

**PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION REPORT 2008-09
WEB ANNEXES**

Annex 4: Detailed Implementation Report

Annex 5: Report on unscheduled and cancelled sessions (1 January 2008 – 31 December 2009).

ANNEX 4: DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

1. This Annex complements the general quantitative information and the selective programme “highlights” presented in the printed Programme Implementation Report 2008-09 (PIR) document, by providing a comprehensive picture of achievements across the Chapter and Programme headings of the PWB 2008-09, together with data on expenditures and output implementation status. Accordingly, for each programme, the format used throughout this Annex consists of:

- the programme code and title;
- expenditure table (under all sources of funds);
- the list of constituent programme entities;
- programme level narrative giving an overview of achievements during the biennium;
- output implementation status table.

Implementation of multi-disciplinary thrusts

2. The PWB 2008-09 gave special emphasis to four areas of multidisciplinary action, including objectives and plans for the biennium: 1) knowledge management and exchange; 2) capacity building; 3) climate change; and 4) bioenergy.

3. Additional catalytic resources were earmarked in the PWB to support work in these four areas, allocated to the respective chairpersons of the internal working groups in charge of coordinating work in these four areas - as follows: USD 330,000 each for knowledge management and capacity building, and USD 550,000 each for climate change and bioenergy. These were additional to the amounts factored in the budgets of the many concerned units for work in these areas.

4. The main lines of activity in the PWB 2008-09 for each of the four priority areas of multidisciplinary action are summarized below:

5. For *Knowledge management*, work was undertaken on:

- development of, and support to thematic knowledge networks;
- mechanisms and tools to facilitate and foster knowledge exchange;
- reaching out to external centres of excellence;
- further enhancements to WAICENT through additional interactive services and fuller use of modern collaborative tools;
- tools to facilitate multilingual information retrieval;
- development of a knowledge management strategy.

6. Progress against these may be seen through the reported activities under the applicable narratives below, particularly under Programme 3H and the specific knowledge management components and networking activities of many substantive programmes. The CIARD and “share fair” initiatives are two of the highlights in the printed PIR document.

7. For *Capacity building*, work was undertaken on:

- development of a corporate capacity building strategy;
- comprehensive needs assessment in countries;
- formulation of capacity building programmes drawing on documented good practices;
- further development of the corporate Web-based portal on capacity building;
- enhanced competencies of FAO staff at headquarters and decentralized offices and communication effort to raise awareness of FAO’s approach to capacity building, as well as related opportunities for beneficiaries.

8. Progress may also be appreciated also from the narrative of Programme 3H, as well as the large number of reported capacity building activities under primarily sectoral programmes. Capacity building through investment support activities and the e-learning opportunities offered to a wide range of users are given full coverage as “highlights” in the printed PIR document.

9. For *Climate change*, work was undertaken on:

- climate change adaptation and mitigation in programmes and activities;
- expanded assistance to countries in developing national strategies, policies and action plans on mitigation of, and adaptation to climate change and variability;
- effective technical guidance on reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the agriculture and livestock sectors;
- enhanced international partnerships-related methods and tools, data and information and policy and planning;
- increased technical support to intergovernmental mechanisms related to UNFCCC, IPCC and post-Kyoto Protocol dialogues and negotiations;
- capacity building and training on policies and practices related to mitigation of, and adaptation to climate change; and
- assistance to countries in national assessments of forest carbon stocks.

10. Progress can be appreciated from the narratives, particularly for programmes 2A (crops), 2E and 2F (forestry), 2H (fisheries), 2K (general work on climate change and livestock). The fast expanding UN REDD programme is one of the highlights in the printed PIR document.

11. For *Bioenergy*, work was undertaken on:

- an effective corporate framework on bioenergy to guide programme implementation;
- collaborative mechanisms such as: the Global Bioenergy Partnership, for which FAO hosts the Secretariat; and UN-Energy, for which FAO is the vice-chair;
- enhanced bioenergy information systems to facilitate bioenergy assessment and analysis;
- promotion of regional cooperation;
- practical tools and guidelines on best practices including assessment, planning and development
- capacity building and training for regional and national stakeholders.

12. Activities on bioenergy are reported, particularly under Programmes 2E and 2K. The seminal SOFA report on liquid biofuels is one of the highlights in the printed PIR document.

CHAPTER 1: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Programme 1A: Governing bodies

Regular Programme	(USD 000)
Net Appropriation	14,226
Actual Income	70
Adjusted Programme of Work	14,296
Expenditure at budget rate	14,962
Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	(666)
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme	431
Field Programme	
Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/ Assistance to Member Countries	74
Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	0
TCP and SPFS delivery	0
Total Field Programme delivery	74
Total Expenditure	15,467

Programme Entity

1AA01 - Follow-up to the IEE - CoC-IEE

1AP01 - Organization of the Conference and Council sessions and Interdepartmental Coordination of Governing Bodies sessions

1AP02 - Regional Conferences

13. Programme 1A covered the organisation of key meeting of governing bodies, i.e. the Conference, the Council and its Committees (except the main Technical Committees), the biennial Regional Conferences, and of the Conference Committee for the Follow-up to the Independent External Evaluation of FAO (CoC-IEE).

14. During the biennium, new Internet applications were launched to allow for easier and broader access to information by the membership, including the Permanent Representatives Web site. The latter site provides information targeted at the Permanent Representative community and dispatches invitations to FAO sessions and briefings through dedicated mail boxes. It receives approximately 4,000 visits a month. The corresponding Web application contributes to greater transparency and facilitates recurrent savings as it gradually replaces paper-based communication. In 2009, the FAO Governing and Statutory Bodies Web application was also launched, including posting of audio files of the proceedings of major meetings, made available almost in real time.

15. The USD 4 million appropriated in 2008-09 to fund the implementation of Resolution on Follow-up to the IEE was planned and expended under PE 1AA01. Of this amount, USD 3.4 million was used to support the meetings and Secretariat of the CoC-IEE, and USD 600,000 was used for preparation of the new results-based Strategic Framework.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Provision of services to staff, departments and members	9	0	0	9	9	0	100%
Total	9	0	0	9	9	0	100%

Programme 1B: General direction

Regular Programme		(USD 000)
	Net Appropriation	11,644
	Actual Income	444
	Adjusted Programme of Work	12,088
Expenditure at budget rate		12,341
	Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	(253)
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme		462
Field Programme		
	Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/Assistance to Member Countries	0
	Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	0
	TCP and SPFS delivery	0
Total Field Programme delivery		0
Total Expenditure		12,803

Programme Entity

1BP01 - Director-General's Office

1BP02 - Legal Services Required for the Management of the Organization

1BP03 - Support to CCLM

16. Programme 1B includes the Office of the Director-General (ODG) *stricto sensu*, as well as the share of the activities of the Legal Office (LEG) devoted to "in-house counsel" work. A separate entity covered technical support to the CCLM.

17. LEG provided the usual broad range of support to: meetings of governing bodies and technical statutory bodies; preparation and implementation of international legal instruments; handling of host government matters at headquarters and regional, subregional and country offices; and relations with governments and international institutions. This involved the formulation of legal opinions on a wide-range of topics, representation of FAO in legal/judicial proceedings, and the depositary functions exercised by the Director-General in respect of conventions, treaties and agreements concluded under article XIV of the FAO Constitution, and conventions and agreements concluded outside the framework of FAO for which the Director-General exercises depositary functions. Worthy of mention as regards 2008-09 is the work in support of the establishment of the Central Asian and the Caucasus Fisheries and Aquaculture Commission, and the formulation and approval by Council of the

Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing.

18. Support to the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (CCLM) was extensive, particularly in connection with the formulation and implementation of the Immediate Plan of Action for FAO's Renewal (IPA). It involved the preparation of numerous documents including on: draft amendments to the basic texts; delegation of authority by the Director-General; implementation of the IPA regarding the Conference and other Bodies, as well as the role of the Independent Chairperson of the Council, proposed amendments to the Constitution on the Reform of the Committee on World Food Security. More technical documentation related to: the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture ("Third Party Beneficiary Procedures"); establishment of the Central Asian and the Caucasus Fisheries and Aquaculture Commission; and the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Policy and legislative advice	3	0	0	3	2	1	100%
Provision of services to staff, departments and members	4	0	0	4	4	0	100%
Total	7	0	0	7	6	1	100%

CHAPTER 2: SUSTAINABLE FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS

19. It may be noted that, in early 2008 as part of the early actions in follow-up to the IEE, the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department undertook a review of its programme entity structure, which resulted in some revisions and consolidations. Therefore, the programme entity lists for Programmes 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D below are not strictly comparable to those in the document C 2007/3 PWB 2008-09.

Programme 2A: Crop production systems management

Regular Programme		(USD 000)
	Net Appropriation	21,915
	Actual Income	1,388
	Adjusted Programme of Work	23,303
Expenditure at budget rate		23,522
	Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	(219)
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme		11,121
Field Programme		
	Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/ Assistance to Member Countries	61,623
	Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	175,943
	TCP and SPFS delivery	11,338
Total Field Programme delivery		248,904
Total Expenditure		283,547

Programme Entity

2AA05 - Sustainable Intensification of Crop Production Systems through Nuclear Techniques and Biotechnology

2AA08 - Technical support and policy options for improving health, income and livelihoods of producers and consumers

2AA09 - Technical support for policy options for Sustainable Production Intensification through Ecosystem Management for Food Security

2AP01 - Technical Support to the Global Plan of Action for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, as it relates to the International Treaty, the CGRFA and the CBD

2AP03 - Secretariat of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

2AS01 - Committee on Agriculture (COAG)

2AS02 - Technical Services for Partnership Development, Advice, and Information Enhancement

2AS03 - Technical Support Services to the Field Programme in achieving MDG 1

20. As regards genetic resources, the *Second Report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* was published and endorsed at the 12th Session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA, October 2009). It will assist countries in prioritising activities related to the conservation and use of plant genetic resources and implementing the Global Plan of Action, the International Treaty and multiyear programme of work endorsed by the CGRFA. A number of international meetings were organized, including the World Seed Congress; in addition several publications and advocacy materials were issued. A substantial portfolio of capacity building projects was formulated and operated during the biennium, mainly in Africa. Another major achievement was the harmonization of seed laws and regulations for the 15 member countries of the

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) which will facilitate seed trade and strengthen technical capacities for development of a regional seed industry. The main lesson learnt was the need to adopt a holistic approach to the development of seed systems in order to better address local needs and preparedness.

21. With respect to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the 3rd session of the governing body was held in June 2009, and a key outcome was the adoption of Procedures for the Operation of the Third Party Beneficiary, subsequently approved by the FAO Council. The Strategic Plan (2009-2014) for the implementation of the benefit-sharing fund has the objective - among others - to raise USD 116 million. The establishment of a joint capacity building programme between FAO and Bioversity International will facilitate responding to requests from parties for assistance in the implementation of the Treaty. Rapid progress has been made in the implementation of the multilateral system, in part as a result of 11 projects being supported through the benefit-sharing fund. To date, more than one million accessions of genetic material have been included, and more than 600 transfers of genetic material occur every day using the Standard Material Transfer Agreement.

22. FAO, in cooperation with the International Potato Centre, implemented the International Year of the Potato in 2008. FAO co-organized the first All Africa Horticulture Congress, and with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) co-hosted an international consultation on jatropha development. As a result of the experience gained, key elements required to sustain urban and peri-urban horticulture were identified, to be used as the basis for developing further projects.

23. The application of ecosystem approaches to enhancing the sustainable intensification of crop production was promoted through a brochure: *“Increasing crop production sustainably”*. A framework for sustainable intensification, consisting of a package of options for decision-makers at local, national and international levels, has been developed through an iterative process. It will enable the crop sector to increase production and manage ecosystem services, including pollination, soil quality, carbon sequestration and agricultural biodiversity through a broad range of approaches, including conservation agriculture (CA), integrated pest management (IPM) and precision agriculture. Other work related to CA included: an expert consultation on Soil Health (July 2008), participation in the IV World Congress on CA (Feb. 2009) and in an international conference for CA in Central Asia (July 2009), and creation of an internet-based “community of practice”.

24. The role of grasslands in carbon sequestration and mitigating the effects of climate change was the subject of a workshop which led to the creation of a Carbon Grassland Group. The workshop also served as a basis for defining a programme of work related to sustainable crop/livestock intensification. Inputs to the ad-hoc working group on long term cooperative action (part of the sixth session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in June 2009) included a technical document, as well as a side event on the potential of grasslands to contribute to greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation. A Web site for Global Action on Pollination Services for Sustainable Agriculture was also launched in October 2009. Geographic Information System (GIS) based maps and training material for country partners to develop participatory maps in support of pollination management plans, have been developed. A review of climate change impacts on pollinators identified the information needed to assess national vulnerabilities.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Capacity building	13	(2)	0	11	8	3	85%
Information exchange and coordination	12	(2)	0	10	9	1	83%
Information products, systems, databases	16	(2)	0	14	14	0	88%
International Undertakings, Agreements	8	0	0	8	8	0	100%
Policy and legislative advice	5	0	0	5	5	0	100%
Technical advice to Members and field programme support	10	(2)	0	8	7	1	80%
Total	64	(8)	0	56	51	5	88%

Programme 2B: Livestock production systems management

Regular Programme		(USD 000)
	Net Appropriation	10,182
	Actual Income	1,146
	Adjusted Programme of Work	11,328
Expenditure at budget rate		12,175
	Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	(847)
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme		8,812
Field Programme		
	Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/Assistance to Member Countries	15,683
	Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	52,865
	TCP and SPFS delivery	2,801
Total Field Programme delivery		71,349
Total Expenditure		92,336

Programme Entity

2BA02 - The Role of Livestock in Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction
2BA03 - Support to the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources
2BS01 - Technical Support Services to Members and the Field Programme

25. The main focus was to support countries in increasing the contributions of their livestock sectors to economic growth and poverty reduction, through increasing livestock productivity (production efficiency). For instance, 26 country poultry sector profiles, along with 45 technical papers on different aspects of poultry production, have been prepared. Two major reports on biosecurity were issued. Four country case studies in dairying have been published along with a book on milk payments, while preparatory work was initiated for a major report on milk and human nutrition. As animal welfare is getting greater attention, following an expert consultation on the

subject, an interactive portal ‘Gateway to Animal Welfare’ was developed, and a series of practical guidelines prepared.

26. Work on a major manual on the design of small- to medium- scale abattoirs was initiated in 2009 (to be completed in 2010). Work was also initiated on a Feed Initiative, including an expert consultation and fostering effective dialogue among feed regulators and the feed industry. A major feed manual was prepared with the International Feed Industry Federation (IFIF). The development of Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS) was undertaken with several partners.

27. Following the adoption of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources, the State of the World’s Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Global Plan of Action were widely distributed in all official languages. Breeding strategies for sustainable management of animal genetic resources were endorsed by the CGRFA. Recognizing the important role of small-scale livestock keepers, particularly in developing countries, as custodians of most of the world’s animal genetic resources, a publication: ‘*Livestock Keepers – guardians of biodiversity*’ was issued. The Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS) continued to be developed as a user-friendly reporting and monitoring tool for countries (currently covering 13900 national breed populations) and with geo-referenced descriptions of breeds’ distributions and production environments to serve planning and future modelling. More than 50 countries were supported through nuclear techniques in the genetic characterization of poultry, pigs and small ruminants, and genetic improvement of dairy cattle. More than 20 regional capacity building workshops on technical and policy issues were held.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Capacity building	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
Information exchange and coordination	4	(2)	0	2	1	1	50%
Information products, systems, databases	17	(5)	0	12	12	0	71%
International Undertakings, Agreements	5	0	0	5	5	0	100%
Policy and legislative advice	9	(6)	0	3	3	0	33%
Technical advice to Members and field programme support	4	0	0	4	4	0	100%
Total	41	(13)	0	28	27	1	68%

Programme 2C: Diseases and pests of animals and plants

Regular Programme		(USD 000)
	Net Appropriation	30,859
	Actual Income	2,904
	Adjusted Programme of Work	33,763
Expenditure at budget rate		32,281
	Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	1,482
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme		24,149
Field Programme		
	Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/ Assistance to Member Countries	27,361
	Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	121,769
	TCP and SPFS delivery	9,855
Total Field Programme delivery		158,985
Total Expenditure		215,415

Programme Entity

2CA02 - Sustainable Intensification of Livestock Production Systems through Nuclear Techniques and Biotechnology

2CP01 - International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)

2CP02 - Reduction of risks associated with pesticide use in agriculture to protect human health and the environment

2CP04 - EMPRES Plants Control of Locusts and Other Transboundary Plant Pests

2CP05 - EMPRES-Livestock and Animal-Related Human Health Threats

2CP06 - Rotterdam Convention

2CS01 - Technical Support Services and Strategies for the Field Programme to protect livelihoods from pests and pesticides

28. Technical support was provided to 25 countries (essentially through extrabudgetary projects) for improved pesticides legislation and management. Significant progress was also made in reducing risks from obsolete pesticides in nine African countries, as well as Syria, Paraguay and Bolivia. This life-cycle approach to pesticide management included promoting ratification of the Rotterdam Convention, with the result that a further 10 countries ratified the Convention in 2008-09, bringing the total number of Parties to 131. The joint FAO/UNEP Secretariat provided direct technical assistance to more than 55 countries in the implementation of the Convention and advice on integrating the Convention into national programmes on pesticide management.

29. In 2008, a further pesticide was listed in Annex III of the Convention making a total of 40 chemicals subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure, while a further three have been recommended for listing. Technical specifications for 53 pesticide formulations were developed and Maximum Residue Limits for 68 pesticides were evaluated in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO). In addition, four new technical guidelines on aspects of the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides have been issued. IPM strategies were further supported in several regions.

30. The Secretariat to the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) convened two sessions of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, at which a total of 13 International Standards on Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) were adopted. The Secretariat worked closely with the Convention on Biodiversity, the Standards and Trade Development Facility and other partners to improve protection of plant biodiversity from pests and minimize the introduction of new invasive plant species. A total of 45 training sessions and workshops were convened, aimed at facilitating information exchange, strengthening phytosanitary capacity evaluation and pest risk analysis, as well as the review and implementation of ISPMs.

31. Requests from countries and partners to apply the sterile insect technique (SIT) for the control of different insect pests were met, including technical support to projects in Africa, Latin America and Asia. For instance, the Mexican Government announced the eradication of the invasive cactus moth (*Cactoblastis cactorum*) in the Mexican Caribbean and fruit fly pests were eradicated from two provinces in southern Peru, while two areas in Panama were officially declared medfly-free, opening up profitable export markets. A private sector sterile moth SIT company with a mass rearing facility was established in South Africa. Mutant breeding has been used to enhance crop productivity through the release of 41 mutant varieties of 13 crop species in more than 10 countries.

32. Following the principles of emergency prevention as an integral part of the Food Chain Crisis Management Framework (FCC), the plant protection component of EMPRES continued work on advocacy, early warning/detection, contingency planning and promoting environmentally sound control technologies. The experience gained on desert locust activities has been applied to other locust species, as well as an increasing number of other transboundary pests. The Desert Locust Information Service (DLIS) continued daily monitoring of environmental conditions and desert locust situations, providing early warning, forecasts, alerts and situation bulletins to countries. Numerous workshops, regional and national training courses were conducted on data management systems, advanced locust monitoring and reporting technologies and testing of new spray equipment. A noteworthy achievement was the establishment of autonomous Desert Locust Centres in 2009 in key countries (Chad, Niger, Mali and Mauritania). As a tangible outcome, the national authorities in Mauritania succeeded in responding rapidly and effectively to a locust outbreak in the autumn of 2009. Working in cooperation with the International Red Locust Control Organization for Central and Southern Africa (IRLCO-CSA), FAO also successfully responded to an upsurge of red locusts in Tanzania, Malawi and Mozambique in the period mid-2008 to early 2009.

