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**Executive Board  
Second Regular Session**

**Rome, 14–17 November 2011**

## **ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL MATTERS**

**Agenda item 12**

*For information\**



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## **UPDATE ON COLLABORATION AMONG THE ROME-BASED AGENCIES**

\* In accordance with the Executive Board's decisions on governance, approved at the Annual and Third Regular Sessions, 2000, items for information should not be discussed unless a Board member specifically requests it, well in advance of the meeting, and the Chair accepts the request on the grounds that it is a proper use of the Board's time.

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## NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

**This document is submitted to the Executive Board for information**

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and WFP have continued to increase collaboration at the policy, operational and administrative levels under the four-pillar framework and priority areas set out in “Directions for Collaboration among the Rome-Based Agencies” (WFP/EB.2/2009/11-C). Three pilot activities have been implemented, providing lessons for mainstreaming into regular activities. The recent food and financial crises, price volatility and large-scale emergencies have further underscored the role of collaboration among the Rome-based agencies. Follow-up work after the 2010 G20 summit in Seoul, the signing of the Statement of Intent by the Rome-based agencies and the European Commission, and the establishment of the global Food Security Cluster jointly led by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and WFP have also helped to enhance collaboration. Work is under way at the senior management and technical levels to consolidate collaboration among the Rome-based agencies, with a particular focus on country-level actions, smallholder development — including Purchase for Progress — advocacy and common services.

## DRAFT DECISION\*

The Board takes note of “Update on Collaboration among the Rome-Based Agencies” (WFP/EB.2/2011/12-A).

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\* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

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## INTRODUCTION

1. In September 2009 the Board endorsed a strategy for collaboration in the paper “Directions for Collaboration among the Rome-Based Agencies” (WFP/EB.2/2009/11-C) as a basis for cooperation between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and WFP. The objectives were: i) to establish a common vision to address food insecurity, taking into consideration the comparative advantages of the organizations, and a twin-track approach to addressing immediate and longer-term hunger and poverty; ii) to enhance the capacity of the agencies to provide guidance and support for the international community; and iii) to assist member countries in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The paper sets out a four-pillar framework and five priority areas.<sup>1</sup> Three pilot projects were also identified at a meeting of the Rome-based agencies on 4 November 2009.<sup>2</sup>
2. Collaboration has been supported by regular meetings at various levels; these include senior management consultative meetings. This paper outlines collaboration in 2010 and 2011 under the four pillars of collaboration, reflecting the priority areas and pilot projects.

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## POLICY ADVICE, KNOWLEDGE AND MONITORING

### Food Price Crisis

3. In 2010 and 2011, the Rome-based agencies were prominent in addressing renewed food price volatility. In November 2010 at their summit in Seoul, G20 leaders requested FAO, IFAD, WFP, the International Monetary Fund, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization to work with stakeholders to develop options for G20 consideration on improved ways to manage the risks associated with the volatility of food and agriculture prices. This work entailed particularly close work among the Rome-based agencies. The Action Plan includes proposals for the establishment of the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS), in which the Rome-based agencies will collaborate with other partners.
4. The Rome-based agencies were also prominent in the work of the United Nations High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis to coordinate United Nations responses to food price volatility: this included preparation and dissemination of the Updated Comprehensive Framework for Action; a summary version was prepared in mid-2011. In May 2011, as part of work by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) to address price volatility, the Rome-based agencies organized a joint seminar at which they made presentations on the global situation and trends and presented actions and tools to address the challenges. Also in 2011, WFP participated in sub-regional seminars

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<sup>1</sup> The four pillars are: i) policy advice, knowledge and monitoring; ii) operations; iii) advocacy and communications; and iv) administrative collaboration. The five topical areas are: i) analytical and policy support for governments and national development plans, including rural development strategies; ii) the food crisis and implementation of the United Nations Comprehensive Framework for Action; iii) climate change and its links to natural resource management; iv) the MDG Africa initiative on agriculture and food security; and v) transition from relief to development.

