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INFORMATION NOTE

Priorities aligned with the Strategic Objectives as identified by the Regional Conferences and Technical Committees during 2014

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List of acronyms

AMIS	Agricultural Market Information System
APRC	Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific
ARC	Regional Conference for Africa
ASIS	Agricultural Stress Index System
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CCP	Committee on Commodity Problems
CELAC	Community of Latin American and Caribbean States
COAG	Committee on Agriculture
COFI	Committee on Fisheries
COFO	Committee on Forestry
ERC	Regional Conference for Europe
GIEWS	Global Information and Early Warning System
HLPE	High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition
IIU	Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing
INARC	Informal Regional Conference for North America
LARC	Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean
NERC	Regional Conference for the Near East
RFB	Regional Fishery Bodies
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
UN-REDD	United Nations collaborative initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security

1. As foreseen in the reformed programming, budgeting and result-based monitoring system put in place by the Conference in 2009,¹ the guidance of the Regional Conferences and Technical Committees held during 2014 will inform the review of the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2014-17 and preparation of the Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) 2016-17. The MTP 2014-17 (Reviewed) / PWB 2016-17 will be considered by the Programme and Finance Committees and Council in March 2015 for approval by the Conference in June 2015.

2. At its 115th session in May 2014, the Programme Committee examined the regional priorities which contribute to the Strategic Objectives as expressed by the Regional Conferences in 2014.² At its 116th session in November 2014, the Programme Committee agreed with the technical priorities under the Strategic Objectives expressed by the four Technical Committee sessions held in 2014.³ The Programme Committee requested an information note for the 150th session of the Council⁴ consolidating priorities aligned with the Strategic Objectives as identified by the Regional Conferences, Technical Committees and other relevant bodies during 2014.⁵

3. As requested by the Programme Committee, this Information Note consolidates in tabular form the priorities for FAO as expressed during 2014 by the Regional Conferences and Technical Committees, along with the Committee on World Food Security,⁶ for each of the five Strategic Objectives and the sixth Objective. Priorities which clearly span over more than one Objective are listed under each relevant Objective. For each Objective the priorities are attributed to the most relevant Outcomes. The governing bodies where each priority was expressed are indicated in parentheses.

¹ Conference Resolution 10/2009 in Basic Texts, Vol. II.F

² PC 115/2 paragraphs 23-28 and Table 1; CL 149/5 paragraph 4

³ As reported in C 2015/21 COAG, C2015/22 CCP, C2015/23 COFI, C1015/24 COFO

⁴ CL 150/5 paragraph 3.h)

⁵ PC 116/2 paragraphs 21-24 and Annexes 1 and 2; CL 150/5 paragraph 3

⁶ C 2015/20 CFS

Priorities aligned with the Strategic Objectives as identified by the Regional Conferences and Technical Committees during 2014

Strategic Objective 1: Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition

(Priorities identified by Regional Conferences and Technical Committees in 2014)

Regional Initiatives:

- Africa's 2025 Zero Hunger Challenge (ARC)
- Asia and the Pacific's Zero Hunger Challenge (APRC)
- Support to the Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative (LARC)

Outcome 1: Explicit political commitments made for eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition

- Strengthen food security and nutrition (ARC, APRC, ERC, LARC, NERC), with focus on women, children and youth, nutritionally vulnerable households and populations, such as infants and pregnant/lactating women (INARC)
- Facilitate policy dialogue on family farming, including through the creation of long-term, national-level, follow-up mechanisms (APRC)
- Make explicit reference to fisheries and aquaculture as vital in combating hunger and securing nutritious food for everybody in all relevant documents on agriculture, food security and nutrition (CFS)
- Nutrition-sensitive development of local food chains and systems (ERC)
- Continue to support multiple aspects of CAADP (ARC)
- Develop capacity in support of policy frameworks that integrate food safety policies in food security and nutrition policies and strategies (COAG)
- Support implementation of CELAC Plan of Action 2014 (LARC)
- Support countries in the implementation of VGGT (LARC, CFS) and especially the associated guidelines on forest tenure including through capacity development (COFO)
- Support countries in formulating and implementing policies to improve the focus of natural resource management on food security and nutrition (COAG)

Outcome 2: Improved governance and co-ordination mechanisms are adopted by Member countries and their development partners

