farmers are projected to benefit from this new approach, covering 2.7 million hectares of land across 30 districts in Ethiopia alone. To better understand the gendered implications, IFDC conducted a study on gender patterns in fertilizer access and use, and a gender analysis for the S2P activity was conducted by USAID. Findings from both studies will be incorporated into the activity's design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and learning efforts in further iterations.

In October 2022, USAID began to expand the S2P initiative throughout Sub-Saharan Africa to provide improved fertilizer and agronomic recommendations for farming systems covering approximately 17 million agricultural households in three key production systems with “anchor” activities in Niger, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia, and Ghana. The uptake of improved practices is expected to reach approximately 3-4 million farmers in the next cropping cycle (FY 2023), which will increase fertilizer use efficiency by 25-35%. This initiative will reduce fertilizer wastage by 60% over two years and is a central pillar within the AU's Fertilizer and Soil Health Action Plan for long-term integration. This will be complemented by maintaining yields and income, improving skills and capacities of farm households, and facilitating access to better agricultural inputs, knowledge, and information. This approach is also a key pillar within the AU's Fertilizer and Soil Health Action Plan and is thus being prioritized by African leadership and integrated into member state national agricultural investments.

URL for the program: <https://ifdc.org/soils-consortium/>

European Union



Food Security: Food Reserves in West Africa

In response to the emerging global food crisis and to address vulnerabilities, such as import dependency, the EU has renewed its commitment to safeguard food security and reinforce the resilience of food systems. One of the EU flagship initiatives adopted in 2022 to combating food insecurity has been a new program to strengthen “Regional Food Reserves” in West Africa.

West Africa is severely affected by structural food and nutrition insecurity, which was aggravated by the emergence of the global food crisis in 2022. In line with the recommendations of the Sahel and West Africa Club High Level Event of April 6, 2022 and the orientations of the G7 Declaration on Global Food Security of June 28, 2022, the EU decided to mobilize EUR 20 million to support the Economic Community of West Africa Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP). It aims to further strengthen regional integration and feed policy and political dialogue on the strengthening or reform of food security policies, agricultural production and trade.

The new program is expected to deliver on three main components:

- Support ECOWAS’ capacity to conduct strategic analysis and monitor the production and trade of staples.
- Improve regional cooperation in food supply and procurement (including strategic stock management).
- Support national and local stock strategies through the development of standards and good practices.

ECOWAS has developed a regional food reserve strategy since 2012. It aimed to develop food security storage to cope with shocks and to better organize commercial storage to structure agricultural value chains and regulate food markets.

Thanks to political and financial support from the EU, and the collaboration of relevant stakeholders,¹ ECOWAS succeeded in deploying a regional food reserve system to deal with cyclical shocks in the region.

Between 2014 and 2020, the EU invested EUR 56 million in the Regional Food Storage Strategy, of which EUR 22 million were allocated to establish the Regional Food Security Reserve (RFSR) which enabled the purchase of 43,500 tons of staple food. The main achievements of the RFSR are the following:

- The consolidation of local and national food stocks
- The constitution of a regional food stock mobilized on 18 occasions
- The reinforcement of a reliable information system to determine food requirements and to calculate food needs (RPCA: Réseau de prévention des crises alimentaires / Food crisis prevention network, PREGEC: Prévention et Gestion des Crises Alimentaires au Sahel et en Afrique de l’Ouest / Prevention and management of food crisis in Sahel and West Africa)
- The strengthening of agricultural information systems for better monitoring of stocks at the regional level, and the establishment of information systems on national public stocks
- The initiation of a process to integrate national strategies on the storage, monitoring and promotion of community stocks with a transparent governance mechanism

The operationalization of the regional reserve has demonstrated the following:

- Increasing the physical stocks and financial reserves needed to deal with the food and nutrition consequences of shocks will require innovative financing mechanisms and a close partnership between the regional and international community, financial and banking institutions and the insurance and risk management systems.
- RFSR governance will need to be adjusted to better address the diversification of crises and their triggers.



The Regional Food Reserves for West Africa project represents a response to the political priority to address the emerging global food crisis. It is an effective response to the current problems of supply and access to qualitative food, access to inputs and guidance faced by countries in the region.

Credit: RRSA ECOWAS

¹ G20, USAID, AFD, Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), West-African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) and the Permanent Interstate Committee for drought control in the Sahel (CILSS).

¹ Indicator 1 for Commitment 18. Please see the methodology on page 34 for the full list of indicators for Commitments 18 and 19.

² “Oceania” in this chapter excludes Australia and New Zealand.

³ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO (2022). *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022*. Retrieved from <http://www.fao.org/3/cc0639en/cc0639en.pdf>

⁴ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO (2022). *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022*. Retrieved from <http://www.fao.org/3/cc0639en/cc0639en.pdf>

⁵ UNICEF, WHO, World Bank Group (2022). *Joint Malnutrition Estimates, May 2022 Edition*. Retrieved from <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Joint-Malnutrition-Estimates-Regional-and-Global-Estimates-May-2022.xlsx>

⁶ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO (2022). *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022*. Retrieved from <http://www.fao.org/3/cc0639en/cc0639en.pdf>

⁷ WFP (2022). *Estimating the number of acutely food insecure people in the countries with WFP operational presence November 2022*. Retrieved from <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000144470/download/>

⁸ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO (2022). *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022*. Retrieved from <http://www.fao.org/3/cc0639en/cc0639en.pdf>

⁹ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO (2022). *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022*. Retrieved from <http://www.fao.org/3/cc0639en/cc0639en.pdf>

¹⁰ UNICEF, WHO, World Bank Group (2022). *Joint Malnutrition Estimates, May 2022 Edition*. Retrieved from <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Joint-Malnutrition-Estimates-Regional-and-Global-Estimates-May-2022.xlsx>

¹¹ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO (2022). *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022*. Retrieved from <http://www.fao.org/3/cc0639en/cc0639en.pdf>

¹² WFP and FAO (2022). *Hunger Hotspots. FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity: October 2022 to January 2023 Outlook*. Retrieved from: https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000142656/download/?_ga=2.256731330.858355092.1673881754-618635265.1673881754

¹³ UNICEF, WHO, World Bank Group (2022). *Joint Malnutrition Estimates, May 2022 Edition*. Retrieved from <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Joint-Malnutrition-Estimates-Regional-and-Global-Estimates-May-2022.xlsx>

¹⁴ Indicator 2 for Commitment 19. Please see the methodology on page 34 for detail.

¹⁵ Indicator 1 for Commitment 19.

¹⁶ The data of G7 are mainly from the financial reports of FSWG and self-reporting from G7 members. The latest data of the financial report was in 2020. Thus, self-reporting covers narrative information from about 2021 and 2022 instead.

G7 Food Security Working Group (2022). *G7 Food Security Working Group Financial Report on Food Security and Nutrition 2020*. Retrieved from: <https://www.bmz.de/de/aktuelles/aktuelle-meldungen/finanzbericht-der-g7-arbeitsgruppe-zu-ernaehrungssicherung-135934>

G7 Food Security Working Group (2021). *G7 Food Security Working Group Financial Report on Food Security and Nutrition*. Retrieved from: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1039850/G7-Food-Security-Working-Group-financial-report-on-food-security-and-nutrition-2021.pdf

G7 Food Security Working Group (2019). *G7 Food Security Working Group Financial Report on Food Security and Nutrition*. Retrieved from: https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/g7-food-security-vf_cle8f57b9.pdf

¹⁷ Indicators 3.1 and 3.2 for Commitment 18.

¹⁸ Indicator 2.1 for Commitment 18.

¹⁹ Indicator 2.2 for Commitment 18.

²⁰ Indicator 2.4 for Commitment 18.

²¹ Indicator 2.5 for Commitment 18.

²² Indicator 2.3 for Commitment 18.

²³ Indicator 2.6 for Commitment 18.

²⁴ Indicator 2.7 for Commitment 18.



Exchange with Ukrainian refugees as they prepare to board a bus to Chisinau – Moldova, April 14, 2022.

Credit : Paul Lemaire/AFD

CHAPTER 3

Migration and Refugees and Actions of G7 Countries

Highlights

- ▶ The number of forcibly displaced persons around the world has continued to increase over the last decade. Moreover, Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine has pushed the number to over 100 million in 2022.
- ▶ The G7's ODA investment in humanitarian assistance has been steadily growing since 2015 and increased significantly in 2021. The G7 provides emergency humanitarian and development assistance to support refugees and internally displaced persons through both bilateral and multilateral channels.
- ▶ The G7, with a particular focus on Africa and the Middle East, increased development assistance and funding to these regions by 55% and 18%, respectively, during the above period.
- ▶ Responding to the crisis caused by Russia's war, the G7 has provided a range of essential goods and services to support the large number of affected civilians and safeguard their well-being.

CHAPTER 3 Migration and Refugees and Actions of G7 Countries

The G7 recognizes that orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies are key to the 2030 agenda. Migration can contribute to economic development in countries of origin, transit, and destination. In contrast, irregular and unsafe migration brings challenges to governments, and their people. The humanitarian needs of refugees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and other displaced persons around the world are growing as well as the number of fragile states and states in conflict situations. Crisis and conflict remain the primary cause for forced displacement, undermining peace and stability of the concerned regions and the entire world. The drivers of forced displacement and resultant humanitarian crises are amongst the most urgent issues facing the international community.

This chapter assesses the progress of Commitment 40. The first section provides an overview of global trends of migration and refugees; the following sections assess the progress of G7's continuous support of this commitment. This chapter also covers the G7 support for migration and refugees

impacted by Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine.

3.1 Global Trends of Migration and Refugees

The global trend in the increase of migration continues, despite a decline of the number of migrants due to COVID-19. In 2020, the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic had a huge impact on migration. Human mobility was negatively affected by travel restrictions, quarantine, strengthened border procedures and limited access to workplaces due to the "stay home" policy in many countries. Due to these travel restriction measures, prospective migrants were forced to stay in their countries of origin, or had to return to their homes, while others were stranded, unable to travel onward. The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) estimated that the COVID-19 pandemic might reduce the number of international migrants by around 2 million by mid-2022, 27% less than the growth expected since mid-2019.¹

Commitment 40: Migration and refugees

"We commit to increase global assistance to meet immediate and longer-term needs of refugees and other displaced persons as well as their host communities, via humanitarian, financial, and development assistance, cooperation... (We recognize ...migration management, and) ...we commit to strengthen our development cooperation with our partner countries, with special attention to African, Middle East and neighbouring countries of origin and transit."

Ise-Shima 2016, G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, p. 18



The UN estimated that the increase in the number of international migrants has been robust over the last two decades, reaching 281 million people living outside their country of origin in 2020, up from 173 million in 2000 and 221 million in 2010.² Currently, international migrations represent about 3.6% of the world's population.

According to International Migration Outlook 2022 of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), OECD countries received 4.8 million immigrants in 2021, a 22% increase relative to 2020, but still lower compared to the past average of 5.3 million between 2015 and 2019. Migration movements are expected to continue increasing, as OECD countries have been lifting immigration and travel restrictions.

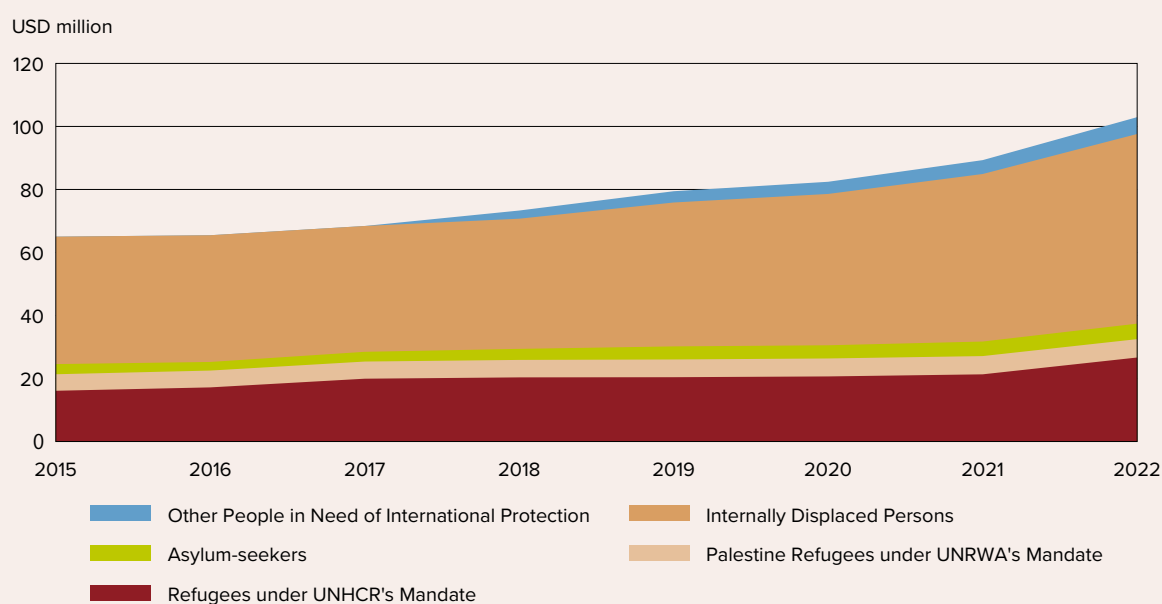
Intensified refugee crisis escalated by new displacements in 2022. At the end of 2021, the number of forcibly displaced persons reached 89.3 million, which is more than double the 42.7 million at the end of 2012.³ In Global Trends 2020, UNHCR

had already warned, "... It is the ninth consecutive year-on-year increase. Based on this trajectory, the question is no longer if forced displacement will exceed 100 million people—but rather when."⁴

By mid-2022, the number of forcibly displaced persons reached over 100 million. It is evident that Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine impacted the number as forced displacement started to take place in Ukraine in early 2022. As shown in Figure 3-1, the number of refugees under UNHCR's mandate and IDPs in 2022 significantly increased from the previous year.

One of the largest displacements has been happening in Ukraine. Since February 2022, Russia's war of aggression forced millions of Ukrainians to flee within Ukraine or to neighboring countries. As of April 2023, there were about 8 million Ukrainian refugees across Europe,⁵ 90% of whom are women and children,⁶ and 5.4 million IDPs.⁷ Since the population of Ukraine was 43.8 million in 2021,⁸ it can be said that presently almost

Figure 3-1 Trend of Forcibly Displaced Persons



Source: UNHCR Refugee Data Finder, June 2022

Note: The figure of 2022 is provisional by mid-2022. The 2022 IDPs number is estimated by UNHCR.

