

Chair's Aide Mémoire – Sixth Meeting of CoC-IEE WG I
Monday 10 March 2008
Vic Heard, Chair

Continued Discussion of Areas of FAO's Technical Work

1) **Fisheries:** Members expressed strong support for work in Fisheries, recognising that this is an area of comparative advantage for FAO, which is the only global organization for the sector. There was general agreement with the IEE recommendations. Members noted:

- a) Resources: Members generally supported a priority in resource allocation to fisheries. A member supported the increase in the proportion of resources allocated to Fisheries but emphasised that out that this does not imply increasing the budget of the Organization overall. Some other members considered that while fisheries may have priority for additional resources, within existing resources the negative implications of any proportionate increase to fisheries for resource availability to other areas needed to be considered;
- b) Prioritization of Fisheries work: Needs for technical cooperation from FAO in fisheries were emphasised as this was an area in which some relatively developed countries still required a technical input and was of major importance for small island states. FAO's work in fisheries needs to put immediate and long-term benefits for people first in sustainable use of the resources. This required technical, managerial, legal and policy aspects to be addressed in an integrated way and capacity building to be provided. However, prioritization was essential and management was urged to be proactive in proposing priorities to COFI and in developing a strategy proposal for further consideration by the Working Group.

2) **Forestry:** Members recognised Forestry as a priority area for the work of the Organization and generally supported the recommendations put forward by the IEE. The following were emphasised:

- a) Resources: Increased overall priority to forestry with similar considerations to those applied to fisheries;
- b) Goals: A need for immediate and medium-term goals, milestones and indicators of outcomes and impacts for FAO's work, as well as long term goals in FAO's logical framework approach to developing a forestry strategy;
- c) Livelihoods approach and putting the short and long term interests of people first in the approach to forestry;
- d) The interface with crops, livestock and land and water which was becoming more important; and
- e) Forests role in climate change and as a provider of renewable energy at a time of rising energy prices which hit the poor particularly hard.

3) **Livestock:** Members considered livestock to be a priority area of FAO's work and generally agreed with the IEE recommendations in this area. Although it was important to give livestock work more prominence, most members were not in favour of the establishment of a separate technical committee on Livestock but would rather favour a clear and important segment of COAG dedicated specifically to Livestock. Similarly members considered that the creation of a separate livestock department would conflict with the spirit of multi-

disciplinarity sought by the Organization. The following were emphasised:

- a) transboundary and epidemic livestock diseases and further strengthening of collaboration with OiE in this area, including early warning and emergency response capacity in countries and by FAO/OiE;
- b) livestock in mixed farming systems;
- c) policy work for the livestock sector, including animal health; and
- d) a more interdisciplinary approach to livestock, including animal health aspects.

4) **Support in Development of Legislation to Member Countries:** Members expressed appreciation for the quality of FAO's legal work. A group of members stressed the need for prioritisation in FAO's support to Member Countries in strong areas of FAO comparative strength, including work related to international instruments (soft and hard). Other members argued that there was a broad range of country needs in the area of legislation and FAO must seek to meet members' needs. This same group of members considered that the IEE finding that countries did not attach the highest priority to legal assistance from FAO was not well founded.

5) **Strategy notes on technical programme areas:** The Working Group requested Management to provide short notes on the strategic approach in each of the Technical Programme areas it discussed for initiation of discussion in the second half of April.

6) **Regional Conference discussion of IEE and of technical programme priorities:** It was important for the regional conferences to discuss the IEE and the technical programme priorities. This could feed into the preparation of the CoC-IEE report to the Conference and members should seek to have a good discussion in their regional conferences. It should not however, hold up the Working Group in arriving at its preliminary conclusions.

Annex 1 – Fisheries – Management Presentation

A Coherent Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture

Vision Statement

Responsible and sustainable use of Fisheries and Aquaculture resources making an appreciable contribution to human well-being, food security and poverty alleviation.

Mission Statement

Strengthen global governance, the managerial and technical capacities of members, and lead consensus building towards improved conservation and utilization of aquatic resources.

