

C 93/3

*The Director-General's*  
**PROGRAMME**  
*of WORK*  
*and BUDGET*  
*for 1994-95*

Food  
and  
Agriculture  
Organization  
of  
the  
United  
Nations



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*US\$ 676.9 million, is thus retained for the 1994-95 biennium without net programme growth.*

*From the outset, I also proposed a funding arrangement with the objective of containing even further the call on assessed contributions in the 1994-95 biennium. Indeed, a reduction in the level of funding from Member Nations' contributions is bound to be achieved through the use of part of the substantial contribution arrears payments expected to be received from a large number of countries during the 1994-95 biennium.*

#### **Internal factors**

*The need to adjust to new modalities for field operations and the negative prospects regarding FAO's income from reimbursement of Support Costs, has weighed heavily on the present proposals, including the requirement to absorb a limited number of posts which belong under the Regular Programme but which were hitherto under Support Cost funding. I also regret that it is no longer possible to shift resources from administrative and support areas to direct substantive expenditures, as I have been able to propose over several biennia. We are, no doubt, paying the price of the pendulum having swung too far in that direction. It is time to face the fact that the effectiveness and value of FAO's substantive outputs do not depend on technical excellence alone, but also on the availability of support services at the requisite level.*

#### **Changes from the Summary**

*My initial proposals in the Outline and the Summary reflected some features which I put forward with great personal reluctance, i.e. net reductions under many valuable technical and economic*

*programmes, especially regarding forestry and fisheries, and also a net reduction in the resources available for projects under Chapter 4, Technical Cooperation Programme. In fact, these features met with a salvo of complaints in intergovernmental discussions, not least in the technical committees of the Council, culminating at the June 1993 Council session, and resulting in clear recommendations to restore allocations under those areas to higher levels.*

*I am pleased that without increasing the overall level in real terms, the revised proposals go some way towards redressing the above reductions. Following a thorough review of the activities of the Investment Support Programme of FAO's Investment Centre, it is possible to shift further resources from that to other areas. The provision for Major Programme 2.3, Forestry, now shows a net increase, albeit limited, and allocations have been increased under Major Programme 2.2, Fisheries, under selected areas of Major Programme 2.1, Agriculture, and for the Technical Cooperation Programme. Full details of the changes effected between the Summary and the present Programme of Work and Budget are given under the Programme Framework section.*

*I realize that, even with the additional amount of US\$ 1 million to augment total resources under Chapter 4, Technical Cooperation Programme, many Member Nations will still be disappointed that the percentage share of the TCP appropriation in the total budget still falls considerably short of the erstwhile 14 percent figure - let alone the 17 percent figure recommended in Conference Resolution 9/89. However, it does constitute an improvement over my earlier proposal. In the circumstances, the proposed level should be seen as a compromise, paving*

*expected substantial payments of arrears and the specific commitment from the major contributor regarding the amounts and timing of its payments relating to current assessments and arrears.*

### **Funding arrangement**

*It is precisely in order to contain the burden of assessed contributions on Member Nations that I have proposed the use of a part of the contribution arrears payments expected to be received.*

*In fact, the Regular Budget has always been funded by a combination of payments of assessed contributions, current and arrears, together with Miscellaneous income - leaving aside any temporary advances from the Working Capital Fund.*

*The proposed funding arrangement is based on our legislative texts and practice; and is of benefit to all Member Nations since it is the only way to reduce the burden of assessed contributions on all Member Nations.*

### **Lapse factor**

*Some discussion has also arisen over the level of the lapse factor. The FAO Conference in 1989 established the lapse factor at 3 percent for the Programme of Work and Budget. However, some Member Nations continue to have misgivings about this figure. In order to meet their concerns, the history and rationale of the lapse factor is the object of considerably expanded coverage in this document. I would, at this stage, simply recall that the lapse factor is only a budget formulation technique, to reflect the fortuitous savings linked to normal turnover of staff. As the legacy of*

*previous periods of fast growth in FAO's staff establishment, the lapse factor had for too long operated - at its earlier higher level - as an artificial lid on the smooth implementation of approved programmes. In its wisdom, the Conference set it at a level more commensurate - for its intended purpose - to the present historical phase of a virtually stable establishment, which is unlikely to change, at least in any foreseeable future. I would urge that any discussion of the lapse factor, if at all necessary, be kept to the technical arguments. An increase in the lapse factor would reduce the resources for implementing the Programme of Work and Budget.*

### **Assessed contributions**

*The final level of the Programme of Work and Budget is dependent on two key factors: the cost increases and the budget exchange rate between the US dollar and the Italian lira to be eventually adopted by the Conference. Here, the picture is positive on both counts.*

*On the one hand, the lowering of the provision for cost increases from the first estimate of US\$ 85 million in the Outline to the revised one of US\$ 81 million in the Summary was, of course, received favourably. I am glad that further refinement of the estimate enables the provision to be reduced by another US\$ 5 million to US\$ 76 million.*

*The sharp devaluation of the Italian lira brings in its wake the potential for a substantial reduction in the total budget level to be adopted by the Conference. At the rate of Lire 1 550 to US\$ 1 assessed contributions on Member Nations would only increase by US\$ 3.5 million, i.e. 0.6 percent over those for the current biennium.*

## GUIDE TO THE DOCUMENT

1. The format of the present Programme of Work and Budget mirrors closely that of its predecessor. The document starts with the **Draft Budgetary Appropriations Resolution** which presents the proposed budget calculated at the budget rate set by the Conference for the Programme of Work for 1992-93. This is consistent with figures shown throughout the rest of the document. The figures in the Draft Budgetary Appropriations Resolution will be revised to reflect the budget rate which will be proposed to the Conference at the time it adopts the Resolution.

2. The Draft Resolution is followed by a section entitled **Programme Framework**, which addresses the selection of major priorities and proposed activities for 1994-95, including those programme areas which have benefited from increased resources and those which have had to be reduced to accommodate the constraint of "no growth". Finally, the section examines the extent of gross change underlying the redirection of resources for the technical programmes.

3. The section on the **Budget Framework** concentrates on the financial aspects of the programme budget, including the shifts in resources, analyzed by organizational unit and budgetary chapter. A detailed part describes the assumptions made in determining the amount of cost increases. The section reviews a number of key aspects in the context and calculation of budget estimates such as: the nature and impact of the Support Cost issue; the lapse factor; the impact of the US dollar/Italian lira exchange rate; the proposed method of financing; and comparison between the approved Programme of Work for 1992-93 and proposals for 1994-95. The section also describes the changes in means of action and, in particular, the changes in established posts.

4. The main part of the document is the section entitled **Programme Budget**. This section takes the total programme budget and breaks it down into the components of the *programme structure* which is described in full below. The level of detail varies between the sections which deal with technical activities and the other chapters, as follows:

○ **Chapter 2 - Technical and Economic Programmes**

Each sub-programme is supported by a table showing the budget allocation proposed for each programme element and the changes made over the previous biennium's provision. The narrative covers the activities proposed under each sub-programme and individual programme element. Then, under each programme, additional sections address the activities of the Regional Offices and *Field Activities*, followed by tables which show the total resources by region, fund and organizational unit.

○ **Annex VIII - Miscellaneous Tables**

This annex includes the United Nations Standard Budget Tables and the budget for the Publications Revolving Fund.

1.1.1.9 McDougall Memorial Lecture, B.R. Sen and A.H. Boerma Awards

Programme 1.1.2 Conference Services

### **Major Programme 1.2 - Policy, Direction and Planning**

Programme 1.2.1 Director-General's Office

Programme 1.2.2 Programme Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation

#### Sub-programmes

1.2.2.1 Programme Planning and Budgeting

1.2.2.2 Evaluation

Programme 1.2.3 Audit

#### Sub-programmes

1.2.3.1 Internal Audit

1.2.3.2 External Audit

### **Major Programme 1.3 - Legal**

### **Major Programme 1.4 - Liaison**

Programme 1.4.1 External Relations and Coordination

#### Sub-programmes

1.4.1.1 United Nations and Intergovernmental Organizations

1.4.1.2 Non-governmental Organizations

1.4.1.3 Contributions to Inter-agency Coordination Mechanisms

Programme 1.4.2 Liaison and Protocol

#### Sub-programmes

1.4.2.1 Headquarters

1.4.2.2 North America

1.4.2.3 United Nations

## **CHAPTER 2 - TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMES**

### **Major Programme 2.1 - Agriculture**

Programme 2.1.1 Natural Resources

#### Sub-programmes

2.1.1.1 Natural Resources Assessment and Planning

2.1.1.2 Farming Systems Development

2.1.1.3 Plant Nutrition Development and Management

2.1.1.4 Water Development, Management and Conservation

2.1.1.5 Soil Management, Conservation and Reclamation

2.1.1.6 Sustaining Natural Resources Potentials

2.1.1.7 Regional Offices

2.1.1.8 Field Programme Support

2.1.1.9 Programme Management



Programme 2.1.6 Nutrition

Sub-programmes

- 2.1.6.1 Food and Nutrition Assessment
- 2.1.6.2 Nutrition Programmes
- 2.1.6.3 Food Control and Consumer Protection
- 2.1.6.4 Nutrition Policy at Country Level
- 2.1.6.5 Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme (Codex Alimentarius)
- 2.1.6.7 Regional Offices
- 2.1.6.8 Field Programme Support
- 2.1.6.9 Programme Management

Programme 2.1.7 Food and Agricultural Information and Analysis

Sub-programmes

- 2.1.7.1 Statistical Processing and Analysis
- 2.1.7.2 Situation and Outlook
- 2.1.7.3 Food Information and Early Warning System
- 2.1.7.4 Statistical Development
- 2.1.7.7 Regional Offices
- 2.1.7.8 Field Programme Support
- 2.1.7.9 Programme Management

Programme 2.1.8 Food and Agricultural Policy

Sub-programmes

- 2.1.8.1 Global Perspective Studies
- 2.1.8.2 Agricultural Policy Analysis
- 2.1.8.3 Commodity Policies and Trade
- 2.1.8.4 World Food Security
- 2.1.8.5 Agricultural Planning Assistance
- 2.1.8.7 Regional Offices
- 2.1.8.8 Field Programme Support
- 2.1.8.9 Programme Management

Programme 2.1.9 Programme Management

Sub-programmes

- 2.1.9.1 Agriculture Department
- 2.1.9.2 Economic and Social Policy Department
- 2.1.9.7 Regional Offices

**Major Programme 2.2 - Fisheries**

Programme 2.2.1 Fisheries Information

Sub-programmes

- 2.2.1.1 Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information
- 2.2.1.2 Fishery Data and Statistics
- 2.2.1.7 Regional Offices
- 2.2.1.8 Field Programme Support

2.3.3.8 Field Programme Support

Programme 2.3.9 Programme Management

Sub-programmes

2.3.9.1 Department Direction

2.3.9.2 Divisional Direction

2.3.9.7 Regional Offices

**CHAPTER 3 - DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROGRAMMES**

**Major Programme 3.1 - Field Programme Liaison and Development**

**Major Programme 3.2 - Investment**

Programme 3.2.1 FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme

Sub-programmes

3.2.1.1 FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme

3.2.1.9 Programme Management

Programme 3.2.2 Investment Support Programme

Sub-programmes

3.2.2.1 Investment Support Programme

3.2.2.9 Programme Management

**Major Programme 3.4 - FAO Representatives**

**Major Programme 3.9 - Programme Management**

**CHAPTER 4 - TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME**

**Major Programme 4.1 - Technical Cooperation Programme**

**Major Programme 4.2 - TCP Liaison Unit**

**CHAPTER 5 - SUPPORT SERVICES**

**Major Programme 5.1 - Information and Documentation**

Programme 5.1.1 Public Information

Sub-programmes

5.1.1.0 Public Information

5.1.1.7 Regional Offices

## ACRONYMS

AARINENA	-	Association of Agricultural Research Institutions in the Near East and North Africa
ACC	-	Administrative Committee on Coordination
ACFR	-	Advisory Committee on Fishery Research
ACSAD	-	Arab Centre for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands
AEC	-	African Economic Community
AEZ	-	Agro-ecological zone
AF	-	Administration and Finance Department (FAO)
AFC	-	Computer Services Centre (FAO)
AFWC	-	African Forestry and Wildlife Commission (FAO)
AFEN	-	Asian Forestry Education Network
AFP	-	Financial Services Division (FAO)
AFMA	-	Association of Food Marketing Institutions in Asia and the Pacific
AFMANENA	-	Agricultural and Food Marketing Association for the Near East and North Africa
AFP	-	Personnel Division (FAO)
AFPM	-	Medical Service (FAO)
AFS	-	Administrative Services Division (FAO)
AFSP	-	Purchasing and Control Branch (FAO)
AG	-	Agriculture Department (FAO)
AGA	-	Animal Production and Health Division (FAO)
AGD	-	Office of Assistant Director-General, AG (FAO)
AGE	-	Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture (FAO)
AGL	-	Land and Water Development Division (FAO)
AGLINET	-	Worldwide Network of Agricultural Libraries
AGO	-	Agricultural Operations Division (FAO)
AGPROMAN	-	Technical Cooperation Network on Agricultural Project Management
AGR	-	Research and Technology Development Division (FAO)
AGREP	-	Permanent Inventory of Agricultural Research Projects in the European Communities
AGRIN	-	Micro-CDS/ISIS package for AGRIS and compatible local systems
AGRIS	-	International Information System for the Agricultural Science and Technology
AGROSTAT	-	Information System for Agricultural Statistics
AGROVOC	-	Multilingual Thesaurus of Agricultural Terminology
AGS	-	Agricultural Services Division (FAO)
ALCOM	-	Aquaculture for Local Community Development Programme
AMU	-	Arab Maghreb Union
ANFN	-	Asia-Pacific Network for Food and Nutrition
AOAD	-	Arab Organization for Agricultural Development
AOS	-	Administrative and Operational Support
APAARI	-	Asia-Pacific Association for Agricultural Research Institutions
APCFS	-	Regional Commission on Food Security for Asia and the Pacific
APHCA	-	Regional Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific
APIS	-	Agricultural Policy Information System
APPPC	-	Asia-Pacific Plant Protection Commission
APRACA	-	Asian and Pacific Regional Agricultural Credit Association

ECCAS	-	Economic Community of Central African States
ECDC	-	Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries
ECE	-	Economic Commission for Europe (UN)
ECG	-	Ecosystem Conservation Group
ECG	-	Emergency Coordination Group (FAO)
ECLAC	-	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECLO	-	Emergency Centre for Locust Operations (FAO)
ECOSOC	-	Economic and Social Council (UN)
ECOWAS	-	Economic Community of West African States
EBC	-	European Economic Community
EEZ	-	Exclusive Economic Zone
EFC	-	European Forestry Commission (FAO)
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
BIFAC	-	European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission
ELISA	-	enzyme linked immunosorbent assay
EMASAR	-	International Cooperative Programme on the Ecological Management of Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands in Africa, the Near East and Middle East
ES	-	Economic and Social Policy Department (FAO)
ESC	-	Commodities and Trade Division (FAO)
ESCAP	-	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCORENA	-	European System of Cooperative Research Networks in Agriculture
ESCWA	-	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
ESH	-	Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division (FAO)
ESN	-	Food Policy and Nutrition Division (FAO)
ESP	-	Policy and Analysis Division (FAO)
ESS	-	Statistics Division (FAO)
FAODOC	-	FAO Documents Database
FAOR	-	FAO Representative
FAOSTAT	-	Corporate Database for Substantive Statistical Data
FI	-	Fisheries Department (FAO)
FID	-	Office of the Assistant Director-General, FI
FINNIDA	-	Finnish International Development Agency
FINSYS	-	Budget and Financial Management System (FAO)
FIO	-	Fisheries Operations Service (FAO)
FIPIS	-	Fishery Investment Project Information System (FAO)
FIPPDAT	-	Fishery Policy and Planning Data Bank
FIR	-	Fishery Resources and Environment Division (FAO)
FIRI	-	Inland Water Resources and Aquaculture Service (FAO)
FIRM	-	Marine Resources Service (FAO)
FO	-	Forestry Department (FAO)
FOD	-	Office of Assistant Director-General, FO
FODO	-	Forestry Operations Service (FAO)
FORIS	-	Forest Resources Information System
FORSPA	-	Forestry Research Support Programme for Asia and Pacific
FOWCIS	-	Forest and Wildlands Conservation Information System
FPC	-	Field Programme Committee (FAO)
FSAS	-	Food Security Assistance Scheme (FAO)
FTPP	-	Forests, Trees and People Programme
GATT	-	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GEF	-	Global Environment Facility
GESAMP	-	IMO/FAO/Unesco/WMO/WHO/IAEA/UN/UNEP Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution
GFCM	-	General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean
GI	-	Department of General Affairs and Information (FAO)
GIC	-	Conference, Council and Protocol Affairs Division (FAO)

ISNAR	-	International Service for National Agricultural Research
ISO	-	International Organization for Standardization
ISP	-	Investment Support Programme
ISRIC	-	International Soil Reference and Information Centre
ITTO	-	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUFRO	-	International Union of Forest Research Organizations
IVDN	-	Integrated Voice/Data Network
JEUR	-	Joint ECE/FAO Agriculture and Timber Division
JIU	-	Joint Inspection Unit
JLAC	-	Joint ECLAC/FAO Agriculture Division
JNEA	-	Joint ESCWA/FAO Agriculture Division
LDCs	-	Least Developed Countries
LEG	-	Legal Office (FAO)
LEISA	-	Low external input sustainable agriculture
LGEN	-	United Nations Liaison, Geneva (FAO)
LME	-	Large marine ecosystems
LNOR	-	Liaison Office for North America (FAO)
LTU	-	Lead Technical Unit
LUNO	-	FAO Liaison Office with the United Nations (FAO)
MAB	-	Man and the Biosphere Programme (Unesco)
MARPOL	-	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
MCS	-	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
NAFTA	-	North American Free Trade Agreement
NEDAC	-	Network for the Development of Agricultural Cooperatives
NBFC	-	Near East Forestry Commission (FAO)
NENARACA	-	Near East-North Africa Regional Agricultural Credit Association
NEPPO	-	Near East Plant Protection Organization
NFAP	-	National Forestry Action Plan
NFLS	-	Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NHSCP	-	National Household Survey Capability Programme
NWFP	-	Non-Wood Forest Products
OAU	-	Organization of African Unity
ODG	-	Office of the Director-General (FAO)
OECD	-	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECS	-	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OER	-	Office for External Relations (FAO)
OIE	-	International Office for Epizootics
OLDEPESCA	-	Latin American Organization for Fisheries Development
OSRO	-	Office for Special Relief Operations (FAO)
PARC	-	Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign
PBE	-	Office of Programme, Budget and Evaluation (FAO)
PEEM	-	Joint WHO/FAO/UNEP Panel of Experts on Environmental Management for Vector Control
PER	-	Programme Evaluation Report (FAO)
PERSYS	-	Computerized Personnel Management System (FAO)
PFL	-	Prevention of Food Losses
PGR	-	Plant Genetic Resources
PIC	-	Prior Informed Consent
PIR	-	Programme Implementation Report (FAO)
PLANSYS	-	Programme Planning and Monitoring System (FAO)
PTA	-	Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States
RAFR	-	Regional Office for Africa (FAO)
RAPA	-	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO)
REUR	-	Regional Office for Europe (FAO)

# DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ADOPTION BY THE CONFERENCE

## Budgetary Appropriations 1994-95

### THE CONFERENCE

Having considered the Director-General's Programme of Work and Budget and the conclusions of its Commissions:

1. Approves the Programme of Work proposed by the Director-General for 1994-95;
2. Resolves that for the financial period 1994-95:

(a) Appropriations<sup>1</sup> are voted for the following purposes:

	<u>US\$</u>
Chapter 1 - General Policy and Direction	59 965 000
Chapter 2 - Technical and Economic Programmes	362 374 000
Chapter 3 - Development Support Programme	111 189 000
Chapter 4 - Technical Cooperation Programme	84 613 000
Chapter 5 - Support Services	80 493 000
Chapter 6 - Common Services	53 495 000
Chapter 7 - Contingencies	600 000
<b>Total effective working budget</b>	<hr/> 752 729 000
Chapter 8 - Transfer to Tax Equalization Fund	118 340 000
<b>Total Appropriations (Gross)</b>	<hr/> 871 069 000 <hr/>

- (b) The appropriations (gross) voted in paragraph (a) above, shall be financed by assessments on Member Nations, after deduction of Miscellaneous Income in the amount of US\$ 14 309 000, and use of payments of arrears of US\$ 38 000 000, thus resulting in assessments against Member Nations of US\$ 818 760 000.
- (c) In establishing the actual amounts of contributions to be paid by individual Member Nations, the assessment of each Member Nation shall be reduced by any amount standing to its credit in the Tax Equalization Fund provided that the credit of a Member Nation that levies taxes on the salaries, emoluments and indemnities received from FAO by staff members shall be reduced by the estimated amounts of such taxes to be reimbursed to the staff member by FAO.
- (d) The contributions due from Member Nations in 1994 and 1995 shall be paid in accordance with the scale adopted by the Conference at its Twenty-seventh Session, which contributions, after the deduction of amounts standing to the credit of Member Nations in the Tax Equalization Fund, result in net amounts payable totalling US\$ 702 420 000 as set out in Appendix ..... to this Report.

<sup>1</sup> Calculated at Lit. 1 210 = US\$ 1; final rate to be determined by Conference and figures to be changed accordingly.

## General

8. The proposals for the 1994-95 biennium are consistent with the general orientations and the priorities outlined in the Medium-term Plan 1994-99. They also take account of the directives and guidance from FAO's Governing and Advisory Bodies, including the Regional Conferences held in 1992.

9. As usual, the programme-budget formulation process also aims to be responsive to recommendations and calls for FAO action stemming from other intergovernmental bodies, in particular the General Assembly of the United Nations. Most notable among these in respect of this Programme of Work and Budget was the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio in June 1992.

10. The guidelines on priority-setting endorsed by the Conference continue to be adhered to, namely:

- (a) articulation and justification of the problem to be addressed by FAO;
- (b) exercise of FAO's mandate in the problem/sector to which priority is given;
- (c) benefit of the priority activity to a broad segment of FAO's membership;
- (d) compatibility of the priority activity with the recognized roles of FAO; and
- (e) complementarity with other priorities.

11. According to established practice, the proposals formulated by all FAO units have been sifted through an intensive process of internal review and appraisal, from the level of respective units to organization-wide senior management meetings convened by the Director-General. This review also contributed to ensuring both sectoral and cross-sectoral coherence of proposed activities.

12. These proposals have been subsequently refined in the light of:

- (a) updated programme contexts or evolving situations, i.e. emergencies and new requests for assistance;
- (b) the guidance provided by the Committees on Forestry, Fisheries and Agriculture, the Programme and Finance Committees and Council;
- (c) the likely availability of extra-budgetary support; and
- (d) such operational and practical considerations as indications of firm commitment from governmental authorities where required, for example, in hosting meetings, or renewed assessments of the capacity of existing staff resources to cope with expanding workloads, etc..

refinement. The capacity of FAO to ensure the necessary continuum between the provision of immediate relief and longer-term rehabilitation assistance, as well as consistency of both with current development plans, must also be emphasized. The Organization needs to maintain adequate technical competence and capacity, for instance in respect of its traditional leadership role in animal disease or pest control, or through the Global Information and Early Warning System;

- (d) the relationship between the Regular and Field Programmes, including prospects for reduced Support Cost income and the changing modalities for field activities; the implications are addressed in more detail in the following section on *Budget Framework*. The main consequence is the need to absorb under the Regular Budget a limited number of posts formerly funded under Support Costs;
- (e) the difficulty of compressing administrative and support expenditures, as was done repeatedly in the last biennia, or even to keep them at their current level without negatively affecting the efficiency of related services. Indeed, repeated warnings were issued in the past regarding the physical limits to reductions of expenditures for the sake of shifting resources to substantive activities. FAO Governing Bodies have recognized these limits on numerous occasions. Such a policy of compression cannot be pursued indefinitely and, in effect, limited increases in resources are now necessary in a number of administrative and support areas, merely to be able to perform at the same level of efficiency, to allow recovery from severe declines in the infrastructures at Headquarters and to pursue a viable programme of staff training activities;
- (f) cautious optimism regarding FAO's capacity to operate again on a sound financial basis. The Organization is on the path to renewed stability, after many years of damaging uncertainty. Over 90 percent of current assessed contributions had been paid by the end of 1992 and a similarly positive result can be expected for 1993. The cash flow situation has been relieved by a steady stream of payments in settlement of arrears;
- (g) also affecting positively FAO's capacity to deliver its approved programmes is the availability of unified premises for the whole of FAO staff at Headquarters, by the end of 1993. The accumulated backlog of overdue maintenance of these premises, was partially addressed during this biennium, although more remains to be done. Past and present efforts of adaptation to technological trends through investment in modern office automation and telecommunications, together with the development of integrated information systems, are greatly enhancing efficiency and quality of output and will continue to do so in the future. Also, the actions under way to restore FAO's staff capacity to its fully established level is putting an end to the uncertain regime of recruitment which had been the unsettling pattern for many years; and



includes an additional US\$ 1 million to augment total resources for Chapter 4, Technical Cooperation Programme, and *ipso facto* increase resources available for projects by the same figure.

22. Additional resources provided to the Forestry and Fisheries Departments permit a reversal of the previous decrease under Major Programme 2.3, Forestry into a net, albeit limited, increase of US\$ 330 000 and limit the net reduction under Major Programme 2.2, Fisheries to US\$ 145 000. Additional resources have also been provided to the Agriculture Department to strengthen further FAO's work on plant genetic resources and several other technical areas under Major Programme 2.1, Agriculture, limiting the overall net reduction to US\$ 1.1 million - against a base level of over US\$ 250 million.

23. It did not prove possible to use the totality of the amount to strengthen other technical and economic activities. In particular, it bears recalling that FAO's central computer facilities and related services - mostly financed under the mechanism of a pool account - benefited in earlier biennia of a substantial allotment from Support Cost resources. It is no longer feasible to continue this arrangement in the 1994-95 biennium and beyond. Careful review of requirements in the light of projected use of such services by all FAO units for both substantive and administrative work, necessitates an additional allocation of US\$ 1 million to the total resources for computer facilities and staff of the AFC unit. Despite this, AFC will need to satisfy ever-increasing demands from user divisions within a reduced resource framework, since its earlier Support Cost allotments greatly surpassed this figure. Also, limited additional resources are required by the Personnel Division (AFP), as the increase already provided in the Summary to reinstate or slightly expand staff training activities was not found sufficient to achieve the desired impact.

## **Areas of Increased Resources**

### **UNCED Follow-up**

24. The priority on environment and sustainable development has a broad impact throughout Chapter 2, Technical and Economic Programmes. Follow-up to UNCED permeates the activities of many units, which plan to give preferential treatment to selected pertinent activities, in the light of the total resources available to them. In particular, the substantial increase of US\$ 1.5 million (at previous biennium's costs) already in the base for the 1992-93 biennium, in great part for preparations for the Conference and including significant analytical work, will be re-programmed to support such activities. Overall coordination of environment and sustainable development activities will continue to be ensured by the same unit (AGRE), under the supervision of the Special Adviser to the Director-General on Environment and Sustainable Development.

25. In view of overall budgetary constraints, the resource shifts related to UNCED follow-up are not as significant as would be desirable. In many areas, an enhanced focus on sustainability issues has been sought, irrespective of the feasibility of resource shifts *per se*. Therefore, the following actions of a mostly incremental nature may be highlighted:

Programme Area	Action
Sub-programme 2.1.4.5, Environment, Energy and Sustainable Development	The substantial increase of US\$ 1.5 million effected in the present biennium is retained in the base. Thus, resources will be redeployed to support FAO action in the implementation of the UNCED Agenda 21, particularly through the International Cooperative Programme Framework for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (ICPF/SARD), endorsed by the Twenty-sixth FAO Conference. Work on low external input agriculture is to be intensified, as recommended by the Den Bosch Conference. Redeployed resources will also be allocated to supporting international, regional and national action in the implementation on Agenda 21 and to supporting cross-sectoral actions on environment and sustainable development by all FAO departments concerned
Sub-programme 2.1.5.4, Women in Agriculture and Rural Development	Introduction of a new element to deal with the analysis of, and support to women's role in environment and sustainable development - initial allocation of US\$ 365 000.
Sub-programme 2.1.7.1, Statistical Processing and Analysis	Increase of US\$ 215 000 under the element dealing with agricultural land and requisites for improving environmental statistics as they relate to sustainable agriculture.
Sub-programme 2.1.8.1, Global Perspective Studies	Introduction of a new element on follow-up to UNCED's Agenda 21, with an initial allocation of US\$ 267 000, to permit the full reflection of sustainability issues in future major policy studies undertaken by FAO.
Sub-programme 2.1.8.5, Agricultural Planning Assistance	Increase of some US\$ 255 000 for policy advice and assistance work on SARD (Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development).
Sub-programme 2.2.2.1, Marine Resources and Environment	Considerably increased attention by the Fisheries Department to environmental problems in both marine fisheries (a new element with an initial allocation of US\$ 490 000) and inland fisheries and aquaculture development, for which a net increase of US\$ 461 000 is foreseen.
Sub-programme 2.2.2.2, Inland Resources, Aquaculture and Environment	
Sub-programme 2.2.3.1, Fisheries Policy and Planning	New element on Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) and Development, with an initial allocation of US\$ 322 000.
Major Programme 2.3, Forestry	Overall earmarking of resources (US\$ 3.7 million) to support the TFAP implementation process, in line with similar allocations in the 1992-93 biennium.

transition. It may be noted that REUR/JEUR and related cooperative structures, are the prime sources of assistance and transfer of experiences for the countries of the European Region - with also some involvement of the Policy Analysis Division (ESP), the Investment Centre (DDC) and the Fisheries and Forestry Departments.

### **Limited Transfers from Support Cost Funding**

30. A number of net increases in provisions, especially outside Chapter 2, is predicated on the need to transfer posts from Support Cost funding. For instance, Chapter 3, Development Support Programmes, provides a clear illustration of the Support Cost issue. The relatively large increases under Major Programmes 3.1: Field Programme Liaison and Development, and 3.9: Programme Management (i.e. covering respectively, the DDF Division and the Office of the Assistant Director-General, Development Department) reflect the need to redress serious imbalances in the past funding mix for these key units. In particular, the posts of Director of the division and of Advisers to the Assistant Director-General had so far been funded from the Support Cost allotments. While this created no problem - and even afforded precious relief to the hard-pressed Regular Budget - at a time of expanding Support Cost income, this is no longer feasible in the present context for field operations, where "upstream" work (e.g. programming) is considered a basic task of implementing agencies.

31. The net increases under Chapters 5, Support Services and 6, Common Services (in part) and for some units under Chapter 1, General Policy and Direction again relate to the need to shift posts to the Regular Budget, after every effort was made to eliminate existing posts, whenever permitted by progress in automation, or in the light of a still higher use of contracting arrangements for services. For instance, it may be noted that the post of Director of the Administrative Services Division (AFS) had hitherto been charged to Support Cost income. This arrangement is no longer practicable.

32. Under Chapter 2, another case of needed transfer to the Regular Programme of posts hitherto financed under Support Cost income, is AGRIS/CARIS. The practice of mixed funding was basically for the sake of convenience, in order to meet the impressive growth of these information systems - which benefit the whole FAO membership - while limiting the need for substantial net increases in the previous Programmes of Work and Budget. However, this is no longer tenable; hence the need for a net increase under Sub-programme 2.1.4.3.

### **Areas of Reduced Resources**

33. A number of economy measures leads to a lower provision for FAORs. Some further but marginal reductions in the budgetary provisions of Regional Offices - except for REUR/JEUR - are also necessary in view of overall budgetary constraints.

34. As mentioned above, reductions to several valuable technical and economic programmes could not be avoided. However, the impact of these reductions has been somewhat mitigated by efficiency improvements brought about by the widespread

- (c) transfer responsibility for all mission work covering policy analysis, sectoral and sub-sectoral analysis and general identification work to the competent technical units - this involves the transfer of a number of staff from ISP as follows:

to ESP            P-5 Economist  
                    P-5 Economist  
                    P-5 Agricultural Economist

to AGS            P-5 Economist  
                    P-4 Agricultural Officer

to FI              P-5 Fishery Officer

to FO              P-4 Forestry Officer

In addition, four related General Service support staff posts were also transferred to the above mentioned units;

- (d) take advantage of gains in efficiency generated by office automation and other economy measures in the Management Support Unit of the division, in particular, the abolition of several General Service posts.

38. The savings arising from the combination of (a) and (b) above total US\$ 3.3 million; the transfers to other units reduce the DDC budget by US\$ 1.5 million and the economy measures generate a further US\$ 1.7 million. This has therefore facilitated the redeployment of an additional US\$ 4.0 million since the Summary Programme of Work and Budget, over and above the direct effect of the transfer of posts to technical units as described above.

39. The impact of the above streamlining coupled with the proposed transfers will be to focus strictly the activities of the ISP (and of the CP) on investment project-related work. Resources should be sufficient to maintain the volume of services to member countries, but it is clear that the Investment Centre will need to operate with much less flexibility than in the past.

### **Changes in Resources in Substantive Programmes**

40. As provided in previous Programme of Work and Budget documents, the following table gives consolidated statistical information on resource shifts and changes under Chapter 2, as envisaged at this stage.

## **BUDGET FRAMEWORK**

**PROGRAMME CHANGE BY MAJOR PROGRAMME AND CHAPTER FOR ORGANIZATIONAL GROUPS**

(US\$ 000 at Lit 1 210 = US\$ 1 at 1992-93 Costs)

	CH 1	MP 2.1	MP 2.2	MP 2.3	CH 3	CH 4	CH 5	CH 6	CH 7	TOTAL
ODG	353									353
AG		737								737
ES		(1 103)					(1 200)			(2 303)
FI		(110)	(72)							(182)
FO		(130)		345						215
DD					(4 177)	144				(4 033)
RAFR JAFR		(577)	(47)	51			141			(432)
RAPA		(296)	25	(42)			131	(119)		(301)
REUR JEUR		901		19			(106)			814
RLAC JLAC		(22)	(49)	(54)			(192)	(55)		(372)
RNEA JNEA		(482)	(2)	31			220	71		(162)
LO	69									69
GI	(92)	393					1 529			1 830
AF	(1)	(411)		(20)	(294)	42	3 264	2 281		4 861
TCP						(1 094)				(1 094)
CONT										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>(1 100)</b>	<b>(145)</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>(4 471)</b>	<b>(908)</b>	<b>3 787</b>	<b>2 178</b>		<b>0</b>

○ **ODG (Office of the Director-General)**

The increased provision for ODG is confined to Chapter 1 and is the result of the transfer of ex-Support Cost funded posts in the Office of the Director-General and the Office of External Relations (OER).

○ **AG (Agriculture Department)**

The increase is entirely within Major Programme 2.1 and is therefore subject to detailed analysis under the *Programme Budget* section. The major increases are in the conservation and management of Plant Genetic Resources (Programme 212 - AGP), support for central facilities for the application of Geographic Information Systems, increased Regular Programme resources for remote sensing (both Programme 214, AGR) and transfers of some posts from Support Cost funding to

○ **AF (Administration and Finance Department)**

As explained in paragraph 8f of the *Programme Budget*, the budgetary provisions in respect of the support of core mainframe applications have been formally transferred to AFC. The programme changes under Chapters 1 to 4 reflect the diminishing provisions for computer services under those Chapters.

The increase in Chapter 5 results from the need to offset partially the loss by the AFC division of its erstwhile substantial Support Costs allotments; an increase for AFF primarily for the establishment of a new Financial Systems and Policy and Procedures Units aimed at enhancing and streamlining the Organization's financial practices; an increased provision for the AFP Division particularly aimed at strengthening staff development and human resource planning, and including the transfer of a few ex-Support Cost posts; and an increase for the Office of the Assistant Director-General, AF, which covers the transfer of the post of Assistant to the ADG hitherto financed under Support Cost income.

The increase in Chapter 6 is entirely due to the increased provision for the Administrative Services Division (AFS), to offset the repeated cuts in its budget in past biennia and permit some much-delayed improvements to infrastructures at Headquarters.

○ **TCP (Technical Cooperation Programme)**

The decrease under Chapter 4 reflects the difference between the effect of the inclusion of the cost of the TCP Coordinating Unit under Chapter 4, partially offset by the transfer of additional resources of US\$ 1 million.

### **Analysis of Changes on Posts**

45. Two overriding factors have influenced the 1994-95 budget proposals in the area of staffing. The first has been the continuing drive to improve efficiency through the application of technology to many of the routine tasks undertaken by the Organization, and the second has been the need to recognize the consequences of the changes in Support Cost funding arrangements both as to their level and their structural content.

46. The overall situation as regards the specific budget proposals for 1994-95 can be summarized as per the following table:

simply be absorbed by the Regular Programme because of a decline in the volume of work or because of an increase in the costs of these posts.

52. Each of the posts being transferred to the Regular Programme has been examined and has been found, firstly, to be essential to the work of the Organization and, secondly, to be appropriate for funding from the Regular Programme.

53. Annex IV/K also identifies each of the transferred posts with an asterisk. Some are posts where it is rather difficult to explain why they were originally funded from Support Costs. For example, the Director of the Administrative Services Division is a member of the basic management structure and is a post which will be required regardless of the magnitude of the UNDP or Trust Fund field programme. Similarly, the Programme Clerk in AGS or the Programme Assistant in AGD spend their time essentially on Regular Programme matters.

54. Many posts are transferred because they are located in units which cannot be subject to reimbursement under the new arrangements. For example, while it can be argued that the Assistant to the ADG, Development Department or the Director of the Field Programme Development Division deal primarily with Field Programme matters, their continued funding from Support Cost income is not appropriate as they have been excluded from both the UNDP arrangements and Trust Fund cost studies and will not be subject to any form of Support Cost reimbursement under the revised methodology. Given acceptance of the concept that resources should be allocated to those units which earn them, it is essential that posts such as these be moved to Regular Programme funding.

55. Similarly, the new structure of the arrangements recognizes technical support to projects as a separate funding source. It is therefore important that posts in technical units be moved from general Support Cost funding (i.e. specifically Administrative and Operational Support resources) and either be funded from the Regular Programme under the accepted cost sharing arrangements or from Technical Support Services income. As will be seen later in this chapter, forecasts of Technical Support Service income at both the programme (TSS-1) and project (TSS-2) levels have been included in the estimates of extra-budgetary resources.

56. The extent of these transfers to the Regular Programme should also be seen in the context of the total adjustment of the Support Cost staff establishment and, in particular, the overall numbers of posts which are being eliminated. The following table summarizes the reductions since 1 January 1991 as shown in Annex IV/E of the 1992-93 Programme of Work and Budget and the proposed level in this budget as at 31 December 1993.



## Organizational Change

60. The programming and review process leading to the preparation of the Programme of Work and Budget also involved a review of the organizational structure to ensure that the organizational arrangements promote the most efficient and effective delivery of FAO services to Member Nations. Although these changes are referred to selectively in the appropriate parts of the *Programme Budget*, they are briefly summarized below:

61. Changes to reflect revised functions and responsibilities or enhanced focus:

- Renaming of the Fertilizer and Plant Nutrition Service in the Land and Water Development Division (AGL) to Plant Nutrition Management Service; renaming of two Groups and several posts to better reflect the strengthened focus of their activities.
- Renaming of the Forest Resources Development Branch to Forest Resources Development Service; combination of the Forest and Wildlands Conservation Branch and Forest Research, Education and Training Branch to a new Forest Conservation, Research and Education Service.
- Establishment of the Rice Group in the Basic Foodstuffs Service of the Commodities and Trade Division (ESC) to recognize the increased demand for services from Member Countries.
- Establishment of Financial Systems and Policy and Procedures Units in the Financial Services Division (AFF) to respond to computerization and strengthen financial system support.
- Restructuring of the Nutrition Programme and the Food Quality and Standards Services in the Food Policy and Nutrition Division (ESN), involving the establishment of some new Groups and posts and renaming some Groups to implement the Plan of Action of the International Conference on Nutrition and parts of the UNCED Agenda 21 recommendations.
- Abolition of the Plant Disease and Quarantine Group in the Plant Production and Protection Division (AGP); consolidation of Plant Disease Experts in the Division's Integrated Pest Management Group and the new Secretariat to the International Plant Protection Convention to recognize the changes in focus over the past several years.
- Establishment of new Forest Assessment and Management, and Forest Plantation and Genetic Resources Groups within a new Forestry Resources Development Service. Establishment also of a Forest and Wildlife Conservation Group and Forest Research and Education Group in the new Forest Conservation, Research and Education Service.

65. Accordingly, the changes in costs estimated in this document do not result from simplistic assumptions, nor in generalized approaches; rather, they are the sum of the detailed calculations for each item of expenditure developed using a known methodology and under stated assumptions. Where possible, increasing use has been made of independent verifiable sources for forecast data such as the forecasting services of an international bank.

66. A description of the main concepts involved in the methodology precedes the details of the methodology and assumptions applied for each item of expenditure in the *Analysis of Cost Increases*.

### ● Biennialization and Inflation

67. Cost increases, as in previous biennia, are analyzed under the headings of *Biennialization* and *Inflation*.

68. *Biennialization* is simply the full biennial effect of cost increases which have occurred at some stage during the current biennium (and therefore for only part of the 24 month period) but which will be incurred for the full 24 months in 1994-95.

69. *Biennialization* also occurs when the costs incurred vary from those included in the budget. Thus for example, the increases in social security costs were less than expected and provided for in the 1992-93 Programme of Work and Budget and therefore a negative or favourable adjustment is made to cost increases for this item. Similarly, no allowance was made for the consolidation of post adjustment points in base Professional salaries. This is reflected under *biennialization* as an increase to base Professional salaries with an offsetting decrease in post adjustment costs.

70. The methodology is self-adjusting in that biennialization always reflects the difference between the previous budget and what actually happened. This is significant as it means that the impact of any under or over-estimation of cost in one biennium is automatically corrected in the subsequent biennium.

71. The graph shows the line of cost per month as it increases firstly in the current biennium and then again in the next biennium. Inflation is shown in 1994-95 as the area filled with vertical lines. If there was no forecast inflation, then the cost level would be represented by a horizontal line. However, even without inflation in 1994-95, there would still be cost increases arising simply from the fact that the cost increases, which were incurred **during** 1992-93, were in effect for less than 24 months. This is represented in the graph by comparing the area of cost in 1992-93 with 1994-95. The lightly shaded area in 1992-93 represents the value of the additional cost to be incurred in 1994-95 and is what is to be covered under *Biennialization*.

*Assuming a biennial budget of US\$ 100, a 6% increase in 1994 and a further 6.5% increase in 1995, the impact of annual inflation would be calculated as follows:*

<i>1994 cost of \$50 x 6%</i>	<i>=</i>	<i>\$53.000</i>
<i>1995 cost of \$53 x 6.5%</i>	<i>=</i>	<i>\$56.445</i>
<i>Total</i>		<i>\$109.445</i>

*Having used a base of 100, it follows that this represents a biennial rate increase of 9.445%.*

78. The process can be reversed in that a given biennial rate can be converted into an annual compound rate of inflation. In this example, the biennial rate of 9.445% is equivalent to an average annual rate of 6.17%.

● **Lapse Factor**

79. The level of the lapse factor, as a budget formulation technique, has been addressed on several occasions by the Finance Committee and the FAO Conference. Given the interest in this subject expressed at the Hundred and Third Session of the Council, a brief review of historical developments is provided below.

80. The lapse factor was originally set at 1.0% in 1955, rose to 2.5% in 1956, to 4.5% in 1960 and then to 5.5% in 1964. It remained at that level until the Programme of Work and Budget for 1990-91, when the FAO Conference decided to reduce it to 3%.

81. Thus, in its first 15 years of existence, FAO used a lapse factor reduction lower than at present, which was suddenly increased in the early sixties. These earlier decisions of FAO Governing Bodies merit being viewed in a practical perspective. Indeed, it would seem that the underlying rationale for raising the percentage to 5.5% was linked directly to the extraordinary expansion of the Regular Programme staff establishment experienced at that time.

82. The average annual increase in established posts during the period over which the lapse factor was increased in several steps to 5.5% (i.e. from the 1958-59 biennium to 1964-65) was 17.1%.

83. The significance of such proportionally large numbers of new posts should be recognized. If, for example, there is a 15% increase in new posts and the filling of each post

*to forced savings and the lapse deduction must not operate to compel delay in filling of budgeted posts to the detriment of the programme.*"<sup>5</sup>

88. This principle, which has not in itself been challenged, leads to a significant difficulty. If it is accepted that the lapse factor should not reflect planned vacancies, such as those arising due to extraordinary problems of budgetary restraint, then there is a need to distinguish between those vacancies which were planned and those which are fortuitous. This is both a problem of definition and of record keeping. From the definitional point of view, the issue is to determine which vacancies are "planned" and therefore by what criteria a vacancy can be deemed to have been "planned". With regard to the record keeping issue, it is noted that no historical records exist of whether vacancies were planned and it is therefore very difficult to provide any meaningful historical analysis of fortuitous savings arising from unplanned vacancies.

89. Recently, however, the situation has improved with the introduction of an annual financial planning procedure wherein provisional allotments are issued and divisions are required to develop a Financial Plan indicating how they will manage within the level of resources allocated. A key element of the plan is a precise forecast of the number of months each post will be filled. This data is computerized thus facilitating analysis of planned versus unplanned vacancies.

90. Exact statistics are difficult to capture as the actual vacancy rate varies from day to day, and each vacancy has to be checked against the divisional plan to determine whether the post was planned to be vacant or not. Periodic snapshots of the databases are made to measure the vacancy rates at a given moment in time.

91. Several of these analyses have been undertaken over the last year. The following table reflects Regular Programme vacant posts at two different reference points:

As at 26 October 1992	RP Establish- ment	Vacancies		% of Establishment		Total
		Planned	Unplanned	Planned	Unplanned	
Professional and higher	1 002	115	38	11.5%	3.8%	15.3%
General Service	1 368	27	38	2.0%	2.8%	4.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 370</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>

As at 10 February 1993	RP Establish- ment	Vacancies		% of Establishment		Total
		Planned	Unplanned	Planned	Unplanned	
Professional and higher	1 002	98	46	9.8%	4.6%	14.4%
General Service	1 368	28	43	2.0%	3.1%	5.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 370</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>

<sup>5</sup>

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98. The Director-General urges the Conference to reaffirm the principle of the lapse factor reduction and the essential intent whereby it takes account of fortuitous savings and not those arising from vacancies which are imposed by budgetary constraints.

● **Consolidation of Cost Increases in the Budget**

99. In response to questions that have been raised, it is noted that cost increases and the impact of the lapse factor calculation are distributed throughout the Programme Budget using sophisticated computerized techniques. The staff cost increases, which are developed by budget component (i.e. salaries, pension fund costs, education grant, etc.), are consolidated into standard costs for each grade. The standard cost is then adjusted downwards by the impact of the lapse factor to provide the budgeted standard cost for the biennium.

100. As the Programme Budget is built up using the allocation of the work months for every Regular Programme post, the redistribution of the budget including cost increases less the impact of the lapse factor is achieved simply by recalculating the budget using the new standard costs. Consequently, each table in the Programme Budget includes a provision for cost increases which accurately reflects the cost increases which will be incurred against the inputs being applied to that particular programme or sub-programme.

101. Similarly, each programme (and the relevant organizational unit) receives a reduction in funding equal to the value of the lapse factor. This reduction must be absorbed at the divisional level.

102. In the case of non-staff costs, percentages are developed for each budget component. These are derived from the sum of the individual amounts allowed for both biennialization and inflation. The resulting percentages are applied to each applicable amount in the programme base at the lowest level of detail, thus accurately reflecting future requirements.

● **Impact of Exchange Rates**

103. The budget is prepared in US dollars and therefore the relationship of the US dollar to the currencies in which expenditures are incurred can have an important impact upon the costs incurred in other currencies. Two quite different mechanisms exist; one for personnel services and another for non-staff costs.

- **Personnel Services**

104. The basic Professional salaries are unaffected by exchange rates as they are dollar-denominated. The currency impact on HQ-based personnel services occurs in two ways; firstly in its effect upon Professional staff post adjustment multipliers and secondly on the US dollar cost of General Service salary costs incurred in Lire. In both cases, the methodology is that the budget is developed and presented at the budget rate for the previous biennium (and therefore the currency effect is excluded). With the adoption of the budget rate by the Conference, the personnel services line of the budget is increased or decreased accordingly.

107. The same technique is applied to non-HQ professional staff. However, for non-HQ General Service staff, very high local inflation rates cannot be applied in isolation of the exchange impact if reasonable conclusions are to be drawn as to the extent of cost increase for these staff. Therefore, for each Regional Office, Joint Division and Liaison Office location at which General Service staff are located, the forecast for local inflation is adjusted for the expected exchange rate. It follows that no adjustment is made to these costs when the budget rate is set for the new biennium.

#### - Non-staff Costs

108. The impact of the exchange rates on other categories of cost is less apparent. In practice, shifts in exchange rate relationships tend to be gradually absorbed by their relative impact upon international prices and the Organization's continuing efforts to find the best price for goods and services. In other words, the international tendering process deals, to some extent, with the impact of such changes.

109. The impact upon expenditures in developing countries also tends to be self-balancing. The benefits of a generally strong dollar (versus the local currency) offset the usually higher inflation rates such that international average rates tend to come into play.

110. The one area where the currency impact on non-staff cost cannot be ignored is for those categories of expenditure where the Organization has no practical alternative to procuring the required goods and services in a single country, usually the host country. The most significant example of this is under Chapter 6, Common Services, which includes all of the non-staff costs associated with the maintenance of the HQ buildings, the vast majority of which relates to goods and services which must be sourced locally (e.g. utilities, communications, premises, etc.). In these cases, the impact of differences between the budget exchange rate and actual rates is taken up in the following biennium by adjusting budgetary provisions accordingly.

#### ● Analysis of Cost Increases

111. The table below shows cost increases summarized by major component and analyzed between those amounts attributable to the biennialization of cost increases incurred in 1992-93 and those due to inflation in 1994-95. The commentary below describes the cause of each increase and the assumptions made in forecasting the inflationary increase in 1994-95.