31% of Ukrainians have been forcibly displaced. In its 2022 Mid-Year Trends, UNHCR described this situation as “the fastest and one of the largest displacements of people since the Second World War.”⁹

The forced displacement in Ukraine has also affected neighboring countries. Initially, the most affected were countries bordering Ukraine such as Hungary, Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, and Moldova. But now most countries in Europe host populations of refugees from Ukraine, with Czech Republic and Germany hosting some of the largest total populations, and Baltic countries with high per capita totals. Other OECD countries have accepted a large number of refugees, including Canada, the United States, Italy, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.¹⁰ The response by Europe and the international community was unequivocal in its support to people fleeing the violence. A key part of that response has been the unanimous decision to activate the Temporary Protection Directive on March 4, 2022, just one week after the start of the war. This way EU Member States gave immediate protection to people fleeing the war. Temporary protection allowed and continues to allow people fleeing the war to register in any country in the EU with the right to access housing, health services, education and work. Since the start of the aggression, around 4 million registrations for temporary protection have been made across the EU.

The number of IDPs has been steadily increasing globally in recent years. Conflict, violence and disasters triggering 38 million internal displacements have occurred across 141 countries and territories in 2021.¹¹ Due to Russia’s war of aggression in Ukraine, the number of IDPs in 2022 has likely increased. In April 2023 in Ukraine alone, 5.4 million people remained internally displaced. The growing number of IDPs globally has added to the increasingly high humanitarian financial requirements. The 2023 Global Humanitarian Overview¹² estimates that a record 339 million people will be in need of humanitarian assistance

and the UN and partner organizations aim to assist 230 million people most in need across 68 countries, which will require USD 51.5 billion.

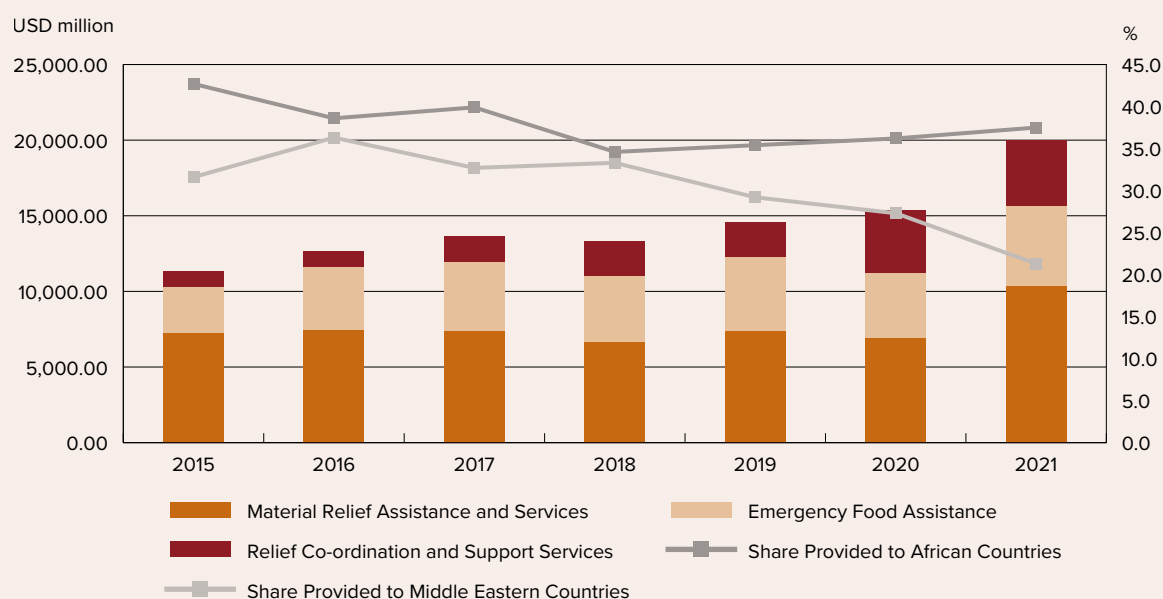
3.2 G7 Bilateral and Multilateral Development Assistance and Humanitarian Assistance

The G7 ODA investment in humanitarian assistance shows an increase between 2015 to 2021, from USD 11.3 billion to USD 19.9 billion (Figure 3-2). In fact, 2021 is the highest investment in each of the three areas since 2015, with spending on material relief assistance and services increased by USD 3.2 billion, emergency food assistance by USD 2.1 billion and relief co-ordination and support services by USD 3.4 billion. The contributions dedicated to African and Middle Eastern countries decreased by 5.2% and 10.3%, respectively.¹³

Following G7 ODA support to humanitarian assistance, Table 3-1 summarizes G7 funding provided to multilateral agencies to support migrants, refugees, and host communities around the world from 2021 to 2022.

Canada funds UNHCR through Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) under the Resettlement Assistance Program through a grant arrangement titled, “Support to UNHCR for Global Resettlement and Complementary Pathways Activities.” The grant funds UNHCR activities and commensurate staffing capacity that support Canada’s Resettlement Program, including providing referrals for the vast majority of refugees resettled under Canada’s Government Assisted Refugee and Blended Visa Office-Referred programs. It also funds direct support during the application process for refugees currently being considered for resettlement to Canada. Additionally, the grant funds UNHCR to provide support and coordination to advance complementary pathways, including the Economic Mobility Pathways Pilot.

France’s total support to refugees amounted to approximately EUR 1.2 billion in 2022, including

Figure 3-2 G7 ODA Support to Humanitarian Assistance Efforts

Source: Own compilation based on OECD-CRS (Purpose code: 72010, 72040, 72050)

contributions to relevant international organizations and support provided to refugees in the French territory. France supports UNRWA (EUR 33.5 million in 2022), notably in the fields of education and food security. France dedicated EUR 31.6 million in 2022 to respond to basic needs (nutrition, health, legal assistance, etc.) of Ukrainian refugees and IDPs. France via AFD is also committed in South America to protecting and supporting Venezuelan migrants in Ecuador and Colombia via the EUR 1.4 million “Cruzando Fronteras” project. Furthermore, as of December 31, 2022, all projects aimed at reducing vulnerabilities linked to migration financed by France is an outstanding amount of nearly EUR 40 million. The French Food Assistance Program (FAP) contributes to increasing resilience of refugees, IDPs, and host communities in many of its operation zones; and communities affected by food crises often are refugees, IDPs and the host communities.

Germany is the second-largest donor to UNHCR, UNRWA, and UNICEF. Germany’s total support for humanitarian assistance by multilateral organizations was about EUR 2.3 billion in 2021 and about EUR 2.7 billion in 2022. Germany is the largest provider of flexible funding for UNHCR

humanitarian assistance operations. In addition, Germany significantly increased its funds for humanitarian assistance for the International Organization for Migration (IOM), with EUR 58.5 million in 2021 and EUR 85.5 million in 2022. A crucial source for multilateral development funding is the “Special Initiative Forced Displacement,” which provides a total of EUR 3.9 billion for around 299 projects in 76 countries (2014-2022). This initiative has additionally established partnerships with UN organizations to multiply its impact.

Italy provided approximately EUR 227 million for humanitarian emergency interventions in 2022. Italy increased the amount of support in absolute terms, in consideration of the worsening global humanitarian situation among other things, due to the deterioration of some existing crisis contexts and the outbreak of new emergencies. Recipients of multilateral aid were mostly UNHCR, UNICEF, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), IFRC, FAO, IFAD, WFP and UNRWA, with several other organizations sponsored through core contributions also participating in the effort. The funding of country-earmarked multilateral interventions has been destined for the African

Table 3-1		G7 Funding Provided to International Organizations in Million (2021, 2022)														(million)	
	Year	Canada		France		Germany		Italy		Japan		UK		US		EU	
UNHCR	2021	CAD	103.21	EUR	84.2	USD	488.3	EUR	56.25	USD	140.6	GBP	51.8	USD	1,916	EUR	158.6
	2022	CAD	121.54	EUR	89.7	USD	536.3	EUR	60.8	USD	167.7			USD	2,190	EUR	251.1
UNRWA	2021	CAD	34	EUR	23.3	USD	100	EUR	11.8	USD	50.5	GBP	28.7	USD	318.4	EUR	100.9
	2022	CAD	33.50	EUR	33.5	USD	80	EUR	10	USD	30.2			USD	363.9	EUR	102.4
IOM	2021	CAD	59.45	EUR	6.6	USD	239	EUR	49.7	USD	68.0	GBP	39.4	USD	576.2	EUR	173.5
	2022	CAD	98.26	EUR	20.6	USD	274 ⁱ	EUR	36.9					USD	940.5	EUR	373.9
WFP	2021	CAD	443.79	EUR	69.7			EUR	51.3	USD	226.2	GBP	274.5	USD	3,735	EUR	369.0
	2022	CAD	584.04	EUR	160.5			EUR	44	USD	265.4			USD	5,843	EUR	479.7
UNICEF	2021	CAD	491.85	EUR	27.9	USD	868	EUR	24.35	USD	328.0	GBP	225.5	USD	640.2	EUR	435.6
	2022	CAD	462.42	EUR	32.5	USD	223	EUR	33.7	USD	162.7			USD	1,189	EUR	197.4
ICRC	2021	CAD	96.65	EUR	25.6	CHF	247	EUR	16.1	CHF	51.0	GBP	132.9	USD	603.7	EUR	131.5
	2022	CAD	103.30	EUR	33.9	CHF	207	EUR	23.5					USD	622.7	EUR	132.5
IFRC	2021			EUR	1			EUR	11.9	CHF	11.2	GBP	31.7	USD	49.7	EUR	421.7
	2022			EUR	5.5			EUR	10.3					USD	58.8	EUR	338.6
OCHA	2021	CAD	58.41	EUR	34.7			EUR	39.42	USD	6.31	GBP	130.3	USD	69.8	EUR	15.3
	2022	CAD	110.65	EUR	38.5			EUR	32.05					USD	111.4	EUR	20.8
UNFPA	2021	CAD	115.85	EUR	22.1			EUR	17.7	USD	35.5	GBP	65.3	USD	62.5	EUR	39.4
	2022	CAD	85.47	EUR	23.1			EUR	19.75					USD	127	EUR	74.3

Source: Self-reporting

ⁱPreliminary data as of March 2023.

continent (about EUR 70 million), the Afghanistan crisis (EUR 40 million), and the Syrian crisis (EUR 40 million). The remaining funds (over EUR 70 million) are intended for other crisis areas and/or for interventions that cannot be divided geographically.

Japan specifically provided assistance in the areas of shelter, food and nutrition, health care, water and sanitation, education, and livelihood support in cooperation with partners such as UNHCR, UNRWA, IOM, WFP, UNICEF, ICRC, and IFRC. In 2021 and 2022 alone, Japan provided more than USD 1.5 billion to those international agencies, while providing approximately USD 10 million through the Japan Platform, an emergency humanitarian aid organization, during 2021-2022. Japan has provided comprehensive development assistance to Africa, the Middle East and neighboring countries of origin and transit, to promote peace and stability as a prerequisite for resettlement. In times of instability, there is a greater need than ever before to address the root causes of crises by providing support toward building resilient nations and stabilizing societies

from a medium- to long-term perspective, and by supporting self-sustaining development. Japan has continued to provide support for peacebuilding based on this humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach, and positions peacebuilding as one of the priority issues in its Development Cooperation Charter.

The UK is a major contributor to multilateral organizations providing humanitarian assistance, including UNHCR, UNRWA, IOM, WFP, UNICEF and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), as well as the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The UK provided GBP 743 million of bilateral and multilateral ODA for humanitarian assistance in 2021 and is delivering innovative solutions for the refugee crises by working with multilateral agencies, including through piloting the use of refugee job compacts in Jordan and Ethiopia, and helping the World Bank enhance its efforts on forced displacement and crisis anticipation.

The US is the largest single humanitarian donor, providing more than USD 17 billion in humanitarian assistance globally in FY 2022 (October 2021-September 2022). Through funding to UNHCR, IOM, ICRC, and other humanitarian partners, the US supported protection and multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance, such as providing cash and voucher assistance (CVA) to refugees, other forcibly displaced populations, and host communities. Through humanitarian funding to WFP, the US provided emergency food assistance to food insecure refugee and IDPs. The US has also provided USD 16.8 million in funding to the Global Concessional Financing Facility in 2021 and 2022 to facilitate concessional financing for projects addressing the long-term needs of host communities and refugees in Colombia and Ecuador.

The EU provided approximately EUR 1,845 million to multilateral agencies in 2021. The EU support of the Global Refugee Compact, and its triple-nexus approach under the “Lives in Dignity, from Aid-dependence to Self-reliance – Forced Displacement and Development,” are the cornerstones of the EU commitment to increase the resilience of refugees, IDPs and host communities. The commitment continues under the new financial instrument “Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument” (NDICI-Global Europe) for the period 2021-2027, where an indicative 10% of development spending will contribute to migration and forced displacement challenges and opportunities. This funding includes support for integrating of forcibly displaced people within their host communities and develops durable solutions, particularly in protracted situations, thereby complementing ongoing humanitarian efforts.

3.3 G7's Support to Migration and Refugees against the Impact of the War in Ukraine

Following Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, the international community

recognizes that assistance to Ukraine is an essential and urgent priority. Given the current situation, this section reports on G7's humanitarian and development assistance to Ukraine and neighboring countries.

a. G7 Humanitarian Assistance to Ukraine and Neighboring Countries

Canada's humanitarian funding in response to the Ukraine crisis includes supporting partners who are providing emergency health services, support to displaced populations, and essential life-saving services such as shelter, water and sanitation, and food. Canada has also sent relief items from its national emergency and humanitarian stockpiles and enabled the deployment of humanitarian and logistics experts to the UN agencies. Through its funding to UNHCR, Canada supports critical protection, shelter, health care services, water and sanitation, cash assistance, and core relief items for Ukrainian refugees hosted in neighboring countries, as well as mental health and psychosocial support services. It also supports regional operations as in the Refugee Response Plan, with an emphasis on Moldova.

France provided up to EUR 200 million in aid to Ukraine and its neighboring countries in 2022 that consisted of EUR 192 million for humanitarian aid through bilateral support to Ukraine or support to NGOs, the UN organizations and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (ICRC, IFRC), and EUR 8 million were allocated to Ukraine under the French FAP implemented by FAO and WFP.

Germany supported Ukraine with EUR 460.5 million for humanitarian assistance through the Federal Foreign Office. The activities were carried out by a variety of international organizations (such as WFP, UNHCR, IOM, ICRC, UNICEF), the Red Cross and NGOs such as Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Caritas International and HALO Trust. In line with its commitments in the Grand Bargain 2.0, Germany provides funds flexibly to humanitarian partners to ensure the broadest outreach and the fastest implementation possible to enable organizations

to react to the ever-changing situation in the field with a multisectoral approach in areas such as food security, shelter, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), medical support, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), protection and humanitarian demining.

Italy supported the crisis in Ukraine (EUR 40 million) through the funding of country-earmarked multilateral interventions. Italy also contributed to assist Moldova in terms of refugee flows, for a total value of EUR 20 million, made possible by allocations to the Migration Fund (“Fondo Migrazioni”). These loans were allocated to projects in line with the priorities identified by OCHA in the Regional Refugee Response Plan 2022, which outlines the global response and activities to support countries’ efforts to protect and assist refugees from Ukraine delivered through projects by UNICEF, OCHA and UNHCR.