33. A comprehensive analysis of control capacities for three economically important locust species in the countries of the Caucasus and Central Asia was completed, with the affected countries endorsing a Five-year Programme to improve national and regional locust management. The use of bio-pesticides in locust control also increased. Countries are encouraged to register and use bio-pesticides in ecological vulnerable areas and for preventive control.

34. Work on other transboundary plant pests related to wheat rust, as well as diseases of banana and cassava. In 2008, FAO launched the Wheat Rust Disease Global Programme in response to the emerging threat of new virulent races of wheat rust to which some 80 percent of global wheat cultivars are susceptible. Training was provided in wheat rust analysis and screening, as well as in the fast-track release and seed multiplication of resistant varieties. A Global Cereal Rust Monitoring System was initiated in April 2009, with countries sharing standardized field surveillance data. FAO worked closely with the Southern African Development Council, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, and Bioversity International to address the emergence and spread of two major diseases of banana in Africa. It supported survey and diagnosis training for these diseases in pilot countries and

completed two food security assessment and socio-economic studies on their impact and associated risks. Also in 2009, working with a range of partners, FAO developed a regional strategy for two of the main diseases of cassava in 15 countries of central, eastern and southern Africa.

35. In response to the armyworm and achaea outbreaks in Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Guinea and Ghana in early 2009, which raised concerns across the region about their potential impact on livelihoods, food security and human health, a subregional workshop was convened to address transboundary plant pest issues in West Africa in a more holistic and systematic manner. The workshop led to specific programme proposals for support by the international community.

36. Regarding livestock diseases, substantial extra budgetary support was obtained for addressing the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza crisis. A Global Strategy for Highly Pathogenic Influenza was developed, endorsed and co-published with the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). An FAO/OIE Joint Committee for Global Rinderpest Eradication was established to advise in anticipation of the global declaration of rinderpest freedom in mid-2011. A Progressive Control Pathway approach has been developed for Foot-and-Mouth Disease which can be extended to other diseases. Support also continued to programmes to control vector borne diseases, including trypanosomiasis (PAAT).

37. Technical support was provided to strengthen national veterinary services and animal health systems, including animal quarantine and import requirements, vaccine production, and reference laboratories, while the expansion of global Veterinary Public Health networks was sought. Early diagnosis/confirmation of new outbreaks of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) was supported with the development of the GLEWS platform to enhance disease intelligence, early warning and risk communication in partnership with OIE and WHO. Other significant activities were the monitoring of the livestock-wildlife interface and the establishment of the Crisis Management Centre in Rome. Socio-economic impact studies were undertaken for peste des petits ruminants (PPR) and highly pathogenic avian influenza, including advice on compensation strategies for countries affected, or at risk.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Capacity building	11	(2)	0	9	8	1	82%
Information exchange and coordination	11	(6)	0	5	5	0	45%
Information products, systems, databases	8	0	0	8	7	1	100%
International Undertakings, Agreements	5	(1)	0	4	3	1	80%
Other	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Policy and legislative advice	8	(2)	0	6	6	0	75%
Technical advice to Members and field programme support	30	(7)	0	23	22	1	77%
Total	74	(18)	0	56	52	4	76%

Programme 2D: Nutrition and consumer protection

Regular Programme		(USD 000)
	Net Appropriation	26,557
	Actual Income	1,996
	Adjusted Programme of Work	28,553
Expenditure at budget rate		26,167
	Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	2,386
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme		1,488
Field Programme		
	Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/Assistance to Member Countries	9,705
	Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	4,960
	TCP and SPFS delivery	3,501
Total Field Programme delivery		18,166
Total Expenditure		45,821

Programme Entity

2DA05 - Household Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods
2DA06 - Food and Nutrition Education and Consumer Awareness
2DP01 - Improving Food and Environmental Safety through Nuclear Techniques
2DP02 - Nutrient Requirements and Dietary Assessment in a Transforming Food Economy
2DP03 - Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme (Codex Alimentarius)
2DP04 - Food Quality and Safety throughout the Food Chain for Consumer Protection
2DP05 - Provision of Scientific Advice on Food Safety
2DS01 - Technical Support Services to Members and the Field Programme

38. The Cross-cutting Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition highlighted the links between agriculture, health and the environment. FAO advocated the food chain approach to look at food quality and safety, as well as nutritional aspects, ensuring that crop and animal production effectively take into account the nutritional needs of the populations, while promoting sustainable diets. Publications and technical papers were prepared on the impact of climate change and bioenergy on nutrition and the role that the agriculture and food sectors play in closing the nutrition gap, improving dietary diversity and enhancing nutritional status.

39. Other outputs included guidelines and enquiry tools for strengthening national capacities for improved food security and nutrition (e.g. dealing with “fortification of food: role and position of FAO”; four documents to serve incorporating food security, nutrition and livelihood objectives into development assistance frameworks and community action processes). Food-based approaches for diversifying diets and combating micronutrient deficiencies were actively promoted. Preparatory work took place towards the establishment of a High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) as part of the reform of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and the operation of EMPRES-Food Chain, with its three components (animal health, plant health and food safety).

40. Simple and standardized tools for dietary assessment, including the household food insecurity access scale and the dietary diversity questionnaire that look at both dietary quantity and quality, are gaining wider acceptance and have been integrated in many surveys and projects, while support was provided to countries and local and national institutions for using them. With regards to key partnerships, FAO took part in: the revival of the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN), an important inter-agency coordination mechanism regarding nutrition policies, programmes and tools; the joint FAO/WHO/WFP/UNICEF initiative on Renewed Effort against Child Hunger (REACH), and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Global Nutrition Cluster on nutrition in emergencies.

41. Direct technical assistance in nutrition education, communication and garden-based learning projects and initiatives was provided to nearly 30 countries. Print and Web-based education and technical materials and guidelines were disseminated (including through the “*Feeding Minds Fighting Hunger*” Web site) to increase awareness about the importance of healthy diets and to strengthen national food and nutrition education strategies and programmes. Publications included: “*Educating Consumers to Cope with High Food Prices*”; “*Innovations in Food Labelling*”; the “*Family Nutrition Guide*”; the “*School Garden Teaching Toolkit*”, which accompanies the popular FAO manual “*Setting Up and Running a School Garden*”.

42. A 12-module distance learning course on food composition was developed and tested and is now widely used, while national and regional food composition databases were updated. An expert consultation on fats and fatty acids in human nutrition was conducted in collaboration with WHO, and scientific advice on nutrition was provided to Codex Committees and individual countries or regions.

43. The Codex Alimentarius Commission adopted 73 new or revised Codex standards or related texts, including those related to codes of hygienic practices, guidelines for food safety assessment and assurance programmes, as well as a number of maximum limits for food additives and contaminants and maximum residue limits for pesticides and veterinary drugs. Risk-analysis policies were developed for subsidiary bodies dealing with food safety. New areas of work included the control of viruses in food and risk analysis of food-borne antimicrobial resistance. The Commission agreed on a number of recommendations to improve the participation of developing countries, especially as regards capacity building and the Codex Trust Fund.

44. Technical reports were released, including those of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA), on microbiological risk assessment (JEMRA), on the potential food safety implications of the use of nanotechnologies, and the assessment of benefits and risks of the use of “active chlorine” in food processing, leading to standards, guidelines and recommendations for improving food control programmes. Funds made available by the Global Initiative for Food-related Scientific Advice (GIFSA) facilitated the collection and analysis of national and regional scientific data.

45. As regards food safety and control, FAO provided technical assistance to over 75 countries in respect of food control regulations and management, including regulatory policy development, risk assessment and good hygienic practice by food operators at all stages of the food chain, complemented by training at sub-regional, regional and international food safety events. This led to much strengthened systems of food inspection and food laboratories and increased use of the risk analysis framework in support of national food safety decision-making. A range of food safety training tools, manuals and publications were issued covering: food safety risk analysis, GM food safety assessment, risk-based food inspection, risk-based fish inspection, and food quality linked to geographical origin. Work on related tools included: food safety emergency response guidelines, a toolkit for practical

training in food risk analysis and food sampling, a manual on imported food control, and updated training materials on food safety management for small-scale businesses.

46. With respect to the use of nuclear techniques, achievements included: the adoption of eight irradiation phytosanitary treatments for inclusion under the IPPC standards; continued development of additional treatments under the coordinated research project on generic irradiation doses for quarantine treatments; participation in revisions to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Basic Safety Standards. It may be noted that more than 90 countries have been assisted to increase their capability to apply quality controlled analytical techniques to monitor and control chemical residues in food and the environment, thereby helping to protect consumer health and meet food safety requirements to facilitate international trade. Also, more than 16 countries worked with the Joint FAO/IAEA Division on the feasibility of post-harvest irradiation for phytosanitary purposes.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Capacity building	14	0	0	14	14	0	100%
Information exchange and coordination	9	0	0	9	9	0	100%
Information products, systems, databases	5	0	0	5	5	0	100%
International Undertakings, Agreements	7	0	0	7	7	0	100%
Policy and legislative advice	6	(1)	0	5	5	0	83%
Technical advice to Members and field programme support	22	(1)	0	21	21	0	95%
Total	63	(2)	0	61	61	0	97%

Programme 2E: Forestry information, statistics, economics, and policy

Regular Programme	(USD 000)
Net Appropriation	12,564
Actual Income	486
Adjusted Programme of Work	13,050
Expenditure at budget rate	12,767
Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	283
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme	11,235
Field Programme	
Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/ Assistance to Member Countries	12,153
Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	0
TCP and SPFS delivery	1,640
Total Field Programme delivery	13,793
Total Expenditure	37,795

Programme Entity

2EP03 - Forestry Knowledge and Communication Centre

2EP04 - Global Socio-economic analysis and forest sector studies

2EP05 - Strengthening Policy, Institutional and Participatory Capacities for Forest Management and Conservation

2EP06 - Support to COFO, Global and Regional Forestry Processes

2ES01 - Technical Support Services to Members and the Field Programme

47. Information services related to forestry were provided to more than 72,000 users in 122 countries (either through the Web site or FAO Forestry Information Centre). UNASYLVA and other publications were also widely disseminated.

48. Three major forestry outlook studies were completed. The first one - issued in 2008 - was in effect a revision to earlier global market projections for forest products. These projections cover every country and forest product category for the period 2010 – 2030. They were summarised in the 2009 SOFO (State of the World's Forests) report and were also used for the Asia-Pacific Forestry Sector Outlook Study, which was initiated in the previous biennium and completed in 2009. As per established practice, this latter study addressed a broad range of forest-related developments in the region, with emphasis on how policies could respond to important emerging issues. The study built on active cooperation with countries, including national and regional workshops, and each country preparing a national outlook report. The third major study was an assessment, in collaboration with the World Bank, of bioenergy developments and their impact on forests and the environment, including risks and opportunities. The main findings were presented at the "Forests and Energy Forum" during the World Forestry Congress.

49. FAO took advantage of growing opportunities for GEF funding of sustainable forest management activities. As regards socio-economic aspects, a number of GEF projects were formulated

in Africa, Latin America, the Near East and the Pacific, with emphasis on sustainable forest management for biodiversity protection and livelihood improvement.

50. Through the National Forest Programme Facility, support was provided to over 75 countries in strengthening *national forest programmes* (NFPs). Continued emphasis was placed on the participation of non-state stakeholders in the NFP process, forest policy development and financing mechanisms for NFPs, also involving capacity building and practical guidance on policy formulation. Countries in Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific received support to address problems related for instance to illegal logging and associated illegal trade. Lessons learned from these activities have been valuable in the context of countries' efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (the REDD process, cf. the main PIR document). Small and medium forest enterprises (SFMEs) in over 20 countries also received assistance, as these enterprises are becoming better connected to service providers and markets, contributing to sustainability. At the same time, it is increasingly recognized that secure and diversified forest tenure systems are an important precondition for the participation of local people in forest management, especially for the rural poor.

51. The 19th session of the Committee on Forestry (COFO) in 2009 featured the first World Forest Week, highlighting institutional cooperation in the context of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF). The CPF is a voluntary arrangement among 14 international organizations and secretariats with substantial programmes on forests, aiming at promoting conservation and sustainable management and long-term political commitment to this end. FAO played its due role in elaborating the CPF's "Strategic Framework for Forests and Climate Change", i.e. a coherent approach for using forests in climate change mitigation and adaptation, which led to intense discussions at the COFO session. The Africa Forestry & Wildlife Commission and Near East Forestry Commission sessions were co-located to facilitate exchange of experiences across the two regions, especially with respect to the management of forest habitats for wildlife and forage for domestic livestock. This allowed wildlife and range experts to meet directly with their forest counterparts to improve cross-sectoral communication and understanding. With over 700 participants, the Asia Pacific Forestry Commission achieved the highest attendance ever, within the context of the first Asia Pacific Forest Week.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Capacity building	5	0	0	5	5	0	100%
Information exchange and coordination	17	0	0	17	17	0	100%
Information products, systems, databases	6	0	0	6	6	0	100%
International Undertakings, Agreements	6	0	0	6	6	0	100%
Policy and legislative advice	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Technical advice to Members and field programme support	5	0	0	5	5	0	100%
Total	40	0	0	40	40	0	100%

Programme 2F: Forest management, conservation and rehabilitation

Regular Programme	(USD 000)
Net Appropriation	10,234
Actual Income	516
Adjusted Programme of Work	10,750
Expenditure at budget rate	10,378
Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	372
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme	6,616
Field Programme	
Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/ Assistance to Member Countries	12,178
Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	4,614
TCP and SPFS delivery	3,457
Total Field Programme delivery	20,249
Total Expenditure	37,243

Programme Entity

2FA06 - Forest Fire Management and Forest Health
2FA07 - Conservation and Rehabilitation of forests and woodlands ecosystems
2FP02 - Sustainable Management of forests, woodlands and trees outside of forests
2FS01 - Technical Support Services to Members and the Field Programme

52. As part of the strategy to enhance international cooperation in fire management, the secretariat to the *Fire Management Actions Alliance* was established. It supports implementation of the principles and strategic actions of the Fire Management Voluntary Guidelines, and sharing of experiences between members. Regional workshops on the Voluntary Guidelines were conducted in the Caribbean and Asian regions. A Legislative Study was published: “*Forests Fires and the Law: a guide for national drafters based on the Fire Management Voluntary Guidelines*”. In cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland, the “*Wildland Fire Management Handbook for Trainers*” was issued to assist with community-based fire management. FAO co-hosted the international conference on “Adaptation of Forests and Forest Management to Changing Climate with Emphasis on Forest Health: A Review of Science, Policies and Practices”. A “Global Review of Forest Pests and Diseases” was also published and widely disseminated. On-line databases on invasive species and forest health were developed. Technical support was provided *via* fire management and forest health projects in all regions and to international fora and regional networks in wildland fires and invasive species. Special sessions and side events were also held at the World Forestry Congress dealing with fire management, forest health and invasive species.

53. The role of forests in mitigating *climate change* impacts was highlighted in connection with several events as well as training activities, while work was initiated on guidelines for streamlining climate change considerations into national forest programmes. Regional analyses of climate change impacts were carried out for the Near East and Asia regions, as well as three case studies on the potential of wood fuels for climate change mitigation. Technical inputs were also ensured to UNFCCC meetings/negotiations, mainly in relation to REDD. As for forests biodiversity, the preparation of the first report of the State of the World’s Forest Genetic Resources (SOW-FGR) was initiated, including regional and sub-regional workshops conducted in 2009 (cf. main PIR document).

Expert meetings and workshops were held on a number of important topics, such as agro-forestry, urban and peri-urban forestry, watershed management and forest hydrology, arid zone forestry and wildlife and protected area management. These also led to publications such as: the guidelines for good forestry and range practices in arid and semi-arid zones of the Near East, guidelines for sustainable forest management in Sub-Saharan Africa, sustainable forest management and influences on water resources- coordinating policies on forests and water. Support to field projects included: the GEF/Fouta Djallon Highlands project, the Acacia Operation - Support to Food Security, Poverty Alleviation and Soil Degradation Control in the Gums and Resins Producer Countries, sustainable mountain development projects, and projects dealing with agroforestry systems for food security.

54. Other publications under this programme included: “*Wood from Planted Forests: A Global Outlook 2005-2020*” and the FAO-CABI commercial book “*Planted Forests: Uses, Impacts and Sustainability*”. The 23rd Session of the International Poplar Commission and 44th Executive Committee Meeting were held in Beijing, while a pre-Session conference on Poplar Utilization was organized in Nanjing, China. Extensive pre- and post-session study tours were conducted in the North Region (Inner Mongolia), Jiangsu and Hennan Provinces covering the wide contributions of poplars and willows to production, protection, conservation and recreation in China. Regional and national workshops were held in Asia and Latin America to develop individual country action programmes for implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Responsible Management of Planted Forests. An expert consultation on National Forest Monitoring and Assessment (NFMA): Responding to evolving needs was conducted and advisory panel established to guide NFMA programmes. Technical support was provided to the UN-REDD programme to prepare national joint programme documents in nine pilot countries (cf. main PIR document). In the context of the substantial four-year FAO-Finnish Partnership Programme, work was initiated in five pilot countries in connection with Sustainable Forest Management. Support continued to the steering committees of the Global Partnership for Forest Landscape Restoration and the International Model Forests Network. Special sessions and side events were hosted at the World Forestry Congress in relation to planted forests, UN-REDD and NFMA.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Capacity building	8	0	0	8	7	1	100%
Information exchange and coordination	15	(1)	0	14	14	0	93%
Information products, systems, databases	6	0	0	6	5	1	100%
International Undertakings, Agreements	6	(1)	0	5	5	0	83%
Policy and legislative advice	3	0	0	3	2	1	100%
Technical advice to Members and field programme support	21	(2)	0	19	16	3	90%
Total	59	(4)	0	55	49	6	93%

Programme 2G: Forest products and industry

Regular Programme		(USD 000)
	Net Appropriation	10,412
	Actual Income	324
	Adjusted Programme of Work	10,736
Expenditure at budget rate		10,559
	Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	177
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme		2,758
Field Programme		
	Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/Assistance to Member Countries	296
	Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	362
	TCP and SPFS delivery	400
Total Field Programme delivery		1,058
Total Expenditure		14,375

Programme Entity

2GA01 - Strengthening the Contribution of Forest Industries to Rural Development

2GP01 - Best practices in forest products harvesting, utilization and appropriate industry development

2GP02 - Assessment, monitoring and reporting on forest resources products and institutions

2GS01 - Technical Support Services to Members and the Field Programme

55. An example of composite assistance in forestry development was Project TCP/RWA/3103 “*Rationalisation de la filière bois-énergie*” in Rwanda, which supported use of more efficient stoves and charcoal-making techniques and the production/distribution of selected tree species for agro-forestry development. In order to strengthen national capacities in policy formulation, the project established a knowledge base on wood energy supply and demand through the Woodfuel Integrated Supply/Demand Overview Mapping (WISDOM) methodology. WISDOM displays local supply/demand balance scenarios according to current conditions and possible policy options aiming at reducing demand and increasing biomass production.

56. Programme 2G also gave attention to a relatively neglected dimension of sustainable forest management, i.e. the forest-related workforce. Increasingly forest operations, notably harvesting, are carried out by contractors, who are often small or very small enterprises, facing major challenges of occupational safety and health and economic viability, without a strong structure of cooperation and mutual support. A team of specialists was set up under the integrated programme of the UNECE Timber Committee and the FAO European Forestry Commission to address these issues. It developed a Guide to Good Practice in Contract Labour in Forestry. While based primarily on European and North American conditions, many of its suggestions are applicable elsewhere. The first edition was issued in December 2008 and disseminated to experts, including through the European Network of Forest Entrepreneurs (ENFE).

57. The Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010 (FRA 2010) process was officially launched during a meeting held in Rome in March 2008. As a complement to the country reporting process a

global remote sensing survey was launched in 2008, funded through extra-budgetary resources and implemented in close collaboration with several partner organizations (cf. full description of FRA in the printed PIR document).

