

FAO's Normative work and its relation to programme delivery

I. Introduction

1. This note provides information on FAO's normative and standard setting work and how this work is carried out as part of FAO's Core Functions and Corporate Technical Activities. It provides clarification on how the measures to strengthen programme delivery set out the *Adjustments to the PWB 2016-17*¹ protect and enhance this work and its contribution to programme delivery at global, regional and national level, illustrated with topical examples.

II. Policy Context - FAO's Core Functions and Corporate Technical Activities

2. The reviewed Strategic Framework approved by the Conference in 2013 put in place five cross-cutting Strategic Objectives as development outcomes to be achieved by Members with FAO's contributions. The Strategic Objectives were derived through an analytical process, starting from the main development problems that Members and the development community face in the near future, taking into consideration five key elements relating to FAO:²

- a) FAO's mandate, vision and goals;
- b) FAO's responsibilities and mandates within the UN system;
- c) International agreements relevant to FAO's work;
- d) A results-based methodology for organizing and monitoring FAO's work;
- e) Core Functions derived from FAO's main organizational attributes and comparative advantages.

3. The seven Core Functions³ (Annex 1) are the critical means of action employed by FAO to achieve results at global, regional and national level. The Core Functions provide for a continuum of action by FAO through:

- a) **normative and standard-setting instruments** such as international agreements, codes of conduct, and voluntary guidelines;
- b) **statistics, data and information** on food and agriculture including fisheries, forestry, land and water;
- c) **policy dialogue** at global, regional and national levels;
- d) **capacity development** for evidence-based policies, investments, and programmes;
- e) advice and support for **uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices**;
- f) facilitation of **partnerships** between governments, development partners, civil society and private sector; and
- g) **advocacy and communication** in areas of FAO's mandate.

4. Normative and standard-setting instruments, and statistics, data and information are at the core of FAO's work. In the Programme of Work and Budget, these are classified as Corporate Technical Activities and programmed as contributions to the Strategic Objectives and Objective 6 (technical quality, knowledge

¹ CL 153/3 paragraphs 48-70

² CL 2013/7 paragraphs 62-74

³ C 2015/3 paragraphs 61-64



and services). This core work is put into practice by, and benefits from activities supporting policy dialogue, capacity development, technical advice and support, partnerships, advocacy communications.

5. As described in the internal FAO [Guidelines for Implementation of the Strategic Framework](#), Corporate Technical Activities are mandated areas of work that require to be managed directly under the responsibility of heads of organizational units, contributing as appropriate to the five SO programmes, and the quality and integrity of FAO's technical work (Objective 6).

6. Twelve existing areas of Corporate Technical Activities are identified and planned in the PWB, falling into two groups⁴.

- a) Mandated technical activities that are carried out by the responsible technical units, primarily relating to Objective 6 but which provide some direct support to SO programmes:
 1. [Statistics](#) (quality assurance, standards and methods so that internationally comparable data are produced and accessed by all countries);
 2. [Flagship publications](#) (SOFA, SOFI, SOFIA, SOFO, SOCO, Forest Resources Assessment, Yearbook of Forest Products, OECD-FAO Agriculture Outlook, global perspective studies);
 3. Core units for cross-cutting themes on [gender](#), governance, [nutrition](#) and [climate change](#);
 4. Internal technical networks for quality and coherence of technical services (crops, livestock, rural finance, value chains, food safety, statistics, gender, social protection, fisheries and aquaculture, forestry, climate change, land and tenure, water, rural decent employment, governance and policy support).
 - b) Technical activities that are carried out by the responsible technical units through collaborative or governance arrangements and agreements, primarily contributing to the SO programmes:
 5. [FAO Investment Centre](#), which generates increased and more effective public and private investment in agriculture and rural development in countries through cooperative work agreements with 27 financing institutions including through the World Bank Group, IFAD, and regional development banks (AfDB, AsDB, IDB, EBRD);
 6. [FAO Regional Conferences](#);
 7. Bodies established by Article III of the FAO Constitution ([CFS](#));
 8. Bodies established by Article V of the FAO Constitution ([CCP](#), [COAG](#), [COFI](#), [COFO](#));
 9. [Bodies established by Conference and Council under Article VI](#) of the FAO Constitution (e.g. Advisory Committee on Sustainable Forest-based Industries; Silva Mediterranea; ALAWUC, CGRFA, Codex Alimentarius Commission; JECFA; JEMRA; JMPM; JMPS; JMPR, PAAT)
 10. [Bodies established under Article XIV of the FAO Constitution](#) (e.g. APFIC, CaCfish, SWAC, CLCPRO, GFCM, IPPC, IPC, IT-PGRFA, APPPC, APHCA, RECOFI)
 11. UN System and other global multistakeholder initiatives where FAO formally participates (e.g. CPF, GSP, FAO/IAEA Joint Division, PIC, UN-REDD, UNSCN, MPS, CPW, UNFCCC, GFAR);
 12. Other formal agreements other than projects (bilateral and non-governmental).
7. Resources for carrying out these activities are allocated in two ways.
- a) Resources for core work are ring-fenced and allocated directly to the technical divisions concerned, to be planned under the SO work plans or Objective 6 as appropriate (Annex 2). In the work planning exercise for 2016-17, USD 105 million in staff and non-staff resources has been allocated directly to technical divisions for this work, the same amount as in 2014-15.
 - b) Additional resources can be allocated by Strategic Objective Programme Leaders to the technical units concerned, particularly for putting the norms and standards into practice through policy dialogue, capacity development, and technical advice and support. This is particularly the case for implementation of soft law instruments and voluntary guidelines that have already been

⁴ With hyperlinks to more information where available

developed and agreed through FAO, such as:⁴ the [Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries](#); the [Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of the national food security](#); the [Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the context of national food security](#); the [Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication](#).

III. How FAO's normative work contributes to Strategic Objective programmes

8. The measures to strengthen programme delivery set out the *Adjustments to the PWB 2016-17* do not impinge on the scope and resources of normative and standard setting work. The resources allocated to such work as Corporate Technical Activities is maintained, as set out in Information Note no. 2, the technical capacity of units at headquarters and decentralized offices is maintained and will in fact be strengthened.

