FAO/GOVERNMENT COOPERATIVE PROGRAMME

SUPPORT TO THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PULSES, 2016

GLOBAL

PROJECT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ROME, 2018
FAO/GOVERNMENT COOPERATIVE PROGRAMME

SUPPORT TO THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PULSES, 2016

GLOBAL

PROJECT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Report prepared for the participating governments by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rome, 2018
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The Food and Agriculture Organization is greatly indebted to all those who assisted in the implementation of the project by providing information, advice and facilities.
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<table>
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>AGP</td>
<td>Plant Production and Protection Division (FAO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARC</td>
<td>Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCP</td>
<td>Committee on Commodity Problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COAG</td>
<td>Committee on Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPS</td>
<td>Partnerships and South-South Cooperation Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERC</td>
<td>FAO Regional Conference for Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>GAFTA</td>
<td>Grain and Feed Trade Association</td>
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<td>GFAR</td>
<td>Global Forum on Agricultural Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>GPC</td>
<td>Global Pulse Confederation</td>
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<tr>
<td>IAEA</td>
<td>International Atomic Energy Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICARDA</td>
<td>International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas</td>
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<td>ICN2</td>
<td>Second International Conference on Nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAD</td>
<td>International Fund for Agricultural Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFOODS</td>
<td>International Network of Food Data Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INRA</td>
<td>French National Institute for Agricultural Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISC</td>
<td>International Steering Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>IYP</td>
<td>International Year of Pulses</td>
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<tr>
<td>MDTF</td>
<td>Multidonor Trust Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUSE</td>
<td><em>Museo delle Scienze di Trento</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NES</td>
<td>Not elsewhere specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>OPC</td>
<td>Office for Partnerships, Advocacy and Capacity Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>PHE</td>
<td>Public Health England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBAs</td>
<td>Rome-Based Agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA</td>
<td>Special Ambassador</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIAL</td>
<td><em>Salon International de l’Alimentation</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAB</td>
<td><em>Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFO</td>
<td>World Farmers’ Organization</td>
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<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
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</table>
A. OVERVIEW

A.1 PROJECT PROFILE

Country: Global
Project Symbol: GCP/GLO/668/MUL
Project Title: Support to the International Year of Pulses, 2016
Resource Partner: Multilateral
Actual EOD: 1 January 2016
Actual NTE: 31 August 2017
Participating Organizations: (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture, etc.)
Global Pulse Confederation (GPC); International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock of Turkey; and Fertitecnica Colfiorito
Implementing Partners (List):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type (NGO/Community Based Organization/Gov.)</th>
<th>Total Funds Transferred</th>
</tr>
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Contribution to FAO’s Strategic Framework
*Indicate the title of each higher level result to which the project contributes*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Outcome(s)</th>
<th>FO8</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional Priority Area/Initiative</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Programming Framework Outcome(s)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDAF Outcome(s)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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</tbody>
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A.2 FINANCIAL DATA in USD

(as at: 31 August 2018)

Budget: USD 420 000

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1 Data source: FPMIS/ Data Warehouse
A.3 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The overarching objective of the International Year of Pulses (IYP) was to raise awareness on the many benefits of pulses for food and nutrition security, by opening up opportunities for information exchange, improving mutual understanding through education and communication activities, promoting appropriate policies and developing the necessary skills to enhance the production and trade of pulses.

During the IYP, awareness was effectively raised among a variety of actors, including policy-makers, pulses producers, processors and traders, restaurants and catering operators, health and nutrition practitioners, and schoolchildren. The public at large was the focus of an intensive information and educational campaign through mass media (print, radio, television, the web), and face-to-face events such as cooking demonstrations, exhibitions, museum displays and international fairs. Pulses recipes and educational materials, in particular, attracted public attention and were widely distributed on demand or downloaded from the IYP website.

Statistical data from the Global Pulse Confederation (GPC)-IYP Final Report estimated a 16 percent increase in per capita consumption of lentils in 2016, rising to 25 percent by the end of 2017. The GPC report also showed indicative pulses production increases in major pulse producing countries, such as India (23 percent), Canada (38 percent), Australia (55 percent), Argentina (62 percent), Brazil (142 percent), Myanmar (1.3 percent) and the United States of America ([USA] 136 percent).

Several publications, leaflets and fact sheets were released on IYP key messages. Other complementary communication tools included a blog with submissions from all over the world, weekly posts, educational material for kids, a collection of recipes, a cookbook, and a variety of infographics. The GPC report estimated a global audience reach of five billion people by the end of 2016, through dedicated websites, social media, videos, pictures, recipes and articles.