<sup>2</sup> The three pilot activities are: i) transition from relief to development; ii) alignment of food security and nutrition information systems; and iii) joint advocacy.

organized by FAO on policy and programmatic measures to address high food price volatility at the country level.

### **Support for Governments and National Development Plans**

5. The Rome-based agencies continue to collaborate at the country level to provide policy and analytical support for governments; awareness-raising on food and nutrition security; leadership in food and nutrition security theme groups in several countries; and support for efforts to ensure a comprehensive consideration of food security and nutrition issues in national development plans and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks. A significant development was the preparation by FAO, WFP and the International Labour Organization (ILO) of a United Nations Development Group “Guidance Note on Integrating Food and Nutrition Security into Country Analysis and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks”. The note sets out the cross-cutting and multi-dimensional nature of food and nutrition security and suggests steps for integrating these issues into United Nations country-level interventions with a view to accelerating achievement of the MDGs. In February 2011, the Rome-based agencies supported a joint induction seminar for United Nations Resident Coordinators, which included a panel discussion on collaboration by the Rome-based agencies at the country level.

### **Committee on World Food Security**

6. Rome-based agency collaboration is a major feature of the reformed CFS, whose secretariat is composed of staff of FAO, IFAD and WFP; the agencies also participate in the CFS Advisory Group, which includes a broad range of stakeholders. The CFS has been involved in: i) preparation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land and Other Natural Resources; ii) consultations on the principles for Responsible Agriculture Investment; iii) studies by the CFS High-Level Panel of Experts; iv) responses to protracted crises; and v) formulation of the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition. As a result of the CFS reform process the Rome-based agencies have been consulted on the revision of the CFS Rules of Procedure, including on possible rotation of the function of the CFS Secretary.

#### **Rome-Based Agency Collaboration with the European Commission**

On 27 June 2011, the European Commission and the Rome-based agencies signed the Statement of Intent for Programmatic Cooperation on Food Security and Nutrition, a framework for collaboration to mobilize support for food security and nutrition activities benefiting the most vulnerable populations and countries. The framework builds on existing collaborations and humanitarian interventions and on experience with the European Union Food Facility (EUFF), focusing on the transition from relief to recovery to development. Nine priority areas for collaboration were identified.<sup>3</sup> Implementation will take into consideration the directions agreed by the governing bodies<sup>4</sup> for United Nations work on system-wide coherence, the United Nations Comprehensive Framework for Action and the humanitarian cluster system. At the field level the focus will be on countries in protracted crises.

<sup>3</sup> The nine areas are: i) sustainable intensification of smallholder agriculture; ii) effective response to food and agricultural threats and emergencies; iii) adaptation to and mitigation of climate change for food security; iv) increased public-private partnerships and new financing instruments; v) promotion of demand-driven agricultural research; vi) enhanced collaboration among Rome-based agencies; vii) secure and equitable access to land for small farmers; viii) policy assistance and statistics to guide investments; ix) productive and social safety nets to address nutritional security.

<sup>4</sup> See “Directions for Collaboration among the Rome-Based Agencies” (WFP/EB.2/2009/11-C).

## **Joint FAO/WFP Reports on the State of Food Insecurity in the World**

7. In 2010, *The State of Food Insecurity in the World* was issued jointly by FAO and WFP for the second consecutive year. This 2010 edition focused on addressing food insecurity in protracted crises; the findings and recommendations provided a platform for policy discussions at the 36<sup>th</sup> CFS plenary session. In June 2011, at the Second World Conference on Humanitarian Studies hosted by Tufts University, WFP and FAO presented additional work including case studies on protracted crises and food security responses. FAO and WFP are jointly preparing the 2011 report, which will address food price volatility. IFAD has been approached to join in the preparation of future reports.