- Engage multiple stakeholders, including parliamentary alliances (LARC)
- Cope with the impact of climate change on agriculture and food and nutritional security (APRC)
- Continue ongoing support to interdisciplinary and multi-stakeholder initiatives, programmes and processes at the global level around a common food security and nutrition agenda (COAG)
- Support the integration of forest governance in policy dialogue on governance of tenure at country level (COFO)

Strategic Objective 1: Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition

(Priorities identified by Regional Conferences and Technical Committees in 2014)

Outcome 3: Decisions are based on evidence and high quality, timely and comprehensive food security and nutrition analysis

- Improve understanding of the impact of climate change on food security and nutrition through inter alia food security information systems and strengthened monitoring and evaluation, to better inform policy processes and investment strategies (COAG)
- Assess, communicate and provide advice on the contribution of biodiversity for global food security and nutrition (COAG)
- Provide support to countries on methodologies to facilitate the collection, analysis, and reporting of data on the contributions of trees and forests to food security and nutrition, and generate evidence through support to projects at regional and country level (COFO)
- Enhance the understanding of the role of forests for food security and nutrition at all levels by sharing knowledge and information (COFO)
- Maintain and strengthen FAO's role on information, analysis and monitoring of food supply, demand, prices and food security situation at all levels (CCP)
- Improve the dissemination of information through enhancements to Web pages, price tools (GIEWS) and other outreach means (CCP)
- Increase attention to the delivery of capacity building on market analysis and reporting using the adapted version of the GIEWS Price Tool at country level (CCP)

Strategic Objective 2: Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner

(Priorities identified by Regional Conferences and Technical Committees in 2014)

Regional Initiatives:

- Integrated Management of Agricultural Landscapes in Africa (ARC)
- Asia and the Pacific's Regional Rice Initiative (phase II) (APRC)
- Asia and the Pacific's Blue Growth Initiative (APRC)
- Near East and North Africa's Water Scarcity Initiative (phase II) (NERC)

All Outcomes:

- Increase production and productivity of crops, livestock and fisheries, and promote sustainable use and management of natural resources (ARC)
- Protect and manage scarce and fragile natural resources and adapting to climate change (APRC, NERC)
- Foster sustainable and inclusive agricultural production and rural development (ARC, APRC, NERC)

Outcome 1: Improved Practices are adopted

- Increase production efficiency and adoption of good practices for sustainable agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries (LARC)
- Improve the productivity and competitiveness of the rice value chain (ARC)
- Support countries to identify and promote innovative agricultural practices through capacity development of farmers, research and extension institutions in order to improve climate change resilience and drought management (APRC, NERC, COAG)
- Contribute to sustainable productivity improvements and build effective frameworks for technology transfers and plant genetic resource management to achieve a sustainable food supply and to mitigate climate change impacts through innovative agricultural technologies, including biotechnology, and through strong science-based human and institutional capacity and improved smallholder farmer access to technology (INARC)
- Control of economically important animal diseases, plant pests and food safety hazards (COAG, ERC, INARC)
- Promote development of sustainable aquaculture (LARC, COFI)
- Contribute expertise to conduct and disseminate national and regional studies on coastal erosion, storm and wave damage prevention, fish crop (rice, etc.) systems, and seaweed cultivation in coastal communities (COFI)
- Promote the diversification, production efficiency and marketing of wood and non-wood products, forest products, and the environmental service of forests (COFO)
- Provide advice, guidelines and technical support on forest restoration and rehabilitation; integrated mountain development; watershed management; climate change adaptation; agroforestry systems and dryland forestry (COFO)
- Support the shift from informal and unsustainable fire wood use for cooking towards formal and sustainable practices (COFO)

Strategic Objective 2: Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner

(Priorities identified by Regional Conferences and Technical Committees in 2014)

Outcome 2: Governance mechanisms are strengthened to support transition to sustainable agriculture