9. Furthermore, the measures help to strengthen the dialogue between the technical managers responsible for normative and standard setting work, the Strategic Programme Leaders, and managers in the decentralized offices, in particular the FAO country offices. In this way, FAO's normative work contributes to, and is informed by the Strategic Programmes and should attract additional resources from the Strategic Programme Leaders to contribute to development results.

10. This approach will help FAO to make maximum use of its comparative advantages and linking its normative work at global level and technical cooperation work at regional and country level. It will facilitate constant two-way feedback, building on priority needs of countries and regions, especially those that concern cross-border issues and require interdisciplinary work. Examples of how this synergy works are provided below for forestry, fisheries, food systems, food safety, IPPC, EMPRES and ECTAD, and data, methods and tools to address climate change. Many of the examples include hyperlinks to more information published on FAO's Web site.

IV. Forestry

Contribution of decentralized offices to normative work

11. The six Regional Forestry Commissions (RFCs) meet every two years to identify key forestry issues to be addressed and provide guidance to FAO's work on forestry in their respective regions as well as recommendations to COFO for global work with regional relevance. Based on the regional priorities COFO makes recommendations to FAO for global normative work, e.g. developing technical guidelines or best practices, conducting technical studies, developing methodologies and tools, providing materials for capacity development, etc..

12. The global normative work is carried out under the leadership of FAO headquarters in close collaboration with decentralized offices who act as liaison with country experts and provide regional inputs. Some normative work is also carried out by the regional offices based on requests by the RFCs and with specialized technical inputs from headquarters staff, for example the development of [guidelines for community based forest management in Africa](#) and in Latin America or a guide on reinventing forestry institutions in Asia.

Moving normative work to implementation

13. The normative products of FAO have had an impact in countries by helping them to develop better and more evidence-based policies and by strengthening their capacity for policy development and implementation. Below are a few examples:

14. [Global Forest Resources Assessment \(FRA\)](#): FAO has been monitoring the world's forests since 1946 by making available the *Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA)* at 5 to 10 year intervals. FRA is the official UN system wide comprehensive reporting system on forests and will be used to monitor the new SDGs and Climate Change convention requirements. FRA 2015 covers 234 countries and territories and is produced in partnership with countries and key partner organizations.

15. [United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries \(UN-REDD\)](#): through UN- FAO, UNDP and UNEP are combining forces to support developing countries to mitigate climate change through the implementation of REDD+ activities agreed under the UNFCCC and transforming natural resource management and tackle poverty. The programme supports 64 member countries. It also leads the efforts of working as UN as one. Though its new

strategy for 2016-2020 FAO will provide support to countries on forests, land use, climate change and sustainable development, including forest monitoring, governance and economics topics. UN-REDD will continue to lead the way for cross-sectoral and integrated approaches to land-use.

16. [Forest governance assessment and monitoring](#): based on a recommendation by COFO, FAO, in close collaboration with the World Bank and other organizations developed the *Framework for Assessing and Monitoring Forest Governance* and an associated *Practical Guide for Data Collection, Analysis and Use*, which provides a comprehensive and systematic approach to addressing governance issues in the forest sector at country level. The Framework is being applied in partner countries of the FAO Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Programme, thus allowing countries to identify their main governance challenges and priority actions for addressing them. In the UNREDD Programme, the Framework is used by countries to address governance safeguards.

17. [Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests](#): to facilitate country implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests, FAO developed a series of specific Implementation Guides. The [Implementation Guide for Forestry](#) is being used for capacity building on tenure reform at country level and for developing country tenure reform strategies.

18. [Forest Policies](#): FAO has supported many countries in the past decades developing specific policies for the sustainable management of forest resources. The experiences showed that capacity and knowledge of how to conduct a sound policy development process was often lacking. In response, FAO developed a [Guide for Developing Effective Forest Policy](#), accompanied by training materials. Both have been used for capacity building at regional and country level and also as a basis for the development of national forest policies by around 20 countries in the past five years

19. [Restoration of degraded forest landscapes](#): FAO and partners developed the *Global Guidelines for the Restoration of Degraded Forests and Landscapes in Drylands*. This normative document, presented at the UNCCD COP in Turkey last October, provide specific guidance for policy-makers and practitioners in the design and implementation of effective restoration efforts through appropriate policies, governance mechanisms and financial and other incentives. The publication also includes 27 case studies to demonstrate the breadth of experiences in dryland restoration and to illustrate the actions recommended in these guidelines. The action on the ground to adopt and implement the guidelines is facilitated by the Action Against Desertification project, implemented by FAO and partners in support of the Great Green Wall of the Sahara and Sahel Initiative, which covers 22 countries in North Africa, the Sahel and the Horn of Africa.

20. [Small-scale forest-based enterprises](#): the [Market Analysis & Development tool](#) developed by FAO for small forest-based enterprise development has been used extensively in many countries, particularly in Africa, to strengthen the capacity of smallholders, particularly women, to develop and manage small enterprises to process and market tree and forest products as a source of income and has resulted in many successful small businesses. Currently, the tool is also used by the Forest and Farm Facility to strengthen producer organizations of communities, smallholders and indigenous people.

V. Fisheries and Aquaculture

21. FAO's normative work on fisheries and aquaculture comprises the Committee on Fisheries and its two Sub-Committees on Trade and Aquaculture, the flagship State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture published every other year, the gathering and publishing of global fisheries statistics and other information pertaining to fisheries and aquaculture, promoting policy dialogue at global, regional and national level, as well as negotiation and creation of instruments, tools and guidelines.

22. FAO provides support to the implementation of the instruments, tools and guidelines, as well as dissemination of information/statistics and advocacy for the upholding of negotiated standards and norms.

23. FAO's normative work feeds into the regional level fisheries governance where FAO both operates a number of Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and Regional Fisheries Bodies ([RFMO/RFB](#)) in the regions, as well as runs the Secretariat of the global RFMOs/RFBs Network. The RFMOs/RFBs are also with the member countries the main source of statistical information, as well as the main implementers of the normative instruments.