## **Food and Nutrition Security Information Systems**

8. Following the 2009 joint evaluation of information systems for food security, FAO and WFP formulated individual food and nutrition security information strategies. The new FAO-WFP Joint Strategy on Information Systems for Food and Nutrition Security will be submitted to the governing bodies in October and November 2011. The strategy, which will guide cooperation from 2012 to 2017, provides clear direction on support to Member States and interaction with the global community and focuses on improving the collection and management of data to support food and nutrition security programmes and policies. Under the strategy FAO, WFP and the International Food Policy Research Institute have set up the Food Security Information Network to improve country and regional food security information, establish standards, harmonize methods, share best practices and advocate for multi-level food security information.
9. FAO and WFP continued their collaboration on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, participating in analyses in 11 countries and contributing to the preparation of the new Integrated Food Security Phase Classification manual.

## **Disaster Risk Reduction, Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change**

10. Collaboration among the Rome-based agencies on disaster risk reduction (DRR) management and climate change is ongoing at the strategic, policy and technical levels. Joint advocacy has been conducted in support of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change processes and the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.
11. Under the Rome-based agencies' partnership on DRR, WFP, FAO and IFAD are exploring ways of improving risk assessment, risk reduction, preparedness, early warning, response and rehabilitation in high-risk food-insecure countries. Dialogue is taking place to enhance field-level collaboration on DRR and climate change.
12. The Rome-based agencies are exploring possible collaboration on climate-smart agriculture initiatives with partners such as the World Bank, the United Nations Environment Programme and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). Climate-smart agriculture aims to develop interventions that deliver multiple benefits in terms of agricultural development, food security, environmental management and adaptation to climate change.
13. In December 2010, during the 16<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Cancun, WFP and IFAD jointly organized a round-table discussion on pro-poor adaptation strategies as part of the Agriculture and Rural Development Day under the aegis of the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development. WFP, FAO and IFAD also organized a side event on agriculture, food security and land use. A follow-up is planned for the 17<sup>th</sup> conference in December 2011.

### **Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Risk Management**

WFP and FAO held a joint DRR and disaster risk management (DRM) seminar in Addis Ababa on 18 and 19 October 2010 attended by the African Union, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development, United Nations agencies and international partners to improve collaboration and partnership at the country and regional levels. WFP and FAO committed to reducing vulnerability among food-insecure households and communities to structural, livelihood and environmental shocks. The two agencies will focus on joint and complementary programming to address immediate needs in emergencies; they will also promote prevention and disaster-mitigation strategies to enhance community and household resilience to food insecurity with a view to exploiting their comparative advantages to reduce the impact of recurrent shocks. The seminar produced a roadmap for improving community resilience and household food security and identifying ways to support national DRR and DRM. The roadmap covers six priority areas: i) coordination; ii) capacity development; iii) advocacy and policy; iv) the development of tools and technical inputs; v) resource mobilization; and vi) food security information and response. Elements of the roadmap are linked to national and regional priorities, including those of the African Union Commission and regional economic commissions.

### **Gender**

14. In 2010 the gender units of the Rome-based agencies increased their collaboration and prepared a joint Gender Action Plan covering research, advocacy, capacity development and coordination. FAO, WFP and IFAD agreed to enhance collaboration in capacity development through joint staff workshops on the gender marker in the food security cluster. These workshops have trained 50 staff from FAO and WFP on implementing the gender marker, and a joint action plan has been developed to support food security cluster coordinators in implementing the gender marker and mainstreaming gender. FAO, WFP and IFAD are collaborating with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women in organizing a meeting of eminent experts in September 2011 to examine issues related to the empowerment of rural women.

### **Millennium Development Goal Africa Initiative**

15. Collaboration among the Rome-based agencies has included activities to support achievement of the MDGs in Africa: this has included work in the MDG Africa Working Group and its Agriculture and Food Security Thematic Working Group, and assistance with implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, with a focus on helping African Union countries to achieve MDG 1. The Rome-based agencies have assisted with the preparation of round table meetings, CAADP compacts and country investment plans, which are all part of the CAADP process. These instruments are recognized as a framework for food security and agricultural development in Africa and serve as a basis for securing funding from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme.