- Enhance equitable productive and sustainable natural resource management and utilization (APRC)
- Provide policy advice to governments in support of sustainable intensification for smallholders (ERC)
- Enhance climate change adaptation, improving governance mechanisms and supporting decision-making for sustainable development (APRC, LARC)
- Address natural resource management with emphasis on climate change mitigation and adaptation and sustainable use of plant and animal genetic resources (ERC)
- Support countries in their strategic planning and policies to improve water management, performance and productivity in major agricultural systems and in the food chain, for building sustainability with focus on ground water, pollution and soil salinity (COAG)
- Implement key policy instruments on biodiversity and the strengthening of partnerships with relevant international institutions, focusing on exchanges, dissemination, development, and application of agricultural genetic resources (INARC)
- Address forestry matters, in particular forest losses (LARC)
- Support countries' efforts in improving forest law enforcement, governance and trade through capacity building, knowledge and information sharing and promotion of public-private collaboration on land use and land tenure issues (COFO)
- Support the development of Voluntary Guidelines for National Forest Monitoring, as well as the development of national forest monitoring systems (COFO)
- Promote the diversification, production efficiency and marketing of wood and non-wood products, forest products, and the environmental service of forests, and support the evaluation of the contribution of forest goods and services in national accounts (COFO)
- Assist countries in better understanding and accessing new sources of forest financing, including support on their preparation for REDD+ (COFO)
- Provide technical and capacity building support to governments and farmers to develop national strategies for aquaculture development, disseminating and adopting better management and governance policies and best practices that increase productivity and reduce environmental and disease risk to stimulate investment (COFI)
- Provide policy, technical and capacity-building support to governments, regional fisheries bodies, and industry and small-scale fishers to ensure that adequate institutional, scientific and legal frameworks are in place for fisheries management and good practices to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, reduce overcapacity, restore stocks and minimize the impact of fishing on the environment (COFI)
- Help facilitate improvement of fisheries-relevant policies and strategies, by promoting transparency and inclusiveness, especially effective participation of small-scale fisheries, and the integration of fisheries and aquaculture issues into the major international programmes and initiatives, giving due consideration to food security, nutrition and poverty alleviation (CFS)

Strategic Objective 2: Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner

(Priorities identified by Regional Conferences and Technical Committees in 2014)

Outcome 3: International instruments and support related governance mechanisms for sustainable food systems are endorsed and adopted

- Continue to engage in the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock and UN-REDD (APRC)
- Implementation the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (APRC)
- Broaden and deepen the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and related instruments, primarily through the prioritization and development of effective policy guidance, good governance and the promotion of best practices (INARC)
- Support implementation of international governance mechanisms and related instruments for sustainable forest management, including support to United Nations Forum on Forests; the Collaborative Partnership on Forests; the Non-legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests, the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management; and the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Development of Forest Genetic Resources (COFO)
- Support initiatives on strengthening the contributions of forests to a green economy (COFO)
- Explore the development of multi-stakeholder, more inclusive partnerships for sustainable commodity trade (CCP)

Outcome 4: Decisions for planning and management based on evidence

- Support countries on governance and evidence-based decision-making for sustainable agricultural production and to develop, adopt and implement international governance mechanisms (COAG)
- Finalize the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015 (COFO)
- Develop methodologies for multipurpose forest management (COFO)
- Focus on the FAO's comparative advantage in forest resource monitoring/information and developing and promoting sustainable forest management practices, strategies and guidelines, and enhance cross-sectoral integration of forests with other issues, in particular food security and water (INARC)
- Take the lead in an effort to improve fish stock assessment tools and promote sustainable fisheries management approaches and aquaculture development for the improvement of the contribution of fish to food security and nutrition (CFS)
- Improve the knowledge base on the implications of climate change on trade patterns and support governments and relevant stakeholders in utilizing this knowledge to develop climate-adaptation policies that integrate trade and inclusive growth, including mechanisms to facilitate the transition to sustainable value chains utilizing market instruments (CCP)

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce rural poverty
(Priorities identified by Regional Conferences and Technical Committees in 2014)

Regional Initiatives

- Empowering Smallholders and Family Farms in Europe and Central Asia (ERC)
- Family Farming and Rural Territorial Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (LARC)
- Small-scale Agriculture for Inclusive Development in Near East and North Africa (NERC)

Outcome 1: Rural poor are empowered through improved access to resources and services

- Enhance livelihoods of rural people, smallholders and vulnerable populations (NERC)
- Foster sustainable and inclusive agricultural production and rural development (ARC, APRC, NERC)
- Provide policy advice to governments in support of sustainable intensification for smallholders (ERC)
- Support countries in facilitating access of small-scale producers to markets, technology, finance, land and other productive resources (COAG)
- Support countries in strengthening governance and equity of rural organizations (COAG)
- Support countries in the implementation of the VGGT (LARC, CFS) and especially the associated guidelines on forest tenure including through capacity development (COFO)
- Support small forest-based enterprises and organizations of small forest and farm producers, among others, through the Forest and Farm Facility (COFO)
- Promote family farming and its integration in FAO Strategic Framework and the Post-2015 Development Agenda (COAG)
- Diversify and strengthen livelihoods through improved post-harvest, value adding and alternative livelihood options with a focus on the role of women (COFI)
- Provide policy support to enable smallholders to effectively participate in markets (CCP)

