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PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

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Progress report on the implementation of Programme Committee recommendations

Queries on the substantive content of the document may be addressed to:

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MZ856e



PC 127

1. The Committee, at its 126th session:¹

- a) welcomed the Progress report on the implementation of Programme Committee recommendations;
- b) suggested the inclusion of delivery dates, when feasible and/or a percentage of implementation rate, to measure the progress in implementation;
- c) appreciated this report as a learning tool for the Committee in phrasing its recommendations.

2. The following table provides an update on status of implementation of recommendations made by the Programme Committee at its 126th (18–22 March 2019) and 125th sessions² (12–16 November 2018),³ and the status of their implementation by traffic light.

Completed ●

Ongoing ●









Not yet started ○

		Status of implementation	Percentage of implementation rate, if applicable	Comments
Medium Term Plan 2018-21 (reviewed) and Programme of Work and Budget 2020-21				
1.	CL 161/3 para. 4.f) <u>recommended</u> strengthening and further development of indicators and targets for the Outputs of each Strategic Objectives, especially in the field of AMR indicator(s), gender indicators for all Strategic Objectives, and project performance management indicators; and <u>requested</u> that Strategic Objective Output indicators and targets for these are considered in the Adjustments to the Programme of Work and Budget 2020-21 in November 2019	●		Section VI of the Adjustments to the PWB (CL 163/3) 2020-21 includes an overview of AMR and gender in the output indicators of the Strategic Objectives.
2.	CL 161/3 para. 4.e) <u>highlighted</u> the importance of sustainable funding for FAO's work on scientific advice and standard setting and for biodiversity, and <u>recommended</u> additional resources for IPPC and for WHO/FAO's food safety scientific advice programme with a minimum of USD 2 million as well as for mainstreaming biodiversity with a minimum of USD 2 million, through efficiencies and cost savings, or, if necessary, from the areas of technical de-emphasis to the extent feasible	●		The Adjustments to the PWB 2020-21 (CL 163/3) include additional resources for IPPC, for WHO/FAO's food safety scientific advice programme and for biodiversity, identified through cost savings.





¹ CL 161/3 paragraph 25



² PC 126/INF/2

³ In chronological order of session and, where applicable, by combining similar topics





		Status of implementation	Percentage of implementation rate, if applicable	Comments
Evaluation of the strategy and vision for FAO's work on nutrition				
3.	CL 161/3 para. 7.b) <u>looked forward</u> to reviewing an updated and upgraded Nutrition Strategy, with an expanded scope to look at nutrition from the perspective of sustainable agriculture and food systems and healthy diets, and addressing all forms of malnutrition			Annotated outline of the Strategy and vision for FAO's work on nutrition submitted to the Programme Committee November 2019 session (PC 127/8).
4.	CL 161/3 para. 7.d) <u>stressed</u> the importance of contextualization in examining food systems and dietary trends, and in supporting bottom-up approaches based on evidence and sound policy frameworks			
5.	CL 161/3 para. 7.e) <u>highlighted</u> the need to include FAO's work on nutrition in corporate resource mobilization efforts; and to building capacities by strengthening networks of nutrition focal points across the Organization giving due attention to decentralized offices' capacities		30%	A 'nutrition marker' has been developed for inclusion in FAO's project cycle process. Nutrition sensitive agriculture is one of the new priority subprogrammes that will be funded under Flexible Multipartner Mechanism (FMM). The FAO Business Development Portfolio (BDP) - used as a resource mobilization toolbox - highlights FAO's work in nutrition as a cross-cutting issue in need of extra-budgetary resources, that is food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition. Obesity is one area highlighted in the portfolio alongside Zero Hunger/FSN policy and programming. The BDP is regularly presented to resource partners at the various strategic dialogues.
6.	CL 161/3 para. 7.f) <u>stressed</u> the importance of collaboration among Rome-based Agencies, the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement (SUN), and within the UN system, and the need for strengthening partnerships with relevant actors at global, regional and country level, and encouraged the development of common approaches and concepts		50%	Rome-based Agencies collaboration ongoing with regards to school food and nutrition, nutrition-sensitive value chains and UNSCN work on nutrition. ESN Director serves on the SUN Executive Committee and ESN supports activities for SUN Global Gathering.
7.	CL 161/3 para. 7.g) <u>encouraged</u> dissemination of FAO's knowledge products with use of language accessible for a broader public		50%	Recent documents, such as the <i>Guiding Principles on Healthy Diets</i> , use language accessible to broader public.
8.	CL 161/3 para. 7.h) <u>looked forward</u> to reviewing progress with the updated Strategy in November 2019 and to the follow-up report to this evaluation at its Spring 2021 session		30%	Annotated outline of the Strategy and vision for FAO's work on nutrition submitted to the Programme Committee November 2019 session (PC 127/8).
Evaluation of FAO's work on gender				
9.	CL 161/3 para. 8.b) <u>underlined</u> the need to update FAO's Policy on Gender Equality and recommended to have a draft presentation of the updated Policy available not later than December 2019		75%	The update of the Policy is on track. A series of consultations were held with all divisions and offices accountable to agree on changes to be implemented. By December 2019, the update will be finalized and shared with Management for approval.
10.	CL 161/3 para. 8.c) <u>stressed</u> the importance of regular monitoring and reporting, starting with a progress report on the main features of the updated Policy on Gender Equality to be submitted to the next session of the Programme		100%	A progress report on the main features of the updated Policy submitted to the Programme Committee November 2019 session (PC 127/4).









