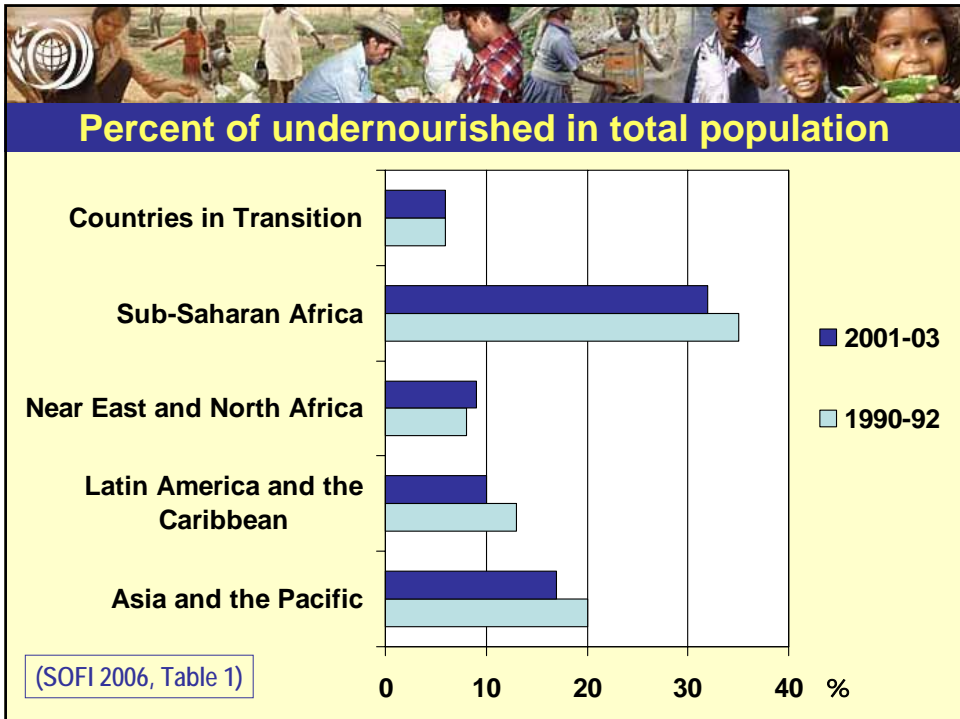




The FAO Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS)

National and Regional Food Security Programmes and MDGs with reference to Central Asian countries

Sub-Regional Office for Central Asia
 Technical Consultation Meeting, (11-13 July 2007, Ankara)



The UN Approach

- Consensus on poverty reduction through sustainable development
- Both UN system and WB/IMF agreed to address the issues
- Twin objectives of World Food Summit and UN Millennium Summit: halving malnutrition and poverty by 2015
- UN launched the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)
- FAO's top priority is LIFDCs, with SPFS completed and NPFS under implementation

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SPFS: the first decade

Pilot projects were implemented to:

- demonstrate low-cost technologies to small farmers
- help them develop viable farm businesses

Successful projects increased:

- yields
- incomes
- household food security

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National Programmes for Food Security (NPFS)

The Vision: *a world without hunger*

The Mission: *reaching millions through village development on a national scale*

The Target: *halving 852 million hungry by 2015*

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National Programmes for Food Security (NPFS)

The Strategy

Focus: *Household food security*

Coverage: *Food availability and access dimensions*

Beneficiaries: *Smallholders and landless poor*

Ownership: *National and local stakeholders*

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Types of NPFS

- A programme of the Agriculture Ministry
- A programme of the national food security agency
- A cross-sectoral strategic framework with one or more sectoral components
- A set of actions integrated into ongoing programmes

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Complementary Role of RPFS

- Regional Programmes for Food Security
 - support national food security initiatives
 - support regional initiatives to harmonize food quality standards and trade regulations and procedures
- Economic Regional Organization RPFS in SEC countries:
 - Regional Strategy and Programme for Food Security prepared in 2005
 - 10 country level TA projects identified for IDB funding in 2007/8
 - Provision for additional 10 IDB projects on Capacity Building in 2008/9
 - 11 Regional Programmes focusing on both production and trade identified

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South-South Cooperation

Pioneering novel forms of technical cooperation

❑ Objectives

- Practical assistance in easily adaptable methods and technologies
- Recipient countries benefit from the experience of other developing countries
- Solidarity and co-operation among developing countries

❑ 37 SSC agreements signed to date

❑ Over 1,000 SSC experts and technicians fielded

❑ SSC Strategic Alliances in support of NPFS & RPFS

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FAO's Role in RPFS/NPFS

❑ Countries drive their own programmes

❑ FAO:

- Facilitates formulation process and provides technical support as required
- Assists in resource mobilization with the donor community
- Arranges for technical assistance through (incl. South-South Cooperation)
- Provides in-country administrative support, on request
- Reports on progress vis-à-vis 2015 targets

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TeleFood Projects



- Concrete in nature. No TFD funds are used for administrative costs.
- Physical inputs: seeds, fertilizers, hand tools, construction materials, starter livestock and feed, veterinary supplies, etc
- Small in scale (US\$ 10,000 or less) and of short duration (12 months or less).
- Self-sustaining, based on a viable business plan and a group-managed community fund plus linkages to other programmes.

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National Experiences with SPFS/NPFS within the SEC Sub-region



Pakistan

- Started in 1998 with pilot project in water control, until 2002
- Success led to extension to 109 villages in 15 districts under “Crop Maximization Project – CMP” : 1400 families benefiting 2003-2005
- Then: upscaling to 1,000 villages 2006/2007; budget: US\$ 130 million, and 13,000 villages by 2015: budget US\$ 2.2 billion, with focus on:
 - empowerment of village communities through VBOs and revolving funds;
 - capacity building for crop productivity and income improvement;
 - establishment of small enterprises to generate added value to farm produce and enhance livelihoods

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Afghanistan

- Started in 2004 with pilot sites in 4 provinces
- At Government request, FAO policy mission in mid-2005 recommended nationwide expansion of the programme over ten years with indicative budget of US\$ 960 million
- TCOS provided funds to formulate a National Programme for Food Security (draft prepared in 2007)
- The NPFS is fully integrated into the Ministry of Agriculture’s Master Plan and will initially target 10 villages in all provinces (2008) and progressively cover all villages over a ten-year period:
 - Phase I timeframe 2008-2012 followed by Phase II (2013-2017)
 - First phase budget is US\$366 million targeting 2,700,000 households ¹⁴



Country-Level Food Security Theme Groups

- FAO, IFAD and WFP will form the core of the Theme Groups
- Theme Groups will collaborate with the National Alliances Against Hunger (NAAH)
- Main purpose of the Theme Groups is to enhance inter-agency collaboration and coordination with government in areas related to Food Security

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Thank you



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