The IYP website, which was released in March 2015, was the main IYP communication tool. It was translated in seven languages, received half a million visits, and its average traffic was 145 percent higher than that of previous international years. Corporate FAO social media, with over 1.7 million followers, was used to promote the IYP, including multimedia with interviews, videos and audio files. In addition, FAO appointed six prominent experts as IYP Special Ambassadors (SAs), one for each region, in order to raise public awareness on the important contribution of pulses to food security and nutrition. The SAs sought to reach

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2 IYP Final Report. Global Pulse Confederation, 2017
3 i) Nutritional benefits of pulses, ii) Food security, iii) Health benefits of pulses, iv) Pulses and biodiversity.
different audiences through the organization of international events and media. They also succeeded in motivating stakeholders to take advantage of the IYP and to foster connections throughout the food chain, further global production of pulses and crop rotations, and address the challenges presented in the trade of pulses.

A series of face-to-face consultations were held in five regions to engage pulses experts and relevant stakeholders in discussions around the issues of pulses production, consumption and trade. The IYP Dialogues highlighted context-specific issues and current challenges that the pulses sector was facing, and also provided a forum for information exchange, networking and partnership opportunities among participants.

The results of the Regional Dialogues contributed to the IYP Global Dialogue, which was held towards the end of 2016. Pulses experts came together to discuss the outcomes of the Regional Dialogues, and to define and agree on a set of recommendations for follow-up to the IYP.

**B. RELEVANCE**

**The problem**

Pulses play a key role in addressing simultaneously food security and climate change challenges, by providing proteins and lysine that complement cereals in human alimentation, contributing to diversified crop rotations, and fixing nitrogen in the soil, thus reducing the use of fertilizers and greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, pulses improve food security while helping to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change.

Following the proposal by Pakistan and Turkey and resolution 6/2013 of the 38th FAO Conference, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly, at its 68th session, declared 2016 as the IYP, and invited FAO to facilitate its implementation in collaboration with governments, relevant organizations, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and other relevant stakeholders, including the private sector.

Food security and nutrition were established as a key international development objective under Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As 2016 was the first year of implementation of the Agenda, the IYP also linked the contribution of pulses to critical targets under SDG 2, particularly on food access, malnutrition, smallholder incomes, and sustainable and resilient agriculture.

Today, crops such as maize and sorghum are traditionally considered to be men’s domain, while women largely grow pulses. The Year therefore informed the general public of
the central role that women farmers played in pulse production, and it also contributed to empowering women farmers through specific advocacy and capacity-development activities.

The IYP 2016 was launched by the FAO Director-General on 11 November 2015 under the slogan, “Nutritious Seeds for a Sustainable Future”, which was accompanied by the following key messages:

- Pulses are highly nutritious.
- Pulses are economically accessible and contribute to food security at all levels.
- Pulses have important health benefits.
- Pulses foster sustainable agriculture and contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Pulses promote biodiversity.

The overarching objective of the IYP was to raise awareness on the many benefits of pulses for food and nutrition security, by opening up opportunities for information exchange, improving mutual understanding through education and communication activities, promoting appropriate policies and developing the necessary skills to enhance the production and trade of pulses.

The response

As mentioned above, the overall goal of the Year was to raise awareness of the contribution of pulses to food security and nutrition. Within this framework, the Multidonor Trust Fund (MDTF) project, “Support to the International Year of Pulses, 2016”, offered an umbrella mechanism to ensure the financial means for the implementation of the activities of the 2016 IYP.

The overall development objective of the MDTF was to promote partnerships and alliances with civil society, the private sector, cooperatives, and producers’ and farmers’ organizations, as a means of translating into action FAO’s internal vision for “a world free of hunger and malnutrition where food and agriculture contribute to improving the living standards of all, especially the poorest, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner”.

According to the project document, the specific objectives of the MDTF for the 2016 IYP, were to “strengthen the participation of the different stakeholders, by increasing knowledge, communication and public awareness of the contribution of pulses to food security and nutrition; by attaining better understanding of the role that pulses play as part of sustainable food production; and by encouraging connections throughout the food chain in order to better utilize pulse-based proteins, further global production of pulses and crop
rotations, and to address the challenges in the trade of pulses. The MDTF shall create opportunities in 2016 for sharing, communicating and documenting information and experiences on pulses.”

The expected outcomes considered by the MDTF were the following:

- increased knowledge and evidence of pulses, their attributes and their ability to provide a solution to health, trade and environmental sustainability issues (e.g. carbon footprint, water footprint and thus impact of climate change); and
- strengthened national, regional and local capacities to formulate and implement policies and programmes to improve nutritional status.

The planned outputs of the MDTF were as follows:

- Output 1: Regional and Global campaigns/activities to raise awareness on the significant nutritional and health advantages of pulses.
- Output 2: Pulses Database. The data would be used in the context of the IYP to promote pulses, develop new recipes or value existing recipes for their nutrient contents, and to advise member states on breeding programmes on pulses for higher nutrient contents of these crops, as well as on agriculture projects, programmes and policies.
- Outreach and advocacy activities on the significant role of pulses, with a special focus on gender.

The MDTF included an Action Plan, which was designed and agreed on in close consultation with the Steering Committee and the Secretariat of the IYP. The Fund was operated by the Office for Partnerships, Advocacy and Capacity Development (OPC), later renamed as Partnerships and South-South Cooperation Division (DPS), which also acted as Budget Holder, and was therefore also responsible for the administration, operation and reporting on the MDTF.

C. ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS

Results achieved

Major outputs of the IYP Action Plan

Major project outputs and related activities were developed as planned in the MDTF Logframe, and contributed to achieving the expected outcomes and impact, according to the specific indicators and means of verification. In line with the IYP goal to raise awareness on the many benefits of pulses for food and nutrition security, awareness-raising activities were
carried out worldwide by FAO and its partners, as well as by public and private sector entities, research centres, educational institutions and media. The IYP prompted a considerable response by governments, non-state actors, civil society and academia in terms of commitment and involvement in the organization of technical workshops, regional and national events and education programmes. More than 150 events worldwide were posted on the FAO/IYP website^4^, and according to the IYP Final Report of the GPC, 12 countries have committed to promoting the production and consumption of pulses as part of their food security policies.^5^

FAO hosted the Secretariat of the IYP 2016 and facilitated its implementation under the guidance of an International Steering Committee (ISC), which was established in April 2015. The ISC was co-chaired by the Permanent Missions to FAO of Turkey and Pakistan, and was composed of representatives of FAO members, civil society, farmers’ organizations, the private sector, FAO technical divisions, research centres, IFAD, World Food Programme (WFP), and Bioversity International. The full list of the ISC members was as follows:

- Co-Chairs: Turkey and Pakistan;
- FAO regional groups represented by the USA, Canada, Turkey, Hungary, Sudan, Côte d’Ivoire, Zambia, Pakistan, India, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina and Brazil;
- UN Organizations – WFP, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD);
- Farmers’ organization – World Farmers’ Organization (WFO);
- Private Sector – GPC and Grain and Feed Trade Association (GAFTA); and

An Action Plan was prepared in collaboration with members of the IYP 2016 Steering Committee in order to provide a set of guidelines, activities and events to be implemented during the year. The main activities of the action plan included:

- regional and global consultations with pulses experts, policy-makers, and producer and trade organizations;
- global and regional awareness campaigns through online fora, the web and social media;
- a food composition database of pulses; and

[^4]: Annex IV
– research, production of documents and scientific studies: “The Economy of Pulses” and “Pulses By-products as Animal Feed”.

Awareness was effectively raised among a variety of actors, including policy-makers, pulses producers, processors and traders, restaurants and catering operators, health and nutrition practitioners, and schoolchildren. The public at large was the focus of an intensive information and educational campaign through mass media (print, radio, television, the web), and face-to-face events such as cooking demonstrations, exhibitions, museum displays and international fairs. Pulses recipes and educational material, in particular, attracted public attention and were widely distributed on demand or downloaded from the IYP website6.

The closing ceremony of the IYP was hosted by the Government of Burkina Faso and held in Ouagadougou on 10 and 11 February 2017. The participants presented a draft declaration for the institutionalization of a World Pulse Day to be celebrated on 10 February7. The proposal was endorsed by the 156th FAO Council in April 2017 and submitted to the FAO Conference in June 2017, and the request was sent to the UN General Assembly for endorsement. The IYP celebrations also encouraged connections throughout the food chain in order to better utilize pulse-based proteins and further global production of pulses and crop rotations, and to address the challenges presented in the trade of pulses.

Statistical data from the GPC-IYP Final Report estimated a 16 percent increase in per capita consumption of lentils in 2016, and 25 percent by the end of 2017. In addition, based on an analysis done by Public Health England ([PHE] an executive agency of the Department of Health and Social Care in the United Kingdom), the modelled usage of pulses in the United Kingdom could increase by 85 percent if PHE’s Eatwell Plate recommendations to sharply reduce red meat consumption were followed according to 2015 baseline data. The GPC report also showed indicative pulses production increases (pending the 2016 FAOSTAT Report) in major pulse producing countries, such as India (23 percent), Canada (38 percent), Australia (55 percent), Argentina (62 percent), Brazil (142 percent), Myanmar (1.3 percent) and USA (136 percent). Specific outputs and activities of the IYP that were carried out during the project are outlined below.

Promotion and visibility

Within the scope of the IYP Action Plan, the International Year was promoted worldwide through various channels, highlighting the importance and benefits of pulses. The IYP website, which was released in March 2015, was the main IYP communication tool. It

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6 Annex V
7 Annex II
was translated in seven languages, received half a million visits, and its average traffic was 145 percent higher than that of previous international years. Corporate FAO social media, with over 1.7 million followers, was used to promote the IYP, including multimedia with interviews, videos and audio files.

As regards outreach, several publications, leaflets and fact sheets were released on the IYP key messages. Other complementary communication tools included a blog with over 30 submissions from all over the world, weekly posts, educational materials for kids, a collection of recipes, a cookbook and a variety of infographics. The GPC report estimated a global audience reach of five billion people by the end of 2016 through dedicated websites, social media, videos, pictures, recipes and articles.