Japan provided USD 200 million to Ukraine and its neighboring countries for emergency humanitarian assistance. Furthermore, Japan decided to provide approximately USD 500 million for humanitarian assistance and the reconstruction and recovery of Ukraine. Japan also provided approximately 300 generators for winterization support, and assistance in the area of mine action including a training program for the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (SESU) in cooperation with Cambodia. Additionally, Japan dispatched a Needs Assessment Survey Team three times to assess the needs for humanitarian and medical assistance for displaced Ukrainians, and to appropriately allocate aid from various countries and medical resources by arranging medical data management in cooperation with WHO.

The UK has committed GBP 220 million in bilateral humanitarian assistance to Ukraine and the surrounding region since February 2022. Inside Ukraine, the UK’s GBP 15 million partnership with UNICEF is providing Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services and education to children and

families. The UK is also currently the biggest donor to the Ukraine Energy Support Fund, which is providing specialized energy equipment to keep critical national infrastructure running. To support local NGOs, the UK has provided clean water supply to 1.7 million people and established 12 support centers and four health facilities for IDPs. In neighboring countries, UK funding has provided food assistance to over 120,000 people across Poland, Romania, and Moldova. UK funding has also helped UNHCR to reach 1.68 million people fleeing the conflict.

The US is the largest single-country donor to the humanitarian response in Ukraine, providing more than USD 1.9 billion in humanitarian assistance to support conflict-affected people in Ukraine and in the region since February 24, 2022. This includes more than USD 1.4 billion through USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) and more than USD 499 million through the State Department’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM). United States humanitarian assistance is providing food and cash assistance, safe drinking water and hygiene support, health care, protection support to women, children, and others affected by GBV or other trauma, and other vital relief.

Since February 2022, the **European Commission** has allocated EUR 630 million for humanitarian aid programs in Ukraine, including EUR 145 million for 2023. The humanitarian assistance is implemented by humanitarian organizations on the ground, including UN agencies, the Red Cross and international NGOs across Ukraine, reaching 13.9 million people. In line with the priorities of the Ukrainian government, the EU provides assistance in the sectors of (i) provision of a targeted and timely winterized shelter response; (ii) cash to cover essential costs; (iii) protection assistance, with particular emphasis on vulnerable groups, notably of women, children, elderly and persons with disabilities; (iv) healthcare; (v) food assistance; (vi) education in emergencies; (vii) water and sanitation. This is part of the overall EUR 19.7 billion in financial, humanitarian, emergency and budget

support mobilized thus far from the EU and Member States since the beginning of the war.

b. G7 Development Assistance and Funding to Ukraine and Neighboring Countries

Canada's bilateral development assistance program has committed an additional CAD 96 million to Ukraine since January 2022, and provided implementing partners with exceptional flexibility in allowing them to pivot their programming to more effectively respond to immediate and emerging needs across Ukraine. Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy continues to guide project activities and implementation in Ukraine to address the needs of women, girls and the most vulnerable. This includes working closely with partners, such as IOM, UNDP, UNFPA and civil society organizations, to support IDPs through medical and psychosocial support, human-trafficking prevention campaigns, IDP collective centers and emergency shelters, and helping to establish protection for children crossing the border, including institutionalized children. Canadian partners continue to work closely with the local, regional and national levels of government to ensure the rights of IDPs are upheld and that social cohesion remains a priority. Multilaterally, Canada committed CAD 320 million in humanitarian assistance to respond to the worsening humanitarian crisis in Ukraine and in neighboring countries in 2022. This included CAD 25.9 million to support UNHCR operations and the needs of those who have been forcibly displaced.

France supports Ukraine and the neighboring countries, through international organizations and NGOs, in various areas such as health including mental health and gyneco-obstetric care, winter preparation (provision of generators, solar lamp, heaters, etc.), legal assistance, food, education or journalism. For instance, France funded a project of the NGO Terre des Hommes to meet the immediate and medium-term protection, education, information, psychosocial and health needs of children and mothers in reception and

transit centers, in Ukraine, Moldova, Romania and Hungary. France is also supporting the fight against violence against women by establishing a program in Ukraine to provide holistic care and compensation to survivors of conflict-related sexual violence. This program supports survivors through the creation of an interim emergency reparations program with funding from the Global Survivors Fund.

Germany supported Ukraine with EUR 108 million in development cooperation in 2021. Since the beginning of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine in February 2022, Germany has committed around EUR 652 million of development funding to support Ukraine. Germany has supported Ukraine, for example, with the means for social assistance, housing and psycho-social support for IDPs. Additionally, Germany supported energy provision. Affected municipalities received assistance to cope with the consequences of the war. In addition, Germany has been putting together a support package for Moldova amounting to EUR 149 million. It includes measures to respond to the immediate crisis and to stabilize and develop the country over the long term. In 2022, for example, over 40 educational establishments, hospitals, and refugee centers in Moldova were refurbished with German support or received new equipment. Simultaneously, assistance and support facilities have been put in place for refugees and other vulnerable groups, and refugees have been helped to enter the job market.

Since February 2022, **Italy** provided financial support to the Ukrainian government with around EUR 310 million in direct bilateral aid, including a EUR 110 million grant and a EUR 200 million soft loan devoted to the payment of salaries of Ukrainian school staff. Before the beginning of the war, Italy committed EUR 3 million to Ukraine through a specific repatriation fund ("Fondo Premialità") for assisted repatriations through UNHCR. With regard to Moldova, Italy provided a EUR 10 million grant aimed at strengthening the

national energetic system and the resilience of vulnerable families.

Through international organizations and Japanese NGOs, **Japan** implemented activities in emerging areas such as health, medicine, and food with a focus on the needs of women and children. For example, Japan provided temporary shelters for women and children through UNHCR, IOM and other organizations to prevent violence. In addition, Japan supported the provision of hot meals through WFP. In partnership with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), Japan provided financial support to the Government of Ukraine for the economic stabilization and the promotion of self-sustaining governance in Ukraine.

The UK has provided around GBP 1.35 billion in lending guarantees through the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), GBP 100 million in direct budgetary assistance, and GBP 220 million of humanitarian support to the Ukrainian government. Its vital humanitarian assistance, delivered through the United Nations, Red Cross and NGOs, is saving lives and helping to protect the most vulnerable in Ukraine and those forced to flee from Russian attacks. The UK supported the Danish Refugee Council via the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) during FY 2021/2022 to support IDPs and conflict-affected persons in eastern Ukraine. The project supported these groups in achieving durable livelihood solutions through better access to income generation opportunities and legal aid, strengthened government capacity and improved legislation. The UK supported UNDP in Ukraine via the CSSF during FY 2021/2022. The project enhanced community resilience and promoted citizens' trust in the authorities by strengthening the regional administration, local communities and authorities' capacity in responding to COVID-19 as well as enhancing the access of the most vulnerable women, men, girls and boys to quality public (administrative, educational and healthcare) services.

The United States has provided approximately USD 15 billion in development, economic and humanitarian assistance since February 2022 to address the urgent needs created by the war, while also remaining focused on what will be needed for recovery and reconstruction. With these funds, the US can invest in Ukraine's economy and help resuscitate it after the attacks on its civilian infrastructure and help repair the country's energy and heating systems. The US can support Ukraine's government to maintain its operations, pay its civil service, and provide emergency relief in order to preserve and strengthen the state. In addition, the US can continue to fight corruption at every level to build public trust, maintain donor support, attract private sector investment, safeguard the country's institutions, and speed its integration with the rest of Europe.

Since Russia launched its full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, **the EU**, Member States and the European Financial Institutions in a Team Europe approach, are making available about EUR 50 billion for a financial, humanitarian, emergency budget, and military support to Ukraine. The European Commission is working towards a EUR 1 billion contribution to fast recovery. In 2022, the total assistance provided or guaranteed by the EU budget amounted to EUR 11.6 billion, of which EUR 10.4 billion has been disbursed. In addition, the EU is providing an unprecedented support package for Ukraine of up to EUR 18 billion for 2023. In 2022, the EU mobilized EUR 620 million in budget support and a EUR 330 million emergency package focused on the immediate needs of IDPs. Previous ongoing projects worth EUR 192 million have been adjusted to meet urgent needs on the ground.

3.4 G7's Continuous Support to Migration and Refugees

This section reports on G7's funding and development programs, which have been provided to support migrants, refugees, IDPs, asylum seekers and host communities, to countries of origin and transit. G7 members provide assistance

through their own aid agencies and partners, and the assistance provided ranges from humanitarian aid to peacebuilding, capacity building, education, and more.

a. G7's Support in Africa

Figure 3-3 summarizes the funding provided by G7 partners to support refugees and migrants between 2015 and 2021. G7 development assistance and funding to Africa increased from USD 4,832 million to USD 7,497 million between 2015 and 2021.

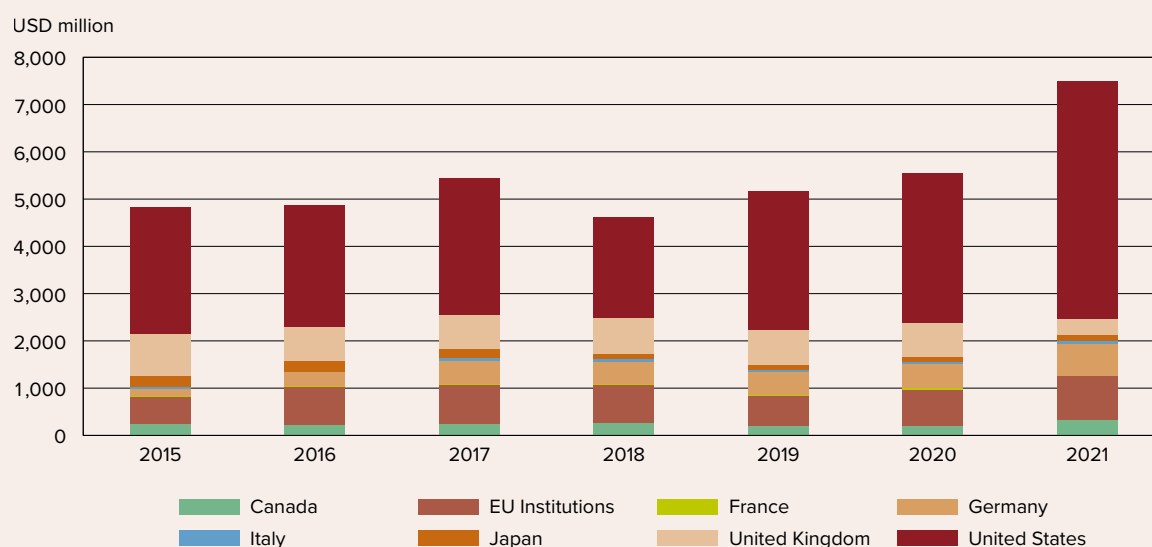
Canada provides Capacity Building Assistance via multilateral organizations and an NGO to Nigeria. Through IOM, a project to strengthen border management in Nigeria has been implemented since 2020. This aims to enhance Nigeria's entry/exit management, and biometric information to confirm traveler identity, detect and deter irregular migration, and the identification of criminal travelers and human trafficking and smuggling. With the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the project to detect, prevent and counter trafficking and smuggling operations, and enhance smuggling and irregular migration data and trends started from 2020 to 2023. Strategic

communication capacity building to deter irregular migration and human trafficking is also carried out in cooperation with Ark. This project aims to deter at-risk individuals from being trafficked; and decrease migrant smuggling, human trafficking, and irregular migration from Nigeria.

France via AFD has been integrating the migration dimension into its sectoral projects for around 15 years in order to address the root causes of migration (education, vocational training, employment, health, housing, agriculture, etc.). AFD specifically supports partner countries in defining or strengthening a political, normative and social framework that can reduce migration-related vulnerabilities by (i) guaranteeing the security, rights and dignity of migrants and (ii) preventing the negative impact of migration on host territories and communities.

Germany provided total funding of EUR 2,654 million in development cooperation in 2021 and EUR 2,238 million in 2022 benefitting countries on the African continent. Part of this funding is implemented under the "Special Initiative Displaced Persons and Host Countries" with projects to

Figure 3-3 G7 ODA Support to Humanitarian Assistance Efforts in Africa



Source: Own compilation based on OECD-CRS (Purpose code: 72010, 72040, 72050)

improve local health care provision in Ethiopia and Kenya. Additionally, Germany cooperates with UNHCR to provide refugees and host communities with sustainable energy in Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia. More than 115,000 people will benefit from these measures in Uganda and Kenya. Germany further provided a total of EUR 569.2 million in 2021 and EUR 643.9 million in 2022 in humanitarian assistance in Africa.

In Africa, there are 11 of 20 priority countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Mozambique, Egypt and Tunisia) that are beneficiaries of **Italian** development cooperation. In 2022, Italy provided around EUR 278 million to the African continent under its ODA, making Africa the main recipient of its development and humanitarian contribution programs. In the field of migration, which includes basic assistance to migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, capacity building and voluntary repatriations—under the programs “Fondo Migrazioni” and “Fondo di Premialità” and in partnership with international organizations such as UNHCR, IOM, CIHEAM, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and the International Labour Organization (ILO)—the contributions for 2022 amounted to EUR 56 million. Other interventions also indirectly affected migratory phenomena (for example, promoting education, sustainable and innovative agriculture, efficient management of water resources, or contrasting human trafficking and climate change).

Japan promotes humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding efforts, including support for refugees, and will continue to provide assistance in health, food, nutrition, education, disaster prevention, and water and sanitation. In Kenya, Japan provided grant assistance to increase resilience and strengthen social cohesion in host communities, working with UN Women. In Burkina Faso, Japan supported forcibly displaced persons and host communities in the Sahel region to reduce the risk of violence through cooperation with UN-Habitat. At the Eighth Tokyo International

Conference on African Development (TICAD 8) in 2022, Japan announced a total investment of USD 30 billion as the sum of public and private financial contributions over the next three years by a people-focused approach.

The UK spent GBP 1,727 million in bilateral ODA in Africa in 2021. For example, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the UK’s humanitarian programming amounts to GBP 26.5 million and focuses on acutely malnourished children, protection, and early response for people that have been displaced by conflict. The program assists over 850,000 people per year. In the Central African Republic (CAR), the UK aimed to reach over 570,000 in 2022 with vital support including nutrition, health, and livelihood interventions. The UK’s multi-sector humanitarian response programs Supporting Humanitarian Operations in CAR and the Region (SHOCARR) have included initiatives that specifically target support for IDPs and host families. The UK-funded Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) program — Collaboration Against Trafficking and Smuggling (CATS) — helps Nigerian and Nigerien authorities to build robust border management procedures through new technology, training and increased collaboration that benefit security and stability in the region. It engages with border communities to address the factors that enable an environment where smuggling and trafficking flourish.