### **Operations**

16. In 2010 WFP and FAO collaborated in 62 countries on 95 projects, mainly in agriculture, and in joint food security thematic groups and joint assessments. WFP and IFAD collaborated in 15 countries on 17 projects, mainly through food-for-work, food-for-training and micro-credit programmes.



### **Country Case Study: Djibouti**

Since 2010 WFP has been collaborating with IFAD and the Ministry of Agriculture under IFAD's Programme for the Mobilization of Surface Water and Sustainable Land Management. Through food for assets WFP contributed to the construction and rehabilitation of 7 underground water tanks, 2 wells, 15 ponds and 95 km of roads, and supported the planting of nurseries. The projects assisted 8,500 beneficiaries. WFP and IFAD also organized training sessions for 50 government and agricultural cooperative staff on food-for-assets proposals, monitoring and implementation. Collaboration with FAO involves joint monitoring and coordination of FAO agricultural inputs for beneficiaries and cooperatives receiving food-for-work support.

### **Food Security Cluster**

17. Following the evaluation of the cluster system, WFP and FAO established the jointly-led global Food Security Cluster, which was approved by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) in December 2010 and became operational in April 2011. Food security clusters have been activated by some 25 countries facing complex emergencies. The joint cluster has also assisted with the identification of candidates to support coordination in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Horn of Africa.
18. WFP and FAO are developing joint capacity development for food security cluster coordinators and information management officers: the first joint training session is scheduled for mid-September 2011. A food security guidance handbook and a food security cluster website are also being developed.

### **Collaboration in the Transition from Relief to Development**

19. Protracted crises were selected as pilot activities for collaboration among the Rome-based agencies. After the earthquake in Haiti, they established a joint food security task force to support the Government with immediate, medium-term and long-term food assistance, integrating agricultural production and social and productive safety nets. The agencies drew on their comparative advantages to supply seeds, agricultural inputs, cash and food-for-work experience to ensure that the planting season was successful. Collaboration is also taking place through a working group to improve mechanisms and capacities for local purchase, and through support for agricultural initiatives such as cash and food for work related to disaster mitigation, watershed management, agricultural rehabilitation, support for school gardens and local milk production for the school feeding programme, and capacity development for government counterparts.
20. At the end of the relief phase of the Pakistan flood response in January 2011, a coordination mechanism for the early recovery phase was established featuring a sectoral working group on agriculture and food security co-chaired by FAO, WFP and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. As part of post-flood recovery, WFP and FAO established a partnership to facilitate joint implementation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) of livelihood support activities. A joint package of assistance for returnees consisted of WFP relief rations and seeds from FAO and government departments. In a trial district in Dera Ismail Khan 1,000 metres of irrigation canals were completed with WFP food assistance for unskilled labourers and technical inputs and cash transfers for skilled labourers supplied by FAO, with material support from UNDP.



## **Plan of Action for the Horn of Africa**

21. In February 2010, the IASC requested FAO, WFP and Oxfam to examine measures to stabilize food security and humanitarian access in the Horn of Africa. A regional plan was prepared in October 2010 in consultation with IASC, the High-Level Task Force on the Food Security Crisis and the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator. The plan, which was supported by a regional humanitarian partnership team, provided enhanced support for food security clusters and national food security plans. Work is being increased in IASC to operationalize the plan of action. Recent events in the Horn of Africa illustrate the urgent need for assistance to tackle immediate needs, funding gaps and the causes of chronic humanitarian distress in the region.

## **Food and Nutrition Security Assessments**

22. In 2010 and 2011, the FAO Global Information and Early Warning System and the WFP vulnerability analysis and mapping unit analysed food security data and market integration in Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Malawi, Nepal and Pakistan under the Shock Impact Modelling Project. They also cooperated in the response to the North Africa crisis by carrying out food security assessments in Tunisia and eastern part of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. A joint emergency food security assessment was carried out in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), and joint crop and food security assessments were conducted in DPRK, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mozambique, Niger, the Sudan and Zimbabwe. In Pakistan, FAO and WFP collaborated in a joint flood recovery assessment.