113. **Basic Professional Salaries (line a)**

*Biennialization:* US\$ 16 923 000 increase

This increase is a result of two factors:

- the incorporation of 12.9 multiplier points of post adjustment allowances into the base scale:

6.0 points in March 1992

6.9 points in March 1993

at an estimated cost of US\$ 13 932 000; and

- an additional US\$ 2 991 000 for the net effect of changes in grades approved as part of the Programme of Work and Budget 1992-93.

*Inflation:* No provision

No change in base salary is allowed for in the cost increase estimate. It is expected that several multiplier points will be consolidated into the base on a "no loss/no gain" basis.

114. **Post Adjustment (line b)**

*Biennialization:* US\$ (8 960 000) decrease

The major factor contributing to this decrease is the consolidation of 12.9 multiplier points in the base salary on a "no gain/no loss" basis as described above. This increases base salaries and decreases the amounts attributable to post adjustment by US\$ 13 932 000.

This decrease is offset, however, by the impact of the biennialization of the post adjustment increases incurred through to the end of 1993:

5.5% in March 1992

3.9% in March 1993;

The impact is estimated to increase costs by US\$ 4 972 000 for 1994-95.

*Inflation:* US\$ 12 717 000 increase

The movements in the post adjustment scale are forecast as:

5% in January 1994

5% in January 1995

Interim adjustments to General Service salaries are made through the application of the results of official local salary indices. The latest forecasting service of a major international bank (i.e. March 1993) indicates increases in consumer prices of 5.5% for 1994 and 5.2% for 1995. As a result of this forecast and local information, the following increases have been included in the forecast:

4.5% in June 1994  
5.0% in June 1995

The overall provision for inflation also reflects the significant increase in General Service costs in the field. Individual calculations have been made for each Regional Office, Liaison Office and Joint Divisions taking into account local inflation rates offset by the trend in the value of the relevant local currency. A weighted average of the results for Regional Offices has been used to identify the inflation for FAO Representations.

116. **Pension Fund Contributions (line d)**

*Biennialization:* US\$ 2 929 000 increase

An unanticipated 5% increase in the scale of pensionable remuneration of staff in the Professional and higher categories was approved in November 1991. The 1992-93 Programme of Work and Budget was therefore adopted without these increases, thus generating a requirement for the inclusion of US\$ 3 245 000 in the 1994-95 costs under biennialization.

The full cost for Professional staff was partially offset by a favourable adjustment to the amount contributed for General Service staff (US\$ 316 000) arising from a lower than budgeted increase in the pensionable remuneration for this category of staff.

*Inflation:* US\$ 2 832 000 increase

Article 54(b) of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund stipulates that the scale of pensionable remuneration of staff in the *Professional and higher categories* should be adjusted with the same effective date and by the same percentages as the net remuneration increase of staff in New York.

○ Professional staff            4.5% in November 1994  
   4.5% in November 1995

The methodology for the determination of pensionable remuneration for General Service staff is currently under review by the ICSC and the UNJSPF. It is expected that a revised methodology will eventually be adopted to address the problems of income inversion based upon the income replacement approach whereby pensionable remuneration will be derived from the application of current staff assessment rates to 56.25% of net salaries. This is likely to reduce the increase in pensionable remuneration by 2% to 2.5%; hence the forecast below of only 8% in June 1994 and



The Child Allowance for General Service staff is expected to increase at the same time and by the same proportions as their salaries as described in paragraph 113 above.

119. **Education Grant (line g)**

*Biennialization:* US\$ 672 000 increase

While no inflationary increases were included in the 1992-93 Programme of Work and Budget, the General Assembly approved increases effective 1 January 1993, in the following currency areas:

- 13.2% Dutch guilder
- 11.1% Finnish markka
- 16.9% Italian lire
- 25.3% U.K. pound
- 18.2% U.S. dollar

with an effective overall weighted increase for the Organization estimated at 19.8%. However, this was largely eliminated by the time it came to examine actual performance, in part because the cost of claims fell with the strengthening of the US dollar.

*Inflation:* No provision

No provision has been made for inflation as it has been determined that a majority of claims are settled at the ceiling and will therefore not increase until such time as the ICSC increases the maximum amount payable.

120. **Travel on Appointment, Repatriation, etc. (line h)**

*Biennialization:* US\$ no provision

No biennialization of these costs has been provided, as the current indications are that the provision is sufficient.

*Inflation:* US\$ 826 000 increase

As recommended by the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ) at its meeting in September 1992, the provisions for travel costs have been increased as follows:

- 4% per annum for 1994 and 1995 for air fares; and
- 6% per annum for 1994 and 1995 in transportation costs (air freight).

- 5.0% in Mobility/Hardship Allowances commencing January 1994 and January 1995 (in anticipation of the further consolidation of post adjustment points into base salaries); and
- provisions for rental subsidy reflect both the likely movements in local rental costs which in turn are affected by the liberalization of the rental laws in the host country, compounded by the average movement in Professional salaries and post adjustment.

122. **General Service Separation Payments (line j)**

*Biennialization: no provision*

Present indications are that the provision is adequate.

*Inflation: US\$ 1 270 000 increase*

Increases in the Organization's contribution to the fund have been calculated in line with the movements in salaries; and payments of claims chargeable against the budget (i.e. one third of total claims) have been calculated at historical rates.

123. The above analysis examines staff cost increases under the items upon which expenditure will be incurred. The following tables divide these cost increases between the two categories of staff; that is Professional (and higher categories) and General Service staff.

(US\$ 000)

Professional and Higher Categories	1994-95 Programme Base	Cost Increases	1994-95 Proposed Budget
Basic salaries	112 095	16 923	129 018
Post adjustments	70 545	3 757	74 302
Pension Fund contributions	32 447	4 322	36 769
Social security	6 575	1 412	7 987
Dependency allowances	2 903	(214)	2 689
Education grant	13 434	647	14 081
Travel on appointment, repatriation, etc.	14 413	750	15 163
Recruitment and separation costs	17 420	4 410	21 830
<b>Total Professional Staff Cost</b>	<b>269 832</b>	<b>32 007</b>	<b>301 839</b>

This first table shows a net increase of 11.9% on Professional staff costs over the biennium.

Similarly, the following increases have been included:

- inflation at a biennial rate of 9.56% as provided on the General Service base salaries has been applied to TSA/TCA;
- inflation at a biennial rate of 6.66% as calculated for total Professional staff emoluments has been applied to the revised base for Publications/Documents and Meetings (i.e. translators and interpreters respectively); and
- inflation at a biennial rate of 6.78% as determined for Professional salaries and post adjustment has been applied to the fee scale for consultants (including contracts).

126. **Travel on Official Business (line l)**

*Biennialization:* No provision

Costs have been maintained within the provisions of the 1992-93 Programme of Work and Budget.

*Inflation:* US\$ 1 740 000 increase

Inflation has been provided for in line with the CCAQ recommendation of an average increase of 4%.

127. **General Operating Expenses (line m)**

*Biennialization:* 2 443 000 increase

The amount covers the revaluation of the lire content of the Publications Pool, the Computer Pool and the Common Services budget for the difference between the provision in the 1992-93 Programme of Work and Budget calculated at Lire 1 335 and the adopted budget rate of Lire 1 210.

*Inflation:* US\$ 2 839 000 increase

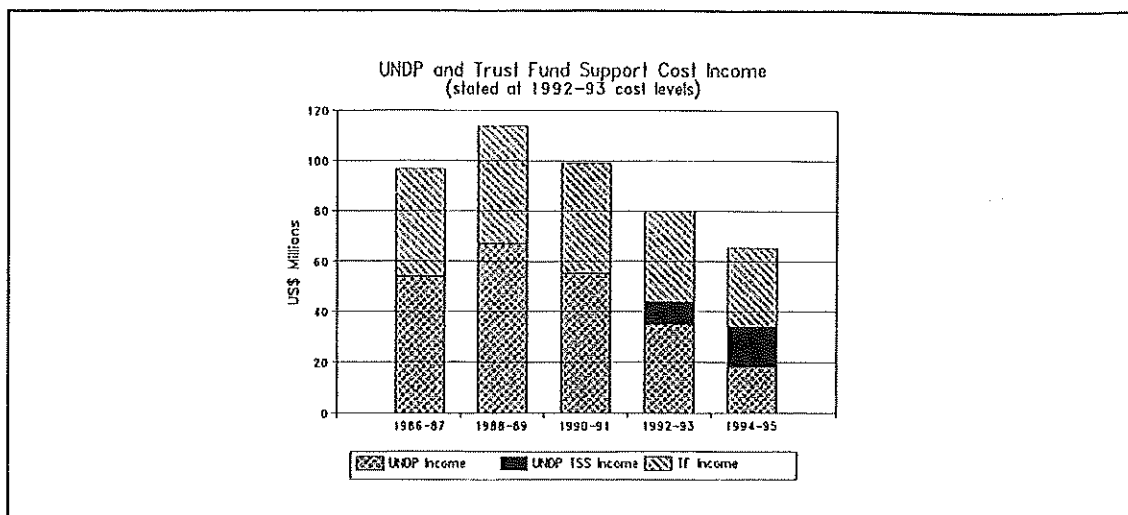
An estimated increase of 5.5% in 1994 and 5.2% in 1995, based upon the forecasting service of a major international bank, was applied to the revalued base for that portion of the expenditure incurred in Italy. For all other sources, 50% of the forecast US dollar inflators were used (i.e. 2% in 1994 and 1.7% in 1995).

128. **Furniture, Equipment and Vehicles (line n)**

*Biennialization:* US\$ no provision

No biennialization of these costs has been provided, as the current indications are that the provision is sufficient.

deal with this decline, including a very substantial reduction in posts as summarized in paragraph 57 above. The impact of this on the Organization has been severe as the volume and nature of the delivery have increased rather than reduced workload over most of this period.



133. The above assessment does not include any estimate of the impact of the new Trust Fund arrangements, in part because they have yet to be approved but more so because the change to Support Cost income is not expected to be significant in 1994 and minimal in 1995. As implementation of the new arrangements is to be limited to new projects or new phases of existing projects, it will take at least three years for the full effect to be seen.

- **Technical Support at the Programme Level (TSS-1)**

134. Together with the introduction of the new Support Costs arrangements, the FAO/UNDP programme is undergoing other changes. In connection with the new facility for Technical Support Services at the programme level (TSS-1), a first work programme for the 1992-93 biennium has been approved by the UNDP Governing Council in May 1992. For FAO, it included a programme of 78 activities of an "upstream" nature, i.e. for programming, sectoral and sub-sectoral analytical work, for a total value of about US\$ 6.9 million. The implementation of 34 TSS-1 activities began in 1992, some of which have already been operationally completed at this stage. Formulation of the 1994-95 programme is to take place in the coming months.

135. The main structural impact of this facility is that it provides additional resources to FAO's technical units, largely in reimbursement of the cost of missions fielded to carry out upstream activities. Thus, the availability of TSS-1 resources may result in additional posts being authorized for those technical units responsible for large volumes of TSS-1 activities. It may be recalled that the main intent of the facility is to strengthen the technical capacity of the concerned UN system agencies and to facilitate use of this technical capacity by Member Nations through the use of staff rather than consultants.

drastically in the last and present biennia, as abundantly illustrated in paragraph 57 above and in Annex IV.

## Comparison

143. The following comparison is in accordance with the methodology recommended by the Finance Committee, used in earlier documents, and approved by the Conference.

Item	1992-93 (Lire 1 210 = US\$ 1)		1994-95 (Lire 1 210 = US\$ 1)		1994-95 (Lire 1 550 = US\$ 1)	
	US\$ 000	%	US\$ 000	%	US\$ 000	%
(1) Base Budget	568 800		676 911		676 911	
(2) Cost Increases	108 111	19.0%	75 818	11.2%	12 418	1.8%
(3) Recosted Budget Base	676 911		752 729		689 329	
(4) Real Programme Increase	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
(5) Cost Increase consequent on (4)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
(6) Programme of Work and Budget	676 911		752 729		689 329	

## Financing the Budget

144. In 1994-95, Miscellaneous Income will again be available as a deduction from the expenditure budget to arrive at the assessment budget. For 1994-95, this is estimated at US\$ 14 309 000, and is broken down as follows:

Item	1992-93 PWB (US\$ 000)	Latest Forecast for 1992-93 (US\$ 000)	1994-95 Estimate (US\$ 000)
Interest on bank accounts	2 100	5 650	5 000
Refunds of expenditure and lapsed unliquidated obligations for prior periods	5 000	6 600	5 000
Balance of the Publications Revolving Fund	328	300	300
Other	4 600	5 000	4 009
<b>Total Miscellaneous Income</b>	<b>12 028</b>	<b>17 550</b>	<b>14 309</b>

**PROGRAMME BUDGET**

**SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES BY CHAPTER AND MAJOR PROGRAMME**

(US\$ 000, All Funds)

Major Programme/Programme	Regular Programme									
	1992-93 Budget		Programme Change	1994-95 Base	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget		Extra-Budgetary	Total 1994-95	
	US\$ 000	%				US\$ 000	%		US\$ 000	%
<b>General Policy and Direction</b>										
.1 Governing Bodies	18 396	2.7	(214)	18 182	2 312	20 494	2.7	0	20 494	1.4
.2 Policy, Direction and Planning	14 110	2.1	347	14 457	1 671	16 128	2.1	3 103	19 231	1.4
.3 Legal	5 491	0.8	(49)	5 442	604	6 046	0.8	1 263	7 309	0.5
.4 Liaison	15 520	2.3	245	15 765	1 532	17 297	2.3	0	17 297	1.2
<b>Total Chapter 1</b>	<b>53 517</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>53 846</b>	<b>6 119</b>	<b>59 965</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>4 366</b>	<b>64 331</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Technical and Economic Programmes</b>										
.1 Agriculture	252 779	37.3	(1 100)	251 679	27 803	279 482	37.1	426 507	705 989	49.6
.2 Fisheries	43 774	6.5	(145)	43 629	4 941	48 570	6.5	43 046	91 616	6.4
.3 Forestry	30 571	4.5	330	30 901	3 421	34 322	4.6	127 798	162 120	11.4
<b>Total Chapter 2</b>	<b>327 124</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>(915)</b>	<b>326 209</b>	<b>36 165</b>	<b>362 374</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>597 351</b>	<b>959 725</b>	<b>67.5</b>
<b>Development Support Programmes</b>										
.1 Field Programme Liaison and Development	5 322	0.8	687	6 009	637	6 646	0.9	9 023	15 669	1.1
.2 Investment	27 653	4.1	(6 477)	21 176	2 215	23 391	3.1	33 782	57 173	4.0
.4 FAO Representatives	68 721	10.2	(341)	68 380	9 347	77 727	10.3	2 200	79 927	5.6
.9 Programme Management	1 400	0.2	1 660	3 060	365	3 425	0.5	0	3 425	0.2
<b>Total Chapter 3</b>	<b>103 096</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>(4 471)</b>	<b>98 625</b>	<b>12 564</b>	<b>111 189</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>45 005</b>	<b>156 194</b>	<b>11.0</b>
<b>Technical Cooperation Programme</b>										
.1 Technical Cooperation Programme	77 409	11.4	(1 094)	76 315	5 972	82 287	10.9	0	82 287	5.8
.2 TCP Liaison Unit	1 908	0.3	186	2 094	232	2 326	0.3	0	2 326	0.2
<b>Total Chapter 4</b>	<b>79 317</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>(908)</b>	<b>78 409</b>	<b>6 204</b>	<b>84 613</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>84 613</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Support Services</b>										
.1 Information and Documentation	25 724	3.8	367	26 091	3 224	29 315	3.9	4 403	33 718	2.4
.2 Administration	38 851	5.7	2 495	41 346	5 404	46 750	6.2	11 376	58 126	4.1
.9 Programme Management	3 059	0.5	925	3 984	444	4 428	0.6	0	4 428	0.3
<b>Total Chapter 5</b>	<b>67 634</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>3 787</b>	<b>71 421</b>	<b>9 072</b>	<b>80 493</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>15 779</b>	<b>96 272</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>Common Services</b>	<b>45 623</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>2 178</b>	<b>47 801</b>	<b>5 694</b>	<b>53 495</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7 227</b>	<b>60 722</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Contingencies</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>676 911</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>676 911</b>	<b>75 818</b>	<b>752 729</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>669 728</b>	<b>1 422 457</b>	<b>100.0</b>

magnitude of net resource changes, as indicated in the standard tables under each sub-programme.

● Adjustments to 1992-93 Base

154. As already reflected in the Summary Programme of Work and Budget 1994-95, following their endorsement by the Programme and Finance Committees at their joint meeting in February 1993, a number of base adjustments between budget headings have been effected - with no incidence on the overall level of resources - and reflected throughout the present document.

155. These adjustments are to facilitate transparency, as a straight comparison of proposed amounts for 1994-95 with the 1992-93 base before the adjustments, would be misleading. The adjustments and their rationale are as follows:

- (a) separate identification and consolidation in Chapter 1 of contributions to several inter-agency coordination mechanisms. Some contributions (e.g. to the Joint Inspection Unit) were already budgeted under Chapter 1 - but not clearly identifiable - whereas others (e.g. to the International Civil Service Commission, the UN Joint Staff Pension Board, ILO Administrative Tribunal, etc.) were budgeted under Chapter 5. They are all proposed to be shifted to Chapter 1. This improved presentation would permit FAO Governing Bodies to assess the related costs more easily;
- (b) transfer the resources for central facilities for the application of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to the AGR Division. The cost of this unit is jointly met by contributions from the main users, i.e. the Land and Water Development Division (AGL) and the Fisheries and Forestry Departments, hence related transfers of resources from within the base;
- (c) transfer of the World Food Day Secretariat from the Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division (ESH) to the Information Division (GII). The latter location is more logical, in view of the importance of public information activities in the global programme of promotional activities under WFD;
- (d) transfer of the costs of the coordinating units responsible for the FAORs and the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) to the respective budget headings, i.e. Major Programme 3.4, FAO Representatives and Chapter 4, Technical Cooperation Programme. Hitherto, the costs of these units were included with the rest of the Field Programme Development Division (DDF) under Major Programme 3.1, and were not clearly distinguished. In view of the self-contained nature of the work of these units, it is more logical and pertinent to show their cost side-by-side with the programme activities they coordinate, thereby also contributing to increased transparency;



Chapter and Major Programme	1992-93 Approved Programme of Work	Adjustments to 1992-93 Base	1992-93 Adjusted Base	
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000	%
<b>1 General Policy and Direction</b>				
1.1 Governing Bodies	18 396	0	18 396	2.7%
1.2 Policy, Direction and Planning	14 116	(6)	14 110	2.1%
1.3 Legal	5 509	(18)	5 491	0.8%
1.4 Liaison	13 395	2 125	15 520	2.3%
<b>Total Chapter 1</b>	<b>51 416</b>	<b>2 101</b>	<b>53 517</b>	<b>7.9%</b>
<b>2 Technical and Economic Programmes</b>				
2.1 Agriculture	253 834	(1 055)	252 779	37.3%
2.2 Fisheries	43 892	(118)	43 774	6.5%
2.3 Forestry	30 713	(142)	30 571	4.5%
<b>Total Chapter 2</b>	<b>328 439</b>	<b>(1 315)</b>	<b>327 124</b>	<b>48.3%</b>
<b>3 Development Support Programmes</b>				
3.1 Field Programme Liaison and Development	8 231	(2 909)	5 322	0.8%
3.2 Investment	27 503	150	27 653	4.1%
3.4 FAO Representatives	67 720	1 001	68 721	10.2%
3.9 Programme Management	1 419	(19)	1 400	0.2%
<b>Total Chapter 3</b>	<b>104 873</b>	<b>(1 777)</b>	<b>103 096</b>	<b>15.2%</b>
<b>4 Technical Cooperation Programme</b>	<b>77 409</b>	<b>1 908</b>	<b>79 317</b>	<b>11.7%</b>
<b>5 Support Services</b>				
5.1 Information and Documentation	24 524	1 200	25 724	3.8%
5.2 Administration	69 790	(30 939)	38 851	5.7%
5.9 Programme Management	3 082	(23)	3 059	0.5%
<b>Total Chapter 5</b>	<b>97 396</b>	<b>(29 762)</b>	<b>67 634</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
<b>6 Common Services</b>	<b>16 778</b>	<b>28 845</b>	<b>45 623</b>	<b>6.7%</b>
<b>7 Contingencies</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>676 911</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>676 911</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

in the budget as shown in the above table. A second work measurement study involving 100 percent of eligible staff rather than the 20 percent sample used in the first survey, is currently under way. However, the results will not be available until after this document has gone to print and, therefore, the above mentioned data reflects the methodology of past years, pending more refined analysis in the future.

160. The decline in resources allocated to Field Programme Support, as shown in the above table, is a reflection of the overall decline in the volume of Field Programme activities, although the complexity of the activities in which the Organization continues to be involved has meant maintaining the level of support at a higher level than would otherwise be expected, given a proportional reduction in extra-budgetary resources shown in this document.

161. In order to facilitate understanding of the interrelationship between proposed Regular Programme activities and expected Field Programme activities, short descriptions of interesting features of Field Programme activities linked to each programme, mostly in a prospective approach, are included at the end of each programme narrative.

### ● Programme Management

162. Resources allocated for programme management generally cover the staff costs and related operational funds for divisional direction and programming, as well as provisions for those expenses (cables, photocopying, general office supplies) which cannot, for practical reasons, be assigned to substantive sub-programmes.

#### Programme Management (Chapter 2)

(US\$ 000)

Sub-Programme	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Base	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget
2.1.1.9 Natural Resources	1 874	13	1 887	189	2 076
2.1.2.9 Crops	3 371	365	3 736	353	4 089
2.1.3.9 Livestock	1 403	262	1 665	160	1 825
2.1.4.9 Research and Technology Development	1 633	0	1 633	201	1 834
2.1.5.9 Rural Development	1 939	(233)	1 706	171	1 877
2.1.6.9 Nutrition	2 710	(957)	1 753	183	1 936
2.1.7.9 Food and Agricultural Information and Analysis	2 751	(23)	2 728	278	3 006
2.1.8.9 Food and Agricultural Policy	2 958	132	3 090	300	3 390
2.1.9 Agriculture	9 720	(420)	9 300	1 121	10 421
2.2.9 Fisheries	7 784	(581)	7 203	807	8 010
2.3.9 Forestry	7 082	(275)	6 807	816	7 623
<b>Total</b>	<b>43 225</b>	<b>(1 717)</b>	<b>41 508</b>	<b>4 579</b>	<b>46 087</b>

## CHAPTER 1: GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION

### SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES BY PROGRAMME

(US\$ 000, All Funds)

Major Programme/Programme	Regular Programme				1994-95 Budget	Extra- Budgetary	Total 1994-95
	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Base	Cost Increase			
<b>1.1 Governing Bodies</b>							
1.1.1 Conference and Council	12 480	0	12 480	1 589	14 069	0	14 069
1.1.2 Conference Services	5 916	(214)	5 702	723	6 425	0	6 425
<b>Major Programme 1.1</b>	<b>18 396</b>	<b>(214)</b>	<b>18 182</b>	<b>2 312</b>	<b>20 494</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20 494</b>
<b>1.2 Policy, Direction and Planning</b>							
1.2.1 Director-General's Office	5 021	363	5 384	677	6 061	0	6 061
1.2.2 Programme Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation	6 121	(79)	6 042	694	6 736	1 190	7 926
1.2.3 Audit	2 968	63	3 031	300	3 331	1 913	5 244
<b>Major Programme 1.2</b>	<b>14 110</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>14 457</b>	<b>1 671</b>	<b>16 128</b>	<b>3 103</b>	<b>19 231</b>
<b>1.3 Legal</b>							
1.3.0 Legal	5 491	(49)	5 442	604	6 046	1 263	7 309
<b>Major Programme 1.3</b>	<b>5 491</b>	<b>(49)</b>	<b>5 442</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>6 046</b>	<b>1 263</b>	<b>7 309</b>
<b>1.4 Liaison</b>							
1.4.1 External Relations and Coordination	8 320	54	8 374	1 021	9 395	0	9 395
1.4.2 Liaison and Protocol	7 200	191	7 391	511	7 902	0	7 902
<b>Major Programme 1.4</b>	<b>15 520</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>15 765</b>	<b>1 532</b>	<b>17 297</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17 297</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1</b>	<b>53 517</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>53 846</b>	<b>6 119</b>	<b>59 965</b>	<b>4 366</b>	<b>64 331</b>

● Change in Resources

165. There is no change to the overall provision, while some shifts are made between sub-programmes.

1994-95 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	12 464	RP	14 069	GIC	14 069
Inter-Regional	0				
Africa	353				
Asia and Pacific	401				
Near East	225				
Europe	225				
Latin America	401				
<b>Programme 1.1.1</b>	<b>14 069</b>		<b>14 069</b>		<b>14 069</b>

**Programme 1.1.2: Conference Services**

Sub-Programme	1992-93 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
1.1.2.0 Conference Services	5 916	(214)	723	6 425	51.9	0
<b>Programme 1.1.2</b>	<b>5 916</b>	<b>(214)</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>6 425</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>0</b>

● Scope of the Programme

166. This programme provides secretariat support to sessions of FAO Governing Bodies and interpretation services. It also coordinates the organization of other FAO meetings at Headquarters and outside, as well as work related to formal correspondence and circular letters to Member Governments.

## MAJOR PROGRAMME 1.2: POLICY, DIRECTION AND PLANNING

Programme	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
1.2.1 Director-General's Office	5 021	363	677	6 061	52.0	0
1.2.2 Programme Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation	6 121	(79)	694	6 736	52.0	1 190
1.2.3 Audit	2 968	63	300	3 331	26.0	1 913
<b>Major Programme 1.2</b>	<b>14 110</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>1 671</b>	<b>16 128</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>3 103</b>

### Programme 1.2.1: Director-General's Office

Sub-Programme	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
1.2.1.0 Director-General's Office	5 021	363	677	6 061	52.0	0
<b>Programme 1.2.1</b>	<b>5 021</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>6 061</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>0</b>

#### ● Scope of the Programme

168. This programme covers the immediate Offices of the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General.

#### ● Change in Resources

169. The increase reflects the need to absorb a few posts hitherto funded under Support Cost income.

1994-95 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	6 061	RP	6 061	AFC	45
Inter-Regional	0			ODG	6 016
Africa	0				
Asia and Pacific	0				
Near East	0				
Europe	0				
Latin America	0				
<b>Programme 1.2.1</b>	<b>6 061</b>		<b>6 061</b>		<b>6 061</b>

Office will continue to organize selective external evaluations of specific programmes and will also conduct *ad hoc* reviews of specific programmes or programme elements. Field project and programme evaluation missions will aim at improving the overall approach to technical assistance, as well as the effectiveness of individual projects.

173. The Office will prepare the Programme Evaluation Report (PER) and the Programme Implementation Report (PIR), in cooperation with all units concerned.

● **Change in Resources**

174. It is possible to effect a reduction, linked to the abolition of one General Service post.

1994-95 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	7 426	RP	6 736	AFC	370
Inter-Regional	27	Trust Funds	700	PBE	7 556
Africa	217	UNDP	400		
Asia and Pacific	131	WFP	90		
Near East	59				
Europe	3				
Latin America	63				
<b>Programme 1.2.2</b>	<b>7 926</b>		<b>7 926</b>		<b>7 926</b>

**Programme 1.2.3: Audit**

Sub-Programme	1992-93 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
1.2.3.1 Internal Audit	2 480	63	272	2 815	26.0	1 463
1.2.3.2 External Audit	488	0	28	516	0.0	450
<b>Programme 1.2.3</b>	<b>2 968</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>3 331</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>1 913</b>

● **Scope of the Programme**

175. Internal control systems and the audit function provide effective examination and review of financial transactions in order to ensure: (a) the regularity of the receipt, custody, and disbursement of all funds and other resources of the Organization; (b) the conformity of commitments or obligations and expenditures with the appropriations or other financial provisions voted by the Conference, or with the purposes, rules and provisions relating to the fund concerned; and (c) the economical use of the resources of the Organization.

176. Internal audit constitutes an independent appraisal activity within the Organization for the review of accounting, financial and other operations, and a key service to management.

## MAJOR PROGRAMME 1.3: LEGAL

Programme	1992-93 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
1.3.0 Legal	5 491	(49)	604	6 046	50.0	1 263
Major Programme 1.3	5 491	(49)	604	6 046	50.0	1 263

### ● Scope of the Programme

180. The programme, which is implemented by the Legal Office (LEG), provides legal services both for the internal management of the Organization and as technical assistance to Member Nations. It is in general of a continuing nature. The main thrusts of the programme are threefold. Firstly, the provision of legal services on constitutional and treaty affairs is aimed at ensuring that FAO's activities are carried out on a sound legal and constitutional basis, which is consistent with the Basic Texts and the status of FAO as an intergovernmental organization in the UN system. Secondly, legal services related to development law aim at providing Member Nations with advice and assistance on such matters as the formulation of legislation, restructuring of institutions and the negotiation of agreements. This advice, in particular, will assist them in establishing a sound framework for policy formulation and giving concrete effect to the policies they adopt in the food and agriculture sector. Thirdly, extensive documentation and research services are required to support the above work.

### ● Proposed Activities for 1994-95

181. Overall management of the programme is provided by the immediate Office of the Legal Counsel, which also focuses on biodiversity and international environmental law coordination, drawing on activities in both services of the Legal Office. Significant activities are expected in the area of plant genetic resources, especially in connection with the development of the international network of seed banks, the implementation of the Biodiversity Convention and its implications for the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources, the revision of the International Undertaking and the development of Codes of Conduct for Collectors of Germplasm and for Biotechnology. Additional activities are also foreseen in the fisheries sector, in support of the development of the Code of Conduct on Responsible Fishing.

182. In the area of constitutional and treaty law, the General Legal Affairs Service will continue to:

- (a) advise the Director-General and the Organization's governing and other statutory bodies, as well as departments, divisions, Regional Offices and, as appropriate, the World Food Programme on the legal and constitutional questions arising out of their activities;

● **Change in Resources**

186. No changes are proposed to the organization or staffing of the Legal Office. The limited cut only reflects the need to shift resources to other areas.

1994-95 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	6 120	RP	6 046	AFC	57
Inter-Regional	954	Trust Funds	954	LEG	7 252
Africa	115	UNDP - TSS1	235		
Asia and Pacific	94	WFP	74		
Near East	19				
Europe	0				
Latin America	7				
<b>Programme 1.3:0</b>	<b>7 309</b>		<b>7 309</b>		<b>7 309</b>



organizational coordination, and anticipating and monitoring the emerging global issues and concerns.

190. FAO needs to participate in the formulation and implementation of United Nations system-wide plans and programmes on different subjects, contribute to a wide variety of programmes and activities of other organizations, and respond to a large number of requests from other organizations for information, views, comments, and contributions to documents. In order to ensure that FAO policies are reflected appropriately in these activities, this programme covers liaison work with the technical units concerned and provides general oversight.

191. At the inter-secretariat level, FAO maintains close collaboration with the United Nations and the other organizations of the UN system, both within and outside of the ACC mechanism. The office participates actively in the work of the ACC and its subsidiary machinery, which provides the forum for system-wide decision-making, planning and coordination.

192. FAO also needs to cooperate with and monitor the work of many IGOs outside the UN system. The work of these IGOs, including many regional and sub-regional economic cooperation/integration schemes, is of considerable interest to the Organization, and closely allied in many cases with UN system initiatives.

193. In respect of FAO's collaboration with NGOs, the office now acts as the Organization's focal point for cooperation with a broad range of NGOs whose objectives and activities are of relevance to FAO. These NGOs include the following categories: local and national people's organizations in the South, and networks of such organizations; development-oriented NGOs in the North and the South and their networks; international and national professional NGOs working in areas related to FAO's mandate; and NGOs and NGO networks which focus on specific issues of relevance to FAO, such as environment and debt.

194. The Office for External Relations also serves as the central point for establishment of formal relations and overall policy liaison with IGOs and with international non-governmental organizations (INGOs).

195. In order to effectively perform the roles described above, the Office for External Relations provides a number of services to other units in the Organization. Chief among these is the policy advisory function. By constantly monitoring and analyzing trends and developments in other organizations - especially but not exclusively within the UN system - the office is able to provide the FAO administration and the technical units with substantive advice regarding their dealings with other organizations. Since 1992, this policy advisory function has extended to include FAO cooperation and relations with NGOs, an area of interaction which has assumed significantly greater importance over the past few years.

196. To ensure a consistent and appropriate approach in FAO's day-to-day communications with other organizations, OER brings its specialized knowledge to bear on the coordination of a large proportion of the Organization's correspondence and exchange of information with other organizations. This is particularly relevant when information from one or more

expected from other organizations for information, views, comments and contributions to documents, and respond to them as appropriate. The Organization will also respond to the large number of invitations to external meetings which can be expected. OER will coordinate the Organization's activities in these areas, liaise with the concerned technical units and ensure that FAO policies are appropriately reflected in the consideration of the issues involved.

202. At the inter-secretariat level, FAO will continue to maintain its close collaboration with other UN system organizations, both within and outside the mechanism represented by the ACC. The Office for External Relations will continue its active role in the work of the ACC and its subsidiary machinery. This will entail working with the various technical units to produce appropriate briefing materials, statements, and FAO inputs to ACC documents, as well as policy-related work.

203. Under this sub-programme, FAO will continue to cooperate with IGOs outside the UN system, and monitor their work of relevance to the Organization. Liaison work in this area will be largely similar to that regarding the UN system. In addition, there is the continuing responsibility related to the establishment of formal relations between FAO and IGOs.

- **Sub-programme 1.4.1.2: Non-governmental Organizations**

204. The main thrusts of this sub-programme in 1994-95 will continue to be liaison and information exchange, policy dialogue and specific, experimental programmes of cooperation with non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The promotion of innovative forms of FAO/NGO cooperation will be pursued, aimed at designing and implementing development actions the results of which can be fed into FAO's mainstream initiatives.

205. The establishment of a comprehensive computerized database on NGOs will be completed in the first part of the biennium. The initial objective is to disseminate widely the wealth of information accumulated over the years by the Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development Unit (merged with OER since 1992). Efforts will also be directed toward refining and strengthening the revived *Development Education Exchange Papers (DEEP)*, as a periodical targeted principally to NGOs with a current readership of some 9 000 organizations and individuals throughout the world. *DEEP* is conceived as an instrument of dialogue and exchange, bringing together in each issue the concerns and activities of FAO and the NGO sector, on a selected theme of mutual interest.

206. The office will continue to provide advice on invitations of international NGOs to FAO meetings, ascertaining whether they meet the criteria set forth in the Basic Texts.

207. In view of overall budgetary constraints, funds for discrete activities such as meetings or consultations will not be available, and current activities will need to be adjusted accordingly.

## Programme 1.4.2: Liaison and Protocol

Sub-Programme	1992-93 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
1.4.2.1 Liaison and Protocol - Headquarters	1 541	122	270	1 933	22.1	0
1.4.2.2 North America	2 656	52	29	2 737	32.0	0
1.4.2.3 United Nations	3 003	17	212	3 232	26.0	0
<b>Programme 1.4.2</b>	<b>7 200</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>7 902</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>0</b>

### ● Scope of the Programme

#### - Liaison and Protocol at Headquarters

210. Ongoing activities relate to providing advice on all protocol aspects of relations with governments. These activities include liaison with Permanent Representatives and missions accredited to FAO, and with the Host Government regarding the Headquarters Agreement and privileges of the Organization, the Permanent Representatives, visiting government officials and FAO staff. The Liaison and Protocol Branch also ensures the issuance of travel documents, visas and identity cards for FAO staff.

#### - Liaison for North America

211. The functions are to assist FAO Headquarters in formulating and implementing policy and maintaining communications and cooperation between FAO and the North American governments and public and with Washington-based international organizations, specifically:

- (a) to represent the Director-General before the Governments of Canada and of the United States of America and Washington-based international organizations;
- (b) to provide general information, also in support of World Food Day, about worldwide food problems, rural development and FAO activities to the North American governments and non-governmental organizations;
- (c) to identify, analyze and report to Headquarters, developments regarding governmental policies, legislation, programmes, events and public opinion developments in the region, relevant to the objectives and programmes of FAO;
- (d) to provide the secretariat and servicing for the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal in support of the Organization's worldwide activities in monitoring food aid programmes, including the World Food Programme;
- (e) to carry out a wide range of administrative support functions in North America, including recruitment and appointment activities, fellowship administration, purchasing and contracts, income tax administration, communications, mail distribution, pouch, travel and financial services;

● Change in Resources

214. The increases under Sub-programmes 1.4.2.1 and 1.4.2.2 reflect the need to transfer some Support Cost posts, in the former case through an internal shift within the GIC Division.

1994-95 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	7 902	RP	7 902	GIC	1 933
Inter-Regional	0			Liaison Offices	5 969
Africa	0				
Asia and Pacific	0				
Near East	0				
Europe	0				
Latin America	0				
<b>Programme 1.4.2</b>	<b>7 902</b>		<b>7 902</b>		<b>7 902</b>

## MAJOR PROGRAMME 2.1: AGRICULTURE

Programme	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
2.1.1 Natural Resources	22 561	483	2 493	25 537	173.9	97 225
2.1.2 Crops	37 702	530	4 101	42 333	284.3	122 733
2.1.3 Livestock	21 529	30	2 343	23 902	151.0	60 236
2.1.4 Research and Technology Development	25 658	824	2 801	29 283	169.5	24 350
2.1.5 Rural Development	34 794	(1 736)	3 633	36 691	247.3	67 390
2.1.6 Nutrition	22 238	258	2 448	24 944	148.2	12 847
2.1.7 Food and Agricultural Information and Analysis	39 081	(889)	4 429	42 621	305.4	6 607
2.1.8 Food and Agricultural Policy	39 496	(180)	4 434	43 750	329.4	32 501
2.1.9 Programme Management	9 720	(420)	1 121	10 421	86.4	2 618
<b>Major Programme 2.1</b>	<b>252 779</b>	<b>(1 100)</b>	<b>27 803</b>	<b>279 482</b>	<b>1895.5</b>	<b>426 507</b>

### Programme 2.1.1: Natural Resources

#### ● Summary of Estimates by Sub-programme

Sub-Programme	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
2.1.1.1 Natural Resources Assessment and Planning	2 555	(28)	281	2 808	13.5	9 651
2.1.1.2 Farming Systems Development	2 178	345	265	2 788	17.0	13 867
2.1.1.3 Plant Nutrition Development and Management	3 078	(636)	259	2 701	18.6	25 201
2.1.1.4 Water Development, Management and Conservation	2 550	34	291	2 875	11.8	23 762
2.1.1.5 Soil Management, Conservation and Reclamation	2 040	208	229	2 477	13.5	16 638
2.1.1.6 Sustaining Natural Resources Potentials	730	140	92	962	5.8	194
2.1.1.7 Regional Offices - Natural Resources	3 260	568	406	4 234	33.1	33
2.1.1.8 Field Programme Support	4 296	(161)	481	4 616	42.2	7 879
2.1.1.9 Programme Management	1 874	13	189	2 076	18.5	0
<b>Programme 2.1.1</b>	<b>22 561</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>2 493</b>	<b>25 537</b>	<b>173.9</b>	<b>97 225</b>

215. The programme will continue to promote the more efficient use of land, water and plant nutrient inputs, to meet present and future demands on these resources on a sustainable

218. FAO's Interdepartmental Working Group on Land Use Planning will develop a widely applicable system to identify, describe and classify actual land uses. This will facilitate the collection, storage and quantitative analysis of land use and production systems data, and maps to support agricultural development. Until now, there was no widely accepted, satisfactory system for the description and classification of land uses and their components, making it difficult to integrate physical, social and economic disciplines in analyses. Over the past three years, FAO has developed a methodology for the characterization and definition of land uses and production systems, and related software to store and interpret this information. This will be used to assist member countries in land use planning, in land use mapping, and in the generation of standardized geo-referenced land use information, compatible with the 2000 World Census of Agriculture and national agricultural statistics and census data. The relationships between land use and land cover, and between land cover and such phenomena as local and global climate change will also be studied.

219. Under *Agro-Ecological Zoning and Assessment of Agricultural Production Potential*, the FAO methodology for quantified land evaluation will be adapted for use with a wider range of soil and climate databases, and will be made easier to use. It will also be adapted systematically to include geo-referenced water resources information under element 05. This will make its applications suitable for wider use in developing countries in support of land resources development. The new software will be complemented by an explanatory Soils Bulletin. AEZ workshops and other training activities will be pursued.

220. As easily accessible information on crop environmental requirements is now urgently needed, FAO will focus efforts on two databases. "ECOCROP I" will be expanded on the basis of reactions from users to the pilot version released in 1993. It will contain information - in a simple, standardized structure - on environmental requirements of about 1 500 crop, tree and grass species, and is designed to facilitate identification of possible candidate species for sustained use under defined environmental conditions. "ECOCROP II" will provide the more detailed input data needed for crop growth and yield models, for the more important species and varieties.

221. The element on *Development of Geographic Databases on Natural Resources* will collate, in cooperation with national institutions, soil resources data and store and analyze such information in database form. The information collected by FAO will be mainly in digital form, and will include both map and point data. In support of this, the FAO/ISRIC Soil Profile Database will be improved and made multilingual. Supporting educational material will be prepared and widely distributed, and workshops and training courses will be held. Work will also continue on upgrading the digital Soil Map of the World, including land forms and terrain information, beginning with an up-to-date digital Soil and Terrain Map of Latin America, a first version of which is to be issued in July 1994, jointly with national and international partners. This will be followed by updated versions for other areas of the world. FAO will continue to develop a world soil and terrain database (SOTER, at the 1:1 million scale and more detailed), in collaboration with other international and national organizations.

222. Under *Water Resources Inventories and Evaluation*, a worldwide geo-referenced database on water resources and water use for rural development will be initiated and will

households. The increase in the allocation reflects transfer of staff from the DDC Division, to strengthen policy advisory work.

226. The programme element on *Analysis and Development of Sustainable Farming Systems* remains the core component of the sub-programme. The Farming Systems Development approach will be enhanced by the development of additional application modules, on such issues as: economic assessment of sustainability of farming systems; diversification of rural incomes and capturing intra-household dynamics in a farming systems context; further training modules on farming systems development. Both conceptual and practical work will be undertaken on the sustainable intensification of farming systems in areas of different resource endowment and agro-ecological conditions.

227. A new programme element on *Support to the SAP on Sustainable Development for Rural Households* has been included, aiming at further improving the multidisciplinary approach of the Field Programme and generating increased donor support to farm-household oriented development. Through training and advisory services, national authorities will be assisted in designing agricultural development strategies based on an effective assessment of requirements of rural populations at the household level.

228. The increased demand for "upstream" activities linked to agricultural programmes and strategy formulation, incorporating the principles of the farming systems approach, is the rationale for the programme element on *Farm Management Input to Programmes and Policies*. It will ensure the linkage of micro-level data and economic analysis to policy formulation, programme and strategy design. Special attention will be given to the process of transition to market-oriented systems and its effects on rural people and agricultural production systems. Diagnosis and modelling will be employed to estimate the response of farming systems to such changes. In order to support the process of transition to market-oriented systems, this programme element will also give attention to farm management inputs in emergent commercial farms and provide advice on changed management structures of larger-scale farms.

229. *Farm Data Systems* are considered to be basic requirements for agricultural development, as well as for determining optimal use of resources. Farm management information systems will be promoted for planning, research and extension. Farming systems classification and model building will be important components. Training modules on management of integrated surveys, especially Rapid Rural Appraisal, will be compiled. The establishment of a central database on farming systems for use in sector planning and project formulation, will be pursued.

- **Sub-programme 2.1.1.3: Plant Nutrition Development and Management**<sup>7</sup>

230. In line with UNCED's Agenda 21, the element on *Integrated Plant Nutrition Systems and Efficient Fertilizer Use* will become increasingly important to generate sustainable plant nutrient management schemes in cropping and farming systems, fully associating biological

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<sup>7</sup> Formerly, Soil Management and Fertilizers

circuits, and revolving systems. Emphasis will be placed on complementary economic analysis in support of IPNS and block demonstrations, particularly at the farm level and under the various cropping and farming systems. At national level, attention will be given to the evaluation of the macro-economic impact of pricing policies for plant nutrient sources, investment for the development of plant nutrient sources, and fixation of source prices of plant nutrients at farm gate. At the regional level, monitoring of the world's fertilizer situation and outlook, as requested by the Commission on Fertilizers, will be maintained. The Twelfth Session of the Commission on Fertilizers was expected to take place in 1994-95, to discuss topics such as the plant nutrition needs of the developing countries on a sustainable basis, but will need to be postponed due to budgetary constraints. However, two expert consultations will be held on strategies and economics of plant nutrients.

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Integrated Plant Nutrition Systems and Efficient Fertilizer Use	1 357	(488)	869	36 %
02 Fertilizer Supply/Economics/Policies	656	(656)	0	0 %
03 Support to Statutory and Advisory Bodies	438	(438)	0	0 %
04 Soil Management and Improvement of Shifting Cultivation	463	(463)	0	0 %
05 Sustainable Development of Soil Productivity	164	(164)	0	0 %
06 Monitoring of Plant Nutrient Situation in Space and Time	0	271	271	11 %
07 Support to SAP on Integrated Plant Nutrition Systems	0	696	696	29 %
08 Strategies, Economics and Logistics of Plant Nutrient Supplies	0	606	606	25 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>3 078</b>	<b>(636)</b>	<b>2 442</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			259	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>2 701</b>	

#### **Sub-programme 2.1.1.4: Water Development, Management and Conservation**

234. The element on *Irrigation Development, Rehabilitation and Improvement* will focus on advisory activities for decision makers and donors, on the potentials of improved and adapted irrigation technologies for water saving, which were introduced in countries like Cyprus, Jordan, Brazil, Morocco, and which are now being introduced in China, Pakistan and Yemen. During the 1994-95 biennium, reports based on case studies will disseminate relevant information to member countries.

235. *Irrigation Management and Performance* will cover assistance to countries in their efforts at improving irrigated agriculture. This will include the dissemination of the software CIMIS (Computerized Irrigation Management Information System). This is a set of programmes which address water distribution, control and maintenance, and the reduction



241. Treatment and re-use of waste-water in agriculture, forestry and fisheries will be promoted through pilot demonstrations and training. Regional training courses on the re-use of waste-water will be implemented in collaboration with UNEP and WHO.

242. In accordance with the recommendations of the Dublin Conference and Agenda 21 of the UNCED, the scope of the hitherto FAO-supported International Action Programme on Water and Sustainable Agricultural Development will be broadened to cover the total water needs of rural communities. Work will proceed on two mutually complementing fronts, namely: by promoting inter-agency cooperation under the framework of the ACC Intersecretariat Group on Water Resources; and as a *Special Action Programme on Management of Rural Water Resources*. Attention will be given to implementing national and sub-regional programmes which have already been formulated, through mobilization of donor support and strengthening of national capacities.

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 Irrigation Development, Rehabilitation and Improvement	699	(173)	526	20 %
02 Irrigation Management and Performance	1 044	(349)	695	27 %
03 Water Management Technology Transfer	807	(232)	575	22 %
04 Health Aspects of Water Development	0	115	115	5 %
05 Water Quality, Drainage and Salinity Control of Agricultural Lands	0	298	298	12 %
06 Support to SAP on Management of Rural Water Resources	0	375	375	15 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>2 550</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2 584</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			291	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>2 875</b>	

#### **Sub-programme 2.1.1.5: Soil Management, Conservation and Reclamation**

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 Soil Conservation and Watershed Management	1 154	(590)	564	25 %
02 Reclamation of Degraded Soils, Including Salt Affected Soils	484	(94)	390	17 %
03 Water Quality for Agriculture	215	(215)	0	0 %
04 Health Aspects of Water Development	187	(187)	0	0 %
05 Soil Management and Soil Improvement	0	555	555	25 %
06 Support to SAP on Land Conservation and Rehabilitation	0	739	739	33 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>2 040</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>2 248</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			229	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>2 477</b>	

require close collaboration with the Regional Offices, national institutions, NGOs, donor agencies and regional organizations. As requested at the 1992 FAO Regional Conference for Africa, meetings will be held to improve awareness of the scheme and to involve donors more closely. Assistance will be given to individual countries in all regions by helping them to develop the necessary land use policies and supporting programmes. Regional actions will be based on FAO's past successful experiences and programmes in each region, such as the Asian Soil Conservation Network.

**Sub-programme 2.1.1.6: Sustaining Natural Resources Potentials**

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Support to Development of National Policies on Sustainable Use of Soil, Water and Plant Nutrients	86	64	150	17 %
02 Demonstration Programme of Sustainable Farming Practices - in particular, Soil and Water Conservation	104	(104)	0	0 %
03 Interrelationships between Climate Change and Land and Water Resources Use	0	239	239	28 %
04 Formulation of National Soil Policies	88	(88)	0	0 %
05 Action Programme on Water and Sustainable Agricultural Development	452	(452)	0	0 %
06 Economics of Land, Water and Plant Nutrient Management	0	317	317	36 %
07 Pollution of Land and Water Resources: Assessment and Control	0	164	164	19 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			92	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>962</b>	

249. In line with the recommendations of UNCED, and the principles and guidelines of the FAO World Soil Charter, assistance to individual countries will continue under the programme element on *Support to Development of National Policies on Sustainable Use of Soil, Water and Plant Nutrients*. This work will be done in close collaboration with UNEP. FAO will pursue the development of a framework for the evaluation of sustainable land management, on which it has collaborated with several international and national organizations, since 1992.

250. With the likelihood of human-induced climate change in the forthcoming decennia, the new element on *Interrelationships Between Climate Change and Land and Water Resources Use*, takes account from the perspective of FAO's mandate, of the fact that the current use of these natural resources is contributing significantly to the emission of several "greenhouse gases", and that, at the same time, any global warming which may result from these emissions will affect the production potential of land and water, both globally and in individual member countries. A P-4 post is to cover this subject, but activities will also have

256. Meetings of the Asian networks on water lifting devices for irrigation and irrigation/water management are planned, which will focus on key aspects such as: the rational use, conservation and management of surface and groundwater resources with particular emphasis on drainage; enhanced production per unit of farm land; diversification towards high-value crops; farm mechanization; the increased role of the private sector; and farmers' participation in water management systems.

257. Regional and national workshops on farming systems development will be conducted. In this regard, priority will be given to strengthening farm management activities in research, extension and development. The Thirteenth Session of the Regional Farm Management Commission is scheduled to be held in 1995 and *Farm Management Notes* will continue to be published on a regular basis.

