

THE FLEXIBLE MULTI-PARTNER MECHANISM (FMM)

Improving food security and nutrition
Creating opportunities for the rural poor
Making agriculture and food systems sustainable
Building climate-resilient communities



What is the FMM?

Providing the system with more predictable and flexible resources is not only about reaffirming trust in the UN. It is about investing in results for the people we serve, and it allows to strengthen the system's ability to address critical global challenges. **

The FMM has been FAO's main pooled funding mechanism for partners willing to contribute flexible funds to the Organization since 2010. It has allowed FAO to test and/or support the scaling up of proven and innovative development initiatives at global, regional and country levels.

Flexible funding is indispensable for responding to development challenges in a timely and cost-effective manner.

The FMM has enabled investments in new approaches and practices, and the strengthening of capacities to help women and men in rural communities respond to pressing challenges, while also creating global impact through the development and dissemination of knowledge products.

countries supported projects implemented work

Why join the FMM: working towards the SDGs

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Pooled funding mechanisms have a strong track-record in strengthening coherence and coordination;

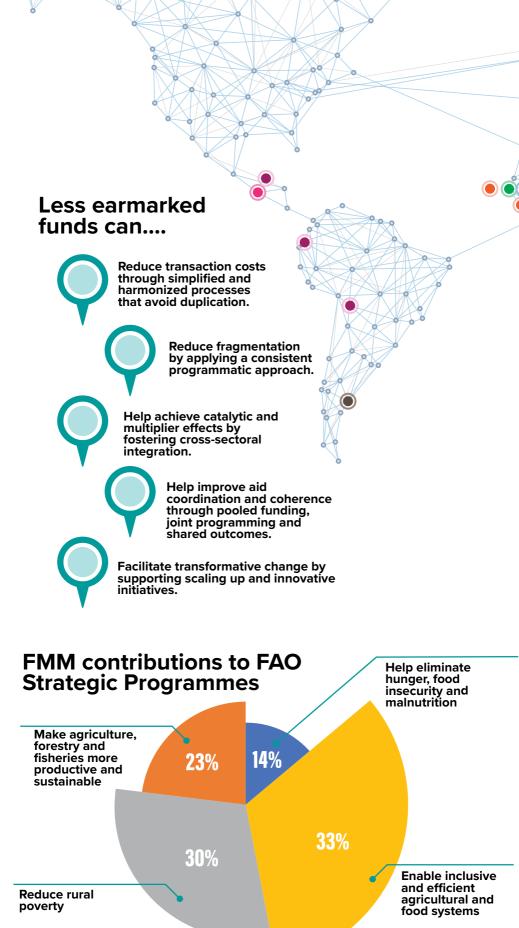
broadening the contributor base; improving risk management and leverage; and providing better incentives for collaboration within the UN Development

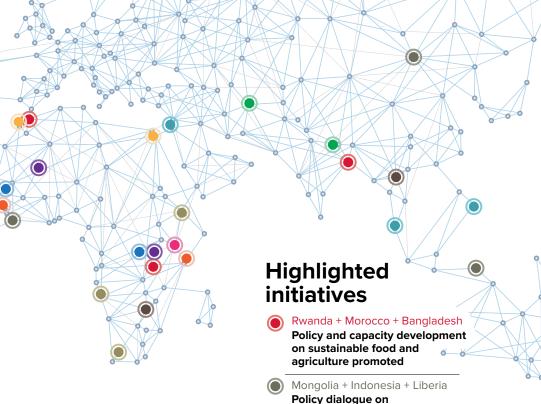
System or across pillars in relevant contexts. **

The interconnected nature of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), calls for integrated approaches to development, expanded partnerships, innovation and financial

predictability. It also encourages cross-sectoral responses and requires the aid community to break sectoral silos.

^{*}Source: Repositioning the UN Development System to deliver on the 2030 Agenda: our promise for dignity, prosperity and peace on a healthy planet. Report of the Secretary-General (20-Dec-2017)





FMM has supported....



SMALLHOLDERS IN LOW INCOME DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (LIDCs)



SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES (SIDS)



COUNTRIES AFFECTED By Fragility

(through climate change, conflicts, famine or pandemics, and where food systems and agriculture offer practical solutions and transformative change)

Angola + Ethiopia + South Africa
Food security monitoring
implemented

governance of tenure

facilitated

- Lebanon + Cambodia + Philippines
 Landscape restoration implemented
- Egypt + Morocco
 Food loss and waste reduction
 promoted
- Cabo Verde + Guinea + Kenya
 Blue growth stimulated
- Senegal + Nepal + Tajikistan
 Investments in agriculture and
 rural development in
 migration-prone areas promoted
- Mali + Burundi
 Rural organizations and
 institutions strengthened
- Niger + Democratic Republic of Congo + Ghana Gender-sensitive participatory approaches enhanced
- Guatemala + Uganda
 Decent rural youth
 employment supported
- Thailand + Zambia + Uruguay
 Climate-smart agriculture
 implemented
- Senegal + Rwanda Digital inclusion for smallholders and family farmers implemented
- Bolivia + Honduras + Ecuador

 AMR containment supported

Selected Cases



people benefitted from the clubs' activities.

Women's Empowerment

FAO's Dimitra project has been running in Africa for over 20 years, and it has become a label of quality for improving gender equality and women's visibility as agricultural producers and agents of change.



By the end of 2017, an estimated 57 000 people, two-thirds of them women, were taking part in 1900 clubs, which meet regularly to decide how to face key challenges.

Blue Growth

In 2015, district authorities, fishermen and fish farmer representatives of Kenya were trained on how to implement an ecosystem approach to aquaculture. The knowledge base of the ecosystem services was also improved and will serve as a basis for an upcoming action plan covering governance and good practices implementation.



100 fish farmers, fishermen and women from 22 communities trained to increase the value of the ecosystem services.



Crab/oyster/milkfish farms supported in collaboration with local restaurants.

More than 600 crabs fattened in Kenya, then sold at USD 1000 in touristic hotels and abroad.



Crab hatchery supported to reduce pressure on wild crab population.



500 plastic cages introduced as a new technology and adopted by crab-fattening producers.



Climate-Smart Agriculture

The Dry Corridor of Central America – particularly those areas in Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador – has become increasingly prone to extreme weather, damaging livelihoods and worsening poverty. Prolonged droughts, exacerbated by El Niño from 2014-2016, have led to over 3.5 million people needing humanitarian assistance.



Honduran smallholders are benefiting from the programme to scale up climate-smart agroforestry practices.

Fruit trees, orchard seeds and a small irrigation system- a reservoir that stores 8.5 cubic meters of water- provided.



Training on sustainable agriculture provided, with an emphasis on integrated crop management, orchard management, organic fertilizer,

water harvesting reservoirs, irrigation systems, management of agroforestry systems and the protection of watersheds.

Evidence-based policy and global instruments

Climate change and agriculture

(especially climate-smart agriculture approaches)

FMM priority

Generational gaps, gender and decent rural employment

(focusing on women empowerment and gender equality, youth employment and child labour issues)

Migration

Respond to global concerns, including global and regional normative work

and fragility

Oceans and blue growth

(fisheries and aquaculture)

Resilient and sustainable food systems

Integrate cross-cutting areas

What are the criteria for allocating funds?

Innovation and potential for transformative change

Scalability of results

Promote cross-sectoral collaboration and joint work, reducing transaction costs

Catalytic seed fund to leverage greater results

Address gaps and key FAO priority areas that are critically underfunded

The FMM has been supported by Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium, the Flanders Cooperation, Norway, Italy, France and Switzerland.









Belgium rtner in development











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