58. The *Forest Products Yearbooks 2006* and *2007* were issued, as well as the *Pulp and Paper Capacity Surveys 2007-2012* and *2008-2013*. Seventy-five country profiles on forest laws, policies and institutions were made available for consultation on line. A publication on *Vital Forest Graphics* and the education material *Natural Inquirer* were also widely disseminated.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Capacity building	6	0	0	6	6	0	100%
Information exchange and coordination	4	0	0	4	4	0	100%
Information products, systems, databases	14	0	0	14	14	0	100%
Technical advice to Members and field programme support	10	0	0	10	10	0	100%
Total	34	0	0	34	34	0	100%

Programme 2H: Fisheries and aquaculture information, statistics, economics, and policy

Regular Programme	(USD 000)
Net Appropriation	21,604
Actual Income	741
Adjusted Programme of Work	22,345
Expenditure at budget rate	23,152
Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	(807)
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme	18,507
Field Programme	
Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/ Assistance to Member Countries	6,270
Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	0
TCP and SPFS delivery	1,499
Total Field Programme delivery	7,769
Total Expenditure	49,428

Programme Entity

2HA01 - Support to the Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries (Strategy-STF) through FIRMS and other FIGIS Partnerships

2HA02 - Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (Including Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture) and Related Instruments

2HP01 - Provision of Fisheries Information and Statistics

2HP04 - Global socioeconomic analysis of fisheries and aquaculture and of their contribution to food security, poverty alleviation and economic growth

2HS02 - Promotion and Strengthening of Regional Fisheries and Aquaculture Bodies and Arrangements

2HS03 - Technical Support Services to Members and the Field Programme

2HS04 - Support to COFI and associated Meetings

59. This programme aimed at spearheading the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF), including inland fisheries and aquaculture. Main focus was put on: the social and economic aspects of capture fisheries and aquaculture, appropriate policies and management strategies for the sector and strengthening of governance in fisheries. In addition to reviews and analysis on specific policy issues and capacity building, strengthening of Regional Fishery Bodies (RFBs) was pursued, including the establishment of the new Central Asian and Caucasus Fisheries and Aquaculture Commission, established by the FAO Council at its 37th session in 2009.

60. Programme 2H also has a strong component of processing and dissemination of *information and statistics*, including the biennial *State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture* (SOFIA), which was issued in 2008. The traditional volumes of the Yearbook of Fishery Statistics comprising capture production, aquaculture production and fishery commodities were replaced with a single Yearbook of Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics containing summary tables and a CD ROM, with all detailed statistics and related information for capture fisheries, aquaculture, commodities and fish consumption based on food balance sheets. Progress was also made in the long process of improving fishing fleet statistics, and in terms of a new version of the highly-regarded FishStat dissemination database software. FAO pursued capacity development of national institutions responsible for statistics collection and

processing under the *FishCode* project, which supports implementation of the FAO Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries. Six regional and two sub-regional workshops were held to analyse data collection systems and how they could be improved, as well as for training. Further development of the FIGIS framework and the Fishery Resources Monitoring System (FIRMS) took place in the biennium. FIRMS Partners (most of which are regional fishery bodies) agreed to extend as appropriate the FIRMS system to the national level. A corporate-level, EC-funded project called D4Science made a very promising start in developing new ways of assembling information over the Internet. The Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts (ASFA) partnership continued to expand, enriching the content of this bibliographic database by 200,000 new records.

61. A landmark event was the approval on 22 November 2009 by the FAO Conference of the “*Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing*” as an Article XIV instrument under the FAO Constitution. Immediately following its approval, the Agreement opened for signature and will remain open for one year. It will enter into force 30 days after the date of the deposit of the twenty-fifth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Depositary, the Director-General of FAO. The Agreement is to be applied widely and effectively by the Parties, in their capacities as Port States, for vessels not entitled to fly their flags. It will apply to these vessels when seeking entry to parties’ ports or while they are in port. Certain artisanal fishing and container vessels will be exempt (c.f. full description of the process in the main PIR document).

62. Another seminal activity was the “Global Conference on Small-Scale Fisheries - Securing sustainable small-scale fisheries: bringing together responsible fisheries and social development” was held in Bangkok, Thailand, in October 2008 (cf. full description in the printed PIR document).

63. As regards *climate change and fisheries*, an expert workshop was organized in April 2008 in the context of preparations for the High-Level Conference on World Food Security and the Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy (held at FAO headquarters in June 2008). The workshop addressed key issues of climate change in relation to fisheries and aquaculture - from physical changes, their impacts on aquatic resources and ecosystems, to how to adapt to these changes. Building on this, the 28th Session of COFI, in March 2009, reiterated the importance of climate change and its impacts on fisheries and aquaculture and the need to ensure due resilience of the sector. Other initiatives included the development of the Global Partnership on Climate, Fisheries and Aquaculture (PaCFA) (http://www.climatefish.org/index_en.htm), comprising 20 international organizations and sector bodies sharing a common concern for climate change interactions with global waters and living resources and their social and economic consequences. This partnership was particularly useful in connection with the 2009 UNFCCC meetings, including the meeting of COP15 in Copenhagen (with FAO and PaCFA being organizing members of the first UNFCCC Ocean’s Day, held during COP15).

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Delivered Percent Delivered
Capacity building	7	(1)	0	6	6	0	86%
Information exchange and coordination	23	(3)	0	20	16	4	87%
Information products, systems, databases	39	(14)	0	25	19	6	64%
International Undertakings, Agreements	13	(2)	0	11	11	0	85%

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Delivered Percent Delivered
Policy and legislative advice	4	0	0	4	4	0	100%
Technical advice to Members and field programme support	10	(2)	0	8	8	0	80%
Total	96	(22)	0	74	64	10	77%

Programme 2I: Fisheries and aquaculture management and conservation

Regular Programme	(USD 000)
Net Appropriation	15,403
Actual Income	776
Adjusted Programme of Work	16,179
Expenditure at budget rate	17,130
Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	(951)
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme	7,812
Field Programme	
Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/Assistance to Member Countries	10,501
Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	3,576
TCP and SPFS delivery	2,747
Total Field Programme delivery	16,824
Total Expenditure	41,766

Programme Entity

2IP01 - Monitoring, Management and Conservation of Fishery Resources
2IP02 - Monitoring, Management and Conservation of Resources for Aquaculture Development
2IS01 - Technical Support Services to Members and the Field Programme in the area of Fishery Resources
2IS02 - Technical Support Services to Members and the Field Programme in the area of Aquaculture

64. FAO continued to respond to important requirements for guides and other tools to assist in identification of fishery resources at both global and regional levels. During the biennium, species identification cards were produced for sharks and rays of the Mediterranean and Black Sea and pocket guides for commercially important coastal fishes of Kenya and Tanzania. In addition, volume 2 of the Cephalopods of the World Catalogue (a volume of about 600 pages) was prepared for publication in 2010. The information on tuna from the FAO Web site was significantly updated and re-structured.

65. FAO also continued to promote the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF), seeking improvements in methodologies and indicators, together with extensive field activities to strengthen national capacities for implementation of EAF. Work was initiated on a comprehensive 'EAF Toolbox'. Technical guidelines on rehabilitation of inland waters for fisheries were issued, as well as guidelines on best practices in ecosystem modelling. Programme 2I also contributed to the adoption in 2008 of the International Guidelines for the management of deep-sea fisheries in the high seas, and supported various implementation activities.

66. As an established activity, updates on the status of global marine and inland resources were reflected in SOFIA 2008. The state of the world highly migratory, straddling and other high seas fishery resources and associated species was also updated from the previous assessment undertaken in 2006. In addition, with a view to improving the knowledge of the state of marine resources in South and Southeast Asia, two workshops were held in the region.

67. As regards stock assessment and fisheries management, support was provided to the countries of West Africa (in the CECAF area) through a series of workshops. A TCP project assisted the countries of the Caspian Sea to review and update their approaches to stock assessment and fisheries management. With commencement in late 2009 of the EastMed project, covering the countries of the eastern Mediterranean, a suite of projects is being implemented in the whole Mediterranean, supporting coastal countries and the GFCM in building capacity for stock assessment and fisheries management within an ecosystem approach. In collaboration with partners, several ecosystem surveys were carried out for the waters off Africa.

68. Taxon-specific guidance was provided through publications on monitoring and managing queen conch fisheries and management of sea cucumber fisheries. For tuna and tuna-like species, several global reviews and specific technical papers and reports were prepared to facilitate better management and utilization (some of multi-disciplinary nature and some resulting from technical meetings organized by FAO). Technical assistance was provided to tuna-related Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), particularly the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), and interested countries.

69. Responding to concerns about the enormous anthropocentric pressures from outside the fisheries sector impacting directly and indirectly on fishery resources in the Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin, a workshop was organized to facilitate basin-wide collaboration to improve food security and realize the full potential of inland capture fisheries resources. A TCP project in Poland on “Reopening of migration routes for fish” and one in Turkey for sturgeon restoration were supported. Assistance was provided to the Kyrgyz Government for the development of a Fisheries and Aquaculture Management Strategy. Furthermore, the development of a comprehensive inland fisheries strategy for Africa was initiated.

70. At the request of COFI, the minimum requirements in the 2005 Guidelines for the Ecolabelling of Fish and Fishery Products from Marine Capture Fisheries were expanded, building on an Expert Consultation in March 2008, which also formulated recommendations for equivalent guidelines on inland fisheries due to be finalized in the 2010/2011 biennium. The FAO Expert Advisory Panel met in December 2009 to review six proposals to the CITES Conference of the Parties 15 (held in March 2010) to list commercially exploited aquatic species on CITES Appendices.

71. As regards *aquaculture*, regional networks in three continents received continued support, i.e. NACEE: Network of Aquaculture Centres in Central-Eastern Europe; RAA: Aquaculture Network of the Americas; and ANAF: Aquaculture Network for Africa. Working with NEPAD and other regional bodies, a Special Programme for Aquaculture Development in Africa (known as SPADA) was launched. With financial support from the Governments of Spain, Japan and Germany, projects are being formulated and implemented on small and medium enterprises and improving small farmers’ income through aquaculture in Africa.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Capacity building	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Information exchange and coordination	5	0	0	5	5	0	100%
Information products, systems, databases	18	(2)	0	16	16	0	89%
International Undertakings, Agreements	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
Policy and legislative advice	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
Technical advice to Members and field programme support	36	(4)	0	32	32	0	89%
Total	64	(6)	0	58	58	0	91%

Programme 2J: Fisheries and aquaculture products and industry

Regular Programme	(USD 000)
Net Appropriation	9,938
Actual Income	140
Adjusted Programme of Work	10,078
Expenditure at budget rate	10,304
Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	(226)
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme	196
Field Programme	
Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/Assistance to Member Countries	4,632
Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	17,939
TCP and SPFS delivery	1,394
Total Field Programme delivery	23,965
Total Expenditure	34,465

Programme Entity

2JA02 - Implementation of MCS
2JA03 - Capacity Building for Aquaculture and Small-Scale Fisheries Development
2JP01 - Utilization, safety and quality of fishery products
2JP02 - Fish trade and marketing
2JP03 - Improving the safety of fishing operations
2JS01 - Technical Support Services to Members and the Field Programme

72. The development of a *Global Record of Fishing Vessels* continued to be an important component of the global programme dedicated to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. In this regard, many countries need assistance in strengthening domestic registries.

73. In relation to emergency work, FAO addressed the technical details of replacement of fishing gear which is a complex issue due to the wide variety of standards in use. Another important consideration when replacing lost gear is to ensure that the new equipment does not contribute to overfishing. An electronic tool was developed to assist field staff in emergency projects in formulating the technical details to internationally-recognized standards and expediting purchase, hence reducing the time needed for fisher communities to restart their livelihoods.

74. The global *safety at sea* project for small-scale fisheries in developing countries was launched in December 2006 with support from multiple donors and has been implemented in close cooperation with regional fisheries bodies in West Africa and South Asia. It led to a worldwide cooperative network on safety at sea activities and developed further proposals for new safety for fishermen projects. In West Africa it developed accidents at sea reporting systems. In South Asia, besides such reporting systems, it prepared guidelines on the safety of small fishing boats and trained boatbuilders.

75. As regards *fish utilization and trade*, countries benefited from technical assistance, training, and exchange of information and knowledge on various fish utilization, safety and quality issues. Likewise, the relevant Codex committees received scientific advice and technical support to advance standards and codes of practice impacting international fish trade and post harvest practices. Consistent support to exporting developing countries enabled them to meet technical and sanitary requirements of major fish and seafood markets, including those of retailers and industry. The provision of marketing and trade information, and capacity building in countries to improve market access and guidance on the main trade issues continued, in collaboration with the FISH INFONetwork and other organizations (OECD, WTO). FAO monitored the increasing role of retailers and food services and the development of market instruments and certification to improve fisheries management and resources sustainability, to combat IUU and to reduce the negative environmental impact of fisheries and aquaculture. The implications were reported to the eleventh session of the COFI Subcommittee on fish trade. Support to the WTO negotiations on fisheries subsidies also continued.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Capacity building	17	(1)	0	16	14	2	94%
Information exchange and coordination	9	(2)	0	7	7	0	78%
Information products, systems, databases	6	(1)	0	5	5	0	83%
International Undertakings, Agreements	3	(1)	0	2	2	0	67%
Other	1	(1)	0	0	0	0	0%
Technical advice to Members and field programme support	18	0	0	18	18	0	100%
Total	54	(6)	0	48	46	2	89%

Programme 2K: Sustainable natural resources management

Regular Programme		(USD 000)
	Net Appropriation	39,006
	Actual Income	2,752
	Adjusted Programme of Work	41,758
Expenditure at budget rate		42,765
	Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	(1,007)
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme		16,076
Field Programme		
	Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/ Assistance to Member Countries	72,940
	Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	35,590
	TCP and SPFS delivery	4,555
Total Field Programme delivery		113,085
Total Expenditure		171,926

Programme Entity

2KA01 - Agricultural Water Use Efficiency, Quality and Conservation
2KA05 - Land Tenure, Agrarian Reform and Access to Natural Resources
2KA06 - Integrated Land, Water and Production Systems Policies, Planning and Management
2KA07 - Forests and Water
2KA09 - Impact of Fishing on the Environment
2KP01 - Secretariat of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA)
2KP02 - Land and Water Knowledge Management, Information Systems, Databases and Statistics
2KP04 - Economics of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
2KP06 - Bioenergy
2KP07 - Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation
2KP08 - Environmental Management, Geospatial Analysis, and Fragile Ecosystems
2KP09 - Livestock and Natural Resources Management
2KS01 - Technical Support Services to Members and the Field Programme

76. In the area of *Land Tenure, Agrarian Reform and Access to Natural Resources*, work was initiated on Voluntary Guidelines to set out principles and internationally accepted practices for responsible governance of tenure aspects and other natural resources. Consultative meetings were held to identify issues to be considered in drafting the Guidelines. Trust fund support was obtained to organize additional regional and civil society consultations and to further drafting during 2010-11. The large-scale acquisition by investor countries of land in other countries for biofuel and food production gained international prominence during the biennium. FAO, together with IFAD, World Bank and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), addressed the implications of such investments on access to land by rural people and their livelihoods in concerned countries. Guidelines were issued in relation to public schemes for acquisition of land and compensation, in collaboration with the World Bank, UN-HABITAT, and the International Federation of Surveyors. FAO and UN-HABITAT, as part of the Natural Disasters Initiative under the Inter-Agency Standing Committee for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance, compiled a set of national briefs and case studies to raise awareness of the need to address land tenure when responding to natural disasters.

Guidelines were prepared on participatory land delimitation. A framework was developed (and extra-budgetary resources obtained) for the application of open source software in the maintenance of cadastre and registration systems in developing countries. Land tenure and land administration continued to be a major area of collaboration with the World Bank and other financing partners, and technical assistance was provided to a large number of countries.

77. FAO pursued its systematic approach to assist global collaborative efforts for the conservation and sustainable utilization of all components of biological diversity, including plant, animal, fish, forest, microbial and invertebrate genetic resources relevant to food and agriculture. The CGRFA, at its 13th Regular Session, implemented all outputs and milestones foreseen in its Multi-Year Programme of Work. The Commission considered in detail the on-going negotiations on access and benefit-sharing and prepared the ground for FAO Conference Resolution 18/2009 on “Policies and arrangements for access and benefit-sharing for genetic resources for food and agriculture”. Finally, the Commission established another intergovernmental technical working group to deal with forest genetic resources, complementing the existing ones on plant and animal genetic resources. This group will help particularly with the preparation of the first ever report on *The State of the World’s Forest Genetic Resources*.

78. In the area of “Agricultural Water Use Efficiency, Quality and Conservation”, AquaCrop, the FAO model to simulate yield response to water of all major herbaceous crops was released. It is suited to address conditions where water is a key limiting factor to crop production or for making yield predictions under variable climate change scenarios. The guidelines on: “*Modernizing Irrigation Management – Mapping System and Services for Canal Operation Technique (MASSCOTE)*” are to complement AquaCrop, addressing “*Pressurized Irrigation Systems*”, as well as “*Multiple Use of Water*” situations. This tool has been adopted by several provinces in China and some states of India for appraisal purposes in the framework of investment plans for irrigation modernization, while the World Bank has been promoting its use in other countries in Asia. Furthermore, guidelines on: “*Planning and Design of Land Drainage Systems*” and “*Safe use of Waste Water in Agriculture*” were prepared in partnership with WHO. These tools or products will require follow-up and capacity building to ensure wide adoption and use by various stakeholders.

79. During 2008-09, an integrated and multi-stakeholder approach to the development and sustainable management of land and water resources was promoted, taking account of the demands of expanding rural and urban populations on land and water resources. Special emphasis was given to the management of fragile ecosystems, including wetlands, and to methods for soil moisture conservation and increased resilience to climate variability in rainfed agriculture with focus on drought mitigation. Aquifer recharge, and the impact of climate change on land and water resources, were further investigated. FAO continued to host the LADA programme (Land Degradation Assessments in Drylands) funded by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), which produced land evaluation and planning guidance, and supported work on the World Conservation catalogue (WOCAT), a database of best practices in soil and water conservation. In addition, the feasibility of national-level strategies for payment for environmental services in land and water management was assessed. In 2009, preparatory work began on the *State of the World report on Land and Water (SOLAW)*, in collaboration with leading institutions in the fields of land and water resources.

80. In 2008, the Harmonized World Soil Database was launched (in collaboration with four major partners: European Union (EU), International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) and Chinese Academy). This is an improved version of the long-standing FAO/UNESCO digital soil map of the world. Significant

progress was also made in the update of the Global Agro-ecological Zones study. The global sub-national land use database (Agro-Maps) was expanded and a Global Land Use System map established on-line. Water Report 34: "Irrigation in the Middle East Region in Figures: AQUASTAT Survey 2008" was issued. Inputs were provided to: "The resources outlook to 2050", prepared for the FAO World Summit on Food Security held in 2009, the UN-Water's World Water Development Report 3, the session on data information and integration of World Water Forum 5, and the preparation of the International Recommendations for Water Statistics (IRWS). In collaboration with the Center for Arab Women Training and Research (CAWTAR), pilot studies were undertaken in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, to improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of gender disaggregated data. Capacity building for water monitoring and water statistics took place within the framework of the World Census on Agriculture 2010.

81. Over the biennium, the Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS) has pursued advocacy for improvements in quality and coverage of systematic Earth observations, actively supporting the GEO/GEOSS process. GTOS supported FAO's programmes dealing with natural resources through land cover monitoring, fire monitoring and other related information products. The Global Land Cover Network (GLCN) focused on the application of standards and harmonized land cover classification systems and databases.

82. Livestock-related activities under this programme contributed to three significant publications on livestock sector analysis, policies and the environment: the *2009 State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA)* entitled "*Livestock in the balance*", and two volumes of the "*Livestock in Changing Landscape – Drivers, Consequences and Responses*" and "*Livestock in Changing Landscape – Experiences and Regional Perspectives*". A technical report on GHG emissions in the dairy sector is to contribute to a larger forthcoming publication on possible options to develop a low GHG emission livestock sector. Parallel to this analytical work, pilot projects have been supported to gain direct knowledge about public goods issues in the livestock sector, to test novel improvement options, and to address climate change mitigation.