Examples of normative work at global, regional and country level

24. The Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries which celebrated its 20th anniversary this year is the basis for a number of tools and instruments that have been negotiated/created within FAO over the last 20 years i.e. the EAF/EAA, the IPOAs (e.g. IUU, capacity, sharks), strategies to improve status and trends in fisheries and aquaculture, and the Eco-labeling/Certification Guidelines as well the more recent PSMA and VGSSF to name a few of the CCRF-derived instruments.
25. The Blue Growth Initiative is a very good example of the application of norms and standards in the context of sustainable production (SO2) and poverty reduction (SO3), which aims for evidence based policies and capacity development to support both fisheries management and aquaculture development. This work then develops seamlessly into projects which are on-going or in preparation.
26. The Eco-labeling and Certification Guidelines are the basis for all the private and national certification schemes operating today including Marine Stewardship Council, Aquaculture Stewardship Council, Alaska, Iceland and Australia.
27. The FAO Regional Fisheries Management Organizations GFCM in Rome, IOTC in the Seychelles and APFIC in Bangkok have a very successful history of operations. Other Regional Fisheries Bodies have either been recently set up or are being reorganized like CACFish in Ankara and SWIOFC in Maputo with support from the host countries, as well as member countries to become regional centers of technical capacity.

VI. Nutrition and Food Systems

28. FAO takes a comprehensive food systems approach to address issues of malnutrition and diet-related health problems, working in partnership with UN agencies and other relevant partners. The focus of FAO is to help governments and their development partners: i) develop a policy and institutional environment that brings all food systems stakeholders together to engage in evidence-based dialogue; and ii) agree on a common framework for action to make food systems better focused on producing positive nutrition and health benefits for consumers and in particular for the most vulnerable, including pregnant and lactating women, children during their first 1 000 days of life and adolescent girls.
29. In an effort to strengthen its support to countries and partnership with other agencies, FAO is establishing a renewed “Nutrition and Food Systems Division” and to further develop and strengthen its support to countries in the following ways:

- a) **Support the generation and dissemination of evidence about food systems and food system innovations that have proven positive impact on nutrition and health, including the development of metrics and systems for monitoring progress and impact of implementation of food systems innovations on nutrition and health.** This involves *inter alia* development of capacities to collect and analyze currently lacking information about food consumption as part of national surveillance, monitoring and evaluation systems.
- b) **Support decision-makers in government and development partners to develop policies, legal framework and programmes to make food systems more nutrition and health-focused and implement related food-systems innovations at scale.** This includes the provision of evidence-based

Box 1: Mainstreaming nutrition and the Right to Food in Sierra Leone’s agriculture programmes

FAO works with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security to:

- Integrate nutrition objectives in its Inclusive Agriculture Transformation Plan
- Train extension workers and Farmer Field School facilitators on nutrition
- Develop Food-Based Dietary Guidelines to guide national nutrition education and policies
- Integrate the Right to Food in district plans and in the Constitution
- Strengthen linkages between agriculture and health services at community level
- Integrate nutrition in the Faculty of Agriculture curricula

policy advice, training, strengthening coordination at national but also at decentralized levels between ministries of agriculture with other ministries (*i.e. with health, social affairs, education, women’s affairs, etc.*) and also with private sector and civil society organizations (Box 1).

- c) **Improve consumer knowledge and awareness about healthy diets:** This includes *inter alia* the development of national Food-based Dietary Guidelines to inform food and agriculture policies and nutrition education; the integration of nutrition education in schools; the promotion of nutrient-rich foods and

biofortified crops with high iron and zinc and vitamin A, work with organizations involved institutional feeding programmes, consumer organizations, etc..

- d) **Development of organizational and human resources capacities for implementation of nutrition-sensitive food systems changes.** This involves work in partnership with other UN (i.e. UNICEF, WFP, IFAD, WHO, etc.) and local partners to implement actions and up-scale innovations that will contribute to making the food systems more nutrition and health sensitive. This includes work with agricultural extension services, social protection programmes, teacher training colleges, universities, schools, agencies involved in emergency and resilience building programmes, civil society and private sector agencies, etc.
- e) **Improving stakeholder coordination and food systems governance to bring all relevant food systems stakeholders together in an inclusive and evidence-based dialogue around a common nutrition agenda.** Following the example of similar support at global level in the context of for example the Committee on World Food Security, this involves work with national and decentralized food security and nutrition coordination mechanism and platforms, as well as the facilitation of dialogue on specific issues i.e. among parliamentarians, civil society actors, private sector actors, etc. Much of this work takes place in partnership with other UN Agencies and initiatives like SUN and REACH.
- f) **Leveraging regional policies and platforms to strengthen and scale up country level efforts.** FAO leverages regional policy processes and partnerships with regional organizations to enhance the effectiveness and scaling-up of its country support, for example, by mainstreaming nutrition objectives and interventions in regional food security policies and strategies (e.g. ASEAN, CAADP Results Framework), and by leveraging regional forums to strengthen country capacities (Box 2).

Box2: NEPAD CAADP Nutrition Capacity Development Initiative

FAO has worked with African Union NEPAD since 2011 to integrate nutrition in National Agriculture Investment Plans. Between 2011 and 2013, through 3 sub-regional workshops, 50 multi-sectoral country teams, led by CAADP focal points, have designed roadmaps to integrate nutrition in agriculture, which are now guiding country investments.

30. FAO has a clear comparative advantage in supporting countries and development partners to make food systems more nutrition and health focused because of: i) its technical expertise; ii) its role as a neutral broker with various food systems and nutrition stakeholders; iii) its ability to capitalize on and share knowledge and experiences across countries and regions; iv) its presence in countries, its partnership with regional organizations and its role and participation in various global fora; and v) its role in advocacy and the promotion of inclusive dialogue and partnerships across a broad spectrum of stakeholders.

