A close-up photograph of a green leaf and its stem, positioned on the left side of the page. The leaf is dark green with visible veins, and the stem is a lighter green, extending diagonally towards the bottom right. The background is plain white.

**Mobilizing resources for  
food and agriculture**

**FAO TRUST FUNDS**



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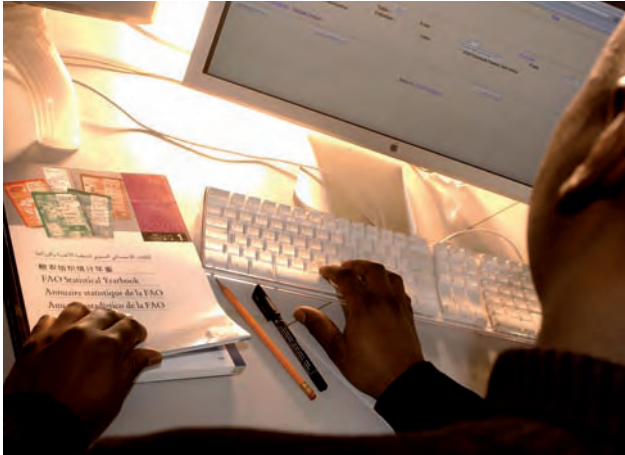
Over 800 million people around the world struggle with hunger and extreme poverty. About 70 percent of these people live in rural areas and depend in some way on agriculture. Achieving food for all is at the heart of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' efforts since its founding in 1945. For more than sixty years FAO has been focusing on combating hunger and raising levels of nutrition, improving agricultural productivity, ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources, bettering the lives of rural populations and contributing to the growth of the world economy.

Its outreach is global, bringing together developing countries with donor governments and aid agencies in joint efforts to achieve the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, specifically the goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.

## Responding to the challenges of the 21st century

The beginning of the twenty-first century has been marked by increasing urbanization and corresponding pressure on land and water resources; greater demand for food quality and safety; climate change and the erosion of biodiversity; forest loss and overfishing; transboundary pests, plant and animal diseases and natural and human-induced disasters.

FAO has the capacity to respond to these challenges. From working with farmers in their fields to policy-makers in their ministries, FAO has a strong comparative advantage and a wealth of accumulated knowledge and experience.



◀ FAO compiles and supports hundreds of databases that provide up-to-date information and are available online and in print. Its Web site allows access to material such as the Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) - regular bulletins on food crop production and markets and early warnings of imminent food crises - and FAOSTAT, the world's largest and most comprehensive database on food and agriculture. FAOSTAT alone covers 800 agricultural commodities and 250 fishery and forestry products.

# Why partner with FAO?

## **A neutral international forum**

As a politically neutral forum, FAO provides the setting where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy on major food and agricultural issues. It has the ability to act as an honest broker to whom sensitive tasks can be entrusted and who can interact with and bring together various constituencies – governmental and non-governmental.

## **Building partnerships**

FAO builds partnerships with donor and receiving partner countries to implement programmes and projects. It collaborates with other UN organizations, civil society organizations (CSOs), international financing institutions, local authorities and the private sector.

## **Producing public goods**

FAO's convening powers allow for consultation and building consent. It sets standards and is the repository for numerous international treaties and agreements in the areas of food, agriculture, fisheries, natural resource management and forestry. Examples include the Codex Alimentarius which sets rules on food safety for producers and consumers alike, the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources.

## **Ensuring the link between the global and the local**

International norms and standards as well as codes of conduct are negotiated at the global level, but require national settings for their application and validation. Working at country level, FAO can provide the policy assistance and capacity building expertise to enable national governments to implement and monitor those norms and standards.



## A global network

FAO maintains five regional offices, eleven sub-regional offices, five liaison offices and 78 country representations. This extensive network works in partnership with ministries, governmental and non-governmental institutions, local authorities, civil society, regional economic organizations and research institutions to find solutions to national and global development challenges.

## Sharing knowledge and information

FAO is an authoritative source of information on food, agriculture, land, water, fisheries and forestry resources. It is at the forefront of gathering, analysing and disseminating information through its member countries and field projects. FAO's statistics, long-term perspective studies, reports on the state of food and agriculture, forestries and fisheries and food insecurity also provide the underpinning for policy advice and assistance.

## Alerting countries to transboundary issues and facilitating appropriate action

FAO is a leader in preventing and managing the spread of plant pests and animal diseases such as Rinderpest, Avian Influenza and Desert Locust. The Organization also plays an important role in other transboundary activities such as controlling desertification and the joint management by several countries of common fisheries and inland water resources.

## Accountability

In addition to being accountable to all member countries on the use of its Regular Programme resources, FAO is accountable for the use of project funds *vis-à-vis* the recipients and the donors and for providing the project services under its responsibility. FAO shares responsibility with the government for the achievement of the agreed project outcome within a defined timeframe. FAO provides evaluations of projects, both mid-term and final. Although this booklet focuses on Trust Fund activities, it should be recalled that FAO strives to link its overall objectives and resource requirements to all sources of funding, thus enhancing the tie between the Regular Programme of Work (funded from assessed contributions from Member Nations) and Trust Funds (funded from voluntary contributions).



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Civil Society Organizations are often FAO's main implementing partners in emergencies, contributing to monitoring and assessment of needs and the management of relief operations. CSOs also play a fundamental role in the design, negotiation, development and implementation of major global initiatives. FAO worked in partnership with CSOs on the Rotterdam Convention regulating

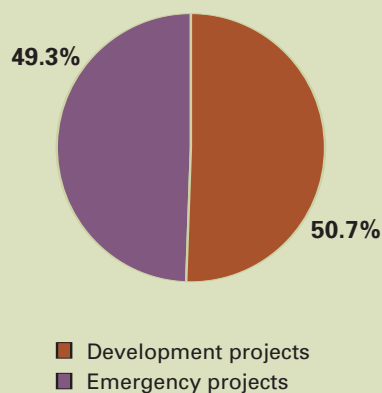
hazardous chemicals and pesticides in agriculture, the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, and the recently ratified International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

## Funding FAO's field programme

FAO has over 2500 field projects in operation, with a total value of close to USD 800 million. About six percent of these are funded by the Regular Programme through the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) and the Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS). The remaining 94 percent of field projects are funded by extrabudgetary resources through different types of Trust Funds. Extrabudgetary funding is the main driving force behind FAO's field programme. This includes both development and emergency projects, as well as normative activities.

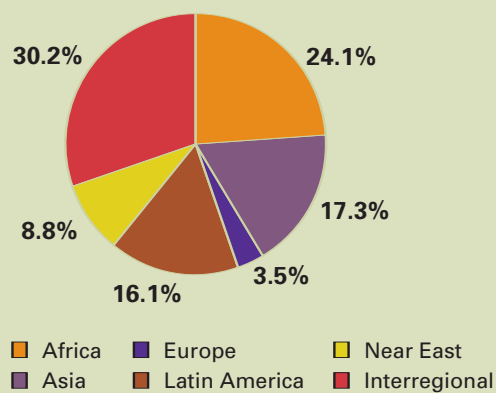
During the biennium 2006-07 the top voluntary contributions to FAO's field programme came from: the EC, Spain, Italy followed by Sweden, the United States of America, Norway, Japan, Belgium, Canada and the United Kingdom.

**Extrabudgetary resources mobilized for FAO field programme**



Over USD 1 billion were mobilized in 2006-07 for development and emergency operations. Emergencies have absorbed almost 50% of extrabudgetary resources in recent biennia

**Delivery of extrabudgetary resources to FAO field programme by regions including headquarters based initiatives (2003-2007) as percentages of total**



The concentration of funds in Africa is clear, followed by Asia with 17 percent and Latin America with 16 percent. Approximately 30 percent of the expenditure is for interregional and global projects



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## FAO grants: The Technical Cooperation Programme

TCP grants fund projects that are specifically designed to support, small-scale actions that are of modest cost and limited duration and have a catalytic or multiplier effect. TCP projects meet unforeseeable needs, fill critical gaps by providing inputs that are not available locally, complement and facilitate other forms of

assistance. They also seek to mobilize additional multilateral and bilateral resources for technical cooperation and investment. Through their catalytic effect, TCP projects have helped significantly to stimulate the flow of bilateral and multilateral investments.



# What are the FAO trust funds?

The bulk of FAO's Trust Funds fall under the Government Cooperative Programme and the Unilateral Trust Funds categories. However, there is a broader range of different funding modalities and the flexibility of developing new ones in accordance with donors' and developing countries' needs and priorities.

## **Government Cooperative Programme (GCP) Fund: From single donor to multidonor trust.**

A GCP is an agreement between several parties:

- FAO
- one or several donors
- one or several beneficiary countries
- financing institutions

The GCP represents a financing modality under which a donor government or a financing institution entrusts funds to FAO for the provision of technical assistance services - including policy advice, normative activities and training - to a specific developing country, a group of countries within the same region (a regional project) or a group of countries in different regions (an interregional project). It is among the largest of the FAO Trust Fund programmes.

## **Unilateral Trust Funds (UTF): Beneficiary country funded**

A Unilateral Trust Fund is an agreement between two or three parties:

- FAO
- the beneficiary country
- financing institutions

This funding modality allows developing countries to benefit from the Organization's technical expertise through UTFs which are fully funded by the beneficiary countries themselves, either from national resources or from the proceeds of loans, credits and grants made available by international finance institutions or bilateral donors.

Countries as diverse as Brazil, Columbia, Egypt, Iran, Mexico, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela have all used this type of FAO Trust Fund.



**Pakistani labourer carrying ecological cotton at one of the cotton processing mills. The project is funded by the EC.**

Since the European Community became an FAO Member in 1991, collaboration among the two institutions has gradually increased. Today, taxpayers of the 27 member countries of the European Union contribute around USD 100 million a year to field programmes that alleviate world hunger. This level of contributions has made the EC the largest single funding source of FAO's field activities, representing about 18 percent of its total expenditures.

In 2004 FAO and the EC signed a Strategic Partnership agreement with the overall objective to work together towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals through hunger and poverty alleviation. The FAO-EC partnership covers five main areas of cooperation: i) food security, ii) sustainable rural development and agricultural policy, iii) food safety and quality, iv) natural resources management and v) statistical cooperation and information exchange.

### **Enhanced donor harmonization and reduced transaction costs**

GCP programmes are increasingly multidonor funded. The shift from individual projects financed by a single donor to large programmes funded by several donors represents a major development in the way FAO collaborates with the international donor community and recipient countries. This growing trend reflects the emphasis placed on the need for long-term planning for the delivery of development assistance in order to achieve positive results and sustainable impact. For example, the **National Forest Programme Facility**, which provides grants to national forest programme stakeholders in developing countries with a focus on capacity building and information sharing, is financed through a multidonor trust fund currently supported by 13 funding partners. **FishCode**, an umbrella programme whose main objective is to raise the economic, social and nutritional benefits obtained from fisheries and aquaculture, is a multidonor trust currently funded by over 20 donor partners, including individual countries, as well as the EC, the World Bank and several other international agencies.

### **The programme approach**

Increasingly, FAO is adopting a programme rather than a project approach. This is a relatively flexible strategic partnership agreement in which donor support is not tied to a particular project or pre-planned activities but instead provides a clear and defined framework within which activities can be funded. This allows and promotes a flexible and interdisciplinary way of working. Examples include the Programme Cooperation Agreements (PCA) and Strategic Partnership Programmes that FAO has with the Netherlands and Norway.

### **Joint Programming**

Increasingly FAO participates in Joint UN Programming, a programming and funding mechanism used by the UN at the country level with the objective to ensure a coordinated and strategic UN response and "Deliver as One". UN agencies together with governments, civil society and other partners set priorities in accordance with countries' needs in order to better coordinate the UN response and the corresponding resource mobilization. For example, in Zambia the UN Country team created a Joint UN Team on AIDS involving 13 UN organizations. The team has gone through a thorough consultation process with government, cooperating partners and civil society to create the Joint UN Programme of Support on AIDS. As one team the Joint UN Team on AIDS has one work plan and one budget thereby drastically reducing transaction costs.





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### **Responding to the challenges of MDG 1 Reducing Hunger and Poverty: The Trust Fund for Food Security**

FAO's Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) initially targeted limited numbers of small-scale farmers, showing them how to produce and trade using low-cost technologies. Today the Programme helps governments replicate successful experiences on a national scale, reaching out to the entire food-insecure population. Efforts to directly reach millions of farmers are complemented by policies and investments to open up markets and provide direct access to food for those who are too poor to produce or acquire it themselves. FAO also works closely with regional economic organizations to develop Regional Programmes for Food Security. These help formulate regional food and agricultural trade strategies and support national efforts so that small farmers can become more efficient and find new markets for their produce. FAO also assists countries mobilize resources for the national and regional food security programmes. To address these programmes FAO has created the Trust Fund for Food Security.