## **Joint Innovations in Weather Risk Management and Insurance**

23. WFP and IFAD are developing and evaluating weather index insurance tools at the community level through the joint IFAD/WFP Weather Risk Management Facility in two micro-insurance pilots implemented in China and Ethiopia in 2009. They are also developing an innovative weather index insurance approach based on remote sensing for countries with limited weather-reporting infrastructure: this will be tested in Mali in 2012. Partnerships in weather insurance are also being developed in West Africa. In May 2010 under the Weather Risk Management Facility, WFP and IFAD published a study of 37 pilot weather index insurance schemes and a technical manual to support WFP and IFAD staff developing weather index insurance programmes.

## **Nutrition**

24. The Rome-based agencies have increased their collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization in the REACH partnership to end child hunger, with a view to assisting countries through joint United Nations programming and advocacy on nutrition. Pilot projects of the REACH initiative, which is hosted by WFP, are being implemented in Mauritania and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. On the basis of the pilots, REACH is expanding its coverage to ten of the most highly burdened countries. The Rome-based agencies are also involved in the multi-stakeholder Scaling Up Nutrition initiative with a view to prioritizing policies for nutrition at the global and national levels. Nutrition is also being addressed by the revitalized CFS and the reformed United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition, in which the Rome-based agencies are active.

## Purchase for Progress

25. Technical support by FAO and IFAD for WFP's Purchase for Progress (P4P) continues to grow at the country office, regional bureau and Headquarters levels; agreements have been signed by FAO and WFP to specify partnership arrangements at the country and regional levels. A June 2008 Memorandum of Understanding provides the framework for this and supports the partnership between the Rome-based agencies and the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa, which aims to eradicate hunger and poverty.
26. The P4P technical review panel includes FAO and IFAD. Most countries have established P4P steering committees or similar coordination mechanisms that bring together government and agricultural development partners, donors and private-sector organizations.
27. At the headquarters level, the FAO Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division facilitates meetings of an informal P4P working group; the FAO Nutrition and Consumer Protection Division has assisted WFP in developing a food safety and quality management policy paper, aflatoxin sampling and standard operating procedures. Further collaboration is being sought with other FAO divisions. The P4P unit was invited to hold a side event during the 2010 IFAD Farmers' Forum, and from 2011 the IFAD Rural Finance Technical Unit will participate in the P4P Access to Finance Working Group.
28. Country-level collaboration between WFP and FAO on P4P is widespread: examples include helping increase maize production in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; providing conservation agriculture expertise in Ethiopia; supporting P4P farmers' organizations under EUFF with technical assistance and capacity development in Guatemala and Honduras; supporting rice production, agricultural engineering and the establishment of rice mills in Liberia; developing quality standards for rice and pigeon peas and providing post-harvest commercialization expertise in Sierra Leone; and establishing farmers' field schools in Uganda to support P4P procurement. In Ethiopia, FAO and WFP have developed a joint proposal to support home-grown school feeding through support for farmers' groups to increase the bean crop and link up with WFP's P4P activity.

### Country Case Study - Mozambique

Mozambique is a prime example of combining agencies' comparative advantages, in this case under the One-UN joint programme Building Commodity Value Chains and Market Linkages for Farmers' Associations, which aims to increase the incomes of smallholders and enhance their livelihoods. The objectives are to increase the quantities of maize, beans and peas purchased directly from smallholders' organizations by offering a viable market opportunity through WFP local procurement, and to add value to smallholders' production through improved post-harvest management. As a result of combining WFP procurement with the technical capacities of FAO and IFAD in production, storage, business management and access to credit, income for farmers from maize and beans has risen and the quantities of marketable surpluses have increased because quality has improved and post-harvest losses have been reduced.

## School Feeding/Essential Package

29. At the country level, WFP and FAO enhanced their collaboration in the education sector through implementation of the Essential Package, which aims to strengthen links between the health, education, nutrition and sanitation sectors in schools: UNICEF, WHO, WFP and FAO support school gardens, health and nutrition education and deworming.