Example of nutrition sensitive programme - Purchase from Africans for Africa

The Purchase from Africans for Africa Programme (PAA Africa) is a nutrition sensitive programme adapted the Brazilian experience of PAA food purchases from family farmers for implementation in five African countries: Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, the Niger and Senegal. It has combined productive inclusion for family farmers with food assistance to children and social protection for vulnerable populations. PAA Africa began in 2012 and, over the course of two years, supported over 5 000 family farmers, mostly organized in producer organizations, and benefited over 128 000 school children with locally procured school meals. This programme allows improving the food and nutrient intake of children at school while maintain and/or increasing their attendance. Home grown school feeding programme add yet another dimension by linking school meals programme to family farming.

VII. Food Safety

31. FAO, in close collaboration with WHO, plays a key global role in food safety governance and capacity development. The FAO strategy for improving food safety globally, which was endorsed by the [24th session of COAG in 2014](#), focuses on: i) strengthening national food control regulatory capacities; ii) supporting science-based global governance of food safety; iii) promoting improved food safety management along food chains; iv) facilitating access to information through relevant platforms and databases; and v) contributing to food chain intelligence and providing foresight on food regulatory issues.

32. To achieve this strategy, FAO is promoting normative work through the [Codex Alimentarius Commission](#) while assisting countries to increase their participation in the normative process and to implement the resulting standards and guidance's through extensive capacity building efforts.

33. The FAO technical expertise to implement the strategy includes the Office of Food Safety at headquarters, composed of the Codex Secretariat and a small but focused Food Safety Unit, six full time food safety professional based in six FAO regional/subregional and country offices, and an additional seven FAO officers working on a part-time and intermittent bases in decentralized offices. The activities are further supported by various FAO departments (for example, shellfish sanitation with colleagues from fisheries, poultry traceability with colleagues from animal health). Contributing collaboratively to the FAO Strategic Framework (SO4, SO5, SO1), these staff members are connected also through the FAO Technical Network on Food Safety which has about 60 regular participants, 40% of whom based in decentralized offices.

34. FAO's food safety group operates and supports several international networks that aim to enable developing countries to better participate in international trade, as well as improving local food safety. Emergency prevention in the food chain, FCC-EMPRES, and the international network of food regulatory authorities, INFOSAN (a FAO/WHO collaboration), are just two examples. These networks not only provide to member states timely information on food safety incidences that are affecting multiple countries, but FCC-EMPRES also provides the training tools and capacity building efforts that help countries to develop effective responses to these threats to food safety.

35. At a global level, FAO hosts the secretariat to the [Codex Alimentarius Commission](#) (a FAO/WHO collaboration), the pre-eminent authoritative source for international food standards, guidelines and codes of practice.

36. In the field, FAO and WHO support several regional, subregional and country specific initiatives. For example, in Africa, efforts are ongoing to strengthen the poultry value chain and establish safe and efficient fish preservation processes and aquaculture production and countries are supported in their effort to manage the reduction of contaminants such as mycotoxins to the health-protective levels set by Codex Alimentarius. In addition, FAO supports developing countries to increase their capability to participate in the Codex processes, foremost through the Codex Trust Fund, but also the support of regional coordinating committees and regional workshops and the encouragement to co-host Codex committees meetings in developing countries.

37. FAO has comprehensive programmes to assist countries to participate in the standard-developing process, the standard-setting process, the implementation of not only standards, but also good practices, guidance, etc. that FAO makes available for a wide variety of food safety topics and value chains, and lastly has to include emergency preparedness, and communication to consumers and other constituents. FAO's normative work on food safety operates as a two-way street: it helps countries to increase the participation in standard-setting processes, risk assessment, risk management and risk communication procedures, but also helps countries to generate and share country-specific information that FAO feeds back into the normative work to ensure that the needs of all member states are adequately represented.

VIII. International Plant Protection Convention

38. Within the context of FAO's mandate, the [International Plant Protection Convention](#) (IPPC) is a legally binding international agreement with the aim of the protection of the world's plant resources (including commercial crop production, forests and environment) from the introduction and spread of pests (including insects, pathogens and plants as pests), and in this way contribute to food security, protection of the environment and to facilitate safe trade.

39. This normative work is supported through a coordinated effort to develop National Phytosanitary (IPPC) Capacity which is strongly supported by IPPC contracting parties. The IPPC contributes to make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable (SO2) and enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems (SO4). The key areas specifically covered by the IPPC work programme include standard setting, information exchange (especially national reporting obligations), monitoring and evaluation, phytosanitary dispute settlement and avoidance, and national capacity building.

40. The World Trade Organization (through the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures – SPS Agreement), recognizes the IPPC as the only international organization for the development and adoption of plant health standards - international standards for phytosanitary measures (ISPM). ISPM have gained importance as a reference point for the dispute settlement mechanism of the WTO.

41. The Convention on Biological Diversity is a key IPPC partner for developing national capacity for pest risk analysis for invasive plant species (the IPPC is now formally recognized by the Biodiversity Liaison Group - BLG). Key to the implementation of the IPPC is the facilitation work of the nine Regional Plant Protection Organizations.

42. The IPPC Secretariat works with a number of international organizations to obtain or provide both technical and logistical support in areas of common interest in order to implement the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures' (CPM – the IPPC governing body) work programme.

43. Within FAO, the IPPC Secretariat works closely with Codex, the Forestry Department, AGA, EST, AGP, TCI and other units as needed to deliver the FAO and CPM work programmes. A good working relationship exists with most regional and sub-regional plant protection officers (especially REU, RNE and RAP) to facilitate the IPPC work programme and implementation of field projects. Good examples in Africa include the recent TCP to build phytosanitary capacity in Central Africa countries, while a more recent initiative includes cooperation in the African Solidary Trust Fund. Many global and regional initiatives are also supported as resources allow.

44. The IPPC is actively engaged with all 182 contracting parties across all work areas and has specific capacity development activities in over 50 countries at present. A key tool (the phytosanitary capacity evaluation - PCE) has been implemented in over 110 countries in the past 10 years and has proven valuable in determining national priorities and gaps for phytosanitary capacity building, and building bridges with relevant donors. Most IPPC countries meet their reporting obligations to varying degree through the IPPC website on an ongoing basis. Innovative programmes are being developed by the address the implementation of the IPPC and relevant standards – this includes a global electronic certification system (ePhyto) and national surveillance programmes. Key to these programmes will be international partnerships and close cooperation and coordinator with various FAO units e.g. EMPRES.

