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Introduction

This guidance material aims to support efforts to shape new partnerships between the Rome-based agencies (RBAs). Partnership is not an end in itself; rather it is a means for greater synergy, effectiveness and efficiency. It is an opportunity for the RBAs to draw on their comparative advantages to support government efforts to achieve Zero Hunger. At present, the RBAs jointly implement more than 100 projects at country-level, either bilaterally or trilaterally. Many thematic working groups have been formed at both headquarters and regional level. Some of these ongoing partnerships are highlighted in this document.

The Directions for Collaboration among the Rome-based Agencies, jointly prepared by the RBAs in 2009, defines the guiding principles and overall framework for RBA collaboration. The WFP Strategic Plan (2014-17) underscores the importance of strategic partnerships, including those with the Rome-based agencies. The WFP Corporate Partnership Strategy outlines its partnership approach and highlights the need to provide guidance to help country offices manage partnerships effectively. This document shares practice case studies, suggests possible entry points for RBA engagement and steps to manage and sustain RBA collaboration. It also serves as a reference document updated regularly to include latest joint initiatives at the headquarters, regional and country levels.

RBA Collaboration in Numbers

| NUMBER OF PROJECTS WITH OPERATIONAL RBA COLLABORATION 2011-14 |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|                    | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| FAO/IFAD/WFP       | 6    | 11   | 16   | 21   |
| FAO/WFP            | 74   | 94   | 92   | 85   |
| IFAD/WFP           | 2    | 0    | 2    | 3    |
| Total              | 82   | 105  | 110  | 109  |
# Main RBA joint working groups and their joint products

<table>
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<tr>
<th>THEMES</th>
<th>PRODUCTS/STATUS</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agenda 2030</td>
<td>Jointly advocated for sustainable development goal (SDG) 2 and submitted a proposal of 14 indicators for 8 targets for SDG 2.</td>
<td>Agenda 2030 Task Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Change</td>
<td>Jointly advocating for COP-21, collaborating in the Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture (GACSA), the IFAD-WFP collaboration on the Weather Risk Management Facility (WRMF), and FAO-WFP collaboration around FoodSECuRE.</td>
<td>OSZIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>Joint news releases and communications efforts on major events around International Women’s Day, World Food Day, UNGA, etc.</td>
<td>PGM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial inclusion</td>
<td>Developing a joint programmatic paper to guide the RBA joint work on financial inclusion.</td>
<td>OSZ / OSZIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Losses and Waste</td>
<td>Implementing projects in Burkina Faso, DR Congo and Uganda. Established a global community of practice.</td>
<td>OSLT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security Analysis</td>
<td>Collaborating on the joint preparation of the annual “State of Food Insecurity in the World” publication and FAO/WFP Food Security Information Network (FSIN). IFAD has been involved in the FSIN Resilience Measurement working group.</td>
<td>OSZA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Implementing the Rural Women Economic Empowerment Project in Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Nepal, Niger and Rwanda.</td>
<td>GEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase for Progress</td>
<td>Documenting best practices in Burkina Faso, Guatemala, Rwanda and Zambia.</td>
<td>OSZF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resilience</td>
<td>Jointly elaborated the RBA Conceptual Framework for Resilience and developing case studies for Guatemala, Kenya and Niger.</td>
<td>OSZPR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South South Cooperation</td>
<td>Developing an inter-agency agreement on support to South South Cooperation in the area of food security and nutrition.</td>
<td>OSZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value Chains for nutrition</td>
<td>Developing a concept note for RBA collaboration around value chain for nutrition.</td>
<td>OSZI</td>
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Partnering activities may be framed around the Partnering Cycle using the tools available at WFP’s Partnership Resource Centre. For RBA specific partnerships, several steps can be taken to build and manage RBA partnerships. The following actions can be considered depending on country specific contexts:

IDENTIFYING AND PLANNING PARTNERSHIPS:

- Establish contact and invest in building interpersonal relations between RBA staff. If the IFAD Country Programme Manager is based in Rome, s/he can be encouraged to meet every time s/he visits.
- Share information on strategic priorities, key programme documents and ongoing activities. Consider doing a mapping of RBA activities, field presence, target groups and geographical coverage areas.
- Identify common thematic and geographic focus areas for RBA collaboration based on shared priorities and specify the issues to be covered under the different areas.
- Formalize collaboration through the signing of an agreement - e.g. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), statement of intent, letter of understanding -, on collaborative intentions, working arrangements or specific activities.