30. Collaboration between WFP and FAO includes school garden programmes: in Guinea-Bissau, WFP provides food for school canteens and take-home rations for girls; FAO supports school gardens and training in basic agriculture for teachers and parents, and provides tools. In Ethiopia, WFP and FAO have collaborated in school garden projects in the Tigray region.

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## ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION

### Joint Communications

31. In June 2010, WFP, FAO and IFAD approved a joint communications approach paper that builds on their comparative advantages to help countries to reduce hunger. Joint activities include advocacy statements, organization of events and preparation of communications materials, with a focus on high-profile crises such as those in the Horn of Africa and Haiti. Collaboration has also featured the Hungry Planet television series, the exchange of video materials and collaborative video shoots in the field, and the sharing of facilities for the conversion and dubbing of video materials.
32. In the context of the Education for All, collaboration was enhanced through a joint event co-sponsored by FAO, WFP, ILO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs at the ECOSOC Session in Geneva in July 2011. The objective was to raise awareness of the importance of investing in education, especially with regard to MDGs 1, 2 and 3.

### Advocacy

33. WFP and FAO joined forces in developing joint messages on the MDGs, and the Rome-based agencies promoted campaigns such as FAO's "1 Billion Hungry" and WFP's "Billion for Billion" and "WeFeedback". WFP, FAO, IFAD and Bioversity also collaborated on the World Food Week, which included the Run for Food marathon. Building on the success of the first Global AgriKnowledge Share Fair, FAO, IFAD, WFP and Bioversity in partnership with CGIAR, the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation ACP-EU and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation are jointly organizing the second fair, to be held at IFAD from 27 to 29 September 2011.
34. Joint advocacy messaging and events were organized in relevant inter-agency fora: in December 2010, for example, WFP, FAO and Bioversity participated in the Solution Forum on Food Security under the Global South-South Development Expo in Geneva; joint advocacy included commemoration of the International Women's Day and joint messaging on women's roles in the Haiti crisis in 2010 and women's roles in agriculture in 2011.
35. At the country level, WFP, FAO and IFAD are coordinating their support for the 2012 International Year of Cooperatives with a view to raising awareness and advocating for rural cooperatives and collective action.

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## ADMINISTRATIVE COLLABORATION

### Common Procurement

36. In 2010 the Rome-based agencies continued to improve administrative collaboration, for example by launching a pilot common procurement team: in the first year joint bidding activities reached US\$22 million of expected value from 19 common tenders, with combined savings of 3 percent of contract value. The goals for 2011–2012 focus on harmonization and streamlining of internal procedures, increased use of electronic procurement, adoption of new key performance indicators, development of a sustainable procurement action plan and expansion of collaboration on procurement to other United Nations agencies.
37. In 2011, WFP, IFAD and FAO were joined by Bioversity in the fourth joint tendering purchase of “green electricity”, which tender resulted in a substantial reduction in energy costs compared with the cost of purchasing from non-renewable sources and compensating for emissions through the purchase of carbon credits. Joint tendering for natural gas for heating was also launched in 2010, and WFP obtained lower prices as a result of the larger requirement; a joint tender to renew the contract is underway, with supply to commence from 1 October 2011. WFP is part of the inter-agency Climate Neutral Initiative created by the United Nations Secretary–General in 2007; WFP works with FAO and IFAD to share best practices on carbon management.
38. The Rome-based agencies share awareness-raising materials on management for sustainability such as sign templates, event ideas and supplier information: the agencies are, for example, using a single company to supply drinking-water fountains. WFP, FAO and IFAD libraries also collaborate to exchange information and publications.

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## ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

AMIS	Agricultural Market Information System
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
DRM	disaster risk management
DRR	disaster risk reduction
EUFF	European Union Food Facility
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
P4P	Purchase for Progress
REACH	[a partnership to end child hunger]
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund