

CONTRIBUTION OF FAO IN HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT OF NEPAL

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FAO Vision, Mission, Goals and Strategic Objectives

- Founded 16 October 1945 in Quebec (Canada)
- Headquarters in Rome (Italy) since 1951
- Country and Organization Members 194
- FAO Representation Services in 142 Countries
- Full-fledged offices in 74 countries
- Nepal's Membership to FAO since 21 Nov. 1951
- FAO Representation in Nepal since 1977

Vision

“A world free from hunger and malnutrition, where food and agriculture contribute to improving the living standards of all, especially the poorest, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner”

Goals of FAO

1. **Eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition**, progressively ensuring a world in which people at all times have sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life;
2. **Elimination of poverty** and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all, with increased food production, enhanced rural development and sustainable livelihoods; and
3. **Sustainable management and utilization of natural resources**, including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

Strategic Objectives

In line to its vision, goals, mandate, organizational attributes and core functions, and MDGs and international agreements to its relevance, FAO has five strategic objectives.

1. Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition
2. Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner
3. Reduce rural poverty
4. Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems at local, national and international levels
5. Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises

Mission

Mandated to achieving food security for all (making sure people have regular access to enough high quality food to lead active, healthy lives), FAO has global set up of organization with the conference of members, a council of 49 member nations, governing bodies, technical departments in HQ, decentralized (5 regional, 9 sub-regional, 5 liaison and 74 country) offices and a staffing of 3,600 (1600 professional) and Organizational Attributes such as -

- Specialized in Food and Agriculture
- Intergovernmental status to provide a neutral platform
- Regularity of budget derived
- Staff with a broader range of expertise across its areas of mandate
- Country level presence supported by Regional and global team of experts

Country Programming Framework and Priority Area

FAO-work in Nepal is guided by its Country Programming Framework (CPF) that outlines the joint GoN and FAO medium-term priorities for FAO's technical assistance. The CPF (2013-2018) of Nepal focuses on four priority areas

1. **Food and nutrition security and safety**, with a view to improving agricultural productivity through enhanced national and local capacities
2. **Institutional and policy support**, strengthening analytical and technical capacities from policy and programme formulation to implementation and monitoring
3. **Market orientation and competitiveness**, promoting market-oriented production and value addition through enhanced technical and institutional capacities
4. **Natural resource conservation and use**, including adaptation to climate change, with a focus on improved land registration and management practices for sustainable production in a conflict-free environment

Sixty-Five Years of FAO in Nepal

Since Nepal's Membership, FAO has been cooperating in agriculture and rural development; during the previous 60 years (1951-2010) of its presence, has covered a broad range of programmes, and implemented above 300 projects ranging from policy advice and capacity development to technical support and agricultural emergency assistance.

- food and nutrition security
- agriculture policy and regulations
- agriculture planning and statistics
- **horticulture development**
- Institutional capacity enhancement
- human resources development

Fresh Veg/Veg Seed Production (#4)	Feb. 1981 - Jun 1995
Support to a New Kalimati Marke	Jun 1995 - Sep 2000
Small Marketing Infrastructure	Mar 1995 - Jun 2000
Olive Production and Consumption (GCP/NEP/056/ITA)	
Conservation/Management of Pollinators for sustainable agriculture	
Combat Citrus Decline Problem in Nepal	

Following the period of political conflict, cooperation efforts are focused on innovative approaches to agricultural and rural development.

- **Enhancing capacity for emergency** (avian influenza and earthquake devastation) # 6
- **Piloting the Zero Hunger Challenge** (National Action Plan to meet Zero Hunger) # 1
- **Increasing productivity and competitiveness to achieve food security** (formulation of ADS, NAFSP, Support to National IPM Programme, Ginger competitiveness, Policy Assistance to Bio-secure, Gender Responsive Recovery Peace Project and climate change adaptation). # 22
- **Scaling up leasehold forestry** (Leasehold Forestry and Livestock Development Programme) # 3

The Sector Fetching FAO Support

Setting of priorities as per CPF required addresses of -

- New challenges and mandates
- Wider integration in program
- Market orientation/trade competitiveness/resource efficiency
- Hunger/rural poverty/livelihood improvement
- Global concerns in environmental sustenance
- Gender/social groups' welfare and rights
- Governance (central)/capacity development
- Multi stakeholder involvement

FAO's has specific concentration to contribute to achievement of its goals and the priorities with efforts based on-

- **Macroeconomic, social and political context** (globalization of social and economic forces) and

- sustainable livelihoods
- gender/social inclusion
- migration and agriculture
- crop diversification
- **commercial vegetable and vegetable seed production**
- **medicinal and aromatic plants**
- **integrated pest management**
- dairy production and diversification
- feed/fodder/pasture management
- technology generation and dissemination
- on-farm and off-farm employment
- animal/trans-boundary disease prevention and control
- crop and livestock productivity enhancement (including animal breed improvement)
- water management for agriculture
- aquaculture
- **agrimarketing, post-harvest management and trade**
- food quality control
- community and leasehold forestry management
- **spices development and processing**
- disaster risk management
- emergency assistance to food insecure and disaster-affected farmers
- climate change and adaptation

- **Global trends**, shaping future agricultural development (as speculated, are manifold, such as food demand/supply and consumption, diminishing quality/quantity of natural resources, energy security and scarcity, food price rise and volatility, changing agrarian structure, changing agricultural trade/trade policies, climate change, science and technology, environmental vulnerability, rural poverty)

Core Functions, the types of interventions, to which FAO gives priority in its plan of action

- a) normative and standard-setting instruments
- b) access to data and information
- c) policy dialogue at global, regional and country levels
- d) capacity development at country and regional level
- e) uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices
- f) partnerships between governments, development partners, civil society and the private sector.
- g) Advocacy and communication

Partnering strategies in part of FAO is exclusively with GoN/MoAD