

164th Session of the Council

Item 4: Programme Implementation Report 2018-19

The Programme Implementation Report (PIR) 2018-19 is FAO's accountability document. It informs the membership about the work carried out by the Organization over the last biennium for all sources of funds. It is retrospective in nature, reporting on what the Organization has achieved in terms of programmatic results and financial performance compared to the targets set out in the Programme of Work and Budget 2018-19.

This is the first PIR under the Medium-Term Plan 2018-21. It presents results against the results chain. At the top of the results chain are the five Strategic Objectives, which are the development impacts of FAO's work, and are measured exclusively through Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators. The next layer of the results chain comprises the twenty outcomes which are changes in capacities needed at country level and globally to achieve these higher-level objectives, and the forty outputs, which is what FAO delivers with results measured by indicators and targets.

The PIR also includes the enabling functions for improved corporate performance which are measured by key performance indicators. This includes Objective Six on technical quality, statistics, and the cross-cutting themes of climate change, gender, governance and nutrition, as well as the four Functional Objectives and three special chapters that provide the internal enabling environment for FAO's work.

Each of the five Strategic Objectives provides an overview, as well as specific achievements at global, regional, subregional, and country level. The mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues and key lessons learned are also described. FAO achieved 95 percent of the Output indicator targets under the five Strategic Objectives.

Throughout the document, we demonstrate how the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a unifying element for FAO's work, which drives actions in countries and underlies our measurement of progress. FAO is of course also custodian or contributing agency for 26 SDG indicators.

FAO's work on emerging opportunities and threats is also highlighted, including agroecology, biodiversity, innovation, Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS), biotechnologies, antimicrobial resistance, fall armyworm, and desert locust.

In the final section of the document, the PIR reports on FAO's means of delivery and describes improved approaches, and provides an overview of resources management.

In this regard, it is highlighted that FAO's total expenditure was 7.2 percent higher compared to the preceding biennium, and 2018-19 also saw a 17 percent increase over 2016-17 voluntary contributions mobilized from resource partners in support of FAO's programme of work.

Key lessons learned in the previous biennium, highlighted throughout the document have been instrumental in shaping the Further Adjustments to the PWB and will feed into the preparation of the new Strategic Framework.

A dedicated Annex reporting on the progress with the climate change Action Plan was included in this PIR, following guidance by the Programme Committee at its 122nd Session in November 2017.

We look forward to Council's feedback and guidance on the 2018-19 PIR.

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