258. **Europe:** The Regional Office for Europe (REUR) will continue to support research cooperation on sustainable use of natural resources. In relation to this, quantitative assessments are needed of the nature of the sources and the actual degree of pollution. In addition to the two existing research networks dealing with natural resources, specific studies will be carried out, in cooperation with the UN/ECE and other organizations, on the assessment of the present situation, eventually identifying priority actions and research to be carried out. Partly in response to UNCED Agenda 21, increased staff and non-staff resources will be devoted by the Joint ECE/FAO Agriculture and Timber Division (JEUR) to the relationship between agriculture and the environment, the sustainable development and use of agricultural land and other related issues, through the newly-established FAO/ECE Working Party on Relations between Agriculture and the Environment.

259. **Latin America and the Caribbean:** In line with the need for an integrated approach to planning and management of land resources, assistance will be given to evaluate and plan land use, through Geographic Information Systems techniques. This will include selecting the most adequate hardware and software for utilization of GIS in the evaluation of land use for crop production, pastures, forests and protected areas.

260. Priority will continue to be assigned to agro-ecological zoning as an essential tool for policy formulation and planning. A technical meeting will be organized for the benefit of the English-speaking Caribbean countries on the application of this technology.

261. The technical cooperation network on semi-arid zones will pay special attention to desertification control. In this respect, activities will be coordinated with UNEP. Attention will also be given to irrigation and drainage programmes, both for new systems as well as for the rehabilitation and modernization of existing ones, financed by the private sector or jointly by the private and public sectors. In this area, assistance will cover policy aspects, credit programmes, procedures and definition of the role of government and of the farmers in these programmes. Follow-up will be given to the expert consultation on prevention of water contamination, held in 1992, through the publication of guidelines on the subject and the organization of a workshop. Another workshop on utilization of sewage waters will also be organized.

staff and farmers, improving operation and maintenance, and formulation of national irrigation policies and institutional strengthening. The existing pipeline of projects indicates that the same average number of projects may be maintained in the 1994-95 biennium. Technical material developed under the Regular Programme is extensively used in field projects.

1994-95 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	5 658	RP	25 537	AFC	190
Inter-Regional	573	Trust Funds	59 917	AGL	36 378
Africa	47 383	UNDP	34 330	AGO	78 653
Asia and Pacific	33 365	UNDP - TSS1	731	AGS	3 274
Near East	16 953	UNDP - TSS2	1 440	Regional Offices	4 267
Europe	688	WFP	807		
Latin America	18 142				
<b>Programme 2.1.1</b>	<b>122 762</b>		<b>122 762</b>		<b>122 762</b>

## **Programme 2.1.2: Crops**

### ● Summary of Estimates by Sub-programme

Sub-Programme	1992-93 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
2.1.2.1 Conservation and Management of Plant Genetic Resources	1 760	652	295	2 707	12.1	7 785
2.1.2.2 Crop Management and Diversification	5 458	(6)	565	6 017	33.5	29 799
2.1.2.3 Seed Production and Plant Improvement	3 335	(340)	360	3 355	24.1	20 143
2.1.2.4 Crop Protection	7 047	(173)	714	7 588	41.3	32 692
2.1.2.5 Agricultural Engineering and Prevention of Food Losses	3 475	99	366	3 940	23.6	12 166
2.1.2.6 Food and Agricultural Industries	2 176	81	237	2 494	16.9	10 152
2.1.2.7 Regional Offices - Crops	6 260	(192)	650	6 718	51.3	94
2.1.2.8 Field Programme Support	4 820	44	561	5 425	50.0	9 902
2.1.2.9 Programme Management	3 371	365	353	4 089	31.6	0
<b>Programme 2.1.2</b>	<b>37 702</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>4 101</b>	<b>42 333</b>	<b>284.3</b>	<b>122 733</b>

incorporate respective collections within the global network; legal and policy advice and technical assistance to member countries, especially developing countries, to upgrade conservation facilities and to strengthen their institutional capacity to ensure the availability of germplasm.

272. The element on *In Situ Protected Areas and Networking* will be complemented by activities of Sub-programme 2.3.1.2. Its main components are the development of the network of *in situ* conservation areas, including "on-farm" conservation; assistance to member countries; and the development of guidelines and formulation of strategies for the management of conservation areas. It will support projects in selected countries.

273. The element on *Evaluation/Monitoring of Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Sustainable Agricultural Development* covers specific activities in support of conservation and management of plant genetic resources in member countries, including: assessment of genetic variation in germplasm collections; evaluation and use of PGR for crop improvement; promotion of training activities; and evaluation/monitoring procedures. FAO will collaborate in this work with other international organizations, including IBPGR.

274. A new programme element, *State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources Reports and Global Action Plan*, covers preparation of periodic reports on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources and updates of the Global Plan of Action. The first report on the State of the World's PGR and the first Global Plan of Action are to be prepared in connection with the Fourth Technical Conference on Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of PGR, which is planned to be held in 1995.

- **Sub-programme 2.1.2.2: Crop Management and Diversification**

275. The focus of this sub-programme is on the provision of information, advice and technical assistance to member countries on the production of staple food crops - cereals, grain legumes, roots and tubers, bananas and plantains, fruits and vegetables, as well as on export cash crops. Aspects of sustainable production systems, crop diversification, utilization of minor crops, and training, will be addressed throughout the corresponding elements.

276. The element on *Development of Grain and Oilseed Legumes* will continue to cover food legumes for grain and oilseed production; demonstrations and studies on their role in sustainable production systems; and the enhancement of biological nitrogen fixation, with a special focus on *Phaseolus vulgaris*. Demonstrations will be carried out in tropical Africa on cowpea-cotton intercropping, to optimize the benefits of insect control measures in cotton and, in North Africa and the Near East, in collaboration with ICARDA, on *ascochyta*-resistant winter-sown chickpeas. Smallholder soya bean production will be encouraged, coupled to village-level processing. Breeding for stress tolerance (drought, waterlogging, soil acidity) in legumes will be supported. Technical guidance and support will be given to the World Soyabean Research Conference in Thailand in 1994. A publication on "Soybean Production in the Tropics" will be prepared.

277. Under the programme element on *Improvement of Cereals and Cereal-Based Production Systems*, the use of the entire plant biomass in rice-based production systems will

and orchard management, to ensure competitiveness and quality on international markets. Emphasis will be on fruits in hilly and mountainous areas. Development of important horticultural commodities will be encouraged through support to existing networks, with the aim of making them self-supporting.

283. Part of the element on *Horticultural Crops Diversification and Intensification of Mixed Cropping Systems* will cover national policies and strategies to enhance horticultural production systems, with a view to meeting household food security, particularly in poor and remote regions. The integration of horticultural production and nutrition objectives in these policies will be emphasized, while at grassroots level, collaboration with NGOs will be stressed. Guidelines will also be prepared for balanced, multi-crop systems -involving perennial and annual crops - aimed at maximizing yield per unit area, so as to assist growers in getting the best returns from mixed cropping systems.

284. Regarding the element *Major Industrial Crops and Mixed Perennial Cropping Systems*, priority will be given to the development of oil crops such as oil palm, coconut, cotton, sesame, rapeseed, sunflower and safflower. Support to national programmes will aim at: (a) the replacement of low-yielding cultivars of oil palm and coconut by high-yielding varieties resistant to biotic and abiotic stresses (low water and low soil fertility, cold tolerance, pests, etc.); (b) the production and distribution to farmers of improved varieties of annual oil crops, especially those having several uses such as glandless cotton (for fibre-oil-protein), sesame, sunflower, etc.; and (c) the introduction and adaptation of new oil-protein crops like aceituno (for fat and as a drug), babasu (for oil, protein and charcoal), sheanut, etc. to make better use of semi-arid tropical lands.

285. Activities on mixed perennial cropping systems will include work on alternatives to shifting cultivation (agroforestry) and on improved cropping systems combining perennial industrial crops like rubber, oil palm, etc., with fruit, vegetable and other annual crops. Work on fibre crops will concentrate on cotton, in view of its multiple contributions, fibre for export, oil for human consumption and cake for animal feeds. Priority will be given to national and regional projects dealing with development of glandless cotton, reduction of production costs, development of hybrid cotton, and varieties resistant to pests and abiotic stresses. In the case of other fibre crops like sisal, jute and kenaf, support will be provided to diversification projects aiming at developing other uses of the crop, such as paper, oil, medicinal extracts, etc..

286. Under the programme element on *Industrial Crop Diversification, Illicit Drug Crops Substitution and Development of Under-utilized Plants*, industrial crops diversification remains a major objective. Assistance will be provided to countries affected by low prices for their export crops and desiring to introduce new crops or crop associations to partially remedy this situation. In this respect, essential oil crops, with products which can be reduced in volume thus better meeting the demands of external markets, will receive priority attention. Cold-tolerant oil palm varieties from Costa Rica will be introduced in areas previously considered too cold for this crop, i.e. 1 000-1 200 m above sea level, to achieve oil import substitution. Similarly, irrigated oil palm development will be actively pursued. Rubber growing will be promoted in cooler regions. The element will seek to analyze improved tree-based mixed farming systems.

also support the planned Global Information and Early Warning System on Plant Genetic Resources. The dissemination of technical information and exchange of seeds and planting material samples for experimental purposes will be pursued. New varietal introductions will be evaluated. The main beneficiaries of these services will be national and international research centres, plant breeders, and FAO field projects.

289. *Strengthening of National Seed Programmes* is the element which provides assistance to member countries in formulating and implementing national seed policies. It also supports the formulation and implementation of specific programmes and projects, at national and regional levels for the production, distribution and use of good quality seeds and planting material. Another important activity is the promotion of biotechnologies as applied to plant propagation, to produce healthy seeds and planting material. This programme element also supports the establishment and development of seed security stocks in regions chronically affected by natural calamities. This complements disaster prevention activities, and contributes to quick rehabilitation of agricultural production, particularly for small farmers.

290. The programme element on *Improved On-farm Seed Production* will continue to be oriented towards assisting smallholders, particularly those located in poor and remote regions, with a view to making available to them appropriate technologies for the production, processing, quality control, storage and distribution of seeds and planting material.

291. The sub-programme has a strong training orientation in each of the above-mentioned elements. This training is undertaken at national and regional levels in collaboration with national and regional institutions, including IARCs. Multiplier effects take place through extra-budgetary resources.

- **Sub-programme 2.1.2.4: Crop Protection**

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 Implementation of the International Plant Protection Convention	1 608	14	1 622	24 %
02 Integrated Pest Management	1 686	245	1 931	28 %
03 Pesticide Management	1 811	(97)	1 714	25 %
04 Migratory Pest Control	1 285	(16)	1 269	19 %
05 Strengthening Plant Protection Infrastructures	657	(319)	338	5 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>7 047</b>	<b>(173)</b>	<b>6 874</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			714	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>7 588</b>	

292. The sub-programme has strong links to Agenda 21 of UNCED, as Chapter 14 of Agenda 21 calls for the promotion of Integrated Pest Management in agriculture, while Chapter 19 addresses environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals, including pesticides.

**Sub-programme 2.1.2.5: Agricultural Engineering and Prevention of Food Losses**

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Assessment of and Action Programme for the Prevention of Food Losses	860	13	873	24 %
02 Agricultural Engineering Information Dissemination	1 051	(445)	606	17 %
03 International Cooperation and Liaison for Agricultural Engineering	308	321	629	18 %
04 Agricultural Engineering Policy and Management Advice	456	233	689	19 %
05 Agricultural Engineering Technologies	523	254	777	22 %
06 Human Resources Development for Engineering Applications	277	(277)	0	0 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>3 475</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>3 574</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			366	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>3 940</b>	

298. Activities under *Assessment of and Action Programme for the Prevention of Food Losses* will continue to aim at improved efficiency of post-harvest systems and to further develop the PFL concept as a comprehensive systems approach. This coordination task will focus on eliminating both quantitative and qualitative losses, and meeting food security and better nutrition objectives. Attention will continue to be paid to women, as major actors in the post-harvest system, through specific training activities and promotion of technologies suitable to their concerns.

299. Actions initiated in 1992-93 for the countries in economic transition will continue to promote awareness of and offer solutions to malfunctions in the post-harvest systems of staple food commodities and fruits and vegetables. Project formulation and field activities will also continue, including under the PFL Special Account. The coordinating unit dealing with the Prevention of Food Losses Programme will be moved to the Marketing and Rural Finance Service to ensure better integration with distribution activities.

300. Whilst recognizing the importance of information exchange, the allocation to *Agricultural Engineering Information Dissemination* has had to be reduced. The development of a computerized information system will be pursued to a large extent under WAICENT. This programme element will cover primarily the preparation of technical documents and their dissemination. Attention will be given to developing appropriate training and educational approaches, in collaboration with the ESH Division, to facilitate the operation, management and maintenance of engineering inputs at field level.

301. Increased resources will be allocated to *International Cooperation and Liaison for Agricultural Engineering* to enhance FAO's role as the main international forum for



304. The element on *Food Processing and Handling including Indigenous and Composite Flours* owes its rationale to value addition to a wide range of commodity groups including legumes, oilseeds, fruits and vegetables and various indigenous flours. Based upon an increasing number of requests from governments and entrepreneurs in developing countries, several activities in support of small-scale industrial development will be implemented, including databases on processing equipment, technical resource institutes, packaging and finished product marketing. As a follow-up to the ICN, information will be assembled on the preservation of micronutrients during processing and the effective use of accepted functional food additives. A series of practical publications on modern post-harvest treatment and handling of fruits and vegetable will also be initiated. New developments in simple techniques such as improved solar drying, with and without the use of functional ingredients, will be reviewed in detail and related information disseminated.

305. *Processing of Medicinal Plants, Spices and Aromatics* will continue to deal with these high value products. Following up on the results of successful workshops, further support will be provided to Member Nations, contributing to the improvement of health and nutritional status, as well as income-generation for rural people.

306. The *Apiculture* element will comprise publications on a wide range of subjects related to bee products, pollination and control of various diseases. One of the major problems in modern apiculture is the *Varroa* mite which has resulted in the destruction of millions of productive colonies. A full bibliography on this disease will be prepared, in order to stimulate further work on the control of this disease.

307. The element on *Hides and Skins and Animal By-products* will focus upon value-added by-products and a new publication on this subject will be prepared. Under the programme element on *Natural Fibres including Sericulture*, work on hard and soft fibres of animal and crop origin will be expanded, with increased emphasis on the environmental and marketing advantages of biodegradable materials, compared to petrochemical fibres. In the field of sericulture and silk production, development of mulberry and silkworm germplasm banks will be pursued and extended to other regions. Work will be initiated on a compendium on the functional properties of worldwide pure silkworm lines.

308. *Agricultural Processing for Industrial Applications* will continue to focus on various industrial applications for starch and related products. The use of these materials as natural food additives and functional ingredients will be covered, in addition to improvement of small-scale processing of various tropical raw materials. In conjunction with the element on *Food Processing and Handling*, the use of starch-based materials as functional adjuncts to drying, will be investigated.

309. The element on *Application of Process Biotechnology in Food and Non-Food Processing* will focus upon environmentally acceptable methodologies of waste treatment and the practical application of emerging technologies in food and non-food processing. Priority will be given to the particular perspective of developing countries, as relates to biotechnology, as well as the potential access to these technologies by developing country entrepreneurs.

plants of economic importance will continue. Regional network meetings on oilseeds, cotton, vegetable crops and sericulture are to be organized. Suitable strategies will be worked out to promote pulses production in Asia and the Pacific and continued support will be extended to the regional project on coarse grains and legumes.

315. RAPA will continue to give support to the Asia-Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC) and organize an expert consultation on the use of botanical pesticides. The IPM approach would be extended from rice to other crops, especially cotton and vegetables. Advice on harmonization of plant quarantine measures will be provided to member countries in the region. A workshop on pest risk assessment will be organized and the scope of biotechnology for disease and pest management of crops will be examined.

316. To facilitate collection and utilization of reliable and timely data for policy formulation and development of agricultural mechanization, a regional association (REAPASIA) is planned to be formed. The downstream use of agricultural wastes, particularly rice husk, is also to be addressed. A regional expert consultation on curriculum development in agro-industries will be convened. A workshop is also planned to deal with value-added non-food agricultural products.

317. **Europe:** As recommended by the Eighteenth Regional Conference for Europe, REUR will play a lead role in promoting cooperation on environmentally-friendly production technologies and will support the full participation of central and eastern European countries in its cooperative research system (ESCORENA). Research findings of ESCORENA will continue to be made available to the main users, such as extension agents and farmers. In addition to the existing network activities, *ad hoc* studies and workshops will be organized on post-harvest systems and potential new crops for sustainable agriculture in Europe.

318. **Latin America and the Caribbean:** The technical cooperation network on food crops production will concentrate on training of national experts and promotion of TCDC activities. With regard to vegetable crops, special attention will be given to integrated production and protection, including protected cultivation, hydroponics and home gardening for urban and suburban areas. The network on citrus will be supported.

319. Through the technical cooperation network on plant biotechnology, assistance will be provided on the formulation of national and regional policies, comprising biosafety, intellectual property of the new and improved germplasm and bio-products generated by the application of biotechnology, and development of a code of conduct.

320. In the area of plant protection, activities will include dissemination of information and warning, as well as logistic assistance and advice to the regional plant protection organizations, taking account of the need to minimize the effects of sanitary and phytosanitary regulations in trade of food and agricultural products. Continued support will be given to the Caribbean Plant Protection Commission, as well as to countries in the sub-region on plant quarantine matters.

329. Demands for hybrid rice technology are likely to continue to expand, in view of the success obtained in Southeast Asia. Similarly, the new "Prosperity/Thriving Maize" approach is rapidly developing. Both are leading to field projects. The Field Programme will also promote the use of high value alternative perennial crops such as cold tolerant oil palm, and other multiple use palm species. Concerning horticulture, diversification in hilly and mountainous regions will be promoted, together with selection and breeding of vegetable varieties adapted to varying climatic conditions, including improved resistance to pest and disease.

330. An active Field Programme of some 130 projects contributes to assist member countries to reach seed self-sufficiency. FAO will continue to support the development of national seed policies and programmes, in particular for seed security and on-farm seed production, and the development of regional networks addressed to the normalization of quality control regulations. In addition, support will be given to training of medium-level staff and seed farmers, and to mass seed production of sexually and vegetatively reproduced crops, by applying modern biotechnologies for tissue culture, micropropagation and organizing rapid multiplication programmes for the most important food crops.

331. Field activities in plant protection will continue to focus on assistance to governments in the establishment of plant quarantine infrastructures, pest control and pesticide management. The Organization will also assist governments to reduce unjustified plant quarantine restrictions to international trade. Concerning pest control, one of the main objectives will be to use the results obtained in existing Integrated Pest Management programmes and extend those to other crops in other regions. Member countries will also be assisted in the implementation of the Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, in particular, on the regulatory and infrastructural aspects of pesticide management. Field activities in relation to migratory pest control will aim at the establishment of effective structures, both at regional and national level, to control the desert locust and other locust species at the appropriate stage of their life cycle. Where appropriate, member countries, especially in Africa, will be supported in building their plant protection capabilities and infrastructures.

1994-95 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	13 491	RP	42 333	AFC	708
Inter-Regional	5 728	Trust Funds	75 136	AGO	117 974
Africa	55 221	UNDP	44 130	AGP	28 219
Asia and Pacific	46 605	UNDP - TSS1	907	AGS	11 353
Near East	19 928	UNDP - TSS2	1 693	Regional Offices	6 812
Europe	2 228	WFP	867		
Latin America	21 865				
<b>Programme 2.1.2</b>	<b>165 066</b>		<b>165 066</b>		<b>165 066</b>

333. Under *Development of Pastures in Humid Areas*, national programmes for the intensification of forage production on small farms will be supported, with special attention to the Asia and Pacific Region. The intensification of production from grazing lands in South America will be sought, based on minimum input systems. Activities are generally undertaken through a system of regional working groups on fodder and feed resources, based on areas of similar ecological conditions and production systems, within a networking approach. The multiplication of seed and planting material of adapted varieties, available in collections and genebanks but not in adequate quantities for testing at field level and pilot development, will continue to be promoted so as to provide a bridge between breeding work and local production; in some cases local institutions will be contracted to produce seeds needed for field development of fodders and pastures.

334. Work on *Biological Nitrogen Fixation* will build on the increasing awareness of the need for sustainable and low-input production systems and, in some cases, national policies to reduce reliance on chemical nitrogenous fertilizers, making the use of legumes particularly attractive. A series of sub-contracts with regional organizations in Africa, and with support from UNEP in Latin America, will provide impetus for the necessary transfer of technologies from research stations to the field.

335. Through shifts within the sub-programme, the allocations for *Feed Resources Utilization* and *Sustainable Feeding Systems and Environment* have been increased. In particular, the previous element on the *Application of Biotechnology in Animal Nutrition*, for which studies made in the previous biennium have shown little prospect of application in developing countries in the immediate future, has been discontinued. The programme element on *Feed Resources Utilization* will give particular emphasis to locally-available and on-farm resources, for which activities initiated during the 1992-93 biennium will be strengthened. The regional task forces on molasses blocks, straw utilization and sugarcane as feed, will be upgraded to become regional networks financed under Trust Funds in Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Near East. New activities will concern the development of protein sources as a supplement for the base diet of ruminants and monogastrics; this will include tree leaves and pods, aquatic plants and animal/fish wastes. Special attention will be given to monogastrics feeding. Three publications will address these subjects.

336. As regards the programme element on *Sustainable Feeding Systems and Environment*, emphasis will remain on the economic viability of such systems and the environmental implications (soil preservation, methane emission, carbon sinks, pollution from wastes). A document on integrated livestock systems and the environment will be prepared. Integrated systems building on the complementarity between livestock and crop production and taking advantage of the feeding characteristics of different animal species, will be promoted. Utilization of high-biomass crops, e.g. sugarcane, for animal feeding will be coupled with their utilization for rural energy. Small farmers in marginal areas will be the main target beneficiaries through the dissemination of technologies developed during previous biennia. Guidelines for research workers on sustainable feeding systems will be prepared. Compilation and dissemination of information on tropical feeds will be strengthened through computerized systems following COAG's recommendations.

contribution of livestock to integrated agricultural production systems is intensified, the significance of these diseases is to be recognized. Among planned activities, a manual will be prepared to instruct training enumerators to collect livestock health and production data.

341. The element on *Control of Infectious Diseases* covers activities related to diagnostics, production and quality control of vaccines, control of rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease and emergency diseases. A regional training course on the laboratory diagnosis of Brucellosis will be organized in collaboration with WHO and OIE, as well as a workshop on new veterinary vaccines. A meeting will be held to support the control of foot-and-mouth disease in North African countries. Manuals will be prepared on veterinary vaccines, quality control testing of rinderpest vaccine, brucellosis, and the laboratory diagnosis of infectious abortion. The control of rinderpest remains a high priority, particularly in Africa and West and South Asia. FAO will continue assistance to Member Nations in emergency disease situations. Strengthening of the global network of the reference laboratories/collaborating centres, supported by FAO or jointly by FAO/WHO/OIE, will continue. The manual on rinderpest diagnosis will be updated.

342. The element on *Control of Parasitic Diseases* will put emphasis on those diseases which constitute a major constraint to livestock productivity in developing countries. Activities on the control of ticks and tick-borne diseases will continue, in particular on vaccination combined with strategic tick control. An expert consultation on tick-borne diseases of sheep and goats will be held. The FAO manual on ticks and tick-borne diseases will be updated. As awareness of the economic importance of helminth infections is increasing, related activities will focus on the farm level. Regional workshops on epidemiology and diagnosis of helminth infections will be held in Africa, as well as an expert consultation on development of long-lasting methods of formulation and application of anthelmintics. Manuals and training and extension materials on the epidemiology, diagnosis and control of important helminth parasites, will be prepared. New activities will include the control of non-tsetse transmitted trypanosomiasis and insects causing myiasis.

343. Support to the *Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development* will be pursued. The Eighth Session of the Commission on African Animal Trypanosomiasis will be convened, together with the expert panels on technical/ecological and development aspects of the trypanosomiasis programme. A training manual will be prepared. Further analysis of economic and environmental constraints will be carried out and community participation promoted in control operations.

344. Under the element on *Application of Biotechnology in Animal Health*, new technologies will be applied to disease control programmes. To ensure effective transfer of technology between countries, coordinating meetings will be held under the aegis of related Central/East European and Latin American networks. As biotechnology becomes applicable to a wide range of animal health activities, its use will be promoted also within other elements.

permit to support formulation missions, while extra-budgetary funding will be sought for specific activities related to the maintenance and utilization of animal genetic diversity.

- **Sub-programme 2.1.3.4: Dairy Development**

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Integrated Dairy Development and Institutional Support	649	227	876	67 %
02 Technology of Indigenous Milk Products	297	140	437	33 %
03 Code of Principles on Milk and Milk Products	22	(22)	0	0 %
04 Dairy Training and Education	434	(434)	0	0 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>1 402</b>	<b>(89)</b>	<b>1 313</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			117	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>1 430</b>	

350. Under this sub-programme, the element on *Dairy Training and Education* is no longer shown separately but split between the other elements: *Integrated Dairy Development and Institutional Support* and *Technology of Indigenous Milk Products*. The separate element on the *Code of Principles* has also been discontinued and merged with *Integrated Dairy Development*.

351. Under *Integrated Dairy Development and Institutional Support*, assistance to integrated dairy development projects will continue, with emphasis on the participation of small-scale milk producers, including institutional assistance to farmers' groups or cooperatives. Training activities are aimed at strengthening institutional capacity for dairy training and education, particularly teacher training and manpower planning. Dairy development projects will be further formulated in countries on request, including assistance to developing national plans for the sector. Strategies for cost-effective milk production will receive due attention. In view of the importance of providing safe milk and meat supplies for expanding urban populations, emphasis will be placed on the necessary production, processing and marketing infrastructure to service large population centres. A publication will be prepared on this subject.

352. Model units for milk processing at village level will continue to be developed under the element on *Technology of Indigenous Milk Products*, with particular emphasis on the management and economic aspects of milk production, collection, processing and distribution. Improved technologies will be promoted at village level for the processing of traditional milk products, in particular from sheep, goat and camel milk. Activities will include the preparation of a manual.

357. The element on *Non-Ruminant Production Systems* will also use a systems approach and support technology transfer. More efficient targeting of resources to the pig and poultry sectors will be ensured, taking account of recent fast growth of these sectors. A case study on sustainable pig production in China will be published.

358. The element on *Sustainable Livestock Development* will concentrate on the core aspects of policies and strategies for livestock development. It will also support TSS-1 "upstream" activities. Work on key indicators and criteria of sustainability undertaken in the 1992-93 biennium will be continued and results applied to specific countries. Emphasis will continue to be given to the assessment of the environmental impact of livestock production and sustainable resource utilization. A study will be prepared on the environmental impact of livestock production systems and a case study will be completed dealing with livestock development in Turkey.

359. The World Animal Review will continue to be issued, with corresponding allocations being included under Sub-programmes 2.1.3.1 through 2.1.3.6.

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Animal Production Systems	1 153	(1 153)	0	0 %
02 Ruminant Production Systems	0	584	584	30 %
03 Non Ruminant Production Systems	0	584	584	30 %
04 Sustainable Livestock Development	711	66	777	40 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>1 864</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>1 945</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			213	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>2 158</b>	

#### Sub-programme 2.1.3.7: Regional Offices

360. **Africa:** During the 1994-95 biennium, disease control activities will include, in particular, participation in the Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC), in cooperation with the Inter-African Bureau of Animal Resources of the Organization of African Unity (OAU/IBAR). RAFR is also likely to be involved in formulation missions under the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for the preservation of endangered indigenous breeds, e.g. the Kuri cattle in Lake Chad Basin and Somba cattle in Benin and Togo.

361. RAFR will continue to coordinate work of the regional network on traditional meat preservation technologies, including the related newsletter. In addition, a fourth seminar on meat drying and other low-cost meat preservation technologies will be held in 1995. It is also planned to issue a newsletter on rural dairy production. It is envisaged to organize a training course in 1994 on alley farming and fodder banks in cooperation with ILCA and IITA.

362. Trypanosomiasis-related activities will include the continuation of the activities initiated in 1992 in the Oncho-freed areas of West African countries, with collection of data

institutions capable of providing reference services in animal production and animal health, identified through the network, will receive assistance in the organization of formal and in-service training, the exchange of standardized technologies, and the provision of diagnostic reagents, and other services to less developed institutions. The network on animal biotechnology, also supported by the AGA Division, will be the main channel for the introduction of advanced technologies. The modernization of veterinary services and the identification of the functions which can be privatized and those which must remain a responsibility of the state, will be an important area of concern. A directory of institutions, professionals and ongoing projects active in animal biotechnology will be published, as a complement to the one on plant biotechnology already issued.

367. With respect to the development of milk and meat production, the establishment of a system of reference services, such as the one already operational among veterinary research and diagnostic laboratories, will facilitate dissemination of technology, training of personnel, institution building and formulation of policies, programmes and projects. The Caribbean network for small farmers' animal development, which will be extended to include the Latin American countries, will also contribute to this effort.

368. Near East: RNEA's activities will focus on range rehabilitation and pasture development programmes, particularly the evaluation and propagation of native forage species, the protection of fragile pasture land and vegetative perennial grass cover. Integrated approaches for sound range management systems and sustainable fodder resources utilization, will be promoted. Regional programmes and projects on animal health will be further supported, and assistance to regional cooperative research and development networks, such as the small ruminants network, will retain high priority. Assistance will also be provided to member countries for the improvement and management of veterinary services, and the organization of eradication campaigns and control of infectious, non-infectious and parasitic diseases, with special attention to zoonoses.

#### ● Field Activities

369. The Field Programme will amplify the Regular Programme thrusts in animal production, i.e. promoting the sustainability of production systems, expanding the feed base, developing efficient feeding systems based on local feed resources, and the conservation and improvement of animal genetic resources. In response to the demand for "upstream" advisory assistance, projects on policy formulation and on the formulation of strategies and programmes for sustainable livestock development are likely to increase. The portfolio of projects on feed utilization (e.g. sugarcane products, crop residues, fodder trees, etc.) integrated crop-livestock, tree-livestock and fish-livestock production systems and on small animals (sheep and goats, poultry, waterfowl, rabbits, etc.) is expected to remain particularly active, in line with demands for assistance. The Special Action Programme on the Conservation, Development and Use of Animal Genetic Resources will be prominent through project identification missions and the mobilization of Trust Fund support.

370. In recognition of the importance of effective animal health and disease control measures for sustainable livestock and agricultural production in poverty-afflicted rural communities, related field activities will also continue. Areas receiving special attention will



● Proposed Activities for 1994-95

- Sub-programme 2.1.4.1: Research Development

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 Strengthening Research Organization and Management Capabilities	376	217	593	15 %
02 Research Review Missions and Advisory Services	431	(431)	0	0 %
03 Technology Assessment and Transfer	637	231	868	23 %
04 Research Policy, Planning and Information	514	(17)	497	13 %
05 International Research Support	1 497	0	1 497	39 %
06 Science and Technology Coordination	100	0	100	3 %
07 Andre Mayer Fellowships	290	0	290	8 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>3 845</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3 845</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			358	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>4 203</b>	

372. The overall thrust of the sub-programme continues to be on the strengthening of national capabilities for generation and development of appropriate technologies. However, there will be greater emphasis on technological options and requirements for sustainable agriculture and rural development (SARD). This will require further close contacts with FAO technical units and field projects, as well as cooperation with national agricultural research systems and regional and international research organizations and institutions active in technology assessment and transfer.

373. The element on *Strengthening Research Organization and Management Capabilities* aims at improving management skills of research leaders in developing countries, through training courses, workshops and related training material. The research managers so trained will be encouraged to disseminate their acquired knowledge through national courses. Courses for research directors and programme leaders are planned at regional and sub-regional level. Efforts will be made to expand these activities through joint sponsorship and cooperation with other research organizations and donor agencies. Reference and training material will be prepared, including the testing and adaptation of a manual for research management training. This element will include advisory services related to research organization and management which earlier formed part of a separate element on research review missions and advisory services.

374. The activities of the previous element on *Research Review Missions and Advisory Services* and corresponding resources are to be transferred to programme elements 01 and 04. This is done to relate more accurately the advisory services provided by the sub-programme to the two key subject matters of research organization and management and technology assessment and transfer. Overall, the level of advisory assistance provided to developing countries is expected to be maintained.

**Sub-programme 2.1.4.2: Agricultural Applications of Isotopes and Biotechnology**

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Soil Fertility, Irrigation and Crop Nutrition	377	11	388	10 %
02 Plant Breeding and Genetics	584	0	584	15 %
03 Animal Production and Health	572	(145)	427	11 %
04 Insect and Pest Control	828	24	852	22 %
05 Agrochemicals and Residues	713	(208)	505	13 %
06 Food Preservation	313	(80)	233	6 %
07 Agricultural Applications of Molecular Biology	494	352	846	22 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>3 881</b>	<b>(46)</b>	<b>3 835</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			398	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>4 233</b>	

380. This sub-programme, which is implemented by the Joint FAO/IAEA Division (AGE) in Vienna, is based on two fundamental approaches. Under the first, the movements and transformations of isotopically labelled chemical compounds of importance in relation to soils, water, air, plants and livestock are elucidated. This information is used to improve the management of soils and water, the nutrition of plants and animals, and the safety of agrochemical use. The second approach is to use ionizing radiation to alter genetic material, whereby mutations for useful traits are induced in plants, sterility is induced in insects for control purposes, and the safety and preservation of food is improved. This work is enhanced through applications of molecular biology and biotechnologies. Through a combination of coordinated research programmes, technical cooperation projects, training courses and symposia, involving scientific personnel of governmental institutions and universities, national capacities of developing countries to conduct research and development are strengthened. The Joint Division's laboratory at Seibersdorf, near Vienna, is a unique asset, particularly in carrying out the intensive training activities. Extra-budgetary funds will be sought to permit an expansion of these facilities.

381. The element on *Soil Fertility, Irrigation and Crop Production* will continue to use isotopic tracers in studies to optimize nitrogen fixation and growth of multi-purpose trees, particularly those used in agroforestry, pastures, and for land management, including retardation of erosion and desertification. More emphasis will be placed on the use of such resources as natural rock phosphate deposits for increasing crop yields, and on research aimed at increasing soil organic matter and its benefits to crops. Isotopes will also be used in studies to enhance the efficient use of water and nutrients by plants, and to monitor the fate of applied nutrients and other potential pollutants in the agricultural environment.

382. The element on *Plant Breeding and Genetics* will focus on the use of radiation to induce agronomically important mutations in food, fibre and oil crops, in order to develop and introduce new varieties with improved yield and higher resistance to diseases, pests and adverse soil and climatic conditions. Emphasis will be given to basic food crops, e.g.

generic quarantine treatment against insects infesting fresh fruits and vegetables, as a substitute for food fumigants which create health and environmental problems and as a method to control a number of food-borne diseases. Cooperation will be pursued with consumer groups to provide factual information on the pros and cons of irradiation processes.

387. The element on *Molecular Biology* will continue to focus on the improvement of crops with the help of molecular markers, the use of molecular techniques in tracing the movements of nitrogen fixing organisms in the soil, and the development of molecular methods to facilitate the use of the sterile insect technique such as the manipulation of genes which determine gender. In addition, several new thrusts will be undertaken as follows: the improvement of diagnostic techniques for diseases of livestock which will require sophisticated work with DNA probes, amplification of antigenic molecules, etc., as a basis for devising new ways of determining whether fresh fruit and vegetables have been irradiated, investigations to be undertaken on the amplification of DNA fragments and on quantifying the relationships between the degree of fragmentation of certain genes and the doses of absorbed radiation.

**Sub-programme 2.1.4.3: AGRIS, CARIS and Field Documentation Activities**

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Coordination of AGRIS and CARIS Participating Centres	914	81	995	13 %
02 Strengthening of AGRIS and CARIS Centres	652	0	652	8 %
03 Systems Development and Maintenance	1 141	31	1 172	15 %
04 AGRIS Data Base Maintenance, Outputs and Services	3 637	249	3 886	49 %
05 CARIS Data Base Maintenance, Outputs and Services	421	122	543	7 %
06 Support to Documentation Projects	390	283	673	9 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>7 155</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>7 921</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			884	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>8 805</b>	

388. This sub-programme covers the coordination and operation of the two major international cooperative information systems, AGRIS and CARIS. Currently, there are 173 participating centres in AGRIS and 135 in CARIS. Together, they constitute the world's largest information network, and the first to operate on a multilingual basis on a large scale. This network is expected to grow further with the membership of newly independent states. FAO's support will require additional resources to match this growth, maintain efficient coordination, strengthen participation by centres, ensure the growing volume of input processing and meet demand for outputs and services. In a context of constrained resources, first priority is given to input/output activities.

participating centres and used by technical divisions and FAO field offices. On-demand electronic printing will permit economies in the distribution of the three language versions of Agrindex. This publication can be expected to be gradually phased out and replaced by specialized printed products and by compact discs, when CD-ROM equipment facilities become widely available in developing countries. Bibliographic records of more than 8 000 FAO publications and documents generated at Headquarters and in the field will be added to the in-house database, FAODOC, and input selectively to AGRIS. Particular efforts will be made to add abstracts. FAO's input to AGRIS will continue to include relevant documents produced by other UN agencies. FAODOC which contains now 115 000 records will be produced on CD-ROM for the libraries of the Regional Offices and country representations, and will be available to other libraries regularly receiving FAO publications.

395. Under element 05, the CARIS network will be expanded to include all countries which wish to participate, including those in Eastern Europe. The CARIS database contains information on about 30 000 research projects, which needs to be continuously updated as projects are modified. Some 15 000 new projects are expected to be added. Data will be validated and verified against files relating to research organizations and individual scientists which will be created for this purpose, and which will require frequent contacts with the national centres for corrections and omissions. These files will also serve as the basis for national and regional directories and a referral service for users. The CARIS global database will continue to be available on-line at FAO and will be distributed on magnetic media and, selectively, in the form of printed master copies for local reproduction. It will also be made available on CD-ROM. Cooperation with similar systems such as AGREP in the European communities, CRIS in the United States and SIS for SPAAR (Special Programme for African Agricultural Research) will be reinforced.

396. The AGRIS and CARIS systems, being based essentially on national participation, are field oriented, both in the collection and dissemination of data. Moreover, under element 06, the sub-programme will continue to provide direct and specific assistance to developing countries, upon request, to strengthen their national and regional agricultural documentation services and networks. Assistance will cover direct advice and formulation and execution of documentation projects financed by UNDP, Trust Funds and TCP. Technical backstopping is also provided to other FAO projects with documentation components. In most cases, this assistance will also be of benefit to participants in AGRIS and CARIS and to researchers and development specialists in developing countries in facilitating access to FAO's information products and services.

#### **Sub-programme 2.1.4.4: Remote Sensing, Agrometeorology and Geographic Information Systems**

397. The main change concerning remote sensing is the partial absorption of activities of the Africa Real Time Environmental Monitoring Information System (ARTEMIS) within the Regular Programme. ARTEMIS has been developed largely through the support of Trust Funds from the Netherlands and provides valuable outputs and products to a number of major FAO activities. Two new posts will be established to support ARTEMIS, a P-4 Remote Sensing Officer (Monitoring) and a G-3 Computer Operator. The partial absorption of

environmental dimensions of agriculture, forestry and fisheries and to the maintenance and access to long-term satellite-derived environmental databases. Coordination with other UN organizations and other agencies active in this field is included.

404. The new programme element on *Operational Remote Sensing Support to Food Security and Early Warning Systems* provides for operation and maintenance of the ARTEMIS system and the provision of routine, operational information services derived from environmental satellites to the Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS), the Desert Locust Centre, the Office for Special Relief Operations (OSRO) and regional and national early warning and food information systems in Africa. The integration of these with agrometeorological information services to GIEWS and the development of quantitative crop forecasting techniques are foreseen under this element.

405. The programme element on *Agrometeorological Crop Monitoring and Forecasting* will continue to provide regular crop assessments for GIEWS and other users. Planned developments include more advanced automation of agrometeorology information, a closer integration with remote sensing, investigation of the feasibility of using Global Telecommunication System (GTS) synoptic data on a real-time basis, and the coverage of a broader geographic area and a larger spectrum of crops. Methodological work will concentrate on crop modelling techniques and producing assessments and maps in GIS compatible format.

406. The programme element on *Agrometeorological and Agronomical Information and Databases* will provide climatic data relevant to agriculture, forestry and fisheries and include sub-national crop information which is essential for quantitative crop forecasting and climate change monitoring. Existing reference databases will be expanded into a multi-purpose system, providing on-line access to users. In addition, application software will continue to be developed and disseminated. Attention will also be given to the standardization of agrometeorology software and data formats.

407. The element on the *Impact of Climate Change* will focus on monitoring activities and the collection and dissemination of relevant data and information. Attention will be given to monitoring and assessing the effect of climate change on food security, rural energy systems and the incidence of weather related disasters. Coordinated FAO inputs will be provided to international activities, such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) working groups and the World Climate Programme.

408. GIS activities are divided into three elements: 11, 12 and 13, to make their scope more explicit. The programme element on *Coordination of FAO Geographic Information System Activities and Advisory and Support Services* will promote and ensure in-house coordination of GIS activities and liaison with international and other organizations on matters related to GIS. It will also provide advisory and support services to FAO technical divisions and field projects. Particular attention will be given to specific follow-up activities to UNCED Agenda 21.

409. The programme element on *Operation and Development of the Central Geographic Information System Facilities* is to support the GIS computer facilities used by staff in the

**Sub-programme 2.1.4.5: Environment, Energy and Sustainable Development**

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
02 Diversified and Sustainable Production Systems, including LEISA	396	(137)	259	7 %
04 Energy Policies and Planning for Sustainable Rural Development	204	(42)	162	4 %
05 Energy Technology Development and Application	288	54	342	9 %
06 Interagency Cooperation and Inter-departmental Coordination on Energy	157	(12)	145	4 %
07 Information Exchange on Environment and Sustainable Development	267	0	267	7 %
08 Follow-up to UNCED through the Promotion and Implementation of ICPF/SARD	312	202	514	13 %
09 Follow-up of FAO/Netherlands Conference on Agriculture and the Environment	288	(288)	0	0 %
10 Inter-Departmental Coordination on Environment and Sustainable Development	270	0	270	7 %
11 Inter-agency Coordination and International, Regional and National Action in the Implementation of Agenda 21	248	223	471	12 %
12 Sustainability Assessment including Environmental Impact Assessment	227	0	227	6 %
13 Support to Cross-Sectoral Action on Environment and Sustainable Development	571	0	571	15 %
14 Policy Guidance and Direction of Environmental and Sustainable Development Activities	659	0	659	17 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>3 887</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3 887</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			395	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>4 282</b>	

411. The sub-programme benefitted from a substantial net increase in the 1992-93 biennium to respond to Resolution 3/89 of the FAO Conference, to strengthen FAO's programmes on sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries development in follow-up of the FAO/Netherlands (Den Bosch) Conference on Agriculture and the Environment and to support the preparation of FAO's inputs to UNCED. These resources will be redeployed to support FAO's participation in the implementation of the UNCED Agenda 21 and related conventions. Programme elements have been redefined accordingly. The sub-programme will continue to encompass support to the interdepartmental policy and coordination mechanisms and related inter-sectoral cooperation and integration efforts.

412. The element on *Diversified and Sustainable Production Systems, including LEISA* will assist member countries in the preparation of comparative studies aimed at introducing sustainable agriculture aspects in production systems, such as mixed agro-sylvo-pasture,

418. With the incorporation of relevant aspects of follow-up to the Den Bosch Conference into other programme elements, a separate element on *Follow-up of the FAO/Netherlands Conference on Agriculture and the Environment* is no longer required. The resources are redeployed to strengthen work related to the follow-up to UNCED and implementation of Agenda 21 (elements 08 and 11).

419. The element on *Interdepartmental Coordination for Sustainable Development and Environment* will continue to support in-house coordinating mechanisms: (a) Steering Committee; (b) Interdepartmental Working Group on Environment and Sustainable Development; and (c) Working Groups and Task Forces, as well as general coordination work to ensure that environmental and sustainability concerns are fully addressed by FAO's programmes and activities.

420. The element on *Inter-agency Coordination and International, Regional and National Action in the Implementation of Agenda 21* will provide for participation in inter-agency coordinating meetings and consultations on a broad range of subjects, e.g. "Capacity 21", DOEM, ECG, GEF, the FAO/UNEP cooperative activities and others. Close cooperation will be ensured with the secretariats of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) and the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development as well as with those of the Conventions for Biological Diversity, Climate Change and Desertification. The element will also carry out the coordination responsibilities vested in FAO as "Task Manager" in promoting UN system coordination for several key areas of Agenda 21, i.e. land, forests, mountain development and sustainable agriculture and rural development. It will cover coordination of FAO's reporting requirements to the CSD.

421. The element on *Sustainability Assessment, including Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)* will continue monitoring the application of EIA procedures in those field projects which require them. The element will develop sustainability assessment guidelines covering environmental, social and economical criteria and ensure their integration with EIA procedures. The development of sustainability indicators and the evaluation of case studies will also be pursued.

422. The programme element on *Support to Cross-Sectoral Action on Sustainable Development and Environment* will continue to provide funding and logistic support to interdepartmental working groups in areas where cross-sectoral actions on sustainable development and environment are required. These cross-sectoral areas include:

- (a) **climate change:** assessing the impact of agriculture and forestry activities on changes in greenhouse gases, identifying the potential benefits and risks to agriculture, forestry and fisheries of climate change and the potential effects of ozone layer depletion;
- (b) **integrated coastal area management:** in cooperation with other concerned international agencies, organization of regional workshops on the sustainable use of natural resources in coastal areas. These should in particular bring to the attention of governments the joint World Bank/FAO/UNEP Guidelines on the

biennium. A regional workshop on technology assessment bringing together some selected twenty countries from major agro-ecological zones, is to be held in 1994 in collaboration with the AGR Division. The output of this workshop will lead to further assistance to member countries in defining priority areas of research and formulating national and regional research projects.

425. Beyond providing assistance to regional organizations such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Sahel Institute (INSAH) for Sahelian countries, CACEU for Central Africa and IRAZ for Great Lake countries (Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire), to strengthen sub-regional and regional cooperation in research and technology development, a regional expert consultation bringing together national agricultural research leaders, as well as those of sub-regional and international agricultural research institutions operating within the region, will be organized. The objective of this expert consultation will be to select among existing traditional technologies those with high potential for innovation and recommend them for further research and upgrading.

426. **Asia and the Pacific:** Activities of the Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (APAARI) will be intensified. The *APAARI Newsletter*, as well as a *Directory of Research Institutions* will be published. Other planned publications will cover success stories in agricultural research and development. An expert consultation will address research priority areas and areas of collaborative research. Linkages with CGIAR centres will be strengthened. The six-monthly bulletin on rural energy will continue to be issued.

427. **Europe:** In addition to the existing cooperative networks on rural energy and environment, two studies will be carried out on: (a) the capacity of agricultural research and extension systems in support of sustainable agriculture and rural development; and (b) environmental issues and related legislation for sustainable agriculture, forestry and fishery development in central and eastern Europe.

428. **Latin America and the Caribbean:** In the area of rural energy, support will be provided to the implementation of the regional Plan of Action on Energy for Sustainable Rural Development. The technical cooperation network on alternative sources of energy for rural development will continue being the main channel for technical assistance activities on the identification and dissemination of successful technologies for use by small producers in rural areas, in particular remote areas.

429. **Near East:** RNEA's activities in food and agricultural industries and agricultural research and technology, which are closely interrelated, will continue to focus on: (a) process biotechnology, due to its importance in converting food and agro-industrial wastes into useful products; (b) technology assessment, transfer and adaptation and applied research, in order to introduce energy-saving techniques, and environment-friendly agro-industries; and (c) strengthening national capabilities in agricultural research, including policy formulation, scientific information development and management of national research systems, in collaboration with other regional and international institutions (AARINENA, ACSAD, AOAD, ICARDA, ISNAR, etc.).



## Programme 2.1.5: Rural Development

### ● Summary of Estimates by Sub-programme

Sub-Programme	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
2.1.5.11 Agricultural Education, Extension and Training	4 057	27	430	4 514	26.8	23 994
2.1.5.12 Development Support Communications	2 498	(541)	216	2 173	18.1	1 126
2.1.5.2 Agrarian Reform and Land Settlement	3 251	83	372	3 706	19.5	14 504
2.1.5.3 Rural Institutions and Employment	4 620	84	524	5 228	31.2	12 440
2.1.5.4 Women in Agriculture and Rural Development	3 690	(31)	395	4 054	22.2	4 012
2.1.5.5 Marketing	1 556	(54)	152	1 654	9.1	1 674
2.1.5.6 Rural Finance	1 697	(176)	153	1 674	8.2	3 426
2.1.5.7 Regional Offices - Rural Development	6 996	(664)	718	7 050	51.4	0
2.1.5.8 Field Programme Support	4 490	(231)	502	4 761	44.1	6 214
2.1.5.9 Programme Management	1 939	(233)	171	1 877	16.7	0
<b>Programme 2.1.5</b>	<b>34 794</b>	<b>(1 736)</b>	<b>3 633</b>	<b>36 691</b>	<b>247.3</b>	<b>67 390</b>

433. The decrease is due in part to an internal transfer within the Information Division (GII) which is responsible for Sub-programme 2.1.5.1.2, Development Support Communications, to Programme 5.1.1. However, overall resources for ESH (Human Resources, Institutions and Agrarian Reform Division), Sub-programmes 2.1.5.5 and 2.1.5.6 of responsibility of the Agricultural Services Division (AGS) and in Regional Offices had to be substantially reduced, in view of budgetary stringency.

434. The two sub-programmes operated by the AGS Division (2.1.5.5 and 2.1.5.6) have also suffered a decrease in non-staff resources due to the need to absorb essential Support Cost staff positions into the Regular Budget.

### ● Proposed Activities for 1994-95

#### - Sub-programme 2.1.5.1.1: Agricultural Education, Extension and Training

435. Under programme element 01 on *Strategies and Policies for Agricultural Education and Training*, the main thrust in the 1994-95 biennium will be to support national efforts to integrate environment and sustainable development dimensions into agricultural education and extension and to build awareness of such requirements among decision-makers. Planned activities include four regional workshops on strategic aspects in the integration of environmental and sustainable development concerns into agricultural education and extension programmes and the preparation of guidelines on the subject.

440. *General Support and Direct Assistance* covers input from this sub-programme to the preparation of country programmes regarding human resources development and monitoring.

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Strategies and Policies for Agricultural Education and Training	782	59	841	21 %
02 Agricultural Extension and Training (including population aspects)	1 819	(55)	1 764	43 %
03 Education for Agricultural and Rural Development	569	113	682	17 %
04 Training-Orientation, Monitoring and Evaluation	296	(19)	277	7 %
05 FAO/Unesco/ILO Joint Action Programme	220	11	231	6 %
06 General Support and Direct Assistance to Countries	371	(82)	289	7 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>4 057</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4 084</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			430	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>4 514</b>	

#### **Sub-programme 2.1.5.1.2: Development Support Communications**

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Development of Rural Communication Programmes	1 593	(426)	1 167	60 %
02 Development of Audio-Visual Training Methodologies and Materials	905	(115)	790	40 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>2 498</b>	<b>(541)</b>	<b>1 957</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			216	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>2 173</b>	

441. People-oriented development requires communication. Under its two components, this field-oriented sub-programme will continue to develop national capacity in development communication in order to establish a dialogue with rural people, to increase their involvement in the planning and implementation of sustainable development programmes and to share knowledge and skills. Policy advice, technical assistance and training will be provided to develop national communication systems which can provide communication support to rural development programmes in an integrated and sustainable manner. Participatory and interactive communication methods and media suitable to conditions in rural areas of developing countries will be applied to identify people's needs, to increase community participation and to improve the quality and outreach of extension and training activities.

access to land through land markets and/or land banks, will be promoted in national programmes. Training activities will also be conducted, at national and sub-regional levels. Main publications under this element will cover: agrarian policies in land deficit countries; land consolidation; land markets; assessment of agrarian systems; as well as various working papers and reports on agrarian restructuring. An expert consultation on reorganization of agrarian structures in rapidly changing economic environments is also planned.

445. *Support to TCDC through Regional Centres* will pursue training activities especially in Africa and Asia, while the programme element on *Support to Countries in Monitoring and Evaluation* will mostly cover the preparation of the Fourth Progress Report on WCARRD Follow-up, which will be submitted to the 1995 FAO Conference. Part of the allocation will be used to assist countries in developing national monitoring and evaluation capacities regarding their agrarian systems. This will facilitate feedback to the design and formulation of agrarian development policies and strategies, as well as the production of future country progress reports. Sub-regional workshops will be held and guidelines prepared on monitoring progress and country reporting for WCARRD follow-up.

446. Under *Analysis and Dissemination of Information*, the bulletin on land reform, land settlement and cooperatives will continue to be issued, with each article in its original language accompanied by translation of summaries, a formula which has proved to be cost-effective.

447. Under *General Support, including Direct Assistance to Countries*, special attention will be given to the establishment of national databases on land tenure and production systems.

- **Sub-programme 2.1.5.3: Rural Institutions and Employment**

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Rural Development Strategies	1 101	50	1 151	25 %
02 Rural Employment & Manpower Planning	626	5	631	13 %
03 People's Participation, Rural Cooperatives and Non-Governmental Organizations	1 721	(21)	1 700	36 %
04 Organization and Administration for Rural Development	830	(71)	759	16 %
05 General Support and Direct Assistance to Member Countries	342	121	463	10 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>4 620</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>4 704</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			524	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>5 228</b>	

448. The programme element on *Rural Development Strategies* covers inter-agency collaboration, through the ACC Sub-Committee (ex-Task Force) on Rural Development. Two sub-committee meetings are planned during the biennium, as well as the publication of two issues of the ACC Newsletter "Rural Development". Governments will be assisted,

is planned to carry out in-depth studies of delivery systems and rural development administrations, particularly to investigate the relation between small farmers and local institutions/services.

- **Sub-programme 2.1.5.4: Women in Agriculture and Rural Development**

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Training on Women in Development	869	(391)	478	13 %
02 Project Development and Monitoring	414	(91)	323	9 %
03 Policy and Planning on Women in Development	587	(3)	584	16 %
04 Population and Rural Development	156	0	156	4 %
05 Home Economics and Related Training	372	(24)	348	10 %
06 Assistance to Member Governments on Women in Development	597	19	616	17 %
07 Documentation and Data Collection	491	32	523	14 %
08 Analysis of and Support to Women's Role in Environment and Sustainable Development	0	365	365	10 %
09 General Support	204	62	266	7 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>3 690</b>	<b>(31)</b>	<b>3 659</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			395	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>4 054</b>	

453. The sub-programme will need to respond to a variety of international initiatives. These include Agenda 21 of UNCED, especially Chapter 24: "Global Action for Women Towards Sustainable and Equitable Development", the recommendations affecting rural women of the International Conference on Nutrition, the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, and activities related to the International Year of the Family (1994). The sub-programme will also prepare FAO's contribution to the Fourth World Conference on Women (1995), and pursue the implementation of the Forward-Looking Strategies (NFLS) endorsed by the last World Conference in Nairobi, as far as FAO is concerned. In this regard, FAO will actively participate in the second review and appraisal of the NFLS document, which formed the basis for FAO's own Plan of Action on Women in Development.

454. With the near completion of gender analysis training for benefit of FAO staff, the element on *Training on Women in Development* will concentrate on the socio-economic and gender analysis training programme being developed and implemented in collaboration with UNDP and World Bank. This programme involves the development of training materials and a training-of-trainers approach which is implemented at the regional level. The element will also support gender analysis training of national staff from key ministries, as well as staff from selected projects and new FAO staff.

455. The element on *Project Development and Monitoring* entails close collaboration with other technical units to ensure "mainstreaming" of gender issues in project formulation and

promote the participation of rural women in decision-making and management of the environment, particularly as this pertains to their access to and control of resources. Emphasis will be placed on utilizing rural women's traditional knowledge of environmental issues and biodiversity, and on eliminating the legislative, administrative, socio-cultural, behavioural, and economic obstacles to women's participation to sustainable development.

462. *General Support* includes collaboration with other FAO programmes, as well as with other agencies of the UN system, on general matters related to the role and participation of women in rural development.

**Sub-programme 2.1.5.5: Marketing**

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Marketing Extension and Development	289	(79)	210	14 %
02 Agricultural Marketing Assessments, Policies and Planning	428	17	445	30 %
03 TCDC Support for Improved Marketing	388	20	408	27 %
04 Inputs Marketing Improvement	209	(28)	181	12 %
05 Marketing Infrastructure Development	242	16	258	17 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>1 556</b>	<b>(54)</b>	<b>1 502</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			152	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>1 654</b>	

463. The previous element on *Rural Marketing Development* has been renamed *Marketing Extension and Development* to reflect its primary focus on marketing extension training. The reduced resources reflect the fact that most materials and strategy development have been completed. Activities in 1994-95 will focus on promoting marketing extension services for small farmers and group marketing, through holding national and sub-regional training workshops. This focus is consistent with the fact that diversification of agricultural production must be market driven. Sustainable production and rural development depend on adequate marketing support services for farmers to be in place for both input and output marketing.

464. The sub-programme will also support a policy environment to promote liberalized agricultural marketing systems, either under structural adjustment programmes or for countries in transition from command to market economies. The programme element on *Agricultural Marketing Assessments, Policies and Planning* will, based on the general policy and strategy work undertaken in previous biennia, focus on critical implementation issues and monitoring ongoing experiences in marketing liberalization. Increased resources are being allocated to this element to allow increased attention to be paid to progress in introducing competitive marketing systems and to cover planning for improved university training in marketing, which was formerly under programme element 05.

recommendations under Agenda 21. The programme element has about the same share of resources as in the previous biennium, but due to overall budget constraints the provision had to be reduced.

469. Within the programme element on *Capacity Building for Rural Finance*, reorganization and restructuring of rural financial institutions will be actively pursued, together with efficient operational procedures, better services, including improved safety of savings, at lower transaction cost, both to the rural financial institutions and to their customers. In this respect, use of the FAO MicroBanker software system will be further expanded through intensive training of those involved in installation and maintenance of the system, with particular emphasis on users in Africa. Emphasis will be given to the process of transition to market-oriented rural financial intermediation and to improving the availability of credit for marketing of agricultural products, as strongly recommended by COAG. Resources have been transferred from other programme elements in order to accommodate these priority activities.

470. Within the programme element on *Network Servicing and Training*, continued support will be given to information exchange on rural financial markets, and international cooperation, particularly as regards training. In the area of training, emphasis will be given to development of internationally recognized training standards and to designing related curricula and training material. The approach of SACRED will be further developed to become more technically-oriented; this new orientation is expected to be reflected in the technical consultation to be organized during the biennium. Similar reorientation will be pursued for the regional agricultural credit associations, which cover participation of the developing world in the SACRED network. The organization of the SACRED consultation is at the origin of the increased allocation to this programme element.

471. The former element on *Risk Management* has been refocused and consequently renamed *Agricultural Insurance*. Other aspects of risk management previously covered by this programme element are now handled under other elements. The main reason for the drastically reduced allocation of non-staff resources is due to a non-recurring expert consultation on this subject held in the 1992-93 biennium.

- **Sub-programme 2.1.5.7: Regional Offices**

472. **Africa:** RFR's rural development activities will be geared mostly towards the implementation of the FAO Plan of Action for People's Participation, drawing on lessons learnt from the Organization's long standing experience in implementing grassroots development projects. NGOs will continue to be the major partners in this effort.

473. With regard to rural institutions and employment, assistance in local capacity building and rural employment creation will be extended to countries, particularly in West Africa. Management training workshops will be organized to improve the managerial skills and leadership of members of farmers' groups in the countries concerned. Pilot activities will be launched in several countries to test the capacity of farmers' organizations to act as vehicles for environmental protection and other related measures. A regional workshop on environmental education through farmers' organizations will be held in collaboration with

methodologies of wider scope and lesser cost, in order to assist farmers in modernizing production systems with less dependence on credits and inputs from outside the farm, will receive attention.

479. The effective participation and organization of rural communities in social and productive activities will continue to be promoted through production of videos, didactic material and publications. RLAC will conduct further case studies on the different forms of local government in rural areas. Technical meetings will be organized to discuss the findings of these studies and disseminate the conclusions and proposals stemming from them. Technical publications on the subject will be issued and technical meetings will be organized also on policies and criteria to modernize and reorient the role of the public sector. The technical cooperation network on institutions in support of rural development will receive assistance. Work will continue on evaluation of land redistribution schemes and connected services and the conclusions of these evaluations will be disseminated. Upon request, assistance will be provided to governments initiating land reform or colonization processes, as well as for the consolidation or reorientation of previous programmes.

480. In respect of women in agricultural production and rural development, the technical cooperation network on institutions and organizations in support of rural women will be supported. A regional meeting will be convened with the purpose of assessing developments regarding the integration of rural women and implementation of the FAO Plan of Action. The modification of discriminatory laws against rural women as well as the effective application of those which favour them, will continue to be promoted.

481. RLAC will assist Member Governments on marketing policies and planning, with emphasis on market liberalization within structural adjustment of national economies. Market monitoring and market intelligence systems will be important components in these technical assistance activities. The technical cooperation network on agricultural marketing and food supply will continue to cover the marketing of food, export crops, and livestock and fishery products, as well as the development of human resources, with emphasis on marketing education and agribusiness.

482. Near East: In the fields of agricultural extension, education and training, RNEA will carry out a survey of existing agricultural extension and education centres, schools and institutions in the region to assess and re-evaluate their curricula and teaching/training facilities. Training approaches and subject matters will be adjusted in line with the real needs and new dimensions of agricultural development, such as environmental protection, natural resources management and sustainable development.

483. Women in development (WID) activities will stress further the integration of women in mainstream agricultural and rural development, and document the important role played by rural women in the agricultural production of many countries of the region, in the context of intensive male migration, within and outside the region. WID specialized units will be strengthened in the Ministries of Agriculture in member countries, and national WID programmes will be supported.

## Programme 2.1.6: Nutrition

### ● Summary of Estimates by Sub-programme

Sub-Programme	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
2.1.6.1 Food and Nutrition Assessment	2 464	460	247	3 171	18.0	1 794
2.1.6.2 Nutrition Programmes	3 509	594	433	4 536	24.4	5 687
2.1.6.3 Food Control and Consumer Protection	2 596	724	385	3 705	20.5	2 637
2.1.6.4 Nutrition Policy at Country Level	2 502	345	282	3 129	14.8	567
2.1.6.5 Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme (Codex Alimentarius)	4 401	0	529	4 930	22.5	0
2.1.6.7 Regional Offices - Nutrition	1 920	(47)	256	2 129	17.7	7
2.1.6.8 Field Programme Support	2 136	(861)	133	1 408	12.0	2 155
2.1.6.9 Programme Management	2 710	(957)	183	1 936	18.3	0
<b>Programme 2.1.6</b>	<b>22 238</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>2 448</b>	<b>24 944</b>	<b>148.2</b>	<b>12 847</b>

### ● Proposed Activities for 1994-95

489. Priority to ICN follow-up and to the implementation of the ICN Plan of Action requires significant expansion of this programme and a coordinated FAO response to the problems highlighted by the ICN. The programme will contribute to improve nutrition through community development and household food security; assure better consumer protection, through strengthened food quality and safety; promote food-based solutions to micronutrient deficiency diseases; strengthen nutrition education; make effective use of nutrition assessment and surveillance; and incorporate nutrition objectives into development policies and programmes. Support will be provided for the development and implementation of action plans for improving nutrition in Member Nations, including specific project activities in ICN areas of concentration. New priorities are the development of up-to-date national and regional food composition databases and tables, combating micronutrient deficiencies, and improving nutritional status within food insecure households. Emphasis will also be placed on improved nutrition education and assistance will be directed to effective food quality control. The programme will also contribute to the follow-up to UNCED through the evaluation, monitoring and control of environmental food contaminants and chemical residues in food. The overall resources level is to be increased, and a shift of resources is made from Sub-programme 2.1.6.8. Moreover, resources allocated to the ICN Secretariat during 1992-93, included under Programme Management (Sub-programme 2.1.6.9), will be re-allocated to the substantive sub-programmes, for ICN follow-up activities.

#### - Sub-programme 2.1.6.1: Food and Nutrition Assessment

490. Under the element on *Assessment of Food and Nutrition Situation*, assessment activities will be enhanced, as specifically recommended by the ICN. The Sixth World Food



household food security modules in rural development projects and programmes, in cooperation with other FAO departments, i.e. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. At the field level, collaboration with and support to NGOs will aim at strengthening their technical capacities in undertaking household food security actions.

495. Element 02, with the new title *Prevention of Micronutrient Deficiencies*, will contribute to the achievement of related ICN goals, covering primarily vitamin A, iron and iodine deficiencies. The current work on vitamin A deficiency prevention will be expanded to cover more explicitly food-based and sustainable solutions to all micronutrient deficiency problems. Guidelines for food-based interventions for use by governments and NGOs will be disseminated, as food and nutrition interventions are the only sustainable way to control and prevent micronutrient deficiencies. The element will entail close collaboration with other UN agencies, primarily WHO and UNICEF, as well as the World Bank and international NGOs.

496. Programme element 03 covers *Nutrition Support to Food Aid and Emergency Programmes*. Cooperation will continue with the World Food Programme on food aid policy matters, and appraisal and evaluation of programmes and actions related to food aid and nutrition, including selection of commodities. Emphasis will be placed on collaboration with other organizations involved in food aid, e.g. the EEC, UNHCR and NGOs on nutritional aspects, including the selection of beneficiaries so as to ensure cost-effective assistance programmes. Support to training on group feeding programme management will be provided, including nutrition education, using updated training materials in several languages. Work on emergency programmes for refugees and displaced persons will place emphasis on rehabilitation of the food and nutrition situation of these groups after return to their former living environment, or during short or long term post-emergency operations.

497. Programme element 04 *Consumer Orientation, Nutrition Education and Training* will be strengthened through the addition of one professional officer (P-4) and an overall increased allocation to meet ICN nutrition education recommendations. A newly-established "Nutrition Education and Communication Group" will support nutrition education campaigns promoting wholesome food selection and better child feeding practices, as well as improved household food production, preservation, hygienic food preparation, and consumption. This work will emphasize the use of mass-media to reach a wide range of consumer groups and reinforce nutrition education through personal contacts. Close collaboration will be ensured with the GII Division in this field, as well as with external partners such as Unesco, WHO and NGOs. An expert consultation on nutrition education will be held, and a publication on food and nutrition in developing countries will be prepared. In-service training of responsible officials will be carried out to ensure effective implementation of free-standing nutrition education programmes and the introduction of nutrition education elements in other agricultural and rural development programmes.

498. Under element 05, FAO's periodical: "Food, Nutrition and Agriculture" will continue to disseminate with three issues each year information about nutrition, food policy and programmes, food quality and safety, and related development issues, as well as reflect the work of FAO and other organizations on nutrition-related topics. Copies of the periodical are distributed to government agencies, research institutes and other professionals working

500. *Strengthening of National Food Control and Consumer Protection Systems* encompasses both technical and policy advisory work. Activities include: (a) direct assistance to member countries in the review of national food control systems and assessment of their effectiveness in ensuring safe food supply and maximum consumer protection; (b) policy advice to governments and public institutions on matters related to the formulation and enforcement of food standards and regulations, the application of codes of practice in the food industry, and on food import/export quality control and certification systems; (c) national and regional workshops and seminars on pertinent issues related to food quality and safety; and (d) cooperation with national, regional and international consumer organizations in the field of consumer education and orientation and in the dissemination of technical knowledge related to food quality and safety. The active participation of developing countries in Codex work will be encouraged, through assistance in the identification of national and regional requirements for food standards and other regulations. Some resources have been transferred to complementary GATT-related work under new programme element 07.

501. *Training in Food Control, Management, Inspection and Analysis* will be continued. Training courses, workshops and technical seminars will be organized at national, regional and international levels, for the benefit of technical and managerial personnel directly involved in food control work, i.e. inspectors, analysts, industry quality control personnel and technical administrators. Cooperation will be sought with other UN agencies, international and regional organizations on a cost-sharing basis to reduce costs and broaden subject coverage. Extra-budgetary resources will also be sought to establish and support a network of specialized training centres to carry out regional training courses, based on TCDC approaches.

502. The element on the *Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives and Activities on Contaminants* covers scientific expert advice to governments, food industry, consumers and to the Codex Alimentarius Commission on the safety aspects of: (a) food additives used in production and processing of different food products; (b) residues of veterinary drugs used in animal production; and (c) industrial chemicals, heavy metals and other potentially harmful substances including mycotoxins. The number of meetings of the committee has been increased from three to four per biennium, to cope with the increased workload generated from the number of new substances proposed for evaluation, and the need to re-evaluate others in the light of recent scientific developments. Four publications will be issued during the biennium on the results of the committee's work.

503. The element dealing with *Food Contamination Surveillance and Control*, relates to UNCED follow-up and includes work on industrial chemicals, mycotoxins, radionuclides, pathogenic and spoilage micro-organisms, heavy metals and excessive levels of agro-chemicals. It covers participation in the FAO/WHO/UNEP Food Contamination Monitoring Programme. Under this programme, 45 collaborating centres, located in both developed and developing countries, supply data on a regular basis on the levels of food contaminants, thus enabling global assessment of food contamination problems and trends. Assistance will be provided to these collaborating centres in the field of analytical quality assurance and in conducting sample checks to ensure validity of the data submitted.

to nutritional dimensions of policies; and review proposed national programmes and projects for improving food supplies, access to food and nutritional status. This element will include preparation of a training manual on incorporating nutrition objectives into development programmes.

508. Given the rapid rates of population growth in many urban and peri-urban areas, special attention will need to be given to ensuring the adequacy and quality of urban food supplies and the nutritional well-being of poor population groups. The programme element on *Improving Nutrition in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas* will provide responsible authorities with assistance for identifying food and nutrition problems among urban and peri-urban poor groups and for planning appropriate actions. Such actions could include promoting urban agriculture, providing nutrition "safety-nets", encouraging consumer cooperatives and community-based nutrition support groups, and improving food safety.

509. New programme element 04, *Policies and Programmes to improve Nutrition and Household Food Security* will focus on national capacity-building. This will be accomplished through direct technical assistance to identify and assess at-risk population groups and households and to prepare programme/project proposals for immediate action. Regional training workshops in Africa will contribute to improve the development and targeting of interventions and the selection of beneficiaries. This activity will be complemented by a publication on selecting beneficiaries of nutrition support programmes.

**Sub-programme 2.1.6.5: Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme (Codex Alimentarius)**

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Policies and Procedures for Adoption and Acceptance of Codex Standards	822	13	835	19 %
02 Elaboration of Codex Standards for Specific Commodities	449	(25)	424	10 %
03 Elaboration of Codex Standards and Guidelines for General Application	1 438	15	1 453	33 %
04 Coordination of Standardization Activities at Global and Regional Levels	809	(9)	800	18 %
05 Publication and Application of Codex Standards and Recommendations	883	6	889	20 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>4 401</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4 401</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			529	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>4 930</b>	

510. The standards, codes of practice and other recommendations of the Codex Alimentarius Commission provide a basis for the harmonization of national requirements for the safety and quality of food moving in international trade. In the 1992-93 biennium, shifts in resources were made in order to support the commission's general recommendations on policies and standards affecting all foods. This trend will continue in 1994-95, together with

recommendations in revised and more accessible formats will be sought during the biennium.

- **Sub-programme 2.1.6.7: Regional Offices**

516. **Africa**: In follow-up to the ICN World Declaration and Global Plan of Action, RAFR will assist member countries in addressing the following issues: the improvement of household food security; the protection of consumers through improved quality and safety; the prevention and control of specific micronutrient deficiencies; and the incorporation of nutritional objectives into development policies and programmes. Countries will be assisted to prepare and implement national Plans of Action on Food and Nutrition, as well as in developing a regional strategy. RAFR will build on present efforts of establishing a system of inter and intra-country cooperation and exchange of experience and information. This network system will be based on already existing ICN focal points in twelve African countries selected from the various sub-regions.

517. In the field of food quality and safety, RAFR will support training activities for food quality control personnel and a surveillance system for food imports and exports. With regard to incorporating nutrition objectives into development policies and programmes, two training centres will be established in West and Central Africa.

518. Related multidisciplinary workshops, seminars, meetings and publications are planned. Notable among these will be the holding of the Fifth Session of the Joint FAO/WHO/OAU Food and Nutrition Commission.

519. **Asia and the Pacific**: Through its participation in the implementation of the World Declaration and the Plan of Action for improving nutrition, RAPA will address the eight themes of the International Conference on Nutrition, by translating them into action programmes and projects at country, sub-regional and regional levels. Dietary improvement programmes will be assisted through the activities of the Asia-Pacific Network for Food and Nutrition (ANFN). The significant role which the food industry can play in improving food supplies and, therefore, the nutritional status of the people will receive due attention.

520. **Europe**: JEUR will continue, through the Working Party on Standardization of Perishable Produce and Quality Developments, to develop and revise standards applicable to international trade in perishable food products and will initiate activities aiming at assisting countries, especially those in transition, to improve food quality.

521. **Latin America and the Caribbean**: Follow-up to the ICN will also take account of the strategic lines of action formulated in regional plans (Mexico and Kingston). RLAC will support the formulation and implementation of national plans. The technical cooperation network on food and nutrition surveillance systems (SISVAN) will continue to be supported. Regarding nutrition programmes, training activities already initiated at the community level will continue during the 1994-95 biennium. In the area of food control and consumer protection, continued assistance will be given in harmonizing food legislation, norms, rules and codes of conduct, within the different economic integration schemes. Attention will also be given to strengthening food control systems for export of food products, including Codex

527. Additional field activities will be implemented in the context of the Special Action Programme on Policy and Programming Assistance for Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development which will permit the establishment and maintenance of a consistent approach between FAO's recommendations on national plans of action for improving nutrition and FAO's advice on agricultural development and food security strategies, policies and planning. Within the framework of national plans of action to improve nutrition as a follow-up to the International Conference on Nutrition, field projects will cover several categories of activities: direct assistance in the preparation of plans of action, participation in the formulation of programmes and projects, assistance in the field of food composition for a better formulation of nutrition programmes, enhancement of national capacities for the implementation of the plan of action, and establishment of systems to monitor and evaluate the impact of these programmes and projects.

528. Field projects will also provide support to the development of methodological tools. In coordination with GIEWS and the Food Security Assistance Scheme, new techniques such as risk mapping and cost efficient and accurate nutritional status indicators will be utilized to enable better monitoring and adjustment of nutrition improvement programmes and projects.

1994-95 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	10 257	RP	24 944	AFC	557
Inter-Regional	187	Trust Funds	8 923	AGO	9 845
Africa	12 540	UNDP	966	ESN	25 253
Asia and Pacific	7 674	UNDP - TSS1	484	Regional Offices	2 136
Near East	2 527	UNDP - TSS2	444		
Europe	951	WFP	1 114		
Latin America	3 655	Codex (WHO)	916		
<b>Programme 2.1.6</b>	<b>37 791</b>		<b>37 791</b>		<b>37 791</b>

and livestock products. FAO collects this information at country level and complements the data supplied by national statistical offices by adjusting them to standard concepts and definitions when necessary, preparing estimates for non-reporting and late-reporting countries, converting them into common units of measurement, and deriving data for country aggregation and indicators. Dialogue with national offices will continue to further improve the coverage, quality, reliability and timeliness of the information, and to streamline or eliminate unnecessary questionnaires. New tables will be published in the FAO Production Yearbook and in the Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics to respond to user requirements.

530. In view of the growing demand for *Trade Statistics*, related activities will be strengthened, albeit in a limited way. The compilation of information on imports and exports, both in quantity and value, is very cumbersome and can be accomplished with existing resources only because a large part of the data is received in computer-readable form. It is planned to further increase, in close cooperation with other international organizations, the use of electronic means for the acquisition of statistical information on external trade. This method also permits, with limited additional effort, the development of a databank covering trade by origin/destination, largely used in estimating trade data for non-reporting and late-reporting countries. The same databank will be used in assessing trade flows, at least for major agricultural commodities. Also in the case of external trade, new tables will be published in the FAO Trade Yearbook and in the Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics.

531. In the course of the 1994-95 biennium, the supply/utilization accounts at country/commodity level will be updated to the year 1993. In order to be more responsive to the needs of nutritionists, a new presentation of the food balance sheets will be introduced for more than 160 countries. The old format will also continue to be made available to users under the name of Commodity Balances.

532. The compilation of supply/utilization accounts for new countries, already started in the present biennium, will be strengthened in order to provide, as far and as soon as possible, complete and reliable information on production, external trade and utilization as well as derived indicators, such as index numbers, food balance sheets, etc..

533. The existing statistical working systems will be redesigned as corporate working systems of WAICENT; the FAOSTAT component will facilitate data handling and will lead to the rationalization of the existing working systems. The integration of in-house databanks will be pursued for the harmonization of statistics on various areas and from various sources. This integration effort of the various working systems into a unique system, coupled with electronic dissemination of information, will result in a substantial decrease in maintenance costs.

534. The AGROSTAT.PC project, completed in 1992-93, has been well received by users interested in statistical information on land use, population, agricultural production and trade, food consumption, etc.. A new version will be developed in 1994-95, making use of graphical computer technology to make it even more user-friendly. New statistical areas will be made available on floppy disks; CD-ROMs might be considered for the dissemination of very large databanks, such as on external trade by origin/destination.

**Sub-programme 2.1.7.2: Situation and Outlook**

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 State of Food and Agriculture - Global and Special Topics	1 733	89	1 822	27 %
02 Food and Agriculture - National and Regional Levels	1 617	(221)	1 396	21 %
03 FAO Commodity Review and Outlook	1 213	9	1 222	18 %
04 Monitoring World Commodity and Trade Developments and Export Earnings	1 993	231	2 224	33 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>6 556</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>6 664</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			764	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>7 428</b>	

542. The annual publication *The State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA)* will continue to review the current food and agricultural situation at the world, regional and country levels, including a chapter on a theme of special interest. This chapter in SOFA 1994 and 1995 will address, respectively, the management and conservation of the world's forests, and the trade issues in agriculture emerging from the post-Uruguay Round. The publication will maintain its policy orientation and further strengthen its short-term policy outlook perspective for food and agriculture. The SOFA Annex Tables will be combined with the annual publication "Country Tables" and in addition will be presented on machine-readable diskette, in order to enhance use of this information.

543. Under programme element 02, technical support will continue to be provided to joint Agriculture Divisions with the UN Regional Economic and Social Commissions and to FAO Regional Offices for their work in agricultural economic and policy analysis, planning assistance, and training. In turn, these Joint Divisions and Regional Offices will assist in providing relevant information for the regional review chapter of SOFA.

544. The annual *Commodity Review and Outlook* (element 03) will continue to provide assessments of agricultural commodity and trade developments, primarily for the benefit of countries which do not possess national commodity intelligence services. The commodity monitoring functions under this sub-programme (element 04) will continue to include information collection, analysis and dissemination services for some 80 agricultural commodities. Attention will be given to analysis of non-traditional agricultural products, with the aim of supporting appropriate export diversification and boosting the export earnings of developing countries. Close monitoring will be undertaken of agricultural trade flows under the growing number of trade arrangements. Provision has been made to continue to collect and analyze the current situation and prospects for selected commodities, as the basis for regular market reports issued under Sub-programme 2.1.8.3 in connection with the work of the Intergovernmental Commodity Groups on jute, tea, bananas and citrus fruit, and to issue an updated statistical compendium on hides and skins. The additional resources for this programme element are met by a shift of staff resources from other sub-programmes (2.1.8.3

within the WAICENT system. The electronic dissemination of GIEWS reports and special alerts will be further developed as part of WAICENT/FAOINFO.

549. One regional workshop on early warning will be held for North Africa and the Near East, to promote the establishment or strengthening of national early warning systems and to exchange experiences in the functioning of such systems. In addition, the establishment of a technical cooperation network on national early warning and food information systems in Asia and the Pacific will be sought.

550. The increased responsibilities for analysis of emergency food requests and facilitation of the system's active cooperation with the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs necessitate the establishment of a new professional post of Food Emergency Officer. In addition, extra-budgetary resources will be sought to strengthen the monitoring of the food situation in Eastern Europe and in the newly independent states of the former USSR.

**Sub-programme 2.1.7.4: Statistical Development**

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 National Statistical Systems	1 397	(13)	1 384	37 %
04 Statistical Statutory Bodies	484	26	510	14 %
05 Data Processing Support	1 153	(235)	918	25 %
06 Survey Methodology, Social Statistics	921	(11)	910	24 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>3 955</b>	<b>(233)</b>	<b>3 722</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			407	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>4 129</b>	

551. The element on *National Statistical Systems* includes the development of long-term integrated national statistical programmes, support to the 1990 World Census of Agriculture and the preparations for the year 2000 World Census of Agriculture. Some countries are still expected to participate in the programme for the 1990 World Census of Agriculture. Country visits by staff and training courses will aim at enabling national statisticians to plan and execute the agricultural census. Assistance will be provided to selected countries to develop long-term integrated statistical programmes. A technical manual on the use of remote sensing in agricultural statistics will be prepared, in addition to usual publications on the agricultural census, i.e. two Census Bulletins. Preparations for the 2000 World Census of Agriculture will include drafting of the overall programme to incorporate new definitions and nomenclatures adopted within the UN system and to refine objectives and methods, taking into account recent developments in the different regions of the world. Follow-up activities include country-level studies to address problems of organization and management of agricultural censuses in selected countries, and the organization in some African countries of national workshops on users/producers of agricultural statistics.

552. Provision is made under *Statistical Statutory Bodies* for activities such as organization of meetings, preparation of documents and reports and follow-up of recommendations.



- (d) a working manual on indicators for evaluating the impact of structural adjustment programmes; and
- (e) the demarcation of agro-ecological zones in countries by enumeration areas, for the production of more meaningful and relevant agricultural statistical information.

556. These activities and studies should result in enhanced capabilities in the countries to standardize and improve their statistical techniques. Related multidisciplinary workshops, seminars and publications are also planned. The Fourteenth Session of the African Commission on Agricultural Statistics will be held in March 1994.

557. **Asia and the Pacific:** RAPA will continue to assist member countries in improving national capabilities for collection, analysis and dissemination of data/information related to food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry. Analysis of data will be emphasized in order to make better use of available statistics and identify deficiencies and gaps in statistical programmes. The Fifteenth Session of the Asia and Pacific Commission on Agricultural Statistics will be held to discuss, *inter alia*, the Programme for the 2000 World Census of Agriculture, productivity in agriculture and statistics on minor crops. An expert consultation will be organized to review different aspects of data analysis.

558. **Europe:** JEUR will continue to monitor international markets and trade in agricultural products by means of regular annual analytical reports, supplemented by special surveys, including input/output analyses. These activities are largely based on FAO databases and those of other organizations, supplemented as necessary by information obtained from national sources. The FAO/ECE/CES Working Party on Food and Agricultural Statistics will examine specific problems of statistical methodology and analysis.

559. **Latin America and the Caribbean:** The pertinent statistics available in global databases will be processed for regional and sub-regional analysis to be carried out by JLAC and RLAC. Particular attention will be paid to the analysis of trade flows and the impact of the new international trade environment, as well as competitiveness. This activity will be undertaken in collaboration with the Statistics Division (ESS) and the Commodities and Trade Division (ESC). JLAC will continue to cooperate with the Policy Analysis Division (ESP) for the improvement of the CAPP system (CAPP-2), based on the experience achieved in the application of this system in Latin America and the Caribbean.

560. **Near East:** Both JNEA and RNEA will continue to provide technical assistance in the collection of statistical data and in the preparation of assessment studies and planning reviews, at macro and micro levels, within the context of economic structural adjustment programmes in many countries of the Near East Region. The Sixth Session of the Near East Regional Commission for Agriculture will be convened in 1995.

● **Proposed Activities for 1994-95**

- **Sub-programme 2.1.8.1: Global Perspective Studies**

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Agriculture: Toward 2000, International Development Strategy and Policy and Programme Formulation	1 976	(352)	1 624	80 %
02 Follow-up to the In-Depth Study on African Agricultural and Food Problems	363	(232)	131	7 %
03 Follow-up to UNCED "Agenda 21"	0	267	267	13 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>2 339</b>	<b>(317)</b>	<b>2 022</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			212	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>2 234</b>	

562. The completion in 1993 of the study "Agriculture: Toward 2010" (AT 2010) permits a reduction in the allocation of this sub-programme. Resources from elements 01 and 02 will be shifted to Sub-programme 2.1.8.2 to cover the costs of the 1995 Progress Report on International Agricultural Adjustment and to new element 03 covering follow-up to Agenda 21. Element 01 will support AT 2010 follow-up work in respect of global and regional issues, with emphasis on issues of natural resources and sustainability, e.g. assessments of current land use, irrigation potential, trade-offs between agricultural development and the environment, scope for low external input production systems and the significance of land degradation for agricultural productivity.

563. Programme element 01 will also cover inputs to a number of Special Action Programmes (SAPs) and to various sectoral or regional studies and FAO's contributions to UN system-wide work on global food and agriculture issues, in particular FAO's participation in the review and appraisal process of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth UN Development Decade.

564. *Follow-up Work to FAO's In-depth Study on Africa's Food and Agricultural Problems* (element 02) will continue to contribute to the development of a Common African Agricultural Programme (CAAP). The CAAP arises from efforts under the aegis of OAU to achieve greater economic integration of African economies and accelerate their development. The main task will be to provide, in collaboration with RAFR, a policy and operational framework for the protocol on food and agriculture, attached to the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community, endorsed by OAU Member States in 1991. Further, work under this programme element will cover FAO's contribution to the UN's Global Programme on AIDS and will provide a focal point for other inter-agency activities.

- **Sub-programme 2.1.8.2: Agricultural Policy Analysis**

565. With the recognition that agricultural policy reform should be an integral part of global economic reforms, and since a significant amount of information is available on the

publications and case studies on agricultural taxation policies in 1992-93, will continue in the 1994-95 biennium and will focus on the analysis of issues related to the roles of public and private sectors in agricultural development.

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Support to Country Policy Analysis and Advice	827	7	834	32 %
02 Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries	620	101	721	28 %
03 Policies and Performance of the Agricultural Sector	763	29	792	30 %
04 External Assistance for Agricultural Development	163	(29)	134	5 %
05 Domestic Resources for Agricultural Development	140	(3)	137	5 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>2 513</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>2 618</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			311	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>2 929</b>	

### **Sub-programme 2.1.8.3: Commodity Policies and Trade**

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Producer/Consumer Consultations and Action under FAO Auspices	6 029	331	6 360	61 %
02 ECDC in Agricultural Commodity Trade	1 137	175	1 312	13 %
03 Collaboration with UNCTAD, GATT and Other Organizations	1 863	(541)	1 322	13 %
04 Commodity Policy at the Country Level	1 934	(430)	1 504	14 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>10 963</b>	<b>(465)</b>	<b>10 498</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			1 222	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>11 720</b>	

572. The main focus of this sub-programme will continue to be on the functioning of and access to commodity markets and greater transparency and growth of these markets, through *Producer/Consumer Consultations and Action under FAO Auspices* (element 01) on commodity problems within the framework of the Intergovernmental Groups (IGGs) and the Committee on Commodity problems (CCP). A flexible approach will continue to be adopted in developing the agenda and work of IGGs in the light of the decision of the CCP, at its last session, to review the functioning of the groups and taking into account the different situations faced by different commodities, the priorities of governments and action on commodities in other fora. Particular attention will be paid to the major changes occurring in the international agricultural system resulting from the Uruguay Round of Multilateral

#### **Sub-programme 2.1.8.4: World Food Security**

<b>Programme Element</b>	<b>1992-93 Budget</b>	<b>Programme Change</b>	<b>1994-95 Budget</b>	<b>% of Sub- Programme</b>
01 Food Security Assistance Scheme (FSAS)	2 433	166	2 599	53 %
02 International Food Security and Food Aid Policy	3 111	(807)	2 304	47 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>5 544</b>	<b>(641)</b>	<b>4 903</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			528	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>5 431</b>	

579. The sub-programme will continue to cover on the one side analytical work in support of the deliberations of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and support to food security assistance activities at national, sub-regional and regional levels, undertaken hitherto by the Food Security Assistance Scheme (FSAS).

580. This sub-programme is expected to have an important role in the implementation of the Plan of Action adopted by the ICN. The means for doing this are spelled out in Chapter 2 of the Plan of Action dealing with household food security. This chapter sets 15 goals for governments, non-profit organizations, the private sector and international organizations to deal in a comprehensive manner with the causes of household food insecurity. The methodology which FSAS has developed for the elaboration of comprehensive food security programmes is an important tool for assisting countries to achieve these goals. The number of countries requesting such assistance is expected to increase substantially as a result of the ICN undertakings. At the same time, the traditional activities of FSAS, in particular the support to national food information and early warning systems, household food security monitoring, food security reserves, village level storage, and disaster preparedness planning will continue.

581. Following the streamlining of Special Action Programmes, the comprehensive food security programming activities of the FSAS will be merged into the new Special Action Programme on *Policy and Programming Assistance for Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (PFS/SARD)*. The staff for the activities of element 01 will be strengthened by the establishment of two new professional posts.

582. The Food Security and Food Aid Policies Group of ESC will give priority attention under element 02 to completing analytical work on a methodology for regular monitoring of household food security status at global level and to deepening its analysis of links between SARD, environmental issues and food security, in line with Agenda 21. The reduction in resources under this element mainly reflects reallocation of staff time to other activities.

#### **Sub-programme 2.1.8.5: Agricultural Planning Assistance**

583. The sub-programme is based on two distinct but closely related means of action: (a) policy advice and planning assistance; and (b) training. Each programme element comprises

assistance to member countries in preparing for policy review meetings of donors; assistance to countries in transition from centrally-planned to market-oriented economies in agricultural policy analysis and advice; analysis of the role of the private and public sectors in agricultural development; and examination of the links between agriculture and other sectors of the economy. Emphasis will be given to analyzing the social cost of adjustment and identifying complementary policy measures for mitigating possible negative impacts of food and agricultural policy reform on vulnerable groups.

588. Training activities under this element will include development and pilot applications of K2 and dissemination of relevant material. The K2 computer software will include an enhanced set of tools for sector policy analysis, and assessment of the impact of policies on sustainability of agriculture. Along with the software, a country database will be developed to reflect the K2 framework. Work under this element will lead to several publications including: "Structural adjustment programmes and economic development in the Near East Region"; "Structural adjustment and agricultural development in the Philippines: lessons of experience"; "Agricultural price policy analysis in China"; and "Comparative experience of market economies and countries in transition: policy lessons for agricultural development in Asia".

589. Although assistance in *Decentralized Planning and Analysis* (element 03) and the associated training activities remain important, a net decrease in resources is made possible by the completion of some analytical work in 1992-93, and the implementation of related activities under field projects. Requests for assistance in decentralized planning and analysis will continue to be met through direct advice at the country level and through national in-service training programmes. Policy advice and assistance will be provided to national, regional and local planning units to enhance their capabilities in the use of analytical tools and methodologies and to strengthen people's participation in development. Case studies on decentralized planning have been conducted in selected African countries and a report on "Decentralization of agricultural planning in sub-Saharan African countries" will be issued. A set of training material on decentralized agricultural planning will also be prepared.

590. Work on *Project Planning and Analysis* (element 04) will largely be carried out under the Field Programme, hence the reduction in resources allocated to this element. Technical assistance will be provided in agricultural investment project analysis, making sure that sustainability aspects are explicitly considered and that the impact of macroeconomic reforms on the agricultural sector are carefully integrated in project appraisal. Support to in-service training will continue, including setting up monitoring and evaluation systems and administrative and organizational procedures as well as fostering computerized processing to provide timely information. Drawing on work under element 02, emphasis will be placed on links between agricultural sector analysis and the identification and appraisal of agricultural investment projects.

591. *General Support to Policy and Planning* (element 05), will cover assessment of changes in national planning systems, reviews and approaches to planning and policy analysis and the associated methodologies and tools, including in-service training. The establishment of regional policy networks will be supported. These networks will facilitate the exchange of policy experiences and lessons learned among member countries. A workshop will be

in member countries within the framework of TCDC. These TCDC-oriented activities will be facilitated at two levels, namely intergovernmental and technical. At the intergovernmental level, the Regional Commission on Food Security for Asia and the Pacific (APCFS) will continue to discuss directions and priorities in food and agricultural policy work. At the technical level, RAPA's technical networks, especially the Association of Food Marketing Agencies in Asia and the Pacific (AFMA), will aim at increasing the pace of technology transfer activities.

596. **Europe:** Activities in agricultural policy and policy advice will be considerably strengthened, including the Standing Group on European Agricultural Policy and through monitoring of policy changes affecting European agriculture. Particular attention, including technical assistance and backstopping of field projects, will be given to the agricultural restructuring in economies in transition. Cooperation with other institutions notably the ECE, will continue through the Committee on Agriculture and the activities of the Joint FAO/ECE Working Parties on Economics of the Agri-Food Sector and Farm Management, and on Agriculture and the Environment. Assistance to economies in transition will also take the form of workshops on clearly identified topics of special concern, as agricultural trade, land tenure and restructuring of cooperatives.

597. **Latin America and the Caribbean:** Within the framework of the regional Plan of Action adopted by the FAO Regional Conference (1988) and ECLAC's proposal on changing production patterns with social equity, JLAC will pursue comparative analyses on the dynamics of agricultural modernization, with particular reference to small- and medium-size farmers. Relationships between agriculture, industry and services will be emphasized in this context. With respect to inter-sectorial linkages between the agriculture and tourism sectors, a comparative study will be carried out in the Caribbean countries.

598. Continued emphasis will be given to cooperation in commodity policies, particularly through the Inter-American Citrus Network and other technical cooperation networks operational in the region. Promotion of economic cooperation among developing countries, particularly in Central America and the Southern Cone countries, will also continue. Ongoing changes in the European Community and Central and Eastern Europe and the outcome of the Uruguay Round, as well as recent trade agreements in the Western Hemisphere, such as NAFTA, will receive due consideration. Developments in Latin American and Caribbean integration schemes will be followed closely in order to analyze their impact on agricultural trade.

599. Assistance regarding adjustment in the role of governments, initiated during 1992-93, will be continued particularly in those countries where the adjustment processes were initiated at a later stage. Work will address the coherence between sectoral and macroeconomic policies; the linkages between the public and private sectors in areas such as agricultural credit, technological development, investment in infrastructure and training. Regarding more specific assistance in agricultural policy formulation and methodologies for sectoral analysis, activities will concentrate on the design and implementation of databases, the utilization of computerized models in policy formulation and training, and projections for future agricultural scenarios. Strengthening of national institutions and training in the utilization of specific instruments such as the CAPPA system will be matters of important concern.

603. Training will take place mainly through national or regional projects. Training on policy analysis will continue to gain momentum. Training in agro-processing planning and in the incorporation of sustainability concerns will assume a higher profile.

1994-95 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	20 361	RP	43 750	AFC	669
Inter-Regional	1 004	Trust Funds	13 968	AGD	1 119
Africa	27 291	UNDP	16 496	AGO	28 908
Asia and Pacific	8 821	UNDP - TSS1	954	ESC	19 582
Near East	5 415	UNDP - TSS2	618	ESD	2 138
Europe	3 449	WFP	465	ESP	16 355
Latin America	9 910			Regional Offices	7 480
<b>Programme 2.1.8</b>	<b>76 251</b>		<b>76 251</b>		<b>76 251</b>

### **Programme 2.1.9: Programme Management**

Sub-Programme	1992-93 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
2.1.9.1 Agriculture Department	1 649	(60)	171	1 760	12.0	0
2.1.9.2 Economic and Social Policy Department	2 625	(173)	256	2 708	18.0	2 618
2.1.9.7 Regional Offices - Programme Management	5 446	(187)	694	5 953	56.4	0
<b>Programme 2.1.9</b>	<b>9 720</b>	<b>(420)</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>10 421</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>2 618</b>

604. This programme covers the immediate Offices of the Assistant Directors-General of the Agriculture and Economic and Social Policy Departments and apportionments of the costs of Offices of Regional Representatives for the management of activities under Major Programme 2.1, Agriculture.

605. Sub-programme 2.1.9.2 also includes coordination of FAO's population activities, which cut across several programmes of the Organization (mainly rural development), and are implemented by the concerned units in the AG, ES, FI, FO and GI Departments.

## MAJOR PROGRAMME 2.2: FISHERIES

Programme	1992-93 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
2.2.1 Fisheries Information	6 778	(95)	835	7 518	64.8	2 221
2.2.2 Fisheries Exploitation and Utilization	19 939	(142)	2 127	21 924	138.6	33 479
2.2.3 Fisheries Policy	9 273	673	1 172	11 118	60.2	7 142
2.2.9 Programme Management	7 784	(581)	807	8 010	76.5	204
<b>Major Programme 2.2</b>	<b>43 774</b>	<b>(145)</b>	<b>4 941</b>	<b>48 570</b>	<b>340.1</b>	<b>43 046</b>

### Programme 2.2.1: Fisheries Information

#### ● Summary of Estimates by Sub-programme

Sub-Programme	1992-93 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
2.2.1.1 Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information	1 817	(202)	207	1 822	16.2	652
2.2.1.2 Fishery Data and Statistics	4 089	223	534	4 846	39.0	1 244
2.2.1.7 Regional Offices - Fisheries Information	292	(11)	37	318	2.8	0
2.2.1.8 Field Programme Support	580	(105)	57	532	6.8	325
<b>Programme 2.2.1</b>	<b>6 778</b>	<b>(95)</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>7 518</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>2 221</b>

#### ● Proposed Activities for 1994-95

##### - Sub-programme 2.2.1.1: Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information

607. This sub-programme meets the information requirements of institutions in member countries concerned with aquatic sciences and fisheries, including socio-economic and legal aspects. FAO has played a leading role, over the last 22 years, in the development of the ASFA database through a cooperative network of information centres, mostly in developed countries. In 1991, FAO's role in ASFA was evaluated and subsequently the ASFA Advisory Board advised that the scope of ASFA had expanded greatly beyond the mandate of the Organization for fisheries and aquaculture. It was suggested that the other co-sponsors (United Nations, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and UNEP) take the main responsibility for their respective subject matter areas. Further, it was also apparent that the level of participation by developing country institutions was low and that the cost of the ASFA products was too high for users in many FAO Member Nations. The ASFA system has attained international recognition, is now commercially viable, and therefore no longer requires financial support from FAO. It is accordingly intended to continue to



within its present statistical system would cause disruptions in the existing time series, the continuity of which is important for analytical work. Initially, high seas catch data will therefore have to be collected and published separately, whereas their contribution to world production will continue to be shown in the Yearbook of Fishery Statistics. Work initiated in 1993 to obtain the cooperation of high seas fishing fleets, will need to be continued in order to meet these objectives.

611. The interest in the state of fish stocks requires increased attention to global monitoring of trends. The excess capacity in the world fishing fleet and consequent over-fishing also requires continuous monitoring. By the same token, the attention given by non-governmental organizations to fisheries requires FAO to verify the use of data in any analysis carried out by such organizations. International concern over the flagging or reflagging of fishing vessels to avoid management regimes, while requiring appropriate legislation to be implemented by flag states, may require coordination and monitoring. This would include maintaining, within the FAO database, a list of flag states' vessels authorized to operate on the high seas.

612. Since 1959, the coordinated collection of fishery statistics has been conducted between Atlantic regional fishery commissions under the auspices of the Coordinating Working Party on Atlantic Fishery Statistics (CWP). In 1992, there was a clear recognition of the efficiency of the system and the global nature of the statistical issues addressed, which were not confined to the Atlantic. Accordingly, the member agencies recommended that the CWP forum and its mechanism be extended to allow the participation of all regional commissions on a global basis and facilitate consideration of global issues including such issues as the collection of high seas fisheries data. FAO will support this process.

613. The separation of aquaculture data from the catch statistics is long overdue. Its inclusion in global catch data results in the impossibility to identify trends correctly, whereby increases in aquaculture production mask the decrease in catches of wild species. At the same time, the expansion of the aquaculture industry and its important contribution to food supplies and export earnings, requires improved reporting of actual production by species, by areas and countries, in order to monitor shifts in supply. The establishment of an adequate system to report historical time series on aquaculture production is therefore to be given high priority in the 1994-95 biennium. As a consequence of reporting statistics on aquaculture outside the Yearbook of Fishery Statistics, catch data from inland waters will require adjustment. The revision of the time series on inland catch data is particularly relevant to signal the decreases in production linked to environmental degradation of many inland water bodies and rivers. This long-term objective will be accomplished within existing resources, and through some internal adjustment to secure adequate clerical assistance to this work.

