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**Results from the implementation of the Programme of Work and Budget
2014-15 and update on the implementation of the PWB 2016-17 and
Regional Initiatives**

Executive Summary

This document provides information on the follow-up to the decisions and priorities agreed at the 29th Regional Conference for Europe (ERC) held in 2014. It brings to the attention of Members results achieved as well as the lessons learnt from the implementation of the 2014-15 programme of work and budget delivered through two Regional Initiatives and other major areas of work.

The document also sets out the priorities for FAO's work in the region during 2016-17 through proposed regional initiatives and other key areas of work in light of country priorities.

Guidance Sought

The ERC may wish to review the results of the 2014-15 biennium and confirm the priorities and focus of work for the 2016-17 biennium, particularly the Regional Initiatives and the main areas of work.



I. Introduction

1. As foreseen in the programming, budgeting and results-based monitoring system put in place by the FAO Conference in 2009, the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2014-17 was reviewed during 2014, taking into account trends and developments in the external environment and the guidance provided by the Regional Conferences,¹ Technical Committees,² Programme and Finance Committees and the Council.³

2. The MTP 2014-17 (reviewed) was approved by the FAO Conference in June 2015. The review of the MTP covered recent trends and developments in the external environment including the updated FAO results-based monitoring framework for measuring and reporting results.

3. The results framework guides the planning and monitoring of the Organization's work. At the core of the framework are the indicators that measure progress at each level of the results chain: Outputs, Outcomes and Strategic Objectives. This provides the basis for assessing and reporting how FAO's actions contribute to changes at national, regional and global level.

4. FAO governing bodies expressed strong and consistent support during 2015 for continuity in the strategic direction of the Organization in order to realize the full impact of the Strategic Framework. Therefore, the overall results framework for 2014-17 remains in place (Figure 1), with required adjustments, elaborated in the MTP 2014-17 (reviewed) and the Adjustments to the Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) 2016-17,⁴ covering: the inclusion of nutrition and climate change as a cross-cutting themes under Objective 6; and measures introduced to strengthen programme delivery and results, particularly at the country level.

5. FAO governing bodies underlined the importance of articulating areas of programmatic emphasis and de-emphasis, taking into account priorities arising from the Regional Conferences and Technical Committees,⁵ as well as the achievements and lessons learned from Regional Initiatives (RIs) implemented in 2014-15 and FAO's Country Programming Frameworks (CPFs). The priority areas of work for FAO in the Europe and Central Asia Region for the 2016-17 biennium have been informed by these developments.

6. In addition, two important global developments in 2015 will frame FAO's work in the future: (i) the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted at the United Nations in Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, as well as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda setting the framework for mobilizing means of implementation, and (ii) the Paris Agreement, adopted as an outcome of the UN Global Climate Change Conference (COP21), which aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty. At its 153rd session, the FAO Council welcomed the alignment of FAO's Strategic Framework with the SDGs, noting that there would be an opportunity to bring further coherence while preparing the MTP 2018-21.

7. The quadrennial review of the FAO Strategic Framework and the preparation of a new MTP 2018-21 will take place during 2016, through the Regional Conferences and Technical Committees, for approval by the Council and Conference in the first half of 2017. In the context of the continuity of the overall strategic direction of FAO, and taking into account the results in the region during 2014-15 and a forward-looking regional review, this offers the opportunity to further focus FAO's work towards more concrete results particularly at country level.

¹ As reported in C 2015/14, C 2015/15, C 2015/16, C 2015/17, C 2015/18, C 2015/LIM/1

² As reported in C 2015/21 COAG, C 2015/22 CCP, C 2015/23 COFI, C 2015/24 COFO

³ PC 117/5 – FC 157/7 and CL 150/REP paragraph 43c)

⁴ C 2015/3 and CL 153/3 at www.fao.org/pwb

⁵ CL 150/LIM

8. Section II of this document outlines how priorities and issues requiring follow-up emanating from the previous Regional Conference have been addressed, bringing to the attention of the Members results achieved, and Section III sets out the priorities for FAO's work in the region during 2016-17, with a focus on Regional Initiatives.