Outcome 2: Improved opportunities to access decent farm and non-farm employment

- Upscale good practices for youth employment in agriculture, and generate employment for men, women and youth (ARC, LARC)
- Support policies and practices to promote decent livelihoods through decent employment in fisheries and aquaculture, in particular in small-scale operations (COFI)
- Assist countries in developing integrated frameworks to apply international labour standards in agriculture (COAG)
- Assist countries in improving the design of rural economic diversification strategies and policies that promote decent work creation and provide skills training for rural workers and producers, especially for rural women and youth (COAG)
- Assist countries in mainstreaming trade and market opportunities and concerns into poverty reduction and decent rural employment strategies and programmes (CCP)
- Provide/facilitate access to knowledge and information to improve the understanding of the role of forests in sustainable rural development and poverty reduction with special attention to decent employment (COFO)

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce rural poverty (Priorities identified by Regional Conferences and Technical Committees in 2014)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improve safety at sea and more responsible fishing practices and technologies (COFI)• Enhance value-chain development in the food sectors to include smallholder farmers and small- to medium-size enterprises, following HLPE recommendations (INARC)
<p><i>Outcome 3: Strengthened social protection system to reduce rural poverty</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improve social protection in rural areas, enhancing rural territorial development and family farming (ARC, LARC).• Support policies and practices to promote social protection programmes that are conducive to restoring fisheries, reducing overcapacity, transitioning to more sustainable fisheries with improved social conditions, and promoting socially responsible aquaculture, especially in small-scale operations (COFI)• Assist countries in extending social protection programmes to help rural populations better manage risks and in creating synergies between social protection measures, food and nutrition security, agricultural productivity growth, local economic development and diversification, sustainable resource management, empowerment of rural women, and rural poverty reduction (COAG)

Strategic Objective 4: Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems

(Priorities identified by Regional Conferences and Technical Committees in 2014)

Regional Initiatives:

- Value Chains for Food Security and Nutrition in the Pacific Islands (APRC)
- Agrifood Trade and Regional Integration in Europe and Central Asia (ERC)
- Improving Food Systems in the Caribbean (LARC)

Outcome 1: Efficient and inclusive trade and markets are promoted through international mechanisms, agreements and standards

- Support market access and sanitary measures for better trade (ARC)
- Provide policy and institutional support to countries and their regional economic communities in ensuring greater coherence in the development of national agricultural strategies and regional trade agreements (ERC, CCP)
- Support policies, strategies and regulatory frameworks for plant and animal health, and food safety and quality, and assist governments and value-chain operators in building capacities to comply with food safety and plant and animal health requirements (COAG)
- Support the formulation and adoption of trade-related agreements that contribute to the achievement of governments' rural development and food security objectives (COAG)
- Support countries in effectively formulating trade-related agreements and mechanisms at the multilateral, regional and bilateral levels, given the increasing importance of these agreements in governing trade and developments in regional and global markets (CCP)
- Strengthen the use of global market projections in informing the formulation of trade agreements (CCP)
- Facilitate an enabling environment for governments and other stakeholders to improve the international frameworks, standards and guidance for new agriculture technologies, including biotechnology and promote their use to ensure predictable agrifood trade and increase the Organization's investment in countries' capacity building to enhance the development, use and compliance with internationally-agreed, science-based regulatory standards (INARC)
- Continue to implement Codex Alimentarius Commission programming activities with WHO, focusing on reinforcing technical capacity development at institutional level (INARC)
- Strengthen activities for FAO to be a centre of excellence and a global reference point in agricultural commodity monitoring and outlook, especially from a global food security perspective, and the analysis and monitoring of food supply, demand, prices and food security situation at all levels (CCP)
- Enhance intergovernmental and interagency collaboration on analysis and policy coordination, while at the same time enhancing information services through AMIS and similar platforms (CCP)
- Provide technical and policy assistance in the analysis of food and agriculture markets and related impacts on food security; regional and global agricultural trade policy and strategies (CCP, INARC)
- Provide reliable information of forest products and forest products trade (COFO)

Strategic Objective 4: Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems

(Priorities identified by Regional Conferences and Technical Committees in 2014)

Outcome 2: More inclusive agribusinesses and agrifood chains are developed and implemented