IX. EMPRES and ECTAD

45. The [Emergency Prevention System](#) (EMPRES) was established by FAO in 1994 with the goal of enhancing world food security by fighting transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases and food safety risks. EMPRES emphasizes prevention through better surveillance, early warning, early detection, early reaction, coordination, communication and capacity development. It uses the normative work of FAO and transforms it into action.

46. For example, the [Desert Locust Information Service](#) at FAO headquarters monitors weather, ecological conditions and the locust situation on a 24/7 basis as part of the global early warning system to prevent desert locust plagues. This consists of analyzing field data from countries and remote sensing imagery to assess the current situation, forecast its developments and issue monthly bulletins supplemented by alerts. These efforts are supplemented by the three FAO Regional Desert Locust Commissions (CLCPRO, CRC and SWAC), composed of FAO Member States and supported by FAO staff at headquarters and regional and subregional levels, to strengthen national capacities of member countries in survey, control and contingency planning by utilizing the latest tools and technologies such as eLocust3 to record and transmit field data in real time and a custom geographic information system (GIS) to analyze this data, which feeds into the global early warning system.

47. [EMPRES-Plants](#) works closely with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and specialized organizations such as the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network. The normative work of FAO continues to be enhanced by EMPRES-Plants through the provision of updated tools developed by FAO and its partners and the necessary training and technical support to all stakeholders, particularly Member States. This, in turn, has led to a dramatic decline in the frequency, severity and duration of Desert Locust plagues that can devastate crops and livelihoods.

48. Another example is strengthening FAO's normative work in animal health by setting up the Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD) in 2004 to complement EMPRES - Animal Health to respond initially to H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). ECTAD has become a global platform to strengthen FAO's capacity to respond to disease epidemics of global and supra-regional nature to ensure guidance, harmonization and multidisciplinary technical management.

49. ECTAD coordinates the international effort to enable countries to conform to internationally-agreed plans for controlling the spread of HPAI, high impact Transboundary Animal Diseases and evolving emerging threats of animal origin worldwide. It works at the global level, in close collaboration with the World

Organisation for Animal Health and WHO and other partners (including key Regional Economic Communities (ASEAN, SAARC) and specialized organizations (Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources), while facilitating improved synergy at the regional level and accommodating specific needs at the national level.

50. Currently, ECTAD is functioning through a network linking Headquarters with five regional teams located in Asia and Africa (Bangkok, Nairobi, Bamako, Tunis and Egypt) in addition to close interactions and collaborations with Country offices. The teams supporting ECTAD network are highly multidisciplinary in nature and encompass technical (epidemiologists, virologists, laboratory experts, etc.), as well as socio-economic and project management/operations experts.

51. The technical composition of the ECTAD portfolio embraces the following main priority areas across all regions: i) surveillance and response to the emerging highly infectious diseases; ii) disease intelligence (risk assessment and early warning) and biosurveillance; iii) strengthening laboratory networks and improving labs biosafety and biosecurity; iv) capacity-building for better preparedness and response; v) strengthening veterinary governance; vi) promoting One health approach at the community level; and vii) improving cross-border collaboration for Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) prevention and response.

X. Climate Change – data, methods and tools

For inventories and measurement of emissions

52. [Database on GHG emissions from the agriculture, forestry and other land use sectors](#): A global inventory of GHG emissions from all agricultural activities, including crop production, livestock and forestry and land use changes.

53. [Global Forest Resources Assessments \(FRA\)](#): The FRA examines the current status and recent trends for about 90 variables covering the extent, condition, uses and values of forests and other wooded land. Its aim is to assess all benefits stemming from forest resources. <http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/>

54. [Livestock Environment Assessment and Performance \(LEAP\)](#): This partnership develops common metrics and methodologies to define and measure environmental performance and GHG emissions in livestock supply chains, and has implemented the “Reducing enteric methane for improving food security and livelihoods” project with the Climate and Clean Air Coalition.

55. [The Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool \(EX-ACT\)](#): This system provides *ex-ante* estimates of the impact of agriculture and forestry development projects, programmes and policies on the carbon-balance.

56. [Learning tool on Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions \(NAMAs\) in the agriculture, forestry and other land use sector](#): Through this tool, FAO supports the efforts of developing countries in the identification, development and implementation of country specific mitigation actions in the context of national sustainable development.

For assessing risks and vulnerabilities

57. [MOdelling System for Agricultural Impacts of Climate Change \(MOSAICC\)](#): This system of models and utilities was designed to carry out inter-disciplinary climate change impact assessment on agriculture through simulations. This model will allow better integration of scientific information in the design of agricultural development projects and decision-making or policy formulation.

58. [Agricultural Stress Index System](#): FAO's Agricultural Stress Index System (ASIS) monitors vegetation indices and detects hotspots where crops may be affected by drought, using data on vegetation and land surface temperature. The system contributes greatly to the food security monitoring work of Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS).

59. [Self-evaluation and Holistic Assessment of climate Resilience of farmers and Pastoralists \(SHARP\)](#): This tool helps farmers and pastoralists assess and prioritize resilience aspects of their livelihoods in a participatory manner. The survey is paper and Android-tablet-based and assesses governance, environment, social, economic and agricultural practices using a combination of self-assessment and academic review of livelihood components.

60. [Assessment tool for the potential impact of climate change on breed distribution](#): The current geographic distributions (available at least at country level and in some cases at subnational level) of about 8800 livestock breeds, as recorded in the Domestic Animal Diversity Information system (DAD-IS), are being used to model currently suitable areas to which these breeds are adapted, taking several temperature and

humidity parameters into account, and areas suitable under future conditions. Analyses of this kind can potentially contribute to more informed decision-making on breed management in a changing climate and hence strengthen the capacity of national governments, livestock keepers and farmers to protect and enhance food security and manage their animal genetic resources sustainably.

61. [Assessments of Climate Change Impacts and Mapping of Vulnerability to Food Insecurity under Climate Change](#): The Assessment is aimed at strengthening household food security through livelihood adaptation approaches. It is currently being implemented in the Philippines and Peru and is funded by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan. The main objective of the project is to bridge climate change impact assessment, food insecurity vulnerability analysis and livelihood adaptation approaches.