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	Committee in November 2019, and progress on an annual basis thereafter			
11.	CL 161/3 para. 8.d) <u>supported</u> the recommendation to develop an Action Plan by November 2020 at the latest, with medium-term gender outputs/targets, and welcomed management confirmation that FAO's minimum standards on gender equality would be updated in line with the UN System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP 2.0), as suggested in the Evaluation report	●	30%	The update of the Policy's minimum standards has been completed, as part of the overall Policy's update (see recommendation 9 above). The Action Plan, which is due by November 2020, will be developed starting from next January.
12.	CL 161/3 para. 8.e) <u>highlighted</u> the need to enhance partnerships, including through the use of South-South Cooperation, with key actors working on addressing gender issues in agriculture, especially with Rome-based Agencies, including exchange of good practices and lessons learned on gender policies	●	n/a [ongoing function]	Building on already existing partnerships, in 2019 FAO has launched a new five-year EU-funded project that is jointly implemented by the Rome-Based Agencies that aims to embed gender transformative approaches in working modalities of the agencies. Several other programmes focused on gender equality and women's empowerment will provide the opportunity to strengthen FAO's partnerships with regional bodies and commissions across all regions. To ensure that priority is given to gender-related work in FAO's partnership function, a new minimum standard was included in the updated Policy on Gender Equality.
13.	CL 161/3 para. 8.f) <u>stressed</u> the need to further strengthen the capacity of technical officers to mainstream gender in their work as a crucial factor in the implementation of the Gender Strategy and the importance of mainstreaming gender in all Strategic Objectives	●	n/a [ongoing function]	FAO has revamped its capacity development initiatives with the delivery of more than 20 learning events (face-to-face training, webinars, etc.) held both at headquarters and in decentralized offices. Particular attention was placed to strengthening the capacities of Gender Focal Points by delivering training; providing mentoring from the Gender Team members; and regularly sharing tools and guidance materials via mail and a newly established gender platform ("gender tips"). A Handbook for Gender Focal Points is being finalized. Similarly, a Gender Help-Desk has been established to respond rapidly to any queries on gender from staff. A new mandatory online course will also be launched by the end of 2019.
14.	CL 161/3 para. 8.g) <u>stressed</u> the importance of national ownership of the gender policies, taking into account all dimensions needed for an appropriate national contextualization of gender policies	●	n/a [ongoing function]	FAO has identified various entry points to support countries to integrate the perspective of gender equality and women's empowerment in their national policies and programmes. Through the FAO-EU Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST) Programme FAO has been strengthening capacities to integrate gender equality considerations in Food Security and Nutrition policy processes in 24 countries. In the context of its support to the implementation of the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), FAO has been assisting several countries (e.g. Guatemala, Botswana, Kyrgyzstan and Sri Lanka) to