STRUCTURING, MOBILIZING AND OPERATIONALIZING PARTNERSHIPS:

- Ensure adequate staff are available to engage with the RBAs. Consider designating focal points for the thematic areas of RBA collaboration or hiring a specific RBA coordinator, ideally co-funded by the RBAs, to serve as focal point for RBA relations, prepare joint RBA proposals and coordinate joint activities.
- Explore the opportunity of aligning country programme documents –WFP’s Country Strategic Plan, FAO’s Country Programming Framework, and IFAD’s Results-based

Country Strategic Opportunities Paper.
- Establish thematic RBA working groups at the country level or ensure active RBA participation in already existing working groups to ensure that regular coordination takes place.
- Seek Government support at national, regional and local level to RBA partnerships. Ensure that key government counterparts are aware of the respective mandates and operational modalities of the RBAs and the advantages of their collaboration.
- Explore how One UN frameworks like UNDAF can facilitate RBA partnerships, or in supporting respective initiatives, where appropriate. Consider the potential added value of including other UN agencies in the collaboration.
- Approach donors jointly or separately to mobilize resources for joint activities.
- Explore potential funding options of the other RBAs, e.g. grants, trust funds, loans, etc...

COMMUNICATING, MEASURING, AND SUSTAINING PARTNERSHIPS:

- Organize joint advocacy and visibility campaigns, possibly around World Food Day, Zero Hunger, the Agenda 2030 or Committee on World Food Security (CFS) products, etc.
- Publish joint press releases or news stories highlighting the value of RBA partnerships and agree on joint messages.
- Carry out joint assessments and evaluations to provide evidence of the outcomes of RBA partnerships.
- Document best practices and challenges of RBA collaboration through case studies to improve knowledge management and joint learning among RBA staff.
- Scale up operations and joint activities by exploring joint programming and joint planning.
10 Things to Know about FAO

I. The Country Programming Framework (CPF) is FAO’s key tool for strategic prioritization and overall country programming. CPFs are prepared by all FAO Country Offices and are an important entry point for exploring potential partnerships with FAO.

II. FAO’s five strategic objectives are: (i) Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition; (ii) Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable; (iii) Reduce rural poverty; (iv) Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems; and (v) Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises.

III. FAO is supporting many governments in developing national action plans for achieving the Zero Hunger goal. IFAD and WFP can join this process at country level.

IV. The continuing reorganization of FAO has led to a more decentralized structure and a management system. FAO now has 80 Country Representations, 9 Sub-regional Offices and 5 Regional Offices.

V. FAO is increasingly mainstreaming nutrition into its operations, creating opportunities for further RBA nutrition partnerships. FAO co-hosted with WHO the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) in Rome in 2014.

VI. The biennial FAO Conference is the supreme governing body of FAO while the FAO Council is the executive organ of the FAO Conference. The FAO Council holds three sessions a year. The WFP Annual Performance Report is presented to the FAO Conference and Council members.

VII. The FAO Investment Centre helps countries determine how to invest in agriculture and rural development to reduce rural poverty. It also formulates, designs, implements, supervises and evaluates specific agriculture and rural development projects. The World Bank, IFAD and the regional development banks are key partners of the centre.

VIII. FAO has several decades of experience in facilitating South South Cooperation (SSC) that IFAD and WFP can capitalize on. Brazil and China are FAO’s main Southern providers, offering technical and financial resources.

IX. FAO is supporting Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to adapt to climate change through a Trust Fund established in 2015 that can fund joint RBA projects.