62. [Global assessment of fisheries and aquaculture compliance with the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries \(CCRF\)](#): The implementation of the Code is monitored by the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) through global questionnaires, covering each Article of the Code. A progress report, comprising statistical results compiled from the received responses, is prepared for each session of COFI. This global assessment can also be used by member countries to review and improve fisheries and aquaculture performance. Preparedness and adaptation to climate change is also being addressed by the instrument.

63. [FAO's Emergency Prevention System \(EMPRES\)](#) provides timely support to at risk countries to heighten their level of surveillance for animal and human disease threats, increase their level of preparedness, and implement targeted and timely control interventions. Three major initiatives in recent years have been active in developing and disseminating early warning messages about the risk of occurrence climate sensitive diseases.

64. [FAO/OIE/WHO - Global Early Warning System \(GLEWS\)](#): This joint platform integrates data from different sources and conducts disease intelligence and epidemiological analysis to provide warning messages and a basis for more accurate risk assessments to be conducted by the international scientific community, with the ultimate goal of contributing to the forecasting of disease patterns.

65. [Climate-based forecasting models and early warning systems \(EWS\)](#): The aim of such EWSs is to monitor the first signals of a possible increase in vector abundance and associated disease risks and provide information for prevention and risk mitigation. FAO along with relevant technical partners have been monitoring climatic conditions to predict the risk of RVF vector amplification in East Africa for the past several years using appropriate modelling tools and approaches.

66. [Global Animal Disease Information System \(EMPRES-i\)](#): This FAO developed global web-based information system deployed to provide reliable disease information for early warning and response to major animal diseases and zoonoses. This system goes beyond but takes advantage of the official reports submitted by countries to other international organizations.

67. In collaboration with the Global Partnership on Climate, Fisheries and Aquaculture (PaCFA), FAO has developed *FishAdapt* – a climate change adaptation programme to support member states and partners to understand and adapt to the impacts of climate change for fisheries, aquaculture and aquatic ecosystems.

XI. Projections and trends

68. FAO maintains and makes available global and regional databases and prepares medium and long-term trends and outlooks. Four examples are provided below.

69. [Agricultural Market Information Services \(AMIS\)](#): FAO hosts the Secretariat of AMIS, a G20 initiative supported by ten member organizations to enhance food market transparency and facilitate policy dialogue in times of market turmoil. By compiling latest information on production, utilization, stocks and trade of the world's main food commodities (wheat, maize, rice and soybeans), AMIS provides a global public good and reduces the likelihood of sudden food price spikes such as those witnessed in 2007-2008. The initiative also helps address crises more effectively by providing a forum for regular exchanges and policy dialogue between the largest producing and consuming countries of the targeted commodities to jointly discuss the current market situation and agree on appropriate strategies to improve market performance.

70. [Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture \(GIEWS\)](#): the GIEWS continuously monitors food supply and demand and other key indicators for assessing the overall food security situation in all countries of the world. It issues regular analytical and objective reports on prevailing conditions and provides early warnings of impending food crises at country or regional level. At the request of national authorities, GIEWS supports countries in gathering evidence for policy decisions, or planning by development

partners, through its Crop and Food Security Assessment Missions, fielded jointly with WFP. In country-level application of tools for earth observation and price monitoring, GIEWS also strengthens national capacities in managing food security related information. Through the combination of the above activities, GIEWS provides a significant contribution mainly to three of the Organization's Strategic Objectives:

- **Hunger Eradication (SO1):** implementation of the country version of the GIEWS Food Price Data and Analysis (FPMA) Tool enhances accessibility and national capacity to monitor price trends for food security analysis;
- **Food Systems (SO4):** commodity supply/demand and price databases, as well as related indices, are kept up to date and expanded, strengthening access to market assessments and information to improve policy decisions;
- **Resilience (SO5):** regular assessments of agriculture, market and food security situation, to provide timely alerts on production and food security shocks. In addition, GIEWS provides capacity support to national institutions, including training on food security analysis and implementation of monitoring tools, to strengthen national early warning systems.

71. [Medium-Term Projections](#): the Agricultural Outlook is a collaborative effort of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and FAO. It brings together the commodity, policy and country expertise of both organizations and input from collaborating member countries to provide an annual assessment of prospects of national, regional and global agricultural commodity markets for the coming decade. The medium-term projections work by the Trade and Markets Division (EST) contributes to FAO's Strategic Objective on inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems (SO4), by providing projections on likely developments in global commodity markets covering production, consumption, trade and prices. These insights are critical in informing debates on, and negotiations of, agricultural trade-related agreements. The outlook work is becoming broader-based with a numbers of outputs that are directly relevant at the regional/country level, including medium-term baseline projections available for all FAO member countries, regional outlooks submitted to FAO Regional Conferences, and capacity building offered to all interested member country institutions.

72. [Global Perspective Studies](#): FAO's work on global perspectives studies provides insights on how food and agriculture may develop in the future at the global, regional and country levels. The findings highlight, in possible future scenarios, the mutual relationships among food and agriculture and key development factors such as climate change, growing population, structural changes of socio-economic systems, income growth, inequality and poverty, natural resource availability and use, rural-urban relationships and food and nutrition security. Global perspective studies contribute to debate and policy-making on sustainable development at the global level and also supports decision-making at regional and country levels, through the provision of country-level perspective information on development pathways that help defining national development paradigms and related policies. Global perspective studies are impact-oriented, aiming to influence decision-making at global, regional and country levels.

Annex 1: Core Functions – how FAO delivers (extract from C 2015/3)

Core Functions are the critical means of action employed by FAO to achieve results, as approved in the reviewed Strategic Framework. Consequently, they represent the types of interventions to which the Organization will give priority in its plan of action. They are areas in which FAO is expected to play a lead, but not necessarily exclusive role. In such cases, FAO needs to work with partners and should intensify its efforts to develop and operationalize strategic partnerships.