In order to promote the IYP and draw attention to its activities, FAO appointed six IYP SAs, one for each region, to support FAO in raising public awareness on the important contribution of pulses to food security and nutrition. The SAs were prominent experts from various parts of the world, who offered their names, talents and time to reach different audiences in their professional capacities, through international events and media. They were also involved in activities aimed at increasing opportunities for dialogue, participation and access to information on pulses; as well as motivating relevant stakeholders to take advantage of the IYP to encourage connections throughout the food chain, further global production of pulses and crop rotations, and address the challenges presented in the trade of pulses.

The commitment made by the SAs was on a worldwide basis. They actively participated in major international events, such as the World Food Day celebrations with pulses in Canada, the Pan-African Grain Legume and World Cowpea Conference, the International Conference on Pulses in Marrakesh, the Regional Dialogue in Latin America, television programmes in the Near East, the Salon International de l’Alimentation (SIAL) in France, and the International Consultation on Pulses in Chennai.

Online discussions and webinars facilitated by FAO’s Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition (FSN Forum) were held on the basis of the following main issues: “Pulses are praised for their health, environmental and economic benefits. How can their full potential be tapped?”, and “Pulses: innovations from the field to the cooking pot”.

The discussions stimulated an active exchange of ideas among experts, stakeholders and the public at large, by linking practical experiences and research. The participants stressed the importance of promoting the production and consumption of pulses by supporting seed and mixed cropping systems, facilitating access to markets and value addition, establishing stronger networks among the different actors in the pulse value chain; as well as the need for
awareness raising on the health and nutrition benefits of pulses in addressing malnutrition and non-communicable diseases.

**IYP Dialogues**

A series of face-to-face consultations were held in five regions to engage pulses experts and relevant stakeholders in discussions concerning issues in pulses production, consumption and trade. The IYP dialogues highlighted context-specific issues and current challenges that the pulses sector faced, as well as providing a forum for information exchange, networking and partnership opportunities among participants. The results of the Regional Dialogues contributed to the IYP Global Dialogue, which was held towards the end of 2016, where pulses experts came together to discuss the outcomes of the Regional Dialogues and to define and agree on a set of recommendations for follow-up to the IYP 2016. The recommendations of the Global Dialogue can be summarized under three categories, as follows: i) pulses research; ii) pulses production; and iii) pulses consumption, which are outlined below.

**Pulses research**

- There is a need to strengthen national and international research on pulses and create synergies among ongoing initiatives (i.e. ten-year pulse research strategy, SDGs, the Second International Conference on Nutrition [ICN2] follow-up, UN Decade of Action on Nutrition, Global Soil Partnership, and The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture).
- Training programmes on the value of pulses, particularly for schoolchildren, farmers and extension personnel, should be encouraged and supported.
- Policy and programme development should be adequately supported by a strengthened evidence basis on pulses.

**Pulses production**

- Policies and programmes should focus more on pulses producers, especially smallholders and youth, including support in terms of knowledge provision, improved inputs, credit, insurance, and research investment and involvement.
- Preserve and apply indigenous knowledge production, agricultural practices.
- Open up new markets by processing pulses into other foods (biscuits, flakes, snacks, etc.).
Pulses consumption
- Increase consumer awareness and knowledge on pulses through nutrition education, school nutrition/feeding programmes, better evidence basis, public procurement schemes and pulses food labelling.
- Include pulses in nutrition policy and programmes.
- Promote the consumption of pulses (through celebrity chefs, restaurant chains, takeaways, new recipes and pulse products).

Major outputs of the IYP Action Plan
- Two food composition databases on pulses were published in 2017: FAO/International Network of Food Data Systems (INFOODS) Global Food Composition Database for Pulses, and FAO/INFOODS Global Database for Pulses on Dry Matter Basis. In addition, the underlying analytical data was published as part of the FAO/INFOODS Food Composition Database for Biodiversity and the FAO/INFOODS Analytical Food Composition Database.
- A report was published on the world pulses economy (market trends, production yields, utilization, consumption, international trade and prices).
- A publication was released on the use of pulses by-products as animal feed.
- A publication was produced on pulse crops for sustainable farms in sub-Saharan Africa.

Activities organized and/or supported by the IYP Secretariat
- The nomination of IYP SAs.
- IYP 2016 launching and closing ceremonies.
- Regional and global awareness-raising campaigns.
- FAO/INFOODS Global Food Composition Database for Pulses.