83. With regards to bioenergy, work included: technical documents for the 2008 "High-Level Conference on Food Security: Global Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy", and the FAO-PISCES/DFID study on: "Small-scale bioenergy initiatives: Brief description and preliminary lessons on livelihood impacts from case studies in Asia, Africa and Latin America". A Technical Consultation was held on: "How to design, implement and replicate sustainable small-scale livelihood-oriented bioenergy initiatives". Furthermore, 2009 saw the launching of the German-funded "Bioenergy and Food Security Criteria and Indicators" Project (BEFCI), while resources were mobilised to support work on integrated food energy systems in 2010.

84. As regards climate-related work, a tool was developed, the "CM Box" (Crop Monitoring Box), for agrometeorological crop monitoring and forecasting at the national level. The package can be tailored to suit countries' specific requirements, and in fact was adopted by a number of countries. The Rainfall Estimate (FAO-RFE) for Africa is also a new independent method to estimate rainfall amounts, based on satellite and ground data. One of the immediate applications of both CM Box and FAO-RFE is the area of index-based crop insurance. It was tested in Malawi and can easily be extended to other crops. Based on the CM Box, a very detailed study was conducted on the impact of climate change in Morocco.

85. In the context of the UN/FCCC (Framework Convention on Climate Change) negotiations, FAO consistently advocated that agriculture needs to be part of the solution and thus duly reflected in eventual outcomes of these negotiations, including financing mechanisms needed to enable agriculture,

including smallholder agriculture, to adapt to the impacts and contribute to mitigation. The importance of managing trade-offs between “REDD-plus” actions and expansion of agriculture was articulated. Specific support to the negotiations included policy briefs, three substantial publications, the organization of/participation in six side events, and the co-organization of Agriculture and Rural Development Day I and Forest Days I, II and III.

86. Additional climate change-related activities included expert meetings in preparation for the 2008 High-Level Conference on World Food Security and the Challenges of Climate Change and Bioenergy, and the preparation for several background papers. A Web-based E-learning tool: “Planning for community based adaptation to climate change” was developed together with a Guidebook for Disaster Risk Management Analysis. The 2nd phase of FAO’s first climate change adaptation project: “Livelihood adaptation to Climate change” was completed. This project (in Bangladesh) led to the identification, field testing and documentation of more than 60 location-specific climate adaptation practices in farming areas prone to increasing drought and soil salinization. It mobilized an additional USD 4 million for follow-up in 2010-15. Other projects related to climate change adaptation were initiated.

87. In the context of UN-REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) substantial progress was made as regards measuring, reporting and verification (MRV). Capacity development took place through courses and special technical workshops. To assist national activities, FAO provided technical support, tools and data in all nine UN-REDD pilot countries in developing MRV systems. A breakthrough was made in terms of remote sensing data availability within the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) Programme, i.e. free of charge and ready-to-use remote sensing data. Progress has also been made in assessing the multiple benefits of forests.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Capacity building	24	(4)	0	20	20	0	83%
Information exchange and coordination	27	(6)	0	21	21	0	78%
Information products, systems, databases	49	(7)	0	42	42	0	86%
International Undertakings, Agreements	19	0	0	19	19	0	100%
Policy and legislative advice	9	(1)	0	8	8	0	89%
Technical advice to Members and field programme support	24	(4)	0	20	19	1	83%
Total	152	(22)	0	130	129	1	86%

Programme 2L: Technology, research and extension

Regular Programme		(USD 000)
	Net Appropriation	7,308
	Actual Income	68
	Adjusted Programme of Work	7,376
Expenditure at budget rate		7,309
	Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	67
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme		7,404
Field Programme		
	Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/Assistance to Member Countries	11,257
	Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	1,226
	TCP and SPFS delivery	1,095
Total Field Programme delivery		13,578
Total Expenditure		28,291

Programme Entity

2LA01 - Strengthening National Agricultural Research and Extension Systems

2LP01 - Secretariat of the CGIAR Science Council

2LS01 - Technical Support Services to Members and the Field Programme

88. Technical assistance was provided to several countries in Africa to improve their National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS). Capacity for formulating and implementing biotechnology research policy and biosafety regulations was enhanced by providing neutral and science-based information and through technical assistance at national and regional levels. An Expert Consultation assessed needs for promoting agricultural innovation in Central Asian countries. A global review of Good Practices regarding Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services was carried out, and a training module on Agricultural Extension Policies and Strategies for Reform was developed, both offering a sound basis for improvement of national extension and advisory services. Virtual Extension, Research and Communication Network (VERCON) projects were initiated, continued or completed in several countries. A revised interactive platform for documenting and sharing of proven technologies for small producers (Technology for Agriculture – TECA) was launched. Continued support was given to the governance of the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR) and partnership with CGIAR, as well as to the establishment of a global forum for agricultural advisory services.

89. For the Secretariat of the CGIAR Science Council, the 2008-09 biennium was a period of transition. In the wider process of change of the CGIAR, the Science Council has been re-designed as the “Independent Science and Partnership Council”, with an adjusted mandate to focus on: strategic studies, underpinning CGIAR research; the evaluation of CGIAR mega programme research proposals; the mobilization of science for, and impact assessment of the CGIAR Research Programme. The change formally took place in December 2009. The Science Council co-organized and sponsored the Science Forum held at the University of Wageningen in June 2009, which discussed: the mobilization of global links in science, particularly in the “Science of Resilience”; the future of food; needed changes in the generation of agricultural science and research and technology findings; eco-efficiencies in agro-ecosystems; and the biobased economy. Major outputs of Science Council studies

and reviews were the external programme management review reports of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) and Bioversity International. The Council published a year-long assessment "*Review of the Social Sciences in the CGIAR*", as well as "*Biotechnology, Biosafety and the CGIAR*", "*Defining and refining good practices in ex post impact assessment*". A workshop was held with senior representatives of the private sector and CGIAR scientists on the subject of "Intellectual Property Stewardship Liability".

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Delivered Percent Delivered
Capacity building	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
Information exchange and coordination	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
Information products, systems, databases	5	(1)	0	4	4	0	80%
Other	5	0	0	5	4	1	100%
Policy and legislative advice	2	0	0	2	1	1	100%
Technical advice to Members and field programme support	3	0	0	3	3	0	100%
Total	19	(1)	0	18	16	2	95%

Programme 2M: Rural infrastructure and agro-industries

Regular Programme	(USD 000)
Net Appropriation	17,977
Actual Income	811
Adjusted Programme of Work	18,788
Expenditure at budget rate	17,636
Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	1,152
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme	1,175
Field Programme	
Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/Assistance to Member Countries	20,300
Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	35,040
TCP and SPFS delivery	4,942
Total Field Programme delivery	60,282
Total Expenditure	79,093

Programme Entity

2MA04 - Fostering competitive agro-industries
 2MA05 - Enhancing small farmer income, employment and livelihoods
 2MP02 - Rural Infrastructure Development
 2MS01 - Technical Support Services to Members and the Field Programme

90. The main focus was on competitive agro-enterprises and the enhancement of value chains and producer-market linkages, with strengthened inter-agency cooperation with UNIDO and IFAD – e.g. co-hosting of the Global Agro-industries Forum (GAIF) held in Delhi in April 2008, the Regional Agro-industries Fora for Asia (in China in November 2009) and Latin America (Lima, Peru in October 2009), and the High-Level Conference on Development of Agribusiness and Agro-Industries in Africa (HLCD-3A) held in Abuja in March 2010. In addition, related Web sites and knowledge sharing arrangements, including the Rural Finance Learning Centre and the Information Network on Post Harvest Operations (INPhO) were enhanced, and a new Contract Farming resource centre was established during the biennium.

91. Workshops were held in Africa and Asia on the establishment and operation of inter-professional associations to enhance market organization and linkages, and a study on commodity associations as a tool for supply chain development was carried out. An Expert Meeting was held on Risk Management in Agricultural Lending (co-organized with The World Bank, the African Regional Agricultural Credit Association (AFRACA) and the Land Bank of South Africa). Other studies or publications dealt with: structured finance for agriculture in Eastern European and Central Asian countries as they look at new ways to address access to finance and reduce risk; Investment Funds for Agriculture; agro-enterprise clusters as catalysts to agro-industries development; and characterization and ranking of enabling environments for agribusiness and agro-industry development.

92. New training tools dealt with agribusiness management for producers associations and the promotion of productive alliances in agrifood chains. Regional conferences on Agricultural value chain financing were held in Asia (India and Malaysia) and in Africa (Kenya), following an earlier workshop for Latin America in December 2007. Studies on the commercial potential for traditional and specialty food products in Africa were completed and capacity building workshops held. Needs assessment studies were carried out in India, Bangladesh, Thailand and the Philippines regarding upgrading strategies for local, ethnic and traditional confectionery processing, and a training manual was prepared.

93. A regional seminar on rural development and food quality linked to geographical origin was held (in Asia) in late 2009, and a regional workshop on building capacity on the same topic was held in Costa Rica. Two workshops on linking farmers to markets and roles of NGOs were held in Asia and Africa, and a workshop on Contract Farming and its role in enhancing links and support services to small farmers was held in Africa. Guides on investment and capacity building for GAP implementation for the fresh fruit and vegetable sector and on enhancing farmers' access to markets for certified products were prepared. FAO worked on the development of a programme framework for the reduction of post-harvest losses in Africa, in collaboration with the African Development Bank (AfDB).

94. Other activities included: a guide on on-farm post-harvest management of food grains; synthesis report on appraisal of marketing strategies, financing mechanisms and value-adding opportunities in the organic sector; augmentation of the highly-demanded diversification booklet series (13 topics ranging from horticulture to hides and skins); guides on farm management extension and Farm Business School training; appraisal of public sector agricultural mechanization schemes in Africa; updating of the FAO Farm Structures Manual; round tables on investment in agricultural mechanization and on market-oriented infrastructure development in Africa; a guide on pack house infrastructure lay-out, design, management and maintenance; publication of the appraisal of public-private partnerships in market oriented rural infrastructure.

95. Support to field programmes was notably in terms of “food security through commercialization” projects and the all-ACP Commodities Programme in the Caribbean, Africa and the Pacific.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Delivered Percent Delivered
Capacity building	15	(6)	0	9	9	0	60%
Information exchange and coordination	2	(1)	0	1	1	0	50%
Information products, systems, databases	4	0	0	4	3	1	100%
Other	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Policy and legislative advice	9	(3)	0	6	6	0	67%
Technical advice to Members and field programme support	6	0	0	6	6	0	100%
Total	37	(10)	0	27	26	1	73%

CHAPTER 3: KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE, POLICY AND ADVOCACY

Programme 3A: Leveraging resources and investment

Regular Programme	(USD 000)
Net Appropriation	33,588
Actual Income	32,306
Adjusted Programme of Work	65,894
Expenditure at budget rate	61,946
Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	3,948
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme	3,852
Field Programme	
Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/Assistance to Member Countries	3,548
Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	0
TCP and SPFS delivery	1,699
Total Field Programme delivery	5,247
Total Expenditure	71,045

Programme Entity

3AP02 - Financing for FAO Projects and Programmes
3AP03 - Preparation and Formulation of National and Regional Programmes on Food Security, Agricultural and Rural Development
3AS01 - World Bank Cooperative Programme
3AS08 - Resource Mobilization for Member States
3AS12 - Rome-based UN Agencies
3AS14 - International, Regional and Sub-regional Financing Institutions and Bilateral Institutions
3AS16 - Support to FAO activities

96. *Fund mobilization* efforts are amply covered in the main PIR document in section II-A. Most prominent among these efforts were those linked to the Initiative on Soaring Food Prices (ISFP) and FAO's involvement with the EUFF (European Union Food Facility) also amply described in section I of the main PIR. Additional information is provided below.

97. Over the last biennium, FAO mobilized a total of USD 1.6 billion for development and emergency operations, compared to USD 1.1 billion in the previous biennium: a large portion (32%) came from the EC, half of which was for emergency and rehabilitation; 27% came from individual EU countries, bringing the total contribution from Europe to nearly 60%. With a longer term perspective in mind, Spain, Italy, Germany, Sweden, Belgium and the Netherlands in particular provided major support to FAO's field activities. The two existing Strategic Partnership agreements with the Netherlands and Norway were merged into the FAO-Multi-donor Partnership Agreement (FMPP) to attract "softly" earmarked voluntary contributions. A special Partnership Programme was concluded with the Government of Turkey and operationalized in 2009, providing for USD 10 million over an initial period of 5 years. Brazil and Venezuela also provided funds for projects (in Latin America, Haiti and in Africa: Burkina Faso and Mali). China signed an agreement for USD 30 million to support food security, becoming a fully-fledged donor. A USD 71million bilateral cooperation agreement was signed with Libya in November 2009 , for direct FAO technical assistance to the country.

98. A share of the funds mobilized came from the Millennium Development Goal Achievement Fund, established by the Government of Spain. This included the "Delivery as One" initiative in selected pilot countries, the UN REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries) Programme Fund, and the Expanded Delivering as One Funding Window. Two agreements were signed in December 2008 by the World Bank and UN Agencies, including FAO, to facilitate engagement in joint programmes for emergency. Work under the decentralized cooperation modality grew from 20 projects (USD 13.5 million in 2006-07) to 28 operational projects in 2008-09 (USD 16.5 million). This included as new funding partners, several cities and regions of Spain and Italy (respectively Galicia and Castilla y León; and Valle d'Aosta, Parma and Lombardy).

99. On-the-job training for young professionals at FAO continued to enjoy donor support, through 105 fully sponsored Associate Professionals and Young Professionals. New partners in this area included the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Spanish Institute of Foreign Trade, as well as regional entities in Spain (Basque Country, Galicia and Murcia) and Canada (Québec).

100. As illustrated in the main PIR document (section I and II-B) active formulation of *National and Regional Programmes for Food Security* also continued in 2008-09.

101. FAO's *cooperation with financing institutions* generated substantial public and private investment in agriculture and rural development. The Investment Centre Division (TCI) continued to implement FAO's cooperative agreements with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and World Food Programme (WFP), as well as other international, regional and subregional financing institutions and bilateral institutions. Highlights of support to investment in various regions are provided in section II-C of the main PIR. A synthetic picture is provided below.

102. Support to IFAD stabilized at a slightly lower level in 2008-09 than the record 2007 level, while a substantial increase in delivery is foreseen for 2010 to assist in enhancing design and implementation of IFAD programmes and projects in Least Developed Countries. TCI assisted in the implementation of IFAD's quality assurance programme (studies on country strategic opportunities, projects' quality enhancement reviews), prepared several desk studies and co-authored a paper on avian

influenza impacts in Asia. Based on IFAD's modified procedures, TCI also assisted with monitoring and evaluating projects, in addition to development and appraisal work. Cooperation overall led to IFAD's approval of 22 projects during 2008-2009 for total investments of almost USD 504 million, of which USD 419 million from IFAD. Operations targeted poverty alleviation, food security, natural resources management and community-based development. As regards the World Food Programme, there was a doubling of investment compared to 2006-07. Two WFP emergency recovery projects prepared by TCI will lead to funding of about USD 379 million for Uganda and around USD 37 million for Zambia.

103. The World Bank remained FAO's largest partner, engaging roughly 60 percent of total staff time of TCI. Hence, under the FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme (CP), countries received assistance to prepare and implement over 30 percent of the Bank's investment operations for the agriculture sector. The Bank's increased contribution in 2009 allowed FAO to field over 1,000 missions in the entire 2008-2009 period, to help governments carry out sector reviews, identify projects, prepare proposals, monitor and evaluate results, and improve on lessons learned after completion. This work led to 61 projects approved for financing by the Bank for total investments of over USD 5.26 billion, of which the Bank committed USD 3.7 billion. Compared to the prior two biennia, there was a significant increase in both total investments and domestic counterpart funds committed. Most notably, sub-Saharan Africa received the highest level of investment ever attained with FAO's support. Recipients of large projects with investments totaling over USD 200 million each, were: Argentina, China, India, Nigeria, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen. Overall, projects approved focused on agricultural productivity and services, irrigation and water management, community development and social protection, sector-wide programmes, land administration, animal health, post-emergency rehabilitation and avian influenza preparedness.

104. Collaboration with *Regional and Sub-regional Financing Institutions* included three projects prepared by TCI, using TCP pre-investment support, approved by the Banque Ouest Africaine de Development (BOAD) for Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal for total investments of USD 82.2 million, of which BOAD will provide almost USD 49 million. In 2009, with African Development Bank (AfDB) financing, FAO assisted Morocco in developing proposals for investment on water-saving irrigation, oases development and a "Green Morocco Plan". In 2008, analytical work was carried out for AfDB on the reduction of post-harvest losses, as part of a series of joint activities to improve post-harvest management in Africa. A framework paper was also prepared to assist AfDB in developing a new agro-industry strategy. Other investment partners during 2008-2009 included the European Union which provided nearly full funding for two projects prepared by TCI for a total investment of USD 28.2 million. Lead bilateral partners were the Italian Development Cooperation, the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and the United States Agency for International Development. A new Memorandum of Understanding was agreed between FAO and the Eurasian Development Bank, and the operational agreement with the Inter-American Development Bank was updated in 2009. New areas of collaboration were explored with the Islamic Development Bank, following its launching of a five-year Jeddah Declaration Programme, particularly on short-, medium- and long-term measures aimed to assist, least-developed countries, in mitigating the harsh impact of high food prices and revitalize the agriculture sector.

105. FAO also assisted countries to mobilize financing from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), as one of the 10 agencies through which countries can request GEF funds. GEF-eligible projects can include co-financing from governments, collaborating agencies, bilateral donors, and International Financial Institutions. During 2008-2009, GEF approved six environmental protection projects formulated by TCI for total investments of USD 79.7 million, of which GEF grants

amounted to USD 32.6 million. These included a long-awaited regional environmental management programme for the Bay of Bengal large marine ecosystem. Other projects targeted fragile ecosystems and sustainable land management. The biennium also saw increased collaboration with EBRD on agro-industry growth and building capacity of national, small- to medium-scale enterprises.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Capacity building	2	0	0	2	1	1	100%
Information exchange and coordination	10	(1)	0	9	6	3	90%
Technical advice to Members and field programme support	61	(14)	0	47	46	1	77%
Total	73	(15)	0	58	53	5	79%

Programme 3B: Food and agriculture policy

Regular Programme	(USD 000)
Net Appropriation	33,773
Actual Income	1,839
Adjusted Programme of Work	35,612
Expenditure at budget rate	35,260
Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	352
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme	11,887
Field Programme	
Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/Assistance to Member Countries	29,645
Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	19,277
TCP and SPFS delivery	22,995
Total Field Programme delivery	71,917
Total Expenditure	119,064

Programme Entity

3BA01 - Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems (FIVIMS)
3BA04 - Socioeconomic analysis of global perspective issues in food and agriculture
3BA06 - Support to the Development of a Regulatory Framework for Food and Agriculture
3BP02 - The State of Food and Agriculture
3BP05 - Food Security Policy Analysis and Monitoring of the WFS goals and MDGs
3BP08 - Field Programme Development
3BP10 - Collection and Dissemination of Legal Information
3BP11 - The Role of Agriculture in Economic and Social Development: Policy Analysis and Lessons Learned
3BS01 - Servicing the Committee on World Food Security
3BS02 - Technical Support Services to Members and the Field Programme
3BS06 - Agriculture Policy Assistance

106. Headquarters units and Decentralized Offices provided a range of *policy advisory services* to countries, with due prominence to needed responses to the food price and economic crisis which unfolded throughout the biennium. The programme produced for instance a guide for immediate response in the framework of the ISFP. It also assisted with monitoring the policy decisions taken by countries in reaction to the crisis.