		Status of implementation	Percentage of implementation rate, if applicable	Comments
				formulate gender in agriculture and food security and nutrition policies and strategies, as well as to develop the necessary institutional mechanisms and budgetary and accountability frameworks to ensure their proper implementation.
15.	CL 161/3 para. 8.h) <u>stressed</u> the need to strengthen capacity building, dissemination of knowledge and information at national and local levels		n/a [ongoing function]	FAO has streamlined its capacity development material to provide more tailored support to line ministries and local counterparts on gender in different technical areas (e.g. SGD monitoring and reporting, agricultural technologies, climate change, etc.). Key tools and guidance materials are being made available in different languages to facilitate dissemination and uptake at regional and national level.
16.	CL 161/3 para. 8.i) <u>emphasised</u> the importance of strengthening indicators and targets on gender in all Strategic Objectives		n/a [ongoing function]	The corporate results framework, including its gender-related indicators and qualifiers, was revised in view of the MTP 2018-2021. Following the same cycle, the next review will be undertaken in 2021. Presently, FAO is working to strengthen internal capacities to analyze and use the information obtained through current indicators and enhance the visibility of gender work in corporate reporting.
Synthesis of findings and lessons learnt from the Strategic Objective evaluations				
17.	CL 161/3 para. 9.d) <u>concurred</u> with the Synthesis on the need to strengthen FAO's catalytic role in increasing investment in sustainable food and agriculture and the suggestion to use investment leverage as an important indicator of its impact, necessitating an increase in FAO's resource mobilization, from extrabudgetary resources, and consider alternative financing instruments, such as blended finance and impact investments, in addition to its traditional finance partners		n/a [ongoing function]	Business Development Portfolio, included a catalytic investment leveraging angle, particularly through private sector engagement and blended finance. For example, Agrinvest as an approach to attracting PS investment and blended finance for de-risking value chains. Through the use of the Flexible Multipartner Mechanism (FMM) and ASTF-multipartner, pooled, less-earmarked mechanisms, PSR has demonstrated successful models for catalyzing and leveraging impact to achieve transformative change. Since 2018, the FMM has mobilized nearly USD 40 million additional resources for the new phase (2018-21) and USD 25 million for the new phase of ASTF. Since 2018, the number of resource contributors to FMM has increased from four to eight, and ASTF from two to six. The success can be attributed to the revamping of both mechanisms, showcasing the results in a more compelling manner, expanding their modalities and vigorously marketing them to resource partners in compelling manner. These mechanisms, especially FMM, are now being positioned as the mechanism of choice to receive pooled less-earmarked resources to achieve catalytic impacts and transformative change.
18.	CL 161/3 para. 9.e) <u>stressed</u> the need to strengthen the strategic synergies and partnerships, especially with Rome-based Agencies and other UN system organization, as well as with the private sector		n/a [ongoing function]	A high priority area of FAO-WFP partnership is the Global Network Against Food Crises launched together with the European Union. The Network offers a major opportunity for FAO, WFP and other relevant actors to make a difference in advancing the resilience agenda and strengthening cooperation around

		Status of implementation	Percentage of implementation rate, if applicable	Comments
				preventing and addressing food crises at national, regional and global level.
Follow-up report to the evaluation of FAO's contribution to reduction in rural poverty (S03)				
19.	CL 161/3 para. 10.e) <u>stressed</u> the importance of capacity building within the Organization on poverty-related areas of work, and to continue coordinating these efforts in an integrated manner within the broader capacity development activities of the Organization		n/a [ongoing function]	A set of e-learning modules on rural poverty reduction has been launched, integrated with the Organization's suite of learning materials including other pillars of rural poverty reduction, i.e. Social Protection, Decent Employment, migration, and climate change and poverty nexus (with a focus on SIDS). In addition, FAO has launched a Technical Network on poverty analysis (THINK-PA) to mainstream a set of tools and approaches to ensuring that FAO's projects and programmes explicitly consider poverty, extreme poverty and at minimum embrace a do no harm principle to ensure that the LNOB principle is embedded in the Organization's work. RLC and RAF have also developed capacity development programmes on multi-sectoral strategies for rural poverty reduction, and poverty analysis, in several countries (Panama, Paraguay, Ghana, Zambia) on rural poverty reduction; expansion to other countries is envisioned. FAO continues to partner with the ITC/ILO Center to support capacity development around social protection and decent employment in rural areas in the context of the Rural Academy and the Social Security Academy.
20.	CL 161/3 para. 10.i) <u>stressed</u> the importance of building strong strategic coordination and partnerships, particularly on rural development governance and filling important gaps with other UN agencies based on FAO's comparative advantage, especially on its knowledge of dynamics of agricultural and rural development as key elements for poverty reduction		n/a [ongoing function]	FAO continues to deepen and expand its strategic partnerships to contribute to poverty reduction and take advantage of the comparative strengths of the Organization and its partners. FAO is enhancing South-South Cooperation with a focus on analyzing key countries' experience on rural poverty reduction (including Senegal, China, Ghana and Kenya), derive lessons learned, promote knowledge exchange and cooperation. Through the Knowledge Exchange Platforms (KEPs) for rural poverty reduction FAO is facilitating partnerships, knowledge exchanges and capacity building on poverty reduction strategies and programmes in a number of countries. For example, as a result of this work, the Government of Senegal has requested FAO's support to formalize their south-south exchange practices around social protection in rural areas. FAO is strengthening its partnership with IFAD to renew efforts to support countries to address rural poverty to meet SDG1 by 2030. FAO has also established partnerships with key actors on rural poverty including the Chronic Poverty Network at Overseas development institute; the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) at Oxford University (in charge of the multidimensional poverty index), as well as reinforced ongoing