The US is the world’s largest humanitarian donor country in most of Africa. In FY 2022, the State Department and USAID provided nearly USD 7.3 billion in humanitarian assistance in Africa through international and non-governmental organizations for refugees, vulnerable migrants, and other forcibly displaced persons. Through these contributions, the US helps meet the basic needs of displaced populations and supports solutions such as voluntary return, local integration, and refugee resettlement. Garnering consistent donor support for the continent is a constant challenge that has been exacerbated by the war in Ukraine, the economic impact of COVID-19, trade disruptions,

and global inflation. In addition to assistance, the State Department conducts humanitarian diplomacy to seek solutions and improve conditions for displaced persons across the continent.

During 2021 and 2022, migration and forced displacement considerations have been fully integrated as a core part of **EU**'s overall relationship and cooperation with partner countries, in line with the 2020 EU Pact on Migration and Asylum. Tailor-made migration partnerships were strengthened with several key countries of origin, transit and destination in Africa. In 2021, close to EUR 400 million new development projects were launched in support of refugees, IDPs, asylum seekers, migrants, and host communities in this region. In addition, the EU provided around EUR 730 million of humanitarian aid in the Sub-Saharan African region focusing on food security, COVID-19 response, disaster prevention and preparedness, and providing basic support to displaced people and populations affected by conflict. EUR 85.5 million was allocated to the crisis in Ethiopia and EUR 81.3 million to address the consequences of the conflict in South Sudan.

b. G7's Support in the Middle East

G7 development assistance and funding to support refugees and migrants in the Middle East increased from USD 3,576 million to USD 4,251 million between 2015 and 2021 (Figure 3-4).

Canada provides Capacity Building Assistance via multilateral organizations to the neighboring country, Pakistan. Along with UNODC, the project aims to strengthen prevention, protection, and the capacity of Pakistan to respond to trafficking in people and smuggling migrants, by increasing data and trends on trafficking and smuggling, strengthening the knowledge of law enforcement agencies, increasing awareness among high-risk groups and relevant authorities, and enhancing the ability of government officials and local networks to protect and reintegrate victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants.

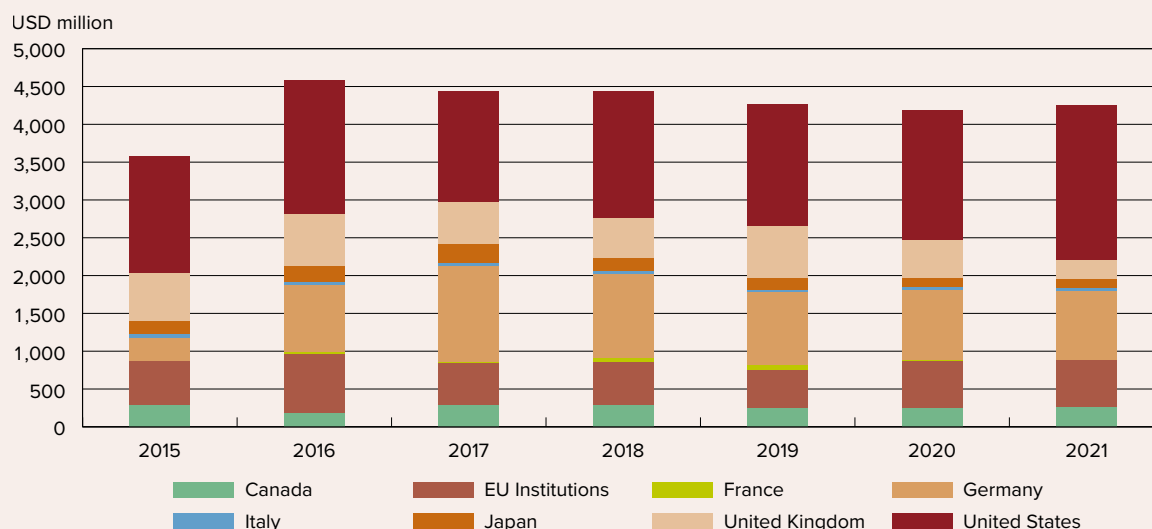
France supports the promotion of more informed and responsible discourse on migration and migrants through the "Médiamig" project, EUR 1.5 million, to improve media coverage of migration (Jordan, Lebanon).

German funding for development projects in the Middle East was EUR 558 million in 2021 and EUR 425 million in 2022. In addition, "the Special Initiative Displaced Persons and Host Countries" has been implemented in the Middle East. Under this initiative, projects to increase access to education and learning improvement benefited many children. It has funded vocational training and business start-up courses for around 513,000 people, mostly in the Middle East. Additionally, the Special Initiative to improve local health care provision was carried out in Iraq and Yemen. Syrian health care workers in Turkey, Jordan and Syria provided more than 634,000 treatments for Syrian refugees and IDPs in 2021. Germany further provided EUR 1 million in 2021 and EUR 1 million in 2022 in humanitarian assistance in the Middle East.

Italy partnered with FAO in a EUR 1 million initiative aimed at securing basic food security for Syrian refugees through Jordanian host communities, by improving food production chains and market access. In addition, Italy hosts an initiative in Jordan amounting to EUR 1.5 million, in partnership with ILO, aimed at increasing accessibility and inclusivity of the labor market for Jordan and Syrian refugees, including women and people with disabilities with an eye on supporting small and micro green enterprises managed by women.

Given the critical importance of medium- to long-term development cooperation to meet the needs of both displaced persons and their host communities, **Japan** supports development projects that help to create a conducive environment for displaced persons to return to their places of origin, to resettle, and to reintegrate. Japan also worked through international organizations to support forcibly displaced persons and host communities in the Middle East countries to reduce the risk of

Figure 3-4 G7 ODA Support to Humanitarian Assistance Efforts in the Middle East



Source: Own compilation based on OECD-CRS (Purpose code: 72010, 72040, 72050)

violence to achieve longer-term peacebuilding. In December 2022, Japan launched a development project, in cooperation with UNHCR and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), to improve access to vital services such as health, sanitation, education and vocational training with the provision of skill development opportunities for returnees in the regions identified as the Priority Areas of Return and Reintegration, in line with the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR).

The UK responded in Jordan through the Jordan Compact Education Programme (JCEP) to support education for Jordanians and refugees (including 144,000 Syrian refugee children) in 2021/22. Over the past year, the UK contributed to support around 480,000 refugees with cash assistance for food assistance and 33,000 households with cash assistance to cover basic needs. In Yemen, UK assistance supports the building and strengthening of systems where possible—especially primary health care. This provides access to basic services for the most vulnerable, including IDPs and host communities. The UK invests in cash-based programs, notably through the Social Fund for Development (SFD) providing a basic safety net for

the most vulnerable. In the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT), the UK provided GBP 11 million in FY 2021/22 to UNRWA's program budget. This directly contributes to the human development of Palestinian refugees via the provision of primary health care, education, protection services and relief and social services.

The United States, through USAID, has invested over USD 156 million to provide undergraduate scholarships to more than 1,664 academically meritorious students from all regions of Lebanon. Since 2019, it has extended this opportunity to 187 refugee students, primarily from Palestine and Syria. Scholarship recipients receive the necessary technical, soft, and leadership skills that increase their job readiness and success in the labor market through full four-year scholarship support, including tuition fees, housing expenses, medical insurance, textbooks, and a monthly stipend. USAID also supports all public elementary schools in Lebanon, which includes elementary schools serving refugees. USAID's work focuses on enhancing the overall quality of education in Lebanon by training teachers, developing educational content, and supplying needed learning materials. In addition, in

2022, the United States provided nearly USD 3.6 billion in humanitarian assistance in the Near East region through international and non-governmental organizations. This support provides life-saving assistance for people affected by conflict and disaster. The United States has provided more than USD 15 billion in humanitarian assistance to people impacted by the conflict in Syria, including Syrian refugees and the communities that host them in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt.

In 2021, **the EU** Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian crisis continued to address the vital needs of Syrian refugees and host communities in neighboring countries, reaching more than 8.4 million people. A strategic support package of EUR 5.7 billion was agreed for refugees and host communities in Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Syria covering the period 2020-2024.

Methodology:

Commitment 40: Migration and refugees		
Baseline	Indicators	Data source
2015	1. G7 bilateral and multilateral development assistance and humanitarian assistance including for material relief assistance and services; emergency food aid; relief and coordination, protection and support services benefiting affected populations, including refugees, IDPs, migrants, and host communities, primarily in developing countries, in situation of large-scale migration movements and protracted displacement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OCHA/FTS data • UNHCR, UNRWA, IOM, WFP, UNICEF, ICRC/IFRC data • OECD/DAC-CRS • Self-reporting
	2. G7 development assistance and funding to African, Middle East and neighbouring countries of origin and transit.	

Canada



Canada's Together for Learning campaign

A key outcome of the 2018 Canada-led G7 Summit was the Charlevoix Declaration on Quality Education for Girls, Adolescent Girls and Women in Developing Countries, generating a historic CAD 4.3 billion in pledges. G7 partners committed to improve opportunities for education and learning outcomes for girls and women living in fragile, crisis and conflict-affected situations, including refugees, displaced persons, returnees and people with disabilities.

Building on Canada's leadership and in response to the global education crisis, Canada launched the three-year international Together for Learning (TFL) campaign (February 2021) to promote quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for refugee, other forcibly displaced and host community children and youth. The Campaign aims to drive community, national and global change to ensure that children, who are displaced by conflict or crises, have access to inclusive quality education, including access to national education systems. Areas of work include:

Programming excellence: Building on its leadership through the Charlevoix initiative, Canada is delivering programming excellence and deepening its impact on the targeted population. Canada is investing approximately CAD 40 million in four innovative projects. These projects aim to increase access to quality education for displaced youth by building the capacity of locally run organizations and strengthening gender-responsive education programming.

Diplomatic engagement: With the support of Canadian missions, country partners, local governments, Canadian civil society, multilateral partners such as Education Cannot Wait (ECW) and the Global Partnership for Education and other stakeholders, the Campaign aims to drive forward policy dialogue and advocacy for access to quality education for all displaced youth.

Amplifying local voices: Raising awareness around the importance of integrating the voices of displaced youth to better understand their unique learning needs and challenges and ensure more appropriate programming and sustainable results. Canada is engaging youth in finding solutions to global challenges to refugee and displaced persons' education, through Canada's Refugee Education Council (REC), hosted by World Vision Canada, and comprised of youth, teachers, parents, community leaders from the global south, and by collaborating with Canadian partners, refugee and diaspora populations within Canada, and global youth networks.

Building the evidence base: Renewing support for existing data partners, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics and the Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies and convening stakeholders to help close the gap in both the quality and the quantity of data and evidence.

To date, the Campaign has been successful at achieving a number of results including the following:

- REC, created in consultation with Canadian civil society, ensures that Canada's policy and programming is informed by local voices.

- Canada hosted a youth-led Summit (March 2022) in collaboration with Canadian civil society and REC. Participants learned from the experiences of displaced youth and engaged them as problem-solvers and decision-makers. It resulted in a Youth Manifesto, which includes calls to action in five priority areas: inclusion, mental and psychosocial support, digital learning, gender equality and accountability. In response, governments and organizations released the Together with Youth Summit outcome document outlining shared commitments. At the Summit, Canada announced CAD 67.2 million to support education for children and youth affected by forced displacement.
- Canada has amplified the Summit outcome documents and the voices of REC members, including at key international events from 2022 to 2023. (e.g., Transforming Education Pre-Summit [June 2022, Paris] and Summit [September 2022, New York], and the ECW High Level Financing Conference [February 2023, Geneva]). Canada will continue to look for opportunities for meaningful engagement of youth with lived experience and work to drive policy and programming change in the lead up to the Global Refugee Forum (December 2023).
- Canada will continue to support ministers of education to build stronger, more resilient and inclusive education systems; prioritize continuity of access to quality education when children and youth cannot be in school; and ensure that education remains a top priority and receives the support and funding it needs.

For more information: Together for Learning

<https://www.international.gc.ca/campaign-campagne/together-learning-ensemble-apprentissage/index.aspx?lang=eng>



Credit: UNHCR/Shawkat Alharfosh

France



Emergency Lifesaving Assistance to Populations Affected by Conflict in Ukraine and Moldova

France, via the Centre de crise et de soutien (CDCS) of the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, is supporting the actions of the NGO Solidarités International for internally displaced persons (IDPs) within Ukraine and refugees in Moldova to address the needs of the population living under the Russian aggression of Ukraine with a financial support of up to EUR 3 million.

First interventions, designed to meet the immediate and short-term needs of refugees and IDPs, are multi-sectoral and aim to:

- provide support in terms of food and essential items in areas where markets have been disrupted;
- provide access to safe drinking water for affected populations through the rehabilitation of damaged water networks, water trucking and the distribution of bottled water;
- help the conflict-affected population to keep warm;
- provide assistance through the distribution of cash to cover basic needs where possible thanks to functional markets.

These interventions take place in the Kharkiv, Dnipro, Donetsk, Mykolaïev and Kherson Oblasts (regions).

A second axis of intervention aimed to provide support for people who are in transit to safer areas, mainly from Dnipro to Lviv, consists of:

- providing hot meals, bottled water and travel kits to families in transit;
- supporting the collective centers or town halls that receive them.

These interventions, where the intensity varies according to the waves of displacement, are carried out along the transit routes, mainly from Dnipro to Lviv.

Longer-term multisectoral assistance provided to IDPs in the west of the country (Lviv and Uman) or in the major cities (Dnipro, Odessa, Kharkiv and secondary cities), includes:

- individual assistance in the form of cash distribution, hygiene kits and/or essential items;
- assistance to collective centers sheltering IDPs or refugees (food, water, hygiene, sanitation, winterization, etc.);
- rehabilitation of housing infrastructure or collective centers.

Between March 1 and July 31, emergency Food and Shelter assistance was provided to around 51,886 individuals (33,139 women and 18,747 men). From a geographical point of view:

- In Lvivska, Cherkaska and Dnipropetrovska Oblasts, Solidarités International focused on providing assistance to people in transit with a focus on food and shelter needs. In terms of food assistance, Solidarités International provided hot meals, and food rations were distributed at the Lviv Train Station and in shelters in Uman city for people transiting through the city. Assistance was provided with support from municipalities and Walnut House Foundation reaching around 33,424 individuals (21,057 women and 12,367 men). Regarding the shelter assistance in transit areas, Solidarités International is working on the rehabilitation of a college Dormitory in Drohobych in coordination with the university and local authorities. Work on the shelter's fifth and sixth floors funded by CDCS was launched in May and completed by October 2022 to accommodate 112 individuals.