107. Other important activities included preparatory work towards launching of the project “Monitoring African Food and Agricultural Policies (MAFAP) in Burkina Faso and Mali. In the framework of the FAO-Netherlands Partnership Programme, a major lesson-learning exercise was conducted to identify good practices in provision of policy assistance and influencing policy processes. FAO conducted a capacity development programme in the formulation of policies and investments in the agriculture sector for Central Africa (8 countries). Programme 3B also assisted with the progressive development of National Medium Term Priority Frameworks (NMTPFs) for the Organization at country level, matching understanding of recipients’ requirements (taking into account in-country capacity), the interests of donors in terms of geographic and thematic programme priorities and the appropriateness of involving FAO. The ultimate impact of this work is an updated pipeline of projects.

108. A learning programme was designed for high-level policy makers (based on a 2007 pilot programme for FAORs and staff from subregional offices). EASYPol, the Web-based repository of resource materials for policy making was continuously enriched, including a new version of the FAO Value Chain Analysis (VCA) software, materials on trade and livestock policies, together with the material from the above policy learning programme.

109. As a matter of illustration, policy advice covered such topics as: regional and subregional integration, agriculture sector strategies, agricultural trade, multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations in agriculture, public expenditure in rural areas, monitoring and evaluation, and rural development at the local level. Support was also provided to the preparation of diagnostic studies in various regions. Extensive technical support and backstopping was provided to the NEPAD Secretariat and the African Union Commission for CAADP implementation, as well as to African regional economic integration organizations. FAO sought to strengthen the institutional capacity of the NEPAD Secretariat, and assist countries and RECs in the preparation of CAADP roundtable meetings that lead to the signing of CAADP compacts, as well as in post-compact activities (which include formulation of investment programmes and alignment of food and agriculture policies).

110. Major FAO *flagship publications* were produced and disseminated, including the annual State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA), with special themes on Biofuels (2008) and Livestock (2009); and the State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI), which addressed high food prices (2008) and economic crises (2009). Analyses of the impact of the global food and economic crises on the poor and food insecure also contributed to a variety of other workshops, publications and high-level events, in particular the High-Level Conference in June 2008 and the High-Level Expert Forum on “How to Feed The World in 2050” (October 2009).

111. *Reforms of the CFS* aiming at strengthening the global architecture and governance of the global food security system were addressed by the membership during 2009 and the results approved by the FAO Conference and endorsed by Heads of States and Governments at the World Summit on Food Security in November 2009. The CFS is to be more open and should provide a platform for a broad range of committed stakeholders to work together in support of country led processes to combat hunger and ensure food security and nutrition for all.

112. Work on evidence-based *food security information*, analysis and policy advice covered inter alia: vulnerability analysis in Chad, Kenya, West Bank and Gaza strip, Sudan, Somalia and the Asia region (Asia-FIVIMS), social safety nets in Bangladesh, policy intelligence in Kenya, value chain and nutritional analysis in the Caribbean, a comprehensive agricultural and food sector review in Egypt in response to soaring food prices, and numerous country and regional studies of prices and markets.

113. The previous phase of the EC-FAO “Food Security Information for Action” Programme was completed in 2008. The programme covered 17 countries to enhance national capacity to use food security information for more effective anti-hunger policies and programmes. In 2009, the programme (with the title “Food Security Information for Decision Making”) entered a new phase aimed at improving the quantity and quality of food security information and analysis and promoting its use in decision-making processes. The programme serves as the global hub for six regional programmes implemented by the EU under its “Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP)”. Achievements in 2008-09 included: harmonized standards related to food security and tools for food security-related analysis, such as the GIEWS workstation and the GAUL sub-national layers; a resilience tool (rolled out in Palestine), supporting the development of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) process; and nutrition tools for measuring dietary diversity. The programme produced major publications backed up by communications campaigns and seminars.

114. The Rural Income Generating Activities (RIGA) project helped improve understanding of rural households in developing regions, as they are involved in a variety of economic activities as part of complex livelihood strategies. The RIGA project operated through: (a) an innovative database on sources of income, with 29 surveys covering 17 countries in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America; and (b) research papers investigating key policy research issues. The data so generated are being used widely by researchers in public and private institutions and fed into FAO’s own flagship reports, as well similar reports of other Organizations (World Development Report 2008 and IFAD’s Rural Poverty Report 2010).

115. In the legal area, assistance was provided to countries through numerous projects covering: plant and animal health, food safety, forestry, agrarian reform, land, fisheries and aquaculture, food security, gender, water and trade. Wherever relevant, legal assistance is designed to ensure the systematic and consistent implementation of international legal instruments, including the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, the International Plant Protection Convention, Codex Alimentarius, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the Voluntary Guidelines on the Implementation of the Right to Food, the FAO Compliance Agreement, the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. Notable legal assistance projects included: identification of common legal (e.g. legal pluralism) and social obstacles faced by women to having access to land and water resources in three Portuguese speaking countries in Africa and in East Timor; assistance to Maldives in drafting agricultural legislation addressing plant and pesticides management, agricultural land and agricultural institutions; strengthening of national systems for the prevention and control of BSE and good practices for animal feeding in seven countries in Central America, the Dominican Republic and Cuba; successful completion of the GEF-funded global project on reduction of environmental impact from tropical shrimp trawling; development of fisheries and aquaculture legislation for the Lao PDR; and, in the area of forestry legislation, a number of TCP projects in Eastern Europe.

116. This programme also continued to cover collection, generation and dissemination of information and lessons concerning legal aspects of agriculture, natural resource management and rural development, i.e. maintaining FAOLEX (and associated legal databases on fisheries and water law)

which represents the world's largest online database of national legislation and treaties concerning agriculture, food and natural resource management. FAOLEX also contributes significantly to the ECOLEX environmental portal (www.ecolex.org) which is the result of a 2001 Partnership Agreement signed by FAO, IUCN and UNEP for the integration of their data into one site. The resulting combined information resource is the largest available globally on environmental law. The Web-based "FAO Legal Papers Online" provided a series of articles and reports on legal issues of contemporary interest in the areas of food policy, agriculture, rural development, biodiversity, bioenergy and natural resource management.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Capacity building	6	(1)	0	5	5	0	83%
Information exchange and coordination	13	(1)	1	13	12	1	100%
Information products, systems, databases	22	0	0	22	21	1	100%
Policy and legislative advice	7	0	0	7	7	0	100%
Technical advice to Members and field programme support	12	0	0	12	12	0	100%
Total	60	(2)	1	59	57	2	98%

Programme 3C: Trade and markets

Regular Programme	(USD 000)
Net Appropriation	13,073
Actual Income	602
Adjusted Programme of Work	13,675
Expenditure at budget rate	13,109
Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	566
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme	6,500
Field Programme	
Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/Assistance to Member Countries	4,576
Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	90
TCP and SPFS delivery	231
Total Field Programme delivery	4,897
Total Expenditure	24,506

Programme Entity

3CA02 - Support to the Multilateral Trade Negotiations and support for Implementation of Multi-Lateral Trade Negotiations
3CP06 – Global socioeconomic analysis and market assessment of agricultural products and impact on food security
3CP07 - Analysis of globalization and trade issues relevant to agricultural markets
3CP08 - Support to CCP
3CS01 - Technical Support Services to Members and the Field Programme

117. As regards short-term market analysis, the FAO Food Price Index continued to be quoted as the benchmark in the context of acute attention being given to international food prices. The index, updated monthly, is available on the World Food Situation Portal, which also emerged as a prominent source for up-to-date information on food markets around the globe. As in the past, Food Outlook reports, the well-established FAO publication that provides short-term forecasts for global food and feed markets, continued to receive extensive media coverage, underlying FAO's leading role for timely information and analysis on agricultural commodity markets.

118. Concerning medium term commodity projections, FAO and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) jointly developed a modelling system to project world prices, production, utilisation, stocks and trade of key agricultural commodities. The system, which combines OECD's Aglink and FAO's Commodity Simulation Model (Cosimo), currently encompasses about 55 countries and regions and 18 commodities. Projections so derived are used to prepare the OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook, an annual publication that provides a 10-year assessment of prospects in the major world agricultural commodity markets.

119. 2009 coincided with the International Year of Natural Fibres (IYNF), the declaration of which reflected the importance of this group of commodities to many countries, particularly the most vulnerable ones. The objectives of the IYNF were in particular to improve the lives of the poor who are involved in natural fibre production and processing, promote new markets and uses for natural fibres, and improve the efficiency and sustainability of natural fibre industries. FAO facilitated its observance, in collaboration with governments, regional and international organizations, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and relevant organizations of the United Nations system. At the heart of the FAO campaign was the IYNF Web site (www.naturalfibres2009.org) operating in 8 languages. An IYNF video was produced in seven languages, with funding assistance from the Common Fund for Commodities and the New Zealand Trade and Enterprise. FAO also hosted a fashion show at its headquarters featuring clothing designed by Italian designers who use 100 percent natural fibre textiles such as organic cotton, cashmere, alpaca and silk - in their creations. A host of events under the umbrella of the IYNF took place outside Rome (conferences, workshops, exhibitions, seminars, fairs and festivals in 50 countries).

120. FAO, in collaboration with UNCTAD, the International Trade Centre, the World Bank and the Common Fund for Commodities jointly implemented the All ACP Agricultural Commodities Programme (AAACP) funded by the EU, a four-year programme to strengthen capacities of ACP stakeholders to develop and implement sustainable commodity strategies. Activities included: (i) the formulation of effective commodity strategies and implementation plans for the cassava sector in Zambia and Guyana, coffee in Cameroon, and fruits and vegetables in Samoa; (ii) improved access to, and use of markets, production factors and services, through capacity building in agribusiness skills and management for cooperatives in selected countries in each ACP region; and (iii) the introduction of market-based instruments to reduce producers' income vulnerability.

121. The Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) continued to monitor and report on the world food situation both globally and with respect to low-income food-deficit countries, as well as on a country basis. It also provided early warnings of impending crises, while joint assessments were carried out with WFP in food deficit countries. In 2009, electronic country briefs on food security situations were developed, including information on current agricultural season and the harvest prospects for main staple food crops and livestock. Visits to the GIEWS Web site, which were already relatively high, have increased steadily since the introduction of these country briefs on food

security. In addition, revised “Joint Guidelines for Crop and Food Security Assessments” for FAO/WFP missions at the country-level have been issued. GIEWS supported the broader FAO Initiative on Soaring Food Prices with the development of Web-based “National basic food prices – data and analysis”, now covering 73 countries. It also undertook missions/studies to assess the impact of high food prices on food security of vulnerable populations in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Peru and Nepal, adapting the vulnerability analysis methodology for food security monitoring and assessment of the impact of economic shocks at household level.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Capacity building	4	0	0	4	4	0	100%
Information exchange and coordination	5	0	0	5	4	1	100%
Information products, systems, databases	36	(1)	0	35	35	0	97%
Technical advice to Members and field programme support	12	(2)	0	10	10	0	83%
Total	57	(3)	0	54	53	1	95%

Programme 3D: Agriculture information and statistics

Regular Programme		(USD 000)
	Net Appropriation	13,570
	Actual Income	569
	Adjusted Programme of Work	14,139
	Expenditure at budget rate	14,870
	Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	(731)
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme		3,125
Field Programme		
	Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/ Assistance to Member Countries	5,917
	Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	0
	TCP and SPFS delivery	1,448
	Total Field Programme delivery	7,365
Total Expenditure		25,360

Programme Entity

3DA01 - Multi-Agency Programme for Capacity Building in Food and Agricultural Statistics
 3DP02 - Global Food and Agriculture Statistics
 3DP03 - Surveys and National Statistical Information Systems
 3DP04 - FAOSTAT/CountrySTAT and Coordination of Statistics at FAO
 3DS01 - Technical Support Services to Members and the Field Programme

122. In addressing FAO's core statistical work, the main achievements under this programme were as follows:

- spearheading international efforts in the context of the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural Statistics, in cooperation with key development partners and under the auspices of the UN Statistical Commission, including: new international standards and classifications (ISIC, CPC, HS, Land Cover & Use); methodological guidelines; organization of meetings and joint data collections;
- putting in place more effective coordination mechanisms for FAO statistical systems, with the establishment of two permanent Committees (one to deal with strategic decisions; and the other for technical decisions and implementation) and mapping of existing datasets and databases within FAO;
- the development and 'roll out' of CountrySTAT in 17 sub-Saharan African Countries, supported by an inter-regional project funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation; assistance also included promotion of participation of countries in the WCA2010 through methodological studies, expert consultations, seminars and capacity building;
- maintenance of, and continuing improvements to FAOSTAT, the corporate database for the management and dissemination of statistical data; this involved strengthening of both the hardware and software platforms. Core data sets were updated, validated and disseminated, including statistics on: resources, production, prices, agricultural trade and its flow by origin and destination; supply utilisation accounts for crops and livestock products, agricultural trade, output, input price and productivity indexes and food balance sheets; the Statistics Division Web site was completely overhauled and accessibility to FAOSTAT database improved;
- compilation of food security indicators for the monitoring of the WFS targets and the MDG Goals; inputs to major FAO flagship publications; maintenance of specialised databases on food security, investment in agriculture, assistance to agriculture, government expenditures on agriculture, macro-economic indicators and census of agriculture to monitor other aspects of agricultural and rural development; work was also carried out on data disaggregation by gender and other parameters.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Capacity building	11	0	0	11	10	1	100%
Information exchange and coordination	8	(2)	0	6	6	0	75%
Information products, systems, databases	31	(1)	0	30	27	3	97%
Other	5	0	0	5	5	0	100%
Technical advice to Members and field programme support	3	0	0	3	3	0	100%
Total	58	(3)	0	55	51	4	95%

Programme 3E: Alliances and advocacy initiatives against hunger and poverty

Regular Programme		(USD 000)
	Net Appropriation	14,079
	Actual Income	420
	Adjusted Programme of Work	14,499
Expenditure at budget rate		13,520
	Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	979
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme		4,627
Field Programme		
	Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/ Assistance to Member Countries	192
	Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	0
	TCP and SPFS delivery	175
Total Field Programme delivery		367
Total Expenditure		18,514

Programme Entity

3EA01 - Implementing Guidelines on the Right to Food in the context of National Food Security
3EP01 - National Liaison Offices
3EP02 - Corporate Framework for Effective Partnerships with civil society and private sector
3EP03 - Coordination of the FAO Partnership Programmes relating to Retired Experts, TCDC/TCCT Experts, Young Professionals and Visiting Experts from Academic and Research Institutions
3EP04 - Cooperation with the European Union
3ES02 - The World Food Day, TeleFood and related activities
3ES03 - The International Alliance Against Hunger

123. Countries were assisted as regards the implementation of the *Right to Food* Guidelines through methodologies and tools, policy advice, information and capacity development. A major achievement was the Right to Food Forum held at headquarters in 2008, which brought together more than 400 participants from government, academia, UN organisations and civil society to exchange experiences and lessons learned with national implementation of the Guidelines. In 2009, the Right to Food methodological toolbox was launched as a comprehensive set of tools to support country efforts in integrating right to food concerns into legislation, monitoring and assessment, education and budgeting practices. FAO's right to food Web site received a substantial number of visits.

124. Programme 3E continued to spearhead consistent application throughout the Organization of strategies linked to key groups of partners, including Civil Society Organizations/Non-governmental Organizations (CSOs/NGOs) and the Private Sector. Ongoing work is to facilitate participation of CSOs/NGOs and Private Sector representatives to FAO events, responding to demands from hundreds of international CSOs/NGOs and private sector entities, and ensuring the necessary clearances. A meeting convened in Bellagio (Rockefeller Foundation Center, 26-29 May 2009) was attended by CSO/NGO representatives from different regions of the world and constituencies, and led to dynamic dialogue resulting in joint plans for CFS reform and preparations for the Civil Society Forum held in parallel to the World Summit on Food Security. Strengthened partnership was achieved between FAO and key civil society partners who became members of the Contact Group of the CFS

Reform process started in 2008 and subsequently participated in eight meetings of the group in 2009. FAO participated in UN system annual meetings for civil society, cooperating with the UN Non-governmental Liaison Services (UNNGLS) and UN Global Compact.

125. In 2008, *World Food Day* activities were reported in 114 countries, and in 2009, in 127 countries. In many cases, broadcast, print and Internet media were involved in disseminating information about World Food Day. The FAO Goodwill Ambassadors were mobilized for various World Food Day and TeleFood awareness-raising and fund-raising events. New initiatives took place, such as the Run for Food Race and the Worldwide Candlelight Vigil, in an effort to reach a broader section of civil society. In addition, through the cooperation agreements that FAO signed with various football associations, representing millions of supporters over the world, outreach of TeleFood has been expanded.

126. The *International Alliance Against Hunger* (IAAH) Secretariat assisted with the establishment of 30 National Alliances and formulation of action plans in various regions. The Secretariat also assessed the activities - as well as their expectations and priority needs - of existing National Alliances through a detailed survey. Further to the survey reports, IAAH sought to improve communication among the National Alliances aiming at an interactive Web-environment to promote advocacy themes - such as building partnerships and creating accountability - facilitate knowledge-sharing, encourage twinning and coordinate actions. In February 2009, the IAAH signed a partnership agreement with ActionAid International and the International Food Security Network, with a view to broadening the network of National Alliances. IAAH received financial support from IFAD to enhance capacity of Western African National Alliances (Benin, Burkina Faso and Mali), assistance which will be scaled up to other ones in the future.

127. During 2008-09, FAO continued to implement the Agreement concerning the use of experts for technical cooperation among developing/transition countries, which help the 133 signatory countries exchange experts. Under the Agreement on academic exchange that has been endorsed by 69 countries, FAO hosted scientists from national academic and research institutions. Examples of activities in Liaison Offices included: LOJ organizing missions to sites of Japan-funded projects (Cambodia, Viet Nam, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Yemen, Burkina Faso, West Bank and Gaza Strip, Myanmar); new partnerships established in North America with universities and civil society organizations for work on food security, agriculture and climate change, livestock development and other areas of FAO's mandate.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Capacity building	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
Information exchange and coordination	4	0	0	4	4	0	100%
Information products, systems, databases	5	0	0	5	3	2	100%
Other	3	(1)	0	2	2	0	67%
Policy and legislative advice	3	0	0	3	3	0	100%
Provision of services to staff, departments and members	12	(1)	0	11	11	0	92%
Technical advice to Members and field programme support	4	0	0	4	3	1	100%

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Total	33	(2)	0	31	28	3	94%

Programme 3F: Gender and equity in rural societies

Regular Programme		(USD 000)
	Net Appropriation	10,384
	Actual Income	439
	Adjusted Programme of Work	10,823
	Expenditure at budget rate	11,438
	Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	(615)
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme		4,028
Field Programme		
	Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/Assistance to Member Countries	2,835
	Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	6,179
	TCP and SPFS delivery	619
	Total Field Programme delivery	9,633
Total Expenditure		25,099

Programme Entity

3FA02 - Mitigation of the Impact of Diseases in Rural Societies

3FP01 - Promoting Gender Equality, Social Equity, Education and Communication in Rural Development

3FS01 - Technical Support Services to Members and the Field Programme

128. This programme continued to support gender mainstreaming within FAO, building on the third Plan of Action for Gender and Development (2008-2013) adopted by the FAO Conference in 2007. Unlike the previous plans of action, this plan specifies tangible outputs and indicators. Hence, a revamped Gender Focal Point Network was established, playing a key role in the formulation of the applicable components of FAO's new Strategic Objectives to be reflected in the PWB 2010-11.

129. Policy support was provided on integrating gender issues and HIV and AIDS in agricultural and rural development policies and programmes in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Gender sensitive guidelines were developed for National Medium Term Priority Frameworks (NMTPFs) and countries were assisted to improve the collection, analysis and retabulation of agricultural statistics in national systems. FAO also participated in the in-depth dialogue during the 8th session of the UN Permanent Forum on indigenous issues. In connection with the Civil Society Sessions associated with the World Summit for Food Security (2009), one dealt with Rural Women and the other with Indigenous Peoples, both of which leading to recommendations for the Summit.

