



◀ 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

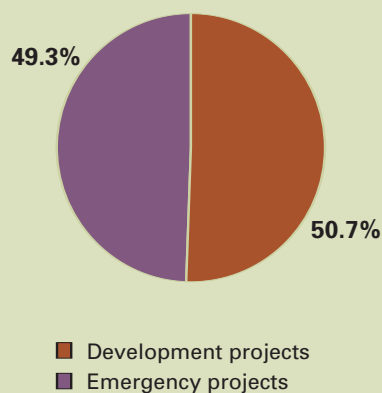
hazardous chemicals and pesticides in agriculture, the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, and the recently ratified International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

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.

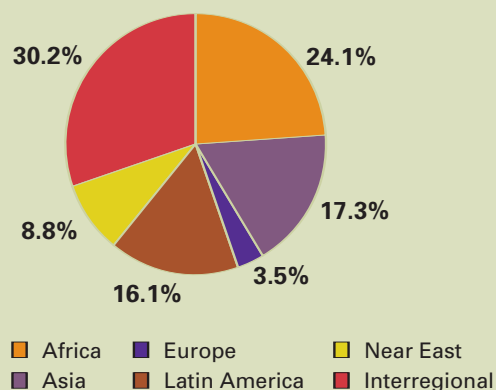
During the biennium 2006-07 the top voluntary contributions to FAO's field programme came from: the EC, Spain, Italy followed by Sweden, the United States of America, Norway, Japan, Belgium, Canada and the United Kingdom.

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.