### **Unearmarked funding: SFERA**

The Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities (SFERA) is a non-earmarked multidonor funding mechanism. The SFERA provides FAO with the flexibility and financial means to react promptly to humanitarian crises before donor funding is secured. The fund allows for early participation in inter-agency assessments, the initiation

of coordination activities in support of all actors involved in agricultural relief, and the timely preparation of context-specific emergency programmes. It also enables the Organization to acquire logistical equipment and inputs for the quick launch of field activities. Since its creation in 2003, SFERA received nearly USD 60 million of which

45 million was allocated to the special programmes for the tsunami and avian influenza and a further USD 1.2 million was used for the setup of Emergency Coordination Units, supporting the rapid launch of needs assessment missions and programme formulation exercises.



◀ In October 2006, FAO established a Crisis Management Centre (CMC) to fight Avian Influenza outbreaks and other major animal health or food health-related emergencies. Set up in collaboration with the Paris-based World Organisation for Animal Health and located at FAO's Rome headquarters, the Centre brings rapid-response capacity to transboundary animal and plant diseases, and can also react quickly to emergencies involving plant pests or food safety. Supported by advanced communications technology, the Centre operates around the clock, seven days a week with a staff of up to 15 specialists and veterinarians. Disease information is monitored and updated from around the globe continuously. When a suspected outbreak is reported, CMC can dispatch its experts to any hot-spot in the world in under 48 hours.

## A wide range of services

FAO's broad technical expertise and experience allow it to provide a whole range of services to ensure that projects and programmes respond effectively to issues that impact on the lives of rural people.

### **Assisting governments to mobilize resources for national priorities in the food and agriculture sector**

FAO's field offices are increasingly involved in resource mobilization and often engage with donors directly at the country level. The Organization helps countries secure financing for priority areas in agricultural and rural development that may not be necessarily implemented by FAO.

### **Preparing Investment Programmes**

FAO's Investment Centre promotes greater investment in agriculture and rural development by assisting developing countries to identify and plan effective and sustainable agricultural policies, programmes and projects and monitoring their implementation. It does this with funding from multilateral institutions such as the World Bank, IFAD, regional development banks and international funds as well as FAO resources.

### **Policy assistance**

FAO provides analysis of global changes, their implication at the national and regional level and helps governments formulate and review their national policies and strategies in agriculture and rural development. Examples include supporting developing countries in understanding the implications of positions in trade negotiations and in implementing World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements, and providing advice with prioritizing agriculture and rural development within existing development frameworks such as the Poverty Reduction Strategies.

## Capacity building

Capacity building in countries is a feature of nearly all FAO interventions, both through national and regional initiatives. The thematic focus of capacity building activities can vary, from strengthening capacity in complying with food safety standards to training in pesticide management to establishing food information and early warning systems.

## Responding to emergencies and ensuring the link to rehabilitation

From prevention, monitoring and early warning to rapid response and building back better, FAO's assistance in emergencies covers a whole range of services. FAO provides early warning of adverse conditions in the food and agricultural sectors and of impending food emergencies. It also monitors and warns of transboundary epidemics in livestock diseases and plant pests and ensures a global response. It participates in interagency assessment missions, coordinates the different players involved in complex emergencies and helps create the conditions for a quick and lasting recovery.

## Project implementation

FAO has the expertise and experience needed to provide the technical and administrative support required to implement projects successfully. National institutions and NGOs are often closely involved in project implementation, in development as well as emergency projects.

Depending on the project agreement signed between the recipient country, FAO and the donor, implementation services can vary. They range from recruitment and supervision of experts to procurement of goods and services to supply of up-to-date information on project progress and regular financial and budgetary reports. FAO technical officers in headquarters and in regional and subregional offices provide technical support services to projects and help turn FAO's knowledge into practical action on the ground. These services, combined with capacity development activities (fellowships, training of trainers, workshops, etc.), project monitoring through a network coordinated by FAO's Field Programme Monitoring and Coordination Service, and financial accountability ensure that the project inputs, outputs and outcomes are of the highest technical standards.



▲ Integrated pest management training at a farmer field school: collecting pest specimens in the field. The specimens are then taken to the school and drawn by farmer groups. As illiteracy is high in Laos, drawing from life specimens enhances farmers' ability to identify and memorize insects. Most schools are attended by about 25 participants, both male and female, from the same village and groups are formed to facilitate field study. This village was chosen because farmers were keen to learn about crop management and production of new high-yielding rice varieties.

## Capacity building

Farmer Field Schools (FFS), initially developed by FAO in Southeast Asia, are an alternative way of empowering small-scale farmers, to improve their production systems, food security and livelihoods. The FFS approach capitalizes on farmer knowledge and organization and applies "learning by doing" methods. Many field schools start with a broad curriculum and, later on, focus on more specialized subjects e.g. improved

dairy production and marketing, fruit production and transformation, farm business management, enterprise development and marketing. "Graduated" FFS groups often continue working together, marketing their produce in groups. This localized approach to capacity building and institution building is now being promoted by many governments and NGOs in rural areas of developing countries throughout Africa, Asia and Latin America.

# case studies

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## THE DECENTRALIZED COOPERATION PROGRAMME:

Promoting city-to-city and region-to-region partnerships

The Dois Irmaos Water Control Project in North-East Brazil

### Funding modality

Co-financed by the Italy–FAO Decentralized Cooperation Programme (GDGP).

### Partners

The Government of Italy, the region of Tuscany, nine municipalities of Bahia and Piaui, Italian Civil Society organizations (Cooperazione per lo sviluppo dei paesi emergenti [COSPE], Unitá e cooperazione per lo sviluppo dei popoli [UCODEP], Lega delle Cooperative Toscane, the Associazione Arte Continua), Brazilian trade unions.

### Geographical area

Serra de Dois Irmaos, between the states of Bahia and Piaui, Brazil.

### Services provided

Capacity building, technical assistance and partnership building.



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<http://www.fao.org/tc/DCP/>

Increasingly cities, regions and other local institutions in developed countries are reaching out to their counterparts in poorer countries to help tackle poverty and food insecurity.

The FAO Decentralized Cooperation Programme (DCP) was launched in 2002 to promote participation of non-state actors in the development process and to strengthen local government institutions with the aim of addressing hunger and malnutrition. Direct city-to-city or region-to-region partnerships are promoted with FAO acting both as a catalyst and provider of technical and operational support.

In the framework of the “Fome Zero” Programme, the Brazilian government gave priority to the provision of fresh water to Brazil’s driest areas, in the North East of the country. The region of Dois Irmaos (“two brothers”), lying across the states of Bahia and Piaui is threatened with food insecurity, particularly during the dry months of the year. Rural households generally lack sufficient access to water resources, rainfall is erratic and food production in the region is based on subsistence farming. At the request of the Government, FAO and the Region of Tuscany established a partnership to

develop a water control project with the overall objective of improving access to water resources both for domestic use and small scale farming.

The project focused on rainwater harvesting - through the provision of 1 850 water tanks for household and village consumption - as well as on training. However, its most significant result was to develop a sense of community across the states of Piaui and Bahia which led to an integrated rural development scheme in the Dois Irmaos area.

The project supported income-generating activities such as backyard animal rearing, food processing, medicinal plants and apiculture. All activities were conducted at community level so that lessons learned could be reproduced by other families in the area. The project also aimed at addressing women’s empowerment by relieving them of time-consuming water collection and promoting women’s associations.

From its original budget of USD 600 000, contributions from private and public sources resulted in a total budget close to USD 1.4 million. The project developed a sense of community and facilitated entrepreneurship in the area.

## CODEX ALIMENTARIUS:

International food standards for safer food and fairer trade



© FAO

[www.codexalimentarius.net](http://www.codexalimentarius.net)

Globalization has increased trade in food and agricultural commodities but it has also complicated the task of keeping them safe. The safety of food throughout the food chain is of serious concern to consumers, farmers, processors, retailers and governments alike. Recent outbreaks of Avian Influenza and concerns about genetically modified foods have exposed the growing need for clear food standards based on scientific research.

The Codex Alimentarius is an international food code that serves as the basis for many national food standards to protect the health of consumers and to ensure fair practices in the food trade. It covers aspects such as food labelling, food additives, residues of pesticides and veterinary drugs, food contaminants, food hygiene, nutrition and foods for special dietary uses, food import and export inspection and certification systems and methods of analysis and sampling, in addition to more specific commodity related issues. The Codex is an important international reference point for consumers, food producers and processors, national food control agencies and the international food trade.

Administered jointly by FAO and the World Health Organization (WHO), the Codex Alimentarius Commission and its 170 members meet every two years to set standards and guidelines. By providing an international focal point for informed dialogue on issues relevant to food, the Codex Alimentarius Commission fulfils a crucial role in sensitizing the global community to the danger of food hazards as well as to the importance of food quality and to the need for food standards. FAO, often in collaboration with WHO, convenes with health professionals and scientists, including academics, researchers, nutritionists and other experts to alert and give advice to the Codex system on specific issues such as animal feeding and food safety, biotechnology, organic foods, probiotics and compliance with food trade agreements. Health professionals can also alert national authorities on emerging issues in food production, processing, packaging and transport.

The agreements reached during the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade negotiations (1986-94) and the establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO) brought trade in agricultural and food products under

Funding modalities	Donors	Geographical area	Services provided
The FAO/WHO Codex Multi-lateral Trust Fund for the normative work. 7GCPs, TCP grants and UTFs for capacity building projects.	Australia, Canada, European Community, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.	Worldwide.	Standard setting, scientific knowledge, technical expertise, capacity building, policy assistance.

global rules for the first time. Since Codex standards and texts have been recognized as the internationally relevant and scientifically justified norms, they are accepted as the benchmarks against which national measures and regulations are evaluated. A WTO member country whose food-safety measures are in harmony with Codex standards is considered in compliance with WTO rules and can have easier access to international markets.

Through funding from its core budget and extrabudgetary resources, FAO provides technical and policy assistance to member countries for the implementation of Codex-related activities and the application of Codex standards, guidelines and recommendations. Project activities are based on a prior assessment of a country's needs and tailored to the local institutional and developmental conditions of that country, its food industry and of the other operators in the food chain.

FAO also supports governments and food enterprises to become more competitive in international markets by providing capacity building assistance to improve the quality and safety of food

and agricultural products and promoting their export. Activities include national and regional training workshops and seminars on food safety related matters and the development and dissemination of manuals, guidelines, training materials and other tools needed to support food control and food safety development programmes.



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▲ As a result of food crises such as mad-cow disease, Codex has developed a Code of Practice for Good Animal Feeding. It covers among many things how animal feed is handled on the farm. Farmers' organizations have been contributing to the development of this Code.

## AFRICA STOCKPILES PROGRAMME

Eliminating Africa's 50 000 tonnes obsolete pesticide stockpile



© FAO/M. Ammati

[www.fao.org/ag/obstocks.htm](http://www.fao.org/ag/obstocks.htm)

At least 50 000 tonnes of obsolete pesticide waste are stockpiled across the 53-country African continent. Many of these chemicals and their containers are in poor condition, threatening local and regional environments and human health through contamination of soil, water, air, and food. The African Stockpiles Programme (ASP) aims to remove all obsolete pesticides, including Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), from the continent of Africa over a period of 12-15 years, while also helping countries prevent future build-ups.

The ASP initiative grew out of discussions between WWF and Pesticide Action Network that built on the longstanding FAO obsolete pesticides programme at the time of the negotiations that led to the 2001 Stockholm Convention on POPs. As the main technical agency working on pesticides management and the prevention and elimination of obsolete pesticides, FAO has been involved right from the beginning of the project. ASP is now a strategic partnership between FAO, African countries, donor governments, international and African NGOs, multilateral organizations and private sector industry.

In collaboration with bilateral donor agencies and the pesticide industry, FAO provides technical support to countries where clean-up activities are taking place. This is coordinated through a Technical Support Unit hosted by FAO. The unit serves as a focal point among agencies for developing strategies, tools, guidance and information resources related to the management of obsolete pesticides. The unit also has the responsibility for ensuring that technical inputs meet the agreed standards of the programme through a monitoring and evaluation system.

Country operations include four main components:

- i) country clean-up and disposal activities;
- ii) prevention activities;
- iii) capacity building;
- iv) country project management, monitoring and evaluation.

Effective management of pesticides from the point at which they are produced or imported into the country, through to their distribution, sale, storage, use and to the management of empty containers and waste products is the basis of a country's ability to control pesticides. Equally important is the



Funding modality	Donors	Partners	Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), World Bank, World Health Organization (WHO), World Wildlife Fund (WWF).	Participating countries	Services
Bilateral-Multidonor Trust (GCP), Unilateral Trust Fund, direct funding to countries.	Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the World Bank and FAO, The World Bank Development Grant Facility, Belgium (through FAO), Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland (through FAO), France, Japan (through FAO), Netherlands (through FAO), Sweden, Switzerland, FAO (TCP grants).	African Union (AU), Basel Convention Secretariat, CropLife (CLI), New Partnership for Africa (NEPAD), PAN-Africa, PAN-UK, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), United		Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Tanzania, Tunisia and South Africa.	Technical assistance, knowledge exchange, capacity building and promoting partnerships.

ability to enforce legislation as well as sustainably implement the institutional mechanisms that support pesticide life cycle management. Training, expert advice, information and education programmes are all measures to ensure that each country participating in the ASP will be better equipped to manage pesticides, so as to avoid accumulation of obsolete stocks in the future.

The first clean-up phase of the ASP focuses on nine African countries. Approximately eight other countries are candidates for preparatory and prevention activities as the ASP moves toward a second operational phase in over the next three to four years. FAO

and the World Bank are currently working to secure the funds required to develop the second phase. Experience from the first phase of the ASP dictates that a broad and long-term fund raising strategy needs to be followed. This will include work with ASP participating countries to raise funds bilaterally in-country, discussions with donor countries at their headquarters to make funds available at programme level, exploitation of multilateral funds such as the GEF to complement other funds, as well as creative use of private sector funding opportunities.



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▲ DDT is one of the chemicals slated for elimination by the Stockholm Convention on POPs. The POPs Convention calls for outright banning and destruction of some of the world's most dangerous chemicals. Since 21 May 2002, the Stockholm Convention had been ratified by 154 countries and regional economic integration organizations.

## The Global Environmental Facility

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is an independent financial organization that provides grants to developing countries and projects that benefit the global environment. There is a strong match between FAO and GEF strategic and programme priorities, in particular in areas relating to biodiversity, climate change, land degradation, international waters and Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). FAO has worked closely with GEF since its establishment in 1999, and in 2000, the GEF Council approved FAO as a GEF Executing Agency. Although FAO's access to GEF resources is mainly concentrated in the area of POPs, it collaborates closely with the GEF implementing and executing agencies in other focal areas both at policy and project level.

# FISHCODE

## Global Partnerships for Responsible Fisheries



© FAO



[www.fao.org/fi/fishcode.htm](http://www.fao.org/fi/fishcode.htm)

As the world's fishery resources and the aquatic ecosystem become increasingly threatened by pollution, habitat destruction, climate change and over-fishing, there is a need to address the long-term sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture. The 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) provides a policy framework for meeting this challenge. A voluntary (legally non-binding) instrument, the Code is now widely-recognized by governments and NGOs as the world standard for conducting fishing and aquaculture in a sustainable way.

FAO has a global responsibility to facilitate and monitor implementation of the Code, technically support national and regional initiatives and monitor the Code's effects on fisheries. This has resulted in the development of Technical Guidelines for CCRF implementation, the adoption of four International Plans of Action - reducing incidental catch of seabirds in longline fisheries; conservation and management of sharks; management of fishing capacity; and prevention, deterrence and elimination of unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing – as well as strategies for improving information on status and trends of capture fisheries and aquaculture.

When member countries adopted the Code in 1995, they asked FAO to respond to the special needs of developing countries for its implementation. FishCode was thus established by the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department as a multidonor umbrella programme to promote responsible fisheries. Currently supported by a network of over 20 partner agencies, it serves to coordinate donor support and foster synergies between various responsible fisheries initiatives. FishCode's mission is to raise the economic, social and nutritional benefits of fisheries and aquaculture, especially in developing countries, through the adoption of responsible development, management and conservation practices, including improved institutional and legal arrangements.

The Programme addresses all aspects of responsible fisheries and aquaculture through activities and projects organized under a number of thematic components.

These cover policy, planning, management, operational and research issues and problems in both the harvest and post-harvest sectors.

All activities involve considerable capacity building and focus on

Funding modality	Major Donors	Geographical area	Services
Multidonor trust fund (the FishCode Trust) and individual project trust funds.	European Commission, Finland, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America, World Bank.	Worldwide.	Capacity building, technical and advisory assistance at global, regional and national levels.

sensitizing fisheries and fish trade policy-makers and training and awareness-raising for planners, managers, fish food controllers, industry and trade personnel, NGOs and fishers in order to strengthen institutional capabilities and facilitate the Code's implementation. Major FishCode capacity-building initiatives include: improved digital information access for scientists and resource managers in developing countries; application of port State measures to combat IUU fishing;

youth awareness for responsible fisheries; and fair and equitable participation in ecolabelling and certification schemes for small-scale fishers.

Interested donors are invited to become FishCode Programme partners through general contributions to the FishCode Trust, or through support to specific projects operating under the Programme umbrella. Partnerships are encouraged with both public- and private-sector donors and entities.

## Regional training workshops on port State measures

Port State measures combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU) and promote compliance with fishery conservation and management standards. The International Plan of Action on IUU calls on all port States to develop and apply control measures to prevent, deter and ultimately eliminate IUU fishing.

Since 2006 FishCode has facilitated a series of regional training workshops on port State measures to develop capacity and promote regional coordination so that countries will be better placed to strengthen and harmonize port State measures. Training is aimed at middle- to senior- level fisheries managers and other relevant government, industry and non-government stakeholders. The workshops are oriented towards practical application of international instruments in the relevant region. Working groups are formed where participants focus on case studies and identify the constraints for implementation and how to solve them. Institutional linkages are forged, reflecting the international and regional nature of the activity.



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▲ FishCode is helping to build capacity for responsible harvest and post-harvest practices. The significant changes taking place in the global marketplace require knowledge of international fish trade requirements, fishing practices and their environmental impacts, and the role of fisheries in sustaining community livelihoods and food security.



## THE NATIONAL FOREST PROGRAMME FACILITY



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[www.nfp-facility.org](http://www.nfp-facility.org)

The world's natural forests are shrinking, and global climate changes are expected to have serious impacts on forests and agricultural systems. At the same time, demands on forests and trees are increasing, with about 1.6 billion people relying heavily on forest resources for food, wood energy and timber. According to a study by the World Bank, 60 million indigenous people living in the rain forests of Latin America, Southeast Asia and West Africa depend heavily on forests; 350 million people living in, or next to, dense forests rely on them for subsistence or income; and 1.2 billion people in developing countries use trees on farms to generate food and cash. Sustainable forest management aims to ensure that the goods and services derived from the forest meet present-day needs while at the same time securing their continued availability and contribution to long-term development.

The National Forest Programme Facility (The Facility) was created in 2002 in response to the recognition by many governments of the essential role that national forest programmes (nfps) can play in addressing forest-sector issues. Nfps are processes for policy

formulation and implementation with a view to sustainable forest management. They should also be expected to fit within the objectives of national poverty reduction strategies and to clearly address poverty issues. The Facility helps countries overcome bottlenecks in the implementation of their nfps by providing catalytic funding to tackle very specific problems and situations. Priority is given to engaging civil society in the implementation of nfps.

The Facility's trademark is to stimulate participation in the nfp process by providing grants directly to stakeholders in partner countries. Grants are awarded through an open and competitive process: country-wide calls for proposals are released, and the proposals submitted are selected by a national multistakeholder steering committee. Facility grants can be provided for up to USD 300 000 over an initial period of three years. Grant amounts are based on the proposed activities and adjusted to the needs and circumstances of the country. Beneficiaries are national and local government agencies, other forest related institutions, representatives from the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-



<b>Funding modality</b>	<b>Donors</b>	<b>Geographical area</b>	<b>Services</b>
GCP multi-donor trust fund.	Austria, Czech Republic, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America. In-kind support provided by FAO and Japan.	Current activities in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia-Pacific and Western Central Asia.	Policy assistance, knowledge sharing and capacity building.

based organisations, as well as stakeholders with an interest in the forestry sector.

The majority of the Facility funds are dedicated to helping governments focus on encouraging and strengthening participation in formulating and adopting policies, capacity building and knowledge management. Catalytic funding is used to support workshops, fora and training; policy analysis and relevant studies; information sharing and networking.

A second important function of the Facility is to strengthen the foundations for the effective implementation of nfps by sharing experiences and knowledge. In its effort to provide comprehensive information on nfps throughout the world, the Facility offers a number of information services:

- an online forest information platform ([www.nfp-facility.org](http://www.nfp-facility.org)). The platform facilitates the exchange of information and knowledge relevant to nfp processes worldwide as well as specific country information. Two key components of the platform are “nfps updates” and “nfps digests”. These are also available in print form as “readers”.

- regional workshops, consultations, networks and communities of practice
- CDs and printed documents on nfps processes.

The Facility is a multi-donor trust fund currently supported by thirteen funding partners and hosted by FAO. It is governed by a steering committee that includes representatives from beneficiary countries, funding partners, FAO, the World Bank, the private sector, research institutions, foundations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). As of early 2008 the Facility has funded about 300 grants to stakeholders at country level, of which 20 percent are state organizations and 80 percent are non-state stakeholders such as Civil Society Organizations.



▲ In Senegal, the Facility supported two Senegalese NGOs, La Lumière and DGL Afrique, to conduct capacity building activities on forestry planning. The workshops took place in four regions and involved more than 250 participants. Sessions included practical exercises such as assessing the environmental status of natural resources, developing plans to address issues that emerged as well employing traditional knowledge and highlighting good practices to ensure sustainable management of forest resources. The feedback was positive, with the participants eager to learn more and requesting follow-up training.

## THE FAO-NETHERLANDS PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME:

A programme approach with budgetary flexibility



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The FAO-Netherlands Partnership Programme (FNPP) was established in 2001 as a new type of partnership agreement, in which donor support is not tied to particular projects, but to a broader range of activities sharing common objectives and principles. As opposed to earmarked trust funds, the FNPP seeks to work in a programmatic way, and is characterized by an open set up which FAO can shape according to countries' needs. Because of greater budgetary flexibility of the partnership, FAO can implement activities in a rapid, responsive and focused way.

The programme is result-oriented, seeking to achieve policy outcomes and enhance FAO's capacity in supporting countries achieve the Millennium Development Goal 1 for reducing hunger and poverty and the Millennium Development Goal 7 for ensuring environmental sustainability.

The programme covers three main thematic areas: food security, agrobiodiversity and forestry. Activities include improving methods for assessing food security and nutrition needs during or immediately after emergencies, in order to better target the food insecure and at the same time improve their resilience to future shocks

and lay the ground for reconstruction and development; promoting the inclusion of food security concerns in national poverty reduction and development strategies; reducing poverty through more effective use and sustainable management of forest resources; encouraging better management of agricultural biodiversity at the local level, as well as the incorporation of agrobiodiversity concerns into national policies.

An important aspect of the programme is the relation between the development of norms and standards and the provision of policy assistance and how they are mutually reinforcing. The quality of FAO's activities in the field is ensured by the constant utilization of the Organization's normative knowledge, methods and tools. Likewise, FAO's normative work is being constantly reinforced by lessons learned in the field. For example a study in South East Asia showed that rice fields and other aquatic resources often constitute the population's main source of animal protein and essential fatty acid intake. Accurate understanding of the importance of aquatic resources and the way they are integrated in the population's livelihood is essential for

# case study

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<b>Funding modality</b> GCP Trust Fund with programme approach.	<b>Donor</b> Netherlands.	<b>Geographical area</b> Africa, Asia and Central America.	<b>Services provided</b> Policy advice, capacity building, normative work, knowledge exchange.
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adequate policy making and effective interventions such as increasing yields of rice crops without negative side-effects for aquatic resources.

The FNPP actively adopts an interdisciplinary approach within FAO. For example the Programme piloted an improved method to prepare Integrated Natural Resources Assessments in Zambia and Kenya that combines knowledge from many different technical disciplines in the forestry and agrobiodiversity sectors. The FNPP also operates in partnership with other programmes or agencies. In the area of forestry, for example, the programme works jointly with the National Forest Facility Programme. The two programmes collaborated to support the implementation of the Convergence Plan of the Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC) by assisting the process of harmonization of forest policies and programmes in Central Africa. The FNPP focused on assisting governments' participation in the process, while the Forest Facility funded the involvement of Civil Society and NGOs.

In the spirit of UN Reform, the FNPP also supports FAO's participation in three of the eight countries taking part

in the "One-UN" country pilot exercise: Vietnam, Mozambique and Tanzania.

Following a very positive independent evaluation of the programme, discussions are ongoing with the objective of defining follow-up modalities after June 2008 at the end of the current phase of FNPP.



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▲ In Bhutan FAO was requested to assist in integrating food security concerns in their National Poverty Reduction Plan. In the process, FAO helped to increase the attention to food security at national level, but also assisted in capacity building at a local level, and contributed to raising awareness on how other areas such as forestry and agrobiodiversity have an important role to play in food security.



## TSUNAMI RECONSTRUCTION:

### Building back better



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[www.fao.org/tsunami/fisheries/index.htm](http://www.fao.org/tsunami/fisheries/index.htm)

On 26 December 2004, a massive earthquake and a series of aftershocks triggered a series of tsunamis across the Indian Ocean, causing extensive damage to coastal communities and infrastructure across the entire region, with most of the impact felt in India, Indonesia, the Maldives, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The tsunami killed approximately 300 000 people, making it the deadliest natural disaster in recorded history. The livelihoods of some two million people were affected. In all countries, the fisheries sector was the most severely hit, although the agricultural sector and coastal forests were also affected by the disaster.