130. FAO assisted Governments and other stakeholders to develop capacities to analyze and integrate gender into agriculture and rural development policies and programmes through training, facilitation and the development of tools and methodologies. A new tool is aimed at middle- and higher-level agriculture managers for use in the planning and implementation of the agricultural sector

response to AIDS and was piloted in various countries. In relation to gender mainstreaming, Socio Economic And Gender Analysis (SEAGA) tools were adapted to regional and national contexts, as well as to emerging issues such as disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change adaptation.

131. Regarding work on knowledge generation, management and advocacy, analytical studies were undertaken on the nexus between agriculture, gender equality and food security. Particular attention was given to dimensions such as: climate change, bio-energy, trade, disaster risk management, diseases and health, migration, agro-biodiversity, rural employment and gender-based violence. Publications were issued on the linkages between food security and livestock, crop and human diseases, gender and climate change, and gender and land rights. Several advocacy events, in particular International Women's Day, were held in collaboration with the other Rome-based agencies.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Capacity building	5	0	0	5	5	0	100%
Information exchange and coordination	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Information products, systems, databases	3	0	0	3	3	0	100%
Other	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Policy and legislative advice	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Technical advice to Members and field programme support	7	0	0	7	7	0	100%
Total	18	0	0	18	18	0	100%

Programme 3G: Rural livelihoods

Regular Programme		(USD 000)
	Net Appropriation	3,568
	Actual Income	319
	Adjusted Programme of Work	3,887
Expenditure at budget rate		3,965
	Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	(78)
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme		513
Field Programme		
	Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/Assistance to Member Countries	6,590
	Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	7,379
	TCP and SPFS delivery	563
Total Field Programme delivery		14,532
Total Expenditure		19,010

Programme Entity
 3GA02 - Participatory Processes for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods
 3GS02 - Technical Support Services to Members and the Field Programme

132. Partnership was pursued with the International Labour Organization (ILO) on agricultural and rural employment, based on the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2004. A joint FAO-ILO Web site “Food, Agriculture and Decent Work” now provides information and increases visibility of joint work on selected rural employment issues. In addition, under the framework of the 2nd United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty and the UN system-wide Plan of Action on Full Employment and Decent Work for All, FAO served as focal point for joint implementation of two of the nine CEB Joint Crisis Initiatives, in particular the Global Jobs Pact (GJP) “Boosting employment, production, investment and aggregate demand, and promoting decent work for all”, and the Social Protection Floor Initiative (SPF-I).

133. Among other main achievements, the programme has analyzed further rural employment and livelihoods issues and trends, and compiled innovative policy measures and good practices. The FAO-ILO-IFAD workshop on “Gaps, trends and current research in gender dimensions of agricultural and rural employment: differentiated pathways out of poverty” (March 2009) generated new policy recommendations on gender and rural employment, which will form the basis for a publication and a number of policy briefs. In addition, a draft Rural Employment Strategy was formulated to enable FAO to provide support to countries in ways that are complementary to, and coherent with the rest of the UN system. FAO also played a leading role together with ILO in the International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture (IPCCLA).

134. Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools (JFFLS) have helped to promote rural youth employment through a skills-building approach. In 2008-2009, JFFLS were promoted in 17 countries. A “Getting Started” manual on: “Running a Junior Farmer Field and Life School” was widely disseminated, and a monitoring and evaluation toolkit developed.

135. The Switzerland and France-supported Project for a “Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development in Mountain Regions” assessed mountain-related policies, institutions and processes in Carpathian and Balkan countries and Ethiopia, and issued recommendations. One of the core issues identified was the Remuneration of Positive Externalities (RPE) provided by mountains people and regions. Concrete cases were documented and analyzed and pilot projects proposals were developed.

136. A workshop on “Learning from good practices in building agricultural and rural development institutions” was conducted at headquarters (September 2009) to identify policies and actions that best promote effective rural institutions. Based on the workshop, a publication on “How to increase food security and empower small producers: learning from good practices in building agricultural and rural development institutions” is to be released in 2010, including 35 selected good practices. Many publications and learning resources on institution building for producer organizations were made available through FAO’s Capacity Building Portal. The Participation Web site (<http://www.fao.org/participation/>) also disseminated tools and methodologies to support participation in project and policy design, implementation, and evaluation.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Capacity building	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Information exchange and coordination	0	0	1	1	1	0	0%
Information products, systems, databases	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Policy and legislative advice	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Technical advice to Members and field programme support	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Total	4	0	1	5	5	0	125%

Programme 3H: Knowledge exchange and capacity building

Regular Programme	(USD 000)
Net Appropriation	27,937
Actual Income	453
Adjusted Programme of Work	28,390
Expenditure at budget rate	28,327
Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	63
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme	5,560
Field Programme	
Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/Assistance to Member Countries	958
Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	292
TCP and SPFS delivery	644
Total Field Programme delivery	1,894
Total Expenditure	35,781

Programme Entity

3HP01 - Knowledge Management and Information Dissemination (WAICENT, Ask FAO)
3HP02 - Standards, Norms and Procedures for Knowledge Management and Information
Dissemination (WAICENT and FAO Knowledge Forum including Ask FAO)
3HP03 - Capacity Building, Distance Learning and Facilitation of Access to WAICENT and the FAO
Knowledge Forum, including Ask FAO
3HP04 - Library and Virtual Library Services, AGORA and other Information Collections
3HP05 - Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture
3HP06 - Acquisition of Books and Journals on Line, International Programmes for Digitalization of
Agriculture Books and Journals
3HP07 - Knowledge Networks, Internal and External
3HS02 - Capacity Building including Fellowships, Internships, High-level Training in Policies,
Institution Building

137. The programme spearheaded implementation of two priority interdisciplinary themes during 2008-09: knowledge management and capacity building. Work on the first theme was based on the agreed Corporate Knowledge Strategy, providing a vision and way forward in terms of knowledge sharing for the Organization. Several component programme entities supported the knowledge strategy via information and knowledge exchange networks, standards for facilitating information exchange, and tools and services provided to FAO information users as well as Members. The WAICENT platform expanded its interactive services under “Ask FAO” to build on the Organization’s tacit knowledge of technical expertise and worldwide best practices. On average, there were 3.5 million monthly visits to the FAO Web site. The FAO Country Profiles portal (<http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/>) was improved, benefiting from added data coverage supplied through EarthTrends Profiles. The AGRIS application (<http://www.fao.org/agris>) continued to be among the most used FAO pages, while around 140,000 new records were added to the repository. Another portal (<http://www.1billionhungry.org/>) launched a worldwide advocacy campaign, 1Billionhungry, in time for the 2009 Summit on World Food Security.

138. Information exchange standards involved strategic partnerships with research and development institutions while facilitating sharing of information. The AIMS (Agricultural Information and Knowledge Management Standards) Web site at <http://www.fao.org/aims> was redesigned, improving access to the AOS (Agricultural Ontology Service) registries and creating space for different AIMS communities. The first network of Fishery Ontologies was established. Additionally, the geopolitical ontology, which brings together the most up-to-date information about country names in all FAO languages and international coding systems, was launched and is being used by various systems in FAO and in other Organizations. The AGROVOC user community continued to grow, with Korean and Russian versions added in 2009. The Fedora Commons is FAO’s new open-source digital object repository system in the Open Archives programme, resulting in a unified database for metadata, a new cataloguing system, an improved workflow for the Organization and a new search interface for the Corporate Document Repository (<http://www.fao.org/documents>), which now includes links to FAO GoogleBooks. This new feature gave full visibility to FAO publications that were accessible only through GoogleBooks, and also recognized the important work that Google has done in digitizing thousands of FAO publications. The David Lubin Memorial Library made the collection of the “Centre International de Sylviculture” and the historical works of Lord Boyd Orr accessible through collaborative projects and provided a full range of library services to FAO users and Members. At the same time, substantial contributions were made to Information and Knowledge Management projects in countries, e.g. within the Indian National Agricultural Improvement Programme (NAIP) with assistance given in the development of Open Archives for Agricultural Science and Technology.

139. A milestone event was the Share Fair (<http://www.sharefair.net/home/>) held in January 2009, a collaborative effort of five Rome-based organizations (FAO, IFAD, WFP, CGIAR and Bioversity International) which showcased knowledge sharing tools such as blogging and Wikis. The Share Fair sparked the creation of the FAO “Knowledge Café”, where staff can create profiles and share skills, blog about knowledge sharing in-house, and learn about knowledge sharing methods and tools.

140. The Corporate Strategy for Capacity Development was finalized after wide consultation with member countries, key partners among international development institutions and across FAO itself. The strategy builds on principles laid down in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness of 2005 and the OECD/DAC paper “*The Challenge of Capacity Development: Working Towards Good Practice*”. Using an integrated approach, the strategy addresses capacity building at the individual, organizational and institutional (policy) levels. A Web portal was established to provide case studies illustrating good practices (www.fao.org/capacitybuilding).

141. Support to enhancing technical competencies and learning took place in particular through a series of e-learning programmes, providing on-the-job training for professionals in FAO and developing countries, having reached more than 160,000 individuals world-wide. The Information Management Resource Kit (IMARK) (<http://www.imarkgroup.org/>) curriculum offered six modules, four of these now available in three languages, with the latest module entitled “Web 2.0 and Social Media for Development”. The UN and other international agencies were engaged along with national and regional partners, and a number of academic and training institutions including: the Open University of Catalonia (OUC), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the African Virtual University (AVU), Capacity Building International Germany (InWent), and the Groupe de recherche et d’échanges technologiques (GRET). E-learning facilities were also offered to staff, together with access to materials to other institutions through the Train4Dev Network.

142. FAO’s Programme on “Bridging the Rural Digital Divide” was further supported. Firstly, the Access to Global Online Research in Agriculture (AGORA) programme continued to provide some of the world's poorest countries with free or low-cost access to scientific literature (over 2,000 registered institutions by the end of 2009 and 275,000 articles downloaded from Elsevier alone in 2009). Secondly, FAO, as Lead Facilitator for Follow-up to the Action Line on e-agriculture (in the context of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)), led a dynamic global community of practice, with a Web-based platform (<http://www.e-agriculture.org/>) which comprises more than 6,000 individual members from over 150 countries. Thirdly, a new global partnership: Coherence in Information for Agricultural Research for Development (CIARD) (<http://www.ciard.net/>), was launched together with GFAR, IAALD, the CGIAR, and other partners, to make public domain information truly accessible. Five regional consultations were co-organized by the founding partners during 2009 with the objective of refining the Manifesto and Values of the initiative. Within the CIARD initiative, FAO supported open archive projects and networks in Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Laos, Peru, Thailand and Zambia. Close collaboration with the GFAR Secretariat led to the development and launch of the CIARD RING (Routemap to Information Nodes and Gateways) (<http://ring.ciard.net>), a global registry of agricultural information services. Lastly, agricultural information systems received assistance via field projects in Armenia, Bhutan, Chile, Costa Rica, Jordan, Oman and Panama, many of these based on the VERCON conceptual model for enhancing Research-Extension linkages (<http://km.fao.org/vercon>).

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned/ Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Capacity building	22	0	0	22	22	0	100%
Information exchange and coordination	37	(8)	0	29	27	2	78%
Information products, systems, databases	24	(3)	0	21	20	1	88%
Provision of services to staff, departments and members	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
Technical advice to Members and field programme support	5	0	0	5	5	0	100%
Total	90	(11)	0	79	76	3	88%

Programme 3I: Information technology systems

Regular Programme		(USD 000)
	Net Appropriation	40,339
	Actual Income	105
	Adjusted Programme of Work	40,444
Expenditure at budget rate		42,233
	Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	(1,789)
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme		0
Field Programme		
	Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/Assistance to Member Countries	0
	Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	0
	TCP and SPFS delivery	0
Total Field Programme delivery		0
Total Expenditure		42,233

Programme Entity

3IP02 - IT Systems Concept and Development
3IP05 - Information and Communications Technology Infrastructure Services Support
3IP06 - Support in the use of IT services
3IP07 - Knowledge Management Systems Support
3IP08 - Management Information Systems Support

143. Consistent with the IPA, work was carried out leading to a new structure for the Chief Information Officer Division, which succeeded the Information Technology Division (KCT) on 1 January 2010, with a significantly-altered mandate and scope.

144. In the 2008-09 biennium, improvements were introduced in the area of IT Governance, including procedures and processes for clearance of hardware, software, and posts and procurement with an IT component. As in other UN organizations, the COBIT governance methodology was introduced, starting with selected processes. In the information security area, improvements in response to Audit recommendations were made, and a Common Application Framework for security was developed. Efforts by KCT to ensure synergies and cost savings continued, including the expansion of the Offshore Systems Development and Support Centre (OSDSC) in Bangkok. Contrary to earlier expectations, the operationalization of “One UN” initiatives did not have significant IT impact in 2008-09, but may have in coming biennia.

145. FAO’s IT infrastructure continued to evolve, with further use of open source operating systems (Linux), and moving towards efficiently-used centrally-provisioned hardware services. A major reconfiguration of the headquarters Local Area Network took place in order to improve performance and minimize risks from computer viruses. FAO desktop software standards were updated to Windows Vista and Office 2007, with these new standards gradually being deployed worldwide. Mobile telephony services were diversified, in particular with the introduction of Blackberry service which has been subscribed to by over 500 headquarters staff, supplemented by take-up in the field. The capability of the Wide Area Network (WAN) continued to increase with bandwidth increased to a minimum of 128kbps, and exploitation of the Internet as a WAN transport mechanism. Remote access facilities to support travellers, teleworkers, and indirectly Business Continuity plans, were significantly

enhanced via the deployment of a new Secure Access Gateway. Videoconferencing usage continued to grow, and new High-Definition videoconferencing capabilities demonstrated. Help-desk and operator assistance continued to support users of information and communications technology services. The traditional PC support workload remained at a stable level, a sign of mature user community.

146. Throughout the biennium, KCT continued to ensure availability, performance and functionality of major information systems to meet Organizational needs. These included both thematic/knowledge-sharing and administrative/operational information systems. Specific efforts were made to create synergies (common software platforms and development tools and pools). This led to more preventive maintenance and greater user satisfaction. In the area of ERP, due to major developments in 2008-09, a separate process was established to handle technical and functional issues. Service management principles were based on the Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL) methodology, and response from users has been positive. KCT also addressed an issue raised by the IEE, i.e. the need to consider the total cost of ownership when developing information systems, so that on-going maintenance and support requirements are also considered at design stage, obviating degradation of availability and/or performance once information systems are rolled-out to users.

147. Active collaboration was pursued with WFP and IFAD, including signing of Memoranda of Understanding with these Agencies for mutual offsite data storage. Additionally, the first tri-agency procurement exercise in the IT field was conducted successfully.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Information products, systems, databases	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Provision of services to staff, departments and members	22	(5)	0	17	17	0	77%
Total	23	(5)	0	18	18	0	78%

Programme 3J: Communication and public information

Regular Programme		(USD 000)
	Net Appropriation	20,788
	Actual Income	40
	Adjusted Programme of Work	20,828
Expenditure at budget rate		20,506
	Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	322
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme		435
Field Programme		
	Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/Assistance to Member Countries	0
	Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	0
	TCP and SPFS delivery	0
Total Field Programme delivery		0
Total Expenditure		20,941

Programme Entity

3JP01 - Programme for the Improvement of Language Coverage

3JP03 - Electronic Publishing Policy and Support

3JS01 - Multilingual communication, media promotion and cooperation

148. Higher FAO visibility in world media, online and social media was ensured by targeted and timely communication strategies coinciding with major international events (G8, G20, Climate Change Summit, meetings on the MDGs, etc). Events such as the High-Level Conference of 2008 and the expert meetings and World Summit on Food Security (2009) were supported from the media coverage point of view, and they also facilitated establishment of a World Food Week around 16 October, so as to impact better public opinion on hunger issues (e.g. soaring food prices). As a result, the Director-General and senior colleagues were quoted in a record number of media outlets in Italy and abroad, contributing to placing hunger high on world agendas. For media purposes and at donors' requests, field reportage missions were able to visit projects and report on success stories. In terms of infrastructure, the new Angola Radio and TV Studio Centre provided high-technology facilities to serve the needs of the media.

149. Standard parameters were implemented on the FAO Internet Web site (i.e. for the homepage, most top-level Web pages, the Country Office Information Network system, and several departmental and portal pages). A series of "country briefs" Web pages was launched, presenting field programme highlights and top-level food and agriculture data. The Organization managed to maintain a significant profile in key social media – YouTube, Flickr, Facebook and Twitter – and the use of these platforms for dissemination of news and other content became standard practice.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Information exchange and coordination	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Information products, systems, databases	4	0	0	4	4	0	100%
Provision of services to staff, departments and members	10	0	0	10	10	0	100%
Total	15	0	0	15	15	0	100%

CHAPTER 4: DECENTRALIZATION, UN COOPERATION AND PROGRAMME DELIVERY

Programme 4A: UN cooperation, integration and monitoring

Regular Programme	(USD 000)
Net Appropriation	14,890
Actual Income	1,008
Adjusted Programme of Work	15,898
Expenditure at budget rate	15,137
Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	761
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme	1,467
Field Programme	
Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/Assistance to Member Countries	1,541
Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	0
TCP and SPFS delivery	0
Total Field Programme delivery	1,541
Total Expenditure	18,145

Programme Entity

4AP04 - FAO Participation in cooperation with United Nations and Intergovernmental Organizations at corporate level

4AP05 - FAO Participation in cooperation with United Nations at field level

150. Programme 4A covers *inter alia*: (i) coordination of UN reform processes and promotion of strengthened collaboration among Rome-based agencies; and (ii) liaison with and servicing of FAO's external High-level Committee on the MDGs. The Programme supported high-level FAO participation at meetings of the United Nations Systems' Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) and the High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP), and contributed to UN system-wide initiatives on climate change. FAO actively participated in the work of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), the main inter-agency mechanism for providing policy guidance on UN reform at country level. FAO acted as Vice-Chair of UNDG, the first Specialized Agency to have this role.

151. As part of the requirements of the Immediate Plan of Action for FAO's Renewal (IPA), a framework for corporate partnerships was developed. Preparation of more specific partnership strategies were initiated, including those relating to partnerships with the UN system, collaboration with the other Rome-based agencies, WFP and IFAD, civil society and the private sector. The new forward-looking strategy for collaboration among FAO, IFAD and WFP was jointly developed and endorsed by respective governing bodies, while three pilot action plans were launched in the areas of communication, food security information systems and countries in transition.

152. The 2008-09 biennium was crucial in setting the stage for increased coherence in UN system developmental activities at country and (sub)regional level. FAO participated actively in all eight Delivering as One (DaO) pilot countries. An increasing number of UN country teams (UNCT) are implementing lessons learned from the eight pilots, and FAORs took a pro-active part in this work. At regional level, FAO formalized its participation in UN Regional Directors' Teams, in particular regarding joint technical support and quality assurance of UNDAFs, performance assessments of UNCTs and Resident Coordinators and programme oversight. Training/briefings of FAORs now systematically include UN coherence agenda.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Information exchange and coordination	3	0	0	3	3	0	100%
Information products, systems, databases	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Provision of services to staff, departments and members	8	0	0	8	8	0	100%
Technical advice to Members and field programme support	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
Total	14	0	0	14	14	0	100%

Programme 4B: Coordination of decentralized services

Regular Programme		(USD 000)
	Net Appropriation	23,401
	Actual Income	312
	Adjusted Programme of Work	23,713
Expenditure at budget rate		22,091
	Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	1,622
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme		218
Field Programme		
	Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/Assistance to Member Countries	2,010
	Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	0
	TCP and SPFS delivery	0
Total Field Programme delivery		2,010
Total Expenditure		24,319

Programme Entity

4BP02 - Coordination and Decentralization Policy

4BP03 - Oversight, Operations and Management Support to the Decentralized Offices

4BS01 - FAOR support to Knowledge Management, Networking and Advocacy

153. The reforms originally approved by the Conference in November 2005, introduced a new model of decentralization which was initially implemented in Africa and Central Asia and, since 2007 gradually extended to the other regions. This model has been further refined in the IPA for FAO's Renewal.