- The interventions in Odeska and Mykolaivska Oblasts started at the end of May with CDCS funding. The grounds for intervention have been cross-checked with several actors (Odessa Oblast Humanitarian Centre, Inter-agency coordination, national clusters, and local authorities). As of the end of July, Solidarités International implemented two non-food items distributions in Collective Shelter following as well as food distribution in Mykolaivska reaching in total 380 individuals (178 men and 202 women).
- In the east, Solidarités International developed activities in Kharkiv and Dnipro City since March. Emergency relief mainly focused on assistance to traveling IDPs in the Dnipro Train Station and in the Kharkiv Subway for locals sheltered during heavy shelling for the first two/three months of the crisis. From April, emergency food assistance was developed alongside frontline areas in Donetsk Oblast in Pokrovsk and Kramatorsk. In the following months, Solidarités International scaled up its emergency response in the East in the three Oblasts mentioned reaching in total 9,466 individuals (5,964 women and 3,502 men). Following movement trends stabilizing, Solidarités International continued to support IDPs in five collective centers in Dnipro and delivery points in frontline areas.

Initially scheduled to end on November 30, 2022, the project has been extended until March 31, 2023. The objectives in Ukraine have been updated to the distribution of 65,723 hot meals to travelling IDPs; provision of cash assistance to 610 people for three months; distribution of 4,230 food baskets for one month; distribution of non-food items (mattresses, lamps, kitchen kits, etc.) to 6,021 people; technical support for the rehabilitation of nine collective reception centers.

Funding for its continuation or for a new project is being considered by the CDCS to continue the activities implemented by Solidarités International.

For more information: <https://www.solidarites.org/en/missions/ukraine/>



An employee of Solidarités International and an elderly Ukrainian woman during distribution in Kramatorsk in April 2022.

Credit: Solidarités International, April 2022, Kramatorsk

Germany



The Special Initiative “Displaced Persons and Host Countries”

Germany recognizes the principles of the Global Compact on Refugees and aims to support displaced persons to live a life in safety and dignity. Its development policy in this area focuses on supporting host countries and communities in a spirit of international responsibility and burden sharing. Development cooperation strategies and programs strive for the inclusion of displaced persons in national or local social systems. It is a fundamental principle to benefit both the displaced persons and their host communities. Achieving the goals of the Global Compact is only possible through the joint efforts of humanitarian, development and peace (HDP) actors. This is why Germany is a key supporter of the HDP nexus and actively advocates for its implementation.

With its Special Initiative “Displaced Persons and Host Countries,” Germany developed a dedicated and flexible nexus instrument, designed to be implemented in fragile and volatile contexts. It enables quick reaction whenever and wherever refugee crises occur while also responding to protracted refugee crises. It works closely with UN agencies as well as with NGOs or government actors according to the respective context.

The Special Initiative is an umbrella for programs and projects with a holistic approach that addresses needs in a variety of areas: education, employment, health and public infrastructure. Between 2014 and the end of 2021, the Special Initiative and its flagship Partnership for Prospects in the Middle East provided EUR 3.7 billion for 299 projects in 76 countries. It benefited at least 17.5 million people. In 2022, Germany invested an additional EUR 225 million to further the results of the initiative. These include the following:

Education: Increased access to education and improved learning environment of more than 2.1 million children. In 2021 alone, the Partnership for Prospects—the initiative’s cash for work program in the Middle East—enabled 540,000 children to attend school by funding teachers’ salaries.

Employment: Creation of over 590,000 employment possibilities for refugees, IDPs and those living in host communities in the Middle East through the Partnership for Prospects under the Special Initiative. Additionally, Germany continues to implement vocational training and business start-up courses that have thus far reached around 513,000 beneficiaries, mostly in the Middle East but also in East Africa.

Health: Improved local health care provision and projects. These have benefited over 1.2 million people in several countries. Additional projects focus on mental health and psychosocial support, addressing the needs of around 471,000 people.

Infrastructure: Ensured improve water supplies and sanitation for approximately 7.8 million people. Over 230,000 people have gained access to water through the expansion of water supply systems in refugee camps and adjacent host communities in Ethiopia. Cooperating with UNHCR, the Special Initiative provided sustainable energy to refugees and host communities reaching 115,000 persons in Uganda and Kenya alone.

A factor for achieving these results were strategic and operational partnerships with UN organizations and partner countries that multiplied impact. A positive example is the cooperation with UNHCR that creates durable solutions for refugees and the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees in the HDP nexus.

In the coming years, the Special Initiative will expand further on its goal to empower women and achieve structural social change towards gender equality. This includes, for example, the inclusion of women in decent employment in refugee contexts, the strengthening of political participation of displaced women—for example, through the action network “Forced Displacement – women as agents for change”—or through greater involvement of civil society in political refugee agendas such as at the Global Refugee Forum 2023. Social protection will be another area of expanded action as well as a strengthening of multilateral partnerships and climate action.



Student in school in the UNICEF-KfW Project, Adana, Turkey: “**Syrian Teachers Incentive Programme**” financed by the Special Initiative “Displaced Persons and Host Countries.”
Credit: GIZ 2017/Christiane U. Cannizzo-Marcus

Italy



Sustaining the Education of Refugee Children in the Al-Hol Camp in Northern Syria

The Al-Hol camp is a displaced persons camp on the southern outskirts of the town of Al-Hol in northern Syria, close to the border with Iraq. It hosts a vast majority of third country national (TCN) children and their mothers with family ties to the Islamic State (ISIS). The camp is nominally controlled by the Syrian Democratic Forces, but a strong ISIS presence persists mainly for indoctrination and recruitment purposes.

While the camp held about 10,000 people at the beginning of 2019, its size increased dramatically and by February 2021, the camp's population was estimated at more than 60,000. The population of the camp has recently decreased to 53,000, due to repatriations, which mainly affect Iraqi citizens—a process that will likely continue. With regards to Syrian and TCN children, their repatriation processes are much more problematic, as for many it remains unfeasible to return to their areas of origin or finding safe countries to take them (either due to government resistance, financial issues or other context-related difficulties).

The overall situation is dire, as there are frequent episodes of violence, particularly against children, very poor hygienic conditions, lack of water supply and WASH services, wide circulation of ISIS ideology among adults and adolescents.

However, the role of UNICEF is pivotal in this difficult context, as it provides comprehensive child protection services, including case management, mental health and psychosocial support, awareness raising activities related to health and other basic services, as per the individual needs of each child. Notably, through funding from the Italian government, UNICEF maintains educational programming in the camp, largely implemented through six learning centers located in phases 3, 4, 6 and 8 of the camp. UNICEF is currently working with two implementing partners, the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Antioch and All the East and Syria Yamama. The target for the education program is 5,200 children between ages 3-18 through non-formal education (NFE) program including the Self-Learning Programme (SLP) and early childhood education (ECE) at the six learning centers.

Recent education achievements include:

- 3,104 children ages 6-18 (1,560 boys and 1,544 girls) have been targeted through NFE including education-entertainment activities.
- 932 children ages 3-5 (462 boys and 470 girls) have been participating and enjoying the ECE in Al-Hol camp.
- 4,271 children and caregivers (1,895 males and 2,376 females) have been reached through community mobilization and engagement in Al-Hol camp.
- 34 teachers (3 males and 31 females) and administrative staff members received capacity building training in Al-Hol camp.
- 227 children (6 boys and 221 girls) have been targeted through mobile teaching services.

Moreover, a significant increase in the attendance rate among female students has been registered in the camp during the month of January 2023. 47% of the students attending the learning program are females, an excellent achievement given the rigid mentality of the community that has been affected by ISIS ideology

and having been under their control for years. UNICEF creates a girl friendly environment where girls learn, explore their hobbies and build their self-confidence. UNICEF also provides safe spaces for learning and empowerment of girls.

Some population groups in Al-Hol camp do not welcome education and choose not to send their children, and girls in particular, to the established education centers. Notwithstanding, UNICEF has scaled up—in line with UNICEF protocols on the Accountability to Affected Population—community mobilization activities and awareness raising sessions to emphasize the importance of education for all children in the camp. Notably UNICEF supports NFE modalities that fit the education needs of the specific population. UNICEF therefore includes the children belonging to families with the most rigid ideology (who are not willing to attend the learning centers) through groups of mobile teachers who will provide individualized education support at children's family tents. The NFE programs in the camp includes a comprehensive package of services covering learning sessions for children ages 3-18 in addition to recreational activities and community mobilization and engagement. In addition, UNICEF invests in building the capacity of NFE teachers by providing training on active learning pedagogy and child centered approaches.



Female students attending class in Al-Hol.
Credit: UNICEF archives

Japan



Supporting People Fleeing the War in Ukraine by Providing Essential Protection Services through the Blue Dots

Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine has caused tremendous civilian casualties and the destruction of vital infrastructure, forcing people to flee their homes and to seek safety, protection and assistance. Millions of displaced persons from Ukraine have fled to neighboring countries or have been forced to relocate within the country, with their homes and assets being destroyed. The war has prompted the international community, host communities and families to stand in solidarity, as they opened their doors to welcome displaced persons from Ukraine.

Japan, along with other G7 countries, has shown its solidarity through its continuous commitment to provide support to Ukraine. At the onset of the emergency, Japan promptly provided critical support to UNHCR and UNICEF to help quickly scale up the availability and accessibility of protection services in neighboring countries through the Blue Dot Hubs. The Blue Dots offer safe spaces, immediate support and services to all persons—women, men and children of all nationalities—fleeing from Ukraine.

Protection services needs have been high since the start of the crisis. One of the most significant needs has been to secure access to information and counselling on legal rights, civil documentation and regularization measures to stay in host countries. Since 90% of the displaced persons are women and children—many of whom have been separated from family members—child protection, protection against GBV, and support for family reunification have been deemed as high priorities. Mental health and psychosocial support, as well as identification and referral services for persons who need additional or specialized support, have also been in high demand. In response to these situations, the Government of Japan provided financial support to UNHCR and UNICEF to establish 28 Blue Dot Hubs across Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia. These Blue Dot Hubs hosted 470,000 people between March and September 2022 through collaboration with national authorities and civil society partners.

The Blue Dots are located along major transit routes, in accommodation centers, and in other strategic locations that are easily accessible to displaced persons. They offer critical protection services and information for people fleeing the war in Ukraine, with a particular focus on the vulnerable who are at the greatest risk, including unaccompanied and separated children, persons with disabilities, persons suspected of being trafficked, survivors of sexual violence or GBV and displaced persons from the LGBTIQ+ community. The Blue Dots also provide safe spaces, as well as support and referrals to services including health care, education, psychosocial assistance, and legal counselling. The large blue dot label also allows people to easily recognize the services available at these hubs.

Digital information and resources can also provide solutions to people seeking support in an emergency. For instance, while information and legal counseling may not be available immediately on arrival at a Blue Dot, a QR code available on-site can direct those seeking support to the UNHCR Help website. This allows people to conveniently access resources on their legal rights as well as available services and assistance.

In 2022, the UNHCR Help website had more than 8.5 million views. As people continue to be forced to flee to neighboring countries, the Blue Dot Hubs will remain to be key sites offering protection assistance for displaced persons. The service provision model, partnerships and coordination practices established around

the Blue Dots have proven to be instrumental in enhancing outreach to different population groups, the mapping of services delivered at the local level, and the development of referral pathways. Some Blue Dot Hubs may also transition into mobile/outreach teams or to community centers in the near future.

Japan supports UNHCR and UNICEF in their efforts to expand their operations and provide critical protection assistance to refugees to respond to the rapidly growing refugee crisis. Japan, as a co-convenor of the second Global Refugee Forum and as the G7 President in 2023, is determined to continue assisting people forcibly displaced in and out of Ukraine.



Emergency accommodation includes “Blue Dot” hub for refugees in Moldova.
Credit: UNHCR/Caroline Bach

United Kingdom



Humanitarian Support for Ukrainian Refugees and Host Communities in Moldova

Moldova, the poorest country in Europe, has been affected disproportionately by the crisis in Ukraine. Of the 787,594 Ukrainian refugees who have transited through Moldova, 107,277 remain (as of March 12, 2023)—mostly women, children, and older persons.

While Moldova has shown enormous generosity in hosting Ukrainian refugees, it is vulnerable. More than a quarter of its resident population is in absolute poverty and the economy is struggling to manage rising energy prices, disruption to supply chains, and inflation. The Moldovan government states that on average, Moldovans are spending 70% of their household income on utility bills. The crisis is also contributing to escalating tensions with Transnistria, a Russian-backed breakaway territory in the east of Moldova bordering Ukraine.

In recognition of the above, the UK is pursuing a two-pronged humanitarian response to support Moldova. First, funding to UNHCR and UNICEF to support Ukrainian refugees. This funding, with that of other donors, has helped support the following:

- The establishment of Protection and Support Hubs along major crossing points, transit routes and where refugees are congregating (mostly Chisinau) which provide referrals for health care, education and psychosocial support.
- Provision of reception facilities for newly arriving refugees and emergency cash transfers.
- Education, health and social protection activities for refugee children. This includes providing wash facilities, hygiene kits, training social workers and setting up youth centers for education services.

Second, complimentary funding, with other donors, to WFP to provide cash transfers for six months, through existing social protection systems, to an estimated 200,000 crisis-affected individuals (approximately 90,000 Moldovan households). This funding is also supporting strengthening of Moldova's national social protection system through provision of technical expertise, training, and support to human resource and digital delivery to fit into the government's longer-term program of social protection reform. Activities under this workstream will promote the effectiveness of delivery systems for regular social protection programming, as well as others that aim to make the system more agile and relevant in the event of future shocks and crises that will remain in place in the long-term. UK funding to UNICEF, referenced above, also has a host community element supporting Moldovan schools to support integration.

Prior to February 2022, Ukraine was a middle-income country with relatively small-scale internal displacement following the annexation of Crimea and the rise of Russian backed separatist movements in Donetsk and Luhansk. Since then, UK humanitarian and development funding for Ukraine has scaled up significantly.

Given the UK is still in the delivery phase of the life cycle of Ukraine interventions, it is too early to communicate the results achieved, share lessons learned and evaluations. However, UK's approach has been informed by bodies of evidence from interventions in other contexts and are aligned with the Global Compact on Refugees. Most, if not all, programming has been set up on an emergency footing, designed to be flexible to changing circumstances and aware of the inherent unpredictability of the situation in Ukraine.

The UK continues to build its body of evidence for Ukraine-specific interventions and to support strategic conversations on longer-term approaches to displaced persons, refugees, and host communities; and the UK will draw on academic studies, developed over several years in other contexts. Such contexts could include, but are not limited to: South Sudan, Uganda, Jordan, Lebanon. Responses to the Syria crisis offer a migration and durable solution lens through which we can assess response options and learn lessons.



Two siblings from Odesa, Ukraine, are happy to join the recreational activities organized at the UNICEF-supported Blue Dot center in Chisinau.

Credit: UNICEF Moldova, 2022/Vladimir Dogoter

United States of America



US Support for Malian Refugees in Mauritania

The United States, through the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) and USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), has provided humanitarian support to Malian refugees in Mauritania for over a decade. Driven by ongoing political turmoil, terrorism, and armed conflict in Mali, over 98,200 Malians have sought asylum protection in Mauritania, which hosts the largest Malian refugee population in the Central Sahel. In addition, Mauritania receives thousands of West African migrant workers annually.