This emergency was met with an unprecedented response from donors and private citizens across the world. Global commitments and contributions were estimated at USD 15 billion in total. By end 2007, FAO had received some USD 72 million in support of its tsunami response. Donor support was generally more rapid and flexible than in previous disaster responses, especially thanks to the programmatic funding granted via the FAO SFERA mechanism.

As the UN agency specializing in fisheries, agriculture and forestry issues, FAO's overall objective was to

complement governments' efforts in rehabilitating and protecting fisheries, aquaculture, agriculture, livestock and forestry based livelihoods of tsunami affected coastal areas in a sustainable manner. In the context of the UN Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami Flash Appeal, FAO developed a strategic response programme for short to medium and long term.

During the 24 months following the disaster, the Organization provided direct assistance to replace assets lost by the affected populations: boat building and repairs, supply of fishing gear and fish processing equipment, rehabilitation of aquaculture and fish farming inputs, land reclamation and salinity monitoring, provision of seeds, fertilizers, small farm machinery, livestock and veterinary services and tree seedlings. At the same time, FAO ensured technical and strategic advice, training and capacity building as well as support to the authorities for the coordination of the affected sectors. For example, in Sri Lanka and in Indonesia, FAO facilitated the overall coordination of the fisheries sector rehabilitation and, in line with its sustainable fisheries management approach, it has warned the numerous stakeholders of the



<p><b>Funding Modality</b> FAO TCP grants, SFERA, UN Flash Appeal, GCP Trust Fund.</p>	<p><b>Donors</b> American Red Cross, Belgium, Canada, China, Conad Supermarket, European Commission, FAO, Finland, Germany, Japan, Ireland, Italy, Lao PDR, Norway, Spain, Standard Bank of South Africa, Sweden, The Church of God in Christ, The United States of America, United Kingdom,</p>	<p>unearmarked donations via OCHA (Trinidad and Tobago, Palau, Greece), donations via UNDP, donations via WFP.</p>	<p><b>Services provided</b> Replacement of lost assets, technical advice and policy assistance, sectoral strategy development, coordination support, training and capacity building, normative guidance, communications support.</p>	<p><b>Participating countries</b> Indonesia, the Maldives, Myanmar, Seychelles, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Thailand.</p>	<p><b>Partners</b> Governments of the affected countries, ministries of planning and reconstruction specialized bodies, affected rural and coastal communities, international and national NGOs, UN agencies and International Financing Institutions.</p>
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danger of building up excess fishing capacity and the potential environmental risks from inappropriate boats and gear.

Three years after the tsunami, FAO is still working to assist the recovery and reconstruction process, especially in the most affected countries (Sri Lanka, Thailand, Indonesia and Maldives), and to ensure a sound transition into longer term development. FAO's capacity to develop strong country teams relying on both international and national experts and its capacity to support the transition from emergency relief to long-term development attracted funding from non-traditional donors such as the American Red Cross who supported the recovery of fishing communities in Indonesia's Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province. However, additional funding to ensure

the continuity between humanitarian and development phases, remains critical and FAO continues to advocate further contributions for those agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors which did not receive sufficient attention.



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▲ Youth from tsunami affected villages are being trained as "community motivators" to help promote sound management of the coastal fisheries in Aceh province.

## SFERA: key to rapid response in emergencies

FAO's Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation (SFERA) is a non-earmarked multidonor funding mechanism which allows for swift allocation of funds in emergency situations. Because SFERA funds are not tied to determined programmes or countries/regions, it plays a pivotal role in shaping a strategic programmatic response that is more flexible and more efficient.

## THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF AVIAN INFLUENZA



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[www.fao.org/avianflu](http://www.fao.org/avianflu)

Following the outbreak and spread of the H5N1 virus strain of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in Southeast Asia in late 2003-early 2004, FAO and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), in close collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), developed the FAO/OIE Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza. The strategy focused resources on fighting and eradicating HPAI in animals in order to protect the livelihoods of smallholders and avert an eventual human influenza pandemic.

Under the FAO/OIE Global Strategy, FAO developed a Global Programme for the Prevention and Control of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza and established the Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD) to monitor the HPAI global disease situation and coordinate FAO's response. ECTAD brings together staff and consultants from FAO's Animal Production and Health Division and the Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division under the overall supervision of the Chief Veterinary Officer.

ECTAD coordinates international efforts while facilitating improved

synergies at the regional level and accommodating specific needs at the national level. Regional and country activities are coordinated through regional ECTAD units and animal health centres to ensure harmonization and consistency of approach among countries, efficient use of resources, sharing of information, and development of regional networks to deal with the cross-border impact of the disease. For those countries where the disease has become endemic such as Egypt, Indonesia and Nigeria, in-country FAO resident experts help manage HPAI and minimize the knock-on effects of the disease throughout the animal health sector.

Technical advice to national governments and regional organizations forms the core of ECTAD's work, which covers a wide range of areas, including disease control strategy, preparedness planning, surveillance (poultry and wildlife), laboratory diagnostics, veterinary response capacity, disease control management and biosecurity, vaccination and policy support for the development of national compensation schemes and sectoral restructuring, and advocacy and awareness. This expertise focuses on all aspects of the

Funding modality	Donors	Geographical area	Services provided
Technical Cooperation Grants, SFERA (Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities), GCP Trust Funds.	Asian Development Bank, Australia, Belgium, European Commission, Canada, China, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, OPEC Fund for International Development, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, UNAP, UNDP, INDGO, USA, World Bank.	Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe and the Caucasus, Latin America and the Caribbean, Middle East.	Policy advice, strategy design, knowledge exchange, technical assistance, capacity building, epidemiological and socioeconomic analysis, communication planning, laboratory and veterinary supplies and equipment.

value chain, assessing socioeconomic impact on the animal health sectors and the people directly and indirectly affected. Communication of appropriate disease prevention and control strategies is a cross-cutting component of ECTAD's work. Since the start of the Global Programme, more than 130 countries have benefited from assistance either through specific interventions at national level or through regional support.

The Global Programme contains a strong training element with the emphasis on regional capacity building, largely through a "training of trainers" component, covering all aspects of avian influenza and transboundary animal disease control, including socioeconomic analysis and communication. As of November 2007, more than 1 600 trainees had attended regional training programmes, and training activities had been replicated at national and local levels in more than 90 countries.

FAO has received a considerable amount of funding from donor countries which has helped to contain and slow the spread of avian influenza. As of end January 2008, total contributions to FAO's Global Programme amounted to

USD 187 million, of which FAO had contributed USD 9.7 million from its own resources. This is about USD 121 million short of the original funding estimate for FAO's Global Programme which was set at USD 308 million over a three-year period (2006-2008)

Although the disease is still present in some countries in Africa and Asia, the rate of infection has slowed down in most countries and the disease has been eliminated from a number of newly-infected countries thanks to enhanced surveillance, strengthening of veterinary services and improved laboratory capacity, targeted public information campaigns and, in some cases, implementation of vaccination campaigns.