Core Values

- Objectivity – science-based information
- International cooperation – collaboration with partners and stakeholders
- Universality
- Excellence – committed to high quality standards
- Sustainability – sustainable use of natural resources
- Equity – dedicated to democracy and representation of the poor
- Leadership – intellectual and advocacy

Goals

- ❶ FAO/FI as a Global Reference for Responsible Fisheries & Aquaculture

- ② Optimal Performance through an Enabling Environment
- ③ Empowerment Through Effective Instruments & Processes
- ④ Optimizing Synergies & Outreach

Annex 2 – Forestry – Management Presentation

A New FAO Strategy for Forestry

- Mandate from COFO in March 2007
- Multi-stakeholder consultation
- Review by regional forestry commissions in 2008
- Fully integrated in FAO strategic framework
- COFO Steering Committee Sept 2008
- Endorse by COFO in March 2009

Based on:

- Members' goals for FAO
- UNFF Global Objectives on Forests

Potential Elements of Strategy:

- Reinforce country capacities
- Strengthen information to support policies
- Exchange knowledge & improve forestry practices
- Work through networks & partnerships
- Promote cross – sectoral approaches
- Champion for forests

Emerging Thematic Priority:

Reduce by half the loss of forest cover by 2020

Annex 3 – Livestock – Management Presentation

FAO's Livestock Programme to Focus on:

Pro-poor policy and management (IEE 3.11 a/i):

- Pro-poor Livestock Policy Initiative (SE Asia, India, West Africa, Andes)
- IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative
- Field Programme on smallholder poultry, meat and small-scale dairying / milk production
- Integration of social and economic aspects into animal disease prevention and control (HPAI Programme)
- Livestock Emergency Guidelines (LEGs)
- Livestock Report 2006 / 2008
- SOFA 2009

Animal health in context (IEE 3.11 b/ii)

- HPAI programme in context of updated framework for prevention and emergency response, CMC-AH
- EMPRES-Livestock
- Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme GREP – 2010
- Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis (PAAT)
- Veterinary Public Health (feed safety, food safety at production level, food-borne and zoonotic diseases)
- Veterinary Services / institutions
- Animal health policies and economics

Livestock-environment issues (IEE 3.11 a/iii):

- Livestock, Environment and Development Initiative
- Livestock's Long Shadow
- Livestock in a Changing Landscape
- The State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
- Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources
- Environmental management of emerging diseases
- Gridded Livestock of the World

FAO's Livestock Programme to Associate:

- FAO/OIE: Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs)
- FAO/OIE: CMC-AH (Crisis Management Centre – Animal Health)
- FAO/OIE/WHO: Global Early Warning System for Transboundary Animal Diseases (GLEWS)
- FAO/WHO/IAEA/African Union: Programme Against African Trypanosomiasis (PAAT) in support of PATTEC
- FAO/ILRI: Global Animal Diversity database
- FAO/IFPRI/ILRI: research programme on pro-poor HPAI risk management

Vision

- optimize the role of the livestock sector in the provision of affordable and safe food of good quality (MDG 1)
- use sector growth for rural development and poverty reduction (MDG 1)
- counter animal-related human disease threats (MDG 1/6)
- protect livestock-related natural resources and adjust to a scenario of resource scarcity (MDG 7)

Annex 4 – Legal Services – Management Presentation

Vision

Assistance to countries sharing a natural resource or a problem and wishing to sign an agreement to continue

Approach

- Implementation of Vision provides opportunity for integration of full range of legal services under one roof (the Legal Office) thus avoiding “silo” effect

Tools

- maintain essential critical mass of human and financial resources
- attract extra-budgetary resources from collaborating technical departments
- focus on thematic priority areas & on Members' needs

Furthermore

Keeping the full range of legal services and maintaining an essential critical mass of human and financial resources within the Legal Office will support FAO in influencing the decision-making fora where other international agreements are being drafted as recommended by the IEE (4.5).