614. The anticipated increase in activities related to the follow-up of the ICN, will require strengthening ongoing statistical work on fish consumption trends and the role of fish in nutrition.

615. The above priority areas also require strengthening of computational capability. Increased availability of personal computers will allow for easier interrogation of the array

and Pacific Region is planned for late 1994, in cooperation with the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre, with the purpose of improving statistics collection, particularly for aquaculture.

1994-95 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region	Fund		Unit		
Global	6 668	RP	7 518	AFC	345
Inter-Regional	188	Trust Funds	1 111	FI	9 076
Africa	1 251	UNDP	945	Regional Offices	318
Asia and Pacific	1 273	UNDP - TSS2	165		
Near East	191				
Latin America	168				
<b>Programme 2.2.1</b>	<b>9 739</b>		<b>9 739</b>		<b>9 739</b>

## **Programme 2.2.2: Fisheries Exploitation and Utilization**

### ● **Summary of Estimates by Sub-programme**

Sub-Programme	1992-93 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
2.2.2.1 Marine Resources and Environment	4 013	233	460	4 706	27.0	5 314
2.2.2.2 Inland Resources, Aquaculture and Environment	4 554	148	504	5 206	28.2	12 571
2.2.2.3 Fish Production	3 067	97	331	3 495	20.0	9 042
2.2.2.4 Fish Utilization and Marketing	2 930	16	293	3 239	16.0	2 780
2.2.2.7 Regional Offices - Fisheries Exploitation and Utilization	1 533	(373)	149	1 309	10.6	0
2.2.2.8 Field Programme Support	3 842	(263)	390	3 969	36.8	3 772
<b>Programme 2.2.2</b>	<b>19 939</b>	<b>(142)</b>	<b>2 127</b>	<b>21 924</b>	<b>138.6</b>	<b>33 479</b>

### ● **Proposed Activities for 1994-95**

#### - **Sub-programme 2.2.2.1: Marine Resources and Environment**

622. This sub-programme covers five main areas: improvement of biological information on resources; assessment, monitoring and analysis of marine fishery resources; technical support to the regional fishery bodies; assistance to member countries in the area of fishery analysis, research and management; and analysis of environmental effects on marine resources. During the 1994-95 biennium, activities related to analysis and monitoring of world fishery resources, as well as support to regional fishery bodies will be reduced in order to put more emphasis on environmental impacts (including global climate change) on marine ecosystems and on sustainability of fisheries.

cooperative research programmes and to increase networking, with support from extra budgetary resources.

628. A new programme element will also cover *Environmental Effects on Marine Fisheries*, to provide a permanent focus on a problem dealt with previously on an *ad hoc* basis. It will cover: impacts of climate change on fisheries; understanding and integration of climatic effects across the ocean/air/land interfaces, through interdepartmental activities; effects of nutrient run-off and environmental degradation on marine ecosystems; development of an FAO "package" for environmental impact assessment (EIA) for fisheries; and participation in studies of large marine ecosystems (LME). Emphasis will be put on cooperative work with relevant UN agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations. These activities require re-allocation of manpower and budgetary provisions.

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Improvement of Biological Data on Exploited Resources	588	105	693	16 %
02 Fishery Resources Assessment Methodology	848	(215)	633	15 %
03 Monitoring of World Fishery Resources	1 170	(303)	867	20 %
04 Technical Support to Regional Fishery Bodies	1 407	(642)	765	18 %
05 Assistance to Fisheries Analysis, Management and Research	0	798	798	19 %
06 Environmental Effects on Marine Fisheries	0	490	490	12 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>4 013</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>4 246</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			460	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>4 706</b>	

#### **Sub-programme 2.2.2.2: Inland Resources, Aquaculture and Environment**

629. This sub-programme covers three main groups of activity, i.e. aquaculture in inland and marine waters; management of wild fisheries in inland waters; and interactions between environment and inland fisheries as well as aquaculture. Considerably more emphasis will be given to sustainability and environmental issues with the consequence of reduction of some more traditional activities in inland water fisheries. Activities related to aquaculture will remain at the same level.

630. In view of the increasing overlap between the inland fisheries and aquaculture sectors both for planning and for management purposes, the element on *Assistance to Planning for Aquaculture and Inland Fisheries* will integrate FAO's support to planning of both sub-sectors. This will include, as major activities: estimation of fisheries and aquaculture potential, particularly seeking to apply GIS techniques to such evaluation; follow-up to SIFR in assisting member countries to define their research needs for inland fisheries and aquaculture; regular servicing and support to regional bodies; and support and promotion of field programmes, including participation in TSS-1 type activities.

**Sub-programme 2.2.2.3: Fish Production**

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 General Support to Fish Production	392	107	499	16 %
02 Fishing Technology	769	99	868	27 %
03 Fishing Vessel Technology	543	58	601	19 %
04 Appropriate Technology/Energy Conservation	113	65	178	6 %
05 Fishermen's Organizations, Services and Development	434	(21)	413	13 %
06 Training in Fisheries	392	(41)	351	11 %
07 Cooperative Use of Vessels for Fisheries Research, Development and Training	424	(170)	254	8 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>3 067</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>3 164</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			331	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>3 495</b>	

634. The element on *General Support to Fish Production* deals with the identification and monitoring of new technologies related to fish harvesting, at both industrial and small-scale fisheries levels. Coordination will be ensured with the work programme related to the elaboration of a Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing. Cooperation with other international organizations will also ensure that all relevant international conventions take account of issues which relate to the fishing industry.

635. Activities of the element on *Fishing Technology* are directed towards sustainable fisheries development and protection of the environment. A substantial component of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing will relate to fishing operations and will be dealt with under this element. In particular, meetings will be convened on fishing gear selectivity (for which preparations have been made in 1993) and completion of the work on the development of standards and guidelines for the Marking of Fishing Gear, in response to Annex V of the MARPOL Convention for the prevention of dumping of plastics at sea. Studies will also be carried out on the behaviour of fish in relation to fishing gear and to acoustic signals. With regard to activities previously carried out under the project: "Clearing House for Advisory Services in Fishing and Aquaculture Technology", the outposted Fishing Gear Technologist will continue to give support to the Asian Region, through assistance to INFOFISH and by promoting TCDC.

636. The element on *Fishing Vessel Technology* will continue to provide direct advice on the design of small fishing vessels to governments, projects and boatbuilders in developing countries. In particular, activities will be related to fishing vessel safety standards established through the Protocol to the Torremolinos Convention on Safety of Fishing Vessels adopted in April 1993 at an Intergovernmental Conference convened by IMO. This will also require a revision of the relevant FAO/ILO/IMO Code of Practice for fishing vessel construction, with respect to the provisions of the Protocol for regional standards to be developed for vessels of 24 m. in length and above but less than 45 m. The development of standards and

market mechanisms and privatization. In general, greater collaboration with private industry will be sought under this sub-programme.

642. The programme element on *Increasing Food Supply by the Rational Utilization of Fishery Resources* aims at improving facilities and methods of post-harvest operations, including the promotion of consumption where appropriate, and the upgrading of domestic marketing systems. In many cases, this will imply due consideration of women's roles and interests. Work on improving the utilization of fish as food and the efficiency of product marketing under this programme element will provide support to the activities of programme element 04.

643. The element on *Cooperative Research, Technology Transfer, TCDC and Training in Fish Technology* is expected - subject to the outcome of an evaluation in 1993 - to continue enjoying extra-budgetary support, particularly for training in fish technology at regional and national levels. Ongoing support to cooperative research programmes in fish technology in Asia, Africa and Latin America will be slightly reduced, but activities arising from SIFR follow-up may have a compensatory effect. The organization of regional expert consultations on fish technology to determine research priorities and to agree on the coordinated implementation of research programmes is planned.

644. Activities on *International Fish Trade* will include practical advice to the fish processing industry in developing countries to improve their export performance, orientation seminars, industry briefings and assistance for their participation in international trade fairs. The main activity under this element continues to be the provision of fish marketing information and technical advice to promote trade. However, support to the network of regional fish marketing services will have to be reduced. It is expected that, like INFOFISH, the other regional services (INFOPECHE, INFOPECA and INFOSAMAK) will become independent intergovernmental bodies, supported by contributions from respective member countries and other income sources. Continuing collaborative activities in data collection, retrieval and analysis, notably through the GLOBEFISH system, will remain.

645. Work on *Domestic Fish Consumption* will focus on small-scale fisheries and fishing communities in developing countries and particularly on food security in rural fishing households, a major concern of the International Conference on Nutrition. Nutritional considerations in national food and fishery policies will continue to be emphasized, especially in Africa and Asia. Other activities may be programmed in accordance with the results of the evaluation of the ongoing interregional project, and subject to the availability of extra-budgetary resources.

646. The element on *Support to the Committee on Fisheries in the Area of Fish Trade* provides technical servicing for the Sub-Committee on Fish Trade (administrative support is covered under Sub-programme 2.2.3.2, International Coordination and Liaison). The sub-committee will concentrate on the promotion of trade between developing countries and on the examination of links between trade, environment and sustainable fisheries development. In addition, it will cover trade aspects of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing, in the context of which criteria for fair trade in fishery products will be elaborated. Activities required in conjunction with the sub-committee's designation as an international commodity

sustainable development of inland fisheries and aquaculture under environmental constraints. Support to fishery post-harvest technology and marketing programmes in the region will continue.

651. **Latin America and the Caribbean:** RLAC will address the main aspects of concern for governments in region with respect to responsible fishing, with emphasis on high seas fishing. An ongoing activity will be the cooperation with non-FAO regional bodies (CPPS, OLDEPESCA, OECS, CARICOM) in the promotion of harmonized fishery regimes for sustainable exploitation and conservation of fishery resources in danger of extinction. The promotion of fish production in dams and earthen ponds, including aquaculture, will be pursued. The technical cooperation networks on aquaculture and fisheries and the Caribbean technical cooperation network on artisanal fisheries and aquaculture will continue being the main channels for training and technical exchange activities. Advice on the design and construction of small fishing crafts adapted to local conditions is also foreseen. Support will be provided in the assessment of resources and for policy formulation for the sustainable exploitation of exclusive economic zones of Member Nations.

652. **Near East:** RNEA will support and backstop the INFOSAMAK regional project and the IOFC Committee for Fisheries Development and Management of Fisheries Resources in the Gulfs. More generally, the Office will continue to provide assistance on various aspects of fish culture technology, fishing vessels, handling, processing, marketing and distribution of fish and fish products. This includes the organization and implementation of training workshops.

● **Field Activities**

653. It is likely that Sub-programme 2.2.2.1 will be more involved than in the past in regional projects dealing with fisheries-related environmental issues such as, for instance, the rehabilitation of fisheries in the Black Sea or the monitoring of fisheries resources in large marine ecosystems (LME) in Africa and Asia. Funding by the Global Environment Facility could be forthcoming for such projects and FAO will seek to play its due role in the implementation of projects. There will also be a strong interaction between the Field Programme and the Regular Programme in stock assessment, for instance through the production of manuals and software which are used for training in the field through a HQ-based project.

654. Sub-programme 2.2.2.2 will provide inputs to regional aquaculture projects as well as the growing number of Trust Fund activities, principally through policy and specific technical advice. A new regional approach to inland capture fisheries and aquaculture will be developed, for Southeast Asia, under TSS-1. The sub-programme may also be involved in the development of projects (for funding by GEF) for the protection of biodiversity in international inland waters. It will also be involved, jointly with UNEP, in projects oriented towards the protection of coastal areas. The formulation of guidelines on biodiversity conservation will draw on the experience gained in field projects in Papua-New Guinea (species introduction in the Sepik River) and in Lake Victoria (multispecies fisheries management). Similarly, the production of guidelines for environmental management of aquaculture (required for the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing) will rely on the work

subsidiaries. The programme is further responsible for maintaining liaison and cooperation with other UN agencies and non-UN bodies concerned with various aspects of marine affairs and with international and regional organizations with specific or geographic interests in fisheries. Cooperation in the management of fisheries on the high seas will require further strengthening in order to promote global sustainable fishery development. Particular emphasis is to be given to integrated coastal area management, and policy advice - through transfer of one Professional post from DDC.

● **Proposed Activities for 1994-95**

- **Sub-programme 2.2.3.1: Fisheries Policy and Planning**

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Training in Fisheries Development and Management Planning	552	1	553	16 %
02 Fisheries Development Planning	581	0	581	16 %
03 Fishery Investment Planning and Appraisal	311	127	438	12 %
04 Management and Development of Small-scale Fisheries	207	6	213	6 %
05 Fisheries Management Issues and Options	403	0	403	11 %
06 Studies on World Fisheries Situation and Prospects	299	25	324	9 %
07 Technical Support to FAO Regional Fishery Bodies	347	24	371	11 %
08 General Support to Policy and Planning	272	1	273	8 %
09 Women in Fisheries Development	32	27	59	2 %
10 Integrated Coastal Area Management and Development	0	322	322	9 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>3 004</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>3 537</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			404	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>3 941</b>	

658. A recurring problem of fishery administrations world-wide is the high turnover of qualified personnel, especially those trained in the social sciences, and the predominance of staff with natural science and technical backgrounds, also in positions of management. Therefore, the programme element on *Training in Fisheries Development and Management Planning* will give priority to supporting national and regional institutions, in training of fishery administrators and development planners. In particular, it will assist in preparation of "distance learning" courses and technical papers for fishery administrators in developing countries.

659. Fisheries administrations in many developing countries lack the means required to prepare and maintain up-to-date strategies for the fishery sector, and annual plans in which activities are related to available resources. Also, management plans for major commercial

665. *General Support to Policy and Planning* will be concerned primarily with the implementation of the Strategy for Fisheries Management and Development endorsed by the 1984 FAO World Fisheries Conference. The Third Progress Report will be prepared in collaboration with governments and international organizations and presented to COFI, the Council and Conference in 1995. The element also includes collaboration with and support for NGOs and INGOs involved in fisheries.

666. The programme element on *Women in Fisheries Development* will be directed towards ensuring that women's interests are given appropriate attention when fisheries policies are formulated and/or implemented.

667. In order to provide a focus for work on *Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM)* a new programme element has been created. This element will provide overall coordination of the Fisheries Department's activities with regard to ICAM, as well as the activities of other FAO departments on matters relating to it (e.g. legislation, rural development, coastal agriculture, mangrove management, etc.). Interdepartmental coordination will be pursued through a sub-group of the Interdepartmental Working Group on Environment and Sustainable Development. Technical cooperation will be ensured with other intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies active in ICAM matters. In order to strengthen cross-sectoral activities under ICAM, as envisaged under Chapter 17, Programme Area A of Agenda 21, a new P-5 post is proposed to be established. Advice to countries will cover: improving self-reliance in the assessment and management of coastal resources, coastal area mapping and protection, developing appropriate legislation for ICAM, adaptation of sectoral planning processes which incorporate coastal management issues, and assistance in coordinating sectoral planning.

- **Sub-programme 2.2.3.2: International Coordination and Liaison**

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 Global Fisheries Co-ordination	890	(107)	783	16 %
02 Regional Fisheries Co-ordination	3 058	(27)	3 031	64 %
03 International Collaboration and Liaison	666	(172)	494	10 %
04 Strengthening Support to Cooperation on the High Seas Fisheries	360	95	455	10 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>4 974</b>	<b>(211)</b>	<b>4 763</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			581	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>5 344</b>	

668. The sub-programme has as its major task the promotion of inter-country collaboration in fisheries and the enhancement of FAO's coordination and cooperation with other organizations in the UN system, with intergovernmental organizations outside the system and with a wide range of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) concerned with marine affairs and fisheries.



674. Under the element *International Collaboration and Liaison*, the Fisheries Department will participate during 1994-95 in a large number of intergovernmental initiatives and ensure follow-up. It is proposed to outpost a Fishery Liaison Officer (P-4) for a period of two years to East Africa with the specific responsibility of assisting Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda to set up their own intergovernmental Lake Victoria Fisheries Commission and also service the CIFA Sub-Committee for Lake Victoria and CIFA Sub-Committee for Lake Tanganyika. Assistance to the Ministerial Conference on Fisheries Cooperation among African States bordering the Atlantic Ocean is to continue.

675. The Fisheries Department will maintain close collaboration and liaison with the United Nations Secretariat and the Division of Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS) and other organizations within the UN system concerned with marine affairs, or dealing with subjects of interest or related to the work of FAO, such as ILO, IMO, IOC, UNEP, WMO. Relations with intergovernmental organizations outside the UN system concerned with fisheries and marine affairs will also be maintained.

676. The programme element on *Strengthening Support to Cooperation on the High Seas Fisheries*, which was introduced in the 1992-93 biennium, will receive an increase in resources. Stress will be laid on promoting appropriate measures for the conservation, rational use and sustainable development of the living resources of the high seas, and follow-up ensured to the UN Intergovernmental Conference on Straddling Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. Provision is made for providing initial support to the new Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, expected to be formally established during the biennium.

- **Sub-programme 2.2.3.7: Regional Offices**

677. **Africa:** RAFR will give priority to upgrading national capabilities in preparing sectoral development strategies through the organization of fishery policy planning workshops, and to promoting increased consumption of fish, particularly among rural women, children and vulnerable groups.

678. RAFR will continue to provide secretariat services to CIFA and its subsidiary bodies and support to other regional fisheries bodies and programmes. A regional programme of fisheries cooperation among the Sahelian countries will be established through a network of appropriate institutions. Assistance will also be given to national fisheries institutions and cooperation will continue with regional and sub-regional organizations with interest in fisheries with a view to developing mutually beneficial linkages and achieve complementarity.

679. **Asia and the Pacific:** RAPA will concentrate on strengthening cooperation and coordination among Member Nations through supporting the sub-regional and regional fisheries bodies. The Indo-Pacific Fishery Commission (IPFC) and its subsidiary bodies and the IOFC Committee for the Development and Management of Fisheries in the Bay of Bengal will be the major ones. Eight sessions of these bodies are planned during 1994-95.

680. **Latin America and the Caribbean:** Assistance will focus on the formulation and/or updating of fishery legislation at national level, including policy aspects for sustainable exploitation of aquatic resources and protection of the aquatic environment.

## Programme 2.2.9: Programme Management

### ● Summary of Estimates by Sub-programme

Sub-Programme	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
2.2.9.1 Departmental Direction	1 088	66	120	1 274	8.0	204
2.2.9.2 Divisional Direction	6 008	(608)	611	6 011	62.0	0
2.2.9.7 Regional Offices - Programme Management	688	(39)	76	725	6.5	0
<b>Programme 2.2.9</b>	<b>7 784</b>	<b>(581)</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>8 010</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>204</b>

### ● Proposed Activities for 1994-95

684. This programme covers the immediate Office of the Assistant Director-General, Fisheries Department, the Offices of Division Directors, and the Departmental Management Support Unit. It also covers those parts of the Offices of the Regional Representatives which are relevant to Major Programme 2.2, Fisheries. The significant reduction in the allocation to divisional direction and administration reflects the transfer to the technical services of secretarial staff previously budgeted there.

1994-95 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	7 285	RP	8 010	AFC	552
Inter-Regional	204	Trust Funds	204	FI	6 937
Africa	296			Regional Offices	725
Asia and Pacific	145				
Near East	107				
Europe	0				
Latin America	177				
<b>Programme 2.2.9</b>	<b>8 214</b>		<b>8 214</b>		<b>8 214</b>

deforestation and in support of the conservation and sustainable development of tropical forests.

● **Overview of Support to the TFAP**

690. As was done in the Programme of Work and Budget document for 1992-93, an overview is provided below of the support envisaged for TFAP in the 1994-95 biennium.

691. Within FAO, the TFAP process results in a set of activities which bring technical and operational support to the 90 countries adhering to the TFAP principles. The TFAP is directly supported through specific allocations made under Programmes 2.3.1, 2.3.2 and 2.3.3, but also indirectly by other achievements under these programmes. TFAP has been retained as a key Special Action Programme, and under it the Organization will support an increasing number of countries, including those which are implementing national forest action plans prepared in earlier years.

692. FAO will consolidate the gains achieved from the recent revamping of the programme, and in accordance with the recommendations of the FAO Council, the TFAP Coordinating Unit will focus on the central functions of international liaison, information, monitoring and training. Given that TFAP has reached the field implementation stage in many countries, FAO support will be decentralized, with extra-budgetary resources being sought to outpost regional advisers in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

693. The resources specifically earmarked for TFAP under Major Programme 2.3, Forestry are comparable to those in the 1992-93 Programme of Work and Budget, as follows.

**Direct Allocation\* for TFAP**

Programme	1992-93 approved budget US\$ 000	1994-95* proposed budget US\$ 000
2.3.1 Forest Resources and Environment	2 162	2 146
2.3.2 Forest Products	597	576
2.3.3 Forest Investments and Institutions	1 021	961
Total	3 780	3 683

\* includes entire provision for Sub-programme 2.3.1.5 plus the programme elements dedicated to TFAP in other sub-programmes under Major Programme 2.3. Figures are on a comparable basis (at 1992-93 cost levels).

694. Within the above provisions for 1994-95, approximately 80 percent represents the cost of staff time to backstop the TFAP. The remainder covers travel, or consultancies/contracts for inputs to studies or meetings specifically in support of the TFAP.

698. The programme element *Forest Resources Assessment* will receive the most significant increase, in response to the priority given to this issue by UNCED. It constitutes the core component of a continuous forest resources monitoring programme after the completion of the 1990 Forest Resources Assessment Project. A P-4 post transferred from Sub-programme 2.3.9.1, together with some non-staff resources, will supplement existing professional staff capacity to coordinate the whole programme, maintain and continuously update the global information under the Forest Resources Information System (FORIS), including support to national institutions in assembling information according to agreed guidelines, definitions and classifications, and contribute to the transfer of knowledge in forest resources surveys techniques (e.g. remote sensing in collaboration with Sub-programme 2.1.4.4) and in the application of forest inventory information to forest management and planning.

699. The element on *Support to Statutory and Advisory Bodies* will contribute mainly to the preparation of the Eleventh Session of the Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics.

700. The element on *Support to TFAP* will provide backstopping of TFAP exercises, particularly as they relate to tropical forest development and forest resources assessment.

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Tropical Forest Development	318	202	520	37 %
03 Forest Resources Assessment	255	368	623	44 %
05 Mangroves and Vulnerable Ecosystems	63	(63)	0	0 %
06 Support to Statutory and Advisory Bodies	35	(11)	24	2 %
07 Support to TFAP	210	31	241	17 %
Total at 1992-93 cost levels	881	527	1 408	100 %
Cost Increases			142	
1994-95 Budget including cost increases			1 550	

#### **Sub-programme 2.3.1.2: Tree Planting and Forest Reproductive Materials<sup>8</sup>**

701. The element on *Forest Protection* is to remain approximately at the same level. It will continue the activities already carried out during the two previous biennia: (a) on forest fire prevention and control - training courses on forest fires, support to the network dealing with forest fire of *Silva Mediterranea* (in cooperation with Sub-programme 2.3.1.3) and maintenance of a database on forest fire issues - in cooperation with national institutions and the International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (ICAMAS); and (b) support to national and sub-regional workshops on the control of specific forest pests and diseases. It will continue to serve as FAO focal point for information and action with regard to the impact of air pollution on forests and the relation between climate change and deforestation, afforestation and forest management.

<sup>8</sup> Formerly, Plantations, Tree Improvement and Forest Genetic Resources

705. *Support to TFAP* will cover backstopping of TFAP exercises, particularly as relates to forest plantations, tree improvement and forest genetic resources.

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Forest Plantations	164	(164)	0	0 %
03 Forest Genetic Resources Information	122	(122)	0	0 %
04 Support to Statutory and Advisory Bodies	193	19	212	20 %
05 Forest Protection	186	(3)	183	17 %
06 Conservation of Forest Genetic Resources	123	11	134	13 %
07 Support to TFAP	125	1	126	12 %
08 Support to National Tree Breeding Programmes	106	(106)	0	0 %
09 Plantation Development and Seed Improvement	0	407	407	38 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>1 019</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1 062</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			102	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>1 164</b>	

#### Sub-programme 2.3.1.3: Conservation and Wildlife

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Watershed Management	391	(91)	300	24 %
02 Information Systems on Forest Conservation and Wildlife	0	22	22	2 %
03 Wildlife Utilization and Food Security	300	136	436	35 %
05 Arid Zone Forestry and Desertification Control	112	58	170	14 %
06 Support to Statutory and Advisory Bodies	131	30	161	13 %
07 Support to TFAP	120	32	152	12 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>1 054</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>1 241</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			121	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>1 362</b>	

706. The programme element on *Watershed Management* will be reduced to initiate action under a new element on *Information Systems on Forest Conservation and Wildlife*. It will continue to provide support to existing TCDC networks in the Latin America and Asia and Pacific Regions. Guidelines for computer-assisted watershed planning will be published and a manual on vegetative control of soil erosion will be prepared. Work on databases for forest and wildlife conservation will be resumed, with the reactivation of the Forest and Wildlands Conservation Information System (FOWCIS).

707. The programme element on *Wildlife Utilization and Food Security* will receive a slightly increased allocation. It will continue to focus on support to regional activities in management of wildlife and protected areas, i.e. publication of three quarterly regional

publication on "Income Generation from Non-Wood Forest Products in Upland Conservation", in relation to Sub-programme 2.3.2.4.

714. The programme element on *Trees as Support to Agricultural Production in Arid Zones* is reduced after partial transfer to the arid zone forestry element of Sub-programme 2.3.1.3, and will cover the production of new filmstrips on key multipurpose species for arid lands and the completion and publication of guidelines for multipurpose management of woodlands in dry zones. An expert consultation will be organized.

715. The element on *Urban and Peri-Urban Forestry* will provide a separate focus on an area of growing interest, building on the strategy document prepared during the 1992-93 biennium. It will cover preparation of case studies and guidelines for city managers and policy makers (in cooperation with UNCHS-Habitat).

716. The element on *Support to TFAP* will cover backstopping of TFAP exercises, particularly as relates to land use planning and agro-forestry, diversified mountain economy systems and urban and peri-urban forestry.

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Land Use Planning and Agro-Forestry	246	(40)	206	33 %
02 Geographic Information System	59	(59)	0	0 %
04 Sustainable Development of Mountain Ecosystems	86	27	113	18 %
05 Trees as Support to Agricultural Production in Arid Zones	275	(176)	99	16 %
07 Support to TFAP	160	(64)	96	15 %
08 Urban and Peri-Urban Forestry	0	120	120	19 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>(192)</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			72	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>706</b>	

#### **Sub-programme 2.3.1.5: Tropical Forests Action Programme**

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Coordination of the TFAP Implementation	1 087	(157)	930	61 %
02 TFAP Information	460	141	601	39 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>1 547</b>	<b>(16)</b>	<b>1 531</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			167	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>1 698</b>	

717. The TFAP Coordinating Unit will continue to be responsible for overall coordination and liaison activities under this sub-programme. These activities include: communication and

mechanisms for carrying out joint activities related to the TFAP. With regard to arid and semi-arid areas, activities related to desertification control will be carried out under an FAO/UNEP memorandum of understanding.

724. Regarding conservation and utilization of the enormous biodiversity of the region, activities will focus on the implementation of Agenda 21 of UNCED, including the planning of systems and areas for protection and utilization of biodiversity, training of key personnel in various aspects of management of protected areas and the creation of demonstration areas in priority ecosystems. Work will be supported by a joint FAO/UNEP project. Continued emphasis will be given to watershed management activities in the region.

725. **Near East:** RNEA will concentrate on forest land area planning, management of man-made forests, assessment of forest resources and demand for forest products, and assistance in the implementation of a regional forestry action plan, integrating environmental preservation dimensions.

726. RNEA will also pursue public awareness campaigns for community-based forestry, tree protection and rational use of forest resources, including wildlife, desertification control, sand dune stabilization and afforestation programmes in degraded lands. The Secretariat of the Regional Forestry Commission for the Near East will be assumed by the Office and its next session is scheduled to be convened in 1994.

● **Field Activities**

727. As national execution of UNDP-funded projects expands, support to the Field Programme will tend to move upstream covering policy, methodological and planning issues. Attention will be placed on capacity building, environmental impact, development of national forest action plans, and the link between structural adjustment programmes and sustainable development. A substantial amount of time will still be contributed toward focused technical advice and backstopping to field projects.

728. The post-Global 1990 Forest Resources Assessment phase is likely to generate new projects to assist national institutions in forest resources assessment, institutional strengthening and capacity building in this area.

729. As Member Nations aim at establishing viable national seed centres, and promoting natural forest management and plantation development, country and sub-regional field activities will be very active in these areas. Networking efforts will call for sustained direct support to national institutions and promotion of TCDC. Recent forest disease-related problems especially in Africa, and the problems of wild forest fires will also require continuous support.

730. Watershed management projects and programmes, new initiatives in agroforestry development and the attention to the environmental dimension of peri-urban forestry in developing and transition countries will translate in demands of support to the field. The issues of wildlife and protected area management and biodiversity conservation is the object of growing interest by bilateral donors and the GEF, possibly leading to new field activities.

● Proposed Activities for 1994-95

- Sub-programme 2.3.2.1: Development of Forest Harvesting and Wood Industries

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
01 Appropriate Forest Industries	156	228	384	27 %
02 Development of Human Resources for Forest Industries	113	(113)	0	0 %
05 Support to Statutory and Advisory Bodies	192	0	192	14 %
06 Small Scale Rural Forest-based Industries	252	(252)	0	0 %
07 Support to TFAP	251	84	335	24 %
08 Development of Wood Harvesting Systems	113	(34)	79	6 %
09 Improvement of Forest Resources Utilization	92	11	103	7 %
10 Environmental Aspects of Forest and Timber Utilization	0	322	322	23 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>1 169</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>1 415</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			144	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>1 559</b>	

732. The term "forest harvesting" has been added to the title of this sub-programme to better reflect its scope, as the sub-programme covers activities associated both with the collection of wood and non-wood materials, and the subsequent processing of those raw materials into primary forest products as sawn timber, wood-based panels, pulp and paper. The harvesting of non-wood forest products and fuelwood are dealt with under Sub-programme 2.3.2.4, Non-wood Forest Products and Energy.

733. The element on *Appropriate Forest Industries* will continue to provide assistance to member countries in the identification, preparation and evaluation of investment project proposals. Attention will be given preferably to projects giving higher value-added through appropriate processing technology and less to large-scale projects. The former element on *Small-scale Forest-based Industries* will in fact be incorporated under this element. Monitoring of processing technologies, with special attention to environmental issues and biotechnologies, will continue to be an ongoing activity. Special attention will be given to the environmental impact of timber processing and industrial wood treatment activities, as well as to the reduction of industrial wastes, possibly by their use as raw material for downstream production activities.

734. *Development of Wood Harvesting Systems* will focus on the development of manpower capabilities through the transfer of information and experience on harvesting technologies for industrial wood, with emphasis on equipment and techniques appropriate for medium- and small-scale industries in developing countries. Work will also be continued on the global survey of income and employment derived from forest harvesting and on the development of computer software for estimating costs and production rates in forest engineering,



740. The element on *Trade and Market Analysis of Wood Products* covers ongoing work of market and economic analysis of wood products. It will give attention to trade policies which are compatible with sustainable development and respect the environment, taking account of fair competition aspects.

741. The element on *Marketing of Wood Products* supports the implementation of policies for conservation and efficient utilization of timber resources through strengthening wood products marketing practices, capabilities and structures. Activities include identification of training needs, and technical assistance to member countries to foster recognition and improvements in marketing of wood products, especially as relate to value-added.

742. The element on *Trade and Market Analysis of Non-Wood Forest Products* will contribute to the improvement of trade in non-wood forest products by providing information and analyses relating to trade and market policies, and institutional arrangements to increase market transparency.

743. The element on *Marketing of Non-Wood Forest Products* will cover advice on appropriate marketing approaches, assessment of human resource development needs and introduction of effective marketing information services.

744. *Support to TFAP* includes inputs related to trade and marketing aspects in the design and implementation of national tropical forestry plans.

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub-Programme
02 Trade and Market Analysis of Forest Products	451	52	503	48 %
03 Trade Policy	196	(196)	0	0 %
04 Marketing of Wood Products	276	(78)	198	19 %
05 Support to TFAP	95	(14)	81	8 %
06 Support to Statutory Bodies	9	4	13	1 %
07 Trade and Market Analysis of non-Wood Forest Products	0	113	113	11 %
08 Marketing of Non-Wood Forest Products	0	140	140	13 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>1 027</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1 048</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			109	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>1 157</b>	

processing and marketing of NWFP. These will be linked to activities under other sub-programmes dealing with employment and income and the integrated and sustainable management of forest resources. A database on important aspects of NWFP will be developed, and information will be disseminated, e.g. through a bulletin. Liaison will be maintained with institutions involved in the development of non-wood forest products. Support will be provided for developing policy guidelines and national plans of action. An interregional expert consultation on the socio-economic importance and sustainability of non-wood forest products will be held.

748. The programme element on *Harvesting of Non-Wood Forest Products and Fuelwood* will focus on efficient and waste-free harvesting, consistent with sustainability objectives. It will emphasize harvesting systems in close match to resources, promote appropriate tools and techniques and disseminate information. The Forest Harvesting Bulletin will also reflect this new emphasis.

749. *Support to TFAP* will cover those aspects of NWFP and wood-based energy included under this sub-programme to ensure that these aspects are adequately reflected in TFAP exercises.

750. *Support to Statutory Bodies* will involve the provision of related inputs to discussions of forestry statutory bodies.

#### **Sub-programme 2.3.2.7: Regional Offices**

751. **Africa**: Special attention will be given to the promotion of non-wood products, covering such aspects as their evaluation and utilization and the role of women; seminars and workshops will be organized on various uses of non-wood forest products and their potential for developing cottage industries. The establishment of an information network will be sought.

752. The establishment of information systems on timber trade in connection with environmental concerns linked to logging and over-exploitation, will also be sought.

753. **Asia and the Pacific**: RAPA will focus on the utilization of non-wood forest products. Assistance will be provided in the promotion of these products to generate opportunities of rural employment and income, as well as export earnings. Also, studies will be carried out to assess the potential, collection, transport, storage, processing and marketing of these products. Close collaboration with the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) will be maintained.

754. **Europe**: High priority will continue to be given to work on the long- and short-term analysis of the supply and demand for forest products, including completion of a draft of the European timber trends and prospects study.

755. **Latin America and the Caribbean**: RLAC will assist Member Nations in the formulation of programmes and projects concerned with agro-forestry, the utilization of non-wood forest products, and the development of small-scale forest industries.

## Programme 2.3.3: Forest Investment and Institutions

### ● Summary of Estimates by Sub-programme

Sub-Programme	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
2.3.3.1 Training and Institutions	1 466	502	205	2 173	14.5	12 493
2.3.3.2 Investment Planning and Statistics	2 927	(15)	316	3 228	23.5	0
2.3.3.3 Forest Policies and Information	2 794	(146)	346	2 994	10.4	2 515
2.3.3.4 Community Forestry Development	1 208	0	129	1 337	5.5	10 438
2.3.3.7 Regional Offices - Forest Investment and Institutions	1 101	(112)	91	1 080	9.5	0
2.3.3.8 Field Programme Support	967	(180)	86	873	7.7	1 288
<b>Programme 2.3.3</b>	<b>10 463</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1 173</b>	<b>11 685</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>26 734</b>

### ● Proposed Activities for 1994-95

#### - Sub-programme 2.3.3.1: Training and Institutions

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 Promotion of Forestry Education Development	177	297	474	24 %
02 Strengthening Forestry Institutions	288	257	545	28 %
03 Forestry Extension and Public Education	278	(52)	226	12 %
04 Strengthening National Forestry Research Capabilities in Developing Countries	220	44	264	13 %
06 Support to Statutory and Advisory Bodies	155	(21)	134	7 %
07 Support to TFAP	348	(23)	325	17 %
<b>Total at 1992-93 cost levels</b>	<b>1 466</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>1 968</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Cost Increases			205	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>2 173</b>	

759. The increased allocation results in part from the transfer of posts from DDC. Under *Promotion of Forestry Education Development*, the database established in 1992-93 on forestry training institutions and their curricula will be maintained. Work will also include two new activities, i.e. a survey and comparative analysis of continuous forestry education programmes and the production of methodological guidelines on curriculum revision.

760. The programme element on *Strengthening Forestry Institutions* will cover analytical work for strengthening national capacities for sustainable forestry development; methodologies for assessing forestry institutions' performance; and assistance to formulating national programmes. Policy and institutional support to countries in transition to a market-based economy and pursuing privatization will receive due attention. In connection with the

the capacity of the Organization to provide advice on sectoral development planning, as well as ongoing monitoring of developments in the forestry and forest industries sectors. Particular attention will be placed on the contribution of these sectors to sustainable development, their relationship with the environment and inter-sectoral linkages, for example with agriculture and energy systems.

766. The programme element on *International Statistics of the Forestry Sector* comprises continuing activities of maintenance and improvement of international forestry statistics and strengthening national capabilities to collect and disseminate data in the context of WAICENT. The established major international forestry statistical series will continue to be published. The development of new series on forest products other than wood, and on the economic contribution of the sector, will be pursued. The results of regional seminars on forestry statistics will be reviewed by a meeting of experts which will have the objective of identifying major issues in the collection of forest sector statistics and recommending actions and policy measures to strengthen national capabilities and international exchanges.

767. Work on *Forestry Development Planning* will centre on the implications of new orientations of sustainability in the design and methodologies for forestry sector planning. The development of a general framework will be sought for forestry development planning, to embrace sustainable development, the protection of environment and the social roles of forests, together with the roles of public and private sectors.

768. The programme element on *Support to Statutory and Advisory Bodies* includes the preparation of policy papers for meetings, and contributions to organization-wide studies and publications, including the "State of Food and Agriculture" (SOFA) and the "Commodity Review and Outlook" (CRO).

769. *Support to TFAP* will continue to include forestry sector review and planning, the economic and financial aspects of forestry action plans and the linkages between forestry and related sectors of the economy. Core support will be provide to the preparation of national forest action plans and the conversion of these to effective programmes and projects.

- **Sub-programme 2.3.3.3: Forest Policies and Information**

Programme Element	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1994-95 Budget	% of Sub- Programme
01 Forest Policy Analysis	429	19	448	17 %
02 Information Materials and Services	1 407	(133)	1 274	48 %
03 Support to Statutory and Advisory Bodies	820	(16)	804	30 %
04 Support to TFAP	138	(16)	122	5 %
Total at 1992-93 cost levels	2 794	(146)	2 648	100 %
Cost Increases			346	
<b>1994-95 Budget including cost increases</b>			<b>2 994</b>	

770. The programme element on *Forest Policy Analysis* will expand the understanding of policy issues and opportunities influencing forestry development and of the dynamics of

being implemented with multi-donor support from France, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland. Special attention will be given to participatory planning and developing approaches in support of local farmer research and extension efforts. Case studies, developed in the previous biennium, will be synthesized for a global meeting organized by leading research centres to build more effective strategies for a farmer-led and managed approach. This meeting will also address the needs for training materials to be developed.

775. The programme element on *Decentralized Forest Planning* will focus on three sets of interrelated activities: communal management of forest resources; issues for local forest management planning; and dispute management. Work on communal management of forests will analyze findings and draw policy advice from the database currently under development, and from interactions with a network of researchers on this topic. An expert consultation will examine the results and will provide the basis for a major document and related publications. Work on local forest management planning will combine various tools and methods into a more integrated approach to forest management planning including participatory/equity (including gender) considerations and tenure, environment, population and nutrition/food security concerns. Drawing from regional case studies and workshops in Latin America on dispute management in 1993, support will be provided to follow-up training in Latin America. Case studies and workshops on the same topic are planned in Asia and Africa. A concept paper and training materials will be finalized.

776. The element on *Equity Issues in Forestry Development* will continue to emphasize the participation of vulnerable groups in the benefits of forestry development. Previous work on identifying and understanding issues of dependence on forest and tree resources for basic food security, will be consolidated into reference and training material for forestry personnel and guidelines for more effective project design and management. Groups for special attention are herders, forest dwellers and new settlement communities in order to facilitate their participation in more effective environmental management.

777. *Support to TFAP* will further integrate issues of local participation in environmental planning, support to local ethnic or farmer groups and indigenous NGOs, and issues of poverty and gender into the TFAP process.

- **Sub-programme 2.3.3.7: Regional Offices**

778. **Africa**: Strengthening national forestry institutions and capacities to formulate investment projects will continue to be one of the priority activities of the Regional Office. In this connection, follow-up to earlier sessions of the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission, particularly in respect of the Commission's role of advisory body on forest policy development, will be actively pursued. In relation to people's participation in the management of natural resources, a number of studies and activities on land tenure systems, roles of women in forestry, etc., are planned.

779. **Asia and the Pacific**: The recently-established networks - Asian Forestry Education Network (AFEN) and the Informal Network of Forestry Research Managers (INFORM) - will be supported during 1994-95. Forestry research in particular will receive attention

## Programme 2.3.9: Programme Management

### ● Summary of Estimates by Sub-programme

Sub-Programme	1992-93 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
2.3.9.1 Departmental Direction	1 271	(32)	185	1 424	11.2	0
2.3.9.2 Divisional Direction	4 947	(199)	539	5 287	54.9	0
2.3.9.7 Regional Offices - Programme Management	864	(44)	92	912	7.8	0
<b>Programme 2.3.9</b>	<b>7 082</b>	<b>(275)</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>7 623</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>0</b>

### ● Proposed Activities for 1994-95

785. This programme covers the immediate Office of the Assistant Director-General, Forestry Department, the Offices of the Division Directors, the Department's Management Support Unit and those portions of the Offices of the Regional Representatives which are applicable to Major Programme 2.3, Forestry.

786. Resources have been further reduced with the transfer of staff budgeted under this heading to the technical programmes, including the redeployment of a P-4 post from the Office of the Assistant Director-General to global forest resources assessment and monitoring work.

1994-95 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	6 711	RP	7 623	AFC	398
Inter-Regional	0			FO	6 313
Africa	304			Regional Offices	912
Asia and Pacific	145				
Near East	102				
Europe	186				
Latin America	175				
<b>Programme 2.3.9</b>	<b>7 623</b>		<b>7 623</b>		<b>7 623</b>

## MAJOR PROGRAMME 3.1: FIELD PROGRAMME LIAISON AND DEVELOPMENT

Programme	1992-93 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
3.1.0 Field Programme Liaison and Development	5 322	687	637	6 646	42.0	9 023
Major Programme 3.1	5 322	687	637	6 646	42.0	9 023

### ● Scope of the Programme

787. Technical cooperation activities are the most concrete expression of FAO's development work. The Organization implements a vast array of "field" activities, mostly under extra-budgetary resources, in response to member countries' requests for advice and support in the achievement of national agricultural and rural development objectives.

788. The purpose of Major Programme 3.1 is to promote and coordinate FAO action at field level, taking into account the policies and priorities of individual Member Nations, as well as the agricultural development strategies defined by FAO's Governing Bodies. The main functions consist of programme development, resource mobilization, monitoring and ensuring feedback from field activities.

789. The programme covers the entire cycle of field operations, starting from the identification of development needs, programming missions, formulation and appraisal of specific projects or programmes in close collaboration with technical units, consultations with potential funding sources and finalization of financing arrangements. The designation of responsible units, monitoring of field operations during implementation and follow-up on their completion, as well as the dissemination of results and lessons learned, complete the circle of responsibilities. The programme provides the focal point for the Organization's support to regional development strategies and programmes.

790. The programme is also responsible for monitoring developments regarding multilateral and bilateral assistance, and assessing their implications for FAO's policy concerning field activities. This involves both collection of information and analytical work, and includes the formulation of procedures and guidelines, the dissemination of documentation and the provision of support services. The programme ensures that close relations are maintained with other agencies on field-related matters, including participation, as appropriate, in inter-agency and intergovernmental fora concerned with development assistance matters.

is directly involved in this new arrangement, e.g. in designating the lead technical unit and in determining the scope of involvement of other organizational units in each project.

797. The content and nature of the Organization's field activities are undergoing rapid change with more emphasis on FAO's policy advisory role and less on its direct involvement in project management and execution, responsibility for which will be increasingly assumed by the recipient governments themselves. This could lead to a gradual decrease in the volume of field activities implemented directly by the Organization, at least under UNDP-financing, although the role of FAO as supporting agency for nationally-executed projects may increase in the future. At the same time, the Organization will be required to provide more technical services at the programme and project levels, under the facilities established by UNDP for these purposes (TSS-1 and TSS-2 respectively). Major Programme 3.1 has a direct responsibility for the overall coordination and management of such activities.

798. This major programme is also responsible for the administration and management of the Associate Professional Officers Scheme, and the coordination of services provided to FAO projects by UN volunteers. It ensures coordination and liaison functions with the World Food Programme (WFP). In addition, it has primary responsibility for field security matters.

#### ● Proposed Activities for 1994-95

799. During the 1994-95 biennium, the major programme will continue its established range of activities, i.e.: promotion of FAO field activities and resource mobilization; review and elaboration of policies and procedures; coordination and liaison; dissemination of information on FAO's operational activities and ensuring feedback from field programmes and projects. Further integration of Field and Regular Programme priorities will be actively pursued under the guidance of FAO's Governing Bodies. While keeping the necessary flexibility to meet specific country requests, emphasis will be placed on programme rather than project approaches at the planning stage. Special attention will be given to sustainability of project results and the relevance of projects to changing needs of developing countries.

800. Improvements in project design and formulation procedures will be pursued. In particular, project formats under different funding sources will be standardized to facilitate formulation work. The programme will continue to ensure that project documents are comprehensive, consistent and clear. Individual projects will be subject to detailed scrutiny, using improved appraisal methods. In-country appraisal of project ideas and proposals by the FAOR or other field staff, will be required prior to their further processing at Headquarters.

801. The use of national expertise and capacities will be actively pursued, taking into account the various degrees of preparedness of recipient countries to assume responsibility for the management and execution of projects. Briefing and training of national personnel involved in FAO's field work will be intensified in the light of resource availability.



and Chapter 4, respectively. The net increase under Major Programme 3.1 reflects the needed absorption of several posts previously funded from Support Cost income.

1994-95 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	6 544	RP	6 646	AFC	351
Inter-Regional	121	Trust Funds	4 521	DDF	15 318
Africa	5 543	UNDP	2 300		
Asia and Pacific	1 685	UNDP - TSS1	479		
Near East	870	WFP	1 723		
Europe	130				
Latin America	776				
<b>Programme 3.1.0</b>	<b>15 669</b>		<b>15 669</b>		<b>15 669</b>

812. During 1992, the Investment Centre carried out 222 missions under its own responsibility, 141 under the FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme (CP) and 81 under the Investment Support Programme (ISP); in addition, the Centre participated in 50 missions led by financing agencies. Twenty-one of the World Bank's agricultural projects approved for financing during the Bank's fiscal year 1992 (ending June 1992) were prepared by the CP. These account for 39 percent of the Bank's agricultural projects approved that year.

● **Proposed Activities for 1994-95**

813. FAO's Investment Centre will continue to provide assistance to developing countries, both to mobilize and to use more effectively resources for investment in agricultural and rural development. As in the past, the main activity will be to assist member countries to identify and prepare viable high-priority projects that will attract external funds from the multilateral and other financing institutions with which FAO cooperates. Countries will also be assisted in developing their own capacity to formulate investment projects.

814. It is expected that the major programme will continue to comprise the above two components, i.e. the CP and the ISP. However, the World Bank has indicated its intention to reconsider the scope and modalities of future FAO/World Bank cooperation beyond mid-1994, i.e. the time until which cooperation will be pursued under existing arrangements. Subject to the results of ongoing negotiations, it is expected that cooperation with the World Bank, the largest single lender for agriculture, will continue to account for a major part of the Investment Centre's work. Under the ISP, joint activities will continue, in particular with IFAD, the Regional Development banks and the UN Capital Development Fund.

815. The preparation of investment projects will continue to focus on increasing food production and raising incomes of the rural poor, together with projects for forestry development, environmental protection and land management. Attention will be given to sociological considerations and to improving the technical basis for investment project design. Sustainability, in both physical and financial terms, will be emphasized in project formulation, as well as the need to build in safeguards to prevent environmental damage.

816. The design of investment projects will take due account of the need to involve beneficiaries in both project planning and implementation. Particular attention will be given to strengthening local institutions. The objective will be to ensure that projects formulated have the fullest support and commitment of government and project participants.

817. The contribution of the Investment Centre to increasing the capacity of countries to identify and prepare investment projects will be maintained. Guidance will continue to be given to national project preparation staff who work closely with Investment Centre missions.

818. As in recent years, FAO will provide a large proportion of its investment support services to Sub-Saharan Africa, where the agricultural sector is of dominant importance. Taking account of the limitations of absorptive capacity, projects will tend to be small; emphasis will be on investment in food crops and crops for export, and the strengthening of local institutions.

Joint activities with IFAD are likely to remain at a high level, and increased cooperation with the Asian Development Bank is expected. Work with the African Development Bank is not foreseen to expand beyond its present level. The prospective new cooperative agreement with the Inter-American Development Bank, is expected to lead to an increase in activity in Latin America and the Caribbean. Contacts for collaboration have also been initiated in 1992 with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

823. The Investment Centre will continue to follow UNDP/FAO projects with investment potential and will extend this work to Trust Fund projects, as appropriate, in order to strengthen the integration of technical assistance and investment. While this activity is of relevance to the Centre as a whole, it tends to generate investment projects of particular interest to those financing institutions cooperating with the ISP.

● **Change in Resources**

824. Under Programme 3.2.1, pending eventual revised arrangements, the provision covering FAO's share (25 percent) of the joint programme according to present agreements, is maintained at the level of the 1992-93 biennium.

825. The thorough review of the ISP, as explained under the section *Programme Framework* at the front of the document, permits a substantial shift of resources to other areas.

826. While in previous Programmes of Work and Budget the management provision for the Investment Centre was shown under a separate programme (3.2.9), in order to enhance transparency and ensure a more accurate reflection of costs where they effectively arise, programme management provisions as relate to the two component programmes, are shown under Sub-programme 3.2.1.9 for the FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme, and Sub-programme 3.2.2.9 for the Investment Support Programme. These sub-programmes cover management supervision and administrative support of operations in each area. The principal responsibilities of the management group, including senior advisers, cover the planning and development of the Investment Centre's work programmes, the maintenance of high standards

## MAJOR PROGRAMME 3.4: FAO REPRESENTATIVES

Programme	1992-93 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
3.4.0 FAO Representatives	68 721	(341)	9 347	77 727	360.0	2 200
Major Programme 3.4	68 721	(341)	9 347	77 727	360.0	2 200

### ● Scope of the Programme

827. The main objective of this major programme is to facilitate close dialogue with the governments in the countries concerned on policies, strategies, priorities and programmes for agricultural development. The decentralization of FAO activities continues to be primarily based on FAO's country offices. The programme currently covers 106 countries, including multiple accreditation.