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				<p>partnerships for rural poverty reduction with the World Bank and IFAD.</p> <p>The recently launched FAO Migration Framework provides a strong platform not only for FAO to enhance its own work, but also to build strategic partnerships (e.g. with IOM, ILO, IFAD, UNITAR, ADEPT etc.) based on FAO's comparative advantage on rural migration. FAO continues to work in close partnership to complement and enhance the work on social protection: with UNICEF and UNC in the development of evidence on the economic and social impacts of social protection programmes; with Los Andes University and IFAD on the added value of coordinated social protection and economic inclusion approaches; with ILO in the context of expanding social protection to the informal sector; and with other partners to explore the links between social protection, migration and forced displacement.</p> <p>A longstanding flagship partnership model is the FAO/WFP co-led global Food Security Cluster to strengthen country-level coordination of emergency food security responses in humanitarian crisis situations. FAO has engaged on numerous UNJP agreements based on the FAO comparative advantages in agriculture, rural development and food security. In the period between January 2018 and September 2019 an amount of USD 107,917,582 was mobilized from UN agencies to fund FAO's priorities. This excludes funding to emergency projects.</p> <p>FAO continues to engage with sister UN agencies in the context of the UN reform to ensure better synergies at the country level. Examples of such agreements are as follows:</p> <p><i>PROJECT 1 - Development of an Innovative Peatland Monitoring System - SEPAL</i> UNJP/GLO/927/OPS Budget USD 1,070,001 DONOR: UNOPS BENEFICIARY: GLOBAL</p> <p><i>PROJECT 2 - Eliminating child labour and forced labour in the cotton growing communities:</i> UNJP/INT/338/ILO Budget USD 1,209,879 DONOR: ILO BENEFICIARY: GLOBAL</p> <p><i>PROJECT 3 - Restoration of Livelihoods in KP Tribal Districts (KP-TD)</i> Symbol UNJP/PAK/148/UNJ Budget USD 13,387,154 DONOR: UNDP BENEFICIARY: PAKISTAN</p> <p><i>PROJECT 4 - Support Sustainable Agriculture Value Chain Development in Tanzania and enhance Agriculture Productivity and Production for Food, Nutrition and Income Security.</i> UNJP/URT/150/UNJ Budget USD 2,378,118 DONOR: UNDP BENEFICIARY: TANZANIA</p>

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21.	CL 161/3 para. 10.k) <u>requested</u> to submit to the next session of the Programme Committee a report on the progress of United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) arrangements and country programme framework (CPF) formulation in the context of the Repositioning of the UN Development System, mainstreaming FAO's contribution to rural poverty reduction as one of the entry points, including the important role of the Resident Coordinator			<p>The UN Secretary-General's proposals for a strengthened UN "offer" in support of national sustainable development priorities have been broadly endorsed by the Member States. UN country teams have been tasked with preparing a much strengthened Common Country Analysis (CCA) as a basis for developing, jointly with the host government, a UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework ("Cooperation Framework"), which replaces the UNDAF. FAO has been active in all streams of the Cooperation Framework design process and, simultaneously, has substantially revised internal CPF guidelines in order for the new CPFs to be fully derived from the Cooperation Framework, as required by UNSDG Guidelines. FAO has also ensured the Organization's strategic and timely involvement in all steps of the Cooperation Framework formulation process. Through an internal 'pre-CCA' process, FAO will ensure that the Organization's full analytical capacities and the policy perspectives of the Strategic Programme can be brought to bear in the development of the CCA and Cooperation Framework.</p> <p>FAO has revised and issued the new guidance for preparing the CPF, which is now fully derived from the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). A more detailed update could be provided once an initial set of UNSDCFs and CPFs have been prepared at country level.</p>
Preparation for the Reviewed Medium Term Plan 2018-21 – priorities arising from the Technical Committees				
22.	CL 160/3 para. 3.g) <u>encouraged</u> the further development of multistakeholder partnerships at national, regional and global levels, and the continued close collaboration and strategic synergies with other UN organizations, especially the Rome-based agencies			<p>This work continues with the Rome-based Agencies (RBAs) and others as new partnerships are developed. These include items in the overall RBA work plan, ongoing partnerships with WFP and IFAD in a number of countries, and a new partnership with Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees that establishes a joint position in Nairobi to work on refugee and migration issue.</p>
Evaluation of FAO's contribution to integrated natural resource management for sustainable agriculture (SO2)				
23.	CL 160/3 para. 4.b) <u>recommended</u> that future evaluations reports provide direct answers to evaluation questions, provide clear links between these and the reports' conclusions and recommendations, and be more impact and results-oriented			<p>Since the issuance of OED's evaluation manual (2015), progress has been made in ensuring coherence of evaluation methodology. OED has introduced an evaluation supervisory system, ensuring that each evaluation report is reviewed for clarity, linkages between findings, conclusions and recommendations and potential impact and utility of evaluation reports.</p>
24.	CL 160/3 para. 4.c) underscored the importance of appropriate context analysis in project design and coherence with the country programming frameworks (CPF), the national ownership of programmes and the continuity and scaling up of project results			<p>Action is ongoing, in particular in the context of the UN Development System Reform and the reinvigorated United Nations Development Assistance Framework and Common Country Analysis.</p>

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25.	CL 160/3 para. 4.d) <u>recommended</u> to reinforce more comprehensive project performance management and increase the number of key performance indicators (KPIs) in the strategic results framework in order to better measure and monitor results, and report within the results framework in the Mid Term Review and Programme Implementation Report (PIR)			The PWB 2020-21 includes a new KPI under Functional Objective 8 (Outreach) which is "percentage of projects with timely closure". PS, in close collaboration with relevant divisions and offices, is leading an initiative aimed at, <i>inter alia</i> , reinforcing the monitoring of projects and the ability to report on the contribution of their results to the FAO Strategic Framework. Given the complexity, a tangible outcome of the initiative cannot be expected in the near future.
Follow-up report to the Evaluation of FAO's contribution to Strategic Objective 5 – Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises				
26.	CL 160/3 para. 6.f) <u>recommended</u> mainstreaming gender in future work, and further details on the SP5 gender mainstreaming work, as part of the gender reporting in the Programme Implementation Report			The Programme Implementation Report (PIR) will be prepared in 2020. In the meantime, the Mid-term Review 2018 will provide considerable detail on SP5 gender mainstreaming work to address vulnerabilities of men and women.
Follow-up report to the Evaluation of FAO's evaluation function; Progress in the implementation of the Action Plan of the Office of Evaluation				
27.	CL 160/3 para. 5.d) <u>recommended</u> that evaluation reports be strengthened with a rating system that assesses key evaluation questions, for example with a 'traffic light' system CL 161/3 para. 8.j) <u>recommended</u> in the next evaluation reports the inclusion of a rating of the evaluation CL 161/3 para. 24.c) <u>requested</u> the Office of Evaluation to apply a rating system and prioritize its recommendations in evaluation reports to be submitted to its next session, as an important tool for learning and guidance for the work of the Organization		100%	New evaluation reports submitted to the 127 th session of the Programme Committee, include a rating for each evaluation recommendation, based on a "traffic light" system.
28.	CL 160/3 para. 5.e) <u>recommended</u> that OED prioritise the recommendations it makes in future reports within time and resource constraints			New evaluation reports submitted to the 127 th session of the Programme Committee, include a suggested prioritization for each evaluation recommendation, in terms of potential impact and urgency (time) for implementation.
29.	CL 160/3 para. 5.f) <u>recommended</u> a further review of the governance and overview mechanisms for country-level evaluations and of the availability of financial resources before considering a proposal for decentralized evaluations		100%	OED has established consultative groups and held stakeholder workshops to report back on country-level evaluations. In October 2019, OED launched a study on the current system for country-level evaluations, assessing its effectiveness and potential lessons learned.
30.	CL 161/3 para. 24.b) welcomed the new guidelines for integrating gender dimensions in evaluations and <u>requested</u> similar guidelines for cross-cutting issues, especially nutrition and climate change			
Report on the outcome of the pledging conference on the eradication of peste des petits ruminants (PPR) (7 September 2018 Brussels, Belgium)				
31.	CL 160/3 paragraph 11			A progress report on the Committee's recommendations will be presented to the Autumn 2020 session
32.	CL 160/3 para. 11.g) <u>requested</u> management to identify the requirements and challenges (technical and non-technical) for PPR eradication and actions required by governments and other			The major challenges faced during the first phase of the PPR Global Eradication Programme (PPR GEP) were the funding and field implementation of activities. The Permanent Representative "friend of PPR GEP"