X. José Graziano da Silva, from Brazil, was elected as FAO Director-General for a second four-year term in June 2015.

Priority Themes for 2015

The Principals and senior management of the three RBAs regularly meet and discuss collaborative efforts to support achieving Zero Hunger. In 2015, the RBA senior management agreed on 5 thematic areas of shared priorities between the RBAs, namely:

- Resilience
- Nutrition
- Food Loss and Waste
- The Agenda 2030
- The Committee on World Food Security

The notes for the record on all meetings held between the RBA Principals and senior management are available at the RBA Collaboration Database.
I. IFAD is a unique organization as it is both a specialized UN agency and an International Financial Institution (IFI). It has close working relationships with other IFIs, such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, etc.

II. IFAD mobilizes its core resources through a replenishment process that is undertaken every three years. During the latest replenishment in December 2014, IFAD maintained a US$3 billion programme of loans and grants.

III. The Results-based Country Strategic Opportunities Programme (COSOP) document is the main framework for IFAD operations in a country. COSOP concept note formulation presents an important opportunity for WFP to discuss potential new partnerships with IFAD at country level.

IV. Collaboration with IFAD can be planned not only in the design phase but also during the mid-term review of IFAD programmes.

V. “Enabling poor rural people to improve their food security and nutrition, raise their incomes and strengthen their resilience,” is the over-arching goal for IFAD, defined in the 2011-15 Strategic Framework.

VI. IFAD is becoming increasingly country-focused and less Rome-centric. IFAD now has 40 country offices and 10 more are scheduled to open.

VII. The Governing Council is IFAD’s highest decision-making authority while the Executive Board is responsible for overseeing the general operations of IFAD and approving its programme of work. The Executive Board meets 3 times a year, while the Governing Council meets once a year.

VIII. It takes an average of 12 months to formulate a new IFAD loan project starting from initial assessment to quality assurance. Ensuring partnership is an integral part of the project formulation process for IFAD.

IX. IFAD is the supervising entity for projects under the Global Agriculture & Food Security Program (GAFSP) administered by the World Bank in Burundi, Laos, Peru, Sierra Leone and Togo.

X. Kanayo F. Nwanze, from Nigeria, was appointed IFAD President for a second four-year term in February 2013.

WFP can apply for IFAD grants

In view of the evolving strategic partnership between IFAD and WFP, collaboration can be explored for IFAD to co-finance projects through grants. The grant should promote successful and/or innovative approaches and technologies, together with enabling policies and institutions that will support agricultural and rural development, thereby contributing to the achievement of IFAD’s overarching goals.

All grant proposals need to be sponsored by IFAD, therefore, strong coordination and collaboration with IFAD counterparts should take place at country, regional or global level to jointly plan any proposal.

Additional information can be found in the IFAD Policy for Grant Financing.
Preparing an Agreement

There are several things to keep in mind when signing an MoU or other agreement with the RBAs to formalize a planned or ongoing partnership. There are broadly two types of agreements that are being signed by the RBAs. One is a broad aspirational agreement and the other a more specific project/programme agreement where funds/property/services are involved. Both types of agreements often include some or all of the following elements:

I. Preamble or introduction;
II. Principles and objectives of collaboration;
III. Areas and scope of collaboration;
IV. Implementation of MoU, incl. coordination arrangements, funds transfer modalities, M&E arrangement, communications and visibility, inclusion of other agencies in collaboration;
V. Work plan.

Good examples of the broad intentional agreements can be found in Zambia (FAO-IFAD-WFP), Yemen (FAO-IFAD-WFP) and Myanmar (FAO-WFP). Good precedents of project agreements can be found in South Africa (FAO-WFP) and Iraq (FAO-WFP). More agreement examples are available in the RBA database while broader UN agreement templates can be accessed through WFP’s Legal Office. Legal advice should be sought in case the proposed partnership includes a cash flow between agencies or an issue of intellectual property rights, or if the partnership becomes or threatens to become contentious. The Legal office is available for further guidance on options (including whether an agreement is needed or not).

Regional trends in RBA collaboration

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<tr>
<td>Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
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<td>Western Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>110</td>
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Further references

Visit WFP’s Rome-based Agencies website to access WFP’s regular newsletter on RBA partnerships and the annual Update on RBA collaboration presented to the WFP Executive Board. On the website you can also access WFP’s RBA Database containing RBA agreements and data on all RBA collaboration at field, regional and HQ level. You can also share information on the partnerships in your country with RBA colleagues through the database. Further partnership resources can be accessed through the WFP Partnership Resource Centre. If you have any questions or comments on RBA collaboration, contact WFP’s Rome-based Agencies and CFS (PGR) division.