828. FAO Governing Bodies have consistently recognized that the FAO Representatives (FAORs) play a central role in ensuring that the countries to which they are accredited, participate in and benefit to the maximum extent from FAO Regular and Field Programme activities. In effect, the network of FAORs ensures vital links between Member Governments and the Organization in a two-way process. Governments are more fully acquainted with FAO's assistance capabilities, while the Organization gains first-hand knowledge of the food and agricultural situation in host countries, as well as wider contacts with local institutions. FAORs transmit the results of their regular analysis of relevant economic, social and political factors which, in turn, permits Headquarters to respond more quickly, and more effectively, to the requirements of member countries.

829. The FAO Representatives' direct knowledge of the agricultural and rural development sectors of their countries of accreditation also enables them to provide governments with immediate advice. FAO Representatives have a significant role in identifying and defining assistance needs and monitor, evaluate and support the implementation of field activities. They also have a central role in helping Headquarters to enhance country focus and pursue a programme approach to external assistance, in close consultation with the government and other development partners.

830. FAO Representatives also channel information on a regular basis to the Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS). At times of emergencies, their on-the-spot assessment of the situation and of relief and rehabilitation needs is invaluable.

831. FAO Representatives maintain close contacts with representatives of other UN system agencies and programmes, in particular with the UN Resident Coordinators/UNDP Resident Representatives. FAORs are also in contact with representatives of international financing institutions and bilateral agencies involved in technical cooperation activities. This greatly

● **Change in Resources**

837. The reduced allocation reflects the expected impact of economy measures.

1994-95 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)			
Region		Fund	Unit
Global	151	RP	151
Inter-Regional	0	Trust Funds	79 776
Africa	34 519		
Asia and Pacific	14 040		
Near East	10 548		
Europe	759		
Latin America	19 910		
Programme 3.4.0	79 927		79 927

● Change in Resources

843. The increase in allocation reflects the absorption of several posts previously funded under Support Costs.

1994-95 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	3 425	RP	3 425	DDD	3 425
Inter-Regional	0				
Africa	0				
Asia and Pacific	0				
Near East	0				
Europe	0				
Latin America	0				
<b>Programme 3.9.0</b>	<b>3 425</b>		<b>3 425</b>		<b>3 425</b>

● **Main Features**

849. The main characteristics of the TCP are: its unprogrammed and urgent character; speed in approval; limited project duration; low costs; practical orientation; and catalytic role and complementarity to other sources of assistance.

850. Yearly TCP allocations by country are subject to variations. While the distribution among the five FAO regions tends to remain with the same order of magnitude, shifts may be possible from year to year. Data regarding the period 1990 to 1992 are shown below.

Distribution of TCP Allocations by Region

	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Europe	Latin America and Caribbean	Near East
Annual allocations in US\$ millions					
1992	16.9	11.3	2.5	10.3	7.1
1991	13.0	6.9	1.4	8.3	2.6
1990	15.8	9.0	0.7	8.3	5.3

● **Categories of Projects**

851. The distribution of TCP allocations among categories of projects varies from year to year depending on the nature of requests received. For instance, requests for advisory services led to a considerable increase under this category during 1992.

Distribution of TCP Allocations by Categories (percentages)

	1976-91	1992
Training (T)	29.5	28.1
Advisory Services (A)	27.7	40.8
Emergency (E)	21.7	20.4
Investment (I)	10.4	5.4
Formulation/Programming (F)	5.4	4.5
Support to TCDC (C)	1.6	0.9
Support to Development (D)	3.7	-

- (d) complement, without duplicating, other development activities, fill a critical gap and, where possible, serve as a catalyst for a larger-scale activity;
- (e) be limited in duration, preferably of one to three months; in no case, should the overall duration of project activities exceed 24 months;
- (f) be limited in cost, not exceeding the upward limit of US\$ 400 000 per project and preferably much lower, and involve the most effective and least costly method of execution;
- (g) provide assurance of the fullest possible participation of the governments in project execution, through such means as the use of national institutions, personnel and resources.

● **Appraisal and Monitoring**

855. All requests are subject to a thorough review and appraisal process at different levels, involving the FAO Representative, DDF, on which the major appraisal responsibility rests, and the designated Lead Technical Units (LTUs). TCP projects are approved on behalf of FAO by the Assistant Director-General, Development Department (DD). During their implementation, TCP projects are monitored by the FAO Representative and by Project Task Forces (PTFs) under the chairmanship of LTUs, involving other units concerned, while DDF retains an overall monitoring responsibility for programme performance.

856. The review and appraisal process involves more precisely:

- (a) the FAO Representative, who provides Headquarters with:
  - his/her own evaluation of the country's requirements and confirmation that the assistance requested is of urgent character or in response to emergency situations;
  - expressed commitment of counterpart obligations;
  - information on possible links to other ongoing/planned technical assistance activities;
  - evidence of likely prospects of follow-up action in terms of the government's own programme or future external assistance;
  - in case of multiple requests, an indication of the relative priority the government accords to each.
- (b) the Field Programme Development Division (DDF), which *inter alia*:
  - examines the requests from the point of view of overall FAO policy and programme coherence;



regard to financial management aspects, commitments can be made until the end of the second year of the biennium following that in which a project is approved; commitments made at such a late stage must be settled within the next year, as laid down in the FAO Financial Regulations.

859. With the assistance of FAO Representatives, the Development Department maintains close contacts with governments so that the requests effectively submitted are prioritized and do not exceed the programme's financial possibilities.

860. The 1990-91 appropriation was almost fully earmarked for projects approved during that biennium. Of the 720 official requests received in 1990-91, 442 had been approved as TCP projects, 31 were still pending for necessary clarification and appraisal at the end of 1991, and 248 could not be accommodated (a third of the latter for financial reasons). Since expenditures continue into the following biennium for projects which are still operational, it may be noted that at the end of 1992, only US\$ 15 million were available for obligations against approved projects. This entire amount is expected to be expended by the end of 1993.

861. Out of the total amount of US\$ 77.4 million for the TCP appropriation in 1992-93, projects for an amount of US\$ 48.1 million had been approved by the end of 1992, so that US\$ 29.3 million remained available for project approvals during 1993.

● **Proposals for 1994-95**

862. As recalled earlier in this document, the provision for Chapter 4 now includes the cost of the TCP Unit (DDFT). At the stage of the Summary, the unchanged level for Chapter 4 - before the application of cost increases - implied a net reduction for the TCP provision available for projects by the same amount. This is now mitigated by the transfer of an additional US\$ 1 million to augment total resources for the chapter. Therefore, the TCP provision available for projects in 1994-95 is now substantially reconducted from its present level.

1994-95 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)				
Region		Fund		Unit
Global	0	RP	82 287	TCP 82 287
Inter-Regional	0			
Africa	32 916			
Asia and Pacific	18 103			
Near East	11 520			
Europe	3 291			
Latin America	16 457			
<b>Programme 4.1.0</b>	<b>82 287</b>		<b>82 287</b>	<b>82 287</b>

## MAJOR PROGRAMME 5.1: INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION

Programme	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
5.1.1 Public Information	14 889	595	1 952	17 436	149.5	0
5.1.2 Library	6 395	(208)	754	6 941	70.3	0
5.1.3 Publications	4 440	(20)	518	4 938	22.0	4 403
<b>Major Programme 5.1</b>	<b>25 724</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>3 224</b>	<b>29 315</b>	<b>241.8</b>	<b>4 403</b>

### Programme 5.1.1: Public Information

Sub-Programme	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget	Work Years	Extra- Budgetary
5.1.1.0 Public Information	13 354	291	1 632	15 277	116.9	0
5.1.1.7 Regional Offices - Public Information	1 535	304	320	2 159	32.6	0
<b>Programme 5.1.1</b>	<b>14 889</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>1 952</b>	<b>17 436</b>	<b>149.5</b>	<b>0</b>

#### ● Scope of the Programme

863. The nature and complexity of the world food problems and the scope of FAO's actions both at Headquarters and in the field, need to be brought to public attention in order to promote a better understanding of these issues and to generate increased support for national and international actions in the fight against hunger and malnutrition.

864. The aims of the programme are, therefore, to:

- (a) contribute to a better understanding of the world food and agricultural situation and of FAO's actions;
- (b) increase public awareness of the importance of concerted action at the national and international levels;
- (c) strengthen public and institutional support for FAO's programmes and activities.

#### ● Proposed Activities for 1994-95

865. Programme 5.1.1 now includes the World Food Day Secretariat.

reflect more accurately the distribution of costs in relation to the kind of work performed. It masks a small reduction at Headquarters which proved necessary to shift resources elsewhere.

1994-95 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)						
Region		Fund		Unit		
Global	15 277	RP	17 436	AFC		80
Inter-Regional	0			GII		15 197
Africa	288			Regional Offices		2 159
Asia and Pacific	546					
Near East	527					
Europe	47					
Latin America	751					
Programme 5.1.1	17 436		17 436			17 436

### **Programme 5.1.2: Library**

Sub-Programme	1992-93 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
5.1.2.0 Library	6 395	(208)	754	6 941	70.3	0
Programme 5.1.2	6 395	(208)	754	6 941	70.3	0

#### ● **Scope of the Programme**

874. The David Lubin Memorial Library comprises the main library and branches in the Fisheries and Forestry Departments and in the Nutrition and Statistics Divisions. It is a major source of bibliographic information, documents and data in support of the Organization's activities at Headquarters, regional and country offices and in FAO-executed field projects. It maintains hard copy and microfiche collections of publications and documents generated by FAO, including project reports, meeting papers, technical studies and audiovisual materials. It also collects non-FAO books and periodicals, as required to support FAO's programmes. It has progressively modernized its operations to provide efficient, timely and cost-effective service, and to respond to diversified and evolving user requirements. Highest priority is given to activities that contribute to FAO's unique role as a world source of information on food and agriculture. In this respect, it is called upon to cooperate with the libraries of other UN agencies as well as with the agricultural libraries and documentation centres in member countries.

#### ● **Proposed Activities for 1994-95**

875. The activities of the Library are basically of a continuing nature, with improvements to take advantage of modern technologies in responding to the users' changing needs.

### Inter-Library Cooperation

882. The Library will pursue its exchange relations with other UN system libraries and with agricultural libraries in Member Nations. It will continue to coordinate AGLINET, the worldwide network of agricultural libraries, which now includes 30 major libraries (16 in developed countries, 9 in developing countries, and 5 libraries of international agricultural research centres also located in developing countries). This network is a voluntary inter-library cooperation mechanism, for the benefit of both developing and developed countries. It will be further expanded to include other major agricultural libraries in regions which are not yet well represented.

### ● Change in Resources

883. A reduction in resources is made in view of overall budgetary constraints, to be partially compensated by the use of modern technology.

1994-95 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)			
Region		Fund	Unit
Global	6 941	RP	AFC 372
Inter-Regional	0		GIL 6 569
Africa	0		
Asia and Pacific	0		
Near East	0		
Europe	0		
Latin America	0		
<b>Programme 5.1.2</b>	<b>6 941</b>		<b>6 941</b>

### Programme 5.1.3: Publications

Sub-Programme	1992-93 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
5.1.3.1 Publications - Unapportioned Reserve	1 891	(20)	221	2 092	0.0	4 403
5.1.3.2 Publications - Chinese	2 549	0	297	2 846	22.0	0
<b>Programme 5.1.3</b>	<b>4 440</b>	<b>(20)</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>4 938</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>4 403</b>

### ● Scope of the Programme

884. The implementation of FAO's programme requires the production and distribution of a considerable amount of printed material, and the dissemination of information relating to nutrition, food and agriculture, fisheries and forestry. Moreover, documents, working papers and reports of FAO meetings must be issued. Since FAO is a multilingual organization, the

main use is to encourage and to assist member countries to translate, adapt, publish and distribute FAO material (especially at the grassroots and intermediate levels) in local non-FAO languages.

**Chinese Publications**

891. A special provision is made for the translation and reproduction of documents and publications in Chinese, except documents for major meetings which, as a statutory requirement, are provided for under Programme 1.1.1.

● **Change in Resources**

892. In order to increase the number of publications in Chinese and in local languages and to promote in this way a wider dissemination of FAO publications, limited transfers of funds within the programme are effected. They include the abolition of one Translator post.

1994-95 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)					
Region		Fund		Unit	
Global	9 341	RP	4 938	AFC	106
Inter-Regional	0	WFP	4 403	GIP	9 235
Africa	0				
Asia and Pacific	0				
Near East	0				
Europe	0				
Latin America	0				
<b>Programme 5.1.3</b>	<b>9 341</b>		<b>9 341</b>		<b>9 341</b>

## **Programme 5.2.2: Financial Services**

<b>Sub-Programme</b>	<b>1992-93 Programme Budget</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Cost Increase</b>	<b>1994-95 Budget</b>	<b>Work Years</b>	<b>Extra-Budgetary</b>
5.2.2.1 Accounting and Financial Control	4 171	(10)	521	4 682	41.0	2 637
5.2.2.2 Payments and Treasury	5 984	319	767	7 070	71.0	2 405
<b>Programme 5.2.2</b>	<b>10 155</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>1 288</b>	<b>11 752</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>5 042</b>

### ● **Scope of the Programme**

894. Financial services cover: advising management on financial policy; maintaining the Organization's accounts; producing financial statements, reports and information as required for Governing Bodies, Trust Fund donors and programme managers and, as agreed, for inter-agency bodies; ensuring that the income due to the Organization is received and accounted for; investing available funds pending disbursement and obtaining maximum interest income, while observing liquidity and safety of capital requirements, executing all financial transactions of the Organization in accordance with Financial Regulations, Rules and Procedures; participating through the inter-agency machinery in the formulation of common UN system financial policies; and the coordination and oversight of financial activities wherever performed in the Organization to ensure that established financial policies and procedures are faithfully observed. The above functions are now largely supported by FAO's integrated financial management system, FINSYS.

### ● **Proposed Activities for 1994-95**

895. Five main lines of action will be pursued:

- (a) strengthening of financial systems, including further development of FINSYS, by establishing a Financial Systems Unit, staffed with qualified systems accountants;
- (b) development of improved financial statements and information for senior management and Governing Bodies, relating to the Organization's programmes and activities;
- (c) development of sound financial policies and procedures which reflect the new computerized accounting environment, by establishing a Financial Policies and Procedures Unit;
- (d) implementing recommendations by the Internal and External Auditors linked to the quality of financial management and internal controls;
- (e) development of training programmes in accounting and financial management, at the Financial Services Division (AFF) and organization-wide levels.

### **Programme 5.2.3: Computer Services**

Sub-Programme	1992-93 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
5.2.3.0 Computer Services	5 466	986	666	7 118	24.0	200
Programme 5.2.3	5 466	986	666	7 118	24.0	200

#### ● **Scope of the Programme**

902. The implementation of the Organization's programmes, in technical and economic as well as administrative areas, requires effective and efficient information technology support. Such support is critical at a time of widely available computer and telecommunications facilities within the Organization.

903. The Computer Services Centre (AFC) assists programme managers and technical staff in the effective use of modern information tools and techniques, both with regard to FAO's basic function of collecting, analyzing, interpreting and disseminating information, and with regard to administrative systems, for increased efficiency and effectiveness of operations.

904. To this end, corporate and departmental strategies and plans for the effective use of information technology within the Organization are developed. The Computer Services Centre ensures overall management of shared computer resources, including network management, and assists all organizational units in applying office computing technologies to their work programmes.

#### ● **Proposed Activities for 1994-95**

905. Consideration is currently being given to the restructuring of the Computer Services Centre towards the provision of adequate support to core application systems in FAO and to the access to valuable data, through network and telecommunications services. Implementation of information technology standards and coordination of users' text- and data-processing activities would also be pursued, with the major objective of providing a stable environment at a minimum cost, within the context of a continuously evolving market.

● **Proposed Activities for 1994-95**

- **Sub-programme 5.2.4.1: Personnel Policies and Entitlements**

909. An important emphasis in the 1994-95 biennium will be on the provision of client-oriented personnel services. This will be facilitated by the broadening of the roles of Personnel Officers and by increased delegation of authority to them. Better support for the servicing function will be provided through the extension of the PERSYS system. In addition, an ongoing review of personnel procedures will seek to eliminate redundant processes.

910. Expanded work on personnel policy development is to be carried out, including keeping up-to-date on the best practices within the UN Common System and in national administrations. Staff performance appraisal strategies will be further developed to identify both sub-standard and exceptional levels of performance and generally improve overall productivity by linking closely staff performance to organizational results. Merit recognition systems will also be investigated.

911. The Personnel Division (AFP) will continue to participate in inter-agency consultations such as meetings of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ/PER) and the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), to maintain a common approach on personnel matters within the UN system.

- **Sub-programme 5.2.4.2: Human Resources Planning**

912. Continuing emphasis will be given to providing effective and equitable salaries/allowances, job classification systems and social security programmes, including adequate pension benefits and acceptable standards of medical insurance coverage. Management studies will aim at greater efficiency in the achievement of organizational objectives. In addition, ongoing activities of job classification and staffing reviews will continue.

913. Staff recruitment will need to ensure that quality staff are selected and that the highest standard of competency is obtained, whilst ensuring the requirement for a balanced geographical distribution, as well as providing for equal opportunities for women. Diversified contacts will be maintained with recruitment sources, particularly where specific needs have been identified. Recruitment and selection processes will be reviewed in order to reduce undue delays in the recruitment of staff and to achieve the above objectives.

914. Training and staff development will be emphasized and strengthened through earmarking of specific provisions for this purpose under each division's staff budget. AFP will design, deliver and coordinate a variety of programmes within available funds and staffing resources to cover, for instance, management and supervisory skills, technical updating and orientation of staff to the Organization's mission, structure and procedures.



## MAJOR PROGRAMME 5.9: PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

Programme	1992-93 Programme Budget	Change	Cost Increase	1994-95 Budget	Work Years	Extra-Budgetary
5.9.1 General Affairs and Information	2 423	280	304	3 007	32.0	0
5.9.2 Administration and Finance	636	645	140	1 421	12.0	0
Major Programme 5.9	3 059	925	444	4 428	44.0	0

### ● Scope of the Programme

917. This major programme covers the Offices of Assistant Directors-General, Department of General Affairs and Information (GI) and Administration and Finance Department (AF), responsible for most activities under Chapter 5, and in the latter case also under Chapter 6.

918. Under Programme 5.9.1, the Office of the Assistant Director-General, GI, ensures the implementation of the Organization's policies and programmes regarding governmental relations, public information, development support communications, Conference and Council arrangements, protocol, liaison, publications and library and documentation services. Its Management Support Unit (GIDX) provides administrative support to the four divisions of GI. The Assistant Director-General serves as the Secretary-General of the Conference and Council.

919. Under Programme 5.9.2, the Office of the Assistant Director-General, AF, is responsible for organization-wide administrative support services, including common services and for formulating and implementing administrative, financial, personnel and computerized text- and data-processing policies and procedures.

### ● Change in Resources

920. The increase in resources reflects the need to transfer posts hitherto financed under Support Cost income, but which fall within the expected range of management and supervisory responsibilities assigned to these offices.

1994-95 Estimates by Region, Fund and Unit (US\$ 000, All Funds)			
Region		Fund	Unit
Global	4 428	RP	
Inter-Regional	0		AFD 1 421
Africa	0		GID 3 007
Asia and Pacific	0		
Near East	0		
Europe	0		
Latin America	0		
Programme 5.9	4 428	4 428	4 428

preparation of standardized contracts where feasible; coordination with operating units on contractual matters; the establishment and monitoring of appropriate and efficient contractual procedures, including those relating to bidding, awards and contract revisions or cancellations; as well as the preparation of statistics relevant to contracted activities.

925. Purchasing activities include the procurement of furniture, equipment and supplies and, except as delegated, vehicles, equipment and supplies for field projects; the application of standards for relevant specifications, quality and useful life; the continuing review of available, and search for new, sources of supply with particular attention to procurement from developing countries; the search for optimum prices especially through bulk and forward buying where feasible; the use of computerized methods; the maintenance of inventory records; as well as the exercise of controls necessary to ensure compliance with the Organization's financial rules and regulations.

926. In the security area, main activities cover the protection of FAO premises and property, fire prevention and related coordination with the Host Government authorities.

927. Programme management includes the Office of the Director and Assistant Director, budget and administrative servicing, the administrative supervision of removal of household goods of staff, and administrative servicing of field projects and FAORs.

#### ● **Proposed Activities in 1994-95 and Changes in Resources**

928. The overall net increase mostly relates to the need for shifting essential posts to the Regular Budget, after every effort was made to eliminate existing posts, whenever justified by progress in automation or by recourse to contracting arrangements. The remainder of the increase is to permit the AFS Division to offset the impact of repeated cuts in its budget in past biennia and thereby reverse, at least in part, much-delayed improvements to infrastructures at Headquarters - some of these being addressed in the 1992-93 biennium.

929. However, the provision will still be insufficient to cover a number of important actions such as the long-awaited upgrading of FAO Archives, enhancement of cleaning services, several major maintenance works, and upgrading of the contracts monitoring and inventory functions.

930. More precisely, in respect of "Communications and Central Records" (Sub-programme 6.0.0.1), the principal activity will be the continuation of the upgrading of the Organization's communication facilities, in particular the final implementation of the Integrated Voice/Data Network (IVDN) which includes the new PABX, re-cabling of the Caracalla complex for both voice and data and establishment of the local area network, for use by all work stations. The provision is being reduced as it has been possible to eliminate three General Service posts in this area of activity.

931. Under Sub-programme 6.0.0.2, reductions in the amounts for furniture, equipment operations and transport are offset by a significant increase in resources for major building maintenance. This work includes urgent and long-delayed work on such items as the cooling unit in the computer centre, separating water and electrical conduits in the tunnels between

## CHAPTER 7: CONTINGENCIES

### SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES BY PROGRAMME

(US\$ 000, All Funds)

Major Programme/Programme	Regular Programme				1994-95 Budget	Extra- Budgetary	Total 1994-95
	1992-93 Budget	Programme Change	1992-93 Base	Cost Increase			
7.0 Contingencies	600	0	600	0	600	0	600
CHAPTER 7	600	0	600	0	600	0	600

936. The contingencies provision is intended to meet unforeseen, essential expenditure and requests from external bodies for unplanned work.

937. The current level of the contingencies provision was set by the Conference as far back as 1979 for the 1980-81 biennium, when the approved total budget level was US\$ 278 million. Nevertheless, no change is proposed for the 1994-95 biennium.

**ANNEXES**

SUMMARY OF 1994-95 ESTIMATES BY REGION AND PROGRAMME

(US\$ 000, All Funds)

Programme	Global	Africa	Asia and Pacific	Europe	Latin America/Caribbean	Near East	Total
1 General Policy and Direction	59 984	1 279	1 125	507	854	582	64 331
2 Technical and Economic Programmes	192 090	322 010	198 132	22 026	119 932	105 535	959 725
2.1 Agriculture	122 894	260 688	141 298	17 491	84 018	79 600	705 989
2.1.1 Natural Resources	6 231	47 383	33 365	688	18 142	16 953	122 762
2.1.2 Crops	19 219	55 221	46 605	2 228	21 865	19 928	165 066
2.1.3 Livestock	5 424	43 151	12 004	1 092	6 962	15 505	84 138
2.1.4 Research and Technology Development	15 841	17 483	9 336	2 244	4 358	4 371	53 633
2.1.5 Rural Development	9 912	45 966	17 602	4 045	15 212	11 344	104 081
2.1.6 Nutrition	10 444	12 540	7 674	951	3 655	2 527	37 791
2.1.7 Food and Agricultural Information and Analysis	31 127	9 146	3 818	1 484	2 072	1 581	49 228
2.1.8 Food and Agricultural Policy	21 365	27 291	8 821	3 449	9 910	5 415	76 251
2.1.9 Programme Management	3 331	2 507	2 073	1 310	1 842	1 976	13 039
2.2 Fisheries	32 916	23 671	13 819	1 690	7 314	12 206	91 616
2.3 Forestry	36 280	37 651	43 015	2 845	28 600	13 729	162 120
3 Development Support Programmes	10 978	60 632	28 704	6 100	32 083	17 697	156 194
4 Technical Cooperation Programme	47	33 737	18 604	3 405	16 981	11 839	84 613
5 Support Services	79 831	2 984	2 958	3 881	4 597	2 021	96 272
6 Common Services	57 787	788	766	0	822	559	60 722
7 Contingencies	600	0	0	0	0	0	600
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>401 317</b>	<b>421 430</b>	<b>250 289</b>	<b>35 919</b>	<b>175 269</b>	<b>138 233</b>	<b>1 422 457</b>

REGIONAL ESTIMATES BY PROGRAMME - AFRICA

(US\$ 000, All Funds)

Programme	Regular Programme				Extra-Budgetary	Total	
	Headquarters	Regional Offices		Country Offices			Total
		Regional Offices	Country Offices				
1	752	0	0	0	527	1 279	
1.1	353	0	0	0	0	353	
1.2	147	0	0	0	412	559	
1.3	0	0	0	0	115	115	
1.4	252	0	0	0	0	252	
2	57 216	11 308	0	0	253 486	322 010	
2.1	48 390	9 497	0	0	202 801	260 688	
2.1.1	5 533	880	0	0	40 970	47 383	
2.1.2	7 827	1 504	0	0	45 890	55 221	
2.1.3	5 957	1 107	0	0	36 087	43 151	
2.1.4	6 025	406	0	0	11 052	17 483	
2.1.5	8 924	1 966	0	0	35 076	45 966	
2.1.6	4 581	487	0	0	7 472	12 540	
2.1.7	3 485	698	0	0	4 963	9 146	
2.1.8	5 451	1 326	0	0	20 514	27 291	
2.1.9	607	1 123	0	0	777	2 507	
2.2	5 231	1 024	0	0	17 416	23 671	
2.3	3 595	787	0	0	33 269	37 651	
3	11 222	0	33 529	0	15 881	60 632	
3.1	2 339	0	0	0	3 204	5 543	
3.2	8 883	0	0	0	11 687	20 570	
3.4	0	0	33 529	0	990	34 519	
4	33 737	0	0	0	0	33 737	
5	1 675	1 309	0	0	0	2 984	
5.1	0	288	0	0	0	288	
5.2	1 675	1 021	0	0	0	2 696	
6	0	788	0	0	0	788	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104 602</b>	<b>13 405</b>	<b>33 529</b>	<b>151 536</b>	<b>269 894</b>	<b>421 430</b>	

**REGIONAL ESTIMATES BY PROGRAMME - EUROPE**

(US\$ 000, All Funds)

Programme	Regular Programme			Extra-Budgetary	Total
	Headquarters	Regional Offices	Country Offices		
1	501	0	0	6	507
1.1	225	0	0	0	225
1.2	24	0	0	6	30
1.4	252	0	0	0	252
2	10 182	6 453	0	5 391	22 026
2.1	8 456	5 367	0	3 668	17 491
2.1.1	168	448	0	72	688
2.1.2	1 466	705	0	57	2 228
2.1.3	419	269	0	404	1 092
2.1.4	1 501	234	0	509	2 244
2.1.5	1 881	691	0	1 473	4 045
2.1.6	650	286	0	15	951
2.1.7	1 129	350	0	5	1 484
2.1.8	963	1 354	0	1 132	3 449
2.1.9	279	1 030	0	1	1 310
2.2	1 551	0	0	139	1 690
2.3	175	1 086	0	1 584	2 845
3	2 018	0	737	3 345	6 100
3.1	41	0	0	89	130
3.2	1 977	0	0	3 234	5 211
3.4	0	0	737	22	759
4	3 405	0	0	0	3 405
5	3 801	80	0	0	3 881
5.1	0	47	0	0	47
5.2	3 801	33	0	0	3 834
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19 907</b>	<b>6 533</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>8 742</b>	<b>35 919</b>

**REGIONAL ESTIMATES BY PROGRAMME - NEAR EAST**

(US\$ 000, All Funds)

Programme	Regular Programme				Extra-Budgetary	Total
	Headquarters	Regional Offices	Country Offices	Total		
1	452	0	0	0	130	582
1.1	225	0	0	0	0	225
1.2	101	0	0	0	111	212
1.3	0	0	0	0	19	19
1.4	126	0	0	0	0	126
2	20 813	9 620	0	0	75 102	105 535
2.1	18 333	8 504	0	0	52 763	79 600
2.1.1	2 441	1 177	0	0	13 335	16 953
2.1.2	3 218	845	0	0	15 865	19 928
2.1.3	1 887	793	0	0	12 825	15 505
2.1.4	2 238	428	0	0	1 705	4 371
2.1.5	2 891	1 539	0	0	6 914	11 344
2.1.6	1 794	438	0	0	295	2 527
2.1.7	1 266	191	0	0	124	1 581
2.1.8	2 333	1 641	0	0	1 441	5 415
2.1.9	265	1 452	0	0	259	1 976
2.2	1 985	536	0	0	9 685	12 206
2.3	495	580	0	0	12 654	13 729
3	2 917	0	10 218	0	4 562	17 697
3.1	336	0	0	0	534	870
3.2	2 581	0	0	0	3 698	6 279
3.4	0	0	10 218	0	330	10 548
4	11 839	0	0	0	0	11 839
5	340	1 681	0	0	0	2 021
5.1	0	527	0	0	0	527
5.2	340	1 154	0	0	0	1 494
6	0	559	0	0	0	559
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36 361</b>	<b>11 860</b>	<b>10 218</b>	<b>58 439</b>	<b>79 794</b>	<b>138 233</b>



**ANNEX II - SUMMARY BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT AND BUDGET COMPONENT**

(US\$ 000)

Unit	Salaries & Common Staff Costs	Other Human Resources	Official Travel	Meetings	General Operating Expenses	Publications and Documents	Computer Services	Other	TOTAL
AGD	1 722	618	103	69	18	99	0	0	2 629
Programme Change	74	(194)	0	0	19	0	0	0	(101)
Cost Increase	200	45	6	7	1	13	0	0	272
1994-95 Budget	1 996	469	109	76	38	112	0	0	2 800
AGA	10 580	2 720	1 323	208	197	1 630	0	0	16 658
Programme Change	330	244	(301)	(93)	68	(221)	0	0	27
Cost Increase	1 220	297	59	3	9	188	0	0	1 776
1994-95 Budget	12 130	3 261	1 081	118	274	1 597	0	0	18 461
AGE	1 576	1 713	83	324	3	182	0	0	3 881
Programme Change	0	23	0	(71)	2	0	0	0	(46)
Cost Increase	170	168	7	28	0	25	0	0	398
1994-95 Budget	1 746	1 904	90	281	5	207	0	0	4 233
AGL	11 366	3 082	1 211	102	184	919	0	0	16 864
Programme Change	28	(351)	(174)	11	50	(128)	0	0	(564)
Cost Increase	1 336	266	64	3	11	108	0	0	1 788
1994-95 Budget	12 730	2 997	1 101	116	245	899	0	0	18 088
AGO	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	250	290
Programme Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost Increase	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	10	15
1994-95 Budget	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	260	305
AGP	15 655	3 311	1 848	325	733	1 670	0	0	23 542
Programme Change	217	(146)	191	197	(103)	(205)	0	0	151
Cost Increase	1 903	313	127	54	19	196	0	0	2 612
1994-95 Budget	17 775	3 478	2 166	576	649	1 661	0	0	26 305

**ANNEX II - SUMMARY BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT AND BUDGET COMPONENT**

(US\$ 000)

Unit	Salaries & Common Staff Costs	Other Human Resources	Official Travel	Meetings	General Operating Expenses	Publications and Documents	Computer Services	Other	TOTAL
ESN	10 797	4 113	1 049	665	158	2 822	0	166	19 770
Programme Change	696	(417)	233	(410)	168	71	0	0	341
Cost Increase	1 262	366	78	26	13	384	0	18	2 147
1994-95 Budget	12 755	4 062	1 360	281	339	3 277	0	184	22 258
ESP	11 825	2 450	680	0	235	918	0	0	16 108
Programme Change	1 013	(537)	(7)	0	(4)	23	0	0	488
Cost Increase	1 500	187	42	0	9	125	0	0	1 863
1994-95 Budget	14 338	2 100	715	0	240	1 066	0	0	18 459
ESS	14 574	3 427	568	25	1 071	1 723	0	100	21 488
Programme Change	(1)	(586)	89	15	(357)	(96)	0	(100)	(1 036)
Cost Increase	1 790	334	41	2	25	216	0	0	2 408
1994-95 Budget	16 363	3 175	698	42	739	1 843	0	0	22 860
ES	72 960	18 289	4 448	1 740	2 352	10 835	0	399	111 023
Programme Change	1 964	(2 968)	285	(583)	(56)	(832)	0	(113)	(2 303)
Cost Increase	8 735	1 615	289	115	89	1 326	0	41	12 210
1994-95 Budget	83 659	16 936	5 022	1 272	2 385	11 329	0	327	120 930
FI	27 063	4 407	2 687	890	142	4 597	0	0	39 786
Programme Change	277	(462)	20	(34)	137	(130)	0	10	(182)
Cost Increase	3 244	397	163	85	4	595	0	0	4 488
1994-95 Budget	30 584	4 342	2 870	941	283	5 062	0	10	44 092
FO	18 110	3 152	1 099	654	334	2 874	0	0	26 223
Programme Change	286	(37)	229	(163)	120	(220)	0	0	215
Cost Increase	2 219	299	81	20	13	354	0	0	2 986
1994-95 Budget	20 615	3 414	1 409	511	467	3 008	0	0	29 424

**ANNEX II - SUMMARY BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT AND BUDGET COMPONENT**

(US\$ 000)

Unit	Salaries & Common Staff Costs		Other Human Resources	Official Travel	Meetings	General Operating Expenses		Publications and Documents	Computer Services	Other	TOTAL
JAFR	1 938	67	88	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	2 156
Programme Change	(215)	(20)	(33)	0	(8)	0	0	0	0	0	(276)
Cost Increase	186	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	195
1994-95 Budget	1 909	52	58	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	2 075
RAPA	8 040	1 221	1 111	259	973	0	0	0	0	0	11 604
Programme Change	(22)	(165)	50	(29)	(135)	0	0	0	0	0	(301)
Cost Increase	1 188	103	72	7	31	0	0	0	0	0	1 401
1994-95 Budget	9 206	1 159	1 233	237	869	0	0	0	0	0	12 704
REUR	1 843	216	448	152	90	200	0	0	0	0	2 949
Programme Change	775	6	120	(55)	0	(58)	0	0	0	0	788
Cost Increase	287	25	33	9	3	19	0	0	0	0	376
1994-95 Budget	2 905	247	601	106	93	161	0	0	0	0	4 113
JEUR	2 067	27	39	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	2 141
Programme Change	(1)	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	26
Cost Increase	250	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	253
1994-95 Budget	2 316	29	40	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	2 420
RLAC	8 438	1 607	491	28	1 004	0	0	0	0	0	11 568
Programme Change	75	(128)	(19)	0	(68)	0	0	0	0	0	(140)
Cost Increase	1 363	144	27	1	35	0	0	0	0	0	1 570
1994-95 Budget	9 876	1 623	499	29	971	0	0	0	0	0	12 998
JLAC	959	244	68	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1 279
Programme Change	(215)	(13)	(6)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	(232)
Cost Increase	79	24	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107
1994-95 Budget	823	255	66	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	1 154

**ANNEX II - SUMMARY BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT AND BUDGET COMPONENT**

(US\$ 000)

Unit	Salaries & Common Staff Costs	Other Human Resources	Official Travel	Meetings	General Operating Expenses	Publications and Documents	Computer Services	Other	TOTAL
GID	2 316	36	20	0	45	6	0	0	2 423
Programme Change	298	0	0	0	(18)	0	0	0	280
Cost Increase	295	5	1	0	2	1	0	0	304
1994-95 Budget	2 909	41	21	0	29	7	0	0	3 007
GIC	5 208	4 551	1 218	0	425	8 509	0	0	19 911
Programme Change	448	(448)	0	0	9	(101)	0	0	(92)
Cost Increase	776	596	73	0	19	1 117	0	0	2 581
1994-95 Budget	6 432	4 699	1 291	0	453	9 525	0	0	22 400
GII	9 322	2 065	470	0	869	1 849	0	0	14 575
Programme Change	1 113	(732)	(88)	20	(31)	668	0	0	950
Cost Increase	1 311	146	23	1	29	335	0	0	1 845
1994-95 Budget	11 746	1 479	405	21	867	2 852	0	0	17 370
GIL	8 233	2 502	290	34	648	1 164	0	0	12 871
Programme Change	686	69	64	0	(25)	(82)	0	0	712
Cost Increase	1 142	254	21	2	24	143	0	0	1 586
1994-95 Budget	10 061	2 825	375	36	647	1 225	0	0	15 169
GIP	2 056	60	40	0	104	2 078	0	0	4 338
Programme Change	(169)	0	0	0	43	106	0	0	(20)
Cost Increase	209	6	3	0	5	291	0	0	514
1994-95 Budget	2 096	66	43	0	152	2 475	0	0	4 832
GI	27 135	9 214	2 038	34	2 091	13 606	0	0	54 118
Programme Change	2 376	(1 111)	(24)	20	(22)	591	0	0	1 830
Cost Increase	3 733	1 007	121	3	79	1 887	0	0	6 830
1994-95 Budget	33 244	9 110	2 135	57	2 148	16 084	0	0	62 778

**ANNEX II - SUMMARY BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT AND BUDGET COMPONENT**

(US\$ 000)

Unit	Salaries & Common Staff Costs	Other Human Resources	Official Travel	Meetings	General Operating Expenses	Publications and Documents	Computer Services	Other	TOTAL
<b>ICP</b>									
1992-93 Budget	0	46 074	3 077	0	28 258	0	0	0	77 409
Programme Change	0	6 583	(788)	0	(6 889)	0	0	0	(1 094)
Cost Increase	0	5 102	139	0	731	0	0	0	5 972
1994-95 Budget	0	57 759	2 428	0	22 100	0	0	0	82 287
<b>CONT</b>									
1992-93 Budget	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	600
Programme Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost Increase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994-95 Budget	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>									
1992-93 Budget	395 204	116 477	31 546	5 223	70 993	41 269	9 730	6 469	676 911
Programme Change	16 464	(2 294)	(2 934)	(728)	(7 499)	(2 050)	(533)	(426)	0
Cost Increase	51 493	11 632	1 742	375	3 695	5 218	1 014	649	75 818
1994-95 Budget	463 161	125 815	30 354	4 870	67 189	44 437	10 211	6 692	752 729

**TABLE B****SCHEDULE OF POST ADJUSTMENT AMOUNTS PER INDEX POINT**

(in effect from 1 March 1993)

(in US Dollars per annum)

Category	Grade Level	First Step		Number of Steps	Maximum Step	
		Dependency Rate <sup>1/</sup>	Single Rate <sup>2/</sup>		Dependency Rate <sup>1/</sup>	Single Rate <sup>2/</sup>
Professional	P-1	249.49	235.65	10	320.92	301.30
	P-2	315.17	296.03	12	406.01	378.62
	P-3	380.14	355.20	15	509.40	472.68
	P-4	452.71	421.03	15	590.31	545.67
	P-5	530.00	496.69	13	656.93	603.29
Director	D-1	598.47	553.04	9	687.56	628.97
	D-2	667.11	611.83	6	732.15	666.36
	ADG	797.16	720.87	1	-	-

<sup>1/</sup> Dependency rates of post adjustment applicable to staff members with a dependent spouse or child.

<sup>2/</sup> Single rates of post adjustment applicable to staff members with no dependent spouse or child.

**NOTE:** The amount payable is determined by the appropriate amount derived from this schedule multiplied by the number of index points (multiplier) of the corresponding post adjustment class (see Table C). For instance, in a class 4 duty station, a P-4 first step with a dependant receives US\$ 452.71 x 22 = US\$ 9 956.62 per annum or US\$ 829.97 per month as post adjustment.

Using the actual data in Table D, the same staff member stationed in Accra would have received US\$ 452.71 x 14 ÷ 12 = US\$ 528.16 for the month of July 1993.

**TABLE D**

**HISTORY OF ACTUAL POST ADJUSTMENT MULTIPLIER INDEX POINTS  
AT SELECTED DUTY STATIONS**

<b>Duty Station</b>	<b>July 1992</b>	<b>Oct. 1992</b>	<b>Jan. 1993</b>	<b>April 1993</b>	<b>July 1993</b>
Rome	63.8	48.2	39.6	26.8	30.0
Accra	28.0	28.0	25.0	13.2	14.0
Bangkok	28.0	28.0	34.0	25.4	25.4
Santiago	22.0	22.0	27.0	17.8	19.0
Geneva	99.2	107.8	79.8	64.2	70.2
New York	45.0	45.0	51.6	41.8	41.8

**Note:** The amount of post adjustment per annum is the product of the schedule of post adjustment (Table B) times the multiplier index points.

## ANNEX IV - ESTABLISHMENT AND GRADING OF POSTS

### REGULAR PROGRAMME

Table IV/A	Established Posts by Grade and Unit as of 1 January 1992
Table IV/B	Proposed Changes for 1994-95 (excluding upgradings)
Table IV/C	Proposed Establishment by Grade and Unit as of 31 December 1993 (excluding upgradings)

### SUPPORT COSTS (UNDP, Trust Funds and WFP)

Table IV/D	Established Posts by Grade and Unit as of 1 January 1991
Table IV/E	Proposed Changes for 1991 - 1993
Table IV/F	Proposed Establishment by Grade and Unit as of 31 December 1993
Table IV/G	Proposed Summary by Fund as of 31 December 1993

### OTHER FUNDS

Table IV/H	Proposed Establishment by Grade and Unit as of 31 December 1993
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### SUMMARY - ALL FUNDS

Table IV/I	Proposed Establishment by Grade and Unit as of 31 December 1993
Table IV/J	Summary by Fund as of 31 December 1993

### DETAILS OF PROPOSED CHANGES

Table IV/K	Regular Programme - Proposed Changes
Table IV/L	Support Costs - Proposed Abolitions

Note: Footnote references refer to Explanatory Notes which are provided at the end of the this Annex.



Table IV/B: REGULAR PROGRAMME - Proposed Changes for 1994-95 (excluding upgradings)

Div.	Director										Professional							General Service							Grand Total
	DG	DDG	ADG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	P-1	Total	G-7	G-6	G-5	G-4	G-3	G-2	G-1	Total						
																				Total					
ODG									1		2	(1)	(1)	1	3	2	1		5	7					
AGD													1		(1)										
AGA								1			1								1	2					
AGE 2/																									
AGL														1		(1)									
AGO																									
AGP							1				1		(1)	1					1	1					
AGR						1					2			1	1				2	4					
AGS						2					2			4	3				7	9					
ESD						(1)			1																
ESC						1		1			3									3					
ESH																									
ESN 3/						1		2			3		(1)			(1)			(2)	(2)					
ESP						3		1		1	5								1	4					
ESS																									
FI						2			1		3	(1)							(2)	1					
FO								1			1		1	(1)	1				1	2					
DDD						1		2			4			2	2		(1)		3	7					
DDC 4/						(6)		(2)		(1)	(9)	1		(2)	(1)	6	1	(1)	4	(5)					
DDF						2		2			3		2	1	1				4	7					
RO						1		2		(1)	3			1		(1)			(1)	2					
JD								(2)			(2)									(2)					
LO																									
GID														1	1				1	1					
GIC														2	1				2	2					
GII						1		4			5		1		1				3	3					
GIL						2		1		1	4		1	1	(2)	(1)			2	7					
GIP								(1)			(1)								(1)	3					
AFD						1		1		(1)	1		1		1				(1)	3					
AFC						1		1		2	4			2	1				2	3					
AFP						1		2		(1)	2		(1)						4	8					
AFP						2		2		1	5			1					(1)	1					
AFS						1		1			3				(1)	2	(2)		1	6					
FAORS 5/																									
TOTAL						3		5		11	45	(2)	8	13	9	12	(2)	(1)	37	82					

Legend: RO = Regional Offices JD = Joint Agricultural Divisions with UN Economic Commission LO = Liaison Offices

Table IV/D: SUPPORT COSTS (UNDP, Trust Funds and WFP) - Established Posts by Grade and Unit as of 1 January 1991

Div.	Director							Professional							General Service							Grand Total
	DG	DDG	ADG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	P-1	Total	G-7	G-6	G-5	G-4	G-3	G-2	G-1	Total			
ODG						3	7	5			15		5	2	10	3	1		21	36		
AGD													1						1	1		
AGA													1	2	2				5	5		
AGE																						
AGL						1	4				5		1	2	2	1			6	11		
AGO	1			8	15	34	14	6			78	2	31	78	42	39	11		203	281		
AGP						1					1			2	3				5	6		
AGR						1					1									1		
AGS						1					2			3	5		1		9	11		
ESD								1			1					1			1	2		
ESC						1		2			3			1	2				3	6		
ESH						1					1			1	1				2	3		
ESN						1	2				3			1	1				2	5		
ESP						1					1				3	1			4	5		
ESS																						
FI	1				4	7	3	1			16		4	11	9	3	1		28	44		
FO	1				5	6	4				16	2	5	13	8	3			31	47		
DDD	2				2						5			2	3				5	10		
DDC																						
DDF	1			6	10	12	4	2			35		4	15	10	5			49	84		
RO					1						1			1					1	2		
JD																						
LO																1			2	2		
GID																1			3	3		
GIC						2					2								1	3		
GII																			3	3		
GIL						1	2	1			4								3	7		
GIP						1	3	7			11								28	39		
AFD						1					1					1			1	2		
AFC						2	4	3			9			2	1	5	6		15	24		
AFP						2	3	6	4		15	1	6	12	15	8	7		49	64		
AFP						3	5	4			12	1	2	7	5	4	4		23	35		
AFS	1			1	1	5	6	1			15		2	8	13	22	16	5	66	81		
FAORs												6	9	7	4	3	9	5	43	43		
TOTAL	7	18		52	98	60	18			253	13	78	171	147	125	69	10	613	866			

Legend: RO = Regional Offices JD = Joint Agricultural Divisions with UN Economic Commission LO = Liaison Offices

Table IV/F: SUPPORT COSTS -- Proposed Establishment by Grade and Unit as of 31 December 1993

Div.	Director			Professional					General Service							Grand Total				
	DG	DDG	ADG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	P-1	Total	G-7	G-6	G-5	G-4		G-3	G-2	G-1	Total
ODG						3	3	5			11								9	20
AGD																				
AGA																				
AGE															2					4
AGL						1	3			4										
AGO				1	5	9	24	10	1	50				1	2	1			5	9
AGP										1			20	62	25	28	9		145	195
AGR										1				1	3				4	5
AGS						1					1									
ESD															1		1		2	3
ESC								2		2			1	1		1			3	3
ESH						1				1				1		2			3	5
ESN						1	2			3					1	1			2	3
ESP															1	1			2	5
ESS															3	1			4	4
FI						4	6	2		13										
FO				1		6	6	3		16									17	30
DDD																			28	44
DDC																				
DDF					6	9	7	3		25										
RO														2	15	10	9	5	41	66
JO																				
LO																				
GID																				
GIC																				
GII																				
GIL																				
GIP																				
AFD																				
AFC																				
AFF						2	3	7	2	14										
AFP						2	2	2		6				6	8	15	5	6	41	55
AFS														2	6	5	3	4	21	27
FAORS						6	6	6	1	13				1	7	10	16	11	3	48
TOTAL				3	11	39	63	40	4	160		4	45	126	96	70	36	3	380	540

Legend: RO = Regional Offices JD = Joint Agricultural Divisions with UN Economic Commission LO = Liaison Offices

Table IV/H: OTHER FUNDS - Proposed Establishment by Grade and Unit as of 31 December 1993 6/

Div.	Director										Professional							General Service							Grand Total
	DG	DDG	ADG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	P-1	Total	G-7	G-6	G-5	G-4	G-3	G-2	G-1	Total						
ODG																									
AGD																									
AGA						1													1	2					
AGE																									
AGL																									
OSRO						1	2	1																	
AGP																1	3	1		6	10				
AGR						1	3														9				
AGS																					5				
ESD						1															2				
ESC																					1				
ESH						1	1		1												2				
ESN 3/						1	1	4													5				
ESP																					9				
ESS																					15				
FI																									
FO																									
DDD																									
DDC 4/						16	34	9	1	1															
DDF								2																	
RO																									
JD																									
LO																									
GID																									
GIC																									
GII																									
GIL																									
GIP						1	2	9	33	9															
AFD								1	1																
AFC								4	10	14	9	37	2												
AFF																									
AFP																									
AFS																									
FAORs																									
TOTAL						1	20	53	53	48	25	9	209	10	33	52	98	107	56	31	387	596			

Legend: RO = Regional Offices JD = Joint Agricultural Divisions with UN Economic Commission LO = Liaison Offices

Table IV/F. SUMMARY - ALL FUNDS - Summary by Fund as of 31 December 1993

Div.	RP			UNDP			Trust Fund			WFP			Other Funds			Total			Grand Total		
	Prof.	Gen. Serv.	Gen. Serv.	Prof.	Gen. Serv.	Gen. Serv.	Prof.	Gen. Serv.	Gen. Serv.	Prof.	Gen. Serv.	Gen. Serv.	Prof.	Gen. Serv.	Gen. Serv.	Prof.	Gen. Serv.	Gen. Serv.			
ODG	63	53	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	62	136	
AGD	3	6																	3	6	9
AGA	35	22			2									1					36	27	63
AGE	7																		7		7
AGL	37	24	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	29	70	
AGO/OSRO			31	101	19	44								4	6	4	54	151	205		
AGP	52	33			4		1							4	5	26	29	55	29	55	55
AGR	22	24												4	5	36	26	62	36	26	62
AGS	35	24												1	1	9	12	21	9	12	21
BSD	8	8												1	1	58	56	114	58	56	114
ESC	56	53			1									1	2	47	38	85	47	38	85
ESH	43	34												3	2	39	35	74	39	35	74
ESN	30	24												6	9	42	37	79	42	37	79
ESP	42	33												4		33	57	90	33	57	90
ESS	33	57														89	97	186	89	97	186
FI	76	80	8	13	5	4	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	70	77	147	70	77	147	
FO	54	49	10	20	4	7									6	7	13	6	7	13	13
DDD	6	7																			
DDC	38	35													61	48	99	61	48	99	182
DDF	22	16	15	23	6	13	4	5	2	2	2	1	1	2	49	58	107	49	58	107	
RO	107	184													39	107	223	39	107	223	330
JD	21	3													21	21	3	21	21	3	24
LO	8	21													8	8	21	8	21	29	29
GID	4	12													4	4	12	4	12	16	16
GIC	10	28												8	2	18	30	48	18	30	48
GII	32	36												1	33	37	70	33	37	70	70
GIL	23	38													1	23	39	23	39	62	62
GIP	6	5													77	83	201	77	83	201	284
AFD	3	3													2	5	13	2	5	13	18
AFC	7	5													37	44	70	37	44	70	70
AFF	20	36	5	18	5	17	4	6	4	4	4	6	6	4	34	77	111	34	77	111	111
AFP	42	64	3	8	2	7	1	6	1	1	1	6	6	4	48	89	137	48	89	137	137
AFS	15	229	8	14	3	16	2	18	2	2	2	18	18	2	30	318	348	30	318	348	348
FAORs	155	687													155	687	842	155	687	842	842
TOTAL	1,115	1,933	85	204	52	130	23	46	209	387	1,484	2,700	4,184								

Legend: RO = Regional Offices JD = Joint Agricultural Divisions with UN Economic Commission LO = Liaison Offices

**Table IV/K: REGULAR PROGRAMME - Proposed Changes**  
 (\* denotes posts transferred from Support Cost funding)

Unit	New Posts		Abolished Posts	
ODG	G-5	Records Clerk *	G-6	Secretary
	G-4	Clerk *		
	G-4	Clerk *		
	G-4	Clerk-receptionist *		
	G-3	Bilingual Typist *		
	G-2	Registry Clerk *		
AUD	P-2	Internal Auditor	G-7	Audit Assistant
	G-4	Audit Clerk *		
OER	P-4	Liaison Officer (NGOs) *		
	G-3	Stenographer *		
PBE			G-4	Registry Clerk
AGD	G-6	Programme Assistant *	G-4	Clerk-stenographer (Transfer to AGR)
AGA	P-3	Animal Production Officer		
	G-6	Programme Assistant *		
AGL	G-5	Publications Clerk *	G-3	Stenographer
AGP	P-4	Agricultural Officer (Plant Genetic Resources)	G-6	Technical Assistant (Graphic Illustration)
	G-5	Administrative Clerk		
AGR	P-5	Geographic Information System Manager		
	P-4	Remote Sensing Officer (Monitoring)		
	G-4	Clerk-stenographer (Transfer from AGD)		
	G-3	Computer Operator		
AGS	P-5	Senior Economist (Transfer from DDC)		
	P-5	Senior Economist (Transfer from DDC)		
	G-5	Programme Clerk *		
	G-5	Secretary *		
	G-5	Secretary *		
	G-5	Secretary (Transfer from DDC)		
	G-4	Bilingual Stenographer *		
	G-4	Bilingual Stenographer *		
	G-4	Clerk-stenographer *		

Unit	New Posts		Abolished Posts	
DDD	D-2	Special Adviser *	G-2	Registry Clerk
	D-1	Assistant to ADG *		
	D-1	Chief, TCDC/ECDC Unit *		
	P-5	Senior Liaison Officer *		
	G-5	Clerk *		
	G-5	Secretary *		
	G-4	Bilingual Stenographer *		
	G-4	Clerk-stenographer *		
DDC	P-2	Project Analyst	P-5	Agricultural Officer (Transfer to AGS)
	G-7	Investment Information Assistant	P-5	Senior Economist (Transfer to AGS)
	G-4	Bilingual Stenographer	P-5	Senior Economist (Transfer to ESP)
	G-3	Accounting Clerk	P-5	Fishery Officer (Transfer to FI)
	G-3	Bilingual Typist	P-5	Irrigation & Drainage Engineer
	G-3	Bilingual Typist	P-5	Senior Project Analyst (Transfer to ESP)
	G-3	Bilingual Typist	P-4	Agricultural Economist (Transfer to ESP)
	G-3	Bilingual Typist	P-4	Forestry Officer (Transfer to FO)
	G-3	Clerk	P-2	Project Analyst
	G-3	Clerk-typist	P-2	Project Analyst
	G-3	Records and Documentation Clerk	G-5	Secretary (Transfer to AGS)
	G-2	Clerk	G-5	Secretary (Transfer to ESP)
			G-4	Clerk-stenographer (Transfer to FO)
			G-4	Records And Documentation Clerk
		G-3	Accounting Clerk	
		G-3	Bilingual Typist (Transfer to ESP)	
		G-1	Machine Operator	
DDF	D-2	Director *		
	P-4	Programme Officer *		
	P-4	Programme Officer *		
	G-6	Administrative Assistant *		
	G-6	Secretary *		
	G-5	Secretary (for FAOR Programme) *		
	G-4	Registry Clerk (Transfer from DDD) *		
JAFR			P-4	Agricultural Economist (Planning)

Unit	New Posts		Abolished Posts	
AFD	D-1	Assistant To ADG *	P-3	Programming Officer
	P-5	Senior Personnel Officer (Staff Relations) (Transfer from AFP)		
	G-6	Secretary		
	G-4	Clerk-stenographer *		
AFC	P-5	Chief Coordination & Control Unit	G-6	Administrative Assistant
	P-3	Systems Analyst		
	P-2	Field Project Analyst		
	P-2	Field Project Analyst		
	G-6	Computer Operator (Transfer from AFC Computer Pool)		
	G-5	Administrative Clerk (Transfer from AFC Computer Pool)		
	G-5	Secretary (Transfer from AFC Computer Pool)		
	G-3	Clerk (Project Planning & Control)		
AFF	P-5	Senior Finance Officer (Policy & Procedures)	P-2	Payroll Officer (Transfer to WPP/S)
	P-3	Systems Accountant	G-7	Accounting Assistant
	P-3	Systems Accountant	G-5	Accounting Clerk
	G-5	Registry Supervisor *		
AFP	P-5	Senior Personnel Officer	P-5	Senior Personnel Officer (Staff Relations) (Transfer to AFD)
	P-5	Senior Personnel Officer (Legal Matters) *		
	P-5	Senior Personnel Officer (Policy Development) *		
	P-4	Personnel Officer (Servicing) *		
	P-4	Personnel Officer (Servicing) *		
	P-3	Personnel Officer (Recruitment)		
	G-5	Staff Development Clerk		



**Table IV/L: SUPPORT COSTS - Proposed Abolitions**  
 (\* denotes posts transferred to Regular Programme funding)

Unit		Abolished Support Cost Posts
ODG	G-6	Secretary
	G-5	Records Clerk *
	G-4	Clerk (2 posts) *
	G-4	Clerk Receptionist *
	G-3	Registry Clerk
	G-3	Bilingual Typist *
	G-2	Registry Clerk *
AUD	G-6	Audit Assistant
	G-4	Audit Clerk *
OER	P-4	Programme Officer (Ngos) *
	P-4	Programme Officer (Ngos)
	G-3	Stenographer *
PBE	P-4	Programme & Budget Officer
	P-4	Evaluation Officer
	G-4	Clerk-stenographer
AGD	G-6	Programme Assistant *
AGA	G-6	Programme Assistant *
AGL	P-4	Agricultural Economist
	P-4	Technical Officer (Soil Water)
	G-5	Publications Clerk *
AGO	D-1	Chief West Africa Service
	D-1	Chief Management
	D-1	Chief Latin America Service
	P-5	Chief Operations
	P-5	Senior Country Project Officer (5 posts)
	P-4	Country Project Officer (7 posts)
	P-4	Personnel Officer (2 posts)
	P-4	Equipment And Contracts
	P-3	Country Project Officer (2 posts)
	P-3	Personnel Officer
	P-3	Budget/Finance Officer
	P-2	Fellowships Officer (3 posts)
	P-2	Finance Officer
	P-2	Personnel Officer
	G-7	Personnel Assistant
	G-6	Operations Assistant (3 posts)
G-6	Personnel Assistant (3 posts)	

Unit		Abolished Support Cost Posts
FI	P-4	Project Operations Officer
	P-3	Technical Editor
	P-2	Technical Editor
	G-6	Operations Assistant
	G-5	Equipment Clerk
	G-5	Personnel Clerk
	G-5	Budget Clerk
	G-5	Operations Clerk
	G-5	Operations Clerk-stenographer
	G-4	Clerk-stenographer
	G-4	Clerk-typist
	G-3	Clerk-typist
	G-3	Bilingual Typist
	G-2	Filing Clerk
FO	P-3	Project Operations Officer
	G-7	Equipment Assistant
	G-6	Programme Assistant *
	G-5	Operations Clerk
	G-4	Equipment Clerk
	G-4	Clerk-stenographer
	G-3	Clerk
DDD	D-2	Special Adviser To ADG *
	D-2	Special Adviser *
	D-1	Chief TCDC/ECDC Unit *
	P-5	Senior Liaison Officer *
	P-5	Senior Programme Officer
	G-5	Secretary *
	G-5	Clerk *
	G-4	Bilingual Stenographer *
	G-4	Clerk-stenographer *
	G-4	Registry Clerk (Transfer to DDF) *
DDF	D-2	Director *
	P-5	Senior Field Programme Officer
	P-4	Field Programme Officer
	P-4	Liaison Officer (2 posts)
	P-4	Programme Officer (2 posts) *
	P-3	Liaison Officer
	P-3	Programme Officer
	P-2	Programme Officer (2 posts)
	G-6	Secretary *

Unit		Abolished Support Cost Posts
AFS	D-2	Director *
	D-1	Assistant Director *
	P-5	Chief Contracts *
	G-6	Reference Assistant
	G-5	Clerk (Typing)
	G-5	Purchasing Clerk
	G-4	Clerk Typist
	G-4	Payments Clerk
	G-4	Computer Clerk
	G-3	Registry Clerk
	G-3	Heating and Air Conditioning Mechanic
	G-3	Lead Mason
	G-3	Cable Clerk
	G-3	Clerk
	G-3	Purchasing Systems Clerk
	G-3	Stenographer
	G-2	Stock Clerk
	G-2	Guard (4 posts)
	G-1	Laundry Worker
	G-1	Cleaner

**IMMEDIATE OFFICE OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL**

**Director-General**

- 1 Deputy Director-General
- 1 D-2 Directeur de Cabinet
- 1 D-1 Assistant Directeur de Cabinet
- 1 P-5 Attaché de Cabinet
- 1 P-4 Personal Assistant to Director-General
- 1 P-3 Attaché de Cabinet
- 1 P-3 Personal Assistant to Deputy Director-General

**OFFICE OF PROGRAMME, BUDGET AND EVALUATION**

**OFFICE OF DIRECTOR**

- 1 D-2 Director
- 1 D-1 Senior Officer (Planning and Programming)

**PROGRAMME AND BUDGET SERVICE**

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 2 P-5 Senior Programme and Budget Officers
- 1 P-4 Programme and Budget Officer (Systems Analyst)
- 3 P-4 Programme and Budget Officers (1 TF/S)
- 1 P-3 Programme and Budget Officer (WFP/S)
- 1 P-3 Programme and Budget Officer (Systems)
- 1 P-3 Programme and Budget Officer (Analyst Programmer) (UNDP/S)
- 1 P-2 Programme and Budget Officer

**EVALUATION SERVICE**

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 4 P-5 Senior Evaluation Officers (1 TF/S)
- 3 P-4 Evaluation Officers (1 TF/S)
- 1 P-3 Evaluation Officer (UNDP/S)

Special Adviser to Director-General/ADG for Environment and Sustainable Development

1 P-4 Executive Officer  
1 P-2 Administrative Officer

**INTERNAL AUDIT, INSPECTION AND MANAGEMENT CONTROL**

- 1 D-2 Director
- 3 P-5 Senior Auditors (1 UNDP/S; 1 TF/S)
- 6 P-4 Internal Auditors (1 WFP/S)
- 3 P-3 Internal Auditors (1 UNDP/S; 1 TF/S)
- 2 P-2 Internal Auditors

**OFFICE FOR EXTERNAL RELATIONS**

- 1 D-2 Director
- 2 P-5 Senior Liaison Officers
- 1 P-5 Senior Liaison Officer (NGOs)
- 3 P-4 Liaison Officers
- 1 P-4 Programme Officer (NGOs)
- 1 P-3 Liaison Officer
- 1 P-3 Liaison Officer (NGOs)

**LEGAL OFFICE**

**OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL**

- 1 D-2 Legal Counsel
- 1 P-5 Senior Legal Officer (Environment and Biodiversity)
- 1 P-4 Legal Officer (Documentation and Research)

**DEVELOPMENT LAW SERVICE**

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 2 P-5 Senior Legal Officers
- 3 P-4 Legal Officers
- 3 P-3 Legal Officers

**GENERAL LEGAL AFFAIRS SERVICE**

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 2 P-4 Legal Officers
- 1 P-3 Legal Officer

**OFFICE OF DIRECTOR**

1 D-2 Director  
1 P-5 Senior Officer (Programme, Policy and Planning)  
1 P-4 Livestock Development Officer

**AGA**

**ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICE**

1 D-1 Chief  
1 P-5 Animal Health Officer (Secretary, European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease) (TF/P)

**Veterinary Services Group**

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Animal Health)  
1 P-5 Senior Officer (Non-Infectious Diseases)  
1 P-4 Animal Health Officer (Disease Intelligence)

**Infectious and Parasitic Diseases Group**

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Parasitology)  
1 P-5 Animal Health Officer (Virology)  
1 P-4 Animal Health Officer (Bacteriology)  
1 P-4 Animal Health Officer (Helminthology)  
1 P-4 Animal Health Officer (Infectious Diseases and Vaccine Control)

**Insect Vector Diseases Group**

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Trypanosomiasis)  
1 P-4 Animal Health Officer (Tsetse-Controlled Area Development)  
1 P-4 Animal Health Officer (Tsetse Control)  
1 P-4 Animal Health Officer (Insect Control Training)

**ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT**

1 P-3 Executive Officer

**ANIMAL PRODUCTION SERVICE**

1 D-1 Chief

**Animal Genetic Resources Group**

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Animal Breeding and Genetic Resources)  
1 P-4 Animal Production Officer (Genetic Resources)  
1 P-4 Animal Production Officer (Reproduction and Breeding)  
1 P-3 Animal Production Officer (Genetic Resources)

**Feed Resources Group**

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Feed Resources)  
1 P-4 Animal Production Officer (Feed Resources)  
1 P-4 Animal Production Officer (Animal Nutrition)

**Livestock Production Systems Group**

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Livestock Production System)  
1 P-4 Animal Production Officer (Buffalo, Cattle and Draught Power)  
1 P-4 Animal Production Officer (Rural Development)  
1 P-4 Animal Production Officer (Small Animals)

**REGIONAL OFFICERS 1 /**

**AFRICA - Accra**

1 P-5 Animal Production and Health Officer  
1 P-4 Animal Health Officer (Trypanosomiasis)

**ASIA AND THE PACIFIC - Bangkok**

1 P-5 Animal Production and Health Officer  
1 P-5 Animal Production Officer (Dairy Development)

**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN - Santiago**

1 P-5 Animal Production and Health Officer  
1 P-4 Animal Production Officer

**NEAR EAST - Cairo**

1 P-5 Animal Production and Health Officer

1 / Technical backtopping is provided for these posts

**MEAT AND DAIRY SERVICE**

1 D-1 Chief

**Dairy Development Group**

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Dairy Development)  
1 P-4 Dairy Officer (Technology)  
1 P-4 Dairy Officer (Institutional Support)

**Meat Development Group**

1 P-5 Senior Officer (Meat Technology)  
1 P-5 Meat Officer (Engineering and Management)

**OFFICE OF DIRECTOR**

1 D-2 Director 1 /  
1 D-1 Assistant Director

1 / Reports to ADG, AG Department and to ADG, ES Department

**OPERATIONS INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS UNIT**

1 D-1 Chief, Programme Monitoring and Analysis Unit  
1 P-4 Programme Analyst (Special Reports)  
1 P-4 Programme Information Officer  
1 P-3 Systems Analyst/Programmer

**OFFICE FOR SPECIAL RELIEF OPERATIONS (OSRO)**

1 P-5 Chief (TF/P)  
1 P-4 Executive Officer (TF/P)  
1 P-4 Operations Officer (TF/P)  
1 P-3 Operations Officer (TF/P)

**REGIONAL OPERATIONS SERVICE (AGO 1)**

1 D-1 Chief

**ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

3 P-5 Senior Country Project Officers  
4 P-4 Country Projects Officers

**NEAR EAST, NORTH AFRICA AND EUROPE**

1 P-5 Senior Country Project Officer  
3 P-4 Country Project Officers

**REGIONAL OPERATIONS SERVICE (AGO 2)**

1 D-1 Chief

**EAST AFRICA**

2 P-5 Senior Country Project Officers  
5 P-4 Country Project Officers

**REGIONAL OPERATIONS SERVICE (AGO 3)**

1 D-1 Chief

**WEST AFRICA**

1 P-5 Senior Country Project Officer  
4 P-4 Country Project Officers  
1 P-3 Country Project Officer

**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

1 P-5 Senior Country Project Officer  
2 P-4 Country Project Officers

**MANAGEMENT SUPPORTS SERVICE**

**Personnel Group**

1 P-5 Senior Personnel Officer 1 /  
1 P-4 Personnel Officer (Servicing)  
2 P-3 Personnel Officers (Servicing)  
1 P-3 Personnel Officer  
1 P-2 Personnel Officer

**Budget and Finance Group**

1 P-5 Senior Budget and Finance Officer 1 /  
1 P-4 Budget and Finance Officer  
1 P-4 Finance Officer  
2 P-3 Budget and Finance Officers

**Fellowships Group**

1 P-5 Senior Fellowships Officer  
1 P-4 Fellowships Officer  
1 P-3 Administrative Officer (Fellowships)  
1 P-3 Fellowships Officer (Study Tours)  
1 P-3 Fellowships Officer

1 / Outposted from AFP and AFF  
(for funding see their tables)

Note: All posts, except those indicated as TF/P, are UNDP and TF Support Costs

**AGR**

**OFFICE OF DIRECTOR**

1 D-2 Director  
1 P-5 Senior Officer (Programme and Planning)  
1 P-5 Senior Energy Coordinator  
1 P-5 Geographic Information System Manager  
1 P-3 Executive Officer

**RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CENTRE**

1 D-1 Chief  
1 P-5 Senior Officer (National Agricultural Research)  
1 P-5 Senior Officer (International Agricultural Research)  
1 P-4 Agricultural Research Officer  
1 P-4 Agricultural Research Officer (Science and Technology)

**SECRETARIAT OF THE TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE CGIAR**

1 D-1 Executive Secretary (TF/P)  
1 P-5 Senior Officer (Agricultural Research) (TF/P)  
1 P-5 Senior Officer (International Agricultural Research) (TF/P)  
1 P-5 Senior Agricultural Research Officer (TF/P)

**ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 2 / COORDINATING CENTRE**

1 D-1 Chief  
1 P-5 Senior Officer (Environment and Sustainable Development)  
1 P-4 Environment Programme Officer  
1 P-4 Environment Officer  
1 P-3 Technical Officer (Environment)

2 / This Unit reports to ADG for Environment and Sustainable Development in the Office of the Director-General

**REMOTE SENSING CENTRE**

1 D-1 Chief  
1 P-5 Senior Officer (Remote Sensing)  
1 P-5 Senior Remote Sensing Officer (Environmental Monitoring)  
1 P-5 Senior Officer (Agrometeorology)  
1 P-4 Remote Sensing Officer (Forestry)  
1 P-4 Remote Sensing Officer (Agriculture) (TF/S)  
1 P-4 Agrometeorology Officer  
1 P-4 Remote Sensing Officer (Monitoring)

**REGIONAL OFFICERS 1 /**

**AFRICA - Accra**

1 P-4 Regional Officer (Science and Technology)

**EUROPE - Rome**

1 P-5 Regional Officer

**NEAR EAST - Cairo**

1 P-5 Regional Officer (Agricultural Industries and Technology)

1 / Technical backstopping is provided for these posts

**ES**

**OFFICE OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL**  
1 ADG Assistant Director-General  
1 D-1 Assistant to ADG  
1 P-5 Senior Officer (Policy and Planning)

**FAO POPULATION PROGRAMME COORDINATION**  
1 D-1 Coordinator FAO Population Programme  
1 P-5 Senior Officer (Population and Rural Development)  
(TF/P)

**GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE STUDIES UNIT**  
1 D-1 Chief  
1 P-5 Senior Economist  
1 P-3 Economist  
1 P-2 Statistician/Analyst Programmer

**POLICY ANALYSIS DIVISION**

**STATISTICS DIVISION**

**COMMODITIES AND TRADE DIVISION**

**HUMAN RESOURCES, INSTITUTIONS  
AND AGRARIAN REFORM DIVISION**

**AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS DIVISION 1/**  
1/ Also reporting to ADG, AG Department

**FOOD POLICY AND  
NUTRITION DIVISION**



**OFFICE OF DIRECTOR**

1 D-2 Director  
 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Planning and Programming)  
 1 P-5 Agrarian Reform and Rural Development Officer  
 1 P-3 Executive Officer  
 1 P-1/P-2 Editor (TF/P)

**ESH****RURAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS AND ORGANIZATION SERVICE**

1 D-1 Chief

**Cooperatives and Other Rural Organizations Group**  
 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Cooperatives and Rural Organizations)  
 1 P-5 Senior Liaison (WFP)/Rural Organizations Officer (WFP/S)  
 1 P-4 Rural Organizations Officer  
 2 P-4 Cooperatives and Rural Organizations Officers  
 1 P-4 Small Farmer and Rural Organizations Officer

**Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Cooperatives (COPAC)**  
 1 P-5 Executive Secretary (TF/P)

**Rural Employment and Manpower Planning Group**  
 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Employment and Manpower Planning)  
 1 P-2 Rural Employment and Manpower Officer

**Rural Development Organization Group**  
 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Rural Development Organization)  
 1 P-5 Rural Institutions Officer

**Rural Development Group**  
 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Rural Development)  
 1 P-4 Rural Development Officer  
 1 P-4 Rural Development Analysis Officer

**AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND EXTENSION SERVICE**

1 D-1 Chief  
 1 P-5 Agricultural Extension, Education and Training Methodology Specialist

**Agricultural Education Group**  
 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Agricultural Education)  
 2 P-4 Agricultural Education Officers

**Agricultural Training and Extension Group**  
 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Agricultural Training and Extension)  
 2 P-5 Agricultural Training and Extension Officers  
 2 P-4 Agricultural Training and Extension Officers

**AGRARIAN REFORM AND LAND SETTLEMENT SERVICE**

1 D-1 Chief  
 1 P-4 Land Registration and Cadastre Officer

**Land Tenure and Settlement Group**  
 2 P-5 Senior Officers (Land Tenure and Settlement)  
 1 P-4 Land Tenure and Settlement Officer  
 1 P-4 Agrarian Analysis Officer  
 1 P-4 Agrarian Reform and Land Settlement Officer

**Production Structure Group**  
 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Production Structure)

**REGIONAL OFFICERS 1/****NEAR EAST - Cairo**

1 P-5 Home Economics and Social Programmes Officer  
 1 P-4 Agricultural Extension Education and Training Officer

**AFRICA - Accra**

1 P-4 Women in Development Officer  
 1 P-4 National and Regional Institutions Officer (Agrarian Reform)  
 1 P-4 Project Analyst (JAFR)  
 1 P-4 Rural Development Officer (JAFR)

**ASIA AND THE PACIFIC - Bangkok**

1 P-5 Rural Development Officer  
 1 P-5 Regional Sociologist and WID Officer

**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN - Santiago**

1 P-5 Agrarian Reform and Rural Development Officer  
 1 P-5 Agricultural Education and Extension Officer  
 1 P-5 Regional Officer (Women in Development)

1/ Technical backstopping is provided for these posts

**WOMEN IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE**

1 D-1 Chief  
 1 P-4 Training and Project Development Officer

**Home Economics Group**  
 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Home Economics)  
 1 P-4 Home Economics Officer

**Integration of Women in Development Group**  
 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Women in Development)  
 1 P-5 Senior Officer (Food Systems)  
 1 P-4 Women in Food Systems Officer  
 1 P-4 Women in Development Project Officer

**Population Programmes Group**  
 1 P-4 Population Officer (Women in Rural Development) (TF/P)

**ESP**

**OFFICE OF DIRECTOR**

1 D-2 Director  
1 P-4 Programme and Executive Officer  
1 P-2 Administrative Officer

**TRAINING SERVICE**

1 D-1 Chief  
1 P-5 Senior Economist (Development Training)  
4 P-4 Economists (Training)  
1 P-3 Economist (Training)

**SITUATION AND POLICY STUDIES SERVICE**

1 D-1 Chief

**Situation and Outlook Group**

1 P-5 Senior Economist  
2 P-4 Economists  
1 P-3 Economist

**Policy Studies Group**

2 P-5 Senior Economists  
1 P-4 Economist  
1 P-3 Economist  
1 P-2 Economist

**POLICY AND PLANNING SERVICE**

1 D-1 Chief  
1 P-5 Senior Economist (Policy Analyst/Environmental  
and Resources Economist)  
1 P-2 Economist

**Africa South of the Sahara Group**

2 P-5 Senior Economists  
3 P-4 Economists  
1 P-4 Economist (Agricultural Planning)

**Asia and Pacific Group**

1 P-5 Senior Economist  
2 P-4 Economists  
1 P-3 Economist

**Latin America Group**

2 P-5 Senior Economists  
2 P-4 Economists  
1 P-2 Economist

**Near East and North Africa Group**

1 P-5 Senior Economist  
3 P-4 Economists

**REGIONAL OFFICERS 1/**

**AFRICA - Accra**

1 P-5 Agricultural Planning Economist  
1 P-5 Senior Agricultural Economist (JAFFR)  
1 P-3 Economist (JAFFR)

**ASIA AND THE PACIFIC - Bangkok**

1 P-5 Agricultural Planning Economist  
1 P-4 Planning Economist

**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN - Santiago**

1 P-5 Agricultural Economist (Training) (JLAC)  
1 P-4 Economist (Integration and Investment)  
1 P-4 Agricultural Economist (JLAC)

**NEAR EAST - Cairo**

1 P-5 Agricultural Planning Economist  
1 P-5 Senior Agricultural Economist (JNEA)  
1 P-4 Agricultural Economist  
1 P-4 Economist (Agricultural Research Planning) (JNEA)

**EUROPE - Geneva**

1 P-5 Senior Economist (JEUR)  
2 P-4 Economists (JEUR)

1/ Technical backstopping is provided for these posts

**OFFICE OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL**

1 ADG Assistant Director-General  
1 D-1 Assistant to ADG

**OPERATIONS SERVICE**

1 D-2 Director (UNDP/S)  
1 P-5 Senior Project Operations Officer (TF/S)  
2 P-5 Senior Project Operations Officers (UNDP/S)  
1 P-5 Senior Officer, Trust Funds (TF/S)  
3 P-4 Project Operations Officers (UNDP/S)  
3 P-4 Project Operations Officers (TF/S)

**FISHERY INFORMATION DATA AND STATISTICS SERVICE**

1 D-1 Chief  
1 P-5 Senior Fishery Statistician  
1 P-5 Senior Fishery Data Officer  
1 P-4 Fishery Information Officer  
1 P-4 Fishery Statistician (Aquaculture)  
1 P-4 Fishery Statistician  
1 P-3 Fishery Statistician  
1 P-3 Fishery Information Officer  
1 P-3 Fishery Data Officer  
1 P-2 Fishery Information Officer  
1 P-1/P-2 Analyst/Programmer  
1 P-1/P-2 Librarian 1/

1/ Outposted from GIL (for funding see their table)

**MANAGEMENT SUPPORT UNIT**

1 P-5 Chief  
1 P-4 Finance Officer 1/  
1 P-4 Personnel Officer 1/  
1 P-3 Personnel Officer (UNDP/S)  
1 P-3 Budget/Finance Officer (UNDP/S)

1/ Outposted from AFF and AFP (for funding see their tables)

**FISHERY POLICY AND PLANNING DIVISION**

**OFFICE OF DIRECTOR**

1 D-2 Director  
1 P-5 Senior Fishery Planning Officer

**DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SERVICE**

1 D-1 Chief  
4 P-5 Senior Fishery Planning Officers  
1 P-5 Fishery Officer  
2 P-4 Fishery Planning Officers  
1 P-3 Fishery Planning Analyst

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND LIAISON SERVICE**

1 P-5 Chief  
2 P-5 Senior Fishery Liaison Officers  
1 P-5 Senior Liaison Officer (International Institutions)  
1 P-5 Senior Adviser (Integrated Coastal Area Management)  
1 P-4 Fishery Liaison Officer  
1 P-3 Fishery Liaison Officer  
1 P-1/P-2 Meetings Officer

**REGIONAL OFFICERS 1/**

**AFRICA - Accra**

1 P-5 Fishery Officer  
1 P-4 Fishery Officer

**ASIA AND THE PACIFIC - Bangkok**

1 P-5 Fishery Officer  
1 P-5 Aquaculture Officer

**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN - Santiago**

1 P-5 Fishery Officer  
1 P-4 Fishery Officer

**NEAR EAST - Cairo**

1 P-5 Fishery Officer

1/ Technical backstopping is provided for these posts

**OFFICE OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL**

1 ADG Assistant Director-General  
1 D-1 Assistant to ADG  
1 P-4 Technical Editor/Writer  
1 P-3 Programming Officer

**OPERATIONS SERVICE**

1 D-2 Director (UNDP/S)  
1 P-5 Senior Project Operations Officer (TF/S)  
5 P-5 Senior Operations Officers (3 UNDP/S; 2 TF/S)  
6 P-4 Project Operations Officers  
(4 UNDP/S; 2 WFP/S)  
3 P-3 Project Operations Officers (2 UNDP/S; 1 TF/S)

**MANAGEMENT SUPPORT UNIT**

1 P-5 Chief  
1 P-4 Personnel Officer 1 / (TF/S)  
1 P-4 Finance Officer 2 / (TF/S)  
1 P-3 Personnel Officer  
1 P-3 Budget and Finance Officer (TF/S)  
1 P-2 Administrative Officer  
1 P-2 Meetings Officer

1 / Outposted from AFP

2 / Outposted from AFF

**FORESTRY POLICY AND PLANNING DIVISION**

1 D-2 Director  
1 P-5 Senior Forestry Officer (Programming)  
1 P-4 Forestry Officer

**FORESTRY PLANNING AND STATISTICS BRANCH**

1 P-5 Chief  
1 P-4 Forestry Planning Officer (Latin America and Caribbean)  
1 P-4 Forestry Planning Officer (Asia-Pacific)  
1 P-4 Forestry Planning Officer (Africa)  
1 P-4 Forestry Officer (Economic Analysis)  
1 P-3 Forestry Officer (Statistics)

**FORESTRY POLICY AND INSTITUTIONS BRANCH**

1 P-5 Chief  
1 P-5 Senior Forestry Officer (Community Forestry)  
1 P-4 Forestry Officer (Institutions)  
1 P-4 Forestry Officer (Fuelwood Programmes)  
1 P-4 Forestry Officer (Institutional Development)

**REGIONAL OFFICERS 1 /**

**AFRICA - Accra**

1 P-5 Forestry Officer

**ASIA AND THE PACIFIC - Bangkok**

1 P-4 Forestry Officer

1 P-4 Forestry Resources Officer

**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN - Santiago**

1 P-5 Forestry Officer

1 P-5 Forestry Officer

**NEAR EAST - Cairo**

1 P-5 Forestry Officer

**EUROPE - Geneva (JEUR)**

1 P-5 Senior Forestry Officer

1 P-3 Forestry Officer

1 / Technical backstopping is provided for these posts

## FIELD PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

### OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

1 D-2 Director

### ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

1 P-4 Executive Officer (UNDP/S)  
1 P-3 Administrative Officer

### WFP LIAISON UNIT

1 D-1 Senior Liaison Officer (WFP/S)  
1 P-5 Senior Project Analyst (WFP/S)  
2 P-4 Project Analysts (WFP/S)

### DECENTRALIZATION SUPPORT UNIT

1 D-1 Senior Adviser  
1 P-5 Senior Programme Officer (Decentralization)  
1 P-4 Programme Officer (Decentralization)

### POLICIES, PROCEDURES AND PROGRAMME STATISTICS UNIT

1 D-1 Chief  
1 P-4 Programme Officer  
1 P-3 Programme Officer

### TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME UNIT

1 D-1 Coordinator  
1 P-5 Senior Programme Officer  
2 P-4 Programme Officers  
1 P-3 Programme Officer

### RESOURCE MOBILIZATION SERVICE

1 D-1 Coordinator (TF/S)  
1 P-5 Senior Liaison Officer  
2 P-5 Senior Liaison Officers (TF/S)  
1 P-4 Liaison Officer (TF/S)  
2 P-4 Programme Analysts (TF/P)  
2 P-3 Liaison Officers (1 TF/S)

### REGIONAL BUREAUX

#### Regional Bureau for Near East and North Africa

1 D-1 Chief (UNDP/S)  
1 P-5 Senior Field Programme Officer (UNDP/S)  
1 P-4 Field Programme Officer (UNDP/S)

#### Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific

1 D-1 Chief (UNDP/S)  
1 P-5 Senior Field Programme Officer (UNDP/S)  
2 P-4 Field Programme Officers (UNDP/S)  
1 P-3 Field Programme Officer

#### Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean

1 D-1 Chief (UNDP/S)  
2 P-5 Senior Field Programme Officers (UNDP/S)  
1 P-3 Field Programme Officer (TF/S)

#### Regional Bureau for Africa

1 D-1 Chief (UNDP/S)  
3 P-5 Senior Field Programme Officers  
2 P-5 Senior Field Programme Officers (UNDP/S)  
2 P-4 Field Programme Officers  
1 P-4 Field Programme Officer (Editing/Report Writers)  
1 P-3 Field Programme Officer (UNDP/S)

## OFFICE OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL

1 ADG Assistant Director-General  
1 D-2 Special Adviser on Special Development Subjects  
1 D-1 Assistant to Assistant Director-General  
1 D-1 Senior Field Office Inspector  
1 P-5 Senior Liaison Officer

### TCDC/ECDC UNIT

1 D-1 Chief

## FAO REPRESENTATIVES

**RAPA - Bangkok**

1 ADG Regional Representative  
1 D-2 Deputy Regional Representative  
1 P-4 Programming and Planning Officer  
1 P-4 Administrative Officer  
1 P-2 Translator  
1 P-5 Animal Production Officer (Dairy Development)  
1 P-5 Animal Production and Health Officer  
1 P-4 Water Development and Management Officer  
1 P-5 Soil Management and Fertilizer Use Officer  
1 P-4 Plant Protection Officer  
1 P-5 Plant Production and Protection Officer  
1 P-5 Agricultural Engineering and Agro-Industry Officer  
1 P-5 Farm Management Economist  
1 P-5 Economist (Food Security and Food Marketing)  
1 P-5 Rural Development Officer  
1 P-4 Plant Production Officer (Industrial Crops)  
1 P-5 Regional Sociologist and Women in Dev. Officer  
1 P-5 Food Policy and Nutrition Officer  
1 P-5 Agricultural Planning Economist  
1 P-4 Planning Economist  
1 P-5 Statistician  
1 P-5 Fishery Officer  
1 P-5 Regional Aquaculture Officer  
1 P-4 Forestry Officer  
1 P-4 Forest Resources Officer  
1 P-4 Information Officer

**RAFR - Accra**

1 ADG Regional Representative  
1 D-1 Deputy Regional Representative  
1 P-4 Programme Officer  
1 P-4 Administrative Officer  
1 P-4 Regional Officer (Science and Technology)  
1 P-5 Animal Production and Health Officer  
1 P-4 Animal Health Officer (Trypanosomiasis)  
1 P-5 Soil Resources Officer  
1 P-4 Land and Water Development Officer  
1 P-5 Plant Production and Protection Officer  
1 P-5 Senior Crop Protection Officer  
1 P-4 Desert Locust and Migratory Pests Officer  
(DS: Algiers)  
1 P-4 Agro-Industries Officer  
1 P-4 Marketing and Credit Officer  
1 P-4 Regional Officer (Non-Governmental Organization)  
1 P-4 Regional Officer (Women in Development)  
1 P-4 National and Regional Institutions Officer  
(Agrarian Reform)  
1 P-5 Food and Nutrition Officer  
1 P-5 Agricultural Planning Economist  
1 P-4 Statistician  
1 P-5 Fishery Officer  
1 P-4 Fishery Officer  
1 P-5 Forestry Officer  
1 P-4 Cooperation and Liaison Officer  
1 P-4 Information Officer

**REUR - Rome**

1 D-2 Regional Representative  
1 D-1 Assistant to Regional Representative  
2 P-5 Regional Officers  
1 P-5 Senior Programme Officer  
1 P-4 Regional Officer (Agricultural Policy)  
1 P-4 Programme Officer  
1 P-3 Regional Officer (Environment and Sustainable Development)

**JAFR - Addis Ababa**

1 D-1 Director  
1 P-5 Senior Agricultural Economist  
1 P-5 Senior Economist (Marketing)  
1 P-4 Project Analyst  
1 P-4 Rural Development Officer  
1 P-4 Statistician  
1 P-3 Economist  
1 P-2 Administrative Officer

**JEUR - Geneva**

1 D-1 Director  
1 P-5 Senior Economist  
2 P-4 Economists  
1 P-5 Senior Forestry Officer  
1 P-3 Forestry Officer  
1 P-4 Food Standards Officer

**OFFICE OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL**

1 ADG Assistant Director-General  
1 D-1 Assistant to Assistant Director-General

**MANAGEMENT SUPPORT UNIT**

1 P-5 Chief  
1 P-4 Personnel Officer 1/  
1 P-3 Administrative Officer

1/ Outposted from AFP

**CONFERENCE, COUNCIL AND  
PROTOCOL AFFAIRS DIVISION**

**OFFICE OF DIRECTOR**

1 D-2 Director

**Conference Operations Branch**

1 P-5 Chief  
1 P-4 Chief, Correspondence and Records Unit  
1 P-3 Chief, Conference Programming and  
Facilities Unit  
1 P-3 Records Officer  
1 P-3 Programming Officer  
1 P-2 Correspondence Officer

**Liaison and Protocol Branch**

1 P-5 Chief  
1 P-4 Liaison Officer

**Interpretation Branch**

1 P-5 Chief  
7 P-4 Interpreter/Translators 1/  
1 P-3 Interpreter/Translator 1/

1/ Charged to Interpretation Services Pool

**REGIONAL OFFICERS 1/**

**AFRICA - Accra**

1 P-4 Information Officer

**ASIA AND THE PACIFIC - Bangkok**

1 P-4 Information Officer  
1 P-2 Translator

**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN - Santiago**

1 P-5 Information Officer

**NEAR EAST - Cairo**

1 D-1 Information and Communication Adviser  
1 P-3 Translator/Reviser

1/ Technical backtapping is provided  
for these posts

**INFORMATION DIVISION**

**OFFICE OF DIRECTOR**

1 D-2 Director  
1 P-4 Secretary Advisory Committee (WFD)

**Press Branch**

1 P-4 Chief  
1 P-4 Information Officer (English Desk)  
1 P-4 Information Officer (French Desk)  
1 P-3 Information Officer (German/English Desk)  
1 P-3 Information Officer (Spanish Desk)  
1 P-3 Information Officer (Italian Desk)

**Radio and TV Branch**

1 P-5 Chief  
1 P-3 Information Officer (Radio)  
2 P-3 Information Officers (TV)  
1 P-1/P-2 Film Video Production Officer

**Information Materials Production Branch**

1 P-5 Chief  
1 P-4 Information Materials Officer  
(Programming and Production)  
1 P-3 Visual Media Officer (Computer Graphics)  
2 P-3 Information Materials Officers (Research  
and Writing)  
1 P-2 Visual Media Officer (Audio Visual)  
1 P-2 Visual Media Officer (Artist Designer)  
1 P-1 Visual Media Officer (Exhibits)

**Magazine Branch**

1 P-5 Chief Editor  
1 P-4 Associate Editor  
1 P-3 Layout Editor  
3 P-3 Editors

**Development Support Communication Branch**

1 P-5 Chief  
1 P-4 Population Communications Specialist (TF/P)  
1 P-4 Communication Officer  
(Audio Visual Production and Training)  
2 P-3 Communication Officers  
(Development Support)  
1 P-2 Communication Officer (Audio Visual and Video  
Techniques)

## PERSONNEL DIVISION

### OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

- 1 D-2 Director
- 1 P-5 Senior Personnel Officer
- 1 P-3 Personnel Officer (Administration)

### HUMAN RESOURCES PLANNING SERVICE

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 1 P-4 Personnel Officer

### CENTRAL RECRUITMENT

- 1 P-4 Recruitment Officer
- 1 P-3 Recruitment Officer
- 1 P-3 Personnel Officer (TF/S)

### ESTABLISHMENTS GROUP

- 1 P-5 Senior Personnel Officer
- 2 P-4 Personnel Officers
- 3 P-3 Personnel Officers
- 2 P-1/P-2 Personnel Officers

### STAFF DEVELOPMENT GROUP

- 1 P-5 Senior Officer
- 2 P-4 Staff Development Officers
- 1 P-4 Staff Development Officer (Languages)
- 2 P-3 Staff Development Officers

### SOCIAL SECURITY GROUP

- 1 P-5 Senior Personnel Officer
- 1 P-4 Personnel Officer
- 1 P-3 Social Security Officer (WFP/S)
- 1 P-3 Personnel Officer
- 1 P-1/P-2 Social Security Officer

### PERSONNEL POLICY AND ENTITLEMENTS SERVICE

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 1 P-5 Senior Personnel Officer (Legal Matters)
- 1 P-2 Personnel Officer (Legal Matters)

### OUTPOSTED OPERATIONS

- 1 P-5 Senior Personnel Officer (UNDP/S)
- 4 P-4 Personnel Officers (1 UNDP/S; 1 TF/S)

### PERSONNEL POLICIES AND STANDARDS

- 1 P-5 Senior Personnel Officer
- 1 P-3 Personnel Officer
- 1 P-1/P-2 Personnel Officer

### PERSYS OPERATIONS

- 1 P-2 Personnel Officer

### CENTRAL PROFESSIONAL SERVICING

- 1 P-4 Personnel Officer
- 1 P-3 Personnel Officer

### GENERAL SERVICE STAFF SERVICING

- 1 P-4 Personnel Officer
- 2 P-3 Personnel Officers

### MEDICAL SERVICE

- 1 D-1 Chief
- 3 P-5 Medical Officers (1 UNDP/S)

## COMPUTER SERVICES CENTRE

### OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

- 1 D-2 Director
- 1 D-1 Assistant Director
- 1 P-5 Chief, Coordination and Control
- 1 P-5 Corporate Systems Coordinator (CPA)
- 1 P-4 Systems Security Officer
- 1 P-4 Office Automation Officer (CPA)
- 1 P-3 Office Automation Officer (CPA)
- 1 P-3 Network Management Officer (CPA)
- 1 P-3 Microcomputer Specialist (CPA)
- 1 P-3 System Analyst
- 2 P-2 Network Support Officers (CPA)
- 2 P-2 Microcomputer Specialists (CPA)
- 2 P-2 Field Project Analysts
- 1 P-2 Systems Software Specialist (CPA)
- 1 P-2 Computer Communications Specialist (CPA)

### COMPUTER OPERATIONS BRANCH

- 1 P-5 Chief (CPA)
- 1 P-4 Analyst Programmer (CPA)
- 1 P-3 Analyst Programmer (CPA)

### SYSTEMS SOFTWARE SECTION

- 1 P-4 File Management Systems Officer (CPA)
- 1 P-3 Computer Communications Network Specialist (CPA)
- 1 P-3 Computer Systems Programming Performance Specialist (CPA)
- 1 P-2 Computer Systems Programming Specialist (CPA)

### OPERATIONS SECTION

- 1 P-4 Chief (CPA)
- 1 P-2 Analyst Programmer (CPA)

### COMPUTER SYSTEMS BRANCH

- 1 P-5 Chief (CPA)

### DATA BASE ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT GROUP

- 1 P-4 Data Base Administrator (CPA)
- 1 P-3 Systems Development Specialist (CPA)

### TECHNICAL SYSTEMS SUPPORT GROUP

- 1 P-4 System Development Specialist (CPA)
- 1 P-3 Analyst Programmer (CPA)
- 1 P-2 Analyst Programmer (CPA)

### ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS SUPPORT GROUP

- 1 P-5 Applications Systems Manager (CPA)  
(FINSYS/PERSYS)
- 3 P-4 Systems Development Specialists (CPA)  
(FINSYS/PERSYS)
- 4 P-3 Analyst Programmers (CPA)  
(FINSYS/PERSYS)

### ANALYST/PROGRAMMER POOL

- 1 P-4 System Development Specialist (CPA)
- 2 P-3 Analyst Programmers (CPA)



## ANNEX VI - LIST OF PUBLICATIONS, MAIN DOCUMENTS AND MAJOR WORKING PAPERS

1. This Annex sets out information on selected Regular Programme funded publications, main documents and important working papers which are planned for release in the 1994-95 biennium.
2. The cost of each publication in the list is based on estimates of factors such as the anticipated length of the document, its physical presentation, the number of languages in which it is to appear and the number of copies to be printed. The resulting costs cover charges for translation, revision, editing, proofreading, composition, printing, distribution and other operations performed by the Publications Division. The estimates exclude authorship costs.
3. The estimated cost to the Regular Programme of the listed publications is US\$ 20 822 000, excluding cost increases for 1994-95.
4. The entire Regular Programme publications and documents programme for 1994-95 is estimated at US\$ 39 219 000 (excluding cost increases for 1994-95), as shown in Annex II and can be broken down as follows:

	US\$ 000
Publications itemized in this Annex	20 822
Documentation cost for Regular Programme meetings listed in Annex VII	12 143
Circular State Letters (budgeted under Programme 1.1.2)	1 543
Unapportioned publications reserve (Programme 5.1.3.1)	1 525
Miscellaneous working papers and information materials (budgeted as publication expenses across all Programmes)	3 186
<b>1994-95 TOTAL (excluding cost increases)</b>	<b>39 219</b>

**C = Computerized Information Series** - This category covers machine-readable products (currently diskettes, though CD-ROMs are being investigated). Its creation reflects the recent growth of such products in FAO. The Series contains specifically those programmes and applications that include a manual as part of a software package. This is not to be confused with a Priced Publication or Main document that might happen to have a diskette or two supplied as additional material.

**D = Document** - This covers all documents that do not fit into the above categories. Essentially these are non-meeting documents whose substance is either not final, not the official position of the FAO or pertains to matters of a transient nature and which is generally for short-term information, discussion or reference.

**I = Information Material** - Information material is printed matter intended primarily for broad distribution to the public or to the communications media in order to provide information on the Organization, its purpose, its programmes, etc., or to inform the public of new developments related to its operations. The category includes posters, bulletins, booklets, leaflets and folders for the information of the general public and news releases and features. Information material is issued in a variety of presentations depending upon the audience to be reached and the urgency of publication.