II. Follow-up to the 2014 Regional Conference: results and lessons learned

A. Priority areas of work in 2014-15

9. FAO has responded to the challenges identified by the 2014 Regional Conference⁶ by focusing its work on the following five priority areas and their contribution to the Strategic Objectives:

- 1) Strengthening food security and nutrition in a sustainable manner (contributing to Strategic Objective (SO1);
- 2) Policy advice to governments in support of sustainable agricultural production intensification for smallholders (contributing to SO2, SO3, SO4);
- 3) Natural resource management, including climate change mitigation and adaptation (contributing to SO2, SO3, SO5);
- 4) Control of animal disease, plant pests and food safety hazards (contributing to SO2, SO4, SO5);
- 5) Policy and institutional support for entry of Member States into regional and global organizations for trade, standard-setting and economic cooperation (contributing to SO4).

10. FAO's support to these priorities centres around two Regional Initiatives and other areas of work, as endorsed by the Regional Conference. The results achieved are described below, including the Strategic Objective Output to which they contributed, as documented in Web Annex.⁷

Regional Initiative on Empowering smallholders and family farms in Europe and Central Asia (RI-1) – linked to Regional Priority 2 and 3

11. Transition countries in Europe and Central Asia often have dualistic farm structures characterized by a small number of large-scale corporate farms and a large number of small subsistence and semi-commercial family farms. While smallholders and family farms are important for regional food security, a large number of smallholders are not economically viable and, in most countries, rural people remain the most vulnerable section of the population. The overall goal of the initiative is to empower smallholders to strengthen their livelihoods, thereby reducing rural poverty, with particular emphasis on inclusiveness.

12. The RI-1 contributes to sustainable agriculture⁸ production (SO2), rural poverty (SO3) and inclusive agrifood chains (SO4). Work focus regarding natural resource management involved the dissemination and adoption of *innovative practices* Strategic Objective Output 2.1.1 (2.1.1) and *integrated, multi-sectoral approaches for ecosystem management* (2.1.2), as well as *strengthening governance frameworks* that foster sustainable natural resources management (2.2.2). Regional contributions to global targets have been particularly significant related to innovative practices and ecosystem management during the biennium.

⁶ ERC/14/REP/ Rev 1

⁷ <http://fao.org/2/mq026>

⁸ Agriculture includes crop production, livestock, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries

13. Related to rural areas, RI-1 aimed to *strengthen rural organizations* (3.1.1), *enhance access to natural resources* (3.1.2) and *provide policy advice on gender-equitable rural development strategies* (3.1.5). Rural organizations have been strengthened by capacity building programmes and policy advice. Regional contribution to global targets has been the highest related to rural development strategies (3.1.5).

14. Improved access to natural resources was promoted by supporting land consolidation programmes and seven national awareness-raising workshops about the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) and at regional level within the frame of FAO's LANDNET (an international network on land tenure) conferences.⁹

15. Inclusive and efficient agrifood chains were promoted through capacity building programmes, data and information products (4.2.1 and 4.2.3). International workshops provided guidance and opportunity to exchange experiences on agro-industrial strategies among countries in the region.

16. Highlights of achievements:

- a) Innovative practices (2.1.1) have been disseminated in integrated pest management, conservation of plant genetic resources, seed production and application of farmer field schools in Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Moldova and Tajikistan;
- b) Governance frameworks (2.2.2) have been strengthened by supporting the elaboration of forestry programmes and policies in Tajikistan and Ukraine. In addition, development of national legislation on organic agriculture has been supported in Kazakhstan;
- c) Agrarian reforms (3.1.5) have been supported at policy level in Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYR Macedonia) and Montenegro, through the development of their national strategies for agriculture and rural development. The agricultural extension services and the monitoring and evaluation system of the Ministry of Agriculture have been assessed and recommendations were provided in Armenia. In addition, gender related statistics has been improved to support policy making in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan;
- d) FAO has established important partnerships under RI-1. As such, FAO cooperates with the Regional Rural Development Standing Working Group, resource partners such as the European Commission, Austria, Switzerland and Turkey, as well as through LANDNET. FAO has been participating in the Gender Thematic Group of the United Nations Country Team, coordinated by UN-WOMEN.

In focus: By supporting the Regional Rural Development Standing Working Group (SWG), an inter-governmental organization in South-Eastern Europe, FAO's regional Technical Cooperation Project (TCP/RER/3403) provided efficient technical assistance and policy advice to five countries in the subregion to streamline their agricultural and rural development policies on their way to EU accession. Technical inputs have been provided to the SWG assembly meetings, agriculture policy forums and annual ministerial meetings. In addition, FAO supported networking and partnership both among the countries and with key stakeholders from academia and ministries of agriculture in order to support informed policy making at country level.

⁹ <http://www.fao.org/europe/resources/land-tenure-workshops/en/>

Regional Initiative on Agrifood trade and regional integration in Europe and Central Asia (RI-2) – linked to Regional Priority 5

17. Agricultural systems in Europe and Central Asia are still deeply affected by the process of political and economic transition, which coincided with globalization and deepening regional and global trade integration. The purpose of this initiative is to increase regional and national capacities to deal effectively with the challenges posed by greater trade integration. It does this by developing better evidence on trade implications, improving countries' capacity to use this evidence, facilitating neutral fora and dialogues on trade agreements, and supporting the design and implementation of appropriate policies at country level.

18. Through RI-2, FAO focused on efficient and inclusive agrifood systems (SO4). Emphasis was placed on building capacities on *international trade agreements* (4.1.2), particularly on the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) considering the recent accession of numerous countries in the region to the WTO. In addition FAO strengthened national *regulatory frameworks and public capacity concerning food safety* (4.1.4.) by supporting the practical application of risk analysis in national food control and governance frameworks and more effective participation of countries in the international standard setting work of the Codex Alimentarius. Furthermore, FAO promoted the application of internationally recommended food safety management approaches. High number of contribution to global targets, particularly in 4.1.4, refer to information provision through workshops, assessments and trainings, and to more in-depth support provided to a subset of these countries, as also detailed below.

19. Highlights of achievements:

- a) Capacity was developed in the region through e-learning courses on WTO accession and its implications for the agricultural sector and trade dispute settlement procedures for 300 officials with different background and from various countries (4.1.2);
- b) A regional Agricultural and Trade Policy Expert Network¹⁰ was established in 2014, bringing together experts in governments, private sector and academia who work on agricultural trade to promote exchange of knowledge and experiences with trade policy issues and to support broader capacity development (4.1.2);
- c) The food safety regulatory and institutional framework has been strengthened through technical assistance to the National Food Safety Agency in the Republic of Moldova. In addition, the adoption of good hygiene practices and international food safety management systems have been promoted in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan technical assistance (4.1.4).
- d) Capacities of public organizations were strengthened through regional workshops and conferences on the concept of food safety risk analysis, risk assessment, risk communication, early warning and participation in the standard setting work of the Codex Alimentarius (4.1.4).

In focus: Turkey-funded technical assistance (GCP/SEC/010/TUR) supported national authorities and the private sector with training and consultations on applying good hygiene practices and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP)-based food safety management systems in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. The development of national guides on good hygiene practices and HACCP plans for major food products supports the spread of international standards, food safety management systems and good practices in these countries.

¹⁰ <http://www.fao.org/economic/est/international-trade/europe-and-central-asia/aboutcis/en/>

Strengthening Food Security and Nutrition – linked to Regional Priority 1

20. In 2015 Europe and Central Asia as a region achieved Millennium Development Goal 1C, to halve the proportion of undernourished people.¹¹ Nevertheless, food security remains important in FAO's work, especially in the Central Asian subregion, focusing on: the development and management of governance mechanisms such as food security strategies, policies and programmes both at national and regional levels (1.1.1 and 1.1.3); and supporting evidence-based decision-making by assistance in developing or maintaining national capacities for policy analysis, as well as in gathering food security related data and information (1.3.1). Regional contribution to global targets was the highest in the field of governance mechanisms and related capacity developments (1.1.1 and 1.1.3).

21. Highlights of FAO results in this areas include:

- a) In Tajikistan the quality of food security and nutrition-related data and information has improved; capacity was strengthened to collect, analyse, disseminate and mainstream agricultural statistics on food security and nutrition (1.3.1). In addition, FAO actively contributed to the Technical Working Group on Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) by reviewing policy and other documents on food security and nutrition-related issues;
- b) In Kyrgyzstan the Food Security and Nutrition Technical Working Group has been established and, agricultural statistics have been improved through digitization and hand-held computers. National Statistics Committee staff were also trained on price collection mechanisms (1.3.1);
- c) Regional effort aims to advocate and implement the Regional Programme on Food Security for member countries of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) (1.1.1);
- d) The FAO Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) Forum¹² is a neutral regional forum that contributed to online discussions related to food security and nutrition issues such as trade, civil society partnerships, water management and social protection measures (1.1.3).

Natural resource management including fisheries and forestry, climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as conservation and sustainable use of plant and animal genetic resources – linked to Regional Priority 3

22. Work in this field focuses on three areas. First, work related to climate change (2.1.1 and 5.3.1) supporting the development of more resilient production systems through capacity building in natural resource management, particularly in water management. Second, support to the implementation of international instruments related to sustainable agricultural production systems (2.3.3). Finally, support to building evidence related to natural resource management by developing monitoring, assessment and analysis capacities (2.4.3). Regional contributions to outputs 2.3.3 and 2.4.3 show low levels in relative terms which comes from the relatively small size of the region.

23. Highlights of FAO results in this area include:

- a) An integrated climate-smart agriculture approach promoted in Central Asia, linking priority food security, disaster risk reduction and energy requirements (2.1.1);
- b) An assessment was elaborated on farmers' access to water resources in the context of mitigation of drought consequences and other negative effects of climate change in Moldova (5.3.1);
- c) Development of the National Strategy and Action Plan for the Management of Animal Genetic Resources in Azerbaijan and Moldova based on the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources (2.3.3);

¹¹ FAO Regional Overview of Food Insecurity: Europe and Central Asia, 2015

¹² <http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/eca/en>

- d) Supporting Uzbekistan's accession to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (2.3.3);
- e) Establishment of a nation-wide monitoring and information-sharing system for plant genetic resources and on fisheries in Albania (2.4.3);
- f) Development of the FYR Macedonian Soil Information System (2.4.3).

Control of animal disease, plant pests and food safety hazards and emergencies – Regional Priority 4

24. Control of animal disease and plant pests is supported by FAO's work on plant and animal health (4.1.4. and 2.1.3). As part of this area of work, FAO supports public sector institutions to improve their capacity for designing and implementing better policies and regulatory frameworks in line with international standards. FAO also supported the participation of countries in the standard-setting work of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), the international standard-setting body in the field of plant health. Regional contributions in the field of animal and plant health are moderate, in line with contributions of other regions.

25. In terms of resilience, FAO provided multidisciplinary technical and operational support and expertise under Strategic Objective 5 to assist member countries in crisis response (5.4.3) and implementation of governance mechanisms (5.1.1) e.g. Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and Ukraine, and to reduce multi-hazard risks (5.3.1) and improve crisis management capacities (5.4.1) e.g. in Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia. FAO's response focused on reducing risks and the vulnerability of local communities and farmers through the strengthening of preparedness and response to natural hazards and disasters such as frosts, droughts, floods, and locusts (5.3.1 and 5.4.1). The regional contribution to global targets was highest in the area of information provision and early warning systems as a result of regional work on locust control operations and the Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) in the Caucasus and Central Asia subregion (5.2.1).

26. Highlights of FAO results in these areas include:

- a) A GIS spatial database was established in Belarus and Ukraine as a decision-making tool for risk based surveillance and control of African Swine Fever (ASF) outbreaks, and capacity is built on early recognition and response to ASF (2.1.3);
- b) Enhanced national capacities of veterinary services on laboratory diagnostics of ASF in Belarus and Ukraine (2.1.3);
- c) Strengthened national capacities of veterinary services on prevention and control of brucellosis in Armenia and Georgia (2.1.3);
- d) Improved national capacities on phytosanitary control services in the Caucasus and Central Asian countries, proposals for the harmonization of legislation and procedures prepared to facilitate the development of regional trade (4.1.4);
- e) In Bosnia and Herzegovina, a Disaster Risk Reduction Management System Analysis (DRRM) was implemented which included increased awareness of sector-specific risk reduction and crisis management standards. It also identified priorities for strengthening DRRM system in agriculture (5.1.1);
- f) In Serbia, capacity was raised in risk reduction and crisis management standards, and participatory approaches facilitated the formulation of agricultural sector priorities within the 2015-2019 Implementation Plan for the National Disaster Risk Management Programme (5.1.1);
- g) Improved preparedness for addressing transboundary locust crises in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (5.4.1).

Cross-cutting areas, including statistics, gender and nutrition (Objective 6)

27. During the biennium work related to statistics focused on: a) assisting countries (Armenia, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan) in the preparation and/or conducting of agricultural censuses; b) strengthening national capacities for production and analysis of sex-disaggregated data in the region (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey); c) assisting Georgia in the preparation of its Strategic Plan for Agricultural, Environmental and Rural Statistics (SPAERS); d) translation of the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020 (WCA 2020) into Russian; e) publication of the regional statistical yearbook and preparation of the regional statistical pocketbook.

28. FAO has been pursuing gender equality goals in the region through RI-1 and in other areas of work by providing policy support and technical guidance. In Albania, Georgia and Tajikistan support was provided for developing gender-responsive national strategies and action plans on agriculture and forestry development. Policy support went hand in hand with capacity building of national partners and included awareness raising and training for representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Heads of rural cooperatives in Georgia, and training of farmers' trainers in Tajikistan.

29. Ensuring mainstreaming of gender considerations in FAO technical cooperation was a main focus, by ensuring the inclusion in Country Programming Frameworks (CPFs), and direct technical assistance to FAO initiatives in conservation agriculture (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan), sustainable pasture management, and women's economic empowerment (Kyrgyzstan), and support to the extension services (Albania).

30. FAO supported the preparation of Country Nutrition Papers and the participation of representatives from the region at the ICN2. As a follow-up, a regional synthesis study was prepared and presented as a background policy paper "*Addressing the social and economic burden of malnutrition through nutrition-sensitive agricultural and food policies in the region of Europe and Central Asia*" at the 39th session of the European Commission on Agriculture.

B. Lessons learned in 2014-15

31. The corporate monitoring and reporting framework was in place for the first time in the previous biennium. It resulted in a closer cooperation between country and regional offices and Headquarters. Reporting and planning at the country level provided a good opportunity to focus work related to the demand of the country.

32. In the previous biennium the Regional Initiatives became fully operational and implemented. The Regional Initiative *Empowering smallholders and family farms* has been incorporating different areas of work that increased its complexity. During 2016-17 the initiative intends to streamline its activities around more focused areas.

33. The Regional Initiative - *Agri-food trade and regional integration* included targeted areas of work that increased its focus. During 2016-17 it will be strengthened by adding further areas related to its overall focus on trade including international standards related to plant and animal health as well as export-oriented value chain work.

34. Other priority areas of work will be adjusted and their focus sharpened in 2016-17 on:
(i) strengthening food security and increasing resilience of livelihoods to threats and crisis and
(ii) sustainable natural resource management, including climate change mitigation and adaptation.

III. Main areas of work in the region during 2016-17

35. Based on the Country Programming Frameworks (CPFs), the main targets for the 2016-17,¹³ linked to the Strategic Objective outputs, have been identified by country offices. This target setting was the main pillar in identifying regional and country priorities, along with achievements and lessons learned from the regional initiatives.

36. FAO's work during 2016-17 is presented below, in the context of Regional Initiatives and other priority areas of work.

Regional Initiative on Empowering smallholders and family farms in Europe and Central Asia (RI-1)

37. RI-1 will continue focusing on empowering smallholders and family farms by strengthening their livelihoods and reducing rural poverty. RI-1 will contribute to access of rural people to productive resources, services, organization and markets (Outcome 3.1). In addition, it will contribute to innovative production practices and governance mechanisms of natural resources (2.1 and 2.2).

38. Work on innovative practices for sustainable agriculture production will focus on the promotion of good agricultural practices such as integrated pest management, organic agriculture techniques, conservation of plant genetic resources and proactive drought risk management. In addition work will be done on modern irrigation systems, sustainable forest management and fish production, including fish seed improvement, focusing on smallholders.

39. Work related to policies and other governance mechanisms will focus on land-related issues such as tenure and consolidation, extension services, rural development policies and different areas of natural resource management such as genetic resources, forest management and fisheries.

40. Focus countries for the Initiative are Albania, Armenia, Georgia, FYR Macedonia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, and Tajikistan.

Regional Initiative on Agrifood trade and market integration in Europe and Central Asia (RI-2)

41. The primary goal of RI-2 is to support member countries in enhancing the agrifood trade policy environment for small and medium sized enterprises. RI-2 modus operandi is that enhancing the trade policy environment for modern agrifood markets requires the development of capacity both for trade agreements and for domestic food safety and quality standards. Thus, the RI-2 will (i) build the capacity of government officials in the implementation of trade agreements, (ii) develop their capacity to create a supportive environment for trade, and (iii) develop the capacity of both governments and enterprises to implement international food quality and safety standards.

42. Work under RI-2 will contribute to outputs of SO 4. The first component will develop capacity for implementing the main trade agreements in the region (4.1.2). The World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements form a basis for global trade rules, and thus are a key element of any programme to improve the policy environment for exports. FAO will focus on capacity development for civil servants and private industry in the region on WTO issues, including market access, domestic support measures, sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) issues, technical barriers to trade, trade dispute resolution and trade facilitation.

43. The second component of RI-2 relates to the standards and good practices that are applied in global agricultural markets (4.1.4). In this context, capacity development efforts will be focused under three distinct areas. First, the capacity of civil servants, private enterprises and scientists will be

¹³ CL 153/3 Web Annex 6

improved in the application of modern methods of risk analysis, and in designing a strategy for ensuring food, sanitary and phytosanitary safety. Second, training will be provided on good practices and standards established by Codex, International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) in an effort to upgrade food safety, sanitary and phytosanitary standards in ECA countries. Third, the Geographical Indications will be promoted as a branding tool to increase food quality.

44. The third component of RI-2 focuses on country-level work on fostering a supportive policy environment for export diversification for food products (4.2.1 and 4.2.3), including the identification of potential export commodities, an analysis of selected value chains in selected countries with recommendations for facilitating exports, and assistance in the preparation of export promotion campaigns for food products. This component will involve a combination of analysis and capacity building aimed at improving the policy environment for export diversification.

45. The focus countries for the initiative are Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan and Ukraine.

Strengthening food security and increasing resilience of livelihoods to threats and crisis (Strategic Objectives 1 and 5)

46. Building on the achievements of the previous biennium, work will focus on policies, legal frameworks and investment plans and programmes (Outcome 1.1), inclusive governance and coordination mechanisms (1.2) and evidence building, through the analysis and availability of quality data and information (1.3).

47. Capacities of ministry staff across the region will be increased on basic concepts of food and nutrition, nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems and on food security analysis, planning and monitoring. Specific country-level work is planned in Uzbekistan to support the formulation of the Agricultural Development Strategy to enhance agricultural growth and food security and further develop the Food Security and Nutrition programme in Kyrgyzstan, including a nutrition-sensitive social protection component, and new food security programmes within the agrarian reform in Tajikistan.

48. Policy dialogue will be supported by setting up national, subregional and regional networks and platforms to enhance food security and nutrition governance, coordination, collaboration and strengthen capacity for programmes and projects formulation and implementation. Analysis of food security and nutrition will be strengthened by establishing Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) technical working groups to support data collection and analysis in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

49. FAO's work on threats and crises will focus on information and early warning products (5.2) such as IPC Acute Analysis work in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. In addition work will be done to support risk and vulnerability reduction efforts in the region (5.3). In this context, capacities of Western Balkan countries will be raised in planning and implementation of policy and measures to reduce landscape natural hazards. This will be complemented with the development of improved methodologies for damage and loss to the agricultural sector or Post-Disaster Need Assessments (PDNA) (5.4.1).

50. Finally, regional work will support countries' preparation for and management of effective responses to disasters and crises (5.4). Capacities will be raised to document emergency events, and agricultural sector assessments will be carried out as part of PDNA exercise in close cooperation with relevant ministries. In addition, capacities will be strengthened to combat and control transboundary forest pests and diseases.

Sustainable natural resource management including climate change mitigation and adaptation (Strategic Objective 2 and 5)

51. Capacity will be raised in the concept of Climate-Smart Agriculture (2.1 and 5.3), including the methodologies and tools to undertake integrated assessments and interventions at the level of policy, enabling environment, and resource management and farming systems. In particular for Central Asia (with a focus on Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan), guidance materials will be developed on achieving harmonized Climate-Smart Agriculture, Disaster Risk Reduction and Energy needs responses.

52. Regarding international instruments, implementation (2.3) of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources will be further facilitated in Moldova by supporting the development of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Animal Genetic Resources. Other international instruments that FAO will work on include the Eurasia Soil Partnership.

53. Evidence-based decision making in the field of natural resource management (2.4) will be supported through various products and services related to assessments, statistics and analysis. Guidance will be provided for the countries in the region on conducting agricultural censuses, while assessments will be carried out and capacities built on forest resources at regional and national levels in Uzbekistan, where a monitoring system will also be established.

Cross-cutting areas, including statistics, gender and nutrition (Objective 6)

54. During the biennium work related to statistics will focus on: a) publication and dissemination of the World Programme on Census of Agriculture 2020 (WCA 2020) in Russian; b) assisting Armenia and Georgia in processing and dissemination of the data of their agricultural censuses and improving agricultural statistics; c) assisting the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration (MARDWA) of Albania in capacity building of the Sector for Statistics in the Ministry; d) publication of regional statistical pocketbooks; e) strengthening national capacities for production and analysis of sex-disaggregated data in the region.

55. Gender-related work is based on the FAO regional gender strategy for Europe and Central Asia shared at the Informal Consultation held in Budapest in May 2015. It includes knowledge building and capacity development principles on evidence-based analysis.

56. As regards nutrition, work in follow-up to the ICN2 Rome Declaration on Nutrition and Framework for Action in the region by mainstreaming nutrition objectives into agricultural policies and conducting regional policy consultations on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems. In addition, the development of school nutrition programmes will be supported linked to local food supply from small-scale farms.

Figure 1: Main components of FAO's results framework

FAO's vision

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

Three Global Goals of Members:

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

Strategic Objectives:

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

Additional Objective

6. Technical quality, knowledge and services

Cross-cutting themes

Gender
Governance
Nutrition
Climate Change

Core Functions

1. Facilitate and support countries in the development and implementation of normative and standard-setting instruments, such as international agreements, codes of conduct, technical standards and others
2. Assemble, analyse, monitor and improve access to data and information, in areas related to FAO's mandate
3. Facilitate, promote and support policy dialogue at global, regional and country levels
4. Advise and support capacity development at country and regional level to prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate evidence-based policies, investments and programmes
5. Advise and support activities that assemble, disseminate and improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices in the areas of FAO's mandate
6. Facilitate partnerships for food security and nutrition, agriculture and rural development, between governments, development partners, civil society and the private sector
7. Advocate and communicate at national, regional and global levels, in areas of FAO's mandate

Functional Objectives

Outreach
Information Technology
FAO Governance, oversight and direction
Efficient and effective administration