

## 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		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-Africa, PAN-UK, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), United	Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), World Bank, World Health Organization (WHO), World Wildlife Fund (WWF).	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.

## 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.



▲ 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.

# 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.



© FAO

▲ 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



© FAO



[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.