

## 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 tsunami 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

<b>Funding Modality</b> FAO TCP grants, SFERA, UN Flash Appeal, GCP Trust Fund.	<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,	unearmarked donations via OCHA (Trinidad and Tobago, Palau, Greece), donations via UNDP, donations via WFP.	<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.	<b>Participating countries</b> Indonesia, the Maldives, Myanmar, Seychelles, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Thailand.	<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.
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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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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

<b>Funding modality</b>	<b>Donors</b>	<b>Geographical area</b>	<b>Services provided</b>
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.