154. Programme 4B continued to support the smooth operation of the field office network during the biennium. Hence, a total of 23 newly-appointed heads of decentralized offices (DOs) were selected and briefed and 11 heads of DOs were briefed on transfer. 70 missions to DOs were undertaken to solve specific problems. A total of 62 audit reports, including over 490 recommendations, were reviewed and followed-up. In the area of staff development, the following took place: i) two refresher briefings cum management development and communication courses at headquarters, with the participation of 15 FAORs; ii) one advanced refresher briefing with the participation of 17 FAORs in Accra; iii) one Management Development Centre course for Deputy Regional Representative and Subregional Coordinators, with 13 participants; and iv) two joint briefing sessions for 45 Assistant FAORs (Programme and Administration). One agreement for the opening of a new SRO and four supplementary agreements for other DOs were finalized. Work was initiated on a new Manual for the Management of Country Offices, which will replace the FAOR Handbook, to be available from COIN (Country Office Information Network). The latter COIN was expanded to cover a wider range of office management functions and to support the transfer of OCD responsibilities to the Regional Offices, as stipulated in the IPA.

155. The Regional Conferences were regularly conducted as scheduled in 2008 except APRC which took place in March 2009. Preparation for the 2010 cycle of Regional Conferences started early considering their new role in the governance of the Organization.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Capacity building	3	0	0	3	3	0	100%
Information exchange and coordination	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Information products, systems, databases	11	(1)	0	10	9	1	91%
Policy and legislative advice	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Provision of services to staff, departments and members	30	(7)	1	24	24	0	80%
Technical advice to Members and field programme support	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
Total	48	(8)	1	41	40	1	85%

Programme 4C: Food security, poverty reduction and other development cooperation programmes

Regular Programme	(USD 000)
Net Appropriation	67,478
Actual Income	30,382
Adjusted Programme of Work	97,860
Expenditure at budget rate	98,502
Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	(642)
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme	2,308
Field Programme	
Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/ Assistance to Member Countries	37,593
Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	2,498
TCP and SPFS delivery	2,955
Total Field Programme delivery	43,046
Total Expenditure	143,856

Programme Entity

4CA01 - Field programme Coordination, Monitoring, Inspection and Reporting
4CP01 - Management and Coordination - SPFS/NPFS/RPFS/SSC/pro-poor small projects
4CP05 - Analysis of Country and Regional Information on Agricultural Development and its Economic, Social and Political Context
4CP06 - Regional field programme operations and monitoring
4CS07 - FAOR support to National Development and Emergencies/Rehabilitation

156. In complementarity with Programme 3A, support was provided to formulating and implementing national and regional programmes for food security. As reported in the main PIR document under Section I, by the end of 2009 18 countries were implementing National Programmes (NPFS) and Regional Programmes (RPFS) were operational in four regions. Programme 4C assisted

with the preparation of concept notes, technical documents and guidelines to support formulation and implementation processes, including monitoring and evaluation. A cumulative 39 SSC agreements had been signed and over 1400 cooperants fielded. The concrete results of grass-root TeleFood projects in more than 125 countries stimulated a flow of requests and more than 400 new projects were approved. In July 2009, Telefood management was decentralized in line with decisions of governing bodies.

157. In the context of ongoing reforms and restructuring, policies, procedures and guidelines contributing to quality support and assurance (QSA) for field operations continued to be updated. Work was initiated on a new manual to provide guidance and tools covering all aspects of country programming in the context of both FAO and UN reforms (including revised approach to project cycle management). This was also consistent with the implementation of Conference Resolution 2005/13 regarding the Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review.

158. The Field Programme Management Information System (FPMIS) continued to provide governments, as well as management and staff in all locations, with comprehensive project information and monitoring facilities, including customized applications. Systematic use of the FPMIS is expected to update delivery estimates more accurately and better plan expected income, further evidence of empowered decentralized offices. In countries experiencing problems in Internet connectivity, a new "offline" tool was rolled out, which is also used for decentralized TCP and Telefood programmes.

159. The addition of dedicated officers in most of the subregional offices increased operational support and monitoring capacity and improved reporting on field programme delivery. Provision of monitoring tools and training on results-based monitoring and evaluation also contributed to improving capacity in project monitoring. Therefore, there was a fast learning curve for budget holders in the regions who now seldom require assistance on operational matters. Based on updated monthly delivery figures, lists of critical projects are identified for review, follow-up action and closer monitoring. Quarterly project implementation reports (QPIRs) and other FPMIS based features also facilitated monitoring.

160. The Briefs On Line (BOL) system allowed for collection, analysis, and compilation of relevant (political, economic, social and project-related) information for countries and for thematic briefs for use by the Director-General, senior management and other FAO staff. FAO units are able to enter information through a user-friendly interface and supply updated briefs at short notice (around 800 country updates per year and 2 000 versions available to staff and external users on the Web site). An electronic archive of country briefs, as well as platform for storing sets of major policy assistance documents for each country is called BolPAD, and is integrated with BOL.

161. At the operational level, several activities to enhance the operational capacity of FAORs continued to be carried out, i.e. offering opportunities for staff development in different areas: refresher briefings, management development courses, courses in administration, logical framework, project cycle overview. The role of multidisciplinary teams has been expanded and they received support as appropriate. These teams have become an essential tool in strategy and work programme development in respective subregions and include FAORs. FAORs also continued to participate actively in planning and coordination initiatives at country level, including both developmental and emergency/rehabilitation mechanisms, and increasingly at (sub)regional levels.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Capacity building	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Information exchange and coordination	5	0	0	5	5	0	100%
Information products, systems, databases	17	0	0	17	17	0	100%
Other	3	0	0	3	3	0	100%
Provision of services to staff, departments and members	14	0	0	14	14	0	100%
Technical advice to Members and field programme support	27	0	0	27	27	0	100%
Total	67	0	0	67	67	0	100%

Programme 4D: Emergency and post crisis management

Regular Programme	(USD 000)
Net Appropriation	1,727
Actual Income	(555)
Adjusted Programme of Work	1,172
Expenditure at budget rate	1,071
Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	101
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme	3,525
Field Programme	
Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/Assistance to Member Countries	24,308
Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	69,102
TCP and SPFS delivery	31,247
Total Field Programme delivery	124,657
Total Expenditure	129,253

Programme Entity

4DS01 - Implementation of Emergency Programme

4DS02 - Disaster preparedness, Mitigation and Support to Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme

162. In 2008-09, FAO's emergency and rehabilitation activities reached record levels. By the end of 2009 major operations were being implemented in 68 countries, with support of over 40 Emergency and Rehabilitation Coordination Units. As the leader of the agriculture sector within the Interagency Standing Committee's cluster approach, FAO coordinated and led assistance and recovery programmes in a wide variety of areas facing food security- and agriculture-related crises (including Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Myanmar, Pakistan, Somalia, the Sudan and Zimbabwe). FAO operations also sought to respond to outbreaks of transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases (including Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, locusts and cassava diseases).

163. Donor support was obtained through interagency appeals, other emergency or transitional appeals, and based on strategy papers or updates on behalf of the countries affected by crises. In 2008-09, FAO participated in 17 UN flash appeals for countries hit by natural disasters. In the same period, the Organization coordinated the components of the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) that fell within its mandate, bringing all humanitarian organizations together to plan, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies in 11 countries and one region (all the countries in the 2008 CAP were also covered in the 2009 CAP). FAO coordinated 31 interagency assessment missions, which resulted in the development of medium- and long-term country action plans on food security/agriculture. A further 37 rapid assessment missions were commissioned by the European Union (EU) within the framework of the Euro 1 billion Food Facility Fund.

164. Attention was given to strengthen FAO's capacity to act as a diversified source of technical and operational expertise for disaster risk reduction (DRR) and disaster risk management (DRM). The internal DRM Working Group focused on ways to integrate operational and technical expertise to reduce and manage disaster risk, promoted application of DRR and DRM operational and normative methods and tools. This work helped improve and expand multi-disciplinary approaches to emergency preparedness and response. Selected achievements included: technical guidance and toolkits on DRM-related topics, such as: Climate Change Adaptation Inventories in Asia and Africa, the DRM Systems Analysis Guidebook and two DRM Baseline Assessments focused on Natural Disasters and Gender; Fact Sheets on Lessons Learned on Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods Emergencies; and a brochure on DRM in Food and Agriculture used for advocacy.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Capacity building	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Information exchange and coordination	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
Information products, systems, databases	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
Provision of services to staff, departments and members	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Technical advice to Members and field programme support	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
Total	8	0	0	8	8	0	100%

Programme 4E: Technical Cooperation Programme

Regular Programme		(USD 000)
	Net Appropriation	109,223
	Actual Income	0
	Adjusted Programme of Work	109,223
Expenditure at budget rate		109,223
	Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	0
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme		0
Field Programme		
	Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/ Assistance to Member Countries	0
	Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	0
	TCP and SPFS delivery	450
	Total Field Programme delivery	450
Total Expenditure		109,673

Programme Entity
4EP01 - Technical Cooperation Programme
4ES01 - Programme Management, Monitoring and Coordination of the TCP

165. Developments regarding the TCP in the 2008-09 biennium are fully described in the printed PIR document in section II-B. Examples of TCP projects are also given in section II-C.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Provision of services to staff, departments and members	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Technical advice to Members and field programme support	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
Total	3	0	0	3	3	0	100%

CHAPTER 5: MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION SERVICES

Programme 5A: Oversight

Regular Programme	(USD 000)
Net Appropriation	14,522
Actual Income	1,335
Adjusted Programme of Work	15,857
Expenditure at budget rate	14,410
Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	1,447
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme	2
Field Programme	
Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/Assistance to Member Countries	0
Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	0
TCP and SPFS delivery	0
Total Field Programme delivery	0
Total Expenditure	14,412

Programme Entity

5AP01 - External Audit

5AP02 - Internal Audit, Inspection and Monitoring of the Organization's System of Internal Control and Financial Management

5AP03 - Independent Evaluation

166. The *Office of the Inspector General* (AUD) actively supported the Organization's reform efforts, while maintaining a cycle of audit coverage of FAO activities in headquarters and decentralized offices, as prioritized in its biennial risk-based work plan. AUD conducted audits in more than 40 countries and at headquarters, leading to 82 reports with 709 recommendations. The reviews covered a wide range of areas, with emphasis on improving operations and strengthening the internal control structure of the Organization. As of 31 December 2009, the Organization had implemented more than 98 percent of the 2468 audit recommendations made from 2002 through 2007, and 70 percent and 28 percent of the recommendations made respectively in 2008 and 2009.

167. The investigation case load increased from 32 in 2008 to 57 in 2009. AUD closed 70 cases and issued 11 investigation reports during the biennium. Most of the cases and reports involved either staff members or suppliers and addressed fraud and misconduct, inappropriate employee behaviour, and abuse of the lump-sum option for entitlement travel.

168. The transfer of responsibilities for the Local Audit Programme to AUD was also completed, so that the audit approach now provides for more reliable, timely, and higher quality assessments on the financial and administrative management of FAO's field offices. AUD played a pivotal role in helping the Organization advance on the path of Enterprise Risk Management (ERM). Specifically, AUD partnered with Deloitte, a leading risk management consultant, to perform a comprehensive assessment of FAO's current approach to managing risks. Full implementation will take place in the 2010-2011 biennium.

169. The main areas of work for the *Evaluation Service* were:
- corporate evaluations including their submission to the Programme Committee (i.e. evaluation of the FAO Emergency and Rehabilitation Assistance in the Greater Horn of Africa 2004-07; evaluation of FAO's Work on International Instruments; Independent Evaluation of FAO's Role and Work in Statistics; FAO's Effectiveness at Country Level: a Synthesis of Evaluations (covering Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Cambodia and Honduras);
 - evaluations of FAO's work in individual countries (Honduras, India, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tajikistan, Sudan);
 - development projects and partnership programme evaluations: FAO-Norway Programme Cooperation Agreement; three nationally-executed projects funded by the Netherlands in India; national programme for Food Security in Nigeria; "Projet d'appui à la lutte preventive contre le criquet pelerin dans quatre états membres de la CLCPRO" (locust related project in Africa); EC/FAO joint evaluation of Food Security Information for Action Programme and EC/FAO Food Security Programme; and five special programmes for food security funded by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger and Sudan;
 - evaluation of emergency and rehabilitation interventions, including: Early Recovery Assistance for Agriculture Smallholders and War-Affected, Resource-poor Livestock Keepers in Southern Lebanon; Participatory Disease Surveillance and Response Programme in Indonesia; Emergency interventions in Iraq; FAO interventions carried out under the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF); and
 - oversight and technical support for an additional 33 project evaluations.

170. The Evaluation Service sought to strengthen stakeholder consultation during the evaluation process to promote organizational learning, and made greater use of consultative groups of donors for major evaluations with large components of extra-budgetary funding. An evaluation tracking system, instituted during the biennium, resulted in better information about when projects were due for evaluation and facilitated follow-up to management responses to evaluations. Strong focus was placed on impact in areas where FAO had conducted a substantial level of activity and methodological seminars were held with evaluation staff and other interested FAO personnel at the conclusion of such exercises.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Information products, systems, databases	4	0	0	4	3	1	100%
Provision of services to staff, departments and members	7	0	1	8	8	0	114%
Total	11	0	1	12	11	1	109%

Programme 5B: Programme and budget services

Regular Programme		(USD 000)
	Net Appropriation	7,622
	Actual Income	1,107
	Adjusted Programme of Work	8,729
Expenditure at budget rate		8,254
	Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	475
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme		3,709
Field Programme		
	Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/Assistance to Member Countries	525
	Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	0
	TCP and SPFS delivery	0
Total Field Programme delivery		525
Total Expenditure		12,488

Programme Entity

5BP01 - Support to results-based programme planning, budgeting, implementation monitoring and reporting
 5BS02 - Support to multi-disciplinary action

171. The 2008-09 biennium involved significant work towards developing a comprehensive results-based planning and implementation model in the Organization (cf. also section I of the printed PIR document). After a thorough process of consultations in the CoC-IEE, as well as in the Programme and Finance Committees, a completely revamped, forward-looking documents was submitted to the concerned inter-governmental instances, up to the FAO Conference in November 2009: Strategic Framework 2010-139, Medium-term Plan 2010-13 and Programme of Work and Budget 2010-11. Another key feature was the closer integration of Regular Budget and extra-budgetary resources, as specified in the IPA. Extensive internal discussions through a variety of mechanisms (also involving external expert advice) and training took place to put in place this new model. The corporate programme planning system, PIREs was also adjusted to serve new requirements. At the same time, the usual process of allocation of PWB 2008-09 resources (including catalytic provisions to support high priority multi-disciplinary work) and regular monitoring of their use, was carried out. The same applied to the resources stemming from reimbursement of support costs to field activities.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Capacity building	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Information products, systems, databases	5	(1)	0	4	4	0	80%
Other	2	(1)	0	1	1	0	50%
Provision of services to staff, departments and members	11	(1)	0	10	9	1	91%
Total	19	(3)	0	16	15	1	84%

Programme 5C: Financial services

Regular Programme		(USD 000)
	Net Appropriation	10,156
	Actual Income	10,084
	Adjusted Programme of Work	20,240
Expenditure at budget rate		18,612
	Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	1,628
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme		0
Field Programme		
	Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/Assistance to Member Countries	0
	Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	0
	TCP and SPFS delivery	0
	Total Field Programme delivery	0
Total Expenditure		18,612

Programme Entity
5CP01 - Central Accounting and Financial Reporting
5CP02 - Financial Operations and Systems
5CP03 - Treasury Operations

172. The finance function encompasses primarily financial accounting and reporting activities, treasury operations and the maintenance of systems, with emphasis placed on efficiency and effectiveness of corporate financial services and information. For example, selected accounts payable operations were offshored to the Shared Services Centre in Budapest, which led to savings of USD 0.7 million per year.

173. Despite the global financial crisis experienced during 2008-09, the overall return on the short-term investment portfolio (valued at USD 933 million at 31 December 2009) was positive and the return on the long-term investment portfolio (held towards funding of the Organization's staff-related after-service liabilities and valued at USD 294 million at 31 December 2009) was close to its benchmark. This was achieved through prudent and proactive reduction in the risk profile of the Organization's short-term investments (mainly voluntary contributions held pending disbursement on projects) and thanks to the isolation and subsequent liquidation of at-risk securities.

174. The new corporate banking services with HSBC resulted in streamlined electronic processing of payments at headquarters and direct replenishment of field offices. This decreased overall banking costs (over USD 400,000 interest savings and foreign exchange margins) in the face of much higher liquidity demands in the field.

175. Project accounting work increased significantly to meet the demands of a higher volume and progressively more complex projects, in the light of a record level of extra-budgetary contributions - greater than USD 1 billion for the biennium. The level of financial analysis also increased in order to support management and governing body decision-making - in particular regarding FAO's under-funded After-service Medical Scheme. At the same time, several improvements in financial reporting

were made to enhance transparency and make financial information ever more meaningful to users. Substantial work related to the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) Project, the specific achievements of which are described in the main PIR document under the section on Capital Expenditure.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Information products, systems, databases	10	(1)	0	9	8	1	90%
Provision of services to staff, departments and members	22	(1)	0	21	21	0	95%
Total	32	(2)	0	30	29	1	94%

Programme 5D: Human resources management and staff welfare

Regular Programme	(USD 000)
Net Appropriation	17,338
Actual Income	3,808
Adjusted Programme of Work	21,146
Expenditure at budget rate	25,036
Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	(3,890)
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme	1,709
Field Programme	
Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/ Assistance to Member Countries	0
Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	0
TCP and SPFS delivery	0
Total Field Programme delivery	0
Total Expenditure	26,745

Programme Entity
5DP01 - Health and Medical Services
5DP02 - Human Resources Legal Services
5DP03 - Human Resources Policy, Planning and Inter-Agency Activities
5DP04 - Organizational Development and Staffing
5DP05 - Staff Development and Learning Services
5DP06 - Provision of Social Security Services

176. A consolidated corporate HR strategy framework and action plan allowed for the transformation of the HR function into a more proactive one, with a strong business partner perspective. As part of the FAO reform process, organizational restructuring and staffing adjustments were actively supported, including delayering of one-third of Director-level posts at headquarters and piloting of team arrangements with a view to promoting flatter and less hierarchical organizational structures. The reform process was also underpinned by new HR policies aimed at rejuvenating the workforce and creating an enabling working environment within FAO.

177. Staff development and learning opportunities were widened, with new programmes dealing among others with diversity, negotiation, conflict management, logical framework analysis and results-based management. The Management and Leadership Programme (MLP) was expanded and stronger partnerships forged with the CGIAR and UN Leaders Programme. As part of the MLP, the first Management and Organizational Forum was held in 2009, engaging leading experts from prestigious institutions and attended by more than 500 FAO staff.

178. The new Performance Evaluation Management System (PEMS) involved two pilots in 2008-09. Participation rates were as high as 96% in the planning phase and 85% in the year end review. In 2009, the pilot was extended to 400 participants and in parallel the Oracle online module for PEMS was developed and completed. A full-scale training programme on PEMS, which began in September 2009, was delivered to over 3500 staff members located in headquarters and decentralised offices. PEMS was rolled out to all FAO users in the first week of January 2010.

179. As mentioned in Section III.E of the printed PIR document, measures were taken to promote gender and geographic balance among staff, including updating of procedures for selection to professional positions as well as the development of time-bound targets. In this connection, the development of a database of institutions and electronic addresses was initiated, aimed at ensuring a wider dissemination of FAO vacancies and reaching out to a greater number of qualified female candidates and nationals from non- and under-represented countries. Work also advanced towards consolidation of capacity development programmes aimed at young students, graduates or professionals (i.e. Internship, Junior Professional and Associate Professional Programmes).