- 1) *Facilitate and support countries in the development and implementation of normative and standard-setting instruments such as international agreements, codes of conduct, technical standards and others.* This work will be developed at global, regional and national levels through global governance mechanisms, policy dialogue and support and advice, coupled with the development at country level of the necessary policies and institutional capacities for their implementation.
- 2) *Assemble, analyze, monitor and improve access to data and information, in areas related to FAO's mandate.* This includes the development of global and regional trends, perspectives and projections and the associated responses by governments and other stakeholders (e.g. policies, legislation and actions) and direct support to countries in the development of institutional capacities to respond to the identified challenges and possible options.
- 3) *Facilitate, promote and support policy dialogue at global, regional and country levels.* FAO as an intergovernmental organization is especially well positioned to help countries at national and international levels to organize policy dialogue activities directed to improve the understanding on important issues and to the establishment of agreements between stakeholders and/or countries.
- 4) *Advise and support capacity development at country and regional level to prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate evidence-based policies, investments and programmes.* This includes advice and support for activities directed to institutional strengthening, human resources development and direct advice to programme implementation.
- 5) *Advise and support activities that assemble, disseminate and improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices in the areas of FAO's mandate.* FAO as a knowledge organization needs to be at the forefront of knowledge and technology in all the areas of its mandate and be a source and organizational instrument to support countries in the utilization of available knowledge and technologies for development purposes.
- 6) *Facilitate partnerships for food security and nutrition, agriculture and rural development between governments, development partners, civil society and the private sector.* FAO has a broad mandate that includes major development problems that need to be targeted from a broad and comprehensive perspective. However, FAO will focus its work on the areas in which it has special competence and will establish strong partnerships with other organizations to cover other complementary actions required.
- 7) *Advocate and communicate at national, regional and global levels in areas of FAO's mandate.* FAO has a main responsibility in providing communication and information services in all areas of its mandate to countries and the development community and to strongly advocate on corporate positions in relation to relevant and urgent development issues.

The Core Functions ensure that, within the areas of FAO's mandate, countries at all levels of development, particularly the poorest, have access to knowledge, public goods and services they need. This requires FAO to be a global policy setter, facilitator, partner and coordinator, as well as "doer".

To perform these tasks, FAO should: a) focus on its technical expertise and knowledge and promote good practices available at country level; b) play a leading role when activities are linked to its mandate; and c) draw upon its networking and partnerships capacity. Furthermore, in some cases FAO will need to strengthen its capacities, both organizational and human resources to be able to fully implement the seven Core Functions and in particular to reaffirm its position as the main global player in the provision of public goods and policy advice in the areas of food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry.

While the Core Functions are the most important instruments on which FAO will organize and develop its work, each of the five Strategic Objectives embodies the development problems where FAO will concentrate its work. Consequently, the organization and focus of FAO's work can be visualized as a matrix of Strategic Objectives and Core Functions so that the work developed under each Strategic Objective will be implemented through the application of the seven Core Functions.

Annex 2: FAO Corporate Technical Activities and Programmatic Contribution

Corporate Technical Activity Area under the managerial responsibility of an organizational unit	Programmatic Contribution								Resp. Unit
	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	6.1	6.2	6.3-6	
1. Statistics									
Statistics – global public goods; standards and coordination; support to corporate M&E							X		ESS
Statistics – requirements of SOs	X	X	X	X	X				ESS
2. Flagship publications									
SOFA						X			ESD
SOFI	X								ESA
SOFIA						X			FIA
SOFO						X			FOD
State of Agricultural Commodity Markets (SOCO)						X			EST
Joint publication on commodities and trade -related issues						X			EST
OECD-FAO Agriculture Outlook						X			EST
Global Perspective Studies (GPS)						X			ESD
Forest Resources Assessment (FRA)		X							FOA
FAO Yearbook of Forest Products				X					FOA
3. Core units for cross-cutting themes on gender, Governance, climate change and nutrition									
Gender Unit (ESP)			X					X	ESP
Governance Unit (ESD)								X	ESD
Nutrition (ESN)	X							X	ESN
Climate Change (NRC)		X			X			X	NRC
4. Technical Internal networks									
Agriculture						X			AGD
Fisheries						X			FID
Forestry						X			FOD
Economic and social						X			ESD
Natural resources						X			DDN
Environmental and social impact						X			DDN
5. Investment Centre (TCI)	X	X	X	X	X				TCI
6. FAO Regional Conferences									
Asia and the Pacific (APRC)						X			RAP
Africa (ARC)						X			RAF
Europe (ERC)						X			REU
Near East (NERC)						X			RNE
Latin America and the Caribbean (LARC)						X			RLC
7. Bodies established by Article III of the FAO Constitution									
Committee on World Food Security (CFS)	X								ESA
8. Bodies established by Article V of the FAO Constitution									
Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP)						X			EST
Committee on Agriculture (COAG)						X			AGD
Committee on Fisheries (COFI)						X			FIA
Committee on Forestry (COFO)						X			FOA
9. Bodies established by Conference and Council under Article VI of the FAO Constitution									
Advisory Committee on Fisheries Research		X							FI
Advisory Committee on Sustainable Forest-based Industries (ACSFI)				X					FOA
African Commission on Agricultural Statistics							X		RAF
African Forestry and Wildlife Commission		X							RAF
AFWC/EFC/NEFC Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions “ Silva Mediterranea ”		X							FOM
Agriculture, Land and Water Use Commission for the Near East (ALAWUC)		X							RNE
Asia and Pacific Commission on Agricultural Statistics							X		RAP
Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission		X							RAP