9. These categories have been further broken down into sub-categories as follows:

P/1	Periodicals	M/1	Technical papers and main documents (A4 size)
P/2	Yearbooks	M/2	Technical papers and main documents (A5 size)
P/3	Monographs	M/3	Major reports of meetings
P/4	Training materials	M/4	Bibliographies and terminology bulletins
P/5	Grassroots/intermediate level materials	M/5	Directories
		M/6	External newsletters/periodicals
W/1	Preparatory papers	I/1	Information books
W/2	Special preparatory papers	I/2	Leaflets
W/3	In-session papers	I/3	Posters
W/4	Meeting reports	I/4	Press releases
		I/5	Information brochure

Listing of Selected Publications, Main Documents and Major Working Papers

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
Sub	<b>Programme 1.1.1.1 Conference</b>					
-	GICO 0006	Basic Texts (vols. I and II)	P3	ACEFS	1	169 287
-	GICO 0007	Basic Texts (vol. III)	D2	T	1	18 172
-	GICO 0008	Directory of FAO statutory bodies 1994	D2	EFS	1	74 010
<b>Total 1.1.1.1</b>						<b>261 469</b>
Sub	<b>Programme 1.3.0.0 Legal</b>					
-	LEGN 0001	FAL - Food and agricultural legislation	P1	T	2	92 406
-	LEGN 0002	Legislative study: Legislation for integrated pest management	M1	E	1	8 640
-	LEGN 0003	Legislative study: Droit d'usage forestier	M1	EFS	1	70 792
-	LEGN 0004	Legislative study: Caribbean fisheries legislation compendium	M1	E	1	17 887
-	LEGN 0005	Legislative study: Droit foncier	M1	F	1	5 719
<b>Total 1.3.0.0</b>						<b>195 444</b>
Sub	<b>Programme 1.4.1.2 Non-governmental Organizations</b>					
-	OIER 0001	Development education exchange papers ("DEEP")	M6	EFS	6	220 032
<b>Total 1.4.1.2</b>						<b>220 032</b>
Sub	<b>Programme 2.1.1.1 Assessment and Planning</b>					
01	AGLS 3401	Making decisions about land use: a systematic approach to agricultural development	M1	E	1	19 386
01	AGLS 3414	Radioactive fallout in soils, crops and food - Soils Bulletin 61	M1	A	1	19 681
02	AGLS 3402	Classification of agricultural land use	M1	E	1	14 178
03	AGLS 3403	Agro-ecological zones methodology - development and applications	D2	E	1	15 847
07	AGLS 3406	Use of laboratory information and management systems (LIMS) - guidelines	M1	E	1	13 693

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
02	AGLW 4405	Revision of methodologies for crop water requirement determinations	M1	E	1	12 202
02	AGLW 4406	Use of remote sensing techniques in irrigation	D1	E	1	12 335
03	AGLW 4407	Drainage and salinity - irrigation water management training manual No. 9	D2	EFS	1	56 972
03	AGLW 4408	Scheme operation and management - irrigation water management training manual No. 10	D2	EFS	1	56 972
03	AGLW 4411	Small-scale pumped irrigation: energy and cost	M1	A	1	23 383
04	AGLW 4409	Water-borne disease control in irrigation and drainage projects	M1	E	1	14 302
05	AGLW 4410	Drainage of clay soils	M1	E	1	14 925
<b>Total 2.1.1.4</b>						<b>233 284</b>
<b>Sub Programme 2.1.1.5 Soil Management, Conservation and Reclamation</b>						
01	AGLS 3404	Involvement of people in soil conservation - case studies	M1	E	1	15 383
01	AGLS 3405	Soil moisture conservation	M1	E	1	16 027
01	AGLS 3413	Field assessment of soil erosion and runoff	M1	F	1	36 851
02	AGLS 3409	Management of sandy and calcareous soils	M1	E	1	15 427
05	AGLS 3410	Physical constraints of soil on plant growth and crop production	M1	E	1	15 287
05	AGLS 3411	Soil tillage cultivation and equipment selection for small- and medium-scale farmers	D2	E	1	9 526
05	AGLS 3412	Sustainable dryland cropping in relation to soil productivity	M1	E	1	16 181
<b>Total 2.1.1.5</b>						<b>124 682</b>
<b>Sub Programme 2.1.1.6 Sustaining Natural Resources Potentials</b>						
06	AGLD 1008	Economics of land, water and plant nutrient management	D1	EF	1	28 253
<b>Total 2.1.1.6</b>						<b>28 253</b>
<b>Sub Programme 2.1.2.1 Conservation and Management of Plant Genetic Resources</b>						
01	AGPS 0002	Code of conduct on collection and transfer	M2	E	1	5 722
08	AGPS 0001	FAO/IBPGR plant genetic newsletter	M6	T	4	75 812
<b>Total 2.1.2.1</b>						<b>81 534</b>

FE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
	<b>Sub Programme 2.1.2.4 Crop Protection</b>					
01	AGPP 2000	FAO plant quarantine procedures manual - a systems approach	M2	E	1	17 120
01	AGPP 2005	FAO digest plant quarantine regulations - 1994/95	M2	E	1	8 581
01	AGPP 2007	FAO Plant Protection Bulletin - 1994/95	P1	T	8	247 936
02	AGPP 2012	IPM pour legumes in Afrique	M2	F	1	8 263
02	AGPP 2014	IPM for deciduous fruits in South Asia	M2	E	1	9 651
02	AGPP 2015	Biologie comparee des especes de macrotermes de Centrafrique et des pays limitrophes	M2	F	1	14 153
02	AGPP 2016	Preparatory document: code of conduct for import and release of biological control agents	D1	ACEFS	1	34 174
02	AGPP 2023	Guidelines for the economic analysis of IPM projects report of the working group of FAO/UNEP panel of experts on IPM	M1	E	1	6 708
02	AGPP 2024	Impact of pesticides on IPM implementation report of the working group of FAO/UNEP panel of experts on IPM	M1	E	1	6 708
02	AGPP 2025	Annotated bibliography on sunn pest biology and its control	M4	E	1	11 541
03	AGPP 2008	JMPR report 1994 and 1995	M2	EFS	2	48 818
03	AGPP 2009	FAO specifications booklets	M2	E	2	24 184
03	AGPP 2010	Guidelines in support of the code of conduct for the distribution and use of pesticides	D1	EFS	5	98 725
03	AGPP 2011	JMPR evaluations: residues 1994 and 1995	M2	E	2	40 802
04	AGPP 2032	Desert locust research and development register	D1	B	2	13 072
	<b>Total 2.1.2.4</b>					
						<b>590 436</b>
	<b>Sub Programme 2.1.2.5 Agricultural Engineering and Prevention of Food Losses</b>					
02	AGSE 0001	International directory of agricultural engineering institutions	C1	E	1	4 876
02	AGSE 0002	Design and implementation of research and development programmes for agricultural engineering institutions	M1	EF	1	19 255
02	AGSE 0003	Safety in agricultural machinery design and operations	M1	EF	1	11 885
02	AGSE 0004	Hermetic containers for storage of food products at farm level	M1	EFS	1	24 732

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
	<b>Sub Programme 2.1.3.2 Animal Health</b>					
01	AGAH 2001	FAO/OIE/WHO Animal Health Yearbook	P2	T	2	153 752
01	AGAH 2006	Training manual on improving livestock disease surveillance and information systems	M2	AEF	1	39 348
01	AGAH 2034	Manual on primary animal health care	M2	A	1	79 481
02	AGAH 2007	Manual on continuing education for veterinary practitioners	M2	EF	1	41 980
03	AGAH 2008	Manual on collection of livestock health and production data	M2	E	1	7 314
03	AGAH 2009	Training manual on continuing education: reproductive health programme for cattle, pigs, sheep and goats	M2	E	1	13 541
04	AGAH 2010	Veterinary vaccines: volume I	M2	E	1	33 995
04	AGAH 2012	Manual on laboratory diagnosis of infectious abortions in ruminants	M2	E	1	16 836
04	AGAH 2013	Training manual on brucellosis	M2	E	1	12 449
05	AGAH 2020	Proceedings of expert consultation on use of applicable biotechnological methods for diagnosing haemoparasites	M2	ES	1	32 406
05	AGAH 2026	Manual on epidemiology, diagnosis and control of Helminth parasites of pigs	M2	E	1	19 930
05	AGAH 2027	Extension and training material on diagnosis and control of helminth diseases	D1	EFS	1	7 026
06	AGAH 2030	Proceedings of expert panel on technical/ecological aspects of trypanosomiasis control programme	M1	B	1	24 185
<b>Total 2.1.3.2</b>						<b>462 243</b>
	<b>Sub Programme 2.1.3.3 Animal Genetic Resources</b>					
01	AGAP 3001	Manual on camelids genetic improvement	M2	S	1	9 153
01	AGAP 3005	Physiology of reproduction in the buffalo	M1	E	1	11 681
02	AGAP 3002	Manual on the genetic exchange of embryos	M2	E	1	8 092
03	AGAP 3003	Animal genetic resources information	D2	T	4	42 476
03	AGAP 3004	World watch list	M2	EFS	2	87 050
03	AGAP 3006	Centre for domestic animal diversity	I5	E	1	7 098
<b>Total 2.1.3.3</b>						<b>165 559</b>

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
<b>Sub Programme 2.1.4.3 AGRIS, CARIS and Field Documentation Activities</b>						
01	GILS 0001	Divisional newsletter	M6	EFS	8	104 608
01	GILS 0008	AGRIS/CARIS promotional material	I5	EFS	2	31 274
01	GILS 0016	CARIS: Agricultural research in developing countries (Vols I & II)	D2	E	2	75 646
02	GILS 0014	Training and methodology notes	D1	EFS	6	18 198
03	GILS 0012	CARIS/CARIN manual	D1	EFS	1	23 566
03	GILS 0013	AGRIS/AGRIN manual	D1	EFS	1	21 998
03	GILS 0015	AGRIS/CARIS CD-ROM manual	D1	EFS	1	24 647
04	GILS 0003	AGRINDEX	P1	EFS	24	525 960
Total 2.1.4.3						825 897
<b>Sub Programme 2.1.4.4 Remote Sensing, Agrometeorology and Geographic Information Systems</b>						
01	AGRT 4003	Overview of FAO remote sensing activities	I1	E	1	4 906
08	AGRT 4005	La agrometeorología y la seguridad alimentaria	M1	S	1	6 674
Total 2.1.4.4						11 580
<b>Sub Programme 2.1.4.5 Environment, Energy and Sustainable Development</b>						
06	AGRE 5002	FAO energy programmes and activities	I1	EFS	1	8 937
07	AGRE 5003	Sustainable agricultural and rural development (SARD)/LEISA bulletin	D3	EFS	6	33 438
07	AGRE 5004	Information kit on international cooperative programme framework for sustainable agricultural and rural development (ICPF/SARD)	I1	EFS	1	15 374
07	AGRE 5007	Sustainable agricultural and rural development strategy document	M1	F	1	21 984
12	AGRE 5005	Sustainability assessment guidelines	D1	EFS	1	20 285
Total 2.1.4.5						100 018
<b>Sub Programme 2.1.5.1 Agricultural Education, Extension and Training</b>						
02	ESHE 1001	Youthworks	D3	EFS	4	27 628
02	ESHE 1004	A guide to participatory agricultural extension	M2	E	1	7 943
02	ESHE 1005	FAO agricultural extension reference manual - 3rd edition	M1	E	1	17 327

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
	<b>Sub Programme 2.1.5.4 Women in Agriculture and Rural Development</b>					
07	ESHW 4001	ESHW: what it is, what it does and how it works	I5	AEFS	1	25 309
07	ESHW 4003	Rural women and legislation: a comparative study in eastern Africa	M1	E	1	10 939
07	ESHW 4004	Credit schemes: an analysis of programmes in favour of rural women in Asia and the Pacific Region	M1	E	1	9 799
07	ESHW 4006	Women, technology and genetic resource management in Latin America and the Caribbean	M2	ES	1	28 369
07	ESHW 4007	WID policy advice for agricultural sector: a case study for Egypt	D1	AE	1	21 959
07	ESHW 4008	Planning integrated agriculture support services for rural women: the Asian experience	M2	EF	1	29 691
07	ESHW 4011	Women, environment and home economics	D2	EFS	1	53 221
07	ESHW 4012	Study on women's activities in irrigation in Africa	D2	EF	1	18 574
07	ESHW 4013	Issues of women in agriculture: selected study in Africa	D2	EF	1	18 664
07	ESHW 4015	Situation analysis of rural women in selected central and eastern European countries	D2	EF	1	18 070
07	ESHW 4016	Policy advice on WID in Colombia: A national study	D2	S	1	3 309
07	ESHW 4017	Women and extension in Yemen	D2	AE	1	18 198
07	ESHW 4018	Women in agriculture and rural development: selected national study in Asia and the Pacific Region	D2	EF	1	17 074
	<b>Total 2.1.5.4</b>					
	<b>273 176</b>					
	<b>Sub Programme 2.1.5.5 Marketing</b>					
03	AGSM 0001	Market information systems manual	M1	EF	1	18 992
03	AGSM 0002	Comparative review of low-cost urban food distribution and marketing systems in Latin America	M1	ES	1	12 320
04	AGSM 0003	Fertilizer demand forecasting manual	M1	EF	1	12 346
04	AGSM 0004	Seed marketing training manual	M1	E	1	13 645
05	AGSM 0005	Urban and retail markets planning manual	M1	E	1	9 053
05	AGSM 0006	Wholesale market management and operations manual	M1	ES	1	17 684
	<b>Total 2.1.5.5</b>					
	<b>84 040</b>					



FE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
03	ESNS 3007	Residues of some veterinary drugs in animals and foods (Food and Nutrition Paper 41/8 (1995))	M1	E	1	9 131
06	ESNS 3002	Food quality and safety assurance programmes in small- and medium- sized agro-food enterprises	M1	EFS	1	86 847
07	ESNS 3001	Establishing food import/export inspection and certification systems	M1	AEFS	1	70 774
<b>Total 2.1.6.3</b>						<b>287 526</b>
<b>Sub Programme 2.1.6.4 Nutrition Policy at Country Level</b>						
01	ESNA 4001	The use of statistics in nutrition assessment	M1	P	1	2 357
02	ESNA 4003	Training manual on incorporating nutrition objectives into development programmes	M1	E	1	7 941
03	ESNA 4002	Selecting beneficiaries of assistance programmes	M1	EFS	1	26 260
<b>Total 2.1.6.4</b>						<b>36 558</b>
<b>Sub Programme 2.1.6.5 Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme (Codex Alimentarius)</b>						
05	ESNS 5028	8th edition of the procedural manual of the CODEX Alimentarius Commission	M2	EFS	1	47 144
05	ESNS 5029	Volume 3 of the CODEX Alimentarius (residues of veterinary drugs in foods)	M1	EFS	1	35 759
05	ESNS 5030	Volume 4 of the CODEX Alimentarius (foods for special dietary uses)	M1	EFS	1	66 062
05	ESNS 5031	Volume 7 of the CODEX Alimentarius (cereals, pulses and legumes)	M1	EFS	1	35 759
05	ESNS 5032	Volume 10 of the CODEX Alimentarius (meat and meat products)	M1	EFS	1	66 062
05	ESNS 5033	Volume 5 of the CODEX Alimentarius (processed and quick-frozen fruits and vegetables)	M1	EFS	1	80 488
05	ESNS 5034	Update of computer information series relating to maximum limits for pesticides in foods	CI	E	1	7 761
05	ESNS 5035	New computer information series containing (1) data on acceptance of CODEX standards and (2) acceptances of maximum limits for pesticide residues (2 diskettes)	CI	E	1	11 208
<b>Total 2.1.6.5</b>						<b>350 243</b>

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
	<b>Sub Programme 2.1.7.3 Food Information and Early Warning System</b>					
01	ESCG 0001	Food Outlook	D3	ACEFS	22	1 115 136
01	ESCG 0002	Statistical supplement to food outlook	D3	T	2	33 672
02	ESCG 0003	Foodcrops and shortages	D3	CEFS	22	654 500
02	ESCG 0004	Special report: food supply situation and crop prospects in sub-Saharan Africa	D3	EF	8	85 976
02	ESCG 0005	Sahelian weather and crop situation report	D1	EF	22	17 710
02	ESCG 0006	Special alerts	D1	EF	16	25 584
	<b>Total 2.1.7.3</b>					
						<b>1 932 578</b>
	<b>Sub Programme 2.1.7.4 Statistical Development</b>					
01	ESSS 2001	Programme for the 2000 world census of agriculture	M1	EFS	1	103 415
01	ESSS 2002	Food and agricultural statistics - an integrated programme	M1	EFS	1	108 466
01	ESSS 2005	Taking agricultural censuses	M1	EFS	1	97 748
02	ESSS 2003	Use of remote sensing in agricultural statistics	M1	EFS	1	69 162
06	ESSS 2004	Methodology of agricultural censuses and surveys - working papers	D2	EFS	4	78 820
	<b>Total 2.1.7.4</b>					
						<b>457 611</b>
	<b>Sub Programme 2.1.8.2 Agricultural Policy Analysis</b>					
01	ESPS 0303	The dynamics of growth and natural resource conservation: the case of deforestation and soil erosion	M2	E	1	20 594
01	ESPS 0400	Analysis of issues of the role of public versus private sector in agriculture in developing countries	M2	E	1	6 363
01	ESPS 0401	Economic incentives for environmental protection in developing countries	M2	E	1	6 709
02	ESPS 0302	Regional trade arrangements: implications for agricultural trade	M2	E	1	18 466
03	ESPS 0300	Informal rural credit markets and structural adjustment in sub-saharan Africa: an institutional economics approach	M2	E	1	22 427
03	ESPS 0301	Perspectives on agricultural development policies and adjustment in developing countries	M2	E	1	13 041
03	ESPS 0304	Temporary commodity stocks: Macroeconomic consequences and appropriate policy responses	M2	E	1	16 332

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
01	ESPP 0105	Strategies for reform of land property relations in Viet Nam	M2	E	1	5 707
01	ESPP 0106	Impact of agricultural policies: experiences from Asian countries and implications for Viet Nam	M1	E	1	9 238
02	ESPP 0104	Rice protection policies in selected West African countries	M2	F	1	4 347
01	ESPT 0023	Social impact analysis - training manual	M1	E	1	6 639
01	ESPT 0025	Food security - training manual	M1	E	1	7 495
01	ESPT 0026	Securite alimentaire - manuel de formation	M1	F	1	4 991
01	ESPT 0029	Analyse des politiques de credit agricole - manuel de formation	M1	F	1	4 991
02	ESPT 0001	K2: technical description of the system	M1	E	1	35 494
02	ESPT 0004	K2: user's guide	M1	S	1	8 851
02	ESPT 0005	K2: methodological series vol. i	M1	F	1	6 386
02	ESPT 0011	K2: case-study no 2	M1	E	1	12 414
03	ESPT 0014	Social analysis for rural area development planning case-studies and exercises vol.1	M1	E	1	11 853
03	ESPT 0018	The social impact of policies: implication for analysis (of markets and economic and social infrastructure) at regional level	M1	E	1	15 328
03	ESPT 0020	Techniques and media for training of trainers	M1	E	1	14 542
04	ESPT 0030	Guide for training in the formulation of agricultural and rural investment projects: planning tools	M2	E	1	16 265
05	ESPT 0031	Document de formation a l'integration des problemes d'environnement dans la planification du developpement	M1	F	1	9 357
05	ESPT 0034	Case study of environment assessment in regional planning	M1	E	1	9 114
05	ESPT 0035	Environment assessment for policy analysis	M1	E	1	9 114
<b>Total 2.1 B.5</b>						<b>225 845</b>
<b>Sub Programme 2.2.1.1 Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information</b>						
01	FIDI 0001	Marine science contents tables (MSCT)	M6	Q	10	107 140
01	FIDI 0002	Freshwater and aquaculture contents tables (FACT)	M6	Q	10	71 450
02	FIDI 0004	ASFIS brochures	I5	ACEFS	1	10 780
<b>Total 2.2.1.1</b>						<b>189 370</b>

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Costs
02	FIRM 5021	BEAM III: Bioeconomic analytical simulation of tropical shrimp fisheries using fixed or random recruitment	C1	EF	1	15 002
02	FIRM 5022	Living marine resources: their sustainable development and susceptibility to environmental change	M1	EF	1	39 591
02	FIRM 5023	"Spatial": models for marine resource management with spatial components	M1	ES	1	24 286
03	FIRM 5015	Stock variations and regime shifts in coastal pelagic fisheries	M1	ES	1	19 740
03	FIRM 5016	Integrated coastal area management: why bother?	M1	E	1	7 736
03	FIRM 5025	The status of marine fisheries resources	D1	AEFS	1	93 250
03	FIRM 5026	Assessment and management of molluscan shellfish resources	M1	E	1	7 836
03	FIRM 5037	Interactions of Pacific tuna fisheries: Report of the second FAO expert consultation, vol.1	M1	EFS	1	41 010
03	FIRM 5038	Interactions of Pacific tuna fisheries: Proceedings of the second FAO expert consultation, vol.2	M1	E	1	12 275
03	FIRM 5039	Fisheries resources of the high seas	M2	E	1	7 072
04	FIRM 5017	Marine fisheries of Southeast Asia: Resources and trends	M1	E	1	9 770
04	FIRM 5040	Assessment and management of transboundary fish stocks	M1	EFS	1	51 528
04	FIRM 5041	Review of marine resources	M1	ES	1	34 712
04	FIRM 5042	Review of marine fish stock variability	M1	EFS	1	63 785
06	FIRM 5024	Environmental impacts of river runoff on coastal marine systems	M1	E	1	8 840
<b>Total 2.2.2.1</b>						<b>854 521</b>
<b>Sub Programme 2.2.2.2 Inland Resources, Aquaculture and Environment</b>						
01	FIRI 6008	Fisheries potential in the inland waters of Africa	M1	EF	1	18 911
01	FIRI 6010	Mariculture potential in Latin America	M1	ES	1	24 088
01	FIRI 6011	Fish farming potential in the inland waters of Latin America	M1	ES	1	24 088
01	FIRI 6013	Forecasting fish catches in inland waters	M1	EFS	1	31 054
01	FIRI 6022	Rapid rural and environmental appraisal of aquaculture farming systems	D1	EFS	1	62 555
02	FIRI 6003	Aquaculture newsletter	M6	E	6	34 494
02	FIRI 6004	Breeding and culture of African catfish	M2	EFS	1	40 703

PE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
06	FIIT 2055	Guidelines for the assessment of the impact of fisheries development and management on fishing communities	M1	EF	I	42 676
<b>Total 2.2.2.3</b>						<b>304 152</b>
<b>Sub Programme 2.2.2.4 Fish Utilization and Marketing</b>						
03	FIU 2005	Globefish highlights	D1	EFS	8	69 176
03	FIU 2006	Globefish research programme	D2	E	8	53 576
<b>Total 2.2.2.4</b>						<b>122 752</b>
<b>Sub Programme 2.2.3.1 Fisheries Policy and Planning</b>						
02	FIPP 3003	Socio-economic surveys in fisheries in Africa	D1	EF	1	22 129
02	FIPP 3010	Fisheries sector planning	M1	EFS	1	36 307
04	FIPP 3004	Institutional requirements for sustainable fisheries development	M2	EFS	1	41 235
05	FIPP 3001	Annotated bibliography on community-based fisheries management	D2	AEFS	1	29 745
05	FIPP 3002	Annotated bibliography on ICAM	D2	ACEFS	1	57 486
05	FIPP 3006	Policy implications of common fishery management measures	M2	EF	1	41 800
05	FIPP 3007	Cost-effective monitoring control and surveillance (MCS) for developing countries	M2	EFS	1	60 449
06	FIPP 3009	The effect of trade barriers on the development of fisheries in developing countries	M1	EFS	1	41 905
06	FIPP 3011	Updating of country profile	D1	T	40	37 040
<b>Total 2.2.3.1</b>						<b>368 096</b>
<b>Sub Programme 2.3.1.1 Development and Management of Forests</b>						
01	FORM 0001	Multiple-use tropical forest management: computerized management systems	M1	EF	1	38 579
03	FORM 0002	Evaluation des terres en vue de la planification du développement des ressources forestieres au niveau national	M1	F	1	11 082
03	FORM 0003	Forest resources inventory and assessment	M1	EF	1	36 172
<b>Total 2.3.1.1</b>						<b>85 833</b>

FE	Unit-Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
02	FODT 0301	TFAP newsletter	M6	EFS	8	141 688
02	FODT 0302	TFAP technical notes	D1	EFS	4	60 448
02	FODT 0304	"TFAP experience" series	I5	E	8	40 568
02	FODT 0305	TFAP brochure	I5	EFS	1	21 294
<b>Total 2.3.1.5</b>						<b>349 658</b>
<b>Sub Programme 2.3.2.1 Development of Wood Industries</b>						
08	FOPH 0107	Forest harvesting bulletin	D2	E	4	30 756
09	FOPH 0108	FAO forestry paper - Wood residues from timber harvesting and primary processing: a global assessment for tropical forests	M1	E	1	11 645
10	FOPH 0109	FAO forestry paper - Harvesting technologies to sustain tropical high forests	M1	E	1	13 248
10	FOPH 0111	Use of elephants in forest operations in Sri Lanka	M1	E	1	7 413
10	FOPH 0112	Case study on environmentally sound harvesting in the terra firme forests of Brazil	M1	EPS	1	34 826
10	FOPH 0113	Case study on environmentally sound harvesting in hill dipterocar forests in peninsular Malaysia	M1	E	1	8 319
10	FOPH 0114	Case study on environmentally sound harvesting in tropical high forests in East Kalimantan Indonesia	M1	E	1	8 319
01	FOPW 0104	FAO forestry paper - Environmental developments in pulp and paper industry	M1	E	1	7 527
05	FOPW 0106	Projected pulp and paper mills in the world 1994-1999	M5	E	1	10 267
<b>Total 2.3.2.1</b>						<b>132 328</b>
<b>Sub Programme 2.3.2.2 Trade and Marketing of Forest Products</b>						
02	FOPD 0101	International trade in non-wood forest products - an overview	M1	E	1	6 419
02	FOPD 0102	Contribution of forest industries to employment and income in developing countries	M1	E	1	6 657
<b>Total 2.3.2.2</b>						<b>13 076</b>
<b>Sub Programme 2.3.2.4 Non-wood Forest Products and Wood-based Energy</b>						
08	FOPH 0115	Case study on fuelwood harvesting with carabao and agricultural tractor	M1	E	1	7 782
08	FOPH 0116	Case study on harvesting and preparation of rattan	M1	E	1	7 825

FE	Unit Code	Provisional Title	Category/ Sub- Category	Languages	Issues	Estimated Direct Cost \$
01	FONP 205	Survey methods	M1	E	1	9 094
02	FONP 201	Local management of wildlife - concept paper	M1	EF	1	23 982
06	FONP 202	Farmer extensionists and researchers - concept paper	M1	EF	1	24 781
06	FONP 204	Participatory planning case studies	M1	EF	1	28 663
<b>Total 2.3.3.4</b>						<b>110 050</b>
<b>Sub Programme 3.1.0 Field Programme Liaison and Development</b>						
-	DDFC 0006	Field Projects Yearbook	D2	T	2	89 920
<b>Total 3.1.0.0</b>						<b>89 920</b>
<b>Sub Programme 3.2.9.0 Programme Management</b>						
-	DDCX 0001	A guideline for irrigation on subsector reviews	M1	EFS	1	17 841
-	DDCX 0002	Agricultural investment to promote the improved capture and use of rainfall in dryland farming	M1	EFS	1	23 121
-	DDCX 0003	Guidelines for the design of agricultural investment projects	M1	FS	1	58 187
<b>Total 3.2.9.0</b>						<b>99 149</b>
<b>Sub Programme 3.9.0.0 Programme Management</b>						
-	DDD 0001	TCDC/ECDC newsletter	M6	E	4	65 912
<b>Total 3.9.0.0</b>						<b>65 912</b>
<b>Sub Programme 5.1.1.0 Public Information</b>						
-	GIID 3002	World Food Day issues paper	I5	AEFIS	2	163 110
-	GIID 0001	FAO: What it is, what it does	I2	AEFIS	1	77 059
-	GIID 0002	Newslink	D1	E	12	112 656
-	GIID 0003	FAO Annual Review	I2	AEFIS	2	372 182
-	GIID 0006	World Food Day features	I2	AEFIS	2	85 212
-	GIID 0008	FAO Annual Review (Chinese version)	I2	C	2	44 602

## ANNEX VII - SCHEDULED SESSIONS

1. This annex sets out information, in sub-programme sequence, on all Regular Programme-funded sessions scheduled for the 1994-95 biennium, with details of the session number, the title of the session, the Article of Constitution under which the session is convened, the category, languages and attendance. The estimated direct cost of each session is also supplied. Direct costs comprise salaries, per diem and travel of temporary staff, staff interpreters and operators, hospitality and local operating expenses. Furthermore, for sessions pertaining to Technical and Economic Programmes, the programme element (PE) number is also given so as to provide an easy reference to the detailed description of activities in the *Programme Budget* section of this document.
2. The session number includes the symbol of the responsible division or Regional Office. Sessions are identified by three-digit numbers according to the following criteria:
  - (a) Numbers from 700 to 799 are allocated to Statutory Bodies and their subsidiaries. The numbering of the sessions of the same body is represented by an additional figure separated by a hyphen;
  - (b) Numbers from 900 to 999 are given to intercountry training courses, seminars, workshops, study tours and other group-training activities. Recurring courses or seminars are identified by an additional figure separated by a hyphen;
  - (c) Numbers from 800 to 899 are given to all other sessions (including *ad hoc* activities) which do not fall within the 700 or 900 series.
3. The category defines the type of session, and the definition of the four categories is given below:



5. The cost of documentation for meetings for 1994-95 (at 1992-93 rates) is estimated as follows:

	US\$ 000
Sessions of the Conference, Regional Conferences, the Council and its subsidiary bodies	6 835
Sessions of CCP and Intergovernmental Commodity Groups	1 214
Sessions of Codex Alimentarius	1 484
Sub-total	9 533
Sessions of other statutory bodies and <i>ad hoc</i> sessions	2 610
TOTAL	12 143

PE.	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
<b>Sub-Programme 1.1.1.7: Regional Offices</b>						
-	CC 707-18	Regional Conference for Africa (ARC)	VI-5 (1)	AEF	MNs in Region and Int. Orgs	153 000
-	CC 708-22	Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific (APRC)	VI-5 (1)	CEF	MNs in Region and Int. Orgs	172 000
-	CC 709-19	Regional Conference for Europe (ERC)	VI-5 (1)	EFGS	MNs of FAO and ECE in Region and Int. Orgs	70 000
-	CC 710-23	Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean (LARC)	VI-5 (1)	ES	MNs in Region and Int. Orgs	154 000
-	CC 711-22	Regional Conference for the Near East (NERC)	VI-5 (1)	AE	MNs in Region and Int. Orgs	105 000
<b>Total 1.1.1.7</b>						<b>654 000</b>
<b>Sub-Programme 2.1.1.1: Assessment and Planning</b>						
02	AGL 812	Expert Consultation on Land Use Planning Concepts	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	4 000
05	AGL 804	Expert Consultation on AEZ/GIS Applications in Land Resources in Africa	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	5 000
05	AGL 807	Expert Consultation on Global Water Information System for Sustainable Agricultural Development	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	2 500
<b>Total 2.1.1.1</b>						<b>11 500</b>
<b>Sub-Programme 2.1.1.3: Plant Nutrition Development and Management</b>						
01	AGL 803	Expert Consultation on Integrated Plant Nutrition Systems	VI-4 (3)	EF	Individuals in personal capacity	11 600
02	AGL 809	Expert Consultation on Economics Evaluation of Block Demonstrations	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	2 000
04	AGL 806-18/19	Consultation on the FAO Plant Nutrition Programme	VI-5 (2)	EF	Selected MNs	28 200
05	AGL 808	Expert Consultation on Economic Evaluation of Plant Nutrition at Farm Level - Factors Affecting Supply and Demand - Forecasting Methods	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	2 000

PE	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
-	RAPA 818	Expert Consultation on Appropriate and Sustainable Farming Systems (Agroforestry Technologies) for Upland Areas	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
-	RAPA 823	Expert Consultation on Standardization of Production Costs Measurements for Selected Crops	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
-	RAPA 826	Expert Consultation of the Asian Network on Problem Soils	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
-	RAPA 829	Expert Consultation on the Assessment of Current Agricultural Policies for Sustainable Farming Systems Development	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
-	REUR 805	Consultation of the European Cooperative Research Network on Animal Waste Utilization	VI-5 (2)	EF	Selected MNs	10 600
-	REUR 810	Consultation of the European Cooperative Research Network on Trace Elements	VI-5 (2)	EF	Selected MNs	10 600
-	RNEA 701-12	Regional Commission on Land and Water Use in the Near East	VI-1 (1)	AE	Members of Commission	40 000
<b>Total 2.1.1.7</b>						<b>113 200</b>
<b>Sub-Programme 2.1.1: Conservation and Management of Plant Genetic Resources</b>						
01	AGP 725-6	Commission on Plant Genetic Resources	VI-1 (1)	ACEFS	Members of Commission	112 200
01	AGP 803-9/10	Working Group of the FAO Commission on Plant Genetic Resources	VI-1 (1)	AEFS	Members of Working Group	38 700
<b>Total 2.1.2.1</b>						<b>150 900</b>
<b>Sub-Programme 2.1.2.2: Crop Management and Diversification</b>						
02	AGP 723-18	International Rice Commission	XIV (1)	EFS	Members of Commission	36 000
<b>Total 2.1.2.2</b>						<b>36 000</b>
<b>Sub-Programme 2.1.2.4: Crop Protection</b>						
01	AGP 728-1/2	Committee of Experts on Phytosanitary Measures	VI-4 (3)	ES	Individuals in personal capacity	38 200

FE	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
<b>Sub-Programme 2.1.2.7: Regional Offices</b>						
-	RAPA 704-19	Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC)	XIV (1)	E	Members of Commission	13 500
-	RAPA 705-32	APPPC Executive Committee	XIV (1)	E	Members of Cttee	500
-	RAPA 801	Regional Expert Consultation of the Asian Soybean Network	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
-	RAPA 802	Expert Consultation of the Regional Association for Post-Harvest Technology Network in Asia (REAPASIA)	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
-	RAPA 808	Regional Expert Consultation of the Pacific Network of Agricultural Tools and Implements (PACNATI)	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
-	RAPA 812	Expert Consultation on Botanical Pesticides	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
-	RAPA 813	Regional Expert Consultation on Production of Pulse Crops	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
-	RAPA 817	Expert Consultation on Biotechnology in the Pest Management	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	4 000
-	RAPA 820	Expert Consultation of the Regional Network on Vegetable Crops	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
-	RAPA 821	Regional Expert Consultation of the Network on Oilseed Crops with Emphasis on Perennial Crops	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
-	RAPA 822	Regional Expert Consultation on Curriculum Development for Food and Agro-Industry Development in South Pacific Islands	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
-	RAPA 824	Regional Expert Consultation of the Asian Network on Sericulture	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
-	RAPA 825	Regional Expert Consultation on Floriculture and Ornamental Plants	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
-	RAPA 827	Regional Expert Consultation on the Processing of Products and By-Products from Paddy Rice in Asia	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000

PE	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
02	AGA 810	Consultation of the Inter-Secretariat Coordinating Group of the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis	VI-5 (2)	EF	Selected MNs	8 200
03	AGA 801	Expert Consultation on Technology Transfer in the Livestock Sector	VI-4 (3)	ES	Individuals in personal capacity	20 000
04	AGA 812	Expert Consultation on Tick-borne Diseases of Sheep and Goats	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	7 000
06	AGA 706-8	Commission on African Animal Trypanosomiasis	VI-1 (1)	EF	Members of Commission	24 300
06	AGA 709-6	Panel of Experts on Ecological/Technical Aspects of the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development	VI-4 (3)	EF	Individuals in personal capacity	24 300
<b>Total 2.1.3.2</b>						<b>167 800</b>
<b>Sub-Programme 2.1.3.5: Meat Development</b>						
01	AGA 901	Seminar on Abattoir By-products and Impact on the Environment	(4)	S	Selected individuals	8 000
<b>Total 2.1.3.5</b>						<b>8 000</b>
<b>Sub-Programme 2.1.3.7: Regional Offices</b>						
-	RAFR 703	Panel of Experts on Development Aspects of the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development	VI-4 (3)	EF	Individuals in personal capacity	20 000
-	RAFR 805	Technical Consultation on Trypanosomiasis	VI-5 (2)	EF	Selected MNs	36 000
-	RAFR 901	Seminar on Planning and Execution of Tsetse/Trypanosomiasis Control	(4)	EF	Selected individuals	36 000
-	RAPA 702-19/20	Regional Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific (APHCA)	XIV (1)	E	Members of Commission	9 000
-	RAPA 706-50/53	APHCA Executive Committee	XIV (1)	E	Members of Cttee	1 000
-	RAPA 804	Expert Consultation on South Asia Rinderpest Eradication Campaign	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	500

PE	Division/Session No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
01	AGE 801	FAO/IAEA International Symposium on Nuclear-Related Methods in Soil-Plant Studies of Sustainable Agriculture and Environmental Preservation	VI-5 (2)	EFSR	All MNs	35 000
02	AGE 704	FAO/IAEA Panel of Experts on Methods of Production and Use of Induced Mutations in Plant Breeding (2 sessions)	VI-4 (3)	EF	Individuals in personal capacity	25 000
02	AGE 802	FAO/IAEA International Symposium on the Induction of Mutations and Use of Molecular Techniques in Breeding for Crop Improvement	VI-5 (2)	EFRS	All MNs	30 000
03	AGE 705	FAO/IAEA Panel of Experts on the Application of Nuclear Techniques to Animal Science (2 sessions)	VI-4 (3)	EF	Individuals in personal capacity	25 000
03	AGE 901	FAO/IAEA Seminar for Africa on Animal Trypanosomiasis: Vector and Disease Control Using Nuclear Techniques	(4)	E	Selected individuals	35 000
05	AGE 706	FAO/IAEA Panel of Experts on Isotope-Aided Studies of Agro-Chemicals and Residues (2 sessions)	VI-4 (3)	EF	Individuals in personal capacity	25 000
06	AGE 702	FAO/IAEA Panel of Experts on the Radiation Preservation of Food (2 sessions)	VI-4 (3)	EF	Individuals in personal capacity	25 000
06	AGE 703	FAO/IAEA Panel of Experts on the Use of Isotopes and Irradiation in Entomology and Related Fields (2 sessions)	VI-4 (3)	EF	Individuals in personal capacity	25 000
<b>Total 2.1.4.2</b>						<b>250 000</b>
<b>Sub-Programme 2.1.4.3: AGRIS, CARIS and Field Documentation Activities</b>						
01	GIL 803-3	Joint Technical Consultation of AGRIS and CARIS Participating Centres	VI-5 (2)	EFS	Selected MNs	24 850
<b>Total 2.1.4.3</b>						<b>24 850</b>
<b>Sub-Programme 2.1.4.4: Remote Sensing, Agrometeorology and Geographic Information Systems</b>						
02	AGR 904	Regional Training Course on Remote Sensing	(4)	E	Selected individuals	1 000

PE	Division/Sec. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
<b>Sub-Programme 2.1.5.6: Rural Finance</b>						
03	AGS 801	Technical Consultation on Rural Finance under the Scheme for Agricultural Credit Development (SACRED)	VI-5 (2)	EF	Selected MNs	13 100
<b>Total 2.1.5.6</b>						
<b>Sub-Programme 2.1.5.7: Regional Offices</b>						
-	RAFR 803	Expert Consultation on Environmental Education through Farmers' Associations	VI-4 (3)	EF	Individuals in personal capacity	20 000
-	RAPA 803-9	Government Consultation on Follow-up to WCARRD in Asia and the Pacific	VI-5 (2)	E	MNs in Region	3 000
-	RAPA 807	Regional Expert Consultation on Rural Families and Household Economies	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
-	RAPA 809	Regional Expert Consultation on the Role of Agricultural Extension in Sustainable Development	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
-	RAPA 815	Expert Consultation on Implementation of Strategies Enabling the Poor to Achieve Sustainable Livelihood	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
-	RAPA 828	Regional Expert Consultation on Data Base for Women in Agriculture	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
-	RAPA 830	Regional Expert Consultation on Ensuring People's Participation and Promoting Human Resource Development for Sustainable Development	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
-	RAPA 833	Expert Consultation for the Formation of Regional Agricultural Extension Network in Asia and the Pacific	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
-	RAPA 835-2/3	Consultation of the Regional Network for the Development of Agricultural Cooperatives in Asia and the Pacific	VI-5 (2)	E	Selected MNs	6 000
-	RAPA 902	Regional Workshop on Strengthening Management and Development of Agriculture/Rural Cooperatives	(4)	E	Selected individuals	3 000
-	REUR 704-7	ECA Working Party on Women and the Agricultural Family in Rural Development	VI-1 (1)	EFS	Selected MNs	24 700

PE	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
-	CX 703-1	Codex Committee on Milk and Milk Products	VI-1 (1)	EFS	MNs of FAO and WHO	0
-	CX 706-19	Codex Coordinating Committee for Europe	VI-1 (1)	EF	MNs of FAO and WHO in Region	0
-	CX 709-15	Codex Committee on Fats and Oils	VI-1 (1)	EFS	MNs of FAO and WHO	0
-	CX 711-26/27	Codex Committee on Food Additives and Contaminants	VI-1 (1)	EFS	MNs of FAO and WHO	0
-	CX 712-27/28	Codex Committee on Food Hygiene	VI-1 (1)	EFS	MNs of FAO and WHO	0
-	CX 714-23	Codex Committee on Food Labelling	VI-1 (1)	EFS	MNs of FAO and WHO	0
-	CX 715-19	Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling	VI-1 (1)	EF	MNs of FAO and WHO	0
-	CX 716-11	Codex Committee on General Principles	VI-1 (1)	EFS	MNs of FAO and WHO	0
-	CX 718-26/27	Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues	VI-1 (1)	EFS	MNs of FAO and WHO	0
-	CX 720-19	Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses	VI-1 (1)	EF	MNs of FAO and WHO	0
-	CX 722-21	Codex Committee on Fish and Fishery Products	VI-1 (1)	EFS	MNs of FAO and WHO	0
-	CX 729-9	Codex Committee on Cereals, Pulses and Legumes	VI-1 (1)	EFS	MNs of FAO and WHO	0
-	CX 730-8/9	Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Food	VI-1 (1)	EFS	MNs of FAO and WHO	0
-	CX 731-5	Codex Committee on Tropical Fresh Fruits and Vegetables	VI-1 (1)	EFS	MNs of FAO and WHO	0
-	CX 732-4	Codex Coordinating Committee for North America and the South-West Pacific	VI-1 (1)	EFS	MNs of FAO and WHO in Regions	0

**Sub-Programme 2.1.6.5: (Sessions organized and paid for by Host Government within the framework of the FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme)**



PE	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
04	ESS 705-5	Working Group on Agricultural Statistics of CEGA (FAO/IASI Joint Machinery on Agricultural Statistics for Latin America)	VI-2 (3)	ES	Individuals in personal capacity	12 000
04	ESS 706-14	FAO Statistics Advisory Committee of Experts (SAC)	VI-2 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	1 500
<b>Total 2.1.7.4</b>						<b>13 500</b>
<b>Sub-Programme 2.1.7.7: Regional Offices</b>						
-	RAFR 701-14	African Commission on Agricultural Statistics	VI-1 (1)	EF	Members of Commission	40 000
-	RAPA 703-15	Asia and Pacific Commission on Agricultural Statistics (APCAS)	VI-1 (1)	EF	Members of Commission	25 000
-	RAPA 834	Expert Consultation on Analysis of Food and Agricultural Data	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
<b>Total 2.1.7.7</b>						<b>68 000</b>
<b>Sub-Programme 2.1.8.3: Commodity Policies and Trade</b>						
01	ESC 701-60	Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP)	V-6 (1)	AEFS	Members of Cttee	61 625
01	ESC 703-37/38	Intergovernmental Group on Rice	V-6 (1)	EFS	Selected MNs	30 420
01	ESC 706-4	Intergovernmental Group on Meat, Sub-Group on Hides and Skins	V-6 (1)	EFS	Selected MNs	24 400
01	ESC 709-26	Intergovernmental Group on Grains	V-6 (1)	EFS	Selected MNs	25 420
01	ESC 710-11	Intergovernmental Group on Citrus Fruit	V-6 (1)	EFS	Selected MNs	25 420
01	ESC 712-30/31	Intergovernmental Group on Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres	V-6 (1)	EFS	Selected MNs	34 000
01	ESC 714-27	Intergovernmental Group on Oilseeds, Oils and Fats	V-6 (1)	EFS	Selected MNs	25 420
01	ESC 716-14/15	Intergovernmental Group on Bananas	V-6 (1)	EFS	Selected MNs	30 402

PE	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
-	RAPA 838	Expert Consultation on Agricultural Trade Policies in Asia-Pacific Countries: Recent Trends - Related Issues and Prospects	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	3 000
-	REUR 701-29	European Commission on Agriculture (ECA)	VI-1 (1)	EFS	Members of Commission	19 400
-	REUR 702-80/81	ECA Executive Committee	VI-1 (1)	EF	Members of Cttee	23 800
-	RNEA 708-6	Near East Regional Commission on Agriculture	VI-1 (1)	AE	Members of Commission	42 000
-	RNEA 709-6	Near East Regional Economic and Social Policy Commission	VI-1 (1)	AE	Members of Commission	43 000
<b>Total 2.1.9.1</b>						<b>164 200</b>
<b>Sub-Programme 2.1.9.1/2.1.9.2: Agriculture Department/Economic and Social Policy Department</b>						
01	COAG 701-13	Committee on Agriculture (COAG)	V-6 (1)	ACEFS	Members of Cttee	298 500
<b>Total 2.1.9.1/2.1.9.2</b>						<b>298 500</b>
<b>Sub-Programme 2.2.1.2: Fishery Data and Statistics</b>						
01	FI 751-16	Co-Ordinating Working Party on Atlantic Fishery Statistics (CWP)	VI-2 (1)	E	Members of Coordination working Party	500
01	FI 801	Technical Consultation on High Seas Fishery Statistics	VI-5 (2)	E	Selected MNs	500
01	FI 804	Technical Consultation on High Seas Vessel Register	VI-5 (2)	E	Selected MNs	500
01	FI 809	Expert Consultation on Fishery Statistics in the Asia/Pacific Region	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	500
<b>Total 2.2.1.2</b>						<b>2 800</b>

PE	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
02	FI 727-18	European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission (EIFAC)	VI-1 (1)	EFG	Members of Commission	62 500
02	FI 728-3	EIFAC Working Party on Effects of Physical Modifications of Aquatic Habitat on Fish Populations	VI-1 (1)	E	Members of Commission	500
02	FI 732-10	Indian Ocean Fishery Commission (IOFC)	VI-1 (1)	EF	Members of Commission	23 500
02	FI 734-12	IOFC Committee for the Management of Indian Ocean Tuna	VI-1 (1)	EF	Members of Cttee	29 000
02	FI 738-8	IOFC Committee for the Development and Management of the Fishery Resources of the Gulfs	VI-1 (1)	AE	Members of Cttee	28 000
02	FI 739-8	Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC)	VI-1 (1)	EFS	Members of Commission	60 000
02	FI 740-13	Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF)	VI-2 (1)	EFS	Members of Cttee	91 500
02	FI 742-9	CECAF Sub-Committee on Management of Resources within the Limits of National Jurisdiction	VI-2 (1)	EFS	Members of Sub-Cttee	33 500
02	FI 743-10	CECAF Sub-Committee on Fishery Development	VI-2 (1)	EFS	Members of Sub-Cttee	0
02	FI 744-10	CECAF Working Party on Resources Evaluation	VI-2 (3)	EF	Individuals in personal capacity	48 500
02	FI 745-9	Committee for Inland Fisheries of Africa (CIFA)	VI-2 (1)	EF	Members of Cttee	32 500
02	FI 746	CIFA Working Party on Aquaculture	VI-2 (1)	EF	Members of Working Party	31 000
02	FI 748-3	CIFA Working Party on Floodplain Fisheries	VI-2 (1)	E	Members of Working Party	500
02	FI 758-7	Commission for Inland Fisheries of Latin America (COPESCAL)	VI-1 (1)	ES	Members of Commission	42 000
02	FI 759-6	COPESCAL Working Party on Aquaculture	VI-1 (3)	S	Individuals in personal capacity	500

PE	Division/Session No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Attendance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
02	FI 901	Workshop on Shared Fishery Resources in the Western Caribbean	(4)	S	Selected individuals	1 000
03	FI 713-1	Advisory Committee on Fisheries Research (ACFR)	VI-2 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	500
03	FI 714	ACFR Working Party on Small Pelagic Resources	VI-2 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	500
03	FI 752-25	IMO/FAO/Unesco/WMO/WHO/IAEA/UN/UNEP Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	0
03	FI 761-2	GESAMP Working Group on Environmental Impacts of Coastal Aquaculture	VI-4 (3)	E	Individuals in personal capacity	0
<b>Total 2.3.3.2</b>						<b>884 200</b>
<b>Sub-Programme 2.3.1.2: Tree Planting and Forest Reproductive Materials</b>						
04	FO 703 A	IPC Sub-Committee on Nomenclature and Registration	XIV (1)	E	Members of Commission	0
04	FO 703-37	IPC Executive Committee	XIV (1)	EFS	Members of Cttee	25 000
04	FO 704	IPC Working Party on Logging and Utilization of Poplar Wood	XIV (1)	E	Members of Commission	0
04	FO 706	IPC Working Party on Poplar Insect Pests	XIV (1)	E	Members of Commission	0
04	FO 724	IPC Working Party on Breeding and Selection of Poplars and Willows	XIV (1)	E	Members of Commission	0
04	FO 725	IPC Working Party on Biomass Production Systems for the Salicaceae	XIV (1)	E	Members of Commission	0
04	FO 736-9	Panel of Experts on Forest Gene Resources	VI-4 (3)	EFS	Individuals in personal capacity	16 400
05	FO 705	IPC Working Party on Poplar Diseases	XIV (1)	E	Members of Commission	0
<b>Total 2.3.1.2</b>						<b>41 400</b>

PE	Division/Sess. No	Title	Art. of Const. (Category)	Languages	Affordance	Estimated Direct Cost \$
06	FO 735-18	FAO Advisory Committee on Forestry Education	VI-2 (3)	EFS	Individuals in personal capacity	30 000
06	FO 807	Expert Consultation on Forestry Research	VI-4 (3)	EF	Individuals in personal capacity	24 000
<b>Total 2.3.3.1</b>						
<b>Sub-Programme 2.3.3.2: Investment Planning and Statistics</b>						
02	FO 901	Workshop on Forestry Statistics	(4)	E	Selected individuals	0
<b>Total 2.3.3.2</b>						
<b>Sub-Programme 2.3.3.3: Forest Policies and Information</b>						
01	FO 805	Expert Consultation on Forestry Policy in Africa	VI-4 (3)	EF	Individuals in personal capacity	37 000
01	FO 902	Workshop on the Reform of the Forestry Sector towards a Market Orientation for Countries in Asia	(4)	E	Selected individuals	3 500
03	FO 701-12	Committee on Forestry (COFO)	V-6 (1)	ACEFS	Members of Cttee	64 000
03	FO 707-10	African Forestry and Wildlife Commission (AFWC)	VI-1 (1)	EF	Members of Commission	30 000
03	FO 718-12	Near East Forestry Commission (NEFC)	VI-1 (1)	AE	Members of Commission	35 000
03	FO 720-17	North American Forestry Commission (NAFC)	VI-1 (1)	ES	Members of Commission	26 000
03	FO 726-27	European Forestry Commission (EFC)	VI-1 (1)	EFS	Members of Commission	27 500
03	FO 731-16	AFWC/EFC/NEFC Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions "Silva Mediterranea"	VI-1 (1)	AEFS	Members of Cttee	39 000
03	FO 733-11	Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics (FDT)	VI-2 (1)	EFS	Members of Cttee	29 000
<b>Total 2.3.3.3</b>						
						<b>291 600</b>

ANNEX VIII - MISCELLANEOUS TABLES

- A. SUMMARY OF 1992-93 AND 1994-95 REGULAR BUDGETS BY CHAPTER AND BY CCAQ OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES
- B. SUMMARY OF 1994-95 ESTIMATES BY CHAPTER AND MAIN SOURCE OF FUNDS
- C. PUBLICATIONS REVOLVING FUND 1994-95

**B. UNITED NATION SYSTEMS - STANDARD BUDGET TABLES**

**SUMMARY OF 1994-95 ESTIMATES BY CHAPTER AND BY MAIN SOURCE OF FUNDS**

(Amounts stated in US\$ 000 at Lire 1210 = US\$ 1)

Chapter	Regular Programme	United Nations Sources	Other Sources	TOTAL
1 General Policy and Direction	59 965	1 235	3 131	64 331
2 Technical and Economic Programmes	362 374	226 234	371 117	959 725
3 Development Support Programmes	111 189	36 561	8 444	156 194
4 Technical Cooperation Programme	84 613	0	0	84 613
5 Support Services	80 493	2 300	13 479	96 272
6 Common Services	53 495	1 200	6 027	60 722
7 Contingencies	600	0	0	600
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>752 729</b>	<b>267 530</b>	<b>402 198</b>	<b>1 422 457</b>