- Support communication and national action plans, in partnership with other relevant international organizations, for developing efficient, sustainable and competitive food systems and reducing food losses and waste (ERC, NERC, LARC, NERC), including by assisting governments in assessing their food systems and promoting the sharing of experiences (CFS)
- Support strategic actions targeting the most vulnerable groups, public policies promoting healthy food supplies, analysis of food-price volatility trends, promotion of intra-regional trade, support for family farming and the strengthening of local markets (LARC)
- Support nutrition-sensitive development of local food chains and systems and the inclusion of small farmers in value chains in an effort to reduce food losses (ERC)
- Update the methodology, develop guidelines and build a database for food industry, develop methodologies for measuring post-harvest losses; maintain and upgrade investment statistics (COAG) and develop coherent protocols and methodologies for measuring food losses and waste (CFS)
- Support inclusive food and agricultural systems that enable commercial, small- and medium-scale producers, family farms and agro-enterprises to participate in markets sustainably (COAG)
- Assist countries and industry organizations to develop policies for value addition and trade promotion integrating economic performance, food security, sustainability, decent work and social protection (COFI)
- Support national and local governments in meeting urban food needs with focuses on developing of sustainable urban food systems, as well as reducing of food waste in urban economies (COAG)
- Enhance understanding of the important links between urban food needs and rural food production, including their resilience and vulnerabilities, will become more and more critical in the future (INARC)

Outcome 3: Policies, financial instruments and investment are developed and implemented.

- Strengthen ties between FAO and a variety of relevant private sector partners for increased and more effective public and private investment in agriculture and rural development (INARC)
- Promote public/private partnerships that support investment in infrastructure, technology and practices to increase fisheries value addition and quality (COFI)

SO5: Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises

(Priorities identified by Regional Conferences and Technical Committees in 2014)

Regional Initiatives:

- Building Resilience in Africa's Drylands (ARC)
- Building Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition for the Near East and North Africa (NERC)

Outcome 1: Legal, policy and institutional systems adopted and implemented for risk reduction and crisis management

- Increase resilience of livelihood systems of communities and ecosystems to threats and crises (NERC)
- Natural resource management including climate change mitigation and adaptation (ERC)
- Improve the health and performance of aquatic ecosystems and dependent communities (COFI)
- Focus on FAO's role in responding to emergencies and building resilience in vulnerable populations through the provision of knowledge, policy and technical advice/assessment; agriculture rehabilitation and extended recovery, and de-emphasize the stockpiling and delivery of supplies (INARC)
- Engage in policy dialogue on political actions and policies to improve food security and nutrition before, during and after crisis situations (INARC)
- Provide guidance in the design and implementation of sectoral and infrastructure prevention and rehabilitation programmes (COAG)
- Coordinate global cooperation and exchange and support countries in implementing integrated and participatory fire management, forest health protection and watershed management (COFO)

Outcome 2: Watch to safeguard

- Control (prevent, prepare for, respond to) animal diseases, plant pests and food safety hazards and emergencies (ERC, INARC, LARC, NERC, COAG)
- Focus on the provision of global information, advocacy and risk management of environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture (INARC)
- Through GIEWS meet new demands for capacity development on crop and pasture monitoring using remote sensing products, in particular in the use of the Agriculture Stress Index System (ASIS) at national and subnational levels (CCP)
- Increase attention to the delivery of capacity building on market analysis and reporting using the adapted version of the GIEWS Price Tool at country level (CCP)
- Improve food security indicators and make them more timely and meaningful and to strengthen vulnerability analysis by assessing the impact of weather events, economic shocks and natural and man-made disasters on production and household food security (CCP)
- Provide global data on the occurrence of forest-related emergencies (COFO)

SO5: Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises

(Priorities identified by Regional Conferences and Technical Committees in 2014)

Outcome 3: Risk and vulnerability reduced at household level

- Control (prevent, prepare for, respond to) animal diseases, plant pests and food safety hazards and emergencies (ERC, INARC, LARC, NERC, COAG)
- Support governments and communities in diversifying and, if sustainable, intensifying livelihood systems in ways that create productive coping and adaptive capacities for vulnerable men and women (COAG)
- Provide guidance in the design and implementation of sectoral and infrastructure prevention and rehabilitation programmes (COAG)
- Focus on FAO's role in responding to emergencies and building resilience in vulnerable populations through the provision of knowledge, policy and technical advice/assessment; agriculture rehabilitation and extended recovery, and de-emphasize the stockpiling and delivery of supplies (INARC)
- Diversify and strengthen livelihoods through inter alia improved post-harvest, value adding and alternative livelihood options, with a focus on the role of women (COFI)
- Cope with the impact of climate change on agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture and food and nutritional security (APRC, COFI)
- Coordinate global cooperation and exchange and support countries in implementing integrated and participatory fire management, forest health protection and watershed management (COFO)
- Develop and implement proposals related to forests and trees which contribute to satisfying needs in post-disaster situations, as well as linking with future prevention and development needs (COFO)
- Generate and disseminate guidance materials to develop forest and tree-related actions in post disaster situations (COFO)
- Develop methodologies and guidance materials to help societies prevent, control and be prepared for mitigating and responding to natural disasters, understanding the role of forests and trees in disaster risk management (COFO)
- Improve safety at sea and more responsible fishing practices and technologies (COFI)

Outcome 4: Improved preparedness and response to manage crises

- Control (prevent, prepare for, respond to) animal diseases, plant pests and food safety hazards and emergencies (ERC, INARC, LARC, NERC, COAG)
- Improve capacity to respond to food and agricultural threats and emergencies (APRC)
- Building on known experience in rehabilitating infrastructure and designing production and marketing systems in post-conflict and in post-disaster and transition settings, disseminate further guidance material and work with governments and partners in its application (COAG).
- Disaster preparedness, prevention, early warning, and mitigation in the food and agriculture sector, such as FAO's tripartite "One Health" cooperation with the World Health Organization and the World Organization for Animal Health, is critical for global health security (INARC)
- Preparedness of coastal and non-coastal communities for addressing natural disasters (COFI)
- Participate in post-disaster multi-sectoral assessments to define impacts on trees and forests (COFO)

Objective 6: Technical Quality, Knowledge and Services

(Priorities identified by Regional Conferences and Technical Committees in 2014)

Outcome 1: Quality and integrity of the technical and normative work of the Organization

- Maintain OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook as the global reference for medium-term projections and market analysis for the agricultural sector (CCP)
- Continue to synthesize contemporary debates on key issues pertinent to global commodity markets and trade through its Flagship publications, such as the State of Agricultural Commodity Markets (CCP)
- Service and support the CCP to conduct periodic reviews and assessments of agricultural commodity markets and trade and advise on the overall medium- and longer-term work programme of the Organization relating to trade and markets, with a view of maintaining a balance between the market and outlook work and the policy work (CCP)
- Continue technical support to the Regional Commissions (fisheries, locust) (NERC)
- Support COFO, the six Regional Forestry Commissions and other forest-related statutory bodies, including to further improve their interaction with other bodies and processes such as UNFF and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (COFO, INARC)
- Undertake forest sector outlook studies and produce the biennial flagship “State of the World’s Forests” to highlight emerging trends and challenges facing the forestry sector, and contribute to the debate on ways to address them (COFO)
- Use the internal Technical Networks to ensure excellence, quality and innovation in the sector across all Organizational locations (COFO)

Outcome 2: Country capacity to use, collect, analyze and disseminate data

- Maintain FAO’s global role in the production of statistical and other critical data analysis (COAG, INARC)
- Support data, information and knowledge sharing on food security and nutrition (including gender-disaggregated data) (NERC, COAG)
- Provide statistics and information for policy formulation (APRC, COAG)
- Strengthen capacities in agricultural statistics, monitoring and evaluation, and information and communication (ARC)
- Provide forestry inputs to improve statistical methodologies, strengthen national statistical capacity and institutions and improve comparability of data, as coordinated by FAO’s Chief Statistician (COFO)

Outcome 3: Country capacity to formulate, implement and monitor policies and programmes that provide equal opportunities for men and women

- Improve women's access to productive resources and rural services, enhance women's voice and leadership role in producer organizations, and strengthen national capacities in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment (COAG)
- Fully incorporate gender in all FAO’s programming activities, both at headquarters and in field operations, including gender-based analysis to understand gender-related opportunities, as well as strengthening the collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated data to help identify ways to improve programmes (All Technical Committees and Regional Conferences)

Outcome 4: More inclusive and effective governance norms, mechanisms and institutions

- Provide support to addressing sectoral and cross-sectoral governance issues in food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry, including through policy dialogue, capacity development, knowledge and information sharing (All Technical Committees and Regional Conferences)