180. The HR Division continued to review and respond to staff grievances and monitor disciplinary cases, as well as provide timely advice to line managers regarding work-related disputes, with a view to resolving such disputes at an early stage. FAO policies and practices on staff welfare and social security were reviewed, in line with the UN system, as well as those of other International Organizations to provide quality pension, insurance and compensation services. With success in administering the Staff Insurance contracts, the largest contracts managed by FAO, the client base was extended to include other UN organizations outside of Rome, benefiting thus from economies of scale and increasing efficiency.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Capacity building	1	(1)	0	0	0	0	0%
Information exchange and coordination	3	0	0	3	3	0	100%
Policy and legislative advice	3	0	0	3	3	0	100%
Provision of services to staff, departments and members	28	(3)	0	25	25	0	89%
Total	35	(4)	0	31	31	0	89%

Programme 5E: Procurement

Regular Programme		(USD 000)
	Net Appropriation	5,776
	Actual Income	7,039
	Adjusted Programme of Work	12,815
Expenditure at budget rate		12,264
	Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	551
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme		0
Field Programme		
	Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/Assistance to Member Countries	106
	Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	0
	TCP and SPFS delivery	0
Total Field Programme delivery		106
Total Expenditure		12,370

Programme Entity
5EP01 - Procurement

181. A significant revision of Manual Section 502 dealing with procurement was completed during the biennium and became effective on 1 January 2010. The Manual Section was revised in particular to address the greater needs of decentralized offices, integrate best procurement practices, reflect increased delegation of procurement authority to the field, and fill otherwise identified gaps. The new Manual Section also allowed FAO to respond positively to the EU's Four Pillars exercise, which had immediate positive implications for the cooperation between FAO and EU in the context of the EC Food Facility.

182. A comprehensive training programme (including training materials and a series of training modules) and user-friendly Web pages were put in place to support consistent application of guidelines and increased delegation of authority to the decentralized offices associated with revised MS 502. Further improvements in the procurement area included: the completion of the Procurement Business Intelligence prototype; the introduction of the vendor management project; a specific task force to respond in a timely manner to requirements in emergency operations to purchase inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and agricultural hand tools.

183. Procurement staff of the three Rome-based Agencies shared resources, tools, expertise and experience with a view to generating savings and economies of scale. A common procurement team was established as a pilot with four objectives: a) joint planning of procurement activities; b) joint tendering for main goods and services required by respective headquarters (therefore excluding field and emergency procurement of food, seeds, fertilizers, etc.); c) aligning contract expiry dates in order to facilitate joint tendering; and d) assessing further harmonization opportunities.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Provision of services to staff, departments and members	3	0	0	3	3	0	100%
Total	3	0	0	3	3	0	100%

Programme 5F: Management of premises

Regular Programme	(USD 000)
Net Appropriation	37,793
Actual Income	4,219
Adjusted Programme of Work	42,012
Expenditure at budget rate	43,509
Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	(1,497)
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme	616
Field Programme	
Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/Assistance to Member Countries	0
Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	0
TCP and SPFS delivery	0
Total Field Programme delivery	0
Total Expenditure	44,125

Programme Entity
5FP01 - Provision of Central Records Services
5FP02 - Facilities Management Services

184. At headquarters, major facilities renovated in 2008-09 included the Angola Radio and TV Studio Centre and the Nigeria meeting room. The Sudan Room was transformed into a new open office space with 20 ergonomic workstations, a new lighting system and a videoconferencing meeting room. In general, offices and conference rooms were upgraded and modernized (10% of all offices in headquarters were repainted and 5% re-floored), allowing for multi-functional utilization and meeting current European safety norms. In addition, the extraordinary requirements linked to the High-Level Conference in 2008 and the World Summit on Food Security in 2009 were met.

185. The main internal staircase in building A and the 8th floor kitchen doors were upgraded to meet fire and safety codes, and the new elevator in building C ensured full access to the 8th floor. The expansion and improvement of video surveillance systems and external perimetral alarms (including the installation of new digital video recorders in the Control Room) and the installation of a new external lighting system for FAO premises also support associated security objectives. In addition, the electrical systems in building A were replaced in the basement, ground floor and first floor. Preparatory work was completed for a separate entrance pavilion located in front of FAO's main entrance.

186. Another achievement was the Environmental Management System (EMS) to measure the environmental impact of FAO buildings in Rome in line with ISO 14001 standards. This included waste differentiation, installation of water fountains and substitution of the HVAC machine in order to reduce the impact of ozone depleting gasses. In 2009, a long lasting liability related to garbage collection with the Environmental Agency of the Rome Municipality (AMA), which exposed the Organization to a potential debt in excess of € 16,000,000, was resolved. Furthermore, efforts were made to ensure full income recovery of housekeeping and utilities costs from concessionaires and external contractors and, in the area of mail services, the volume of materials sent to the embassy mail boxes at FAO and by diplomatic pouch was significantly reduced. Following the establishment of the SSC in Budapest, approximately 7,000 personnel files previously stored in FAO Regional Offices were transferred to headquarters for storage, including classification and microfilming.

187. Assistance was also provided in relation to infrastructure requirements in field projects, including the construction at different locations in Iraq of a research centre, two administrative buildings, two seed testing laboratory buildings, a date palm pilot processing plant, and prefabricated buildings for two brood fish centres cum hatcheries; in the Sudan, of approximately 30 buildings under the four-year Sudan Production Capacity Recovery Programme (SPCRP) financed by the European Commission.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Provision of services to staff, departments and members	8	(1)	0	7	7	0	88%
Total	8	(1)	0	7	7	0	88%

Programme 5G: Meetings and language services and protocol

Regular Programme		(USD 000)
	Net Appropriation	9,926
	Actual Income	170
	Adjusted Programme of Work	10,096
Expenditure at budget rate		9,814
	Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	282
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme		228
Field Programme		
	Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/Assistance to Member Countries	0
	Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	0
	TCP and SPFS delivery	0
Total Field Programme delivery		0
Total Expenditure		10,042

Programme Entity

5GP01 - Official Correspondence

5GP02 - Programming of meetings at headquarters and in the Field

5GP03 - Provision and monitoring of FAO language services

5GP04 - Protocol Services and Liaison with Permanent Representatives

188. New technologies continued to be implemented in areas such as: session programming, remote translation for major meetings away from headquarters, workflow control, document distribution, archiving and registration, with a view to streamlining data exchange between existing systems. The number of sessions held in 2008-09 (248) represented an 8 percent increase, compared with 2006-07.

189. A total of 15 890 translation and printing requests were handled using the Electronic Documentation Processing and Retrieval (E-DPR) system, representing an increase of 29 percent over the previous biennium. A total of 25 million words were translated by internal translation services, representing an increase of 34.7 percent over 2006-07, not including translation of non-official documents outsourced directly by FAO units. In addition, 2008-09 saw a marked increase in the number of interpretation days compared with the previous biennium (approximately 36 percent), reflecting the overall increase in the number and complexity of sessions. Continued efforts were made to limit the number of copies printed per document, relying on a higher-level of document distribution through Web-posting only. The implementation of an electronic printing policy geared towards reinforcing on-demand capabilities, thereby reducing the long-term storage need for document copies, resulted in a further reduction of around 14 percent in black and white printing.

190. Protocol and logistical services were provided to visiting heads of state or government and other heads of delegations to FAO meetings. Constant communication and liaison was maintained with Members and respective Permanent Representations, ensuring that correspondence was properly prepared and dispatched in time and that all queries and requests for information were satisfactorily dealt with. Close liaison was also maintained with the authorities of the Host Country, as well as the

Regional Groups. The Visa Desk continued processing requests for issuance/renewal of UN Laissez-Passer, identity cards and visas for official travel for FAO/WFP personnel. The workflow linked to the issuance and renewal of Italian ID cards for FAO/WFP staff and family members was facilitated by the introduction of a Web-based application by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Information products, systems, databases	8	0	0	8	8	0	100%
Provision of services to staff, departments and members	18	0	0	18	18	0	100%
Total	26	0	0	26	26	0	100%

Programme 5H: Shared services

Regular Programme	(USD 000)
Net Appropriation	21,427
Actual Income	8,433
Adjusted Programme of Work	29,860
Expenditure at budget rate	28,821
Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	1,039
Extra budgetary Support to the Regular Programme	0
Field Programme	
Extra budgetary Support to Field Programme/ Assistance to Member Countries	0
Extra budgetary funded Emergencies	0
TCP and SPFS delivery	0
Total Field Programme delivery	0
Total Expenditure	28,821

Programme Entity
5HP01 - Provision of Management Support Services

191. The Shared Services Centre (SSC) in Budapest became fully operational. Starting on 1 January 2008, selected services, including Help Desk functions, were provided in the areas of Travel and Human Resources. During 2008, all HR and Travel services were progressively transferred to Budapest. In late 2008, additional services, such as invoice processing and vendor banking instructions maintenance functions, were off-shored. Other selected procurement and fixed assets processing followed in 2009. Payroll, shipping, and administrative information systems coordination remained at headquarters, where numerous Human Resource Management System improvements were implemented. The SSC also participated in the development of the new HR MIS, supporting the data quality function. The SSC further assisted decentralization efforts by deploying the HRMS employee self-service system, as well as the Atlas travel system.

192. In 2009, the SSC Help Desk received 15,000 requests. In the same year, the SSC processed a total of 40,000 invoices and was involved in over 13,000 transactions and 60,000 inquiries related to

travel (excluding shipping). To support the off-shored operations, more than 5,000 staff and non-staff files were digitized in the newly implemented Electronic Document Management System. Another major initiative was the overhaul of the SSC intranet Web site, which now includes 166 pages of detailed client procedures. Finally, a Client Satisfaction Survey was carried out in November 2009, in which over 700 staff participated. The results of the survey were encouraging: the overall satisfaction rate was above 70%, with respondents providing useful suggestions on ways to improve services. The survey also showed that communication to staff should be improved, as, for example, more than two thirds of the respondents declared they were unaware of the existence of Service Level Agreements.

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Information products, systems, databases	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
Other	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Provision of services to staff, departments and members	10	(1)	0	9	9	0	90%
Total	13	(1)	0	12	12	0	92%

CHAPTER 8: CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Programme 8A: Capital Expenditure

Regular Programme	(USD 000)
Net Appropriation	20,102
Actual Income	(4,601)
Adjusted Programme of Work	15,501
Expenditure at budget rate	15,499
Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	2
Total Resources	15,499

Programme Entity
8AA01 - headquarters and Regional Office Telephone Systems
8AA02 - Corporate Administrative Applications
8AA03 - Server Software and Client Access Licenses for headquarters and ROs
8AA04 - IT Support to Meetings
8AA05 - Human Resources Management System Project (HRMS)
8AA06 - Field Accounting System Replacement Project
8AA07 - Electronic Document Management System
8AA08 - IPSAS
8AA09 - Buildings Infrastructure Systems
8AA10 - Corporate Technical Applications

193. A full account of progress in the implementation of the projects financed by the Capital Expenditure Facility and listed in the above table is given in the printed PIR document (section III C).

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Information products, systems, databases	13	(6)	0	7	7	0	54%
Provision of services to staff, departments and members	13	(2)	2	13	10	3	100%
Total	26	(8)	2	20	17	3	77%

CHAPTER 9: SECURITY EXPENDITURE

Programme 9A: headquarters security

Regular Programme	(USD 000)
Net Appropriation	10,292
Actual Income	82
Adjusted Programme of Work	10,374
Expenditure at budget rate	10,676
Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	(302)
Total Resources	10,676

Programme Entity
9AP02 - Safeguarding of FAO personnel, assets and operations in
headquarters

194. Comprehensive information on the use of the Security Expenditure facility for headquarters is provided in the printed PIR document (section III C).

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Provision of services to staff, departments and members	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
Total	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%

Programme 9B: Field security

Regular Programme	(USD 000)
Net Appropriation	12,985
Actual Income	(3,972)
Adjusted Programme of Work	9,013
Expenditure at budget rate	8,734
Variance of expenditure (Over)/Under	279
Total Resources	8,734

Programme Entity

9BP01 - Safeguarding of personnel, assets and operations in field locations and provision of security equipment to FAO Representations

9BP02 - Provision of security equipment to FAO decentralized offices other than the FAORs

9BP03 - FAO participation in joint UN system undertakings to strengthen field security

9BP04 - FAO financial contribution to the UN unified security management system

195. Information on the use of the Security Expenditure facility for field locations is also provided in the printed PIR document (in the same section III C).

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
Information products, systems, databases	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Other	0	0	1	1	1	0	0%
Provision of services to staff, departments and members	9	0	1	10	10	0	111%
Total	10	0	2	12	12	0	120%

ANNEX 5: REPORT ON UNSCHEDULED AND CANCELLED SESSIONS

(1 JANUARY 2008 - 31 DECEMBER 2009)

1. In Resolution 21/67, adopted in November 1967, the Conference had authorised the Director-General to convene sessions of FAO bodies and expert consultations other than those approved in the Programme of Work and Budget, provided that such sessions be reported to the next Council session. Subsequently, the Council agreed at its 102nd Session (November 1992) that information on unscheduled and cancelled sessions should henceforward be provided in successive Programme Implementation Reports (PIRs). This Annex reports on unscheduled and cancelled sessions for the biennium from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2009.

2. The starting point of reporting for the 2008-09 biennium is the List of Scheduled Sessions presented as Annex IX of the Web Annexes for the PWB 2008-09.

The data reflects movements during the reporting period 2008-09 which included 38 unscheduled sessions and 14 cancellations.

3. Details of these sessions are provided in the following lists, which follow the format of previous reports. Meetings that have no intergovernmental character, such as consultations of the FAO Secretariat with stakeholders, as well as informal briefings of Permanent Representatives and non-FAO meetings held on FAO premises, are not included in the lists.

(a) Unscheduled sessions approved in 2008-09

Programme entity	Session number	Title, location, date and remarks	Estimated direct cost (US\$)	Article of const. and category
1AP01	CC 701-35	FAO Conference (35 th Session) 18-22 Nov 2008, Rome, Italy	824,000	III (1)
1AP01	CC 704-121	Finance Committee (121 st Session) 31 Jan -1Feb 2008, Rome, Italy		V-6 (1)
1AP01	CC 704-124	Finance Committee (124 th Session) 5-6 Feb 2009, Rome, Italy		V-6 (1)
1AP01	CC 704-125	Finance Committee (125 th Session) 9-10 Mar 2009, Rome, Italy		V-6 (1)
1AP01	CC 704-127	Finance Committee (127 th Session) 27-28 May 2009, Rome, Italy		V-6 (1)
1AP01	CC 704-129	Finance Committee (129 th Session) 18 Sep 2009, Rome, Italy		V-6 (1)
1AP01	CC 704-130	Finance Committee (130 th Session) 2-3 Nov 2009, Rome, Italy		V-6 (1)
1AP01	CC 705-87	Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (CCLM) (87 th Session) 25-26 May 2009, Rome, Italy	15,000	V-6 (1)
1AP01	CC 705-88	Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (CCLM) (88 th Session)	15,000	V-6 (1)

Programme entity	Session number	Title, location, date and remarks	Estimated direct cost (US\$)	Article of const. and category
		Session) 23-25 Sep 2009, Rome, Italy		
1AP01	CC 705-89	Committee on Constitutional and Legal Matters (CCLM) (89th Session) 27-28 Oct 2009, Rome, Italy	15,000	V-6 (1)
2AS03	AGP 816-2	Second World Seed Conference		(4)
2BA03	AGA 901	Technical Workshop for National Coordinators 'First steps in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources'		(4)
2CP01	FI 815	FAO Expert Panel meeting on CITES listing proposals		VI-4 (3)
2CP01	AGP 728 (a)	Standards Committee Working Group		VI-4 (3)
2CP01	AGP 804	Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine		VI-5 (2)
2CP01	RAP 903	Ninth Regional Workshop for the Review of Draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures	5,000	(4)
2CP04	AGPP 903	II International Workshop on the future of Biopesticides in Locust Control		(4)
2DP02	AGN 902	FAO/Hector Workshop: 'Eating Out: Habits, Determinants, and Recommendations for Consumers and the European Catering Sector		(4)
2DP04	AGN 903	Food Safety Leadership Training Course		(4)
2DP05	AGN 810	FAO/WHO Expert Meeting on the Food Safety Implications of Nanotechnology Applications in the Food and Agriculture Sectors		VI-4 (3)
2DP05	AGN 901	Food Safety Management Training Course		(4)
2ES02	FO 731-20	AFWC/EFC/NEFC Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions - Silva Mediterranea	30,000	VI-1 (1)
2GP01	FO 806	Expert Consultation on Woodfuel Integrated Supply-Demand		VI-4 (3)

Programme entity	Session number	Title, location, date and remarks	Estimated direct cost (US\$)	Article of const. and category
		Overview Mapping		
2GP01	FO 902	Seminar on Building Capacities for Sustainable Bioenergy		(4)
2GP01	FO 903	Workshop on: Review of a Draft Publication on Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Woodfuel Production		(4)
2HA02	FI 816	FAO-UNEP Expert Meeting on IUU Fishing on Marine Biodiversity		VI-4 (3)
2HP01	FI 751-23	Coordinating Working Party on Fisheries Statistics (23 rd Session)		VI-2 (1)
2HS02	SLC 739-13	13th Session of WECAFC and 10th Session of the WECAFC Committee for the Development of Fisheries in the Lesser Antilles	700	VI-1 (1)
2JA02	FI 910	Informal Workshop on the Use of Forensic Technologies in Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance 9-10 Dec 2009, Rome, Italy		(4)
2JP03	FI 811	Expert Consultation on Best Practices for Safety at Sea		VI-4 (3)
2KA09	FI 810	Expert Consultation on Best Practices Technical Guidelines for International/National Plans of Action Seabirds		VI-4 (3)
3BA04	ESA 802	Expert Meeting on How to Feed the World in 2050.		VI-4 (3)
3CP06	EST 901	Workshop on Policies for Minimizing Distortionary Effects of support to Agriculture		(4)
3CP06	ESTM 901	Workshop on 'Strengthening the Potato Value Chain in Developing Countries'	1,500	(4)
3FS01	REU 704-13	FAO/ECA Working Party on Women and the Family in Rural Development (13th (Special Session))		VI-1 (1)
3HP01	GIL 801	Knowledge "Share Fair"	14,670	
3HP05	EST 801	Symposium on Natural Fibres		(4)
3HP05	EST 802	Expert Meeting on International Investment in Agriculture		VI-4 (3)

(b) *Planned sessions cancelled in 2008-09*

Programme entity	Session number	Title and scheduled location	Estimated direct cost (US\$)	Reason for cancellation
2AP03	AGD-806-4	4th Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	113,000	postponed to next biennium
2AP03	AGP -802-1	1st Donor Conference for the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	-	Shift in priorities within limited funds
2AP03	AGP -802-2	2nd Donor Conference for the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	-	Shift in priorities within limited funds
2AP03	AGP-805	Special Forum on Implementation of Article 6 (Sustainable Use)	47,342	Shift in priorities within limited funds
2AP03	AGP-807	Special Forum on Farmers' Rights	47,342	Shift in priorities within limited funds
2CP01	RAP-902	Workshop on Phytosanitary Measures	3,000	Shift in priorities within limited funds
2CP01	RAP-804	Expert Consultation on Review of Draft ISPMs	5,000	postponed to next biennium
2CP02	AGP -716	Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticides Residues (JMPR)		postponed to next biennium
2CP04	RAP-803	Expert Consultation on Pest Management	3,000	postponed to next biennium
2DP03	CX-802-8	Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Task Force on Foods Derived from Biotechnology (8th Session)	-	Task Force dissolved
2DP05	AGN-803	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Consultation on Food Safety and Nanotechnology		Replaced with expert meeting
2HS02	RAF-710-7	CECAF Scientific Sub-Committee (7th Session)	24,000	postponed to next biennium

Programme entity	Session number	Title and scheduled location	Estimated direct cost (US\$)	Reason for cancellation
3DS01	ESS-704-29	FAO/ECE/CES/ Study Group on Food and Agricultural Statistics in Europe (29th Session)	3,000	postponed to next biennium
3DS01	ESS-801	International Advisory Group on Agricultural Statistics	2,500	Shift in priorities within limited funds