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▲ A lab technician at the Disease Investigation Centre near Yogyakarta, Indonesia, checks for the avian flu virus in samples taken from poultry. FAO's programme focuses on assisting countries to develop preparedness plans, improve surveillance systems, acquire laboratory resources and competence to diagnose disease, and to develop response capability. However, veterinary capacity and the structure of the poultry sector in many countries still make surveillance difficult. The quality management of the laboratories and surveillance services require strengthening to ensure early warning and rapid response to HPAI outbreaks.



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[www.foodsec.org](http://www.foodsec.org)

Governments in developing countries often request help in understanding and addressing the causes of hunger in their territories. Better information and analysis is crucial for more effective policy decisions and anti-hunger programmes.

The EC-FAO Food Security Information for Action Programme is funded by the European Commission and implemented by FAO with the aim of enhancing national capacity to generate, manage, and use food security information for the formulation of more effective policies and programmes. This multidisciplinary country-based initiative draws on FAO's expertise in

- early warning and remote sensing
- economic and policy analysis
- statistics
- nutrition
- training and capacity building

Programme activities take place in three different contexts:

- **Countries under protracted crisis and conflict**

Where states are fragile and institutions weakened by prolonged crisis, the programme works with government and external agencies to help local communities build resilience to continuous shocks

through improved analysis and programming.

- **Countries undergoing structural economic transformation**

Countries making the transition to a free market economy often request assistance in strengthening their food security information systems and analytical capacity in order to formulate more effective policies and interventions.

- **Countries in a state of chronic food insecurity and poverty**

Where food insecurity is chronic, adequate and relevant food security information, from different sectors, is crucial for understanding the long term structural causes of hunger and poverty. The programme helps decision makers improve their capacity to formulate policies and interventions that effectively address both short and long-term causes of hunger.

The EC-FAO Information for Action Programme currently provides 17 countries with technical assistance and tools for obtaining high quality and timely food security information. In the Sudan, for example, programme staff provided the government with technical assistance in formulating National



Funding modality	Donor	Geographical area	Services provided
GCP Trust Fund.	European Commission.	Worldwide with current activities in Africa, the Middle East, the Caucasus and Central and Southeast Asia.	Knowledge exchange, policy advice, training and capacity building.

Programmes for Food Security in both the North and South. In the Lao PDR, it has helped the government to develop a National Nutrition Policy (NNP) for 2008-20 and a strategy for its implementation.

In order to make it easier for countries to pool information from different food security sectors together and therefore foresee impending crises, it has helped several countries set up Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) workstations. The programme has also helped countries improve their ability to gather and analyse food security statistics. Examples of activities in this field include building national capacity and providing technical assistance in analysing household budget surveys to understand the causes and extent of food deprivation in nine countries.

Programme activities in Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, and Tajikistan include providing training in the key concepts and analysis of food security, improving quarterly agriculture surveys (Georgia), installing the GIEWS workstation (Armenia), and helping Moldova harmonize its veterinary quality control standards and legislation to meet EU standards.

In five countries (Cambodia, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Haiti and

Burkina Faso), specific training has also been given to improve the relevance, credibility and accessibility of food security information products such as Web sites, food security bulletins, etc., making sure they respond to actual information needs for decision-making.

Assistance has also been provided in developing and implementing crop yield forecasting systems that alert decision-makers to forthcoming droughts and floods (Cambodia, Laos, Malawi) and using monitoring tools for assessing household level food access and dietary diversity (Burkina Faso, Malawi, Mozambique, Kenya).

At the global level, the programme provides a series of e-learning courses and training materials aimed at improving the collection, management, analysis and dissemination of food security information. These materials can be customized by national institutions to suit their own training needs. It also provides a wide range of tools that foster the better management of food security information. Last but not least, it has been involved in the further development and roll-out of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) – a framework for improving situation analysis and response in crisis situations.



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### ▲ Focus on Cambodia: Intensive Training in Crop Forecasting and Cambodia's first Agro-meteorological Bulletins

Two experts from Cambodia's Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, as well as two colleagues from Laos, attended a 3 month course in Rome on crop yield forecasting.

Thanks to expertise gained in using crop yield forecasting software and tools, Cambodia's first agro-meteorological bulletins have been published. The bulletins aim at informing decision-makers, analysts and technicians about the crop situation during the agricultural season. In addition, a rice yield forecasting system has been set up. Furthermore, one of the Cambodian participants is now training other experts in Laos and Cambodia.

## PRODUZIR:

Small collective enterprises help marginalized people generate income



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**Funding modality**

Unilateral Trust Fund.

**Donor**

Brazil.

**Services**

Capacity building, technical assistance.

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▲ In 2005 the programme organized aquaculture workshops for small-scale fishermen and established 20 tank-nets. Some fishermen learnt how to farm tilapias while other groups of the community specialized in fish processing. Further funding from the Bank of Brazil allowed the building of 200 more tanks. Two years later, 125 families were benefiting from the project, and a small scale fish plant has been established which produces and sells 600 kg of fish fillets a week to Brazil's National Company of Supplies for school meals. The number of families living off state subsidies has decreased to only 20, proving that the initial aim of creating economically self-sufficient communities has been reached.

Unemployment and the prevalence of informal jobs continue to plague the labour market in Brazil. In 1994, a programme was set up to accelerate the social and economic development for urban and rural areas with high poverty concentration. New small enterprises were created as a way to generate employment and income and allow the beneficiaries to participate in Brazil's economic and social modernization process. The programme, now named PRODUZIR targets all of Brazil's regions but specially those characterised by so-called poverty sacks, such as the peripheral areas of large cities and rural areas affected by drought.

PRODUZIR's main activities are focused on short-term training workshops with a high motivational content, aimed at instilling self-esteem and identifying vocations and business potentials among the beneficiaries. It also promotes the formation of collective enterprises for the production of various goods and services.

The programme is financed by the Ministry of Integration and executed locally by NGOs, and State and Municipal government. FAO's role has been to provide technical expertise for the implementation of the programme on a national scale, as well as monitoring and evaluating the different components of the programme.

Lessons learned are that non-agricultural activities are vitally important in a food security strategy, particularly for the poorest, marginalized population that lacks access to land and for whom agricultural activities hold little promise. This also helps reduce pressure on the demand for land. The promotion of non-agricultural activities requires the participation of institutions that traditionally were not part of the agricultural and rural development system, particularly at the local level.





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