Activities organized by external actors (2015/2016)
- CICILS (now known as GCP) 2015 World Pulses Convention - Caesars Palace, Las Vegas, USA, 12-15 April 2015.
- The European Association for Research on Plant Breeding (EUCARPIA) International Symposium on Protein Crops, Pontevedra, Spain, 4-7 May 2015.
- Pulse and Special Crops Convention 2015, Calgary, Canada, 21-23 June 2015.
- The Pulses Conclave, Jaipur, India, 17-20 February 2016.
- Event on Pulses at Gulfood World Trade Centre, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, 21-23 February 2016.
- Pan-African Grain Legume Conference, held jointly with the World Cowpea Conference Livingston, Zambia, 28 February to 4 March 2016.
- Regional Conference Central American Cooperative Program for Crops and Animal Improvements, Costa Rica, 5-8 April 2016.
- World Pulses Convention, Izmir, Turkey 19-22 May 2016.
- Event on Pulses at World Humanitarian Summit, Istanbul, Turkey, 26 and 27 May 2016.
- French National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA) Meeting on Grain Legumes (Francophone), Dijon, France, 31 May-1 June 2016.
- International Conference on Pulses for Nutritional Security and Agricultural Sustainability, New Delhi, India, 12-14 November 2016.

D. IMPLEMENTATION OF WORK PLAN AND BUDGET

Work plan and budget

In general terms, MDTF activities were implemented on time and within the planned budget. In particular, the following contributions were receive to fund this multi-donor project reaching a total budget of USD 420 000: Global Pulses Confederation USD 200 000; International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) USD 100 000; The Mediterranean Pulses and Oil Seeds and Derivates Exporters’ Association USD 100 000 US $; and Fertitecnica Colfiorito S.R.L. USD 20 000. In adherence with General Assembly resolutions on International Years, all activities that arose from the implementation of the IYP were covered through voluntary resources. Donors, the private sector and other stakeholders also supported the IYP through voluntary contributions and other forms of support. The MDTF,
which was established at the beginning of 2016, pooled resources from GPC, the Government of Turkey, IFAD and Fertitecnica Coltiorito (Italy). Resources were used along the different lines of the Action Plan, as they were agreed on by the IYP-Steering Committee, according to the scheme proposed in Section 4.3. (Nature of the Expenditures and Budgetary Percentages) of the original project document.

**Risk management**

Output 1: Regional and Global campaigns/activities  
The project ensured adequate representation of different constituencies supporting consultation and workshop for knowledge exchange in several countries as well as publicizing the activities through information campaigns.  
The project also ensured a balanced participation of different sectors (e.g. producer organizations, government, private sector, academia, etc.), directly or indirectly involved in Pulses.

Output 2: Pulses Database  
The project was able to produce a comprehensive pulses data base that is widely shared and accessed amongst interested entities.

Outreach and Advocacy  
A wide range of outreach and awareness raising activities were implemented worldwide ensuring coverage in different languages. Furthermore, high quality messages and contents were reflected in the IYP website and were provided to media outlets to ensure adequate coverage on IYP.  
It has to be underlined that the six IYP Special Ambassadors were fully committed and supportive of the intense outreach and advocacy programme of year. Their involvement was on a worldwide basis, ensuring their participation in several fora, international ceremonies and events.

E. **SUSTAINABILITY**

The results achieved by the MDTF in supporting the IYP contributed to the sustainability of the initiative in the following areas: i) capacity development; ii) gender
equality; iii) environmental sustainability; iv) right to food and decent work; v) technological sustainability; and vi) economic sustainability.

In particular, based on the results of the consultations held during the IYP 2016, and in response to the 155th Council recommendations and the 40th FAO Conference, the following proposal was endorsed to ensure the sustainability of the IYP:

- Pulses Action Network: among the activities included in the work programme of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition\(^8\), is the creation of thematic networks aimed at accelerating and aligning efforts around specific topics linked to one or more of the proposed action areas of the Nutrition Decade. These networks are informal coalitions of countries aimed at advocating the establishment of policies and legislation around a specific theme, allowing the exchange of practices, highlighting successes and providing mutual support to accelerate implementation. A network on Pulses can be established under the leadership of one or more FAO Member Countries that have been instrumental in the implementation of the IYP. The countries would define the objectives, scope and initial programme of work, identify other partner countries, convene meetings and manage joint initiatives. The network led by countries may be regional or global, and may involve civil society, academia and the private sector, particularly the Global Pulse Confederation.

- Publication on underutilized pulse species: there is a number of pulse species of minor relevance at the international level that can be used for specific niches, because of their adaptation to marginal environmental conditions. Pulses such as Bambara groundnut (*Vigna subterranea*) have an important social value in promoting indigenous, underutilized pulses. In addition to contributing to local economies, they can also help in preserving culturally appropriate foods, while contributing to balanced diets. The publication, which is under the responsibility of FAO’s Plant Production and Protection Division (AGP), will compile information on agronomy, nutrition and the trade of underutilized pulse species, such as African yam bean and winged bean.

- Revision of FAO’s pulses statistics: the FAO pulse classification system includes eight cases where species are reported as unique, and three aggregated classes (dry beans, lupins and pulses not elsewhere specified [NES]). The revision will improve the classification by disaggregating classes and differentiating from two distinct

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\(^8\) The UN Decade of Action on Nutrition was proclaimed by the UN under the normative framework agreed at the ICN2 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It provides a new direction in global nutrition action to eradicate hunger and malnutrition in all its forms and reduce the burden of diet-related non-communicable diseases in all age groups.
genera, with different environmental and market niches.