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	stakeholders, taking account of experience gained since the launch of the programme			at their meeting on 4 October 2019, noted the funding gaps and recommended the establishment of a global fund for the eradication of PPR by 2030. This could be through the creation of an Umbrella funds Programme with a variety of funding modalities (UTF, GCP and MUL) and UN Joint Programme in support of PPR eradication. During the second phase of the PPR GEP, it is suggested to evaluate and improve its implementation, including the functioning of its Governance entities (Advisory Committee and PPR GREN), as well as the PPR GEP Secretariat. Science, Innovation and partnership have to be promoted at all levels. Emphasis should be given to promotion of local capacity building for vaccine delivery and awareness raise of fighting against PPR at all levels based on timely epidemiological analysis and projection of the disease prevalence situation in all regions. Policy paper on the vision of PPR programme toward 2030 to be prepared for consideration at the 27th session of COAG.
33.	CL 160/3 para. 11.g) <u>encouraged</u> FAO to promote multistakeholder collaboration, as well as South-South Cooperation across regions, and to mainstream this dimension in implementing the PPR GEP	●		China is supporting through South-South Cooperation the Grand Mekong countries. The African Union Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre is providing support to Pakistan for improving PPR vaccine production. Partnership with the Wildlife Conservation Society and the Royal Veterinary College for addressing PPR at the livestock/wildlife interface in Asia and Africa.
34.	CL 160/3 para. 11.h) <u>requested</u> management to develop a monitoring and evaluation system to track progress towards global control and eradication by 2030	○		According to the PPR GEP and the PPR National Strategic Plans endorsed by the countries, a set of key indicators will be proposed to the countries, allowing to measure the actions implemented (including the immunity rate due to vaccinations, disease incidence, awareness rate to be assessed by awareness questionnaire survey, statistics on mass coverage of publicity activities) and their impact on PPR control and eradication.
35.	CL 160/3 para. 11.i) <u>requested</u> management to provide a progress report to the Committee in two years' time	○		The progress report will be presented to the Programme Committee at its 129th Session, scheduled in November 2020, as requested by the Programme Committee at its 125th Session (November 2018) and approved by the Council at its 160th Session (December 2018).
Progress report on FAO's Action Plan on antimicrobial resistance (AMR)				
36.	CL 160/3 para. 12.c) <u>encouraged</u> a more concrete assessment of progress on the objectives of FAO Action Plan in line with the Global Action Plan, including indicators for outcomes and outputs to be included in the strategic results framework, and to highlight challenges in implementation, and whether available resources (financial and in kind) are sufficient	●		A report on progress was presented to the Informal Meeting of the Programme Committee in September 2019 with information based on the reports of country self-assessments surveys on global progress on addressing AMR. Section VI of the Adjustments to the PWB (CL 163/3) 2020-21 includes an overview of AMR and gender in the output indicators of the Strategic Objectives.