

## Overview of FAO Technical Cooperation Programme Strategic Framework, presence in the region

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## WHAT IS THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME

The **Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP)** is one of the funding mechanisms through which FAO's activities in countries and at regional level are funded.

TCP is part of FAO's Regular Budget which is set for the next biennium during the FAO Conference.

FAO's Regular Budget is funded by its 197 members which also decide how the funds will have to be used.

## WHAT IS THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION

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The **Technical Cooperation Programme** was created to enable FAO to make its know-how and technical expertise available to member countries upon request, drawing from its own resources.

The TCP provides assistance in all areas pertaining to FAO's mandate and competence that are covered by the **Strategic Framework** to respond to governments' priority needs.

## WHAT IS THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME

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The Technical Cooperation Programme comprises targeted, short term, catalytic projects with limited budgets.

TCP projects address technical problems in the field of agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural livelihood that prevent Member countries, either individually or collectively, from implementing their development programmes.

FAO's Governing Bodies have set 10 Criteria to govern the use of the TCP funding.

All interventions to be funded by the TCP (development and emergency, country and regional) must respect these 10 criteria in order to be eligible for TCP funding.

### **Criterion 1 – Country Eligibility**

All FAO Members are eligible for access to TCP-supported technical assistance. However, TCP gives special attention to assisting the neediest countries, especially the Low-Income Food-Deficit Countries (LIFDCs), Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), and/or Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

**Criterion 2 – Aims and Purposes**

TCP-supported assistance contributes directly to at least one Organizational Outcome of **FAO's Strategic Framework**.

**Criterion 3 – Country or Regional Priorities**

TCP-supported assistance should be directed at **national or regional priorities** and/or **regional initiatives** and, where they are in place, should be consistent with FAO's **Country Programming Frameworks (CPFs)**.

**Criterion 4 – Critical Gap or Problem**

TCP-supported assistance should be directed at a clearly defined critical technical gap or problem that has been identified by beneficiaries or stakeholders and which necessitates technical cooperation within the timeframe that can be provided by the Programme but which either cannot or should not be provided through other resources.

### **Criterion 5 – Sustainable Impacts**

TCP-supported assistance should result in clearly defined outputs and outcomes leading to impacts. It should have catalytic or multiplier effects such as increased mobilization of investment funds. The outcomes and impacts should be sustainable.

### **Criterion 7 – Government Commitment**

Requests for TCP assistance should include a formal commitment by government(s) or regional organization(s) to provide all necessary inputs, staff and institutional arrangements to ensure the timely and effective start-up, implementation and follow-up of the requested TCP-supported assistance.

### **Criterion 8 – Capacity Building**

Wherever possible, TCP-supported assistance should help build national or regional capacities to ensure that the critical gaps and problems to which they are directed would either not appear again or that they could be resolved effectively at the national or regional level.

### **Criterion 9 – Gender Sensitivity**

TCP-supported assistance must be gender-sensitive in identification, design and implementation, in line with the Organization's Gender Plan of Action.

### **Criterion 10 – Partnership and Participation**

Wherever possible, TCP-supported assistance should contribute to new or strengthened partnerships and alliances and should lead to the increased participation of food-insecure and poor men and women in key decision-making processes.

At **regional level** TCP assistance should be aligned to the **Strategic Framework, Regional Priorities** and/or **Initiatives** as expressed in Regional Conferences, regional technical commissions, and other relevant political processes and agreements.

At **country level**, TCP assistance should contribute to one or more country priorities as expressed in the **Country Programming Framework (CPF)**.

FAO uses results-based management which focuses on measuring performance against goals, learning from experience and adjusting to new conditions, reporting outcomes, and achieving objectives.

FAO's results framework is based on a 'results chain' model which links three levels of results (Strategic Objectives, Outcomes, and Outputs) contributing to the Global Goals set by FAO's Members.

FAO members have set three **Global Goals** for the work of the Organization:

1. Eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition
2. Eliminate of poverty through economic and social progress for all; and
3. Sustainable management and utilization of natural resources



**SO 1:** Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition



**SO 2:** Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable



**SO 3:** Rreduce rural poverty



**SO 4:** Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems



**SO 5:** Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises



Regional Initiatives provide an integrated approach to addressing priority issues and guide implementation of country programmes.

Three initiatives for Europe and Central Asia:

1. Empowering small holders and family farms for improved rural livelihood and poverty reduction
2. Improving agrifood trade and market integration
3. Manage natural resources sustainably under a changing climate

## Country Programming Frameworks

**Ukraine: 2016-2019**

**Republic of Belarus: 2017- 2020**

**Republic of Moldova: 2016-2019**

- CPF documents target key Ministries for work on agriculture, forestry, fishery, development policies, gender, infrastructures, finance, etc,
- Are based on main national development and sector legislative frameworks including:
  - National development strategies,
  - Strategies for agriculture and rural developments,
  - National strategies on environment, gender equality, etc.

CPFs documents include:

- Main Priorities
- Outputs and indicators
- Indicative resource funding (including TCPs)
- Implementing Partners



FAO's Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia – located in Budapest, Hungary – provides and coordinates FAO policy and technical assistance to Member Countries in the Region.

The Regional Office is also responsible for preparing the biennial FAO Regional Conference for Europe, where Member Countries establish priorities for FAO's work in the region.

## 53 Member Countries and one Member Organization (the European Union)

More than half the region's countries are members of  
the European Union (28)

FAO field programme is active in 17 of the 53 FAO  
member countries in Europe and Central Asia. FAO is  
also operating in Kosovo under UN Security Council  
Resolution 1244.

FAO provides technical assistance to 17 countries  
and Kosovo in:

- Western Balkans and Turkey (7)
- Central Asia (5)
- Caucasus (3)
- Europe (3)

More than 60 projects are in progress in any given  
year, with a total volume of delivery (project  
expenditure) between US\$ 6 and 8 million.