F. LESSONS LEARNED

One of the major successes of the IYP was the huge number of outreach activities, including educational and promotional events, which were organized worldwide in different languages and for different types of audiences. These significantly contributed to raising the awareness and profile of pulses among all sectors of the population; as well as increasing the level of collaboration and partnerships among key players.

This successful result provided a strong incentive for maintaining the momentum of the IYP, and for continuing its awareness-raising activities beyond 2016. At the 2016 sessions of the Committee on Agriculture (COAG) and the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP), members acknowledged the contribution of pulses to food security, nutritional health, environmental protection and climate change adaptation and mitigation. They encouraged governments to engage in public awareness events and to develop and implement appropriate policies for promoting the improved production and consumption of pulses. The FAO Council in December 2016 endorsed the COAG and CCP reports and requested that FAO, members and all relevant stakeholders take advantage of this momentum to continue the work on pulses beyond 2016, as well as put forward proposals for concrete actions.

In order to draw attention to the above-mentioned benefits, and in line with the recommendations of COAG and the Council related to the IYP, FAO strengthened the programme on pulses as part of its regular work in AGP, and explored joint initiatives with the other Rome-based agencies to provide policy advice and support to their members on the production, consumption and trade of pulses. FAO also facilitated linkages and partnerships with ongoing programmes that promoted sustainable pulses value chains, such as the Mountain Partnership Products Initiative, supported by the Italian Development Cooperation and the Slow Food movement.

G. GOVERNMENT ATTENTION

Specific Findings and Recommendations for Government Attention

It is recommended that governments continue promoting the messages and themes of the IYP beyond 2016. Drawing on the outcomes of the International Year, particularly the issues that were identified during regional and international consultations, it is advised that
governments and other key pulses actors (farmers’ organizations, agricultural research, academia and the private sector) establish multistakeholder fora to strengthen information exchange and policy dialogue at national and regional levels on pulses production, consumption and trade.
### Appendix 1

**LOGFRAME MATRIX - ACHIEVEMENT OF INDICATORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results chain</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>End target (expected value at project completion)</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>If not achieved, explain why</th>
<th>If applicable/follow-up action to be taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact</strong></td>
<td>Increased international awareness, discussions and understanding on pulses among different stakeholders in 2016 and beyond</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Outcome</strong></td>
<td>i) Increased knowledge and evidence of pulses, their attributes and their ability to provide solution to health, trade and environmental sustainability issues (e.g. carbon footprint, water footprint and thus impact of climate change); and ii) strengthened national, regional and local capacities to formulate and implement policies and programmes to improve nutritional status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output (1)</strong></td>
<td>Regional and Global campaigns/activities to raise awareness on the significant nutritional and health advantages of pulses</td>
<td>Number of campaigns and awareness-raising activities in 2016</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output (2)</strong></td>
<td>Pulses Database</td>
<td>Number of studies, research, documents and publications on pulses</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of best practices documented</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1 The impact level should always reflect the higher programmatic outcome to which the project contributes. For example, at the country level, this is expressed as the CPF outcome to which the project contributes and can also reflect other elements of impact that are defined at a higher programmatic level (UNDAF/national goal/FAO Strategic Framework).
### Results chain

**Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>If not achieved, explain why</th>
<th>If applicable/ follow-up action to be taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Output (3)**

Outreach and advocacy activities on the significant role of pulses, with a special focus on gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IYP website</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of media activities implemented (video interviews, radio programmes, press articles, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities of IYP Special SAs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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## Appendix 2

### PROJECT STAFF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Dates of Service</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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</table>

Starting Date  Concluding Date
Appendix 3

TRAINING AND STUDY TOURS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Participants</th>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>N.A.</td>
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Appendix 4

MAJOR ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT PROVIDED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>N.A.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 5

DOCUMENTS PRODUCED DURING THE PROJECT

International Year of Pulses (book)


IYP Publications


Pulses for Food Security and Nutrition: How can their full potential be tapped? 2016.

Pulses: Innovations from the Field to the Cooking Pot. 2016.


IYP Events posted on the IYP Website (http://www.fao.org/pulses-2016/en/)


31/12/2016 - *Lutte contre la pauvreté, mapex légumineuses*. University of the West Indies Open Campus St. Lucia. P.O. Box 306, Castries, Saint Lucia.

27/12/2016 - *Lutte contre la pauvreté, mapex légumineuses*. École primaire publique de Sonaholou, Commune de Ouaké, Benin.

25/12/2016 - *Lutte contre la pauvreté, mapex légumineuses*. Orphelinat aseed - star of hope, Cameroon.


16/12/2016 - *Fenêtre sur l’agriculture*. Institut de technologie alimentaire, Dakar, Sénégal.

15/12/2016 - International Year of Pulses (IYP) Symposium. Agriculture lecture hall, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria.

14/12/2016 - *Las leguminosas en la agricultura española*. Salón de Actos del IFAPA-Alameda del Obispo (Junta de Andalucía), Córdoba, Spain.