“A too often when people think of the Rome-based Agencies, they think of us as competitive... In reality, we are not — we have a competitive spirit to achieve the goal... but ultimately it’s only when we collaborate that we can succeed for those we serve.”

Ertharin Cousin, Executive Director

Award of Excellence

The RBA Award of Excellence is a biennial event which recognizes RBA Country Teams that demonstrate good RBA partnership practices. The selection criteria used by the jury to review applications from RBA Country Teams are: (i) the scope of country level collaboration; (ii) degree of innovation in partnerships; and (iii) impact on beneficiaries. Previous award winners include the RBA teams in DR Congo (2014) and Mozambique (2012).

The next RBA Award of Excellence ceremony will take place in 2016, acknowledging collaboration taking place in 2015. The Award Secretariat is hosted by the RBAs on a rotating basis with FAO coordinating the 2016 Award Ceremony. RBA Representatives and Country Directors will be contacted by respective HQs in 2016 and encouraged to apply for the award.

See the DRC Video Link
Gradually growing RBA partnerships in Zambia

The relationship between the RBAs in Zambia has been maturing steadily over several years, driven forward by a strong partnership culture in the three country teams. The three agencies signed an MoU in 2009 identifying thematic priority areas for collaboration. In 2013, the RBAs carried out a detailed mapping of activities and geographical coverage areas, and in 2014, they established an RBA working group. In Lusaka, IFAD is hosted by WFP and with the FAO office located nearby, staff from the three agencies meet frequently.

The RBAs in Zambia are jointly supporting several project activities around P4P, school feeding, nutrition, the R4 resilience project and FAO’s Conservation Agriculture Scaling Up (CASU) project. The agencies have displayed a high degree of flexibility in adjusting ongoing activities to ensure complementarity of RBA interventions.

An example of this approach can be found in Chimpili village in Kawambwa district, Northern Zambia. WFP has been supporting the Chimpili farmers’ cooperative through P4P since 2012 and recently constructed an agribusiness centre with community participation. FAO has provided market information and inputs to the cooperative members through the CASU project. Simultaneously, IFAD has agreed to finance the rehabilitation of the 28 km road linking Chimpili village to the nearby Luwingu market town through an IFAD smallholder productivity programme. The RBA partnership in Chimpili is relatively simple with the three agencies focusing on their respective strengths; it has proved highly successful. The three agencies and the Zambian Government are now looking into options to replicate the Chimpili example in other parts of the country. The partners are also exploring how to mainstream nutrition elements into the collaboration and promote entrepreneurship among smallholders through access to credits and other financial services.

At the same time, the RBAs are moving from project partnerships towards more ambitious multi-year joint programming. In this regard, 2015 presents a unique opportunity to build on existing partnerships and take the RBA relationship in Zambia to the next level. Zambia is a UN Delivering as One country and in 2015 the UN Country Team is preparing the 2016-2021 UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework, the successor to the Zambian UNDAF document. In this process, the RBAs are jointly working on ensuring that food security, nutrition and agriculture receive prominence.

Furthermore, the key strategic country documents for all three RBAs – WFP’s Country Programme, FAO’s Country Programming Framework and IFAD’s Country Strategic Opportunities Programme – expire in 2015 and new or updated documents are being prepared.

Altogether, this creates a very conducive enabling environment for advancing RBA partnerships where regular RBA dialogue and existing collaboration is complemented by government support, and synergies in RBA programme and UN framework cycles. In addition, there is also strong donor interest in supporting RBA collaboration in Zambia. The RBA country team in Zambia has decided to work on a joint project and mobilize resources together.
**IFAD and WFP partnering in Laos to secure new funding**

The IFAD and WFP Country Teams in the Lao People’s Democratic Republic have found a new source of funding for a joint project. IFAD is the supervising entity for projects under the Global Agriculture & Food Security Programme (GAFSP) in Lao PDR. In 2013, IFAD assisted the government’s application for GAFSP and reached out to WFP who agreed to partner on the project. In November 2014, the government was awarded a USD 30 million grant with IFAD and WFP designated as implementing agencies. This is the first time that WFP has received funding from the multilateral GAFSP fund.

A significant factor in the successful collaboration on the GAFSP application was that IFAD and WFP staff know each other’s programme priorities and operational modalities. This meant that the IFAD team in Lao PDR knew that they could rely on WFP’s extensive field presence and food security information systems in the planning and implementation of the project. Similarly, the WFP team was aware that they could capitalize on IFAD’s expertise in providing smallholder farmers with access to credit and saving schemes and in building government capacity.

Another important factor was the ability of the agencies to provide evidence of previous partnerships in Lao PDR. IFAD and WFP have been collaborating on projects in Laos since 2006. Although the scale of joint activities has been limited, positive outcomes have been documented in evaluations that were shared with the GAFSP secretariat. The IFAD and WFP teams are currently working on the design of the GAFSP-funded project scheduled to start in 2016.

**RBAs adopting innovative graduation strategy in Kenya**

The importance of early involvement by RBA colleagues, strong donor support, clear division of responsibilities and willingness to apply innovative programme design are key lessons from the large-scale RBA resilience programme that began in Kenya in 2015. The multi-year Kenya Climate Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Programme is a partnership between the RBAs, the Kenyan Government and the EU. It is built on a joint recognition by the RBAs that their individual programmes cannot lead, on their own, to thousands of households graduating from food insecurity to resilience.

The new programme clearly aligns each agency's contribution to its comparative advantage and creates strong complementarity. The different roles of the RBAs in the project implementation are:

- **WFP** provides support to food insecure farmers to graduate to subsistence farming and position themselves for market-oriented production by providing incentives that build productive assets, develop agricultural production skills and diversify food and income sources.
- **IFAD** provides support to farmers who have reached household subsistence levels to graduate to market-oriented farming for value chains with market potential and support investments for improved natural resource management and resilience to climate change.
- **Throughout the process, FAO** supports farmers’ groups to adopt good agricultural practices and conservation agriculture.

It took more than a year to design the RBA programme in Kenya and included several joint design missions where detailed roles, responsibilities and implementation modalities were agreed among the agencies. This ensured that FAO, IFAD and WFP all felt comfortable with the innovative partnership. It also gave the agencies time to synchronize respective project cycles. In addition, the EU delegation in Kenya and the Kenyan Government were actively involved from the start of the design stage which guaranteed both strong government and donor buy-in to the programme.
MoU process paving the way for increased FAO-WFP coordination in Myanmar

At the beginning of 2013, interactions between FAO and WFP in Myanmar were limited. The two agencies belonged to different clusters with FAO being part of the Early Recovery Sector and WFP chairing the Food Sector. WFP was mainly providing emergency assistance to IDPs, while FAO was addressing medium to long-term food insecurity through agricultural assistance. At this point, staff from FAO and WFP acknowledged that stronger partnerships were required to address the multiple causes of food insecurity in Myanmar. The staff members agreed to exchange information on the agencies’ activities and, over the course of 2013, details were shared on the respective target groups and geographical coverage. This led to a recognition of the comparative advantages of FAO and WFP and potential areas of cooperation in Myanmar were identified.

In 2014, the two agencies agreed to formalize their evolving relationship and intended collaboration through an MoU. FAO took the lead and WFP provided input that led to the signing of the MoU in November 2014. The agreement identifies four focus areas for FAO-WFP partnerships in Myanmar:
1) Coordination and emergency response preparedness, 2) Visibility and advocacy under the Zero Hunger Challenge, 3) Joint Programmes, and 4) Food and nutrition security information. It also clearly designates specific focal points and an indicative work plan for the four areas.

The MoU has served as a foundation on which to build increased coordination and foster concrete partnerships on the ground. Coordination between the two agencies has certainly improved. One example of this is the new Food Security Sector, co-led by FAO and WFP, which was created by the Humanitarian Country Team after the signing of the MoU between FAO and WFP.

FAO and WFP enhancing regional coordination in Central America

In 2014, FAO and WFP decided to strengthen their coordination in Central America. To this end, the FAO Sub-regional Coordinator for Central America and the WFP Regional Director for Latin America agreed to establish four thematic working groups on school feeding, P4P, food security information, and disaster risk management. Staff from the FAO Sub-regional Office for Central America and the WFP Regional Bureau have since met regularly in Panama to share information and discuss ways to support country teams in the region on project proposals and implementation. The teams have also identified focus countries for FAO/WFP partnerships in Central America.

The increased cooperation between the organizations proved useful during the 2014 drought in Central America when a FAO-WFP Joint Declaration was issued for the first time in the region. This was complemented by a joint message from the FAO Coordinator and WFP Regional Director to Country Directors in the drought-affected Central American countries highlighting actions and initiatives that could be taken jointly in response to the drought. The number of country-level collaborations between FAO and WFP in Latin America has since increased from 12 in 2011 to 18 in 2014. This illustrates the effect that dialogue and agreement on joint priorities between the organizations can have at regional level.

©FAO/Francisco Fan

FAO-WFP support to vulnerable populations in the Dry Corridor
Innovative school feeding partnership in Honduras feeding into new government programme

School feeding has not always been an area characterized by collaboration between the RBAs. But this is changing in Honduras where FAO and WFP have begun an innovative partnership that shows progress on how FAO and WFP can jointly support national school feeding programmes and build government capacity by drawing on their comparative advantages. In Honduras, WFP’s support to the Government’s new school feeding programme, launched in 2015, is clearly focused on school feeding management and procurement, including from FAO-assisted projects, while FAO is focused on providing technical assistance to municipalities.

FAO and WFP experiences in linking family agriculture production to school feeding through local procurement is another essential element of the large-scale school feeding programme that assists more than 1.2 million children in Honduras. In addition, WFP and FAO jointly support the Honduran Government in better integrating nutrition and local food habits considerations into the programme. To this end, WFP hosts a working group with FAO and other partners to discuss different school feeding rations and options for further diversifying the diet and introducing locally-produced fresh vegetables. The Government of Honduras has strongly encouraged the two agencies to increase their collaboration on school feeding rather than pursuing different approaches. The Honduras example thus highlights two key elements of RBA partnership building: 1) The importance of Government support and, 2) The readiness of Country Teams to engage in partnerships on areas otherwise perceived as too sensitive for RBA collaboration.

RBAs bringing South-South Cooperation into action in Senegal

In 2012, FAO and WFP started the Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA) pilot project in the remote south-eastern region of Kedougou of Senegal. The project aims to improve food security and marketing opportunities for farmers and to enhance the sustainability of the national school feeding programme. Key partners in the pilot are also the Governments of Senegal and Brazil, which shared their expertise in addressing hunger and poverty in line with their commitment to South-South Cooperation.

Over the course of three years, this South-South Cooperation partnership has tripled the rice production of assisted smallholder farmers’ associations and covered 50 percent of the rice needs of WFP-assisted school canteens in Kedougou. FAO has provided support to crop production by distributing seeds, fertilizers and tools to beneficiaries, while WFP has supported smallholder farmers’ associations in the collection of paddy rice, food transformation, procurement procedures and financial management. Jointly, FAO and WFP also trained participants in good agricultural practices.

In 2014, the partnership was expanded and integrated with a major IFAD programme in Senegal supporting agricultural development and rural entrepreneurship to ensure the complementarity of RBA activities in Senegal. The PAA partnership was also linked with a UN Women’s project supporting women’s groups engaged in fish processing to improve the quality of their produce and supply nearby school canteens with smoked fish to improve children’s diets. The RBAs are now working on ensuring that the PAA experience will inform the creation of a national school feeding programme in Senegal. The PAA partnership in Senegal not only showcases RBA collaboration on South-South Cooperation. It is also a successful example of what can happen when RBA Country Teams continue to explore programme synergies and are willing to adjust ongoing programmes to extend partnerships to both RBAs and other UN agencies.

FAO-WFP supported regional association of producers in Honduras
For more information contact:
Rome-based Agencies and Committee on World Food Security (PGR),
Partnership, Governance and Advocacy Department (PG)
World Food Programme, Via C.G. Viola, 00148 Rome, Italy

Email: wfp.rba@wfp.org