While other hosting countries in the region are fraught with terrorist violence and regional instability from Mali, Mauritania's security has remained relatively stable since 2011, enabling UNHCR and partners to advance relief and development coherence and refugee inclusion in public healthcare in support of the Global Compact on Refugees. Mauritania has become a leader in refugee inclusion with support from the World Bank's Window for Host Communities and Refugees (WHR). To address the needs of both refugees and vulnerable migrants, the United States has worked with partners to provide protection, support life-saving humanitarian assistance, and coordinate with development actors.

In FY 2022 alone, the United States government provided more than USD 31 million to assist Malian refugees, asylum seekers, host communities, and food-insecure populations in Mauritania, as well as to help eradicate statelessness and improve migration management in the country. Of this amount, PRM contributed nearly USD 13 million to its primary partner, UNHCR. While providing refugee protection and life-saving assistance, UNHCR is working with partners to facilitate viable solutions for refugees that transition from dependence on international humanitarian assistance to programs that reinforce economic and climate resilience and address the longer-term development needs of refugees and stateless persons. UNHCR prioritizes sustainable livelihood development and inclusion in Mauritania's state social services. For example, the Government of Mauritania has formally extended access to public healthcare in the Mbera Refugee Camp, has further committed to economic inclusion in the labor market for refugees on par with Mauritanian citizens, and has facilitated access to birth certificates for all children born in Mauritania. UNHCR's interventions are contributing to the achievement of SDGs 1-8, 10, 11, 13, 15 and 17, as well as the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees.

In addition to regular contributions to UNHCR and WFP, the United States government also supports the UNHCR-WFP Joint Targeting Hub. In 2019, the Joint Targeting Hub helped the Mauritanian government include refugees in its national census and update targeting for the inclusion of refugees in the national social protection program, Tekavoul. This support assists UNHCR in the efforts to transition from emergency to poverty-based assistance, enabling more than 7,400 refugee households to access Tekavoul. Data used from the corresponding socio-economic survey is helping inform programming, advocacy, and monitoring and evaluation.

Another positive contributor is the Mauritanian government's access to World Bank's WHR, which is improving infrastructure and basic services for Malian refugees and vulnerable host communities in Hodh Chargui (the region where Mbera Camp is located) and allowing refugees to access the national social safety net system. This support has integrated refugees and health systems in Mbera Camp into the national health system since 2020.

PRM, via the USD 6 million Africa Regional Migration Program implemented by IOM (a portion of which is programmed in Mauritania), works with the Mauritanian government on capacity building and partnership development towards enhanced humane migration management.

While UNHCR has supported the voluntary repatriation of nearly 4,400 Malian refugees since signing a 2016 tripartite agreement with the Governments of Mali and Mauritania, current conditions in Mali are not deemed safe or conducive for sustainable, large-scale returns. In the interim, the United States, along with the international community, continues to work with the Mauritanian government to support refugee inclusion and sustainable programming, meeting both the needs of refugees and local communities.



Student in PRM-funded education program implemented by RET International.
Credit: Kristi Desai

European Union



Forced Displacement within and from Ukraine

Landlocked between Romania and Ukraine, Moldova is one of the poorest and smallest countries in Europe with a population of approximately 2.5 million people. Yet this has not stopped Moldova from welcoming Ukrainian refugees since the start of Russia's invasion of Ukraine one year ago. The war has particularly affected Moldova with over 787,594 refugees entering the country and around 107,277 still on Moldovan territory (as of March 12, 2023).

In addition to the EUR 38 million in humanitarian aid for Moldova in 2022 to support the people fleeing the war in Ukraine, the EU also launched a EUR 15 million development project to support the protection, transit, voluntary return and reintegration of Ukrainian citizens and other third country nationals (TCNs) affected by the war in Ukraine.

This program, implemented by IOM, was designed as a rapid response action by the EU in order to support effective border and migration management in the context of war-induced mass displacement in Moldova. It is expected to deliver support, in particular to Moldovan border authorities, to process the inflow of refugees fleeing the war in Ukraine in a dignified manner and to contribute to the provision of Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) options in a humanitarian context, as a consequence of displacement and evacuation from Ukraine. Persons eligible for temporary protection in the EU are transferred from Moldova to EU Member States or associated countries and voluntary assisted return and reintegration of vulnerable Ukrainian citizens to Ukraine and of vulnerable TCNs to their countries of origin are supported.

Activities under this program include: transfers of Ukrainian citizens and TCNs from Moldova to pledging EU Member States, medical assistance (including pre-departure medical checks), humanitarian border management and protection activities.

The expected outputs to be delivered by this action include the following:

- Affected Ukrainian citizens and TCNs in Moldova have access to flexible and human-centered solutions for VHR and interim passage, as well as pre-departure and travel assistance.
- National stakeholders in Moldova are supported operationally in first line processing of VHR and protection in the context of safe passage and voluntary returns of affected Ukrainian citizens and TCNs.
- Vulnerable TCNs are provided in their home countries with guidance on reintegration and other development initiatives.

Azerbaijan is the country to which most TCNs are returned.

In this particular program, the lesson learned is the rapidly changing situation on the ground that leads to shifts in the needs of the stakeholders and the need for flexibility to accommodate these needs as much as possible as soon as they arise.

Since the start of the war in Ukraine, the EU has stood by the Ukrainian people through its emergency response. Since February 24, 2022, the European Commission has allocated EUR 630 million to address

immediate humanitarian needs in Ukraine. This aid has been channeled through the EU's humanitarian partners on the ground, including UN agencies, Red Cross and international NGOs. In line with the priorities of the Ukrainian government, the EU provides assistance for: (i) helping vulnerable people cope with freezing winter temperatures through the distribution of sleeping bags and mattresses, repairs of housing and community centers as well as the rehabilitation of damaged school buildings; (ii) covering essential costs like buying food and medicine through multi-purpose cash support; (iii) protection, with particular emphasis on vulnerable groups, notably of women, children, elderly and persons with disabilities; (iv) healthcare; (v) food assistance; (vi) education in emergencies; (vii) water and sanitation.

This support is part of the overall EUR 19.7 billion in financial, humanitarian, emergency and budget support mobilized thus far from the EU and Member States since the beginning of the war.



Given the unprecedented number of people crossing the border, Moldova activated the EU Civil Protection Mechanism to support Ukrainians arriving in their country. 13 EU countries have already offered various assistance to Moldova, including shelter and hygiene kits. A team of EU civil protection experts is also operating on the ground in Moldova where they assist the authorities to coordinate the incoming assistance.

Credit: EU, 2023/Dan Gutu

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- ⁴ UNHCR (2021). *Global Trends 2020*. Retrieved from <https://www.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/legacy-pdf/60b638e37.pdf>
- ⁵ UNHCR Regional Bureau for Europe (2023). *Ukraine Situation Flash Update #44*. Retrieved from <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/100004>
- ⁶ UN News (2022, March 24). “One month of war leaves more than half of Ukraine’s children displaced.” Retrieved from <https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/03/1114592>
- ⁷ UNHCR Regional Bureau for Europe (2023). *Ukraine Situation Flash Update #44*. Retrieved from <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/100004>. In this update, the number of IDPs refers to “Ukraine Internal Displacement Report” published by IOM in January 2023.
- ⁸ The World Bank, *World Bank Open Data*. “Population, total - Ukraine.” Retrieved in April 2023 from https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=UA&name_desc=false
- ⁹ UNHCR (2022). *Mid-Year Trends 2022*. Retrieved from <https://www.unhcr.org/media/mid-year-trends-2022>
- ¹⁰ OECD (2023, January 6). What we know about the skills and early labour market outcomes of refugees from Ukraine. Retrieved from <https://www.oecd.org/ukraine-hub/policy-responses/what-we-know-about-the-skills-and-early-labour-market-outcomes-of-refugees-from-ukraine-c7e694aa/>
- ¹¹ Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) (2022). *Global Report on Internal Displacement 2022*. Retrieved from <https://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2022/#download>
- ¹² OCHA (2022). *Global Humanitarian Overview 2023*. Retrieved from <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/global-humanitarian-overview-2023-enaresfr>
- ¹³ The ODA investment in humanitarian assistance showed in Figure 3-2 is based on OECD-CRS data; the amount described in the following paragraphs by each G7 country are based on each country’s methodology and may not necessarily correspond to Figure 3-2.



A young refugee girl from Ukraine draws at the Blue Dot center in Chisinau, which is supported by UNICEF Moldova. Here, she was able to make new friends and forget about the trauma of the war.

Credit: UNICEF/Moldova/2022/VladimirDogoter

CHAPTER 4

Conclusions

Highlights

- ▶ The G7 Hiroshima Progress Report outlines progress made by G7 members in implementing commitments on food security and nutrition and on migration and refugees, based on the OECD-DAC creditor reporting system and the self-reporting of G7 members as the main data source.
- ▶ The G7 has been responding to the worsening situation in global food security and nutrition and the increasing number of forcibly displaced persons, in line with G7 Commitments 18, 19, and 40.
- ▶ The G7 will continue collaborating and bolstering their efforts to tackle the dire humanitarian crises and food insecurity triggered by the war.

CHAPTER 4 Conclusions

The G7 Hiroshima Progress Report outlines progress made by G7 members in implementing commitments on food security and nutrition, including the support for the Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS), as well as on migration and refugees.

The COVID-19 pandemic, impacts of climate change, and Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine have exacerbated the global state of undernutrition and it is estimated that the war would bring an additional 7.6 to 13.1 million undernourished people in 2022. In such a worsening situation, those who are in the most vulnerable situations—including women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and other groups facing marginalization or vulnerability—are disproportionately impacted by food insecurity. They struggle to access nutritious food due to rising costs and are at increased risk of hunger and malnutrition. The number of forcibly displaced persons also sharply increased due to Russia's war of aggression, reaching over 100 million globally in 2022. The humanitarian needs of about 8 million Ukrainian refugees, 5.4 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) remaining in Ukraine, as well as refugees, other displaced persons, and their host communities in Africa, the Middle East and other countries pose a huge challenge to the international community.

Given such influences in addition to the already worsened states of malnutrition, refugees, and IDPs, G7 members have decided to work on mitigating the global impacts. At the Elmau Summit 2022, G7 leaders committed to mobilizing over USD 14 billion for food security and nutrition (Commitment 19). As described in Chapter 2, the total amount of disbursement was 14.9 billion, which is 106% of the total committed. GAFS's Global Food and Nutrition Security Dashboard was

launched in November 2022 and provides up-to-date information about food security and nutrition. Moreover, G7 countries continued their support to lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030 (Commitment 18). G7's direct ODA for food security and nutrition increased from USD 8.8 billion to USD 10.5 billion between 2015 and 2020, totaling USD 62.6 billion. Nevertheless, the G7 remains seized of the dire food security and nutrition crisis globally and the urgent need to further improve the situation.

In terms of migration and refugees (Commitment 40), the G7 continues to provide both emergency humanitarian and development assistance to support refugees and IDPs. In 2021, G7 ODA for humanitarian assistance was USD 19.9 billion, the highest it has been since 2015. In addition to ongoing assistance to people affected by crises in Africa, the Middle East, and neighboring countries of origin and transit, the G7 responded quickly to the need for humanitarian assistance and support for the large number of civilians affected by conflict and forced displacement caused by Russia's aggression against Ukraine. The support to Ukraine and its neighboring countries continues to be provided through bilateral and multilateral channels addressing immediate needs for food, water, sanitation, cash and voucher assistance, prevention and response to gender-based violence, family reunification, etc. G7 members have also provided economic and social support while providing a blueprint on recovery and rehabilitation assistance.











Russia's heinous attacks since February 24, 2022, clearly violate international law and have laid bare the cruelty of the ongoing aggression. In the past year, Russian forces have killed thousands of Ukrainians, caused millions to flee, and forcibly deported many thousands of Ukrainians, including children, to Russia. Russia has destroyed hospitals,












schools, energy and critical infrastructure, and left historic cities in ruins. In areas liberated from Russian forces, there is evidence of mass graves, sexual violence, torture and other atrocities. Despite the above mentioned progress and investments made by the G7, Russia's war of aggression has caused global economic hardship and a rise in global food prices, increasing the cost of living, compounding the economic vulnerabilities of developing countries, and exacerbating already dire humanitarian crises and food insecurity around the world. Many are still being forced to flee their

homes and remain at risk of their lives. The number of forcibly displaced persons, which reached a record high in 2022, is expected to continue rising in 2023.¹ The G7 will continue to address the impact of food security and nutrition, particularly people in the most vulnerable circumstances, and to support those who were forcibly displaced from their country of origin.


