



ECTAD – Eastern Africa



FAO Reference Centres and Technical Assistance Programs

J. Litamoi, ECTAD Eastern Africa, Nairobi



Outline

- **Background – Historical perspectives**
- **Criteria for designation of FAO Reference Centres (Ref: DG Bulletin – 2006)**
- **Synergies between OIE RL/CC and FAO RCs**
- **FAO technical assistance programmes**
- **Conclusion**



Background

- **Before 2006:**

FAO Collaborating centres and FAO Reference labs

- **Since 2006:**

DG Bulletin – new policy:

Designation of FAO Reference Centre

- 4 years- renewable
- Mid-term review
- Areas of collaboration, mandate and use of of logo are laid down in designation letter



REFERENCE CENTRES

- **These are:**
 - **Institutions designated by FAO DG to provide specific, independent technical, scientific advice or services on issues related to FAO's mandate and its programmes**
 - **Particularly in spheres where the organization is not equipped to provide itself**



PROCEDURES & CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION

Reference Centres



The Institutions

- ❖ **Key considerations for recommendation as RCs:**
 - **Attainment of scientific, technical and policy standing;**
 - **Active engagement in fields of expertise relevant to FAO mandate and to strengthen capacity in member countries and regions**
 - **Willingness to use its own resources to implement collaborative activities with FAO, with the understanding that FAO is not a funding organization and limited in financial support**



Criteria for designation of FAO reference centres (Ref to GD Bulletin)

- Provision of emergency reference laboratory services, and advanced characterization of infectious agents
- Standardization of technology, therapeutics and other substances, and of methods/procedures;
- Provision of information and advice of a scientific, technical and policy nature.
- Participation in collaborative research of a scientific, technical or policy nature;
- Contribution to capacity development *inter alia* through the provision of training;
- Collaboration with FAO on specific projects for the surveillance and control of animal diseases



Synergies between OIE RL/CC and FAO RCs

❖ Comparative analysis initiated between OIE and FAO under GF-TAD

• Similarities:

- both FAO RC and OIE RL have to comply with OIE standards;
- 4-year interval for re-designation.

• Differences –

- OIE RL are expert-based while FAO RC and OIE CC are institution-based;
- OIE designation involves Specialist Commissions while FAO designation involves the Technical Unit and Legal Office.
- Numbers: FAO around 50 RC planed ; OIE around 200

Possibilities of synergies for: annual reporting, selection process, mid-term/final review, termination



Designation process

- 1. (FAO calling for applications by letter to institutes)**
- 2. Application** (submitted to AGAH-Reference-Centres@fao.org)
- 3. Evaluation** (evaluation criteria; panel meetings)
- 4. Work plan agreement between both parties**
- 5. Approval in principle by FAO DG**
- 6. Government endorsement letters sent by FAO DG**
- 7. Draft designation letter together with agreed work plan shared with RCs**
- 8. Final designation to FAO DG**



Reports of Ref Centres

- **Annual reports;**
- **Mid-term review (2 years);**
- **Final evaluation and possible renewal of RC status after 4 years**



FAO REFERENCE CENTRES

WHAT & WHERE ARE THEY?



Field of Specialty	No & location	Remarks
Vet Epidemiology	5 (2UK, 2USA, 1Italy)	
Animal Influenza & ND	7 (1 Italy, 1 UK, 1 Germany, 2 USA, 1 Australia, 1 China)	
Vectors & vector borne diseases	6 (1 Burkina Faso, 1 UK, 1 Kenya, 1 Belgium, 1 RSA, 1 Uruguay, 1 Netherlands)	
Parasitology	3 (1 UK, 1 Spain, 1 Australia)	
FMD	8 (1 UK, 1 Belgium, 1 RSA, 1 Italy, 1 Russia, 1 USA, 1 Canada)	



Field of specialty	No & Location
Wildlife	3 (1 USA, 1 Netherlands, 1 Thailand)
VPH	4 (1 Germany, 1 Italy, 1 Denmark 1 USA)
Zoonotic diseases	1 USA
Rabies	2 (1 UK, 1 Italy)
Brucellosis	3 (1 UK, 1 Israel, 1 France)



Specialty	No & Location
Tuberculosis	2 (1 RSA, 1 USA)
CSF/ASF	1 UK (CSF), 1 Germany (CSF), 1 RSA (ASF), 1 France (CSF), 1 Spain (ASF)
Emergency preparedness (TADs), TADs/Wildlife/Human interface	1 RSA, 1 Japan?, 1 Ethiopia (PANVAC – Vaccine QC & PPR)
Morbiliviruses	2 (1 UK, 1 France)
CBPP	2 (1 France, 1 Portugal)



Specialty	No & Location
H/Septicemia	1 UK
Bees	1 France?
Biosafety	1 Spain?



PROGRAMMES

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES



PROGRAMMES & PROJECTS

Objective: To enable the world to improve agriculture with aim of ensuring good nutrition for all in all its 191 member states through:

- **Provision of knowledge – Expertise in livestock, agronomy, forestry, nutrition, social sciences and economics**
- **Sharing policy expertise – Agric. planning, legislation and strategies**
- **Provision of neutral forum – to forge agreements on agric. & food issues**
- **Taking knowledge to the field – projects, mobilization & mngt of funds**



PROGRAMMES & PROJECTS

- **Technical Cooperation Programmes (TCPs)**
- **Projects (limited in scale) to support (MNs) to address specific problems in agric, fisheries & forestry to produce tangible immediate results in above fields**
- **Funding through FAO's/UN regular programming**
- **Mostly geared towards being catalytic pointers for investments towards long term positive changes**
- **Requesting countries must fully participate in project's initiation, execution, monitoring and ensuring sustainability of results thereof**
- ***How to access these resources?***
- **Explanations**



PROGRAMMES & PROJECTS

- **Government Cooperative Programmes (GCPs)**
 - **Substantial organization's trust fund facility**
 - **Provided by a developed country towards specified country (National project) or group of countries in same region (Regional project) or in different regions (Interregional project) – Indirect bilateral/multilateral support? Yes in a way**



PROGRAMMES & PROJECTS

- **Unilateral Trust Funds (UTFs)**
 - **Technical assistance projects financed by the recipient countries themselves from own national resources or from loans, credits and grants made by International Financing Institutions e.g. WB, AfDB etc**
 - **They form part of nationally executed (NEX) projects**
- **Emergency and rehabilitation projects and programmes**
 - **Managed from HQ and often involve multiple/complex activities in the field**



PROGRAMMES & PROJECTS

- **Preparatory Assistance (P.A.) Projects**
 - *Prepared for a short duration to enable formulation of a larger project.*
- **Simplified Projects and Programmes (SPP):**
 - *Primarily UNDP funded within the framework of Country Programme Action Plans (CPAP) and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)*
 - *Also include single input projects, missions, funds given to FAORs (Field Project Circular 2005/3)*



PROGRAMMES & PROJECTS

- Letter of Agreement (LOA)
 - *De facto* project document between FAO, a donor and recipient.
- *Special Programme For Food Security (SPFS)*
 - *To support sustainable production of food in areas vulnerable to food insecurity*
- TeleFood Projects (Tele)
 - *Small projects with a maximum budget of US\$10 000, implemented often in support of the SPFS*



PROGRAMMES & PROJECTS

- **Investment Projects (I.P.)**
 - **Mostly handled through the Investment Centre and utilize the formats required by concerned International Financial Institutions**
 - **May include some projects related to the expansion of the Special Programme for Food Security which require information on financial viability, cost-effectiveness and internal rate of return.**



CONCLUSION

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES



ALL PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS

- **Must conform to standard project document (SPD) format applicable to all FAO programmes and projects and designed to be consistent with current approaches and best practices used throughout the UN development system and the international aid community.**
- **Hence there are guidelines for project formulators who are requested by Member Governments or FAO to formulate project/programme documents for which FAO technical support is envisaged.**



**Ahsanteh
Thank you
Merci
for listening!**