8/12/2016 - Pulses Recipe Competition and Exhibition. Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC) Complex, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

8/12/2016 - Seminar: Pulses for sustainable food and nutrition security in South Asia Region. BARC Complex, Dhaka, Bangladesh.


7/12/2016 - *Quelle complémentarité entre protéines animales et végétales en restauration scolaire ?* Espace culturel Bonne Fontaine, Forcalquier, France.

5/12/2016-7/12/2016 - Week of pulses. Omsk State Agrarian University named after Petr A. Stolypin, Omsk city, Russian Federation.


2/12/2016 Workshop - *I legumi: semi nutrienti per un futuro sostenibile*. Department of Agriculture, Food and Environment, University of Pisa, Via del Borghetto 80, Pisa, Italy.
1/12/2016-10/1/2017 - II Concurso de Navidad del Museo de Historia Natural de la Universidad de Santiago de Compostela. Museo de Historia Natural de USC, Parque Vista Alegre 15782, Santiago de Compostela, Spain.

30/11/2016 - Jornada sobre la Importancia de las legumbres en el Sector Agroalimentario. Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingenierías Agrarias, Universidad de Valladolid, Palencia, Spain.


22/11/2016 - Conferencia sobre Las legumbres en la dieta mediterránea. Salón de Actos de la Real Sociedad Económica, Calle Bernabé Soriano, Jaén, Spain.


19/11/2016 - 11th International Innovation Day-2016. City Montessori School, Jopling Road Branch Lucknow (226001), Uttar Pradesh, India.

19/11/2016 - Survey results: Hong Kong - International Year of Pulses 2016. Tai Po Mega Mall, Tai Po Centre, Hong Kong, China.

18/11/2016 - The tastiest pulse dish competition and talent forums. Zespół Szkół Gastronomiczno-Hotelarskich, Kalisz, Poland.


11/11/2016-1/12/2016 - I legumi, semi nutrienti per un futuro sostenibile. Centro Commerciale “Le Centurie” Via Caselle, 1, 35010 San Giorgio delle Pertiche PD, Italy.

8/11/2016 - Quelle place d’avenir pour les légumineuses en Wallonie ? Gembloux, Belgium.


29/10/2016 - *Festival del legume*. Via Badia 28, 67039 Sulmona, Italy.


27/10/2016-29/10/2016 - 2016 International Symposium History of Food and National Food Culture: Pulses in Russian Food Culture. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation.

26/10/2016 - Séminaire agricole international: Légumineuses: Quelle place dans les systèmes agricoles ? Maison de l’agriculture, Chaussée de Namur n°47, Gembloux, Belgium.

24/10/2016-25/10/2016 - The International Year of Pulses (IYP) Regional Dialogue for Asia and the Pacific. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

22/10/2016-23/10/2016 - VII Finde Científico - Stand n°23 Las plantas mariposa y su biodiversidad. Museo de Ciencia y Tecnologia de Alcobendas (Madrid), Calle Pintor Murillo, n° 15, Spain.


19/10/2016-20/10/2016 - The International Year of Pulses (IYP) Regional Dialogue for Latin America and the Caribbean. Santiago, Chile.

16/10/2016 - The Pulses Festival. National Museum of Natural History and Science of the University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal.


14/10/2016 - Journée mondiale de l’alimentation. Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

14/10/2016-16/10/2016 - “Mange ta soupe! Carentan, France.

12/10/2016-13/10/2016 - The International Year of Pulses (IYP) Regional Dialogue for Europe and Central Asia. La Sapienza University, Rome, Italy.


7/10/2016 - The International Year of Pulses: research and policies for sustainable agriculture and food security. Sala del Mappamondo, Palazzo Montecitorio, Rome, Italy.


30/9/2016 - Food Footprints at Researchers Night. Firth Court, Sheffield University, Sheffield, United Kingdom.


29/9/2016 - 2016 Año Internacional das Leguminosas. Universidade Lúrio, Campus Universitário de Marrere Bairro de Marrerre, Rua Nr. 4250, Nampula, Mozambique.

28/9/2016 - 2016 International Year of Pulses Breakfast, IGA Perth Royal Show. 1 Graylands Rd, Claremont WA 6010, Australia.


21/9/2016 - Culture bio et petite enfance… “Ou comment mieux intégrer les produits bio et les légumineuses au quotidien dès les plus jeunes âges ?”. Le Taillan-Médoc, France.

20/9/2016 - Exhibition - Celebrating the International Year of Pulses. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) headquarters, Vienna, Austria.

20/9/2016 - I Jornada de Capacitación sobre legumbres. Campo Escuela de la Facultad de Ciencias Agropecuarias de la UNC, Camino a Capilla de los Remedios Km 15 1/2, Córdoba, Argentina.


19/9/2016 - “Ospria Festum 2k16” - Carnival of Pulses. Raja Bahadur Venkata Rama Reddy Women’s College, Telangana State3-4-527, Narayanguda, Hyderabad, Telangana State, India.


7/9/2016-20/01/2017 - Expo Semillas, hechos, saberes y misterios. Jardín Botánico Regional “Roger Orellana”. Centro de Investigación Científica de Yucatán, Mérida, Yucatán, Mexico.


25/8/2016 - Bean Field Day. Black Sea Agricultural Research Institute, Samsun, Turkey.


13/8/2016 - International Year of Pulses Celebration. Secret Garden, 2710a Harrison Street San Francisco, USA.

13/8/2016 - Expo-Leguminosas. Plaza Municipal de Navidad, Navidad, Chile.


1/8/2016-31/1/2017 - Workshops: Hong Kong International Year of Pulses 2016. Ten schools and public areas, Hong Kong, China.

28/7/2016 - International Year of Pulses 2016 Field Day. Institute for Plant and Agriculture Science, Darkhan, Mongolia.

20/7/2016 - *Leguminosen im ökologischen Landbau* (The role of legumes in organic farming). Experimental Station Kleinhohenheim, Stuttgart, Germany.

19/7/2016 - National Edible Grain Legumes Field Day and Workshop. Transitional Zone Agricultural Research Institute, Eskişehir, Turkey.

19/7/2016 - National Pulses Field Day. Transitional Zone Agricultural Research Institute, Eskişehir, Turkey.

18/7/2016-22/7/2016 - Mobile Study Group for Legume. Ankara, Eskişehir, Bursa, Balıkesir, Turkey.

14/7/2016 - Canada-Saskatchewan Irrigation Diversification Centre Field Day and Trade Show. Canada-Saskatchewan Irrigation Diversification Centre, 901 McKenzie Street South, Outlook, Saskatchewan, Canada.

14/7/2016 - Chickpea Field Day. Black Sea Agricultural Research Institute, Samsun, Turkey.

14/7/2016 - Traditional Harvest Festival. University of Ankara, Faculty of Agriculture, Research and Application Center of Haymana, Ankara, Turkey.

25/6/2016 - Intergalactic Pea Festival. Law Library, St Petersburg, Russian Federation.


23/6/2016 - International Year of Pulses 2016 Nomination Ceremony and Panel Discussion. FAO Liaison Office for North America, Washington DC, USA.

15/6/2016 - 2016 (fifth) Renda Fuzhong On-campus Dou/Legume Festival. The High School Affiliated to Renmin University of China, 37 Zhongguancun Street, Haidian district, Beijing, China.

12/6/2016 - *Fête paysanne du lentillon champenois, chez un producteur de lentillon* (at a lentil producer’s farm), Coupéville, Marne, France.


11/6/2016 - *Porte Ouverte Cavac - Station Légumes Secs*. Station Légumes Secs, Cavac, rue de la Croisée Zone Acty Beaupuy 3, Mouilleron-Le-Captif (85), France.


31/5/2016-1/6/2016 - INRA Meeting on Grain Legumes (Francophone). Dijon, France.

23/5/2016-17/6/2016 - Leader Child Agriculture Camp. 81 provinces of Turkey, Turkey.

22/5/2016-30/11/2016 - Tutti i legumi del mondo negli Orti del MUSE. MUSE, Trentino Alto Adige, Italy.


1/5/2016-31/05/2016 - World Pulses Convention. Izmir, Turkey.


7/4/2016 - Las legumbres en la dieta mediterránea. Dentro del ciclo de actividades “Por una Primavera Sana” del Ayuntamiento de Córdoba. Centro Cívico Municipal de Lepanto, Ronda del Marrubial, Córdoba, Spain.


2/4/2016 - Pulses for Healthy People and a Healthy Planet: Emerging Research and Opportunities at The American Society for Nutrition’s Scientific Sessions at Experimental Biology 2016. San Diego, USA.


20/3/2016 - Cognizance 2016 National Signature Dish. Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, India.


24/2/2016-28/2/2016 “We maintain the growth, knowledge and inspiration”. International Exhibition “AGRA 2016” - Pavilion № 6, International Fair, Plovdiv, Bulgaria.


17/2/2016-20/2/2016 - The Pulses Conclave. Jaipur, India.


18/3/2017-15/4/2017 - Legumi e leguminose - cibo del futuro tra gusto e salute. Offanengo (Cremona), Biblioteca Comunale, Italy.

27/2/2017 - International Year of Pulses farewell at the Embassy of Pakistan, Rome. Embassy of Pakistan, Via della Camilluccia, 682, Rome, Italy.

10/2/2017-11/2/2017 - International Year of Pulses - Closing Ceremony. Ouagadougou and Kongoussi, Burkina Faso.

8/2/2017 - Pulses - seeds for a sustainable future. Seafarers & International House - 123 East 15th St. Manhattan, New York City, USA.

19/1/2017 - One Day Theme Meeting - Feeling the pulse of pulses: Indian scenario. Multipurpose Hall, Training School Hostel, BARC, Mumbai, India.