¹ UNHCR (2023). *Global Appeal 2023*. Retrieved from <https://reporting.unhcr.org/globalappeal>











Annex A List of Active G7 Commitments













COMMITMENT	
I - AID and AID EFFECTIVENESS	
<p>1</p>   	<p>Increasing Development Assistance</p> <p>“We reaffirm our respective ODA commitments, such as the 0.7% ODA/GNI target as well as our commitment to reverse the declining trend of ODA to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and to better target ODA towards countries where the needs are greatest.”</p> <p><i>Elmau 2015, Leaders’ Declaration G7 Summit, p.19</i></p>
<p>2</p>  	<p>Innovative Financing</p> <p>“...we have committed to the Charlevoix Commitment on Innovative Financing for Development to promote economic growth in developing economies and foster greater equality of opportunity within and between countries.”</p> <p>“We recognize the value in development and humanitarian assistance that promotes greater equality of opportunity, and gender equality, and prioritizes the most vulnerable, and will continue to work to develop innovative financing models to ensure that no one is left behind.”</p> <p><i>Charlevoix 2018, G7 Summit Communiqué, para. 7</i></p>
II - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
<p>3</p>  	<p>Trade and Infrastructure in Africa</p> <p>“The G8 will work with African countries and regional economic communities to meet the AU’s target of doubling intra-Africa trade and reducing crossing times at key border posts by 50% by 2022. The G8 commits to provide increased support for project preparation facilities for African regional infrastructure programmes.”</p> <p><i>Lough Erne 2013, G8 Leaders’ Communiqué, paras. 19-20</i></p>
<p>4</p> 	<p>Quality Infrastructure Investment</p> <p>“..we strive to align our own infrastructure investment with the G7 Ise-Shima Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment, as set out in the Annex. We further encourage the relevant stakeholders, namely governments, international organizations, including MDBs, and the private sector, such as in PPP projects, to align their infrastructure investment and assistance with the Principles, including the introduction and promotion of a transparent, competitive procurement process that takes full account of value for money and quality of infrastructure.”</p> <p><i>Ise-Shima 2016, G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, p. 9</i></p>
<p>5</p>  	<p>Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII)</p> <p>“Building on our commitments in Carbis Bay [Carbis Bay 2021 G7 Summit Communiqué, para 67], we have further shaped and implemented our Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII) as a joint offer to narrow the investment gap for sustainable, inclusive, climate resilient, and quality infrastructure in emerging markets and developing countries, based on intensified cooperation, democratic values, and high standards. We will mobilise the private sector for accelerated action to this end.”</p> <p>“Building on our initiatives and strong commitment, and using all financial instruments at our disposal, we aim at collectively mobilising up to USD 600 billion in public and private investments with a particular focus on quality infrastructure over the next five years.”</p> <p><i>Elmau 2022 Leaders’ Communiqué, pp. 15f</i></p>

COMMITMENT	
<p>6</p>   	<p>Responsible Global Supply Chains</p> <p>“We will strive for better application of internationally recognized labour, social and environmental standards, principles and commitments ..., increase our support to help SMEs develop a common understanding of due diligence and responsible supply chain management ..., strengthen multi-stakeholder initiatives in our countries and in partner countries ..., support partner countries in taking advantage of responsible global supply chains. We also commit to strengthening mechanisms for providing access to remedies including the National Contact Points (NCPs) for the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises...”</p> <p><i>Elmau 2015, Leaders’ Declaration G7 Summit, p. 6</i></p> <p>“We commit to striving for better application and promotion of internationally recognized social, labor, safety, tax cooperation and environmental standards throughout the global economy and its supply chains.”</p> <p><i>Taormina 2017, Leaders’ Communiqué, para. 22; Carbis Bay 2021, G7 Summit Communiqué, para. 29</i></p>
<p>7</p>   	<p>Digital Transformation in Africa</p> <p>“We collectively endeavor to provide strong support to bridge the digital divide and promote digital transformation in Africa in line with our national commitments. (...)Our common strategy for Africa will be based on the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Enabling the necessary digital infrastructure in order to reduce the digital gap and inequality, including in isolated countries and regions that are excluded or underserved, and encouraging the transport and logistics activities that serve e-commerce and e-government on a regional basis (...). (ii) Developing digital literacy and skills, particularly in the field of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM), in order to equip young people, especially young women and girls, with the skills necessary to take advantage of the growth and prosperity promised by the digital economy, whilst protecting against online risks and harms, and promoting inclusion, notably for women. (iii) Fostering digital transformation for growth, entrepreneurship, job creation, and private-sector empowerment, particularly digital start-ups, SMEs and innovative community initiatives, by using digital technologies to provide support. (iv) Expanding new solutions offered by digitalization across other sectors, such as health, agriculture, energy, e-commerce, electronic payment and governance. (v) Creating enabling environments to allow national stakeholders to manage digital risks in coordination with the existing work of international and African organizations. (vi) Sharing best practices between G7 and African partners, including experiences about creating legislative and regulatory frameworks, notably regarding data protection. <p>We also commit to addressing telecommunications security – including 5G security -and to ensuring that the digital transformation benefits all and promotes good governance, environmental sustainability, equitable economic transformation and job creation.”</p> <p><i>Biarritz 2019, Biarritz Declaration for a G7 & Africa Partnership, para 8; Digital transformation in Africa (Annex of the Biarritz Declaration for a G7 & Africa Partnership), paras. 4 & 6</i></p>
<p>8</p>     	<p>Green Jobs and Social Protection for a Just Transition</p> <p>“By 2025, we will increase the share of our ODA employment and skills promotion programmes that is directed specifically towards green sectors and greening traditional sectors in alignment with our emerging and developing partner countries’ strategies, and subject to our budgetary processes.”</p> <p>“We emphasise the value of social protection, particularly in times of crises and in the face of climate change and environmental degradation, and underscore the human right to social security. The effects of climate change disproportionately affect the marginalised and most vulnerable in society, exacerbating poverty and economic, gender and other social inequalities. To address these effects, we will accelerate progress towards universal, adequate, adaptive, shock-responsive, and inclusive social protection for all by 2030 in line with the UN Secretary-General’s initiative for a “Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for a Just Transition”, which aims to create 400 million jobs and to extend social protection.”</p> <p><i>Elmau 2022 Leaders’ Communiqué, pp. 8, 12</i></p>













COMMITMENT	
III - HEALTH	
<p>9</p>  	<p>Attaining Universal Health Coverage (UHC) with Strong Health Systems and Better Preparedness for Public Health Emergencies</p> <p>“We are therefore strongly committed to continuing our engagement in this field with a specific focus on strengthening health systems through bilateral programmes and multilateral structures. We are also committed to support country-led HSS in collaboration with relevant partners including the WHO.”</p> <p>“We commit to promote Universal Health Coverage (UHC) ...We emphasize the need for a strengthened international framework to coordinate the efforts and expertise of all relevant stakeholders and various fora/ initiatives at the international level, including disease-specific efforts.”</p> <p>“We...commit to...strengthen(ing) policy making and management capacity for disease prevention and health promotion. We...commit to...building a sufficient capacity of motivated and adequately trained health workers.”</p> <p>“We place particular emphasis on increasing the resilience of global health systems to deal with outbreaks of emerging and enduring pathogens, including by investing in the health and care workforce worldwide to build capacity and keep health care workers safe, and ensuring fairness, inclusion and equity, including the empowerment and leadership of women and minorities in the health and care sectors.”</p> <p><i>Elmau 2015, Leaders’ Declaration G7 Summit, p.12;</i> <i>Ise-Shima 2016, G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, pp. 2, 11,12;</i> <i>Carbis Bay 2021, G7 Summit Communiqué, pp.16</i></p>
<p>10</p> 	<p>Preventing, Preparing and Responding to Future Outbreaks Globally</p> <p>“In order to avoid the devastating consequences of future pandemics (...) we reaffirm our commitment to work in partnership to strengthen health systems worldwide and step up our efforts in pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response under the One Health approach (...).</p> <p>We will strengthen global pandemic readiness including by enhancing collaborative surveillance and predictable rapid response, based on a highly qualified and trained public health workforce at all levels, and endorse the G7 Pact for Pandemic Readiness to this end. Within the framework of the G7 Pact for Pandemic Readiness, we will provide support to assist at least one hundred low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) in implementing the core capacities required in the International Health Regulations (IHR) for another 5 years until 2027.”</p> <p><i>Elmau 2022 Leaders’ Communiqué, p. 13, 14</i></p>
<p>11</p> 	<p>Reforming and Strengthening WHO’s Capacity</p> <p>“We support the ongoing process to reform and strengthen the WHO’s capacity to prepare for and respond to complex health crises while reaffirming the central role of the WHO for international health security. We commit to take leadership in reinforcing the Global Health Architecture, relying on strengthening existing organizations. ...We... support the WHO to implement its emergency and wider reforms, including its One WHO approach across the three levels of the Organization, namely its headquarters, regional and country offices, in a timely manner, recognizing its resource needs.”</p> <p><i>Elmau 2015, Leaders’ Declaration G7 Summit, p. 13;</i> <i>Ise-Shima 2016, G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, p. 10</i></p>
<p>12</p>  	<p>Mobilizing Support for the Global Fund</p> <p>“Mobilizing support for the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. We fully support a successful 5th replenishment of the GF.</p> <p>We reaffirm our commitment to end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria and look forward to the success of the 6th replenishment of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.”</p> <p><i>St. Petersburg 2006, Fight Against Infectious Diseases, 2;</i> <i>Muskoka 2010, Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, para. 15;</i> <i>Ise-Shima 2016, G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, p. 12;</i> <i>Biarritz 2019 Sahel Partnership Action Plan, para. 16</i></p>









COMMITMENT	
13 	Antimicrobial Resistances <p>“Acknowledging the rapid rise in antimicrobial resistance (AMR) at the global scale, we reiterate that we will spare no efforts to continue addressing this silent pandemic. We will continue to promote the prudent and responsible use of antibiotics in human and veterinary medicine, raise awareness on sepsis, lead in the development of integrated surveillance systems based on a One Health approach, concurrently advance access to antimicrobials, strengthen research and innovation for new antibiotics in international partnerships, and incentivise the development of new antimicrobial treatments with a particular emphasis on pull incentives.”</p> <p><i>Elmau 2022 Leaders’ Communiqué, p. 14</i></p>
14  	Neglected Tropical Diseases <p>“We commit to supporting NTD-related research, focusing notably on areas of most urgent need. ... We support community based response mechanisms to distribute therapies and otherwise prevent, control and ultimately eliminate these diseases. We will invest in the prevention and control of NTDs in order to achieve 2020 elimination goals. We also acknowledge the importance and contribution of R&D and innovation to preserve and deploy existing remedies, and to discover new remedies for these and other health areas, such as neglected tropical diseases and poverty related infectious diseases.”</p> <p><i>Elmau 2015, Leaders’ Declaration G7 Summit, p. 11;</i> <i>Ise-Shima 2016, G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, p. 10</i></p>
15  	Ending Preventable Child Deaths and Improving Maternal Health <p>“We are committed to ending preventable child deaths and improving maternal health worldwide. We continue to take leadership in promoting the health of women and girls, adolescents and children, including through efforts to provide access to sexual and reproductive health, rights and services, immunization, better nutrition, and needs-based responses in emergencies and disasters.”</p> <p><i>Elmau 2015, Leaders’ Declaration G7 Summit, p. 15;</i> <i>Ise-Shima 2016, G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, p. 12</i></p>
16 	HIV/AIDS: Prevention, Treatment and Anti-Discrimination <p>“We reaffirm our commitment to come as close as possible to universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support with respect to HIV/AIDS.”</p> <p><i>Muskoka 2010, Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, para. 15</i></p> <p>“We commit to counter any form of stigma, discrimination and human rights violation and to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and the elimination of travel restrictions on people with HIV/AIDS.”</p> <p><i>L’Aquila 2009, Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, para. 123</i></p>
17 	Polio <p>“We stress our continuing commitment to the eradication of polio which is a reachable objective ... To this end, we will continue to support the Global Polio Eradication Initiative. We...reaffirm our continued commitment to reaching polio eradication targets.”</p> <p><i>Deauville 2011, Deauville G8 Declaration, para. 60 (d);</i> <i>Ise-Shima 2016, G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, p. 12</i></p>







COMMITMENT	
IV - FOOD SECURITY	
<p>18</p>  	<p>Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development</p> <p>“As part of a broad effort involving our partner countries, and international actors, and as a significant contribution to the Post 2015 Development Agenda, we aim to lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030. The G7 Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach, as set out in the annex, will make substantial contributions to these goals”</p> <p><i>Elmau 2015, Elmau Leaders’ Communiqué, p. 19;</i> <i>Taormina 2017, Leaders’ Communiqué, para. 27</i></p> <p>“We have therefore decided to raise our collective support for food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa through an array of possible actions, such as increasing Official Development Assistance, better targeting and measuring our respective interventions in line with food security and nutrition-related recommendations defined at Elmau and Ise-Shima, and ensuring they reach women and girls, backing efforts to attract responsible private investments and additional resources from other development stakeholders. We will encourage blended finance and public private partnerships (PPPs). We will act in line with African countries priorities and consistently with the African Union Agenda 2063, aiming to reach also the most neglected areas and the most vulnerable people.”</p> <p><i>Taormina 2017, Leaders’ Communiqué, para. 30;</i> <i>Carbis Bay 2021, G7 Summit Communiqué, para. 66</i></p>
<p>19</p>   	<p>Mobilising Support for the Global Alliance for Food Security</p> <p>“We, the Leaders of the G7, will spare no effort to increase global food and nutrition security and to protect the most vulnerable, whom the food crisis threatens to hit the hardest.”</p> <p>“ ... in strong support of the UN GCRG, we are building the Global Alliance for Food Security jointly with the World Bank as a coordinated and solidarity response to the challenges ahead.”</p> <p>“We commit to an additional USD 4.5 billion to protect the most vulnerable from hunger and malnutrition, amounting to a total of over USD 14 billion as our joint commitment to global food security this year.”</p> <p>“We will ensure that our response to the current challenges also strengthens the long-term resilience and sustainability of agriculture and food systems (...).”</p> <p><i>Elmau 2022 G7 Statement on Global Food Security (para. I, II, III.1, III.6)</i></p>
V - EDUCATION	
<p>20</p>   	<p>Quality Education for Women and Girls</p> <p>“Through the Charlevoix Declaration on Quality Education for Girls, Adolescent Girls and Women in Developing Countries, we demonstrate our commitment to increase opportunities for at least 12 years of safe and quality education for all and to dismantle the barriers to girls’ and women’s quality education, particularly in emergencies and in conflict-affected and fragile states.”</p> <p><i>Charlevoix 2018, G7 Summit Communiqué, para. 11</i></p>
<p>21</p>  	<p>Basic Education in the Sahel</p> <p>“We recall that 3 million children are still deprived of access to primary school in the Sahel region, due in particular to the closure of schools in conflict-affected areas, and that the quality of teaching remains a significant issue. We will continue our engagement in support of education and will encourage partner countries’ governments and other donors to join a collective effort in strengthening education systems, thus increasing our coordination and our political and financial support to education, including basic education. We encourage the commitment of G5 Sahel countries for improved education systems and policies, with an emphasis on gender equality, which remains an overarching need.”</p> <p><i>Biarritz 2019, Sahel partnership Action Plan, para. 15</i></p>

COMMITMENT	
22  	Girl's Education Targets <p>"COVID-19 has exacerbated underlying inequalities, leading to one of the worst education crises in history for children around the world, but especially for the most marginalised and at risk girls. Around 11 million girls from pre-primary to secondary school are at risk of not returning to school. We commit to two new global SDG4 milestone girls' education targets: 40 million more girls in education by 2026 in low and lower-middle income countries; and 20 million more girls reading by age 10 or the end of primary school by 2026, in low and lower-middle income countries."</p> <p><i>Carbis Bay 2021, G7 Summit Communiqué, para. 47</i></p>
VI - EQUALITY	
23  	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights <p>"We are committed to ensuring sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, and ending child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation and other harmful practices."</p> <p><i>Brussels 2014, The Brussels G7 Summit Declaration, para. 21;</i> <i>Taormina 2017, Leaders' Communiqué, para. 18;</i> <i>Carbis Bay 2021, G7 Summit Communiqué, para. 46</i></p>
24  	Technical and Vocational Education and Training for Women and Girls <p>"We commit to increasing the number of women and girls technically and vocationally educated and trained in developing countries through G7 measures by one third (compared to "business as usual") by 2030."</p> <p><i>Elmau 2015, para. 20</i></p>
25   	Women's Economic Empowerment <p>"We will support our partners in developing countries (...) to overcome discrimination, sexual harassment, violence against women and girls and other cultural, social, economic and legal barriers to women's economic participation".</p> <p><i>Elmau 2015, Leaders' Declaration G7 Summit, p.16;</i> <i>Taormina 2017, Leaders' Communiqué, para. 18</i></p> <p>"We call for reforms to address the social, legal and regulatory barriers to women's full and free economic participation and empowerment. We support the Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa (AFAWA) initiative including through the Women Entrepreneurs-Finance Initiative (We-Fi). We also further encourage the 2X Challenge and bilateral programmes supported by G7 members."</p> <p><i>Biarritz 2019, Declaration for a G7 & Africa Partnership, para. 7;</i> <i>Carbis Bay 2021, G7 Summit Communiqué, paras. 28 & 68</i></p>
26   	Advancing Gender Equality through Non-Discriminatory Legislation <p>"We also intend to advocate for the promotion of gender equality, in order to create a global coalition committed to the full empowerment of girls and women around the world. In that regard, we express our deepest concern that too many women and girls around the world are affected by discriminatory laws and the lack of legal protection. Aside from our domestic commitments, we stand ready to support interested countries through our different expertise and development mechanisms to adopt, implement and monitor laws that remedy this and advance gender equality. The support of the G7 to these countries will be monitored by the existing G7 Accountability Working Group."</p> <p><i>Biarritz 2019, Declaration on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, para. 3</i></p>

COMMITMENT	
VII - GOVERNANCE	
<p>27</p>  	<p>G7 Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative</p> <p>“The G8 will take action to raise global standards for extractives transparency and make progress towards common global reporting standards, both for countries with significant domestic extractive industries and the home countries of large multinational extractives corporations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU G8 members will quickly implement the EU Accounting and Transparency Directives. - The US, UK and France will seek candidacy status for the new EITI standard by 2014. - Canada will launch consultations with stakeholders across Canada with a view to developing an equivalent mandatory reporting regime for extractive companies within the next two years. - Italy will seek candidacy status for the new EITI standard as soon as possible. - Germany is planning to test EITI implementation in a pilot region in view of a future candidacy as implementation country. - Russia and Japan support the goal of EITI and will encourage national companies to become supporters.” <p><i>Lough Erne 2013, G8 Leaders’ Communiqué, paras. 36, 38</i></p>
<p>28</p>  	<p>Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS)</p> <p>“We reiterate our strong political commitment to the timely and effective implementation of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) / G20 Inclusive Framework Two-Pillar Solution, to address the tax challenges arising from globalisation and the digitalisation of the economy with a view to bringing the new rules into effect at the global level. We will continue to provide support to developing countries for the implementation of this historic agreement.”</p> <p><i>Elmau 2022 Leaders’ Communiqué, p. 9</i></p>
<p>29</p> 	<p>Beneficial Ownership Transparency</p> <p>“In order to defend the integrity and transparency of democratic systems, we will continue to step up our fight against corruption in all relevant bodies, and accelerate work on implementing and strengthening our beneficial ownership transparency registers, including by improving their accuracy, adequacy, and timeliness. In this regard, we also welcome the recently strengthened standards on beneficial ownership transparency of legal persons by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and look forward to their swift implementation. To hold kleptocrats, criminals and their enablers to account globally, we will broaden our global fight against cross-border corruption, including by supporting African partners in setting up 15 additional beneficial ownership registers.”</p> <p><i>Elmau 2022 Leaders’ Communiqué, pp. 25f</i></p>
<p>30</p> 	<p>Asset Recovery</p> <p>“We will promote the effective implementation of the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), as well as other key international instruments such as the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and will promote full participation in their respective review mechanisms.”</p> <p>“Reaffirming that strengthening international cooperation among law enforcement agencies is a global imperative to effectively combat transnational corruption and to facilitate effective recovery of stolen assets, their disposal and social re-use, we will carry on making efforts through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Continuing to promote efficient and effective means for providing mutual legal assistance (MLA) and extradition of persons for corruption offences, consistent with applicable domestic and international instruments, while respecting the principle of the rule of law and the protection of human rights. (b) With a view to facilitating MLA requests and other forms of international cooperation, promoting dialogue among practitioners which are particularly valuable in investigations of corruption, and coordination and cooperation on asset recovery through interagency networks, including regional networks where appropriate. (c) Following up on asset recovery efforts of Arab countries and, applying the lessons learned in this effort to address global needs. In this regard, we will focus on promoting practical cooperation and engage financial centers in Asia and other parts of the world. In this context, we welcome proposals for a Global Asset Recovery Forum to be held in 2017, co-hosted by the United States and United Kingdom, with support from the joint World Bank and UNODC Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative (StAR), which will focus on assistance to Nigeria, Ukraine, Tunisia and Sri Lanka. (...)” <p><i>Ise Shima 2016, Leaders’ Declaration and G7 Action to Fight Corruption, Section 2 “Strengthening law Enforcement Cooperation on Corruption”, paragraphs 1 to 4.</i></p>

COMMITMENT	
VIII - PEACE and SECURITY	
31  	Maritime Security in Africa <p>“Support maritime security capacity development in Africa and improve the operational effectiveness and response time of littoral states and regional organizations in maritime domain awareness and sovereignty protection.”</p> <p><i>Kananaskis 2002, G8 Africa Action Plan;</i> <i>Sea Island 2004, 9; Heiligendamm 2007, paras. 40, 42;</i> <i>L'Aquila 2009, para. 129;</i> <i>Muskoka 2010, Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, Annex II/II</i></p>
32  	Women, Peace and Security <p>“We...remain committed to supporting efforts by other countries, both financially and technically to establish and implement National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security or similar gender-equality related strategies.”</p> <p><i>Ise-Shima 2016, G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, p. 14</i></p>
33  	Crises and Conflicts in Africa <p>“Our goal is indeed to strengthen cooperation and dialogue with African countries and regional organizations to develop African capacity in order to better prevent, respond to and manage crises and conflicts, as regards the relevant goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.”</p> <p><i>Taormina 2017, Leaders' Communiqué, para. 26</i></p>
IX - ENVIRONMENT and ENERGY	
34   	Biodiversity <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “We...commit to the global mission to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030.” 2. “We commit to champion ambitious and effective global biodiversity targets, including conserving or protecting at least 30 per cent of global land and at least 30 per cent of the global ocean by 2030.” 3. “Committing to increase finance for nature-based solutions through to 2025.” 4. “Supporting agreement and delivery of targets to prevent loss, fragmentation and degradation of ecosystems to restore significant areas of degraded and converted ecosystems.” <p><i>Carbis Bay 2021, G7 Summit Communiqué (Annex of the G7 2030 Nature Compact), para. 43</i></p>
35   	Climate Risk Insurance <p>“We will intensify our support particularly for vulnerable countries' own efforts to manage climate change related disaster risk and to build resilience. We will aim to increase by up to 400 million the number of people in the most vulnerable developing countries who have access to direct or indirect insurance coverage against the negative impact of climate change related hazards by 2020 and support the development of early warning systems in the most vulnerable countries. To do so we will learn from and build on already existing risk insurance facilities such as the African Risk Capacity, the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility and other efforts to develop insurance solutions and markets in vulnerable regions, including in small islands developing states, Africa, Asia and Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean.”</p> <p><i>Elmau 2015, Leaders' Declaration G7 Summit, p. 13, para. A;</i> <i>Carbis Bay 2021, G7 Summit Communiqué, para. 41</i></p>

COMMITMENT	
<p>36</p> 	<p>Marine litter</p> <p>“The G7 commits to priority actions and solutions to combat marine litter as set out in the annex, stressing the need to address land- and sea-based sources, removal actions, as well as education, research and outreach.”</p> <p><i>Elmau 2015, Leaders’ Declaration G7 Summit, p. 14 (see also Annex, pp. 8-9)</i></p> <p>“We commit to fight plastic pollution worldwide by committing to the rapid progression of negotiations towards an internationally legally binding instrument initiated under the UNEA 5.2 resolution 5/14. To this end, we endorse the G7 Ocean Deal and ask Environment Ministers to report back on progress by the end of the year.”</p> <p><i>Elmau 2022 Leaders’ Communiqué, p. 7</i></p>
<p>37</p>  	<p>Fossil Fuel</p> <p>“We will phase out new direct government support for international carbon-intensive fossil fuel energy as soon as possible, with limited exceptions consistent with an ambitious climate neutrality pathway, the Paris Agreement, 1.5°C goal and best available science (...) We commit now to an end to new direct government support for unabated international thermal coal power generation by the end of 2021, including through Official Development Assistance, export finance, investment, and financial and trade promotion support (...) we reaffirm our existing commitment to eliminating inefficient fossil fuels subsidies by 2025.”</p> <p><i>Carbis Bay 2021, G7 Summit Communiqué, para. 38 & 39</i></p>
<p>38</p>  	<p>Climate Finance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “We commit to each increase and improve our overall international public climate finance contributions for this period... (through to 2025)” 2. “[this] includes more finance contributing to adaptation and resilience, disaster risk and insurance...” 3. “(...) the G7 commits to leverage different types of blended finance vehicles including through our greater strategic approach to development finance, greater collaboration between our DFIs and billions worth of planned commitments towards CIF and Green Climate Fund, all of which will mobilise billions more in private finance. We commit to establishing the necessary market infrastructure for private finance to support and incentivise the net zero transition. (...)” 4. “we will develop gender-responsive approaches to climate and nature financing, investment and policies, so that women and girls can participate fully in the future green economy.” <p><i>Carbis Bay 2021, G7 Summit Communiqué, paras 40 & 41</i></p> <p>“We renew our strong commitment and will intensify our efforts to delivering on the collective USD 100 billion climate finance mobilisation goal as soon as possible and through to 2025. (...) We commit to working alongside others towards the implementation of the Glasgow Climate Pact’s call to collectively at least double the provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing countries from 2019 levels by 2025.”</p> <p><i>Elmau 2022 Leaders’ Communiqué, p.3</i></p>
<p>39</p>   	<p>Just Energy Transition Partnerships</p> <p>“We will support partners in developing countries and emerging markets to also make their just transitions to clean energy through ambitious new development partnerships and accelerating access to financing, including through Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs), supported by the G7 Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII).”</p> <p><i>Elmau 2022 Leaders’ Communiqué, pp. 5</i></p>

COMMITMENT	
X – HUMAN MOBILITY	
<p>40</p>   	<p>Migration and refugees</p> <p>“We commit to increase global assistance to meet immediate and longer-term needs of refugees and other displaced persons as well as their host communities, via humanitarian, financial, and development assistance, cooperation... (We recognize ...migration management, and) ...we commit to strengthen our development cooperation with our partner countries, with special attention to African, Middle East and neighbouring countries of origin and transit.”</p> <p><i>Ise-Shima 2016, G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, p. 18</i></p>
<p>41</p>   	<p>Drivers of migration</p> <p>“We agree to establish partnerships to help countries create the conditions within their own borders that address the drivers of migration, as this is the best long-term solution to these challenges...we will safeguard the value of the positive aspects of a safe, orderly and regular migration.”</p> <p><i>Taormina 2017, Leaders’ Communiqué, para. 25</i></p>

Annex B List of Abbreviations

2P2M	Resilience and Food Security for Women through Production, Productivity and Markets in Mauritania
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
AFD	French Development Agency
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFRISTAT	L'Observatoire Economique et Statistique d'Afrique Subsaharienne
AgDiv	Agriculture Diversification Activity
AICS	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation
APCC	Appels à projet crise et sortie de crise
ATVET4W	Agricultural Technical Vocational Education and Training for Women
AU	African Union
AWG	G7 Accountability Working Group
BHA	USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance
BMGF	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
BSGI	Black Sea Grain Initiative
CAD	Canadian dollar
CAR	Central African Republic
CASA	Commercial Agriculture for Smallholders and Agribusiness
CATS	Collaboration Against Trafficking and Smuggling
CDCS	Centre de crise et de soutien of the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CHF	Swiss franc
CIHEAM	International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies
CILSS	Permanent Interstate Committee for drought control in the Sahel
COP27	27 th session of the Conference of the Parties
CRS	OECD's Creditor Reporting System
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSSF	Conflict, Stability and Security Fund
CVA	Cash and Voucher Assistance
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECE	Early childhood education
ECOWAP	Economic Community of West Africa Agricultural Policy
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECW	Education Cannot Wait
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
FAP	French Food Assistance Program
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAO SOFI	FAO's "The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World" Report
FARM	Food and Agriculture Resilience Mission
FSWG	G7 Food Security Working Group
FiF	Feed the Future
FY	Fiscal Year / Financial Year
G7	Group of Seven
G8	Group of Eight
G20	Group of Twenty
GAC	Global Affairs Canada
GAFS	Global Alliance for Food Security
GAFSF	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program

GAP III	Third Gender Action Plan
GBP	British pound sterling
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCRG	United Nations Global Crisis Response Group
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	German Corporation for International Cooperation
GmBS	Gender makes Business Sense
GNAFC	Global Network Against Food Crises
GNR	Global Nutrition Report
HDP	Humanitarian, Development and Peace
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICN	International Conference on Nutrition
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Center
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IRCC	Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
ISIS	Islamic State
JCEP	Jordan Compact Education Programme
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JPY	Japanese yen
KfW	German KfW Development Bank
LGBTIQ+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, and queer
MAECI	Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
MCDP II	First 1000 Most Critical Days Program
MDD-W	Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
MT	Metric Tons
N4G	Nutrition for Growth
NDICI-Global Europe	Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument
NFE	Non-formal education
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OCHA/FTS	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs / Financial Tracking Service
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPT	Occupied Palestinian Territories
PAFDA	Projet d'Appui au Développement des Filières Agricoles
PARSA	Projet d'appui à la relance du secteur Agricole
PGRT	Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust
PPEPP	Pathways to Prosperity for Extremely Poor People in Bangladesh
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PPR	Prevention, Preparedness and Response
PREGEC	Prévention et Gestion des Crises Alimentaires au Sahel et en Afrique de l'Ouest / Prevention and management of food crisis in Sahel and West Africa
PRIMA	Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area
PRM	The US Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration

RAI	Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems
RBA	Rome-Based Agencies
REC	Refugee Education Council
RFSR / RRSA	Regional Food Security Reserve
RPCA	Réseau de prévention des crises alimentaires / Food crisis prevention network
S2P	Space to Place
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SESU	State Emergency Service of Ukraine
SFD	Social Fund for Development
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SHEP	Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment & Promotion
SHOCARR	Supporting Humanitarian Operations in CAR and the Region
SIFA	Skills Initiative for Africa
SLP	Self-Learning Programme
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region
SOCODEVI	Société de coopération pour le développement international
SODDA	Suivi des Objectifs du Développement Durable en Afrique
SREP	Smallholder Resilience Enhancement Project
SSAR	Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
SVC	Strengthening Value Chains
TCN	Third Country National
TFL	Together for Learning
TICAD 8	Eighth Tokyo International Conference on African Development
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States dollar
USDA-ARS	US Department of Agriculture-Agricultural Research Service
VACS	Vision for Adapted Crops and Soils
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure
VHR	Voluntary Humanitarian Return
WAEMU	West-African Economic and Monetary Union
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WEE	Women's Economic and Empowerment
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WHR	World Bank's Window for Host Communities and Refugees
WTO	World Trade Organization

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