Corporate Technical Activity Area under the managerial responsibility of an organizational unit	Programmatic Contribution							Resp. Unit	
	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	6.1	6.2		6.3-6
Caribbean Plant Protection Commission		X			X				RLC
Commission for Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture of Latin America and the Caribbean (COPESCAALC)		X							RLC
Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA)		X							DDN
CGRFA - ITWG on AnGR		X							AGA
CGRFA - ITWG on PGRFA		X							AGP
CGRFA - ITWG on FoGR		X							FOA
CGRFA - ITWG on AqGR		X							FIA
Commission on Livestock Development for Latin America and the Caribbean		X							RLC
Committee for Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture of Africa (CIFAA)		X							RAF
Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics							X		FI
European Commission on Agriculture		X		X					REU
European Forestry Commission		X							FO
European Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture Advisory Commission (EIFAAC)		X							FI
FAO Desert Locust Control Committee (DLCC)		X			X				AGP
FAO/ECE/CES Study Group on Food and Agricultural Statistics in Europe							X		ESS
FAO/OEA-CIE/IICA Working Group on Agricultural and Livestock Statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean							X		RLC
FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission (CODEX)				X					AGF
Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF)		X							RAF
Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA)				X					AGF
Joint FAO/WHO expert meetings on microbiological risk assessment (JEMRA)				X					AGF
Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Management (JMPM)		X							AGP
Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR)				X					AGP
Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Specifications (JMPS)		X							AGP
Latin American and Caribbean Forestry Commission (LACFC)		X							RLC
Near East Forestry and Range Commission (NEFRC)		X							RNE
North American Forest Commission		X							FO
Panel of Eminent Experts on Ethics in Food and Agriculture							X		DDN
Panel of Experts on Forest Gene Resources		X							FOD
Panel of PAAT Advisory Group Coordinators (PAAT)		X			X				AGA
South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission		X							SFS
Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission		X							FI
10. Bodies established under Article XIV of the FAO Constitution									
Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing		X							FI
Agreement to promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas		X							FIP
Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC)		X							RAP
Central Asian and Caucasus Regional Fisheries and Aquaculture Commission (CACfish)		X							SEC
Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in North-West Africa (CLCPANO)					X				AGP
Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in South West Asia (SWAC)		X			X				AGP
Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region (CRC)		X			X				RNE
Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Western Region (CLCPRO)		X			X				AGP
European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (EUFMD)					X				AG

Corporate Technical Activity Area under the managerial responsibility of an organizational unit	Programmatic Contribution								Resp. Unit
	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	6.1	6.2	6.3-6	
General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM)		X							FID
Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)		X							FI
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)				X	X				AGD
International Poplar Commission (IPC)		X							FOA
International Rice Commission (IRC)									
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (IT-PGRFA) - Agreements concluded under Article 15		X							AGD
Plant Protection Agreement for the Asia and Pacific Region Amended title: Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC)		X		X	X				RAP
Regional Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific (APHCA)	X			X					AGA
Regional Commission for Fisheries (RECOFI)		X							RNE
11. UN System and other global initiatives where FAO formally participates									
Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)									EST
Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstract (ASFA)									FI
Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF)		x							FOD/FOA
Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centres (CGIAR Consortium)	X	X	X	X	X				DDN
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)		X							NRC
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)									FO
Donor Committee for Enterprise and Development (DCEC)									
Fishbase									FI
Fisheries Resource Monitoring System (FIRMS)									FI
Global Bioenergy Partnership									NRC
Global Soil Partnership (GSP)		X							AGL/OCC
High-Level Task Force (HLTF)	X								ESD
International Fertilizer Development Centre									NRL
International Land Coalition									NRL
Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture (AGE)		X	X	X	X				AGE
Multiple Use Water Services Group									NRL
Regional Fisheries Bodies (over 50)									FI
Regional Fisheries Bodies Task Force (RFBTF)									FI
Regional Fishery Bodies Secretariat Network (RSN)									FI
Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and undernutrition (REACH) partnership									ES
Rotterdam Convention on PIC procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade (Rotterdam/PIC)		X							AGP
Scaling-up Nutrition (SUN) Initiative	X								ESD
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and its Global Mechanism									DDN
UN Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (UN-REDD Programme)		X	X						FOA
UN Standing Committee of Nutrition (UNSCN)	X								ESN
United Nations Forum on Forests		X							FO
World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)		X			X				AGA
World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT)									
World Water Council									NRL
Mountain Partnership Secretariat (MPS)		X	X						FOA

Corporate Technical Activity Area under the managerial responsibility of an organizational unit	Programmatic Contribution								Resp. Unit
	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	6.1	6.2	6.3-6	
Collaborative Partnership on sustainable wildlife management (CPW)		X	X						FOA
Global partnership on Forest Landscape restoration (GPFLR)		X							FOA
UNFCCC		X							NRC
Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR)		X							AGD
Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS)		X							DDN

List of Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
ALAWUC	Agriculture, Land and Water Use Commission for the Near East
APFIC	Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission
APHCA	Regional Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific
APPPC	Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CACFish	Central Asian and Caucasus Regional Fisheries and Aquaculture Commission
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCP	Committee on Commodity Problems
CCRF	Code of Conduct of Responsible Fisheries
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CGRFA	Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
CLCPRO	Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Western Region
COAG	Committee on Agriculture
COFI	Committee on Fisheries
COFO	Committee on Forestry
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPF	Collaborative Partnership on Forests
CPM	Commission on Phytosanitary Measures
CPW	Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management
CRC	Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region
EAA	Ecosystem approach to aquaculture
EAF	Ecosystem approach to fisheries
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECTAD	Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Disease Operations
EMPRES	Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases
FCC-EMPRES	Food Chain Crisis Emergency Prevention System
GFAR	Global Forum on Agricultural Research
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean
GSP	High level Panel on Global Sustainability
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
INFOSAN	International Food Safety Authorities Network
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
IPC	International Poplar Commission
IPCC	International Plant Protection Convention
ISPM	International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures
IT-PGRFA	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
IUU	Illegal, unreported and unregulated (fishing)
JEFCA	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives
JMPM	FAO/WHO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Management
JMPR	Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues
JMPS	Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Specifications
MPS	Mountain Partnership Secretariat

NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAAT	Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
PSMA	Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing
REACH	Renewed Effort Against Child Hunger
RECOFI	Regional Commission for Fisheries
RFB	Regional fishery body
RFMO	Regional fisheries management organization
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SWIOFC	South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission
SOCO	The State of Agricultural Commodity Markets
SOFA	The State of Food and Agriculture
SOFI	The State of Food Insecurity in the World
SOFIA	The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture
SOFO	State of the World's Forests
SPS	Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
SWAC	Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in South-West Asia
VGSSF	Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
UNSCN	Standing Committee on Nutrition
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization