

Framework Programme on Strategic Sector Cooperation
with Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries and its agencies (2023-2026)
DRAFT Framework Programme Document

Cover page (*)

1. Introduction	2
2. Context and strategic considerations and justification.....	3
3. Framework programme objectives and Theory of Change	10
4. Results framework.....	11
5. Emerging project portfolio: Context and design features	11
6. Budget	18
7. Governance and management arrangements	18
8. Financial management, planning and reporting.....	19
9. Monitoring, learning, and risk management.....	20

Abbreviations

AMG	Aid Management Guidelines
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
ASF	African Swine Fever
DFC	Danida Fellowship Centre
DMDP	Danida Market Deveopment Partnerships
DSIF	Danish Sustainable Infrastructure Finance
EKF	Eksport Kredit Fonden
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBO	Food business operators
FP	Framework Programme
GHG	Greenhouse Gasses
GP	Guiding Principles (SSC's)
HRBA	Human Rights-based Approach
ICARS	International Centre for Antimicrobial Resistance Solutions
IFU	Investment Fund for Developing Countries
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MFAF	Danish Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OIE	World Organisation for Animal health
PANT	Participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency
PMG	Programme Management Group
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMG	Strategic Management Group
SSC	Strategic Sector Cooperation
UNFSS	United Nations Forum on Sustainability Standards

1. Introduction

This document outlines the Framework Programme (FP) with the Danish Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries (MFAF) and its agencies under the Strategic Sector Cooperation (SSC), an instrument launched in 2015 for engaging Danish authorities in cooperation with partner authorities in developing countries to improve framework conditions for a green, inclusive transition and key development priorities.

The FP covers the period 2023-2026, with a budget of DKK 97 million, and is the first FP with the MFAF under the 2021 SSC guidelines, replacing single-project agreements between Danish authorities and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) with 4-year strategic framework agreements.

Guided by the Danish Government's policies, *The World We Share*, Long-term Strategy for Global Climate Action, and Action Plan for Economic Diplomacy, the FP focusses the partnerships on green transition challenges in up to 9 countries, targeting areas where MFAF through its core competencies (Box 1) can contribute to important positive change.

Also, in follow-up to the 2021 SSC guidelines, the FP has distinct focus on Denmark's green diplomacy efforts and bilateral relations – and promotes the Danish private sector's engagement in dialogue, solutions, and investments within green and sustainable food production and systems.

Finally, the FP comes at a time with increasing food insecurity and pressure on the global food supply chains. There is a need for more stable and sustainable food systems to secure food security globally and strengthen the green transition of the global agricultural production.

Building on results from MFAF's existing projects with ensuring strong food safety systems, the FP will during the period increasingly focus on areas that directly promote and establish the building blocks for the green transition in food production, such as (i) reduction of food loss and food waste, incl. effective food safety, quality control systems, hygiene and proper feed and animal health management, (ii) agroecology and organic production methods, including a stronger foundation for such in form of a credible and effective government system for food, feed and veterinary control, and (iii) One Health, incl. animal health and fight against antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

The FP document describes the focus, guiding considerations, and management mechanisms for the programme and will be the basis of an agreement between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries and its agencies (2023-2026). It will include up to 9 projects (listed in Table 1), where 6 of them are on-going (in various phases), and three are new projects to be developed and detailed during the program period. [As a framework programme, the document does not describe the 9 individual projects in detail.]

2. Context and strategic considerations and justification

2.1 Global context of greening food production - Danish priorities and role of SSC

The FP starts from the continuing global pressures to scale up food production - and the huge social and economic importance of food production in developing countries. By 2050, the world's population has grown to 10 billion, the majority residing in developing countries, with 1 billion people starving. As such, by 2050 food demand is set to grow by 60%, and production of meat by 70% and dairy by 55%¹. Food production also impacts significantly on food security and poverty, as typically 80% of the poor depend on agriculture for basic nutrition, incomes, and jobs. Moreover, in some developing countries, agriculture and food production deliver more than 25% of GDP and contributes significantly to foreign exchange earnings and tax revenues.

But food production systems have major damaging effects on the climate and environment. Notably, food production accounts for one-third of CO₂ emissions and 80% of biodiversity loss, and it drives the overuse of ever more scarce natural resources, including forests, water, flora, fauna, fish, minerals, and soils. With increasing intensification of agriculture and food production, use of pesticides and fertilizers have increased significantly – by as much as 1/3-1/2 per hectare of cropland the past two decades (UNEP, 2021). Livestock production uses ever higher quantities of concentrated feeds, pharmaceuticals, and vaccines.

The FP targets select aspects of these climate, environmental, and health effects of agriculture and food production in developing countries which MFAF's core competencies (Box 1) particularly can contribute to improve, as outlined next:

First, food loss and waste are major environmental problems – covering 1/3 of global food production, or 1.3 billion tons². This reflects, in many developing countries, inefficient food production and smallholder farms with poor access to safe production methods, feed, collection, cold chain infrastructure, and knowledge of efficient methods. Yet, food produced to be discarded means unnecessary use of natural resources, pollution, and GHG emissions to which 8% comes from food loss and waste. The potential benefits to the environment and climate from reducing food loss and waste are significant; for instance, reducing global food loss and waste by 1/4 could reduce the land use gap by 27% and the GHG mitigation gap by 15%.³

Box 1: MFAF core competencies mobilized under the FP:

- (i) Reduction of food loss and food waste, incl. effective food safety, control systems, hygiene and proper feed and animal health management
- (ii) Agroecology, including developing its foundation in form of a credible and effective government system for food, feed, animal health and veterinary control
- (iii) Systems for ensuring “One Health” approach, incl. animal health and antimicrobial resistance

To be effective, strategies for reducing food loss and waste must include effective food safety and animal health control systems. Other components are also needed - but food safety and animal health affects food loss and waste directly: Safe feed management and control reduce waste, increase feed

¹ UNEP, 2021, <https://www.unep.org/resources/report/environmental-and-health-impacts-pesticides-and-fertilizers-and-ways-minimizing>

² Food and Agriculture Organization, <https://www.fao.org/food-loss-and-food-waste/flw-data>

³ World Resources Institute, 2019, <https://www.wri.org/research/creating-sustainable-food-future>

efficiency, lower methane gas emissions produced by animals, and reduce overgrazing of land and loss of animals from poor health. This is achieved through control systems that identify mishandling and storage problems in production and value chains and monitor animal health and welfare. Here MFAF's core competence on food safety, control systems, hygiene and proper feed and animal health management can contribute importantly to greening food production in developing countries.

Second, residues from pesticide and fertilizers have become pervasive in the environment - with significant risks for human health. In many developing countries, extensive over-fertilization is destroying ecosystem health. Excess nitrogen and phosphorus levels are the main causes of the serious problems of eutrophication of many freshwater and coastal systems and the pollution of surface and groundwater, soil and air. Fertilizer use also leads to GHG emissions during production, transport, and use. This has led to calls for fundamental shifts in agriculture food production methods, with ecosystem-based and organic methods highlighted as one of the important pathways to work towards (UNEP, 2021). MFAF's competencies in agroecology and organic methods can help importantly in such shifts.

To ensure expected impacts, the introduction of organic methods and agroecology must focus both on standards, knowledge dissemination, and control systems. As UNEP notes, key elements include setting and enforcing standards and certification procedures, as well as providing and sharing knowledge with farmers and private sector actors in the value chain. In addition, it is key to include building effective and credible food, feed and veterinary control systems to ensure standards are adequately implemented, through adequate systems and procedures for controls and inspections at central and local levels. Hence, developing effective systems of control for food, feed, and animal safety are critical building-blocks of promoting the green transition. In some contexts, an initial focus in partnerships on developing such effective control systems can serve as gate-breaker for dialogue on more ambitious greening efforts in a country's food production sector. MFAF's competencies in ensuring credible and effective government system for food, feed, animal health and veterinary control can add important value here.

Third, food production is important to avoid spreading zoonotic diseases and Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) when microbes sharing eco-systems infect both animals and humans and spread and contaminate the food chain. AMR is recognized as a major global threat to human and animal health, with implications for food safety, food security, production losses - and protecting incomes of millions of farming households. This underscores the significance of the FP's focus on the One Health approach where MFAF contributes with strong Danish knowledge on systems and approaches on food safety and hygiene, control of zoonoses, and combatting antimicrobial resistance.

The poor and vulnerable are significantly affected by effects of food loss and waste, unsafe food and pollution, and zoonotic diseases. As annex 1 shows, all partner countries have significant numbers of poor and vulnerable people, some with poverty levels reaching one- to two-fifths of the population (Kenya, Nigeria, India according to the World Bank). Since the majority of poor people depend on agriculture and food production as primary income source, high levels of food loss and waste and pollution detract directly from the critical poverty dimension that concerns the basic resources that permit them to maintain their basic standard of living. Moreover, the Covid-19 pandemic is estimated to have

pushed hundreds of million into extreme poverty, highlighting the role of addressing zoonotic diseases for any aim to “Leave no-one Behind”.

The FP’s initiatives to improve legislative and institutional framework for “greener” food production may not directly target the poor, but such improvements will influence the overall framework conditions and create a more level playing field by creating transparent and clear regulations. It will have important effect on aspects of poor people’s opportunities, choice, and ability for voice and influence. As such, the poor and vulnerable - with weak resources and powers - depend the most on fair, rules-based and effective public systems to ensure compliance and respect for standards and rights. In addition, the FP helps protect their resources, incomes and resilience by improving production efficiency and quality, food loss and waste, and animal health. As the World Bank highlights, reducing food loss and waste improves food security by increasing food supply and thus affordability, without increasing production and stressing natural resources⁴. Since socio-economic structures and linkages of the poor in value-chains vary by country, the FP will address poverty based on the individual projects, using a multidimensional poverty perspective and ensuring a focus on do-no-harm.

The FP is guided by the Danish Government’s ambitions to engage in the green transition and One Health approach in the food and agriculture production of developing countries. As such, it implements priorities of the Strategy for Development Cooperation, *The World We Share*, to support climate adapted agriculture, sustainable food production systems, agro-ecological value-chains, and prevent food loss and food waste to improve resilience, food security, and employment. The FP follows the Climate Action Strategy’s commitment for Denmark to cooperate with other countries to make global sustainable food value-chains more sustainable, emphasizing nitrogen management, food loss and food waste, and sustainable food production. Finally, it supports the Action Plan for Economic Diplomacy’s aim to increase SSC’s commercial effects in food clusters like agroecology, climate change adaptation in agriculture, and sustainable food production.

The FP delivers on Government’s intention for SSC to be a core instrument in achieving its priorities on the green transition - and to engage the Danish private sector in green solutions and investments. In line with the strategy, the FP focusses the SSC on greening of food production and AMR, where Denmark – through MFAF’s core competencies, the private sector, NGOs, green investors – is well placed to promote change by contributing with special knowledge and technology. It directly aligns with SSC’s focus on delivering on the Paris Agreement and the SDGs by promoting a socially just green transition, and sustainable growth and resilient development in the partner countries.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set the global framework that guides the FP. The FP directly targets SDGs 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and SDG 13 (Climate Action), but also SDGs 1 (Poverty Reduction), 2 (Zero Hunger), and 3 (Good health and well-being) SDG 8 (Decent work). For instance, SDG 12 targets reducing global food waste and food losses along the production chain, SDG 2 ensuring access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, to safe food, SDG 3 ensuring healthy lives, including reduction of the number of illnesses and deaths related to, e.g., chemicals and contamination, SDG 8 decent work and economic growth, with a particular focus

⁴ World Bank, 2020, <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/34521>

on reducing the economic costs related to increased antimicrobial resistance and SDG 12 ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

2.2 MFAF - international strategy and core competences

The FP is part of MFAF's overall international engagement, which contributes to the Danish Government's green priorities and the green transition, including Denmark's overall climate goals and the goals in the Global Climate Action Plan. As such, the FP follows from MFAF's international strategy (Box 2), highlighting its role in contributing to the UN SDGs and climate goals in the Paris Agreement to promote a more climate-friendly and sustainable development in the world.

The FP is a step-up in MFAF's increased engagement with MFA in recent years, which under the FP will be more strategic and further systematized and concretized, and reinforced with MFAF's other international engagements, including Food Agriculture Organizations (FAO), Danish lead on United Nations Food System Summit (UNFSS), International Centre for

Box 2: The MFAF international strategy's three focus areas:

- 1) EU cooperation covering participation in EU Council meetings- and working groups and securing Danish interests in the common agricultural and food policy, including under the auspices of the European Parliament and the Commission;
- 2) Global cooperation covering participation in multilateral organizations and other international fora, in particular FAO, OECD, OIE, WTO, CODEX Alimentarius and the Nordic Council of Ministers, and negotiations under multilateral agreements, follow-up to the UN Food Systems Summit and hosting an annual World Food Summit etc. and
- 3) Bilateral activities covering export promotion, sector counselors and sector experts, strategic partnerships and MoUs, SSC and other bilateral partnerships, action plan for export from Danish food and agricultural sector

Antimicrobial Resistance Solutions (ICARS) on One Health and Agriculture Mission for Climate.

The FP is the main instrument for MFAF's ambition – in line with Government priorities - to mobilize its core competencies and capacities to tackle food production and AMR challenges in strategic partner countries where it can contribute to relevant improvements.

Besides knowledge-sharing and capacity-building within core competencies, MFAF can contribute in a variety of ways: By facilitating contact to the Danish knowledge base with innovative green technologies relevant to all stages of value chains in the food cluster; Sharing lessons and approaches on the Danish collaborative model, where public and private sector partners work together to achieve high safety standards – and in turn promoting a strong Danish brand internationally; Sharing lessons/models on public private partnership (PPP), an important instrument in MFAF's toolbox, where Denmark has well-recognised experience (such as Wholegrain partnership, Salt partnership and Food Partnership for health and climate).

Denmark has one of the most innovative agricultural and food sectors in the world and is a society with a very high support among both public and private to the green agenda. MFAF therefore experiences a great interest in Danish green and innovative solutions and know-how and MFAF has good experience

on showcasing the best cases from the Danish model with potential positive synergies created to SSC-projects.

2.3 Results and lessons from previous phases

MFAF's overarching achievements from the previous SSC work is the productive partnerships on effective food, feed, and animal health management established. These are key foundations for the next step of working with the authorities to green the food production systems. Box 3 highlights a few concrete examples of important results from MFAF's SSC projects.

Key results to build on also include partners' readiness to reform and learn from Danish approaches for greener solutions, through showcasing the Danish model of collaboration across authorities, industry, universities and public sector, and the transparency and information sharing across the entire food production systems. The SSC has proved able to bring different authorities in the partner country together for intergovernmental collaboration, which would not have happened without. A key lesson is the need to adapt during implementation, since political agendas and needs change, often in response to lessons, and accommodating changes often leads to greater engagement from partners.

Box 3: MFAF specific results examples:

- MFAF's SSC project in Kenya resulted in clear direction to the Kenyan authorities to cooperate amongst the different authorities involved in the food safety to modernize Kenya's control system, based on risk assessments, and effective inspection, resulting in adaptation of the principles for the official control of food, animal health and plant health in the Kenyan Parliament.
- In Vietnam, the MFAF's first SSC project phase led to the country being one of the first in Asia to introduce rules on prescription obligation on veterinary medicine aiming to control the use of antibiotics in veterinary animal husbandry more carefully to limit the appearance and spread of drug resistance.

2.4 Alignment with SSC's principles and global results

The FP is designed to align with SSC's Guiding Principles (GP), including its global vision to promote a socially just green transition and to contribute to sustainable growth and resilient development for people in partner countries. The FP's objective supports **SSC's global intermediate objective**, through its focus on improving food production systems' green transition and reduced climate effects through stronger legislative frameworks and institutional capacity of partner authorities.

In line with the GP, the FP focusses on **areas where Denmark has special strengths** and shows international best practice, by building on MFAF's core competencies in agroecology, food loss and waste, animal health and the One Health approach. Moreover, the FP works towards three programmatic outcomes (specified in section 3) which flow directly from SSC's global results framework and reflect areas where MFAF is best placed to contribute to results in partner authority legislative and capacity development, climate diplomacy and bilateral relations, and Danish private engagement - all focused on the greening of food production systems and ensuring the One Health approach.

The FP addresses **SSC's Outcome 1** (strengthening partner authorities' capacity to develop and implement conducive legislative and institutional mechanisms for the green transition), through projects selected 1) to ensure relevancy of MFAF's core competencies for contributing to significant change in the country context for greening food production systems and ensuring the One Health approach, and

2) partner authorities with core mandates for maintaining the institutional frameworks for food production systems and greening of these; with clear priorities for the greening food production systems; and showing clear demand for MFAF's support and collaboration. The projects are the FP's foundation.

The FP addresses **SSC's Outcome 2** (climate ambitions and the green transition via bilateral relations and green diplomacy), by ensuring the projects feed into initiatives by Embassies and MFAF under Denmark's overall bilateral and climate diplomacy and agendas on greening global food production and fighting AMR. Annex 1 highlights how the FP is part of Denmark's wider priorities and engagements at country level. To this end, the FP will actively ensure sharing of knowledge, networks, results and lessons gained through collaboration with partner authorities and in the food production sectors. Embassies and sector counsellors will have the main roles in ensuring transfers of knowledge and relations. The Embassy and SSC initiatives supporting outcome 2 will be reflected in Embassy- and project work plans.

The FP addresses **SSC's Outcome 3** (Danish private sector's engagement in sustainable and green solutions and investments), first, by promoting framework and market conditions that enable a level-playing field in markets for "green" solutions in food production sectors where Danish firms can offer best-practice solutions. Second, the FP will actively promote country-level dialogue, networking, and sharing of knowledge, opportunities, and lessons between the SSC, Danish firms and business associations, and relevant other MFA/Embassy management engagements linked to greening of food production systems. Sector counsellors will be anchor-points for such transfer of knowledge and opportunities between projects, Embassies, Trade Council, and other engagements and business- and development cooperation instruments (for instance, DSIF, DMDP, IFU, etc.). Initiatives to support Outcome 3 will be reflected in project- and Embassy work plans.

2.5 Alignment with Danish cross-cutting priorities and aid effectiveness

The FP will integrate a focus on **poverty** in all projects, using the multidimensional poverty concept and ensuring "leave-no-one behind"; poverty linkages will be assessed and described in the project documents. The FP will address **the human rights-based approach** by MFAF considering integration of the principles of participation, accountability, transparency, and non-discrimination ("PANT" principles) in inputs provided to partners on strengthening legal frameworks and institutional management systems for greening of food production. This will consider the rights of the poor and marginalized population who typically suffer the most direct and highest costs from pollution and food loss and waste.

Similarly, MFAF will integrate **gender** concerns in the inputs and dialogue with partners. Gender issues are paramount in food production systems, women often making up the majority labourers in agriculture and on factory floors. MFAF's approach to mainstreaming of human rights and gender will be based on MFA's tools and principles. MFAF will upgrade the technical competencies of all relevant staff on rights and gender issues and integrate simple steps in project preparation and implementation processes to ensure consideration of these issues. Future project documents will have sections to describe the approach to gender and HRBA.

Aid effectiveness of the FP is promoted by projects' direct focus on strengthening national legislative and institutional systems, ensuring country leadership. Moreover, all projects are based on partner authorities' demands and ownership. The project work plans and engagement by MFAF's experts will be

based on partners' needs and requests. MFAF will ensure dialogue, agreement, and transparency on plans and inputs to ensure projects are based on accountability and mutual trust.

3. Framework programme objectives and Theory of Change

The FP's **objective** is:

- Food production systems moved forward on the green transition and reducing climate effects through stronger legislative frameworks and institutional capacity of partner authorities to address (i) food loss and waste, incl. food and feed safety and hygiene (ii) promote agroecology and organic production methods, including developing its foundation in form of a credible and effective government system for food, feed, animal health and veterinary control, and (iii) One Health, including AMR and animal health

MFAF and Danish embassies will work towards the FP objective by following the below Theory of Change:

- **If the** MFAF successfully identifies strategic partner authorities recognizing the need to work towards a green transition of the food and agriculture sectors, but with regulatory and institutional capacity weaknesses that hamper them in leading such transitions;
- **And if** MFAF's core competencies are relevant to address the specific sector challenges for food production's green transition in the countries, including food loss and waste, organic production, food and feed safety and hygiene as well as animal health in a One Health perspective;
- **And if** MFAF and such partner authorities with adequate demand and readiness to effect change agree to establish a collaboration based on MFAF's core competencies;
- **And if the** MFAF supports the partner authorities develop practices, legislation and implementation schemes as well as transfer knowledge and assist in strengthening of the institutional framework conditions through systematic and proven approaches to capacity development;
- **And if the** MFAF ensures adequate monitoring and learning-based adaptation during implementation;
- **Then** the MFAF will have contributed importantly to strengthened legislative and institutional frameworks for a green and sustainable food production in the partner country, including introducing and improving the prerequisite requirements for reducing food and feed loss and waste;
- **And if the** MFAF, MFA/Embassies, Trade Council, and sector councillors collaborate and share knowledge and networks on green market issues and opportunities for green commercial solutions in food production in the countries
- **Then the FP** enables increased bilateral private sector cooperation and promotes public private partnerships (PPP) and expansion of Danish green solutions and investments in food production sectors;
- **And if the** MFAF, MFA/Embassies and sector councillors collaborate to share learning, networks, and knowledge on key "greening" issues in food production based on the projects

- **And if** MFA/Embassies take action to leverage sector collaboration to the political dialogues
- **Then the FP** will have strengthened the bilateral green diplomatic relations in strategic areas of food and agriculture; and
- **Then** the MFAF will have contributed the development of climate friendly and sustainable policies together with the partner countries to enable a green transition of food systems;
- **Resulting** in more climate-friendly and sustainable food system transition in strategic partner countries through a holistic value chain approach.

The main **critical assumptions** include that partner authorities' political and institutional commitment to agreed reform processes is maintained during the FP; and that basic market conditions in countries are conducive to Danish private sector actors also in areas not controlled by legal and institutional systems.

4. Results framework

Monitoring and reporting of the FP will be based on the results framework below. In addition, outcome harvesting will be carried out in the second year of the FP to capture wider results on greening of food production, bilateral relations and climate diplomacy, green commercial effects, and poverty. The proposed targets are preliminary and will be revisited based on final project designs and discussed in the PMG and approved by the first SMG after FP approval. Moreover they will be reviewed in the mid-term review of the program.

Project/Programme			
Project/Programme Objective		Food production systems moved forward on the green transition and reducing climate effects through stronger legislative frameworks and institutional capacity of partner authorities to address (i) food loss and waste, incl. food and feed safety and hygiene (ii) promote organic production, and (iii) one-health, including AMR and animal health	
Outcome (1)		Improved conditions for the green transition and reduced climate effects of food production systems, through stronger legislative frameworks and institutional capacity of partner authorities to (i) address food loss and waste, incl. food and feed safety and hygiene (ii) promote organic production, and (iii) ensure one-health, including AMR and animal health.	
Outcome indicator		Number of regulatory and institutional system improvements critical for the green transition of food production systems and the One-Health approach	
Baseline	Year	2023	0
Target	Year	2026	20
Outcome (2)		More active and effective bilateral diplomatic engagement in support of the green transition.	
Outcome indicator		Number of Danish bilateral diplomatic initiatives that successfully use knowledge or networks linked to the FP's work on food production systems to promote international relations on climate and the green transition	
Baseline	Year	2023	0
Target	Year	2026	10
Outcome (3)		The Danish private sector's engagement in providing solutions and investments that promote the green transition in food systems facilitated effectively	
Outcome indicator		Number of additional initiatives by Danish business organizations or firms to provide green solutions or investments being associated with initiatives under the FP	
Baseline	Year	2023	0
Target	Year	2026	20
Output		Outputs to develop legislative frameworks and capacities of partner authorities to implement their mandates for greening food production delivered according to annual project plans under the FP	

Output indicator		Average annual progress on projects' annual work plans under the FP linked to capacity and legislative frameworks for greening food productions systems	
Baseline	Year	2023	25/50/75/100%
Target	Year 1	2024	25/50/75/100%
Target	Year 2	2025	25/50/75/100%
Target	Year 3	2026	25/50/75/100%
Output		Outputs to improve bilateral relations and climate diplomacy through greening of food production delivered according to Embassy and project plans	
Output indicator		Average annual progress on Embassies' and projects' annual work plans linked to the FP's contributions to bilateral and climate diplomacy	
Baseline	Year	2023	25/50/75/100%
Target	Year 1	2024	25/50/75/100%
Target	Year 2	2025	25/50/75/100%
Target	Year 3	2026	25/50/75/100%
Output		Initiatives linked to promoting private sector engagement in greening food production delivered according to annual plans	
Output indicator		Average annual progress on Embassies' and projects' annual work plans linked to the FP's initiatives on promoting the private sector's engagement in green solutions and investments in food production	
Baseline	Year	2023	25/50/75/100%
Target	Year 1	2024	25/50/75/100%
Target	Year 2	2025	25/50/75/100%
Target	Year 3	2026	25/50/75/100%

5. Emerging project portfolio: Context and design features

Overall, the FP is founded on a set of projects demanded by local partner governments and which all mobilize (one or more of) MFAP's core competencies (Box 1) to address relevant issues for greening food production and ensuring One Health approach in the local contexts. The projects will over the period evolve, as new phases and new projects develop, but they will have common features in terms of contexts and designs.

All SSC projects will be implemented in various phases including an inception phase to develop the full SSC project proposal, 1st phase with commencement of the collaboration, phase 2 for consolidation and further development of the collaboration and 3rd phase that concludes the collaboration, corresponding to 10 years engagement.⁵

Table 1 overleaf summarizes the individual projects and their status, which will be basis for the later development of phases/projects and eventual assessment and approval at project level based on the management mechanism described in section 7.

In accordance with the SSC guidelines, the below summarizes the project contexts and key design features. Annex 1 presents the individual project context and design summaries.

- **In all country contexts, food production and agriculture systems face critical challenges in the green transition and ensuring One Health**

⁵ SSC Manual for Administration Ch. 3.0

While countries in the FP vary in social and economic development, all have major agricultural and food production sectors facing direct negative effects from climate change, including extreme weather events, droughts, temperature change, with significant effects on crop and livestock production as well as livelihoods and resilience of communities (Annex 1). All face rising pressures for increasing food and agricultural production to meet demands from growing and wealthier populations, and challenges of soil degradation exacerbated by unsustainable farming methods through excess use of fertilizer and pesticides. Also, levels of food loss and waste are significant, even if exact estimates cannot be found. Hence, all need to shift to more efficient, sustainable and greener agricultural and food production systems, while the immediate entry-points vary: For instance, in Nigeria, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Kenya and India current opportunities exist to introduce more sustainable and climate friendly processes in the dairy value chain; in Vietnam, China, and Mexico possibilities exist to reduce environmental effects of vast pork productions.

- **In all cases, MFAF's core competencies are relevant for contributing to the strategies that effectively promote the green transition in the food production systems**

To most of the countries, strategies like agroecology, reducing food loss and waste, and efficiency enhancing innovations are relevant for addressing environmental and climate impacts of food production systems, and they are demanded by partners. In most on-going projects, the strategies are to promote the necessary conditions for greener food system, by improving food control systems, animal health, food safety and hygiene and One Health.

- **All projects are based on and respond on demands from local partners and all partner authorities are committed to reforms and collaboration on the green transition and One Health in the food and agriculture sectors**

Partner authorities are mostly ministries for agriculture, climate, and health, with core mandates and overarching responsibilities and instruments to ensure changes in the institutional frameworks. The authorities prioritize and effectively lead the relevant reform agendas which they are committed to forward, backed by political commitments. For instance, food safety in animal proteins such as pigs, bovine and dairy products are high political priorities, reducing chemicals, bacteria, toxins and antimicrobials in food products. While the authorities have weaknesses, all have the capacity to engage with the SSC and to ensure overall leadership and drive for the reforms. Six of the nine projects are on-going projects that build on results and well-established and tested collaboration from previous phases.

- **All projects align with Danish priorities for the countries and stem from requests and backing from Embassies**

Annex 1 highlights how all projects align with Embassy-led priorities and strategies for the countries and SSC's central role in delivering on these. Embassies are involved in identifying and planning the projects, which they treat as integral part of key official Danish activities in the countries. The projects form part of the Embassies work programme and to the Embassy management play an active role in the project's management. All Sector Councillors are part of the integrated embassy staff. Projects support strategic priorities, such as Denmark's strategic partnership agreements with Indonesia, China, and Mexico, and

the expected Green Strategic Partnership with Vietnam, and underscore the roles of Embassies in Kenya, China, Mexico, Indonesia and Vietnam as “climate front posts”.

- **Denmark has substantial engagements and interests in the countries that provide synergies, including development cooperation and climate diplomacy.**

All projects will complement and provide synergies with other Danish engagements in the countries, led by the Embassies, including development cooperation, climate diplomacy, and Danish green commercial initiatives. Annex 1 indicates opportunities with other Danish instruments such as other DMDP, SSC projects in other relevant sectors, research, Trade Council initiatives, and engagements/projects under the bilateral development cooperation. Synergies exist also through multilateral organizations and fora where Denmark participates actively. Experiences from previous SSC project shows, that new partnerships and projects can be created in the margin of the projects with strong assistance from the Embassies. This includes joint research projects as well as signing of MoUs in the area of one health on AMR with International Centre for Antimicrobial Resistance Solutions (ICARS) and DFC research projects. An example is the now concluded SSC project with the Colombian health and agriculture authorities, which led to a MoU signed with ICARS initiating three AMR projects in Colombia. Activities on zoonotic disease control resulted in a DANIDA research pilot project “Salmonella Control in the Colombian Pig Industry (SalPork)” aimed at accurately assessing Salmonella risks across the entire Colombian pork production chain. The project will determine how pork products contribute to human salmonellosis in Colombia and pilot-test potential Salmonella-reducing interventions.

- **There are important Danish commercial interests that can be promoted by collaboration on greening food systems and promoting One Health.**

There are significant Danish commercial interests in greening of food production clusters in all countries, which provide a platform for the projects to promote increased Danish private sector engagement in dialogue, solutions, and investments for greening of the sector. These include companies working within livestock-,dairy- pigs- and feed- production e.g. stable equipment, genetics for improvement of breeding animals, knowhow regarding animal management, feed ingredients for improvement of feed quality and shelf life, feed-probiotics for improvement of animal health and reduction of AMR, food ingrediency for healthy diet and improved shelf life, innovative food process equipment incl. cold chain and agricultural equipment for improving the a green and efficient production and related sub-sectors and adjacent sectors such as equipment for biogas solutions. All projects respond to opportunities for preparing market conditions for potential commercial collaboration through knowledge sharing, showcasing Danish green solutions and production methods, and demonstration of equipment in the food and agricultural sector. The SSC projects in all cases collaborate with Trade Council-driven initiatives to promote Danish green commercial opportunities in the countries.

Table 1: Projects under the SSC FP with MFAF

	Project title [<i>focus</i>]	Country	Phase (period)	Project objective	Partner authority	Thematic focus	Project document
1	Organic dairy production	Indonesia	Phase I (2021-2023)	Strengthen institutional capacity, including systems and processes in the organic dairy sector in Indonesia with a focus on implementation at both national and local level.	Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agroecology/organic dairy production through capacity development and strengthening processes and systems in the dairy sector New organic standards and organic production at national and local levels 	Available
	Organic dairy production	Indonesia	Phase II (2024-2026)	Strengthened implementation at national and local levels of systems and processes for organic production and prevention of food loss and waste in the whole value chain (tentative)	Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued focus on agroecology/organic dairy production through capacity development and strengthening processes and systems in the dairy sector and at national and local levels Possible expansion in focus to organic production of other foods than dairy and food loss and waste 	Submission for SMG Q3 2023
2	1) Efficient use of resources and reducing food loss and waste in the value chain from food production to consumption 2) Food safety improvement	China	Phase II (2021-2023)	1) To support China in achieving a more resource efficient food production and reducing food loss and waste in the food supply chain from 'farm to fork'. 2) To support Chinese authorities to achieve a safer food production, improve the food safety level and ensure public health.	1) Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences 2) State Administration of Market Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food safety as a prerequisite for reducing food loss and food waste Food loss and waste, animal health Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) 	Available
3	Resource efficient and climate considerate pork production	China	Phase III (2024-2026)	Reduced climate and environmental effects of pork production through strengthened regulatory and institutional capacity for management of feed and animal welfare	Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences State Administration of Market Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food safety for reducing food loss and waste Animal health, Antimicrobial resistance (AMR), zoonotic animal diseases, feed and manure management 	Submission for SMG Q3 2023
4	Food Safety in the Pork Value Chain	Vietnam	Phase II (2020-2023)	Improved food safety in the pork value chain in Vietnam through strengthened institutional capacity.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and feed safety for sustainable pork value chain through and greening of pork production 	Available
5	Transition towards a sustainable Pork Value Chain	Vietnam	Phase III (2024-2026)	Improved environmental sustainability of pork value production through strengthened institutional capacity for food safety management	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transition towards a sustainable pork value chain 	Submission for SMG Q3 2023
6	Greening of the Food System through prevention of food loss and waste by	Kenya	Phase III (2023-2025)	Minimized climate effects from the food and agricultural sector through strengthened institutional capacity and regulation for managing food and feed loss and waste and veterinary and phytosanitary standards	Ministry of Agriculture Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food loss and waste through control of food safety and quality Strengthen food, feed, veterinary and phytosanitary control for climate improvements 	Submission for SMG in 2023

	improving food quality and safety.						
7	Livestock Production	Nigeria	Phase I (2023-2025)	Green transition advanced in Nigeria's livestock production through strengthened institutional capacity for feed management and control, farm and animal registration and animal health	National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feed and animal health management and control for support to the green transition of livestock production 	Submission for SMG 2023
8	Dairy Production	Nigeria	Phase II (2026-2028)	Advancement in the green transition of Nigeria's dairy sector through strengthened institutional capacity for feed management and control, farm and animal registration, manure and sanitation management and food safety and hygiene	National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feed management and control, farm and animal registration, manure and sanitation management and food safety and hygiene in the value chain for the green transition of the dairying sector 	Submission for SMG Q3 2025
9	Veterinary and food safety in the pig production	Mexico	Phase II (2019-2023)	To strengthen animal health, food safety and public health including through improving the preparedness of the veterinary services in the handling of exotic diseases in Mexico.	Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal health for improved effectiveness and productivity of pig production 	Available
10	Veterinary and food safety, food loss and food waste, in pig production	Mexico	Phase III (2023-2025)	A more sustainable and climate friendly food- and agriculture production in Mexico through strengthened institutional capacity for managing food loss and waste in pork production	Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable, resource efficient and climate friendly food production to minimize food loss and waste in pig production 	Submission for SMG 2023
11	Green transition in the dairy value chain	Bangladesh	Inception (2023)	Improved conditions for a greener and climate-friendly dairy production through strengthened institutional capacity, systems and processes for food safety, food loss and waste in the dairy sector	Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (Potential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food safety and hygiene in the value chain for safe milk and dairy products Food loss and waste, cattle feed quality for a green transition of dairy production 	Inception PD developed in 2022
12	Green transition in the dairy value chain	Bangladesh	Phase I (2024-2026)	Improved conditions for a greener and climate-friendly dairy production through strengthened institutional capacity, systems and processes for food safety, food loss and waste in the dairy sector	Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (Potential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening institutional capacity to control and manage food safety and hygiene in the dairy value chain minimizing food loss and waste Improved feed quality to ensure healthy and nutritious feed 	Submission for SMG Q3 2023
13	Animal Husbandry and Dairy	India	Inception (2024)	A more resource efficient and climate-friendly animal husbandry and dairy production in India by supporting the institutional capacity development.	Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the green transition of the animal husbandry and dairying sector 	Inception PD developed in 2023
14	Animal Husbandry and Dairy	India	Phase I (2025-2027)	A more resource efficient and climate-friendly animal husbandry and dairy production in India	Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feed management and control, farm and animal registration, manure and sanitation management, surveillance and management 	Submission for SMG Q3 2024

						of animal diseases as well as food safety and hygiene in the value chain	
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6. Budget

Project title (Phase)	Period	Total	2023	2024	2025	2026
Indonesia, Phase I	2021-2023	3.300.000	3.300.000			
Indonesia, Phase II	2024-2026	9.000.000		3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000
Kina, Phase II	2021-2023	2.500.000	2.500.000			
Kina, Phase III	2024-2026	9.000.000		3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000
Vietnam, Phase II	2020-2023	3.300.000	3.300.000			
Vietnam, Phase III	2024-2026	9.000.000		3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000
Kenya, Phase III	2023-2025	9.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000	
Nigeria, Phase I	2023-2025	9.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000	
Nigeria, Phase II	2026-2028	3.000.000				3.000.000
Mexico, Phase I	2020-2022	1.500.000	1.500.000			
Mexico, Phase II	2023-2025	9.000.000		3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000
Bangladesh, Inception	2023	1.000.000	1.000.000			
Bangladesh, Phase I	2025-2027	9.000.000		3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000
India, Inception	2024	1.000.000		1.000.000		
India, Phase I	2025-2027	3.000.000			3.000.000	3.000.000
Projects Total		84.600.000	17.600.000	22.000.000	24.000.000	21.000.000
Communication		700.000	175.000	175.000	175.000	175.000
Reviews, learning and outcome harvesting		1.200.000		600.000	600.000	
Unallocated (one new country)		10.500.000	1.500.000	3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000
Total		97.000.000	19.225.000	25.775.000	27.775.000	24.175.000

7. Governance and management arrangements

The management arrangements will follow SSC's Guiding Principles and Administrative Manual. MFAF will be overall responsible for implementing the FP, working in close collaboration with Danish Embassies and MFA and following relevant Danish Government policies/strategies and MFA's Aid Management Guidelines.

MFAF and MFA will engage at two levels in the governance and management of the FP:

Strategic Management Group (SMG), with mandate for guiding on the FP's strategic direction, address sector developments, and issues emerging in regard to objectives, and approve use of unallocated funds, new projects, new project phases, and phasing out. New phases and new projects will be assessed and decided based on the focus and considerations defined in this FP document. The SMG will also guide and advise to maximize the impact of Denmark's international engagement (bi- and multilateral) in the sector and related matters ensure all stakeholders are adequately informed and guided.

The SMG is composed of senior representatives from MFAF and MFA, with the Chair rotating between MFAF and MFA. The SMG will meet annually in April/May. See TOR for SMG.

Programme Management Group (PMG) responsible for overseeing overall FP implementation and progress, review project progress with respect to results, compliance, and challenges in implementation.

The PMG is composed of MFAF and MFA senior staff involved in FP management and implementation with MFAF as Chair. The PMG meets bi-annually, as follows: In February/March, to review the annual progress report and financial expenditure report, and address deviations and challenges in implementation of individual projects; in October/November, to review and approve next years' programme planning and budget and to review the capacity and contributions of all involved stakeholders. See TOR for PMG.

MFAF will organize and facilitate all meetings and follow-up of the SMG and PMG. Meeting documentation will be circulated by MFAF 14 days in advance of the meeting and summary of meetings will be circulated within one week and finalized within 2 weeks from the meeting.

MFAF is responsible for governance, management, and administration of the individual projects. Project Steering Committees in the individual projects are composed of MFAF, Danish Embassy, partner authority and Sector Counsellor as Secretary, co-chaired by the Danish Ambassador/ Deputy and a high-level partner representative.

Preparation of new project phases will be discussed in the SMG well in advance and must be agreed upon in the Project Steering Committee. New and adjusted outcomes will be discussed with partners and a new project document and work-plan agreed upon.

8. Financial management, planning and reporting

MFAF will provide an **Annual Progress Report (APR)**, assessing progress, developments, risks, and lessons in relation to the FP Results Framework, FP Theory of Change, and which also provides a synthesis of progress across the outcomes and outputs defined in the individual projects under the FP, structured in terms of outcomes and main areas of work defined under the FP (see template for APR). The report will address assumptions to the Theory of Change, risks, and learning as basis for adjustments to the individual projects. The narrative programmatic annual reports are prepared by MFAF in close cooperation with Sector Counsellors and the Embassies. The Annual Progress Report is main basis for discussion of progress in the PMG and SMG and for reporting on MFA's Results Framework Interface (RFI).

9. Monitoring, learning, and risk management

MFAF is responsible for **monitoring** of the projects under the FP based on the three FP outcomes, the project specific results frameworks, risks matrix, and guided overall by Danida Aid Management Guidelines (AMG). MFAF will ensure internal quality assurance systems for preparing project documents, annual and mission reporting on new and on-going SSC projects and others. MFAF will establish an outcome/output-based monitoring system adequate for meeting the monitoring, learning and reporting requirements across the SSC projects and FP results framework. MFAF will be responsible for reporting on the RFI.

MFA will commission a **mid-term review** of the FP in 2025 with focus on progress towards results, lessons learned; organizational management capacity of MFAF and partner authorities; and lessons on cooperation and dialogue with main relevant private sector actors. The mid-term review will also be an occasion to consider the unallocated funding. MFAF will adequately in advance of the mid-term review undertake an outcome harvesting- and lessons learned study across the projects of the FP. The outcome harvesting focus on capturing broader results on greening of food production, bilateral relations and climate diplomacy, green commercial effects, and poverty and effects on beneficiaries.

The FP faces the following **main risks** (see annex 3 presents additional risks to consider). MFAF will review and update the below risk assessment for discussion in the PMG and SMG meetings. Risks will be identified and monitored at the level of the individual projects, based on the project documents.

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
Partner authority internal processes delay implementation progress.	Likely	Major	The cause has to be analysed, and depending on causes identified, a response is needed. Work plan, activities and maybe budget will have to be adapted and changed accordingly.	Associated risks might continue and longer-term change of programme and focus might be necessary.	Not and unusual scenario for some programmes and activities. The cause of delay might be due to change in national priorities, lack of national ownership, limited capacity, lack of staff or other institutional barriers.
Lack of social and economic capacity of food business operators to adapt to higher standards.	Likely	Major	Projects must include stakeholder involvement and commitment to increase the ability to adapt to higher standards within their economic capacity.	The implementation and sustainability of the program results will be incomplete.	Partner countries often have many small-scale farmers, producers, transporters and retailers without training and economic resources.
Partner authority internal processes delay implementation progress.	Likely	Major	The cause has to be analysed, and depending on causes identified, a response is needed. Work plan, activities and maybe budget will have	Associated risks might continue and longer-term change of programme and	Not and unusual scenario for some programmes and activities. The cause of delay might be due to change in

			to be adapted and changed accordingly.	focus might be necessary.	national priorities, lack of national ownership, limited capacity, lack of staff or other institutional barriers.
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MFAF and the Embassies will collaborate with **Danida Fellowship Centre (DFC)** to maximize results of the FP and support joint identification of needs, co-creation of opportunities, and coordinated evaluation of results. MFAF and the Embassies will collaborate with DFC to ensure that learning opportunities, research-to-policy support and networking initiatives offered by DFC, and research project funding managed by DFC, are leveraged by and remain supportive of the individual projects, including by integrating relevant DFC initiatives as part of these projects.

To this end, MFAF will ensure that possibilities for relevant collaboration are considered under the individual projects and discussed across the FP annually in the PMG, and that DFC is included as relevant in the formulation of new phases under each project, and the evaluation of such phases upon their conclusion. Decisions on collaboration are made at project level, with Sector Councillor as initiators. MFAF and DFC will strive to have an annual meeting for information and lessons sharing.

10. Closure and exit

The process for closure and exit will follow the procedures defined in the SSC guidelines and Danida's AMG. All projects are expected to end no later than phase 3, corresponding to 10 years, but can be ended after any phase if decided by the SMG. Any project entering phase 3, should include definition of its exit strategy in the project document. A final results report based on AMG's format should be submitted by MFAF for discussion and approval by the SMG. The closure of accounts should follow the principles in the AMG.

Annexes:

Annex 1: Project contexts and summaries

Annex 2: MFAF as partner incl. details on international strategy, core competences, past results/lessons, etc.

Annex 3: Risk Management

[Annex 4: Plan for Communication of Results]

[Annex 5: Process Action Plan for Implementation]

[Annex 6: Quality Assurance Checklist (to be developed)]

Annex 3 – Risk Management

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
Overall political or contextual events in partner countries prevent missions.	Unlikely	Major	Planned activities will have to be postponed, cancelled or adapted to distance management, on-line events etc.	Some activities can be delayed, discontinued or not implemented as foreseen.	Political instability, change of government, pandemics or other major events can affect missions to partner countries.
Partner authorities change political or institutional priorities for sector reforms, policies and plans supported.	Unlikely	Significant	Change or adjustment of strategic focus and/or phasing-out of programme.	Lack of priority on the project implementation devoting required human resources could affect the expected impact of the project and the longer-term bilateral relations.	Response will need careful consideration.
Partner authority internal processes delay implementation progress.	Likely	Major	The cause has to be analysed, and depending on causes identified, a response is needed. Work plan, activities and maybe budget will have to be adapted and changed accordingly.	Associated risks might continue and longer-term change of programme and focus might be necessary.	Not and unusual scenario for some programmes and activities. The cause of delay might be due to change in national priorities, lack of national ownership, limited capacity, lack of staff or other institutional barriers.

Lack of coordination, gaps and overlaps between responsible partner organisations at all levels from central to provincial and district level	Likely	Minor	The STG must ensure that competent authorities are timely informed on the tasks expected from them.	Can result in delay and lack of implementation of program elements.	The lack of coordination between responsible authorities is one of the drivers for the cooperation and one of the issues to be addressed in most of the projects.
Challenges in mobilizing national partner staff for inputs on specific activities.	Likely	Minor	Requires adaptive and flexible management, change of work plan, activities, timing and inputs from MFAF and others. Sufficient high-level	Some activities can be delayed or not implemented as foreseen.	Changes in context, framework conditions and/or institutions are common.
Changes or inconsistency in key personnel in partner and Danish staff	Likely	Minor	Will be managed by the Steering and Working Groups in order to avoid delays and consequences for the project	Loss of knowledge or engagement by key persons may result in delay and quality loss in activities.	Exchange of positions within both partner administration and MFAF and in relation to external experts is expected, and impossible to avoid.
Challenges in mobilizing staff among Danish partner organisations.	Unlikely	Major	Changes will have to be made to focus areas, activities, inputs etc.	Activities can be delayed or not implemented as foreseen.	MFAF and other Danish organisation can be challenged in terms of staff available.
Lack of social and economic capacity of food business operators to adapt to higher standards.	Likely	Major	Projects must include stakeholder involvement and commitment to increase the ability to adapt to higher standards within their economic capacity.	The implementation and sustainability of the program results will be incomplete.	Partner countries often have many small-scale farmers, producers, transporters and retailers without training and economic resources.
Lack of political commitment on the partner institutions in implementing the recommendations emanating from the cooperation.	Unlikely	Major	Continuous bilateral dialogue to ensure priority and on-going commitment by the partner institutions.	It will not be possible to reach the full potential of the conducted project.	Political priorities of the change over time.

Annex 1: Project context and design summaries

SSC Framework Programme with Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries

DRAFT – STILL IN PROGRESS

Indonesia – Phase 1, on-going project

Project title	Strategic Sector Cooperation on organic dairy production in Indonesia
Projektperiode	01.02.2021 - 31.01.2024 (on-going)
Country	Indonesia
Main sector development issues	<p>Country climate/environmental context highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indonesian food systems are threatened by the climate change and the related change in weather patterns. These extreme weather patterns lead to forest fires, which in turn increase deforestation and the degradation of peatland areas resulting in increased greenhouse gas emissions (GHG).• Soil degradation leads to declines in the productivity of agricultural land and threatens Indonesian food systems. Soil degradation is exacerbated by conventional farming methods with excessive use of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, and by extreme weather patterns. In a mountainous country like Indonesia, this leads to heavy soil erosion in watershed areas.• Indonesia is one of the most biodiverse countries in the world, but deforestation and extensive use of pesticides and synthetic fertilizers threatens ecosystems on land and in water across the country. The resulting loss of biodiversity increases the risk of human exposure to zoonotic diseases including viral pathogens. <p>Poverty, vulnerability, inequality – and role of climate change and natural resource degradation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indonesia has made significant progress in reducing poverty, cutting it in more than half since 1999. However, the poverty gap between rural and urban areas remains high with rural poverty rates almost twice that of urban poverty.• Income inequality remains high, and gender inequality is also prevalent with women typically having lower education, and income than men.• Poor rural communities employed primarily in agriculture are particularly vulnerable to changes in climate change and to the degradation of natural resources.• Without proper support smallholder and subsistence farmers tend to expand their activities into forest and other natural areas to increase their income leading to deforestation and further degradation of natural resources.

Thematic focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agroecology/organic dairy production through capacity development and strengthening processes and systems in the dairy sector • Organic standards and production at national and local levels.
National partner authority (recipient country)	Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), hereunder Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Services and Directorate of Processing and Marketing of Livestock Products
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	Danish Agricultural Agency (DAA) and SEGES are both involved in the SSC project. DAA is closely involved as a partner due to the split responsibility between DVFA and DAA, when it comes to organic food production and control of existing legislation in the area. SEGES has been involved as consultants on certain activities.
Objective	Strengthened institutional capacity, including systems and processes in the organic dairy sector in Indonesia with a focus on implementation at both national and local level.
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	<p>Outcome A: Develop, implement and enforce institutional strengthening and improved practices concerning production of organic dairy products covering the entire value chain Focus on improving control mechanisms for organic production and knowledge of farmers and producers; Policy review, mapping of existing legislation, drafting of supplementing legislation.</p> <p>Outcome B: Improved systems for food and feed safety and quality in the value chain. Establishing the foundation for better organic production, by sharing knowledge and understanding of food and feed safety in the dairy value chain, and capacity development at central and regional government level; risk-based feed and food safety management and control through training of trainers (ToT) government officials; use of pilot farming.</p>
Considerations about how “greening” would be addressed	By promoting organic production methods, the project’s principal emphasis is on greening. In addition, its focus on animal health and welfare, low consumption of antimicrobials, and effective controls promote greening by establishing the preconditions for effective and credible implementation of regulation and practices for organic production.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	The project is ongoing.
Previous results lessons	The project has completed its first year of implementation, and results are still emerging. Early results include: Integration of inputs from

	MOFAF's experts in the national standards for organic production in Indonesia. Strong relation-building with Ministry of Agriculture, establishing an effective platform for further collaboration.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	Role of Strategic Sector Cooperation in Embassy's overall engagement and priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall very strong interests in close cooperation between Denmark and Indonesia. The two governments signed the recent Plan of Action in 2021, which is under implementation until 2024. Strong diplomatic relations between the two countries. • The SSC project plays a key role in profiling Denmark to counterparts at the Ministry of Agriculture, by 1) promoting and developing sustainable agricultural practices, 2) providing an essential link to other areas of development cooperation such as combating food loss and waste, and development of climate friendly dietary recommendations, and 3) highlighting Denmark as a leader in the food and agricultural sector with valuable commercial solutions in the field. • The main goal of the SSC in Indonesia the coming years is to establish Denmark as a leading partner for Indonesia in the development of a sustainable food and agricultural sector. • In the food and agriculture sector, there are strong commercial interests; as result, a Minister Counsellor for Food and Agriculture ("statskonsulent") started in February 2022 at the Embassy to support cooperation with the private sector. • Arla, SEGES and the Danish Agriculture and Food Council has a Danida Market Development Partnership/DMDP-project with a cooperative in Indonesia, also centered on production of organic milk and a pilot farm. The DMDP- and SSC-projects complement each other and Ministry of Agriculture appreciates the capacity building and exchange of knowledge between Danish and Indonesian authorities and private stakeholders.
Main other relevant instruments, engagements, and initiatives managed by the Embassy	
Instrument	Main relevant linkage to SSC project (in a few words)
SSC project 1 Energy	Profiles Denmark as a green role model
SSC project 2 Environment	Synergy within circularity in the food and beverage sector
Investment Counsellor	Activating investment opportunities in the Food and Agri Sector
DMDP project (Organic Dairy)	Project focusing on conversion and route to market for organic dairy products
Trade Council initiative – Sustainable Agriculture	Close cooperation with Arla and synergy with general sustainable solutions within food and agriculture.
SDG Grants	Can be activated within related Food Waste and Loss Agenda
Culinary Diplomacy	Synergy with commercial partners in DMDP project

Indonesia – Phase 2, future project

Project title	Strategic Sector Cooperation on organic dairy production in Indonesia
Projektperiode	01.02.2024-31.01.2027
Country	Indonesia
Thematic focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued focus on agroecology/organic dairy production through capacity development and strengthening processes and systems in the dairy sector and at national and local levels. Possible expansion in focus to organic production of other foods than dairy <u>and</u> food loss and waste.
National partner authority (recipient country)	Continue partnership from phase I
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	Continue partnership from phase I
Objective	Strengthened implementation at national and local levels of systems and processes for organic production and prevention of food loss and waste in the whole value chain (tentative)
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	<p>Outcome A: As phase I, with inclusion of focus on organic production of other foods than dairy + reduce food loss and waste</p> <p>Outcome B: As phase I</p> <p>Outcome C: Focus on reduced food loss and waste</p> <p>(All outcomes are tentative)</p>
Considerations about how “greening” would be addressed	Phase II is envisaged to strengthen its effects on greening by incorporating other foods than dairy into its efforts to promote organic production, and by adding a focus on helping address Indonesia’s massive problems of food waste and loss - also contributing to tackling the population’s problems of hunger and malnutrition.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	Discussions on this will start throughout 2022-2023 as part of phase I.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	The Plan of Action (2021-2024) signed between the Denmark and Indonesia is expected to be renewed to continue strengthen relations. In the food and agriculture sector, the expectation is that interests from Indonesian and Danish side will increase, building on increased Indonesian interest in Danish products in genetics, import of live cattle, and in sectors such as pig production as well as aquaculture and fisheries.
Previous results lessons	Will emerge from phase I

China – Phase II, on-going project

Project title	<p>The project has two separate project tracks:</p> <p>1) Improving the efficient use of resources in China and reducing food loss and waste in the whole value chain from food production to consumption.</p>
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	2) Food safety improvements
Projektperiode	01.09.2019(Food Safety)/01.12.2020 (Loss Waste) – 31.12.2023
Country	China
Main sector development issues	<p>Country climate/environmental context highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing water scarcity (in Northern China) combined with occasional flooding incidents (rivers and cloud burst). Pollution from agricultural production (soils and groundwater, rivers and lakes)/threat of breakdown of soil-fertility due to unsustainable methods in agriculture. Internationally pledged target on zero carbon emission before 2060, huge investments in green energy, new general targets on water consumption and savings, increased demands on clean rivers (eco-restoration). With a population of 1.4 billion people, there is a need to modernise the agricultural sector to become more efficient and sustainable to ensure sufficient food supplies. <p>Poverty, vulnerability, inequality – and role of climate change and natural resource degradation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2021 China's president Xi announced that China had eradicated absolute poverty. However, China has still not eradicated poverty defined for upper middle-income countries, which China belongs to, currently having around 13% (or almost 200 mio. people) of its population falling below this poverty line of \$5.50 per day. China also faces big problems with inequality, with significant rural/urban and regional divides, but there are also people in cities who live below the poverty line. According to a 2009 report by Oxfam and Greenpeace, poverty-stricken areas in China have a strong correlation to ecologically fragile areas, and such areas were already then showing clear signs of climate change (incl. glacial retreat, droughts, forest and vegetation atrophy, soil erosion, extreme weather etc.). Climate change could adversely affect China in a number of ways, which would exacerbate the degradation of the ecologically fragile areas in which poor communities are concentrated.
Thematic focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food safety as a prerequisite for reducing food loss and food waste Food loss and waste, animal health One Health focusing on antimicrobial resistance (AMR)
National partner authority (recipient country)	<p>Track 1, food loss/waste: Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS), Department of International Cooperation and Institute of Food and Nutrition Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (IRFND), responsible for research in technologies for agriculture and promoting sustainable agriculture</p> <p>Track 2, Food safety: State Administration of Market Regulation (SAMR), responsible for market regulation, laws and regulations,</p>

	policies and standards and maintaining of the market order and fair competition.
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	SEGES
Objective	<p>1) To support Chinese authorities, businesses and society as such in achieving a more resource efficient food production and reducing food loss and food waste in the whole food supply chain from ‘farm to fork’.</p> <p>2) To Support Chinese authorities to achieve a safer food production, improve the food safety level and ensure public health.</p>
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	<p>Outcomes A, B, C and D (merged) - Food loss and waste: Improved understanding of the Danish approach to efficient use of resources in the food and agricultural sector and reduction of food loss and waste. Prevention of food loss/waste through resource efficiency and possibilities for economic, sustainable, climate friendly production in the food industry; food safety in catering and private consumption; addressing barriers and providing guidance on green carbon neutral consumption; education campaigns for public awareness and change of consumer culture on food waste; formulation of guiding principles on improved use of resource efficiency, and food loss and waste in China in at best practice catalogue of the whole value chain from food production to consumption.</p> <p>Outcome A, B and C (merged) - Food safety: Supporting Chinese authorities in achieving safer food production by improving the food safety level through the implementation of the Chinese Food Safety Law. Promoting sound implementation of food safety measures to ensure public health and as prerequisite for promoting more resource efficient production and reduce food loss and waste; inputs to the Danish and EU approach to food safety regulation, inspections and overarching “philosophy” on improving the food safety regulatory system as basis for reducing food loss and waste; food safety risk management and supervision systems, including infant formula milk powder</p>
Considerations about how “greening” would be addressed	The project focuses on green transition through reducing food loss and waste from food production to consumption. Additionally, by advancing production efficiency the project will reduce overall resource use in pork production. Finally, by optimizing the use of feed and producing better quality, the farmers will need less feed to produce the same amount of food units as previously.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	The project progress has been delayed due to the COVID pandemic and a change in sector counsellor. As a consequence, a project extension is currently being negotiated with the Chinese counterparts. There is great interest in both tracks of the project, and the collaboration is very positive and constructive.
Previous results and lessons	A key emerging result is the contribution to implementation of the food safety law. Through insights from the workshops on the Danish regulatory approach and suggestions of a framework for improving

	<p>food safety, this will have effect on the green transition through reduced food Loss and Waste. In addition, the trust built between Denmark and China through the project, leading to expressions of wishes for collaboration and sharing of experiences both on food safety and food loss and food waste. This ensures engagement and will to pursue new areas of cooperation in the future including for the green transition.</p>
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This project corresponds well with President Xi Jinpings commitment to reduce food waste by the so-called “Clean Plate 2.0 campaign”. Politically the project supports the Danish government’s goals of maintaining the important collaboration with Chinese authorities on food loss and waste and food safety. • The Danish engagements with China are of importance for China’s green transition, and positions Denmark well as a trusted partner for China in their green transition. Denmark is a country that Chinese authorities look to for inspiration on green and sustainable solutions, including in the food sector. China’s interest in Denmark as “green partner” is evident at various levels in their administration, from the minister to local authorities, all having interests in and knowledge about Denmark. Embassy events on green solutions have participation from Chinese authorities at all levels. • The SSC cooperation on food loss and waste in particular, gives the Embassy access to engage with Chinese stakeholders on sustainable solutions within the food and agricultural sector, and thereby provides an important contribution to Denmark’s overall green diplomacy efforts. • Food safety is also an area where China looks to Denmark for inspiration. The food sector makes up around 29% of total Danish exports to China and hence Denmark has interests in seeking greater emphasis on food safety and sustainability in the Chinese policies and regulative framework, building on Danish significant comparative advantages and expertise and solutions that can make valuable contributions to the Chinese transition towards a more efficient and sustainable food production. • Moving forward, the Embassy will seek to expand this cooperation into animal husbandry and in particular pig production, where the Danish holistic approach and focus on animal health, welfare, feed, use of veterinary medicines (AMR), stable equipment and waste management can make a significant contribution to a green transition for the Chinese pig production that is the world’s largest.
Main other relevant instruments, engagements, and initiatives managed by the Embassy	
Instrument	Main relevant linkage to SSC project
SSC Water and Environment	In a Chinese context with new concrete environmental targets for permitted emissions and pollution, creating close synergies through a shared focus on developing holistic and sustainable (food) production systems, where resources (feed, water, manure etc.) are valued and their use optimised throughout the value chain.
SSC Sustainable Urban Development in Beijing	N/A

SSC on Health	Seeking to explore possible synergies and exchanges of relevant network contacts, including to explore opportunities for further Sino-Danish collaboration on AMR in a One Health context.
SSC on Offshore Wind	N/A
SSC on Clean Heating	N/A
SSC on Maritime Affairs	N/A
Trade Council initiative or focus	The Trade Council China aims to facilitate and promote opportunities in China for the Danish business community, many driven by sector engagement within the various SSC tracks. For example; proactively agenda setting within the areas of food waste/loss, promotion of sustainable packaging solutions, sustainable animal husbandry, food safety and by creating market access opportunities for sustainable green food and agricultural products.

China, Phase III – future project

Project title	Resource efficient and climate considerate pork production
Projektperiode	01.01.2024-31.12.2026
Country	China
Main sector development issues	[To be decided]
Thematic focus	Tentative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food safety for reducing food loss and waste • Animal health, Antimicrobial resistance (AMR), zoonotic animal diseases, feed and manure management
National partner authority (recipient country)	As Phase II, depending on focus
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	As phase II
Tentative objective	Reduced climate and environmental effects of pork production through strengthened regulatory and institutional capacity for management of feed and animal welfare (tentative).
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	Outcomes (preliminary focus): Effective and credible approaches to efficient use of resources in pork food production that reduce environmental impacts. Focus on animal health, exotic animal diseases, animal welfare, genetics, feed and manure management towards the optimization of swine production in China without compromising essential feed- and food safety; prevention of food waste without compromising the prerequisite of good food safety.
Considerations about how “greening” would be addressed	Phase III will focus on the green transition with emphasis on further reducing food loss and waste and ways to minimize climate effects of pork production.

Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	To be decided based on lessons learned from Phase II and negotiations with the Chinese partner authorities
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	<p>The coming SSC project in China is a continuation and final part of the project in China. It corresponds well to these national Danish objectives and supports Danish business opportunities contributing to climate friendly, sustainable and resource efficient dairy and pork production in China..</p> <p>Politically the project supports the Danish government's goals of maintaining the important collaboration with Chinese authorities on food loss and waste and food safety.</p>
Previous results and lessons	To be identified during last part of Phase II regarding the potentials and challenges in Chinese pork production and the corresponding food safety topics of interest. The Chinese commitment has been increasing throughout phase II and a continuation in a coming and final phase III is expected to be of interest to the relevant Chinese authorities.

Vietnam, Phase II – on-going project

Project title	Food Safety in the Pork Value Chain
Projektperiode	01.01.2020-31.12.2023
Country	Vietnam
Main sector development issues	<p>Country climate/environmental context highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change has resulted in increased number and severity of natural hazards i.e typhoons, droughts striking Vietnam, leading to permanent losses of land for agriculture and productivity in coastal and other delta areas. • More extensive saline intrusion reducing water quality for agriculture, drinking and other uses due to reduced dry season rainfall and flows along with sea-level rise. • Changes in the ecosystems and failure of some agricultural crop species due to increased temperatures. • The impacts of climate change on the agriculture sector may reduce up to 2.4% GDP of Viet Nam by 2050 according to the World Bank. The challenges is how to improve knowledge, technical and financial assistance to support business to climate-proof their investment, build transformative solutions for vulnerable farmers and empower private sector to adjust their business plans to disasters and climate shocks. <p>Poverty, vulnerability, inequality – and role of climate change and natural resource degradation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since Vietnam adopted a new multidimensional measurement of poverty that added non-monetary dimensions such as housing, and access to water, education & health, etc., Vietnam's poverty has been reduced from 9.6% in 2016 to 2.2% at the end of 2021. An additional 3.1% are near-poor families, ie. those are vulnerable to falling below the poverty line. • Despite significant gains in poverty reduction, regional and urban-rural inequalities persist. For example, as of 2021, the top four highest poverty rates were all found in northern mountainous provinces where most ethnic minority people live. On the contrary, the four biggest cities and an industrial hub in the South (Binh Duong province) all reported no poor households. • Vietnam is listed by the World Bank as one of the five countries that will be worst-affected by climate change. • The poorest and marginalized are exposed to the highest risk of climate change–related natural hazards such as tropical cyclones and flooding as many of them live in natural disasters-prone areas and have low levels of protection. • Near-poor and poorer household also tend to be more dependent on ecosystem functions to sustain their livelihoods, and thus having a high probability of falling into poverty or extreme poverty when facing climate change threats. Therefore, Vietnam's poverty rate could rise again when climate change impact gets worse.

Thematic focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved food safety in the pork value chain in Vietnam through strengthened institutional capacity.
National partner authority (recipient country)	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Vietnam (MARD) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Livestock Production (DLP) Department of International Cooperation (ICD) Department of Animal Health (DAH) National Agro-Forestry-Fisheries Quality Assurance Department (NAFIQAD)
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	SEGES and Danish Agriculture and Food Council. Potentially The Danish Environmental Protection Agency for a new outcome.
Objective	Improved food safety in the pork value chain in Vietnam through strengthened institutional capacity.
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	<p>Outcome A: Legislative and institutional strengthening in the area of food safety and feed management as prerequisite for the green transition of the pork value chain. 1) Improving feed quality for the animals to ensure healthy and well-fed animals, incl. improvement of legislation on avoiding chemicals, bacteria, antimicrobials in the feed and implementation, incl. guidelines and training of officials. 2) Capacity development of central and lower government officials in risk-based feed and food safety management and control, incl. support to legislation, guidelines and training of officials in risk based approach.</p> <p>Outcome B: Improved legal framework and practices concerning prescription and use of veterinary drugs in animal husbandry. Support to implementation of rules on use of antimicrobials for animal production, raising consumer awareness on the rules as result of Phase I</p> <p>Potential new Outcome C: Initial discussion and agreement with counterparts on exploring to include new outcome reinforcing the green transition, for instance on biogas</p>
Considerations about how “greening” would be addressed	The project focuses on the green transition through its contribution to improved feed and food safety in the Vietnamese pork value chain which will diminish food loss and unsafe food and feed products.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	The new outcome in the remaining project period is being further discussed with partners in Vietnam and potential contributors in Denmark during the Q2/2022. Phase III of the SSC project has yet to be developed and has only been preliminarily discussed with the Vietnamese authorities. The possibilities will be examined and discussed over the next year with the counterparts.
Previous results and lessons	Key emerging results include contribution to development of the newly issued national regulation on prescription of veterinary drugs, improving the legal framework concerning prescription of veterinary drugs. Next step is to work towards improving practices relating to the new regulation by assisting in the implementation of the regulation.

	Other results include developing the chapter on feed management in the Animal Husbandry Law, support to implementation of guidelines for the feed management chapter, and contributions to the circular and guidelines on feed management and control.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Comprehensive Partnership Agreement (2013) provides the broad and solid foundation for cooperation between Vietnam and Denmark, with strong focus on green growth. Cooperation is well established within education, health, food, agriculture, and energy. • The Embassy promotes and supports a green transition, further global ambitions on climate, environment and nature, as well as a socially just green transition that creates green jobs and avoids increasing inequality in view of the national ambition. This through a strong focus on the potential synergies between SSC projects and engagements of Danish experts, green technology and companies. • The Embassy aims to advance political cooperation, expand economic relations relevant to green growth, create jobs and strengthen cooperation on addressing global challenges and solutions on green transition and climate change; with focus on an ambitious implementation of the Paris Agreement and the UN Sustainable Development Goals • With the Vietnamese private sector's steady development, there is increasing interest among Vietnamese government agencies in models for cross-sector cooperation. Also from the Danish side, there is an interest in closer cooperation with Vietnamese public and private sector representatives, and the Danish Agriculture and Food Council has expressed support for the SSC-project. • The SSC project in Vietnam supports Danish business opportunities contributing to climate friendly, sustainable and resource efficient pork production in Vietnam.
Main other relevant instruments, engagements, and initiatives managed by the Embassy	
Instrument	Main relevant linkage to SSC project (in a few words)
"SSC project Health/Life Science"	Cooperation to strengthen primary healthcare in areas of management of prevention, detection and treatment for non-communicable diseases
"SSC project Food Safety"	Collaboration on food and agriculture with a main focus on sustainable and resource efficient food and feed production
"SSC project Statistic"	Support adequate statistical data and analysis that comply with international agreed standards and methodologies in order to measure and plan for sustainable development and green transition.
"SSC project Education"	Collaboration on training and awareness raising; including elements of environmental awareness and climate neutral behavior in the vocational area.
Trade Council initiative or focus	<p>Strengthening the cooperation between Danish and Vietnamese businesses in sectors related to green growth such as: renewable energy, energy efficiency for both industries and buildings, climate change issues (flood prevention, wastewater management, etc.), environmental issues like solid waste treatment, air pollution, etc.</p> <p>The activities include trade missions, study tours to Denmark for Vietnamese stakeholders, long-term agreements to assist Danish companies to promote their green solutions and facilitate their agenda for growing in the Vietnamese market, including meetings at all levels with Vietnamese authorities with a view to opening doors.</p>

	Supporting the green transition of Danish companies in Vietnam: helping them sourcing renewable energy to reduce CO2 emission at their operations here. Assisting Danish companies in strengthening their value chains, especially after the COVID – 19 pandemic.
IFU	The Embassy proactively look for investment opportunities in Vietnam in various sectors, including the climate field (wind power, solar power, water supply/treatment, waste treatment, etc.).

Vietnam, Phase III – future project

Project title	Transition towards a sustainable Pork Value Chain in Vietnam
Projektperiode	Phase III 01.01.2024-31.12.2026
Country	Vietnam
Thematic focus	Transition towards a sustainable Pork Value Chain in Vietnam
National partner authority (recipient country)	As Phase II
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	As Phase II
Objective	Improved environmental sustainability of pork value production through strengthened institutional capacity for food safety management
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	<p>Outcome A: As phase II, but with addition of focus on food loss and waste and possibly biogas. This will be discussed further during 2023.</p> <p>Outcome B: As phase II, but with addition of focus on digital tools for registration of animals and the use of veterinary drugs and use of insects as animal feed.</p> <p>An exit strategy is included to ensure the sustainability and long-lasting effect of the project in Vietnam and to pave the way for Danish investments in relation to the project.</p>
Considerations about how “greening” would be addressed	The green transition of the pork value chain will be the principal part of Phase III’s objective, focusing on food waste and loss and improving food and feed safety as preconditions for the green transition, to which digital registration tools for antimicrobials and animals are highly effective tools.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase III possibilities will be examined and discussed over the next year with the counterparts.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	As above
Previous results lessons	Will follow from Phase II’s completion

Kenya, Phase III – future project

Project title	Greening of the Kenyan Food System through prevention of food loss and waste by improving Food quality and safety.
Projektperiode	1.1.2023-31.12.2025
Country	Kenya
Main sector development issues	<p>Country climate/environmental context highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change: Kenya is very vulnerable to impacts of climate change since the country's economy is very dependent on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, water, energy, tourism wildlife, and health. Main agricultural sectors like tea and coffee for exports are estimated to be heavily affected in a negative way. Extreme weather events (intense droughts and torrential rains causing floods), are the main immediate impacts of climate change, until recently when locust invasion added to the climate-related woes. With a coastline of over 500 km consisting of mangroves, coral reefs, sea grass, and rocky, sandy and muddy shores, sea level rise remains the next threat. • Environment/natural resources sustainability: Kenya is facing many environment challenges that include deforestation, soil erosion, land degradation, desertification, loss of biodiversity, water scarcity and pollution from industry. While the country is making efforts aimed at improving the management of natural resources, continued unsustainable use of irregular allocations, tensions, and conflict over natural resources is still evident. Today Kenya is losing up to 30% of stable food production (e.g. maize) due to post harvest losses and contamination with aflatoxin. This is being addressed by the SSC Food programme on food safety, improving the food and feed control and compliance system from farm to fork. • Green transition: To its credit, close to 89% of Kenya's electricity generation is from renewable energy, which is more than twice the global average. There are plans to move the country to 100% green energy by 2030, as it scales up renewable investment. However, Kenya's economy heavily relies on petroleum products which are used in most of its sectors, and there are numerous opportunities for decarbonizing the economy, including in the transport sector for instance, where the country is slowly embracing electric transport. A comprehensive 2050 net zero Long Term Low Emissions Development Strategy (LTS) under the UNFCCC framework, is currently being finalized. <p>Poverty, vulnerability, inequality – and role of climate change and natural resource degradation (1/4 page)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya has the largest economy in East Africa but has disproportionate levels of poverty and inequality. There is widespread concern that in recent times the gap between rich and poor has widened. Less than 0.1% of the population own more

	<p>wealth than the bottom 99.9%. The richest 10% of people in Kenya earned on average 23 times more than the poorest 10%. 34% of the 17 million poor Kenyans are urban poor and most of them live in informal urban settlements. The highest poverty levels are in the northern pastoralist counties - in some areas 95% of people fall below the poverty line.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of people living in poverty in Kenya rely on agriculture and natural resources to survive, and the country is already feeling the effects of climate change and degradation of natural resources. The widespread poverty, recurrent droughts, floods, inequitable land distribution, overdependence on rain-fed agriculture, and few coping mechanisms all combine to increase people's vulnerability to climate change. Droughts and changing global rainfall patterns are leading to crop failures and rising food prices, which for the poor mean food insecurity and nutritional deprivations that can have lifelong impacts. These also have the potential to destroy livelihoods, and drive migration and conflict. Floods have also continued to cause damage to property and loss of life. Population increase and environmental degradation is putting pressure on the natural resource base, which results in increased poverty and inequality.
Thematic focus	<p>Building on phase II, focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food loss and waste through control of food safety and quality • Strengthen food, feed, veterinary and phytosanitary control for climate improvements. Better safety and quality will improve export of Kenyan food products from green value chains. • Exit strategy
National partner authority (recipient country)	Ministry of Agriculture Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	A wide variety of national authorities, Food Business Operators (FBO's) and CCA's involved in control inspection, at central and local level, and Danish Agricultural Agency, Dairy without Borders, Danish Food and Agriculture Council.
Tentative objective	Minimized climate effects from the food and agricultural sector through strengthened institutional capacity and regulation for managing food and feed loss and waste and veterinary and phytosanitary standards
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	<p>Outcome A: Improved legal control system to prevent food loss and waste: Development of control framework for food and feed safety for storage of maize to minimize waste and cool chain in the dairy sector avoiding waste of produced milk.</p> <p>Outcome B: Support the greening of food systems to reduce waste and improve food safety in most food businesses: Support implementation of hazard principles in food businesses and establish private-public agreements on measures reducing climate changes.</p>

	An exit strategy is included to ensure the sustainability and long-lasting effect of the project in Kenya and to pave the way for Danish investments in relation to the project.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	Kenya has confirmed an interest in continuing and closing the cooperation in a final phase, but the content of Phase III has still to be discussed and agreed, with expected clarification Q3/2022. The parliament is also in the process of accepting the proposal of a new Food Administration.
Previous results lessons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase II is working on the quality assurance of the national control of competent authorities, which is a precondition to identify the links in the food system that can be tackled towards mitigation and reduction of GHG. The SSC project has given clear direction to the Kenyan authorities to cooperate amongst the different authorities involved in the food safety to modernize Kenya's control system, based on risk assessments, and effective inspection, securing that the responsibility of the food safety lies on the Food Business Operators.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenya and Denmark shall further develop a close commercial relationship in the food sector, therefore quality, and safety standards in Kenya need to meet international requirements to form equal and mutual beneficial partnerships between Denmark and Kenya. High-end food technology suppliers like FOSS Analytics, Chr. Hansen Ltd, Arla Foods, COOP Denmark and Bactoforce are committed to support and to be engaged in the food sector development approach for Kenya. The purpose of the SSC programme is to improve the Kenyan food control system in the entire value chain, involving compliance of food business operators and risk assessment for the benefit of human health and increased export potentials. This agenda goes very well together with the bilateral programme on health and support to sustainable food value chains. This is also an important agenda for TC and the Danish food cluster in Kenya. With a new phase III from 2023 more emphasis will be put on reduction of food loss and the problems with antimicrobial resistance (AMR).
Main other relevant instruments, engagements, and initiatives managed by the Embassy	
Instrument	Main relevant linkage to SSC project (in a few words)
SSC Environment	With focus on circular economy, waste and water cooperation between sustainable food production (e.g. in dairy) and SSC Food could be established.
SSC Energy	The same could be the case for the new SSC Energy programme, but it is in a very premature phase and it will maybe take a year to see possible linkages.
Kenya Country Programme	SSC Food has a very close cooperation with MESPT on selected value chain development, especially in horticulture and dairy. An EU delegated agreement for the AgriFi programme play an important role for the SSC Food programme to reach out to 13 counties – the two programmes works hand-in-hand.

DMDP projects	Several DMDP programmes, e.g. Ingemann Foods/DCA, Care/Chr Hansen, Orana/MESPT, etc. relates to SSC Food activities and cooperation takes place.
Trade Council initiative	Especially TC activities within the food cluster including activities related to food loss and waste are closely affiliated with the SSC Food.

Nigeria, Phase I – future project

Project title	Strategic Sector Cooperation between Nigeria and Denmark in the field of Livestock Production
Projektperiode	1.1.2023-31.12.2025
Country	Nigeria
Main sector development issues	<p>Country climate/environmental context highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Policy on Climate Change of Nigeria is a strategic policy response to climate change that aims to foster low-carbon, high growth economic development path and build a climate-resilient society through the attainment of set targets. Zero target set for 2060. • Federal Ministry of Environment, Department of Climate Change is the organizational anchor for Nigeria's climate policy. • National Climate Change Policy for Nigeria 2021-2030 is the present action plan for Nigeria's actions. Includes: Agriculture, Forests and Other Land Use, Energy, Health, Industry, Oil and Gas, Transport, Waste and Water. • Department of Agricultural Land & Climate Change Management Service (ALCCMS) is the coordination body for Agriculture, Forest and Land Use within the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD). The common agricultural adaptation strategies include the use of drought resistant varieties of crops, crop diversification, changes in cropping pattern and calendar of planting, conserving soil moisture through appropriate tillage methods, improving irrigation efficiency and afforestation and agro-forestry. <p>Poverty, vulnerability, inequality – and role of climate change and natural resource degradation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing resilience of agriculture to climate risk is of paramount importance, especially for: • Protecting livelihoods of small and marginal farmers, particularly women and youth. • Having effective climate change-induced agricultural adaptation policy measures will not only improve food security but will also contribute synergistically to carbon sequestration. • Enhanced conservation and biodiversity, improved quality of soil and water, protection of the watershed, healthier natural eco-systems as well as socio-economic stability. • The main policy direction is to enhance the resilience of agricultural systems to climatic variability and change.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The priorities in the general policy within Agriculture and Food are prioritized focusing: Food security, Food safety and Sustainability. • Illiteracy is very common among smallholder farmers, of which a big number are nomadic farmers. • Open grazing systems are a big challenge for nature preservation and security in Nigeria.
Thematic focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed management and control, farm and animal health, registration, manure and sanitation management and food safety and hygiene in the value chain for the green transition of the dairy sector
National partner authority (recipient country)	National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) + Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) Department for Livestock (DL), Department for Veterinary (DV), Livestock Productivity & Resilience Support Project (L-PRES)
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	Expected partners: Danish Agricultural Agency (LBST), SEGES, Danish Agriculture and Food Council, Confederation of Danish Industry, Dalum Academy of Agricultural Business
Tentative objective	Promoting the green transition of Nigeria's dairy sector through strengthened institutional capacity for feed management and control, farm and animal registration, manure and sanitation management and food safety and hygiene
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	<p>Outcome A: Strengthened legislative framework on feed management and control for a more safe and efficient feed sector to improve livestock production capability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving legislation and implementation on feed management regulations - Introducing risk-based feed and food safety management and control strategy - ToT of government officials in inspection and control <p>Outcome B: An improved farm and animal identification and registration management for increased livestock production efficiency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening of Nigeria's farm and animal registration management by sharing knowledge and experience on systems, with emphasis on a more sustainable management of livestock - Support to establishment of regulations on national livestock and management bureau (protection, control and management etc.). <p>Outcome C: An enhanced surveillance and management of animal diseases including prudent use of veterinary drugs and prevention of antimicrobial resistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved surveillance and management of animal diseases, based on One Health approach and policies on zoonotic diseases, emerging infectious diseases, and farming systems

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sharing experience on monitoring and surveillance on antimicrobial use and AMR to tackle challenges on the use of veterinary drugs and prevention of antimicrobial resistance, - implementation of veterinary treatment guidelines
Considerations about how “greening” would be addressed	The project has principal focus on promoting the green transition, including mitigating the carbon footprint of livestock production through a safer, healthier and more efficient production. This enables better adaptation to the climate change and reduces the environmental footprint. The “One Health”-approach can mitigate the risks originating from tradeoffs between animal production and food safety and can improve the efficiency of livestock production through better health interventions thus enhances resource use efficiency and decreasing GHG emission.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	The Nigerian Government’s commitment to the intended shift in focus area of the SSC-project from food safety to tackling climate change has to be confirmed finally, while political momentum is gathering behind the sustainable agenda. Currently two MoU are being drawn up as overall blueprints.
Previous results and lessons	As phase I, the project draws on the inception phase, and mainly draws on general lessons that to achieve objective of improved framework conditions for a green transition support must be based on demand-driven initiatives.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa plays an increase strategic priority in Denmark’s foreign policy strategy. Nigeria is the most important political player in the West African region, not least when it comes to regional stability, including in connection with maritime safety in the Gulf of Guinea. The country also plays a major role in conflict resolution in the region. • In terms of coherence, the SSC Project will co-exist with the DMDP Project in Nigeria <i>Milky Way Partnership Nigeria – market driven sustainable growth in the dairy value chain</i>. The project is a partnership between Arla, SEGES, CARE and CORET to support job creation and market driven sustainable growth in the dairy value chain in Nigeria. The objective is to establish a well-functioning dairy value chain in Nigeria. The commercial partners has expressed a strong interest in the possible establishment of a SSC Project with a closely connected thematic focus. • SSC to be a coordination point for complementation of climate and environmental activities and relations to Nigerian authorities. • SSC to initiate bilateral and EU coordination of climate improved activities (agreements).

Main other relevant instruments, engagements, and initiatives managed by the Embassy	
Instrument	Main relevant linkage to SSC project (in a few words)
SSC project 1 – Food & Agriculture. Two project partners:	NAFDAC – Focus Food Safety FMARD – Focus Livestock management and Climate impact
DANIDA/IDH projects – Nigeria country specific	Climate impact in selected value chains
DANIDA/NCE projects – Nigeria country specific	Stakeholder mapping and economic evaluation of climate initiatives
DMDP project – Milkyway	Livestock management innovative solutions, climate adaptable.
DMDP project - Aquaculture	Climate friendly innovation in aqua sector
SDG-1 (OP) – Akwa Ibom	School produced food for feeding School children, local engagement
SDG-2 (OP) – Kaduna States	Cooperative organization to support sustainable supplies for milk producers.
SDG-3 (OP) - Abuja	Information campaign for Danish climate strategies at COP27
SDG-4 (EN) – Lagos	Climate impact from desertification and flooding of existing land resources.
Danida Green Business Partnership	Supporting market-based solutions that target climate and environmental challenges while contributing to economic growth, job creation and improved livelihoods

Nigeria, Phase II – future project

Project title	Strategic Sector Cooperation between Nigeria and Denmark in the field of Dairy Production
Projektperiode	1.1.2026-31.12.2028
Country	Nigeria
Thematic focus	Feed management and control, farm and animal registration, manure and sanitation management and food safety and hygiene in the value chain for the green transition of the dairying sector
National partner authority (recipient country)	Phase II would continue the cooperation with the two partner authorities from Phase I.
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	As Phase I
Tentative objective	Advancement in the green transition of Nigeria's dairy sector through strengthened institutional capacity for feed management and control, farm and animal registration, manure and sanitation management and food safety and hygiene
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	Outcome A: Improved legal framework and practices for production of sustainable dairy products covering the entire value chain for a green transition of the dairy sector. Build on phase I, incl. address critical gaps in legislation linked to the dairy value chain, develop control mechanisms, knowledge of farmers and producers to ensure implementation and adoption of more climate-friendly practices throughout the value chain. The focus of the activities would be to increase focus on feed management and control, farm and animal registration and manure and sanitation management with the collective aim to reduce emissions from the agricultural sector. A more resource efficient production will result in reduced food loss and waste throughout the whole process.

	<p>Outcome C: Improved systems for food safety and hygiene in the value chain and feed quality for the cattle.</p> <p>This component would be a foundation for improved practices on a more sustainable production in the value chain, through a focus on improving knowledge and understanding of food and feed safety in the dairy value chain including capacity development at central and regional government level.</p>
Considerations about how “greening” would be addressed	Phase II would continue the green focus from Phase I with many of the same components.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	Like phase I, the success of phase II relies on how strong the Nigerian Government can be expected to support the principal focus of tackling climate change. Phase I will prove an important point of reference.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	Phase II would be based on the same priorities, interests and coherences as phase I.
Previous results lessons	. Phase II will be heavily based on the lessons learned from phase I.

Mexico, Phase I – on-going

Project title	Strategic Sector Cooperation on veterinary and food safety in the pig production between Denmark and Mexico.
Projektperiode	1.10.2019-31.07.2023
Country	Mexico
Main sector development issues	<p>Country climate/environmental context highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A need for better management of water resources at both local and federal level. • A fast growth and expansion in the pig sector gives challenges in relation to Natural resources, sustainability and the green transition • In some areas/populations a lack of technology and infrastructure to counter issues such as plant and animal diseases, better animal genetics and human health • The general low level or no kind of education in the agricultural sector for small farmers and farm hands is a hindrance for development and the role of sustainable farming. • Low or no education makes very low salaries, health of households and development of local communities <p>Poverty, vulnerability, inequality – and role of climate change and natural resource degradation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low wages, lack of possibilities continues to increase migration trends from rural areas towards urban centers • The migration towards urban centres also deprives rural areas of young people and people with valuable skills. • Crime and corruption in certain areas of Mexico exacerbates the depopulation of rural areas • Low education and corruption has a tendency to increase the high levels of inequality in Mexico • There is a wide lack of trust in public institutions, because of nepotism, corruption and crime which leads to further inequality • The continuing degradation of water resources both because of use and climate change leads to worsened conditions for rural populations that then has to rely on public incentives/help. • The very low status of the rural populations, which also encompass many indigenous peoples also leads to less “visibility” in the Mexican society (Politically economically, human rights etc. etc.) • The Mexican ministry of Food and Agriculture (SADER) is one of the ministries with least resources in the country and has been cut economically several times over the last years. Rural population voice are not very strong in Mexico, even though they are key to sustainability, healthy foods, stop for climate degradation and sustainable development.
Thematic focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Animal health for improved effectiveness and productivity of pig production

National partner authority (recipient country)	SENASICA - The National Agro-Alimentary Health, Safety and Quality Service, as the relevant authority under Mexico's Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER)
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	SEGES
Objective	To strengthen animal health, food safety and public health including through improving the preparedness of the veterinary services in the handling of exotic diseases in Mexico.
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	<p>Outcomes A, B, C, D (<i>Completed activities</i>) Strengthening of surveillance, contingency planning, diagnosis, handling and traceability of exotic diseases in Mexico, in particular African Swine Fever. This has helped ensure optimal preparedness against exotic diseases and in particular African Swine fever in Mexico, thereby preventing loss of production and food through culling of the entire pig holdings of Mexico. Achieved by focus on strengthening competences in Mexican government institutions and industry on critical elements of preparedness, including surveillance, contingency planning, diagnosis, handling and traceability.</p> <p>Outcomes E and F. Sustainable and responsible use of veterinary medicine, including antibiotics/AMR, and improving the control of veterinary medicines residues. Monitoring and surveillance of toxic contaminants in pork meat strengthened. Focus on improved practices and formulation of guidelines on sustainable and responsible use of veterinary medicine, including antibiotics in a One Health perspective; improved industry awareness on implications on human health and environment caused by unsustainable and irresponsible use of veterinary drugs; update the national Mexican action plan combatting antimicrobial resistance to ensure adaptation of climate friendly pork production obtained and sustained.</p>
Considerations about how “greening” would be addressed	Already the SSC has contributed in a significant way to the green transition of pig production in Mexico through improved animal health in pig production that optimizes outcomes and minimizes the climate impact of pork production. Phase I's remaining period will add an outcome on state specific pilot testing of the project's lessons learned on ASF and AMR prevention, which will result in recommendations for integration of learnings in the existing practices framework in Mexico, thus increasing the reach and degree of implementation of the Phase I's results and thereby strengthen the green transition of the pork sector in Mexico concerning ASF and AMR prevention.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	The project duration has been prolonged through a no-cost extension until the end of July 2023. The preparation of a possible phase II has begun and is in its early stages. The project is well underway in its implementation with an interested and dedicated partner.
Previous results lessons	The preliminary results are increased knowledge in the partnering authority regarding African Swine Fever on risk analysis, surveillance, contingency planning, outbreak control and traceability. This knowledge is being applied in SENASICA towards the goal of updating national

	practices and plan on prevention of ASF – and will feed into the overall design of Phase II.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Danish embassy in Mexico is a Danish climate front post and the project supports the coherent approach to climate smart foreign policy initiatives. This has a special impact on the current three Sector programmes at the Embassy, as climate is at the forefront of the projects, where it is possible. • Commercially the project supports Danish companies in the fields of genetics and stable systems as well as know-how on efficient pork production. • The SSC-projects, the Embassy and TC are using the synergies created to enhance the work bilaterally and commercially. This includes bringing the focus on climate forward for the Embassy in Mexico. • The SSC-projects are one of the spearpoints used to have a deep cooperation with the Mexican ministries and institutions. • The Technical cooperation in the projects allow for a deeper cooperation, that are highly sought after by the Mexican government, Ministries, Institutions and individual states. • The Projects enables the Embassy to have, keep, improve and build on our important relations in the Mexican government, the parliament and with the private sector within our focus areas. • The SSC-projects are used within all areas of the Embassy's work (Politically, Economically etc.) to support and further Danish priorities. • The Embassy uses and prioritizes the SSC-projects in its work, to build upon and improve our relations in the Mexican Government, Parliament and private sector organizations. This will continue for the foreseeable future and the projects will be an even more integrated part of the Embassy's work.
Main other relevant instruments, engagements, and initiatives managed by the Embassy	
Instrument	Main relevant linkage to SSC project (in a few words)
The Embassy has three SSC projects in Health, Food & Agriculture and Energy	Synergies between projects, sharing of contacts and best practice experiences
The Embassy is a Climate frontrunner	Climate has a focus in two of the projects and the projects are used for this
TC work in Agriculture	The Sector advisor are used whenever possible to further TC work
Work with other International Organizations	The projects gain a lot of interest from other International Organizations and build upon this interest

Mexico, Phase II – future project

Project title	
Projektperiode	1.8.2023 – 31.7.2026
Country	Mexico
Main sector development issues	[To be decided]

Thematic focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable, resource efficient and climate friendly food production to minimize food loss and waste in pig production
National partner authority (recipient country)	SENASICA (as phase I)
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	Danish Veterinary and Food Administration (DVFA) SADER - The Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development of the United Mexican States
Objective	A more sustainable and climate friendly food- and agriculture production in Mexico through strengthened institutional capacity for managing food loss and waste in pork production (tentative)
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	<p>Outcomes (preliminary) Improved institutional knowledge [and practices] on approaches addressing regulatory and commercial aspects for ensuring efficient use of resources in the food and agricultural sector and reduction of food loss and waste.</p> <p>Activities could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Best practice and legal framework for better use of side streams from food production and ingredients to improve shelf life and prevent/reduce waste and ensure feed- and food safety - Encouraging prevention of food waste without compromising food safety in catering and private consumption. - Overcome legal and practical barriers and provide guidance on green carbon neutral consumption. - Programs, initiatives and education campaigns promoting public awareness and change of consumer culture on food waste - Formulation of guiding principles on resource efficient production and food loss and waste in Mexico resulting in a best practice catalogue contributing to a green transition of the whole value chain from food production to consumption.
Considerations about how “greening” would be addressed	The project will support the green transition through its core focus on food loss and waste. The goal of improving the efficient use of resources in Mexico and reducing food loss and food waste in the whole value chain from food production to consumption will mitigate the carbon footprint of pork production and advance production efficiency and reduces the overall resource expenditure of pork production in Mexico.
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	Phase II of the SSC project has yet to be developed and discussed with the Mexican authorities in SENASICA. This will be carried out Q3 and Q4 2022 in collaboration between the DVFA, Foreign ministry of Denmark and the Mexican partners in SENASICA.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	<i>As above</i>
Previous results lessons	Phase II will build on results of the still on-going phase I project These lessons have given inspiration to the proposed next phase of the collaboration, where even more focus can be put on improving efficiency in pork production through the reduction of food loss and waste.

Bangladesh, Inception and Phase 1 – future project

Project title	SSC Bangladesh - Green transition in the dairy value chain
Projektperiode	Inception: 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023 Phase 1: 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2026
Country	Bangladesh
Main sector development issues	[To be decided]
Thematic focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create the basis for a green and climate-friendly transition of the dairy production in Bangladesh by strengthening institutional capacity to control/manage food safety and hygiene in the value chain for safe milk and dairy products and minimizing food loss and waste • Improved feed quality for the cattle to ensure healthy and nutritious feed being essential for healthy and productive cattle.
National partner authority (recipient country)	<p>Main potential partner (to be finally determined): Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BFSA), following a previous dialogue and visit to Denmark in 2019 an independent agency in the Ministry of Food charged with supervision, risk management, and risk communication.</p> <p>Alternatives: Food Planning and Monitoring Unit and the Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI)</p>
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	Expected partners could include Danish Agricultural Agency, SEGES, Danish Agriculture and Food Council, Confederation of Danish Industry, Dalum Academy of Agricultural Business.
Tentative objective	Improved conditions for a greener and climate-friendly dairy production through strengthened institutional capacity, systems and processes for food safety, food loss and waste in the dairy sector
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	<p><u>Inception phase</u></p> <p>Outcome A: Potential clarified for SSC cooperation in Bangladesh focusing on a green and climate-friendly transition of the dairy production.</p> <p>Focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scoping through research and analysis of reports and materials on the dairy sector in Bangladesh and its challenges and gaps in greening and possible Danish expertise contribution. - Mapping and screening dairy sector context for identification of ongoing strategies and processes in the sector, with potential for Danish input. - Stakeholder analysis in Denmark and Bangladesh public and the private sectors to identify potential areas for collaboration, including synergies with potential Danida Market Developments Partnerships with Arla. - Focus for collaboration between authorities on legislative aspects, challenges, potential drivers for change

	<p>Outcome B: Development of project documents and final agreement/signing of the SSC project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final identification of partner authorities and assessment of its mandate, power and challenges in order to address the development problem - Reaching agreements with the partner institutions in Bangladesh. - Development and signing of the joint formulation of the SSC cooperation - Development and signing of the joint formulation of the SSC cooperation <p>Phase 1</p> <p>Outcome A: Improved legal framework and practices concerning production of sustainable dairy products covering the entire value chain with the aim to create a green transition of the sector.</p> <p>Focus is to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - address critical gaps in Bangladesh’ legislation linked to the dairy value chain and to develop the control mechanisms as well as knowledge of farmers and producers to ensure implementation and adoption of the greener and more climate-friendly practices throughout the whole the value chain. - increase animal health, protect biodiversity, optimize production of feed and food with the aim to reduce emissions from the agricultural sector. - reduce food loss and waste throughout the whole process. <p>Outcome B: Improved systems for food safety and hygiene in the value chain and feed quality for the cattle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - this component is a foundation for improved practices on a more sustainable production in the value chain, through a focus on improving knowledge and understanding of food and feed safety in the dairy value chain including capacity development at central and regional government level.
Considerations about how “greening” would be addressed	The project’s principal focus will be promoting the green transition through its emphasis on reducing food loss and waste and greening the whole dairy value chain, by improving food safety and hygiene in the value chain, low and prudent use of antimicrobials and sufficiently and high feed quality for the cattle, as preconditions for the green transition
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	There needs to be an in-depth dialogue with the authorities in Bangladesh alongside the Embassy in Dhaka and MFA regarding the formulation of the project.
Previous results lessons	This is a new project but based on previous interactions with the authorities in Bangladesh, it is expected to have the potential to become a very fruitful project. There is an interest from Bangladeshi side and a

	<p>need to transform the dairy sector. The structure of the work plan and themes will be similar to what have been very successful in the SSC-project in Indonesia.</p>
<p>Danish priorities, interests, and coherence</p>	<p>It is the expectation that the project in Bangladesh will support the Danish governments overall goal regarding climate-friendly development aid to developing countries.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is anticipated, that the SSC-project will be able to create positive synergies with a potential DMDP-project with Arla in Bangladesh on supporting the development of the dairy sector. This has the potential to create strong public-private partnerships across borders and secure that important conditions within institutional capacity and farm management for a green transition of the dairy value chain are addressed.</p> <p>The Embassy cooperates with IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development). IFAD along with the implementing partner will facilitate advocacy and lobby at the national level to boost up an effective value chain development.</p>

India, Inception Phase and Phase 1 – future project

Project title	Strategic Sector Cooperation between India and Denmark in the field of Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Projektperiode	Inception: 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024 Phase 1: 01.01.2025 - 31.12.2027
Country	India
Main sector development issues	[To be decided]
Thematic focus	Support the green transition of the animal husbandry and dairying sector in India through improved feed management and control, farm and animal registration, manure and sanitation management, surveillance and management of animal diseases as well as food safety and hygiene in the value chain.
National partner authority (recipient country)	Potential partner: Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying of the Republic of India (MFAD), responsible for matters of livestock production, preservation, and protection from diseases and improvement of stocks and dairy development, advising State Governments/Union Territories in formulation of policies and program in the field of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development. The main thrust areas are development of requisite infrastructure in States for improving animal productivity, preservation and protection of livestock through provision of health care, strengthening of central livestock farms (cattle, sheep and poultry) for development of germplasm for distribution to states. DVFA is currently negotiating a MoU with MFAD regarding cooperation in the field of animal husbandry and dairying.
Other partners to include, incl. Danish authorities	Expected partners could include Danish Agricultural Agency, SEGES, Danish Agriculture and Food Council, Confederation of Danish Industry, Dalum Academy of Agricultural Business.
Tentative objective	A more resource efficient and climate-friendly animal husbandry and dairy production in India by supporting institutional capacity development in the areas of feed management and control, farm and animal registration, manure and sanitation management, surveillance and management of animal diseases as well as food safety and hygiene in the value chain.
Main possible or expected components (outcome areas)	<u>Inception Phase</u> Outcome A: Potential clarified for SSC cooperation in India focusing on a green and climate-friendly transition of the dairy production. Focus on:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scoping through analysis of materials regarding the animal husbandry and dairying sector in India and its challenges, as well as the possible Danish expertise contribution. - Mapping and screening the current Indian livestock sector context focusing on the identification of ongoing strategies and processes in the sector, with potential for Danish input; as well as legislation, relevant producer's organizations, the business community, etc. - Mapping and screening of the institutions and actors involved in implementing the Government's strategy for development of the animal husbandry and dairying sectors with a view to identifying possible areas of contribution to improving the framework conditions based on Denmark's comparative advantages. - Background stakeholder analysis in both Denmark and India public and the private sectors to identify potential areas for collaboration within the animal husbandry and dairying sector. The focus is on legislative aspects, challenges, potential drivers for change, necessary elements for creating a transparent and inclusive regime and possible consequences of reform for different stakeholders. <p>Outcome B: Development of project documents and final agreement/signing of the SSC project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final identification of partner authorities and assessment of its mandate, power and challenges in order to address the development problem. - Reaching agreements with the partner institutions in India - Development and signing of the joint formulation of the SSC cooperation <p><u>Phase 1</u></p> <p>Outcome A: Improved legal framework and practices concerning production of sustainable dairy products covering the entire value chain with the aim to create a green transition of the animal husbandry and dairy sector. Address critical gaps in India's legislation linked to the animal husbandry and dairy value chain; develop control mechanisms and knowledge of farmers and producers for adoption of more climate-friendly practices throughout the value chain; increase focus on feed management and control, farm and animal registration and manure and sanitation management to reduce emissions from the agricultural sector; reduced food loss and waste throughout the whole process.</p> <p>Outcome B: Enhanced surveillance and management of animal diseases including prudent use of veterinary drugs and prevention of antimicrobial resistance. Focus on: improving surveillance and management of animal husbandry diseases including the One Health</p>
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	<p>approach and policies dealing with priority zoonotic diseases, emerging infectious diseases, and farming systems in urban areas; measures to tackle challenges with use of veterinary drugs and prevention of antimicrobial resistance; improvement of the legislative framework, the implementation of good practices in animal treatment, increasing awareness and capacity building.</p> <p>Outcome C: Improved systems for food safety and hygiene in the value chain and feed quality for the cattle: As foundation for improved practices on a more sustainable production in the value chain, through a focus on improving knowledge and understanding of food and feed safety in the dairy value chain including capacity development at central and regional government level.</p>
Considerations about how “greening” would be addressed	<p>The green transition is considered as the principal goal of all the outcomes in the project. Mitigating carbon footprint of livestock production through a more safe and efficient feed management and control advances the production efficiency and reduces the amount of biological waste and enteric fermentation produced by livestock. A safer and better quality feed will digest easier, increase feed efficiency and lower methane gas emissions and waste production. Lastly, by optimizing the use of feed and producing better quality, the farmers will need less feed to produce the same amount of food units as previously.</p> <p>Increasing livestock production efficiency through improved farm and animal identification and registration management addresses challenges linked to inefficient feed management, malnutrition, over-grazing as well as bolstering traceability, transparency, and control of movement of livestock. Improved management ensures a livestock system better copped to adapt to the consequences of climate change (reduced precipitation, increased temperatures, deforestation and flooding) while also reducing the environmental footprint of the production (land degradation, water and soil pollution and increased biodiversity loss).</p> <p>Finally, strengthening surveillance and management of animal diseases including a “One Health”-approach improves the efficiency of livestock production through better health interventions reducing mortality and improving livestock fertility thus enhances resource use efficiency and decreasing GHG emission through decreasing the number of livestock required per unit product. Maintaining animal health further ensures that the animal is prime conditioned for digesting and absorbing nutrients and reduce likelihood of feed energy loss.</p>
Significant outstanding questions or critical steps in the process	Depends on the coming negotiations with the Indian Government.
Previous results lessons	Based on previous interactions with the authorities in India, including the work in the JWG’s, it is expected to have the potential to become a very fruitful project. There is a strong interest from India side and a

	need to transform the animal husbandry and dairy sector. Lessons on approaches from SSC-projects in Nigeria, Indonesia and Bangladesh will be used.
Danish priorities, interests, and coherence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced agricultural collaboration with India is of priority from relevant Danish authorities, commercial sector and at the Embassy. A collaboration targets delivering greener agricultural solutions with the end goal of increasing farmers' conditions in India. • The SSC project would stand on the shoulders of the advanced cooperation between Denmark and India under the Green Strategic Partnership. In the fields of food and agriculture, the DVFA are currently leading two joint working groups – one on food safety and processing and one on animal husbandry and dairying. The work of both working groups would be integrated in the potential SSC project. Also, Danish and Indian authorities are working on two Centres of Excellence, which will focus on increasing on farming efficiency while ensuring a greener less wasteful production. • There is a strong commercial interest in establishing stronger relations with the Indian authorities. There is a strong commercial interest in establishing stronger relations with the Indian authorities. The export potential is huge. • Efficient and sustainable livestock production with a high focus on chemical and microbiological food safety are core competences in Denmark, and livestock is a well-consolidated Danish stronghold globally. The livestock sector is of great importance for Denmark – both politically and commercially. • The SSC project would stand on the shoulders of the advanced cooperation between Denmark and India under the Green Strategic Partnership. In the fields of food and agriculture, the DVFA are currently leading two joint working groups – one on food safety and processing and one on animal husbandry and dairying. The work of both working groups would be integrated in the potential SSC project.

ANNEX 2: THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (MFAF) AS PARTNER

1. Brief presentation of MFAF

The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries (MFAF)'s core responsibilities focus on administrative and research tasks in the areas of farming, fisheries and food production. At state level, the administration is managed by the MFAF, while at regional and local levels, much of the administrative responsibility has been delegated to the municipalities. The Ministry includes the Department, the Danish Agricultural Agency (DAA), the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration (DVFA) and The Danish Fisheries Agency (DFA). It has a total of approx. 3000 full-time staff equivalents, including approx. 200 at the department, 1200 in DAA, 1700 in DVFA, and 260 in DFA.

The department is responsible for policy development, ministerial service and the overall management and development of the ministerial area. The agencies handle authority and administrative tasks as well as the ministerial service and policy development that require proximity to the operation and the agencies' professionalism. MFAF's need for research-based advice is met through agreements with the Technical University of Denmark, Aarhus University and the University of Copenhagen.

The Danish Fisheries Agency (DFA) support growth through a green transition in fisheries by providing funds for the development of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture through the European Fisheries Fund and perform inspections to ensure that the fish stocks in the Danish waters are sustained and that fishing does not take place in specially protected areas with vulnerable nature or stocks of fish. DFAs core tasks are: 1. Regulation and policy development: The aim is to create the framework for a competitive and sustainable fishing industry through regulation and policy development and to help create a coherent organization of the MFAFs research and innovation efforts in the field of fisheries and aquaculture. 2. Grants: The aim is to provide grants to the fisheries sector through efficient and correct management of aid rules. 3. Control: The goal is to exercise effective, correct and customer-friendly control as well as supervision. As part of the control, the aim is to ensure that the DFAs grant recipients do not commit fraud and that no irregularities occur with the grant funds.

The Danish Agricultural Agency (DAA)'s main aim is countrywide to create the optimal conditions for sustainable growth and green transformation in the fields of Agriculture, Plants and horticulture. DAAs main task is to administer approx. 9 billion DKK per year in subsidies to the agricultural industries, including research and development that promotes growth and green transformation in the sector. DAA administers approx. 80 subsidy schemes, of which basic payment to farmers is the largest. More than 80 per cent. of the funds are financed by the EU, the rest by the Danish state. DAA is the only one in Denmark approved to pay grants from the EU agricultural funds. In addition, DAA contributes to the development and implementation of EU rules, laws and executive orders, which must ensure the framework for a competitive sector. As part of its work, the agency has extensive contact with farmers and a wide range of companies, organizations, researchers and authorities in the field of food.

The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration (DVFA) is geographically located in eight locations around Denmark, with headquarters in Glostrup. In addition, the agency is present at 27 abattoirs around the country. DVFA maintains a wide range of contacts, covering food companies, farmers, citizens, industry organizations and other authorities and has a focus on the entire food chain. The core tasks are grouped into four main areas:

- Food tasks
- Veterinary tasks
- Meat control
- Nutrition tasks

DVFA administers the Danish food, feed and veterinary legislation and is responsible for issuing rules, control and supervision activities, investigation activities, approval and authorization tasks and participation in relevant international cooperation. In case of outbreaks of livestock diseases and in case of major foodborne

disease outbreaks, DVFA initiates an emergency preparedness to effectively limit the consequences for human and animal health. DVFA is responsible for providing information for the promotion of healthy eating habits and consumer conditions as well as companies' exports to third countries. DVFA also contributes to the legislative work in the food, feed and veterinary area in EU.

The overall purpose of **MFAFs international strategy** is to work within the framework of and with the strategic goal of helping to describe how the MFAF contributes to the fulfillment of the UN Global Development Goals and the climate goals in the Paris Agreement to promote a more climate-friendly and sustainable development in the world. MFAFs international work contributes to deliver on the Government's green priorities and the green transition, including Denmark's overall climate goals and the goals in the Global Climate Action Plan. MFAFs efforts operate within the framework of the development policy strategy *The World We Share*, the Government's Action Plan for Economic Diplomacy, etc.

MFAF's international strategy has three focus areas: 1) EU cooperation, securing Danish interests in the common agricultural and food policy in EU. 2) global cooperation covering participation in multilateral organizations and other international fora and negotiations under multilateral agreements and hosting an annual World Food Summit etc. 3) bilateral activities covering export promotion, seconded staff, strategic partnerships, MoUs, SSC etc.

The SSC FP is the main instrument for MFAF's ambition – in line with Government priorities - to mobilize its core competencies and capacities to tackle food production and AMR challenges in strategic partner countries where it can contribute to relevant improvements. Efficient and sustainable livestock production with a high focus on food safety are core competences in Denmark, and livestock is a well-consolidated Danish stronghold globally, and of great importance, politically and commercially.

Also, knowledge on food loss and food waste is a strategic focus area in Denmark. MFAF wish to contribute substantially to the global effort to reduce loss and waste and thereby support the green transition of global food production. Moreover, the focus on reducing food loss and waste also directly promotes the green transition, and effective control and monitoring of the food safety is necessary in order to identify and prevent food loss and waste, for instance linked to mishandling and storage of the primary production.

Public private partnership (PPP) is an efficient instrument in MFAFs work. Denmark has a well-recognised experience in public private partnerships such as Think Tank on Prevention of Food Waste and Food Loss ONE\THIRD, Wholegrain partnership, Salt partnership and Food Partnership for health and climate.

Alongside the urgent to promote the green transition of agricultural production, the war in Ukraine has heightened the urgency to address global food security: Ukraine, Russia, and the Black Sea region are one of the world's most important areas for agricultural production and exports. The war has created a humanitarian catastrophe and disrupted global energy supplies and agricultural markets. In the coming years, MFAF will also work to support solutions to ensure short and long-term food security as well as sustainable and resilient global food systems.

2. Summary of partner relevant capacities

MFAF's SSC FP will focus on areas where Denmark has special strengths and shows international best practice to tackle international problems of the green transition and food security, by building on MFAF's core competencies in organic farming methods and agroecology, food loss and waste, animal health and the One Health approach. These can help address the challenge some of the largest sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the agricultural and food area are land use change from forest and other natural vegetation to agricultural land, feed production and animal production, including methane emissions, food waste and food loss, use of fossil fuels, and manure handling. This underscores the great potential in continuing the development of sustainable food systems through

improved production and consumption practices. It will include more sustainable supply chains, reduced food and food waste, new circular business models and other innovative solutions.

Specifically, the core competencies MFAF will mobilize for the SSC are:

1. Reduction of food loss and food waste, incl. effective food safety, control systems, hygiene and proper feed and animal health management
2. Organic production and agroecological methods, including developing its foundation in form of a credible and effective government system for food, feed, animal health and veterinary control
3. Systems for ensuring “One Health” approach, incl. animal health and antimicrobial resistance (AMR)

Experiences from SSC show partners’ readiness to reform and learn from Danish approaches for greener solutions, through showcasing the Danish model of collaboration across authorities, industry, universities and public sector, and the transparency and information sharing across the entire food production systems. The SSC has proved able to bring different authorities in the partner country together for intergovernmental collaboration, which would not have happened without. A key lesson is the need to adapt during implementation, since political agendas and needs change, often in response to lessons, and accommodating changes often leads to greater engagement from partners.

In the agencies under MFAF relevant expert knowledge within the mandate of MFAF and the core competencies in the SSC is available. Approximately 30-40 different employees from MFAF, primarily with higher education, have been engaged in the SSC projects. In addition to this, the agricultural knowledge center SEGES has been engaged in several of the SSC projects, agricultural schools, the Danish Agriculture & Food Council, Universities, private companies like feed mills, dairy, abattoirs, farmers etc.

The responsibility of the MFAFs SSC projects are delegated to DVFA and project management is placed in Center for International Cooperation (CIS). CIS has the task to associate relevant experts from MFAF and other institutions. The Finance and Accounting division at DVFA is responsible for SSC budget and accounts. It is a well-functioning set-up for the **SSC project management in** MFAF because it enables a high degree of collaboration in project management and synergies to other bilateral collaborations. **Administration of the FP** will in addition to the existing set-up in CIS include more resources to program and result management and an even closer collaboration with the relevant MFAF units that provides the experts to ensure sufficient resources.